Verleihung der Ehrenmitgliedschaft

Prof. Gisèle Soubrane was actually born in Jüterbog in Germany, before she grew up in France. She went to Medical School in Paris and wrote her Doctorial Thesis in „Effect of 5-iodo-2-desoxyuridin on herpes virus“ in 1969.

She did her residency in Ophthalmology in Paris with the well-known Prof. Coscas, followed by a two-year fellowship, also with Prof. Coscas. Gisèle Soubrane specialized in Ophtalmology in 1973 and finished her Ph.D. thesis on „Ocular angiogenesis in normal and pathologic eyes: Implication of basic fibroblast growth factor“ at the Faculty of Science Pierre & Marie Curie, Paris V.

In 1986 she visited Wilmer Eye Hospital in Baltimore for a Clinical Program on „Recurrences after blue green argon photocoagulation of subretinal new vessels“, and did Basic Research on „bFGF binding to experimental corneal new vessels“ From 86 to 92 she had a halftime research-program at the Unit INSERM 118 in Paris and did experimental surgery in Crèteil for „Experimental model of subretinal angiogenesis“. She also visited Prof. Marshall in London and worked on „Casting of the choriocapillaris in minipigs“ there.

In 1987 she became Associate Professor in Medical Retina at the University XII-Crèteill, 1993 she became Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and she was Chair of the Department from 1996 to 2010. She went on working as associated Professor in Medical Retina until 2015 at the University of Paris V and is now Emeritus Professor in Ophthalmology.

She received numerous honors such as the Chibret gold medal, Senior Honor Award of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Herman Waker Prize of the Club Jules Gonin, Donald Gass Medal of the Macula Society, Mèdaille Jules François of the ICO and is an Honorary Member of EVER, Club Jules Gonin, Finish Society of Oph- thalmology.

She has been appointed and served in numerous boards around the world. Her scientific work made her the expert in research on retinal imaging, especially fluorescein and indocyanine-green angiography as well as optical coherence tomography.