

SEARCH & FIND

MAY – MEDICAL HISTORY

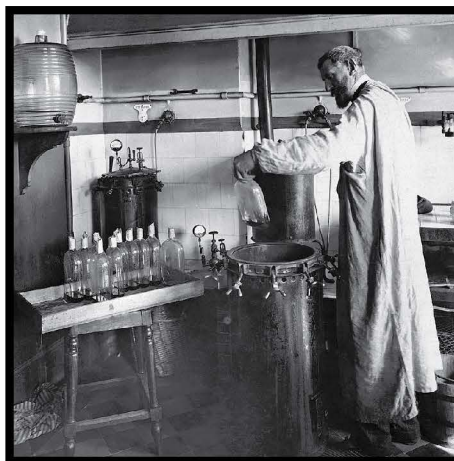
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1. Acupuncture.

Clue: A treatment found in traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture is a process by which thin needles are inserted into the body to alleviate pain and combat disease. Practitioners apply acupuncture to restore balance and the energy flow, or qi.

Image: By Unknown; Welcome Collection; Public Domain



2. Louis Pasteur.

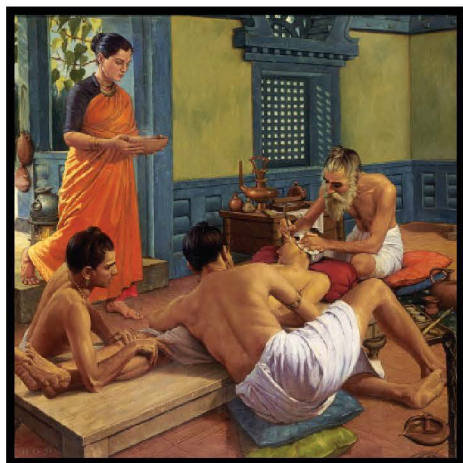
Clue: Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and biologist who created a vaccine for rabies and pasteurization, a process for killing bacteria in milk. He was an important advocate of antisepsis and the germ theory of disease.

Image: By Unknown; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



3. Hologram of the Torso.

Clue: The technology of projecting and reproducing light images in 3D has been in development since the '40s. Although it is still in its early stages, the eventual applications of this technology will be widespread and impacting.



4. Cataract Surgery.

Clue: Sushruta was an ancient physician who lived sometime in the 8th or 7th century BC in northern India. Today he is known as the “Father of Indian Medicine”. The representation of Sushruta in the Roots of Knowledge depicts the surgeon performing a cataract extraction on a patient, delicately using tools such as needles.

Image: By Unknown; jpedsurg; Public Domain



5. Electrocardiogram.

Clue: The electrocardiogram was used to learn about the heart's function and structure. It was the result of several advances in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Image: By Unknown; online biology notes; Public Domain



6. Mandrake Roots.

Clue: Pedanius Dioscorides was a Greek physician in the Roman army who compiled *De materia medica* (“*On Medical Material*”), a pharmacopoeia listing medicines that can be extracted from plants. This is a folio page with illustrations of mandrake plants from a codex edition of *On Medical Material* from the early 7th century.

Image: By Unknown Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



ROOTS OF KNOWLEDGE
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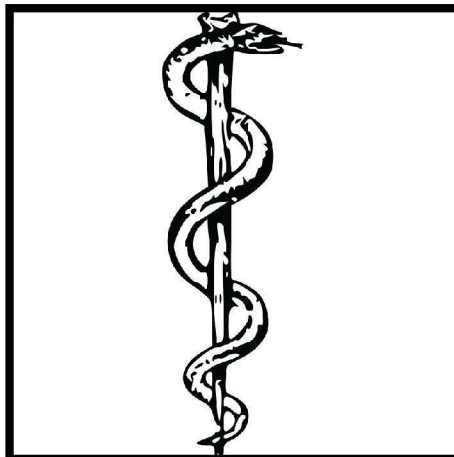
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7. Clara Barton.

Clue: Clara Barton was a self-taught Civil War nurse who did much humanitarian work and advocated for civil rights. She founded the American branch of the Red Cross in 1881.

Image: By Mathew Brady; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



8. Staff of Asclepius.

Clue: Asclepius was the ancient Greek god of physicians, healing, and medicine. His Staff, entwined with a serpent, is still recognized as a symbol of medicine.

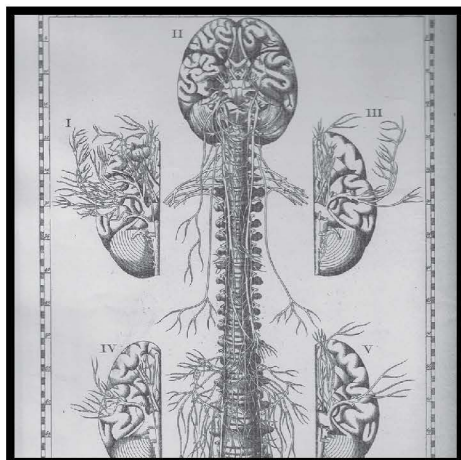
Image: By CatherinMunro; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 3.0



9. Plague Doctor.

Clue: This physician wears a distinctive costume intended to protect him from plague while treating infected patients. Plague doctor equipment was designed to prevent exposure to “bad air” or “miasma,” which Europeans once believed caused disease.

Image: By Paulus Först; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



10. Tabulae Anatomicae.

Clue: Also known by his Latin name Eustachius, Italian scholar Bartolomeo Eustachi was an exhaustive researcher of human anatomy. His studies, containing dozens of detailed engravings, were completed in the mid-1500s for a compendium titled *Tabulae anatomicae (Anatomical Engravings)*.

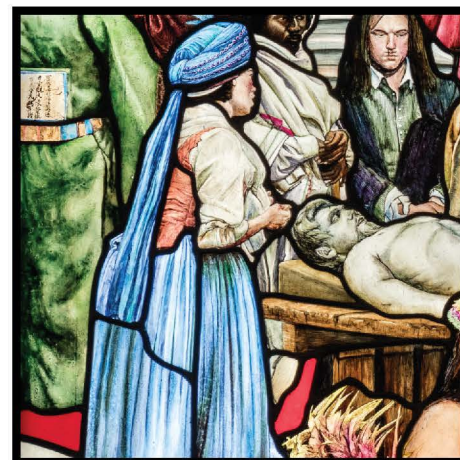
Image: By Bartolomeo Eustachi; Journal of Neurosurgery; Public Domain



11. Lavender.

Clue: Although not native to England, English lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*) has been used for centuries due to its medicinal properties, sweet smell, and pretty appearance.

Image: By ©Rose Petal Floral



12. Mary Montague.

Clue: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was an English aristocrat, traveler, and writer. On a visit to Turkey, she suffered from smallpox and witnessed medical procedures untested in Britain, she advocated for inoculations against the destructive disease.



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