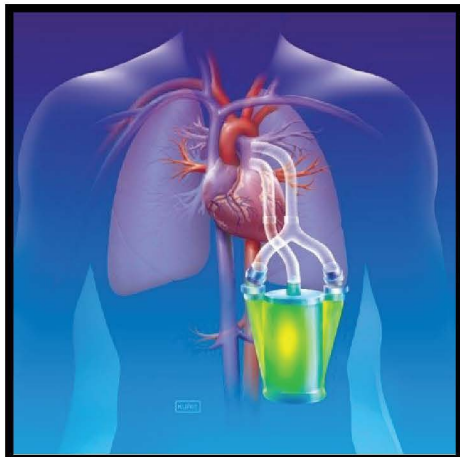


SEARCH & FIND

MAY – MEDICAL HISTORY

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1. Biolung and Artificial Heart.

Clue: The biolung would replace an adult human's lung. The artificial heart would replace an adult human's heart. These devices were designed to help patients with health problems attacking their organs systems to return them to homeostasis.

Image: By MC3; University of Michigan; ©MC3



2. The Canon of Medicine.

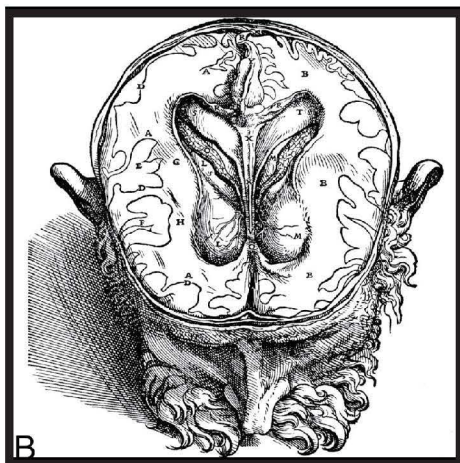
Clue: Written in the 11th century, *The Canon of Medicine* contains everything Persian philosopher Ibn Sīnā (c. 980-1037 CE) knew about medicine. It was a standard medical text for 800 years. Ibn Sīnā is better known as Avicenna in the West.

Image: By Ibn Sīnā; Muslim Heritage; ©Aga Khan Museum



3. Ether Dome Clinic.

Clue: Dr. Samuel Gross and his staff are standing in the Ether Dome in Boston, the site of the first public demonstration of the use of inhaled ether as a surgical anesthetic on October 16, 1846, otherwise known as Ether Day.



4. Anatomy of the Brain.

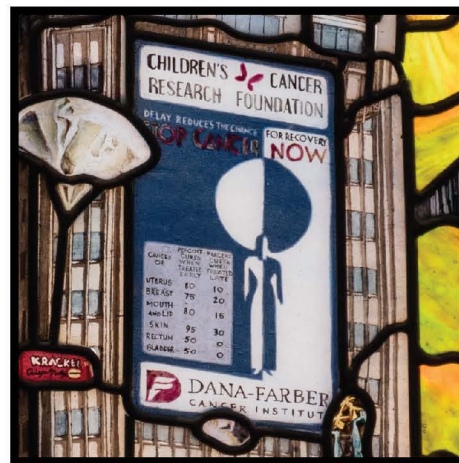
Clue: Andreas Vesalius was a physician and anatomist. He is best known for *De humani corporis fabrica*, a text that corrected a number of misconceptions about human anatomy. This image shows Vesalius' and Thomas Willis' illustration of the brain.

Image: By Vesalius and Willis; ANJR; Public Domain



5. Medical Tools and Manuscripts.

Clue: These tools represent early medical instruments. Works by ancient Greek doctors such as Galen and Hippocrates were used as textbooks in Europe for centuries.



6. Cancer Awareness Poster.

Clue: Sidney Farber was a pioneering Polish American doctor and cancer researcher. He conducted the first successful trials of chemotherapy for childhood leukemia patients in the late 1940s.



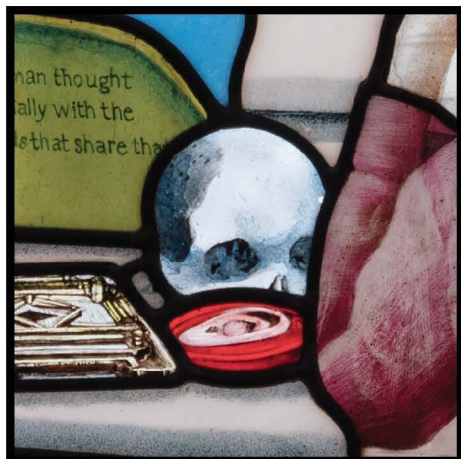
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7. Artificial Skull.

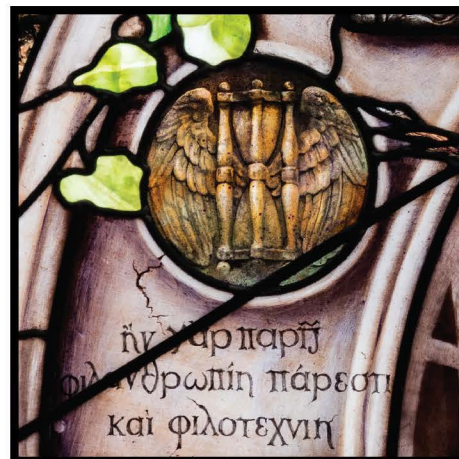
Clue: Replacement bones have been developed in the past few years, and they are getting to the point that they can hold the place of the human bone until natural bone takes their place.



8. Breadfruit.

Clue: Breadfruit is a highly nutritious fruit that travels well. It made long voyages across the ocean possible for Pacific Islanders.

Image: By US Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



9. Quote - Hippocrates.

Clue: Hippocrates was considered the "Father of Medicine" in Western civilization. Modern doctors swear by the Hippocratic Oath to uphold medical ethics. This quote translates to, "Wherever the art of medicine is loved, there also is love of humanity."



10. Ultrasound.

Clue: Ultrasound is the use of high frequency sound waves to create images of soft tissue inside an organism. It has been used in medicine since as early as 1939, although the first images had very low quality. The technology has been improved over the decades and is now best-known for its use in monitoring the health of babies before birth.



11. Florence Nightingale.

Clue: Florence Nightingale was an Englishwoman who established nursing as we know it. Her work with statistics also had a dramatic influence on how medicine was viewed. She is often depicted with a lamp because of her nickname, "The Lady of the Lamp." She often would check on wounded soldiers in the night by lamplight.

Image: By Henry Hering; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



12. Penicillin.

Clue: Sir Alexander Fleming was a Scottish scientist and biologist. He won a Nobel Prize in 1945 for discovering the world's first antibiotic, benzylpenicillin.



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