

## APPENDIX A

### CHRONOLOGY OF MEDICAL PROGRESS

Beginning with the discovery of the Tubercle bacillus by Koch in 1882, mentioned in the body of the text, medical discoveries followed in about the following order:

In 1882, Langenbach first suggested and performed cholecystectomy.

In 1882, Chiene started in Edinburgh, the first teaching laboratory for bacteriology.

In 1883, Pasteur introduced vaccination against anthrax.

In 1883, Klebs discovered the diphtheria bacillus and in 1884 Loeffler demonstrated that it is the cause of diphtheria. In 1889 Behring discovered diphtheria antitoxin and by 1894 it was placed on the market on a large scale.

In 1884, Loeffler of Vienna demonstrated the use of cocaine in eye surgery.

In 1884, Hughes Bennett and Godlee removed a tumor of the brain and demonstrated the practicability of brain surgery.

In 1885, Victor Horsley discovered that partial removal of the thyroid gland is not followed by myxedema.

In 1886, von Bergmann introduced steam sterilization.

In 1886, Theobald Smith discovered the possibility of immunization.

In 1886, Belfield did the first suprapubic prostatectomy in America.

In 1887, the first operation for the removal of the appendix was done by Morton of Philadelphia.

In 1888, the Widal reaction for the diagnosis of typhoid fever was discovered.

In 1889, Outerbridge devised a speculum for dilatation of the cervix in cases of stenosis when sterility exists.

About 1890, Weller Van Hook of Chicago, did a laparotomy for relief of perforation of the bowels in typhoid fever, the patient recovering.

In 1890, Halstead introduced rubber gloves for surgeons.

In 1895, Murphy produced circular anastomosis of arteries.

In 1895, Pasteur commenced his inoculations for preventing rabies in the human subject.

The discovery in 1895, by Roentgen, of the properties of

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the x-ray, revolutionized the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

In 1897, inoculation with typhoid vaccine was begun.

In 1899, the Reed Yellow Fever Commission proved that Yellow fever is transmitted by a certain mosquito, the *Aedes Aegypti*.

In 1900, Ricketts discovered that the wood tick is the cause of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

In 1901, Takamine first produced adrenalin.

In 1902, Lane introduced the fixation of fractures, by plating.

In 1905, Schaudin discovered that syphilis is due to the *Spirochoeta pallida*.

In 1907, Wassermann introduced his serum test for the diagnosis of syphilis.

In 1909, Ehrlich introduced 606 or Salvarsan for the treatment of syphilis.

In 1910, Sluder read his first paper advocating complete removal of the tonsil as a prevention of local infections.

About 1910, Albee of New York began to develop and perfect the technique of the most modern methods of orthopedic surgery; but Chapman of Boston had bonegrafted the tibia as early as 1865. Phelps did some bone and tissue transplantation about 1890. Bone pegs were used in 1887.

In 1925, Banting and Best produced Insulin.

Pernicious anemia has been brought under partial control within recent years by the discovery that the liver contains a substance that has the power of raising the number of red blood cells.