

Jules Joseph Dejerine: an outstanding neurologist and Charcot's enemy

Jules Joseph Dejerine: neurologista excepcional e inimigo de Charcot

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ABSTRACT

Jules Joseph Dejerine (1849-1917) became renowned for his many contributions to neurology, including his anatomical and anatomo-functional studies, particularly those in the field of language and the peripheral nervous system. A disciple of Vulpian and a rival of Charcot, Dejerine progressed rapidly in the academic world, reaching the peak of his career in 1911, when he was appointed to the chair of Nervous System Diseases at the Salpêtrière Hospital after defeating Pierre Marie (1853-1940), one of the most distinguished pupils of Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893).

Keywords: neurology; history; language; central nervous system; peripheral nervous system.

RESUMO

Jules Joseph Dejerine (1849-1917) destacou-se na neurologia com seus estudos anatômicos e anatomo-funcionais sobretudo na área da linguagem e sistema nervoso periférico. Discípulo de Vulpian e rival de Charcot, Dejerine ascendeu rapidamente na carreira acadêmica, com seu ápice em 1911 quando assumiu a cadeira de Doenças do Sistema Nervoso em La Salpêtrière, derrotando Pierre Marie (1853-1940), um dos mais notáveis pupilos de Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893).

Palavras-chave: neurologia; história; linguagem; sistema nervoso central; sistema nervoso periférico.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the death of Prof. Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893), the founder of clinical neurology (Figure 1), left vacant the very important chair of Nervous System Diseases at the Salpêtrière Hospital, in Paris, France, giving rise to much speculation about who would succeed him^{1,2}. For a short period between 1893 and 1894, Édouard Brissaud (1852-1909), a disciple of Charcot, was appointed interim chair^{1,2,3}. A year after Charcot's death, one of his disciples, Fulgence Raymond (1844-1910), was appointed to the chair in preference to the other candidates, Édouard Brissaud and Jules Joseph Dejerine (1849-1917), the latter standing out, not only because of his remarkable résumé, but also because he was one of Charcot's most important rivals^{1,2,3}. Dejerine had to wait until 1911, after Raymond died in 1910, to be appointed to the chair over one of Charcot's most important pupils, Pierre Marie (1853-1940)^{1,2,3,4}. In this article, we review the life of Jules Joseph Dejerine, his contributions to neurology and his rivalry with Charcot.

JULES JOSEPH DEJERINE – A BIOGRAPHY

Jules Joseph Dejerine (Figure 2) was born on August 3rd, 1849, in Geneva, Switzerland^{1,2,3,4,5,6}. The son of French

parents with a modest income, Dejerine was initially a notable student but became better known for his sporting abilities — boxing and swimming — than for his academic prowess^{1,2,3,4,5}. His life changed when he traveled to Paris at the age of 22, armed only with a letter of introduction from Jean-Louis Prévost, a Swiss neurologist (1838-1927), to Félix Alfred Vulpian (1826-1887), one of Charcot's closest friends^{1,2,3,4,5,6}. Dejerine became Vulpian's most important disciple, and his academic career progressed rapidly.^{1,2,5,6} In 1875, he was appointed as a consultant at the Pitié Hospital^{1,2,3,5,6}. In 1879, he was appointed to the Bicêtre Hospital and became head of department and, in 1886, he was appointed associate professor^{1,2,3,5,6}. In 1887, he started working at the Salpêtrière Hospital on Vulpian's recommendation and with Charcot's approval. In 1911, he was appointed to the chair of Nervous System Diseases, which had previously been held by Jean-Martin Charcot, following a public examination^{1,2,3,5,6}. Dejerine was married to Augusta Marie Klumpke (1859-1927), who helped him with many clinical and anatomical-pathological studies¹⁻⁶. He died in February 1917, at the age of 68, from uremia secondary to Bright's disease, a peculiar form of glomerulonephritis^{1,2,3,4,5,6}.

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Figure 1. Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893).



Figure 2. Jules Joseph Dejerine (1849-1917).

DEJERINE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEUROLOGY

Jules Dejerine's contributions to neurology spanned more than 40 years and included anatomical and anatomo-functional studies^{1,2,5,6}. His first major contribution was a description of alexia, including alexia with and without agraphia, in 1892^{1,2,5,6}. Between 1895 and 1901, he published the book *Anatomie des Centres Nerveux*, his great anatomo-functional study, in which he described the trajectories of the projection fibers and association fibers that connect the nerve centers making up the neural circuits, highlighting the language circuit^{1,2,5,6}. Another of his famous works was the book on semiology, *Sémiologie des affections du système nerveux*, which was published in 1914^{1,2,5,6}. He made a significant contribution to the description of pathologies of the peripheral nervous system, most notably by defining radiculitis, characterizing inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy and meningoradiculitis and developing a three-part test to assess radicular pain that came to be known as Dejerine's triad^{1,2,5,6,7}. His other important contributions to neurology include a description of a form of myopathy known as facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (Landouzy-Dejerine disease), a hereditary peripheral neuropathy known as Dejerine-Sottas disease, a form of plexopathy (Dejerine-Klumpke plexopathy), olivopontocerebellar atrophy (Dejerine-Thomas syndrome) and Dejerine-Roussy syndrome (thalamic syndrome)^{1,2,3,5,6,7}.

DEJERINE VERSUS CHARCOT

Alfred Vulpian and Charcot were residents in the same institute in 1848, and became very close friends, later working together as heads of department at Salpêtrière Hospital in 1862, carrying out studies together (on, for example, multiple sclerosis) and coauthoring various papers^{1,2,4,8}. Although they got on well with each other, their academic careers evolved differently. Vulpian progressed rapidly and was appointed professor, a member of the National Academy of Medicine, a member of the Academy of Sciences and, later, dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Charcot's academic career, by contrast, progressed more slowly, and it was not until 1882 that it culminated in his appointment as chair of Diseases of the Nervous System^{1,4,8}. After 1882, a certain rivalry between them became evident in their pupils — Pierre Marie, Charcot's most loyal disciple, and Dejerine^{1,2,9}, who was renowned as Vulpian's most brilliant disciple and had never worked with Charcot's group at the Salpêtrière Hospital^{1,2,3,8,9}. Although they respected each other, there was great rivalry between them and Charcot himself said that Dejerine had a stronger personality than his pupils, which became evident in the examination for the position of associate professor in 1886^{1,2,3,8,9}. From that time on, Dejerine started to behave antagonistically toward Charcot and his disciples and became their scientific rival and enemy^{1,2,3,9}.

Dejerine, in addition to competing with Charcot for the academic position, also represented an intellectual force from outside Salpêtrière^{1,2,3,8,9}. From Charcot's death in 1893, until 1910, Dejerine and Pierre Marie also became rivals, reflecting the indirect conflict between Vulpian and Charcot^{1,2,3,9}. Both held opposing views on the location of language areas in the brain, a dispute that came to a head in 1908, when the Paris Aphasia Debate took place at the Paris Neurology Society^{1,2,3,10}. While Dejerine was at the pinnacle of his career between 1911 and 1917, Pierre Marie had to wait until 1918, the year after Dejerine's death, to occupy the chair of his great, idolized master, Jean-Martin Charcot^{1,2,3,4,5,6,9}.

CONCLUSION

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Jules Dejerine was one of the great names of French and international neurology^{1,2,3,4}. Achieving rapid academic progression, he published anatomical and anatomo-functional studies with an emphasis on language and the central and peripheral nervous systems for over 40 years^{1,2,3,6,7}. A disciple of Vulpian and rival of Charcot, he reached the peak of his career between 1911 and 1917, when he was appointed over Pierre Marie to the chair of Nervous System Diseases at Salpêtrière Hospital^{1,2,3,4,5,6}.

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