

Archives

(Radó Collection)

March 17, 2016

János Radó

Biographic sketch

Family History

My full name is János Péter Radó. I was born in Budapest, Hungary, May 25, 1930. My parents were living in the same flat, where I have spent my entire life since age 10. They were printers and owners of a printing office, which was located on the ground floor of a building (Hajós street 25, Budapest), on the first floor of which is our present home. The press was confiscated twice: for the first time in 1944, when Hungary was invaded by the Nazi army and the second time, in 1949 by the Soviet-backed Communist regime. This last time, the presses were destroyed. After the 1956 revolution, my parents left Hungary for Canada. They lived in Toronto for more than 25 years until they died there.

Degrees

I attended (1948-1954) and graduated from the Medical School of Budapest and became a specialist in Internal Medicine (1958), Endocrinology (1980) and Nephrology (1984). I successfully passed the examination of a course for Nuclear Medicine in 1966. (At that time, Nuclear Medicine was not yet a Specialty, not even a Subspecialty, in Hungary).

Employment

My clinical work began in 1954, in the Second Medical Department of the János Hospital, Budapest. I worked in this hospital for the next 26 and half years. From 1958 to 1980, I worked in the Isotopic Department and Metabolic Unit. This included four years in the Outpatient Clinic for Diabetic Patients (1958-1962) and a two-year absence on leave in The Netherlands (1976-1978). My clinical work was continued after the Janos Hospital years (1954-1980) in the Department of Hypertension and Nephrology in the Uzsoki Hospital (1980-1997). Here, as the leader of the department, I founded the Dialysis Unit of the Uzsoki Hospital and a Nephrological Laboratory for clinical and investigational purposes. After retiring from hospital clinical work in 1997, I became and am still a consultant in internal

medicine, nephrology and endocrinology in a private medical institute, Virányos Outpatient Clinic.

Invention of Furosemide (Diuretic) Renography

A "by-product" of our Hungarian nuclear renal clearance studies with Hippuran 131 and 125 was the invention of the so-called „frusemide renography" which was first published in December 1967 in The Lancet and after then the extended studies, in 1968 in Nuclear Medicine.

Visiting Employment History

I was invited by Professor Evert Dorhout Mees as a visiting scientist to the Clinic of Hypertension and Nephrology of the Medical University of Utrecht, The Netherlands. The purpose of this invitation was to introduce in Utrecht those renal clearance studies for measuring glomerular filtration rate, as well as renal plasma flow, which was used by us in Budapest. I was paid by the Nierstichting Netherland. The Hypertension and Nephrology Clinic was working on nuclear methodologies in a very good cooperation with the Nuclear Department of Utrecht. The leader of this department, at that time, was Prof. Ephraim and his staff assistant was Dr. Oei HJ, a physician of Indonesian Chinese background, trained in Vienna. During our 2-year stay in The Netherlands, we became good friends with Dr. Oei and his family; we (my wife accompanied me to Holland) met several times in our homes. Although the scope of our nuclear studies in Utrecht was strictly confined on the renal isotopic clearances, I also discussed several times with Dr. Oei my favorite topic of furosemide (diuretic) renography. I gave reprints to Dr. Oei dedicated to him concerning furosemide (diuretic) renography, appearing in the aforementioned Lancet and Nuclear Medicine papers. I was glad to learn several years later, when I had already left The Netherlands to Hungary that my friend Dr. Oei, working in collaboration with Prof. EJ Dorhout Mees and Geyskes GG discovered the "captopril renography". "Captopril renography" was another example of a drug-induced distortion of the normal renogram used for the diagnosis for renovascular hypertension as was "diuretic renography" used in obstructive ureteral disorders, as well as other nephrological conditions.

Editorial Activity

I was Chief Editor of the Hungarian Journal of Hypertension and Nephrology from 1999 to 2012.

PhD, habilitation, Private Docent, Doctor of Science

For my scientific and clinical research work, I was awarded a PhD, in 1980, habilitation, in 1995 in the Semmelweis University, Budapest, the title of "private docent", in 1998, in the Semmelweis University Budapest, and Doctor of Science, in 1999, in the Hungarian Scientific Academy.

Titles of my dissertations

PhD: Clinicopharmacological Studies of Renal Pharmacons, Antidiuretics and Diuretics. Endocrine and Renal Pharmacology (1980). **Habilitation:** Renal Tubular Acidosis and its Complication of Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus (1995). **Doctor of Science:** Interaction of Medicines and Diseases in the Regulation of Serum Potassium. Hyperkalemias (1999).

Awards

In Hungary, for my scientific and clinical research work I was awarded the Semmelweis Prize (1972), Markusovszky Prize (Hungarian Medical Weekly, 1989), Batthány Strattman László Prize (Governmental Award, 1996), Korányi Sándor Prize (Award of The Hungarian Nephrological Society, 2004), Life Achievement Award (award of the Medical University of Debrecen, 2005), Paul Gömöri Prize (award of The Hungarian Hypertension Foundation, 2005), Life Achievement Award of the Hungarian Foundation of Nephrology (2007), Török Eszter Prize (award of The Hungarian Hypertension Society, 2012,). I was selected for the Album of Portraits of the Pioneers, European Nephrological Archives, published by the EDTA-ERA at the Congress of the EDTA-ERA, on 24th May, 2012, Paris, France.

Memberships

European Renal Association (ERA-EDTA), European Society of Hypertension (past), New York Scientific Academy (past), Hungarian Nephrological Society, Hungarian Hypertension Society, Hungarian Society of Internal Medicine, Hungarian Society of Radiology, Hungarian Society of Diabetes. President of the Committee for History of The Hungarian Nephrological Society.

Scientometria. Number of publications, Book and book chapters, Hirsch factor, citedness, impact factor

Number of publications: 355 printed articles on Hungarian, English and German from 1954 to 2013. Since then:2; altogether 357 (Compiled on the basis of the Library of the Hungarian Scientific Academie). Can be found in the *INHN webpage*, "Profiles").

Book

Haris Ágnes, Radó János: A víz- és elektrolitháztartás zavarai: Differenciáldiagnosztika és terápia. Budapest: Medicina Könyvkiadó, 2008. 395 pages (ISBN:978 963 226 170 6)

Book chapters (17) in 3 Manuals.

Thirteen book chapters In: Kakuk György (szerk.) Klinikai nephrologia: a vese belgyógyászati betegségeinek kézikönyve . 1201 p. Budapest: Medicina Könyvkiadó, 2004. (ISBN:963-242-824-2). *One book chapter* In: Rosivall L , Kiss I (eds.) Nephrologia. Elmélet és klinikum, dialysis, transplantatio . Budapest: Medintel Kiadó, 2003. p. 373. (ISBN:963 8433 27 2). *Three book chapters* In: Kornya László (szerk.) Betegség enciklopédia I-II . 2564 p. Budapest: Springer Tudományos Kiadó, 2002. p. 691. (ISBN:963-699-159-6, 963 699 158 8, 963 699 171 5)

*Hirsch factor:*18

Citedness: 1097 citations

Impact factor: exact sum of cumulative impact factor: 75,849 (collected in the years after 1974); estimated sum of the total cumulative impact factor: (estimated from the years from 1954 to 1974 on the basis of the 1998 impact factor values): 182,385

Titles of my 10 most important article.

Rado JP, Banos C, Tako J

Frusemide renography.

LANCET 2: pp. 1419-1420. (1967)

Rado JP, Banos C, Tako J

Radioisotope renography during furosemide (lasix) diuresis.

NUKLEARMEDIZIN-NUCLEAR MEDICINE 7: pp. 212-221. (1968)

Herman E , Rado J

Fatal hyperkalemic paralysis associated with spironalactone. Observation on a patient with severe renal disease and refractory edema.

ARCHIVES OF NEUROLOGY (Chicago) 15: pp. 74-77. (1966)

Rado JP

Water intoxication during carbamazepine treatment

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (BMJ) 3: p. 479. (1973)

Rado JP

Falsely high fluorescence in cortisol determinations due to the carbamazepine.

HORMONE AND METABOLIC RESEARCH 5: p. 63.. (1973)

Rado JP , Borbely L

Enhancement of polyuria by glibenclamide in diabetes insipidus.

LANCET 2: p. 216.. (1971)

Rado JP

Combination of carbamazepine and chlorpropamide in the treatment of "hyporesponder" pituitary diabetes insipidus.

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM 38: pp. 1-7. (1974)

Rado JP , Szende L , Marosi J

Influence of glyburide on the antidiuretic response induced by 1-deamino-8-D-arginine vasopressin (DDAVP) in patients with pituitary diabetes insipidus.

METABOLISM-CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL 23: pp. 1057-1063. (1974)

Rado JP , Tako J , Geder L , Jeney E

HERPES ZOSTER HOUSE EPIDEMIC IN STEROID-TREATED PATIENTS. A CLINICAL AND VIRAL STUDY.

ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (Chicago) 116: pp. 329-335. (1965)

Rado JP

Response to vasopressin analogues in diabetes insipidus

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE 295: p. 393. (1976)

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