

LIGHT and DARKNESS

This theme following the route below studies the OPTHALMOLOGY and BLINDNESS.

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LIGHT AND DARKNESS

INTRODUCTION

The primitive man was already concerned with the protection of his eyes. When he became sick, he would go to the shaman or priest, which would use plants and many other products to attempt cure.

During millenniums the development of this science was slow, a real advancement happened only in the last century.

Ophthalmology as an independent medical speciality has around one hundred years. The invention of the ophthalmoscope, in 1851, can be considered the beginning of this age.

The recent development have contributed a lot to prevent blindness, but it's still big the number of persons without vision.

Private and governmental institutions have been trying, throughout institutes and professionalizing schools, to integrate blinds into society as useful citizens.

I have made this collection as an homage to the patients I wasn't able to cure, although as an utopia wishing the whole humanity to have "occhiobello".



OCCIIOBELLO" - ITALY - 1840

CHAPTER I - THE LIGHT

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

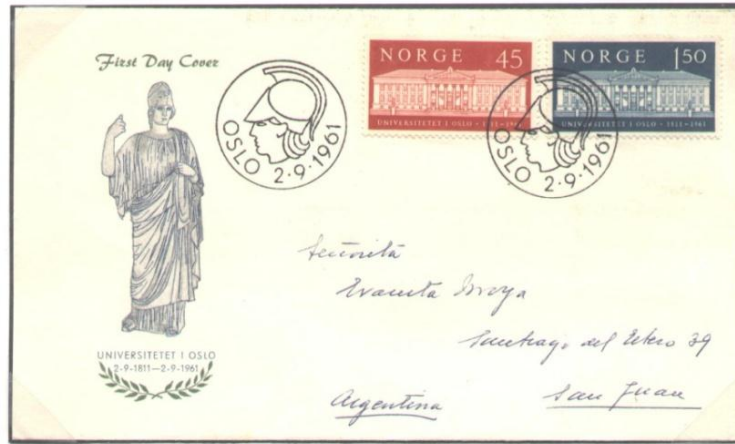
Eye, Mythology and Folklore

EGYPT



The eye of HORUS has become a symbol to protect against eye diseases.

GREECE



PALLAS ATHENA also called Pallas Ophthalmic was the protector of the ill eyes and the blinds.



ULYSSES blinded Cyclops POLYPHEMOS by plunging a hot stake in his only eye. He escaped by hiding under the belly of a sheep.



OEDIPUS blinded himself when noticed he had killed his own father and married his mother

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Ophthalmology in Ancient Time



AVICENA (Ibn Sina) (980-1037) enclosed all arabian knowledge about ophthalmology in his book "CANON OF MEDICINE".



AVERROES (Ibn Rusd - 1126 - 98) wrote about optic and suggested that the retina and not the lens was the photoreceptor.



PETRUS HISPANICUS (1210 - 1277) wrote a non original ophthalmological compilation - "LIBER de OCULO".

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Ophthalmic Optic

Optic Studios



IBN AL HAITTAM (965-1039) or Al Hazen was the author of the first great scientific treaty about vision.



NICOLAUS CUSANUS (1410 - 64) was the first to propose lenses to correct the refraction deficient.



JOHANNES KEPLER (1596 - 1630) studied the eye dioptric System and optic in myopia.



RENE DESCARTE (1596-1650) wrote two books about optic, in which he studied the visual system functionality (The stamp on the left has a wrong inscription)



CARL F. GAUSS (1777 - 1855) introduced the concept of the focal distance of a lenses system.



HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Ophthalmic Optic

Optic Studios



LEONARD EULER (1707 - 83) wrote 3 volumes about optic and described the crystalline as an achromatic lens.

proof



JOSEPH A. F. PLATEAU (1801-83) was one of the first to study physiological optic. In 1843 a bilateral uveitis blinded him.

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Anatomists and Physiologists



LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519) left us magnificent drawings of the eyes anatomy, collecting the knowledge of his time.



ANDREA VESALIUS (1514 - 1564) proved that the optical nerve hadn't a tubular formation.



MARCELLO MALPIGHI (1628 - 94) studding the hen embryo, he described the optical vesicle.



ANTON VAN LEEUWENHOEK (1632-1723) described the cornea epithelium, the crystalline fibers and the retina rods and cones.



NIELS STENSEN (1638-1686) - his name was perpetuated in duct of the parotid glands. He described the vortical vein of the eye.



HERMANN BOERHAAVE (1668 - 1738) described the muscular fibers of the ciliary body.



ALBRECHT VON HALLER (1708-77) described the vascular tunic of choroid and the arterial circle of optical nerve



HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Anatomists and Physiologists



JONS BERZELIUS (1779-1848) swedish chemist analysed the aqueous humour in 1832.



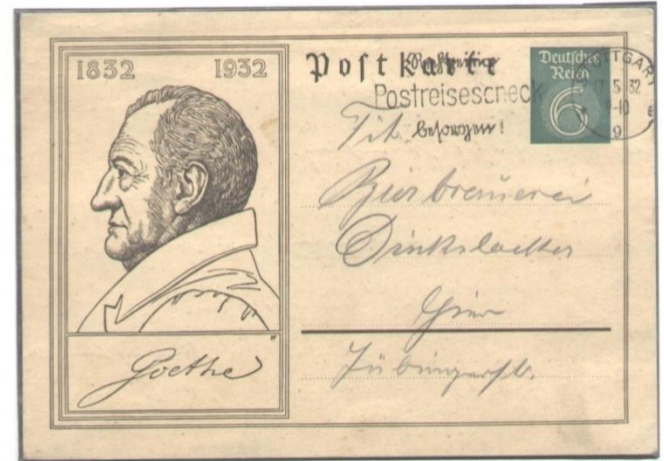
THEODORE MEYNERT (1833-1892) demonstrated the localisation of the visual perception in the occipital cortex and described the cells that take his name (1872).



WILHELM HIS (1831-1904) histologist and embryologist, wrote "Beitrage zur normalen und pathologischen anatomie der cornes" (1856).



Today's knowledge of the retina histology were essentially solidified by SANTIAGO RAMON Y CAJAL (1852-1934).



JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE (1749-1832) the famous writer was also interested in the colours sight, having published the treaty - "ZUR FARBENLEHRE" (1880) on the subject.

OCULAR ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY



The configuration of the lids is a racial characteristic.



1. cornea
2. anterior chamber
3. lens
4. vitreous body
5. optic nerve
6. retina
7. choroid
8. sclera



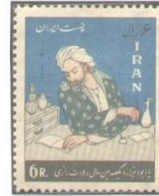
Stereoscopic vision, that is, the perception to profundity is due to the simultaneous use of both eyes.

I. caruncle, II. Iris, III. Pupil, IV. conjunctiva



FERMO - Italy - 1811

OCULAR ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY



RHAZES (850-932) was the first to describe the pupilar reflex to light.



METAURO - Italy - 1813



The 1981 Nobel Prize of Medicine and Physiology was given to R.W.SPERRY, D.H.HUBEL and T.N.WIESEL for their contribution in the comprehension of the cerebral hemispheres functioning and the vision mechanism.

SIGHT AND TRAFFIC



The driver, to be approved in the ophthalmic examination must have good visual acuity, bright adaptation and perception of colors.



Review periodically your ophthalmic examination.

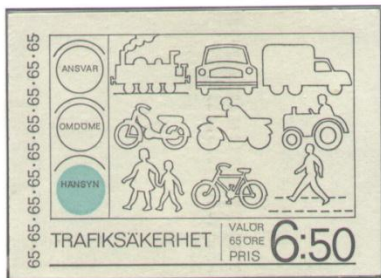


The seat belt is an important protector for your eyes.

SIGHT AND TRAFFIC



Don't obfuscate - prevent accidents.

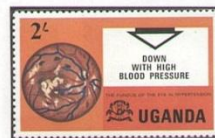


Color-blinds have trouble in recognizing the color (red/green) used in semaphore.



OPHTHALMOPATHIES

HYPERTENSION



Arterial and intracranial hypertension causes serious retina and optic nerve changes.

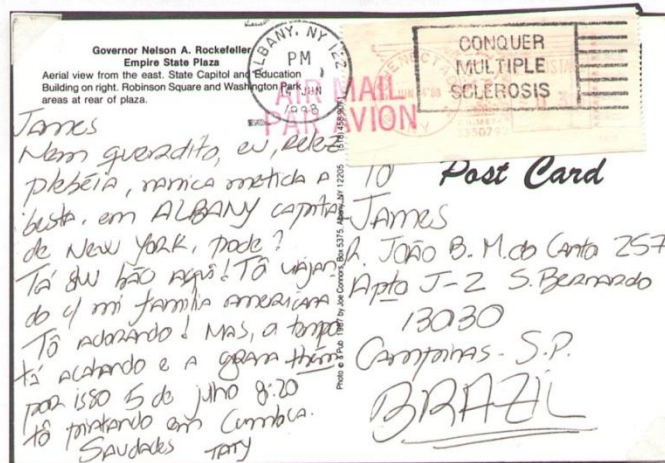
DIABETES



proof

Diabetes is the cause of retinopathy which is responsible for many cases of blindness.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS



MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, disease of the nervous system, affects the ocular system in a great number of cases.

OPHTHALMOPATHIES

TRACHOMA



HIDEYO NOGUCHI (1876 - 1928) isolated a microorganism that he called *Bacterium granulomatis*, while studying trachoma.

ACUTE EPIDEMIC CONJUNCTIVITIS



R. KOCH described, in 1883, the Koch-Weeks bacillus cause of acute epidemic conjunctivitis.

GONORRHEAL EYE INFECTION



CREDE METHOD (1819 - 92) avoids contamination of newborn children eyes by gonorrhea.

GLAUCOMA

AVON GRAEFE, in 1856, introduced the iridectomy as the effective operation for the acute glaucoma.



AMBROISE PARÉ (1510 - 90) called BUPHTHALMOS the congenital glau-oma, one of the main causes of infantile blindness.



CATARACT



HERMANN BOERHAAVE (1668-1738) disseminated his knowledge of the cataract being opaque lens.

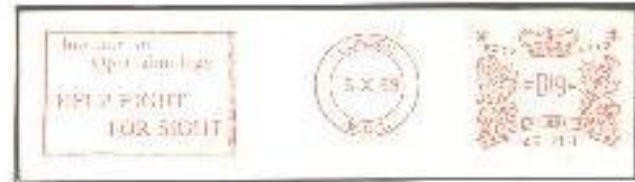
RETINOPATHIES



Indirect ophthalmoscopy is useful in the diagnosis of retinopathies.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

OPHTHALMOLOGIC HOSPITAL



Civilian and military hospitals, specialized clinics and research centers have been contributing to the struggle against blindness all around the world.

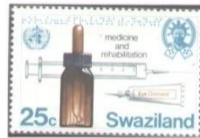
OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

MEDICAL THERAPEUTIC

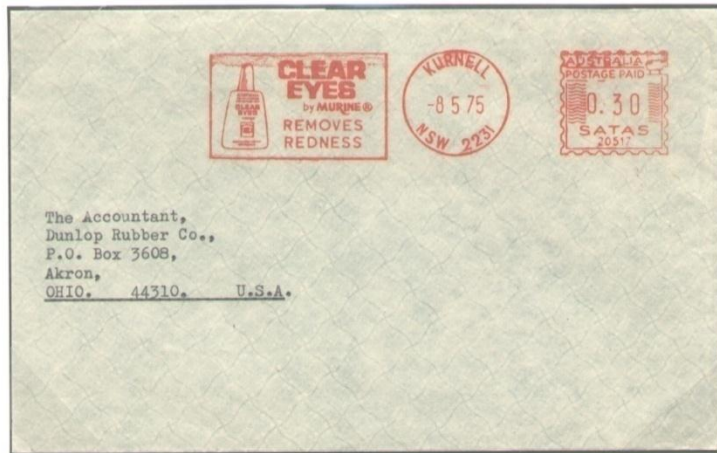
MEDICAMENTS



proof



The medicaments in ophthalmology are used orally, intramuscularly or locally.



The external use medicine such as collyrium and ophthalmic ointment are widely used.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

RADIOTHERAPY

PHOTOTHERAPY



NIELS R. FINSEN (1860 - 1904) was the first to apply phototherapy in ocular therapeutic.



RADIUM discovered by MARIE CURIE (1867 - 1934) is used in the treatment of ocular and palpebral tumors.

CHEMOTHERAPY

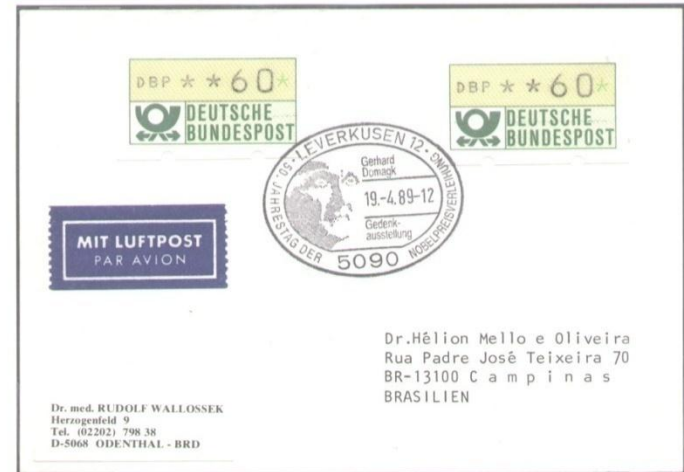


PAUL ERHLICH (1854-1915) was the introducer of chemotherapeutic drugs in therapeutic.

ATROPINE



Extracted from *Atropa belladonna*, and used since 19th century, as collyrium.



GERARD DOMAGK (1895-1964) won the 1939 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discovery of the antibacterial effects of PRONTOSIL, the first of the sulfonamide drugs.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC



Glasses for presbiopia and hipermetropia were already used in 18th century.



Spectacles are also used as a support for hearing aids.

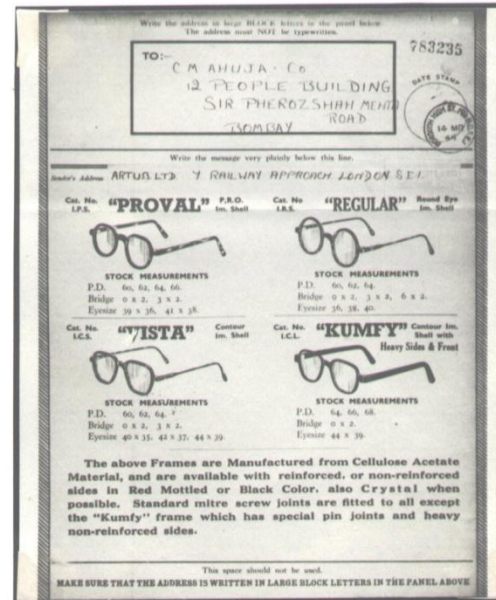


OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Optic Therapeutic



Germany - 1902 - perfin



Spectacles are made of different materials, but fashion evolution determines their shapes meeting the esthetical preferences.



The SUN GLASSES filter the inconvenient radiation for the eyes.



Glasses have been showing a big variety in shape since its invention.



proof

proof



proof

MONOCLE



Pince-nez and monocle are reserved for the use of gentlemen.



To the OPTICSHOP is reserved the execution of glasses prescription given by the ophthalmologists.

The HOTEL GLORIA
RIO DE JANEIRO - BRAZIL

250 APARTMENTS 250 BATHROOMS
Telegraphic Address - GLORIAHOTEL - RIO

PERFUMES DE LUXO
ARTIGOS PARA TOILETTE
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PERFUMARIA
AVENIDA
Av. Rio Branco, 142 - Rio de Janeiro

PHONE: C. 1310

Sonora
UNICOS AGENTES
NO BRASIL
OPTICA INGLEZA
127, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 127 - RIO DE JANEIRO

A MACHINA FALLANTE DA
MAIS ALTA QUALIDADE
NO MUNDO.
Tonalidade perfeita!

THIODEOL
PODEROSO
TONICO
RECONSTITUINTE
E EXPECTORANTE



CASA BORLIDO
AO REI DAS FUNDAS
BARBOSA, MORENO & C.
51 rua do Ouvidor
66 rua da Quitanda
RIO DE JANEIRO

Casa especial em instrumentos de cirurgia, arte dentaria,
electricidade, optica, cutelararia e instrumentos de musica.

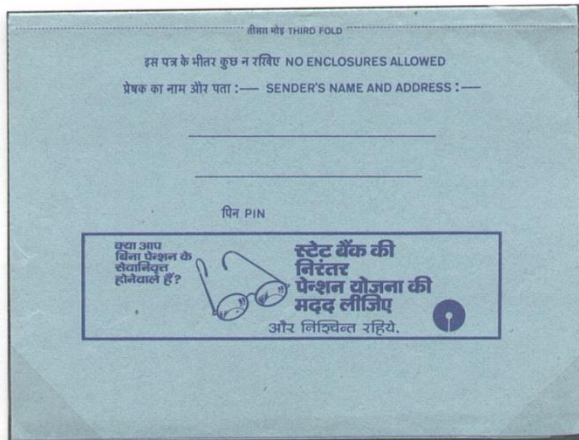
Mm. Srv. Dr.
Cirurgião Dentista
Estado Minas
Sant'Anna de S. Joao Acima

Not always glasses are commercialized in shops exclusively specialized in ophthalmic optic.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Optic Therapeutic

In 1775 **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** recommended the person with presbyopia the use of glasses with two focuses - the **BIFOCAL LENS**.



Postal stationery - India



PROGRESSIVE LENS represent another technological advancement.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Optic Therapeutic



CONTACT LENS are an alternative for correction of refraction defects.



OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Surgery Therapeutic

Optical and surgical instruments used by ophthalmic surgeons for their precision, must be manufactured by high technology industry.



PHOTOCOAGULATION with LASER is used for treatment of retinopathies and other ophthalmopathies.



OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Surgery Therapeutic



J. A. EISENBART (1661 - 1727) was a famous itinerant barber-surgeon who operated hernias, stones of vesicle and cataracts.



Finished surgery, recovering patient.



Knife of Graefe for cataract surgery.



JACQUES DAVIEL (1696 - 1762) in 1748, demonstrated his technique for extortion of cataract with corneal incision.



making the for one day? Pakistani in future would help Oxfam, surely be

MON:

Please use a:

274 Banbu

YOU AT 55 RETIREMENT

Retirement Plan For full details, write letter to

and Ireland) OF CANADA

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OXFAM IS

helping the blind to see. Cataract-blindness is common in parts of Africa. £2 has paid for a simple operation that enabled a blind man to see—and fend for himself. Surely this is

MONEY WELL SPENT

Please use a stamp now to send a donation to Oxfam, Post Relief, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7DZ

Philanthropical institutions promote campaign for arrecadation of funds for cataract surgery in poor countries.

OCULAR THERAPEUTIC



proof



Help st:
Oxfam needs: save, at home We can ge any face valo foreign, on a collections. Please take Oxfam shop Lardner-Cole Oxford, OX2 7T. Oxfam can use every penny you can

ATTACK?
ne of the dision—perhaps I apparently o discover the Please speed ting the BHF.

Oxfam Project IW 54 India
Throughout India, thousands of men and women are now completely blind because of cataracts. In rural areas, mobile "eye camps" travel from village to village, bringing relief to as many people as possible. And the cost of an operation to make the blind see? Just £2-90. Use a stamp to send a donation now to Room 15, Oxfam, Oxford, OX2 7DZ. Oxfam can use every penny you can give

ON APPEAL
W1H 4DH 1026

OXFAM

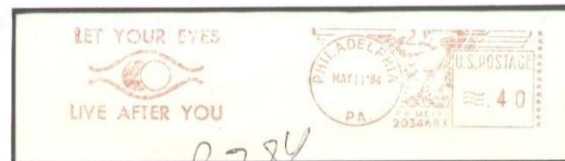
The modern surgery of cataract had your origin in the research of Daviel and other ophthalmic surgeons. It is of great importance for prevention of blindness.



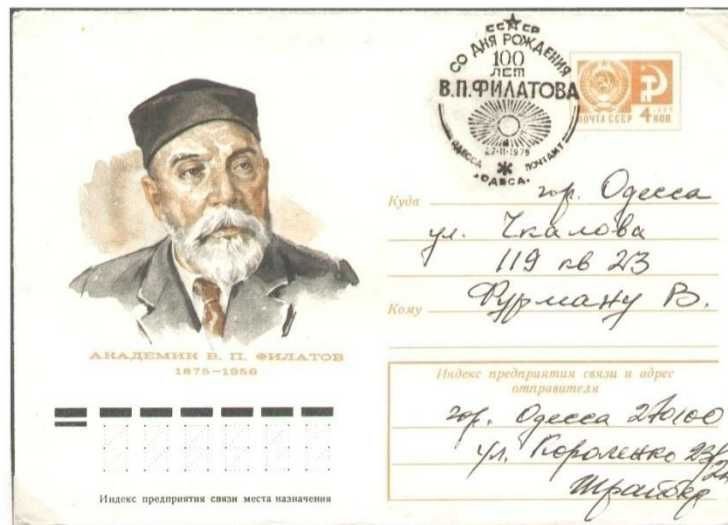
OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Surgery Therapeutic

Keratoplasty



FILATOV made know the keratoplasty in the thirties and recommend the use of corpses for transplantation.



OCULAR THERAPEUTIC

Surgery Therapeutic

Technical advancement allowed the vitreous surgery, intraocular implant of lens and refractive surgery.



Vitreous cutter



First International Symposium of Intraocular Lens and refractive Surgery - Moscow - 1986.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS



FRANS CORNELIUS DONDERS (1818-89) one of the greatest figures of modern ophthalmology. He is considered the father of netherlander ophthalmology.



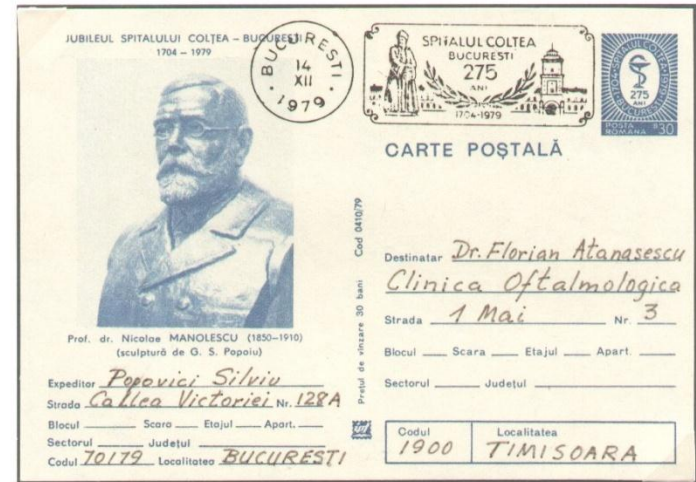
CARLOS J. FINLAY (1833-1915) cuban ophthalmologist. Renowned by his studies about Yellow fever.



LOUIS EMILE JAVAL (1835 - 1907) was a great studios of refraction and squint. He died blind by glaucoma.



CLAUDIO GAMA PINTO (1853 - 1945) was the first teacher of ophthalmology in Lisbon, Portugal.



NICOLAE MANOLESCU (1850-1910) teacher of ophthalmology in Bucharest, Romania.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS



VLADIMIR PETROVICH FILATOV (1875-1956) studied keratoplasty and introduced the tissue therapy in ophthalmology.



Filatov's Institute and his statue in Odessa - Russia.

Postal stationery - Russia - 1977

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS



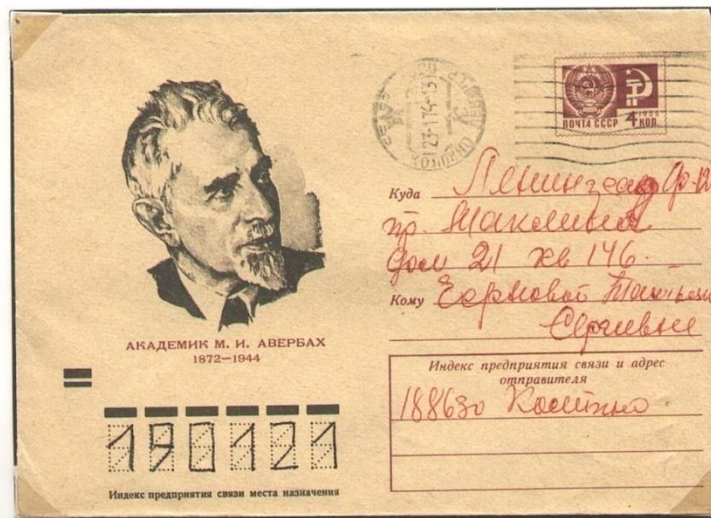
CARL FERDINAND von GRAEFE (1787 - 1840) was member of the Ophthalmologic Clinic of the University of Berlin and editor of the "Journal for Surgery and Ophthalmology". He was father of Albrecht von Graefe.



ALBRECHT von GRAEFE (1928-1870) was the most important german ophthalmologist in 19th century.



JULES GONIN (1870 - 1935) revolutionized the knowledge about retina detachment when determined the signification of tear of retina in his etiology.



MICHAÏL I. AVERBACH (1872-1944) was the chief of the INSTITUTE of OPHTHALMOLOGY of the Academy of Medical Science in Russia (1935-44)..He published various works about ocular surgery.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS



DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1813-1873) missionary and physician. Frequented the Moorfield Eyes Hospital (London) Found filarias in the eyes of africans.



ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE (1859-1930) created **SHERLOCK HOLMES**. He was specialized in ophthalmology in Wien (1890) before becoming a writer.



BELIZARIO DOMINGUES (1863-1913) was ophthalmologist in Mexico. He was killed for his political activities.



FRITZ PREGL (1869-1930) Nobel Prize of Chemistry in 1923. He was ophthalmologist in Austria, in beginning of his medical career.



JOSÉ RIZAL Y ALONSO (1861-96) martyr and national hero of Philippines. Made his specialization in ophthalmology in Paris, Leipzig, Heidelberg and Berlin. He was fusillade for revolutionary activities against Spain.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

coil amendment



plié



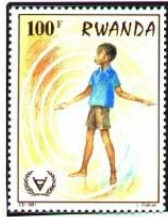
LUDWIK L. ZAMENHOF (1859 - 1917) ophthalmologist who created the international language - **THE ESPERANTO**.



FEODOR FEODOROVICH ERISMAN (1842 - 1915) Made his medical studies in Zurich. He was ophthalmologist in Switzerland and Russia where to dedicate at Public Health

CHAPTER II - THE DARKNESS

BLINDNESS



Blindness occurs in one or both eyes and in any age.

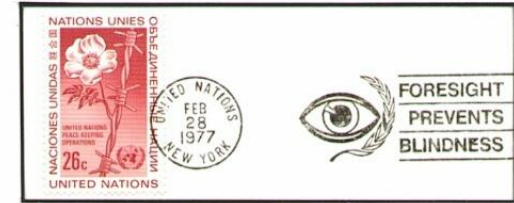
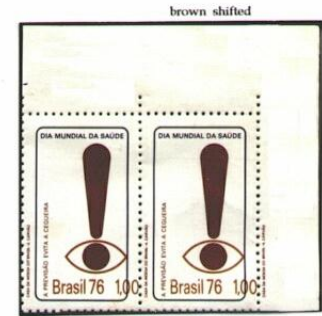


Postal stationery - Germany - 1929

BLINDNESS PREVENTION

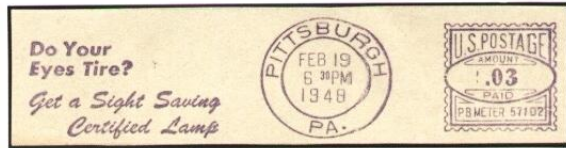


Prophylaxis of ophthalmopathies and the prevention of accidents of the eyes are fundamental to avoid blindness.

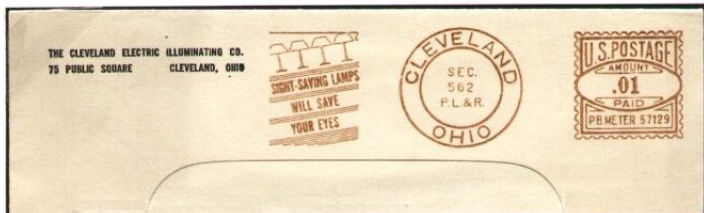


Protect the vision, avoid blindness

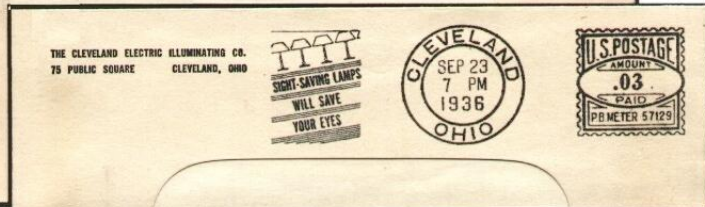
BLINDNESS PREVENTION



The use of sight organ must be bone always with good light conditions in order to preserve it.



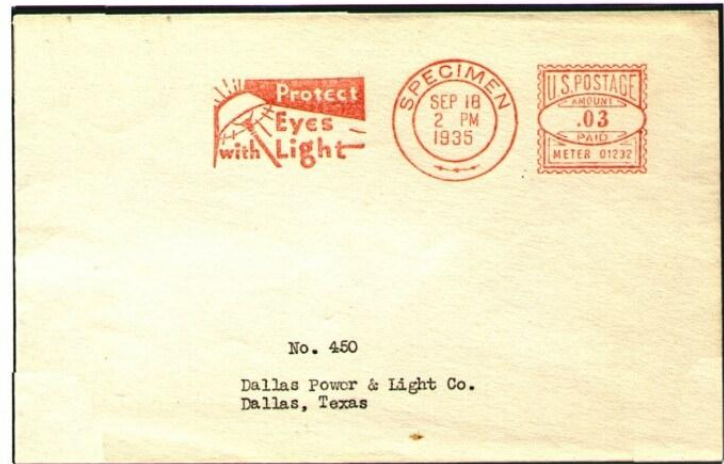
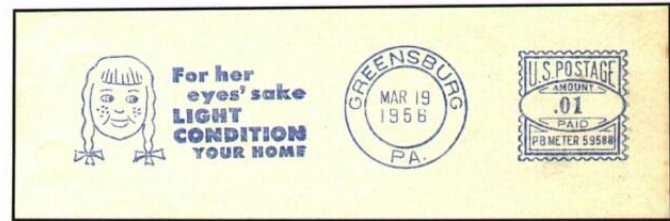
Proof of machine



specimen

BLINDNESS PREVENTION

The good light is the life of your eyes.



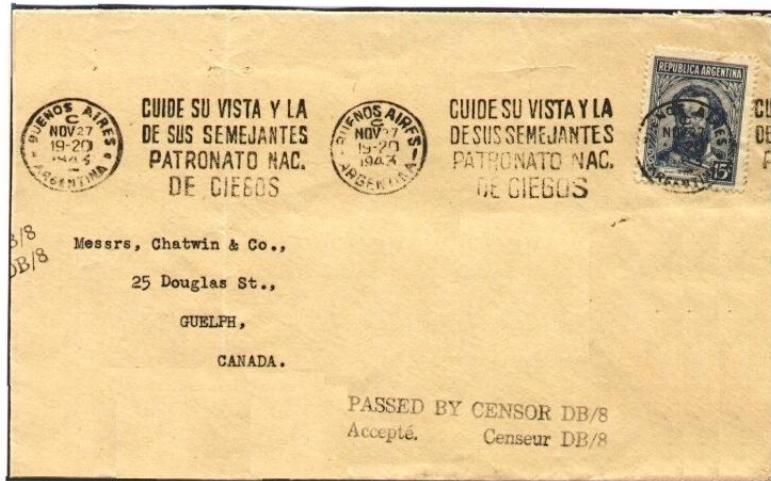
Specimen

No. 450

Dallas Power & Light Co.
Dallas, Texas

BLINDNESS PREVENTION

Distichous divulging the prevention of the blindness are frequently seen in postmarks and meter stamps.



THE BLIND REHABILITATION



The blind properly supported and orientated turns into as helpful and efficient worker.



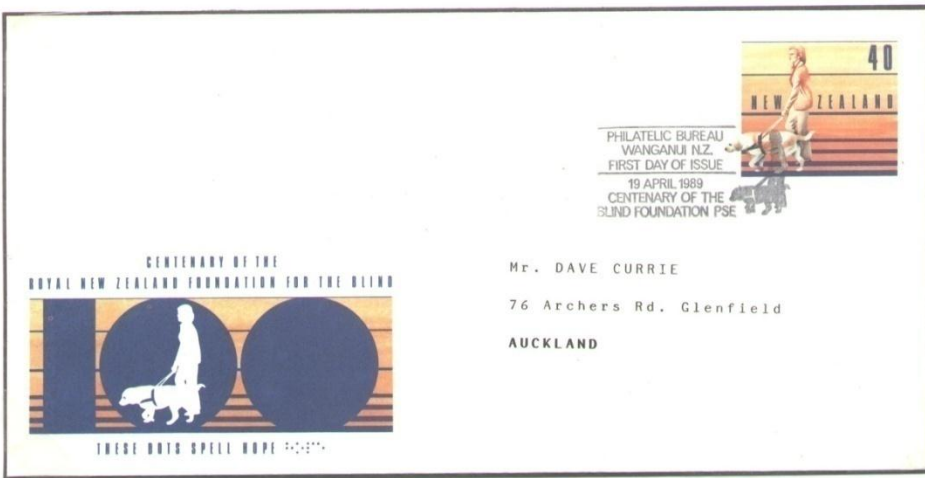
Shop which sells products made by blind people.



THE BLIND GUIDES

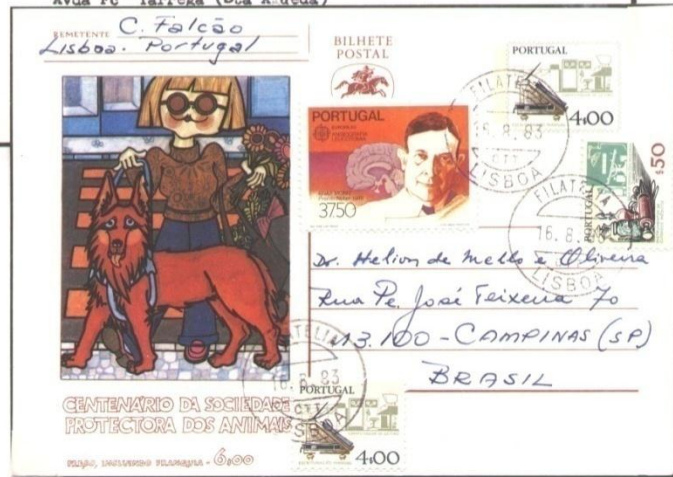
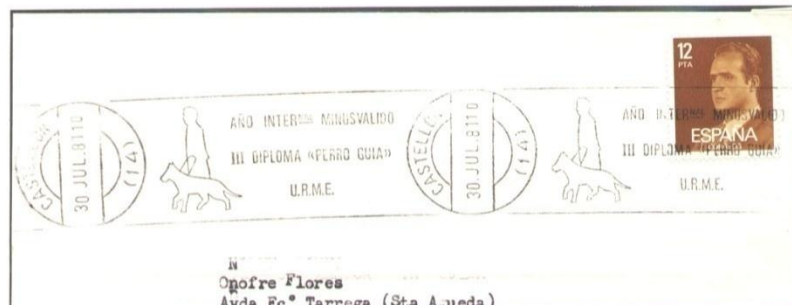


The GUIDE DOG for the blind is trained in special schools to be used in this most important function.

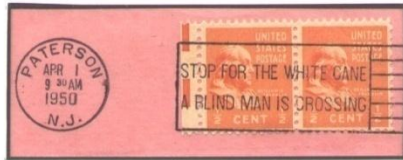


THE BLIND GUIDES

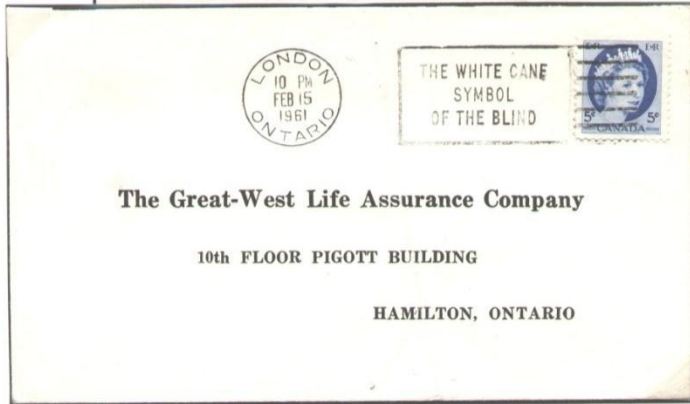
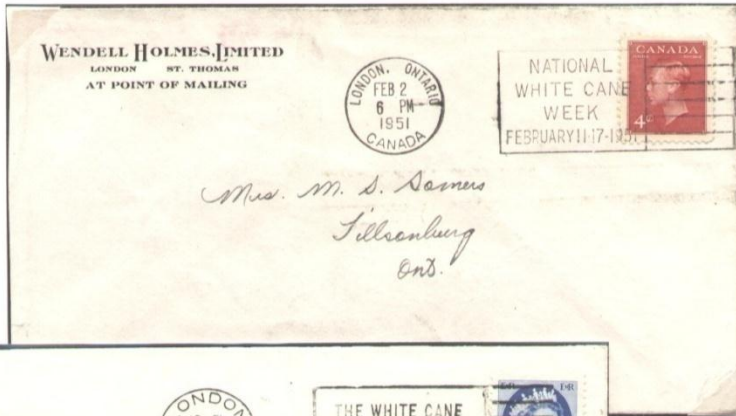
The GUIDE DOG is a great aid for the locomotion of blind persons.



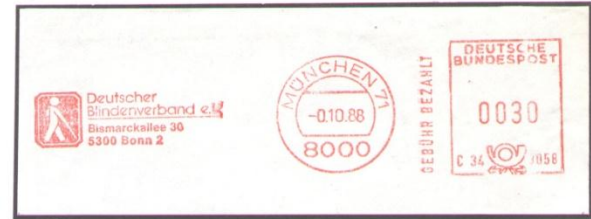
THE BLIND GUIDES



The WHITE CANE is world wide symbol of blindness.



BLINDESS SYMBOLS



A new international symbol with a stylized figure of a person walking with an outstretched cane may become as familiar a symbol for blindness. This symbol was developed by the World Blind Union.



BLINDESS & ARTS

Blindness has been motive of inspiration by numerous artists.



"The blind ballader"
J.Gutierrez Solana
(1886-1947)



"Theis, the blind"
unknow author



"The blind consoling the seeing"
Georges Rouault (1871-1958)

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)



"The blind guitarist"



Leucoma of the left eye



Postal stationery - Russia - 1972

EYE, BLINDESS and TOPONYMY



OCCHIOBELLO (BEAUTIFUL EYES) - Italy - 1848



Fernando Gomes Carrão
Av. Mousinho de Albuquerque, 24-49.D9.
1100 Lisboa -Portugal

Exm^o. Senhor
Dr. Helion de Mello e Oliveira
Rua Padre José Teixeira, 70-19.a
13100 Campinas SP
Brasil

ARCO DO CEGO - (BLIND'S ARCH) - Portugal

MAIL FOR THE BLIND



Besides the cecogram other correspondences destined for blind Institutions have protectionists custom treatment too



MAIL FOR THE BLIND

In 1930, Italy issued a two cents stamp destined to correspondence in Braille alphabet for blinds. The normal postage was 50 cents of lira.



Blindensending - Cécogrammes



MAIL FOR THE BLIND



Embossed in Braille the word "ten"

Braille embossed in stamps



Centenary of Japanese Braille



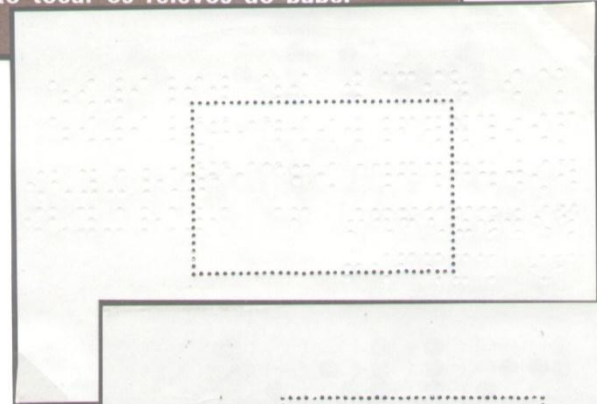
The stamps show the word "ARLA" and the number "100" embossed in Braille, celebrating the centenary of this organization. ARLA Institute is a school for blinds in Finland.



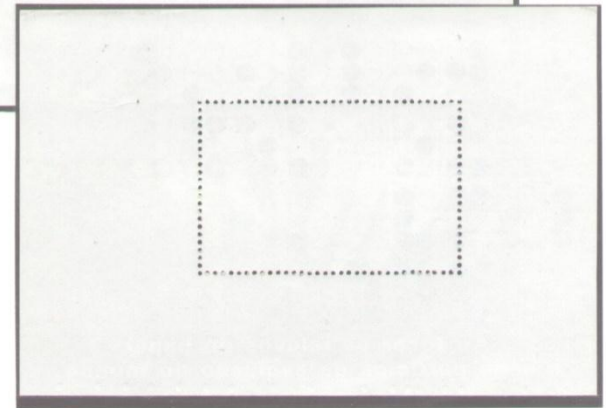
Stamp with "FELIZ NATIVIDAD" (Merry Christmas) in Braille characters.

MAIL FOR THE BLIND

Some philatelic pieces were embossed in braille characters. Brasil was the first country that used this type of script in a stamp.



Double braille



without braille inscription

OPHTHALMOPATHIES & CELEBRITIES



JOHN OF LUXEMBOURG (1296 - 1346) king of Bohemia, know as John, the Blind. Lost the sight in 1337.



BLAS DE LEZO (1687 - 1741) one of those who conquer the Spanish America was blind of left eye



GEORGE III (1738-1820) king of England. His last eleven years was of blindness and insanity



CHRISTOPHER COLOMBUS (1451 - 1506) named Saint Lucia the island discovered in December 13th, as he was healed of an ophthalmopathy by her intercession. It should be a chronic uveitis coexisting with a rheumatism he suffered in his adult life.

OPHTHALMOPATHIES & CELEBRITIES



lacking of red

St. FRANCIS (1182 - 1226) suffered of the eyes during all his life, probably from serious trachoma.



MATER THERESA (1910-) Nobel prize of peace was operated of cataract in both eyes with intraocular lenses implants.



JORGE LUIZ BORGES (1899-1986), Argentinean writer, wrote a great part of his literary work when blind.

OPHTHALMOPATHIES & CELEBRITIES

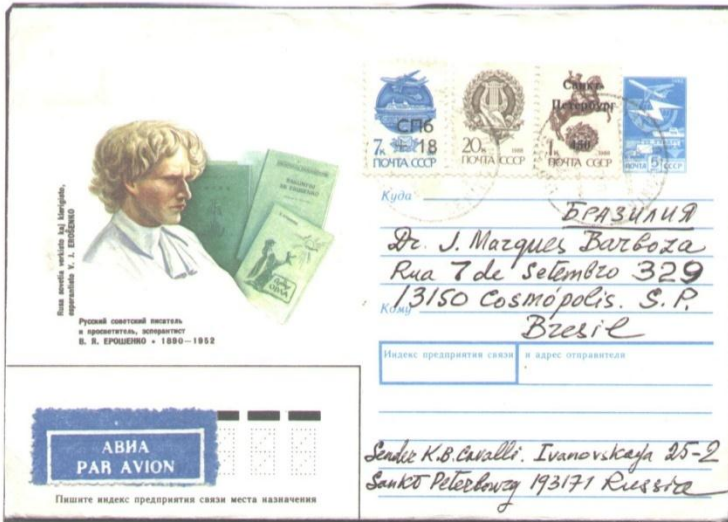


color shift

GUGLIELMO MARCONI (1874-1927) know Italian physical lost the right eye's vision in a car accident in 1912.

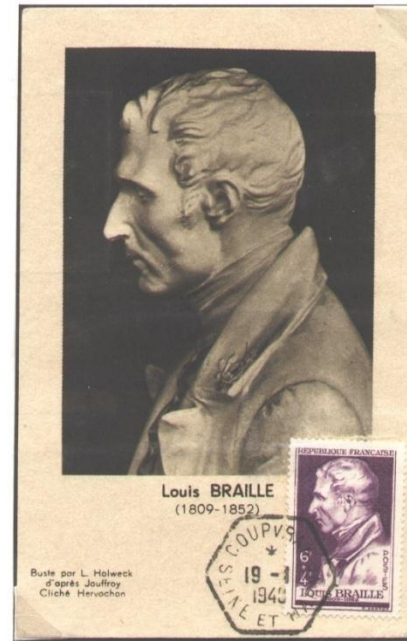


JEAN PAUL SARTRE (1905 - 80) died blind by hemorrhages that begun in his left eye and made him blind.

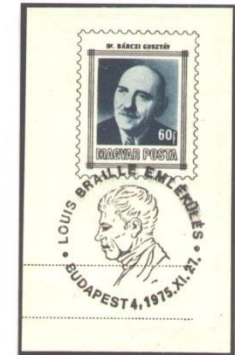


VASILII J. EROSENKO (1890-1952) Russian literate, blind since childhood. Blindness did not impede him from learning and teaching several languages and from traveling through many countries.

OPHTHALMOPATHIES & CELEBRITIES

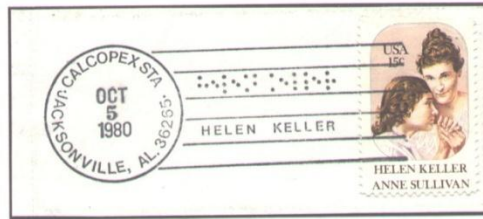


Buste par L. Halévy d'après Jouffroy Cliché Hervachon



LOUIS BRAILLE (1808-52) was born in Coupvray where he became blind in child, by wound in one eye and sympathetic ophthalmia in the other.

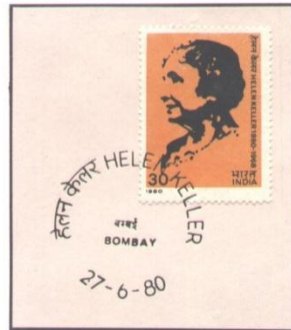
OPHTHALMOPATHIES & CELEBRITIES



ANNE SULLIVAN (1866-1936) Helen Keller's teacher - was also visual deficient. She studied at "Perkins School for the Blind"



color shift



HELEN KELLER (1880-1968) because of a severe attack of measles she lost at the age of 19 months her vision and her hearing.



CURRICULO - A LUZ E AS TREVAS

Ano	Exposição	local	med	
1980	BRAPEX IV	Fortaleza,CE	S+PE	nacional
1981	Mostra Penido Burnier	Campinas, SP	-	local
1981	EXPOFISO XIII	Sorocaba, SP	LS	local
1981	SANPEX XIII	Santos, SP	V	local
1982	LUBRAPEX	Curitiba, PR	S	nacional
1983	BRASILIANA	Rio de Janeiro	S	FIP
1984	VI Congr.Bras.Cegueira	Campinas,SP	-	local
1985	BRAPEX VI	BHorizonte, MG	V	nacional
1985	Congr.Bras. Oftalmologia	S.Paulo, SP	-	local
1985	FARROUPILHA	P. Alegre, RS	L V	local
1985	ARGENTINA 85	B. Aires	L S	FIP
1986	LUBRAPEX 86	Rio de Janeiro	V	nacional
1987	ESPAMER 87	La Coruña, Spain	S	nacional
1987	HAFNIA	Copenhagem, Dinamarca	L S	FIP
1988	LUBRAPEX 88	Porto, Portugal	L V	nacional
1988	BRAPEX 88	S.Paulo, SP	G	nacional

CURRICULO - A LUZ E AS TREVAS

1989	PHILEXFRANCE	Paris , France	V	FIP
1989	BRASILIANA 89	Rio de Janeiro,RJ	LV	
1990	SÃO PAULO 89	Santos, SP		
1990	NEW ZELAND	N .Zelandia	V	FIP
1991	Mostra 20 anos ABRAFITE	S. Paulo, SP	-	mostra
1991	BRAPEX 91	Vitória, ES	G	nacional
1991	ESPAMER 91	B. Aires, Argentina	LV	
1991	PHILANIPPON	Toquio, Japão	LV	FIP
1992	GRANADA	Granada, Espanha	LS	FIP
1992	LUBRAPEX 92	Portugal	G	
1992	GENOVA 92	Genova, Italia	V	FIP
1993	POZNAN 93	Polonia	S	FIP
1993	BRASILIANA 93	Rio de Janeiro, RJ	V	
1993	BANGKOK 93	Tailandia	LV	FIP
1995	SINGAPORE 95	Singapore	LS	FIP
1996	ISTAMBUL 96	Turquia	V	FIP
1997	PACIFIC 97	S.Francisco - USA	V	FIP
1997	MOSCOU 97	Moscou - Russia	V	FIP
1999	CHINA 99	China	LS	FIP
2000	LUBRAPEX 2000	Salvador, BA	G	Nacional
2000	Exp.Nacional Portuguesa	Lisboa, Portugal	G	Nacional
2002	PHILAKOREA	Seul, Coreia	V	FIP
2002	Mostra Fil.“Dia do Médico”	Curitiba, PR	-	mostra