“We used to think fate was in our stars. Now we know, in large measure, our fate is in our genes.”

JD Watson, 1989
Human
BODY
&
Medical technologies
HUMAN DISSECTION
Leonardo da Vinci performed private studies, in which he dissected human bodies. These formed the basis for his detailed, lifelike, anatomical drawings. He thus made a significantly contributing to social acceptance of the study of the human body.
Invented by German anatomist Dr. Gunther von Hagens in 1977, plastination is a process whereby all bodily fluids and soluble fats are replaced with reactive plastics that bond on soft tissue, with light, heat or gas. All tissue and organ components are preserved as they are, allowing students and professionals to observe human anatomy in great detail without decay.
VISIBLE HUMAN PROJECT
Invention of X-rays

Mrs. Röntgen’s hand, the first X-ray picture of the human body ever taken.
X ray machine, 1910
Major developments in 1920's medicine included Insulin and Penicillin.
HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII
AWARDS GOLD MEDAL
In Recognition of Benefits Received from
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About 50,000 people received lobotomies in the United States, most of them between 1949 and 1952.
Strait Jacket, made by patients at State Hospital No. 2 in St. Joseph, Missouri.
Insane Patients Helped by Electric Shock Treatment

Fighting insanity with electric shock is the most dramatic recent advance in the field of medicine. At the New York State Psychiatric Institute, in New York City, seemingly hopeless cases of the most common forms of insanity, schizophrenia and dementia praecox, have been shocked back to apparent mental health by the new treatment. Electrodes, at the ends of a caliperlike instrument, are placed just in front of the ears on the patient's head. From seventy to 100 volts of current pass through his brain. The result is a violent convulsion resembling an epileptic seizure.

In some cases, a single electric shock achieves what seems to be a medical miracle, restoring the patient to sanity. Previously, insulin, snake venom, and metrazol, have been used to produce shock. The electric treatment is painless, leaves no after effects, and costs less than shock-producing drugs.
Electro Shock machines used in the 1940’s
June, 2006!

Despite the alleged harms of electroconvulsive therapy, psychiatric hospitals continue to use the procedure, according to the Coalition for the Abolition of Electroshock in Texas, which organized a rally Wednesday in front of Seton Shoal Creek Hospital.
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AMERICA VOTES 2006

SEN. ELIZABETH DOLE
(R) NORTH CAROLINA

NG A MONTH OF PROTESTS BY STUDENTS AND FACULTY, GAL

CNN

SEN. ELIZABETH DOLE
IN NORTH CAROLINA

AMERICAN MORNING
plastic surgery-not a game
she’s 60 and estrogen enhanced

40 is the new 30
24TH CENTURY MEDICINE
Thomas Donaldson
DA VINCI surgical robot
In 1964, physics teacher Robert Ettinger published *The Prospect of Immortality*, a book which promoted the concept of cryonics to a wide audience. Ettinger subsequently founded his own cryonics organization.
Monkeys might be able to reflect about their thoughts and assess their performance, an ability called meta-cognition. The new research, published in the January issue of the journal Psychological Science, demonstrates for the first time that monkeys could acquire an ability once thought to be exclusive to humans.