

SEARCH & FIND

MAY – MEDICAL HISTORY

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1. 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 Wills' illustration of the brain.

2. Hippocrates.

Clue: Hippocrates of Kos is considered the “Father of Medicine” in Western civilization. He authored or co-authored an extensive series of books on anatomic knowledge and healthy living called the *Hippocratic Corpus*. From this came the Hippocratic Oath, a pledge by which modern doctors swear to uphold medical ethics.

3. 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.

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.

5. 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.

6. Marie Curie.

Clue: Marie Curie was a Polish physicist and chemist who made significant discoveries with radioactivity and X-Rays. She was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize and the first person to win it twice. Her notebooks are still radioactive.

7. Remote Surgery Robot.

Clue: This robotic arm represents the integration of technology and medicine. Machines such as this one allow medical professionals the ability to heal with greater precision and higher success rates.

8. 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.

9. 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.



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10. 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.

11. Guy de Chauliac.

Clue: Guy de Chauliac was a French physician who wrote *Chirurgia Magna*, a treatise on surgery and medicine. He treated plague victims during the Black Death and documented their symptoms.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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

15. Trota of Salerno.

Clue: Trota of Salerno was a female physician and author of *De curis mulierum*, a book about women's medicine.

16. Foxglove.

Clue: The genus *Digitalis* contains about 20 species of plants, all of which are known as foxgloves. In modern times, chemicals extracted from the dried leaves of some species have been used to make a prescription heart medication called digoxin.

17. Mary Montagu.

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.

18. Breadfruit.

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

