

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Chapter 1 : Welcome to calendrierdelascience.com | City of New York

A catalogue of the pathological cabinet of the New York Hospital. Author(s): A catalogue of the pathological cabinet of the New York Hospital (See catalog.

Pathology History History of Pathology at MGH The rich history of pathology at the Massachusetts General Hospital goes back to soon after the founding of the hospital in and continues to the present day. The history of the department has been the subject of articles and a book, and those interested are referred to the references at the end of this brief summary for more information. The most noteworthy individuals in the first half century of pathology at MGH included Dr. John Collin Warren, one of the founders of the hospital who wrote a book on gross pathology, and Dr. Clinical activities in chemistry and microscopy grew at MGH after , with the appointment of the first Microscopist and Chemist Dr. John Bacon in that year. Ellis was the first to significantly utilize the microscope in evaluating specimens. He also held the title of Professor of Pathological Anatomy and was succeeded in that position by Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz who, among other claims to fame, first elucidated the nature of appendicitis. Collins Warren grandson of the aforementioned Dr. Warren and member of the distinguished family of Boston physicians after whom the building that houses the present day anatomic pathology laboratories is named made important contributions to pathology in the latter years of the 19th century. He was a surgeon who had studied under Virchow and Rokitansky. He may have been the first "pathologist" to utilize the frozen section technique and was a pioneer of needle biopsy evaluation of breast lesions. He also authored a major book "Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics," one of the first texts emphasizing gross and microscopic pathology. These and other early pioneers are covered in detail in The Wright Era, the Emergence of Clinical Chemistry and Microbiology, and the Start of the CPCs In the mids the hospital trustees determined that a full-time pathologist was needed and recruited Dr. James Homer Wright, who had been working at the Boston City Hospital since , to be Associate Pathologist and Director of the newly established clinicopathologic laboratories. He took up this position as the first full-time pathologist at the hospital on March 13, when still only 26 years old. It was only upon the arrival of Dr. Wright that pathology came upon the hospital stage as a distinct discipline and service. Wright made many important contributions. He demonstrated that multiple myeloma is a tumor of plasma cells, that platelets arise from megakaryocytes, that spirochetes can be identified in syphilitic aneurysms of the aorta, and that neuroblastoma is of nerve cell lineage and contains what became famous as "Homer Wright" rosettes. He also wrote a classic paper on the pathology of actinomycosis, and described a blood stain that later became known as the "Wright stain" and is still widely used. He described an important modification of frozen section methodology, which became the most widely used technique in the United States until the advent of the cryostat. He wrote with Dr. Mallory of the Boston City Hospital a book, "Pathological Technique," which went through eight editions and was the most widely used book of its kind in American pathology laboratories for five decades. In addition to his investigative work in bacteriology, Dr. Wright was instrumental in the development of clinical bacteriology at the hospital. He oversaw tremendous growth in this area, setting the stage for the arrival of Dr. Louis Dienes in ; Dr. Dienes did investigative work in microbiology for many decades at MGH, including the discovery of Mycoplasma, and oversaw major expansion of the clinical microbiology laboratories in the s and s. Lawrence Kunz during the s, s and s. Another area that was fostered by Dr. Wright was clinica chemistry, led in the s by the team of Drs. Otto Folin who developed quantitative approaches such as the Folin-Wu method for determining blood glucose and Willey Denis the first woman faculty member at MGH. As clinical chemistry became more specialized over the next few decades, specialty laboratories grew up in association with the respective divisions of the Medicine department at MGH, e. A major development midway through Dr. Wright presenting the pathological findings. Cabot began recording these exercises. In publication began in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal the predecessor of the New England Journal of Medicine and it continues to this day. During the Wright era physicians who primarily worked in other disciplines elsewhere

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

in the hospital made significant contributions to the field of pathology. Bowen, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, described the disease in situ carcinoma of the skin that bears his name. Ernest Amory Codman, a surgeon and co-founder of the American College of Surgeons, had a special interest in bone pathology. He co-founded the bone sarcoma registry, the first tumor registry in the United States with Dr. James Ewing of New York and Dr. Joseph Bloodgood of Baltimore. Wright was succeeded as Chief of Pathology by Dr. Mallory a son of Dr. Benjamin Castleman, who became the fourth Chief of Pathology in , was the first resident in the program. In he formulated with Dr. Gall, a widely used histological classification of lymphomas based on an analysis of cases. He also worked with Castleman on diseases of the parathyroid gland, and wrote an important paper on early carcinoma of the stomach. Classic papers on the pathology of acute tubular necrosis, traumatic shock, infectious hepatitis and other disorders related to war wounds emanated from this experience. During the Mallory years, Dr. Walter Lever, a dermatologist interested in pathology, wrote the first of numerous editions of his widely used book on dermatopathology. Ayer, Chief of the Neurology Service, recruited Dr. Kubik to found the Neuropathology Laboratory. Kubik directed this Laboratory for many decades, closely integrating activities of the Pathology and Neurology Services, and it became one of the leading centers for neuropathology in the world. Kubik had wide interests in both neurology and neuropathology, and served as the Chief of the Neurology service from to Much later, in his honor, the Laboratory was named the C. Kubik Laboratory for Neuropathology. Richardson, a wonderful teacher and expert diagnostician, led the Laboratory for almost four decades, a period that included neuropathological training of many of the current leaders in the fields of neurology and neuropathology. Richardson received strong support from Dr. Raymond Adams, Chief of the Neurology Service who had a remarkable dedication to neuropathology, particularly the study of muscle diseases. Richardson himself made many seminal contributions including the original description of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy and landmark clinicopathological studies of a number of entities. In , the signout room in the renovated Neuropathology unit was dedicated to him, as the E. Although pioneering work on blood storage and transfusion has been done by MGH physicians during World War I, the Blood Bank began later at MGH, in , and played a role in managing patients involved in the Cocoanut Grove nightclub fire in the year. The Bank developed in the Surgical Service, in collaboration with Pathology, with the initial director being Dr. Morten Grove-Rasmussen and Charles Huggins, also made major contributions to the field. He authored many important papers on the pathology of the thyroid gland, including pioneering descriptions on needle biopsy diagnosis, radiation effects, thyroiditis and thyroid tumors over an illustrious year career. Scully joined the staff of the department in and also had a most distinguished career, spanning 55 years. Scully undertook important studies of testicular tumors and in gynecologic pathology, particularly ovarian pathology. He rapidly became known worldwide as an acknowledged authority in genital tract pathology. The classification of female genital tract tumors that is currently used is based on his formulations and he has made numerous contributions to the literature in the form of description of new entitles. Castleman as Editor of the Case Records of Massachusetts General Hospital in and carried out this role for a record 27 years. Benjamin Castleman, a graduate of Yale University, succeeded Dr. He also authored or co-authored many papers on the pathology of a variety of diseases as well as Armed Forces Institute of Pathology fascicles on tumors of the thymus and parathyroid glands. Additionally, in funds provided by Dr. Castleman as Chief of Pathology in Two weeks before his death Dr. Castleman was present at a ceremony at which this title was awarded to his successor. Until the early years of Dr. When the Warren Building was built in the early s Dr. Castleman was able to get substantial space within it for pathology and in the laboratories moved to that building and have occupied the entire first three floors and part or all of other floors since that time. The building was dedicated at a ceremony on December 15, Many visiting dignitaries, including Dr. William Boyd author of numerous pathology textbooks participated in the ceremony. One of the first resident recruits of Dr. Atkins was one of the first to undertake serious investigation of chromosomal abnormalities in human disease and was the first director of the Cytogenetics Unit, which was the largest in New England for many years. Another important

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

development in the mid s was the move of the cytology laboratory of the hospital from the Vincent Memorial service of Gynecology to Pathology in Priscilla Dienes Taft was the first pathologist to practice cytopathology exclusively and directed Cytopathology for over 30 years. Putschar an Austrian pathologist with special interest in diseases of the musculoskeletal system and Consultant at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, to join the staff. He continued to make contributions to the pathology of bone and joint and other diseases, co-authored a book on paleopathology, and was an inspiring teacher. After his death Dr. Illustrious pathologists from others institution visit for two days to give lectures and slide seminars. The major department conference room is named after Dr. Clark, at the time Professor of Pathology at Tulane University, to join the department and head up Dermatopathology. During the next seven years Dr. Clark as chief of dermatopathology and like him became internationally known for his work on skin pathology, particularly melanoma. The Later 20th century:

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Chapter 2 : History of Pathology at MGH - Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

A catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital Item Preview remove-circle A catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital.

Spear Written by Dr. MacCallum From the first volume of the minutes of the Johns Hopkins Medical School one may learn that a small group of men, including President Gilman, Remsen and Newell Martin, met at intervals to plan the organization of the future medical school. Welch was appointed Professor of Pathology in , and was present at the meeting on Mary 21st of that year when Dr. Councilman was appointed associate in pathology. Welch then spent some time in Europe and work in pathology was begun in the biological laboratory in Little Ross Street in The pathological laboratory begun on the corner of the hospital grounds as the morgue of the future hospital was completed in and was the first building of the hospital group to be thus completed, the whole hospital being opened in The pathological work was transferred in to this new two-story building of which plans are given. It was then dependent upon material brought from other hospitals, especially Bay View Asylum, to which Dr. Councilman was appointed pathologist December 4, But a great deal of the work concerned the diseases of domestic animals, such as hog cholera, the pleuropneumonia of cattle, etc. Welch gathered about him a little group of rather unusual men and in addition to those whose chief work was in the laboratory, a number of practicing clinicians, later the clinicians in the hospital, spent much of their time there. There were also many post-graduate students who came to attend courses which were organized later. Mall was the first fellow in pathology and in and worked there with Halsted especially on intestinal suture and the underlying anatomical conditions. Howard, Blachstein and Dr. No comment on their work is to be made here but it may be of interest to record as far as possible, throughout the years, the places in the various rooms of the laboratory occupied by these men. The laboratory was not connected with the other hospital buildings at that time. There was a gate on Monument Street which gave entrance to a small enclosure from which several steps led to a door on the west side. This was later the entrance chiefly used but there was also a door on the east side opening directly from Wolfe Street. This led to the autopsy room and to a stair to the second story. On the ground floor there were two rooms on the north side intended for bacteriology. Then came the autopsy amphitheatre running up through both stories and lighted by a skylight. After that a morgue room with two tiers of refrigerated receptacles into which coffins could be slipped. On the west side of the corridor were two rooms which were used as laboratories. Upstairs, the stairs started from the northwest door, there were again two rooms with northern exposure. South of the upper part of the autopsy amphitheatre was a room designed for experimental pathology. Across the corridor were two rooms, one on the southwest corner with a small room opening off it capable of being darkened for photography. In the middle of the west side was a larger room which was the pathological museum. About was an attic and in the basement a large room for the furnace, the south room for animals and the rest for stores. A view of the bacteriological laboratory on the first floor is given as it appeared then. Welch occupied the southwest corner room on the second floor; Dr. Councilman the northwest corner, Dr. Halsted and Mall worked in the southeast room on the second floor. Williams, Nuttall and Howard worked in the southwest room on the first floor. Howard, who worked there from to , tells me that Dr. Welch later moved into the southeast room on the second floor, but this must have been temporary for later he was in the southwest room. In the north room on the second floor was J. The hospital was opened in and the medical school in Early in plans were accepted for changes in the pathological laboratory to accommodate anatomy and pharmacology. Two stories were added in ; the third story was occupied by Dr. The fourth floor was occupied by Mall with the Department of Anatomy, dissecting rooms, etc. An attice formed a half floor above this and animals were kept there. In Flexner went abroad to visit laboratories. The additions to the laboratory were completed so that work was carried on here during the winter and spring of , but in a new anatomical building as planned and built. Nuttall resigned in November At that time anatomy had been transferred to the new building, the fourth floor was vacant but the Department of

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Pharmacology still occupied the third floor. Councilman had gone to Harvard, Nuttall had left. The staff consisted of Welch, Flexner and Bolton. We had bacteriology in the ground floor laboratory, and Bolton and Flexner were active teachers. Since the class of seventeen was too large to be accommodated there, Opie and I were set to work in the middle first floor room on the west, with Dr. Williams and Dobbin who were the obstetrical staff. The same held for pathological histology which was given to most of the class in the north room on the second floor. Flexner was in the northwest corner room, Bolton just below him. John Schultz was the janitor and made media and helped in the autopsies by taking dictation. Cullen occupied the southwest corner room on the first floor for gynecological pathology, and Bloodgood the southeast corner on the second floor for surgical pathology. During , certain changes in work-rooms occurred. A new laboratory was built for physiology and pharmacology so that both third and fourth floors were left free. Welch move into the northwest corner room on the third floor, Flexner into the large west room on the fourth floor, while the whole remainder of the fourth floor became a large teaching laboratory for students. The south room on the fourth floor became a preparation room with sinks, sterilizers, etc. On the third floor there was similarly a large west room which became later the museum, the south room became a laboratory and so also did the north room while the whole middle room with windows to the east, was a lecture room. Blumer, Livingood and later Harris were assistants then. Harris occupied for his bacteriological work the room on the second floor at the southwest corner formerly used by Dr. Bloodgood and Sidney Cone still occupied the southeast room on that floor. Blumer had the northwest corner room and various others worked in the north rooms, both on the second and third floors. The museum was transferred to the west room on the third floor and the middle west room on the second floor became a preparation room. Livingood, in , sailed for Europe and was drowned in the wreck of the Bourgoigne. In the autumn of Opie was made fellow and I assistant in pathology and while I had the northwest room on the second floor, Flexner and Opie occupied the west room on the fourth floor. From on I occupied the fourth floor west room. Joe Hoffman was chief diener and technician; John Schweinshaut and later Mack worked in the autopsy room. There was no change in the building during those years. Opie was in the northwest room on the second floor, Marshall on the first. Kendall and Jobling on the second floor and Claribel Cone on the third. Fearn worked for a time there too and Hamilton Wright on the fourth floor. The museum was put in order and catalogues on the third floor. Longcope did some work with Harris on the second floor. In Harris left for Chicago and Ford took his place on the second floor. Francis and Bassett were in the laboratory, Bassett working especially in bacteriology. In the staff consisted of Dr. Welch, myself, Bunting, Whipple, Ford and E. At this time I tried to give on the fourth floor an elective course in experimental pathology but the equipment and facilities were very poor. Cushing at the same time was attempting to give a course in experimental surgery in the Anatomical Department. The trustees of the University gave us fifteen thousand dollars so that we might build a laboratory for these purposes and after a brief consultation at dinner we planned the Hunterian Laboratory, the north half for experimental operative pathology, the south half for experimental operative surgery. This was soon built and in the autumn of the first course was given there on the circulatory system. Such courses were continued for many years. In , having been appointed lecturer in legal medicine, we held a murder trial in the large auditorium of the Physiological Building. This was carefully prepared, a story being written to involve difficult problems of medical expert testimony. Witnesses of fact, expert witnesses, a jury and even a prisoner were chosen and the witnesses of fact made an excursion into the country to become familiar with the scene of the murder, the medical experts performed an autopsy on a man who might have been drowned or killed by violence, and tested suspicious blood-stains on a hatchet. Various lawyers in the city took part by invitation and Carroll Bond, now Judge in the Supreme Court, was judge while Stuart Janney and Pembroke Thom were counsel for defense and Walter Lord prosecuting attorney. His impassioned arraignment will long be remembered by the large audience that remained from noon to midnight. In an extensive alteration of the building was made. A new autopsy room was built between the colored wards and the old pathological building. It could be entered from the corridor which now connected the laboratory with the rest of the hospital, the door being at the top of the steps which

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

led up to the laboratory proper. Undertakers drove their hearses through the large gate on Monument Street and backed up to the door on the west side of the corridor. The morgue remained as before but now connected on the other or south side with the autopsy room. The space formerly occupied by the autopsy amphitheatre was divided into three rooms, one on the first floor which became the museum and two on the second floor. The west room in the middle of the second floor was subdivided by partitions and used for work-rooms. The north room on the second floor became the record room occupied by the secretaries with their typewriting but a small part of it was partitioned off as a library at the northeast corner. Bloodgood, who had long occupied the southeast room on the second floor as the laboratory of surgical pathology, moved out sometime after the completion of the new surgical building in , and Williams left also to occupy a laboratory in the obstetrical division. Cullen, who since about occupied the southwest corner room on the first floor, spread into the middle room where Williams had been and Dr. Elisabeth Hurdon worked there.

Chapter 3 : Books from Google Book Search

Genre/Form: Catalogs: Additional Physical Format: Print version: New York Hospital. Pathological Museum. Catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital.

Chapter 4 : Ives Hardware and Glynn-Johnson Products | calendrierdelascience.com

A Catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital by New York Hospital starting at \$ A Catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Chapter 5 : A STUDY OF THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE PANCREAS IN NINETY CASES OF

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project.

Chapter 6 : New York Hospital - Wikipedia

A catalogue of the pathological cabinet of the New York Hospital, By New York Hospital., John Watson, ed. H. D. (Henry Daggett) Bulkley and

Chapter 7 : Johns Hopkins Pathology: Our History

Retrouvez A Catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital et des millions de livres en stock sur calendrierdelascience.com Achetez neuf ou d'occasion calendrierdelascience.com - A Catalogue of the Pathological Cabinet of the New York Hospital - New York Hospital - Livres.

Chapter 8 : A catalogue of the pathological cabinet of the New York Hospital, - CORE

Through Lawyers for the Library, the Library organizes unique networking, cultural, and social events for attorneys representing New York's top law firms, their partners, and clients. A highlight of the season is the annual Lawyers for the Library reception and dinner.

Chapter 9 : Pathology, Histology, Mortuary, Necropsy Products

late 's original mint green enameled stationary antique american medical hospital operating room supply cabinet with

DOWNLOAD PDF A CATALOGUE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CABINET OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

single drawer and hinged cabinet door Sold Add to Wishlist.