

Chapter 1 : Science Vault: Monkey to Human Testicle Transplant | ScienceBlogs

The Monkey Gland Affair has 1 rating and 0 reviews. A classic story of pseudoscience. The rise and fall of Serge Voronoff, the flamboyant French surgeon.

Early life[edit] Serge Samuel Voronoff was born to a Jewish family in the village Shekhman, Tambov Governorate in Russia now Tambov Oblast shortly before July 10, , the date of his circumcision in a synagogue. His father Abram Veniaminovich Voronov was a former cantonist [1] and a distiller; [2] his mother was Rachel-Esther Lipsky. In at the age of 29, Voronoff became a naturalized French citizen. Voronoff was a student of French surgeon, biologist, eugenicist , and Nobel Prize recipient Alexis Carrel , from whom he learnt surgical techniques of transplantation. Between and , he worked in Egypt , studying the retarding effects that castration had on eunuchs , observations that would lead to his later work on rejuvenation. Monkey-gland transplant work[edit] Goat with grafted testicles. These experiments failed to produce the desired results of increased hormonal effects to retard aging. He believed glandular transplants would produce more sustained effects than mere injections. He moved on to transplanting the testicles of executed criminals into millionaires , but, when demand outstripped supply, he turned to using monkey testicle tissue instead. Between and , Voronoff carried out over five hundred transplantations on sheep and goats , and also on a bull , grafting testicles from younger animals to older ones. While "not an aphrodisiac", he admits the sex drive may be improved. Other possible effects include better memory, the ability to work longer hours, the potential for no longer needing glasses due to improvement of muscles around the eye , and the prolonging of life. Voronoff also speculates that the grafting surgery might be beneficial to people with "dementia praecox", the mental illness known today as schizophrenia. He also tried the reverse experiment, transplanting a human ovary into a female monkey, and then tried to inseminate the monkey with human sperm. In , he was the first to officially recognise scientific work done by Greek Professor Skevos Zervos. In his book *The Monkey Gland Affair*, David Hamilton, an experienced transplant surgeon, discusses how animal tissue inserted into a human would not be absorbed, but instantly rejected. At best, it would result in scar tissue, which might fool a person into believing the graft is still in place. This means the many patients who received the surgery and praised Voronoff were "improved" solely by the placebo effect. Voronoff believed that at some point, scientists would discover what substance the testicular glands secrete, making grafting surgery unnecessary. Eventually, it was determined that the substance emitted by the testicles is testosterone. Voronoff expected that this new discovery would prove his theories. Testosterone would be injected into animals and they would grow young, strong, and virile. Experiments were performed, and this was not the case. Besides an increase in some secondary sexual characteristics, testosterone injections did little. Testosterone did not prolong life, as Voronoff expected. There have recently been successful experiments reducing insulin requirements in diabetics by implanting into them pancreatic islet cells from pigs coated in Sertoli cells to insulate them from attack by the immune system. No immunosuppressive drugs were required. In the story a professor injects himself with an extract of langur, with Jekyll-and-Hyde consequences. She died in She died on March 3, , at the age of Her legacy gave Voronoff a large income for the rest of his life. Works by Voronoff[edit] Voronoff, Samuel. *A Study of the Means of Restoring*. Translation edited by Fred. Operative technique, physiological manifestations, histological evolutions, statistics.

Chapter 2 : The monkey gland affair - CORE

the book came on time and was in good condition. i'm amazed the book was so easy to find! Dr. Voronoff was and still is a controversial figure in science and the history of medicine.

Frank Buckley, or the Major as he became known, did not suffer fools, but the results spoke for themselves. Within a few years of his appointment the Major had made Wolves a team to be reckoned with. Born in Manchester in , it was clear from a young age that Buckley was destined for the hallowed turf. As a boy he excelled at sport, particularly football, and even when his family persuaded him to join the British army, Buckley found a way to continue to play the game. Buckley would spend the greater part of the next decade representing teams across England, even earning himself an England cap in their infamous defeat to Ireland in . When the war erupted across Europe in Buckley, alongside several other footballers, joined the 17th Middlesex Regiment to fight for king and country. His second stint in the army saw Buckley eventually promoted to the rank of Major, a title that would follow him in his post army life. Indeed, when he returned home to England to manage Norwich City in , much was made of his military past, and with good reason too. His year long stint with the Canaries saw Buckley completely overhaul training regimens, diets and the atmosphere of the club. Sadly, finances and disputes would see the Major leave Norwich to take up a career as a travelling salesman, a role he held for three years. Buckley wasted little time in leaving his mark on the club. In many ways it was a desperate move from the Major as his style of play had alienated much of the Blackpool faithful early on. Reports from the time detail the hoardes of fans complaining that Buckley had sucked the fun out of football in exchange for better results on the field, a complaint that routinely emerges even today in the English game. Buckley also held practice games on Friday afternoons aimed at developing a better understanding between the players. Buckley combined modern training methods with an eyebrow-raising supplementary regime. When Buckley finally left Blackpool for Wolves in , he brought his new ideas with him. Don Bilton, who joined the club just before the outbreak of the Second World War, said that he ruled by fear: So from that point of view he was a terrible chap. The Major oversaw the establishment of a youth academy at Wolves and was known for taking care of his younger charges. On the field, his side matched the his ruthlessness. So physical were the side that they were barred from touring Europe by the FA in after picking up 17 cautions the previous season. It was a remarkable sanction from the governing body, although it mattered little to Buckley who viewed his physical approach as a means for better results. In Buckley was approached by scientist Menzies Sharp about a radical new treatment that could improve stamina, accelerate recovery times and improve performance revolving around monkey gland implantation. It was based on the work of Serge Voronoff, a Russian medic who claimed that injecting testicular implants from animals into patients would rejuvenate them faster. It was, and is, a bizarre case of alternative medicine. Buckley was astonished by the results: Long before it was over I felt so much benefit that I asked the players if they would be willing to undergo it and that is how the gland treatment became general at Molineux. Not everyone agreed to take part, however. Bilton later recalled that when he was signed by Buckley from York City in the late s, he was instructed by Buckley to report to the medical room for gland injections. He will not want me to have injections. Placebo or not, the treatment had a positive effect amongst the Wolves players, with performances improving on the pitch. Tommy Lawton, who was a member of the Everton team that lost to Wolves, openly stated that these injections were improving the performance of the players. Lyons demanded that the government conduct an investigation into this treatment. The Football League eventually carried out an investigation into the monkey gland treatment. Despite refusing to ban the injections they did arrange for a circular to be posted on the walls of dressing rooms of every club in England and Wales. It declared that players could take glands but only on a voluntary basis. The monkey glands would remain a while longer in English football, giving other clubs the chance to experiment on their players. So successful was the gland treatment deemed to be that other sides such as Portsmouth, Tottenham and Chelsea began to experiment with it. Portsmouth aside, the failure of other clubs to replicate the supposed benefits of the Monkey Gland treatment, combined with the distrust of the English medical community for anything involving gland

plantations, soon led to the demise of the treatment. When war broke out in , the treatment faded into obscurity. As for Buckley, his career never quite hit the advanced heights of his inter-war Wolves side.

Chapter 3 : Serge Voronoff - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

A link to this article may be found in press coverage, good luck with your studies! By film izle not verified on 22 Nov permalink HI Shelley, for some reason your blog keeps coming up in my daily voronoff internet researches. I have created an archive to collect and gather all the very strange and interesting tidbits regarding Dr. I have also found numerous family pictures and original paintings from France that you may find of interest. By Aaron Voronoff not verified on 06 Dec permalink thank you By pier not verified on 30 Apr permalink I know this is an old post. I found a reference and recipe to it here: The catchy name was inspired by the work of Serge Voronoff, a Russian surgeon who transplanted ape testicles into elderly men to renew their sex drive. Needless to say the procedure was bad for the patient, even worse for the monkey. Drink to your health and the virility of all primates! By the way - note to Voronoff the Voyager who posted above - can you contact me severncall hotmail. If your story is true - "Great Uncle Serge" - I would really, really love to correspond with you to hear more. Drinks Monkey Gland cocktail, of course are on me. How could it fail? Actually, I think this guy had some good ideas, he just went about it all wrong. Log in to post comments By Nick not verified on 16 Jun permalink What a load of bollocks. According to Wikipedia, however, the treatment in the original work was a "drug" derived from langurs Old World monkeys. In any case, the story was first released in , so it is likely as I now see mentioned in the "Serge Voronoff" entry of Wikipedia Doyle took his inspiration from Voronoff. John Brinkley, who transplanted goat testicles after being impressed with the mating habits of Billy goats he had observed: Log in to post comments By T. No; it is not what you think: D Log in to post comments By Andre not verified on 06 Jun permalink Transplants are certainly capable of bringing viruses from animal to man, an event known to science as "zoonoses," but such transfer does not explain the genetic changes which converted SIV the Simian Immunodeficiency Virus into HIV-1 Human Immunodeficiency Virus. SIV does appear in the human blood supply and has been labeled as HIV-2, which is an unfortunate and confusing name. SIV has been found in human blood from Africa since the s and was transferred to Europeans via prostitutes there. SIV was also one of dozens on monkey viruses that contaminated the polio vaccines of the s in small quantities, though the carcinogenic SV is of greater concern. More information on these subjects can be found in my book DR. Your article is great original medical journalism which reminds the public and the medical community that some doctors do reach outside the boundaries in their work. My book explores a group that used radiation to mutate monkey viruses around By Harry Chong not verified on 30 Jun permalink Hi! I think you would like it. Perhaps the secret to longer life was not in the monkey gland but a fish or frog gland???

Chapter 4 : The monkey gland affair

[Update, janâ€” Also left outâ€”but at the script stageâ€”all references, forbidden by the censor, Joseph Breen, to "monkey glands"â€”as per scene where "Loophole, addressing the very old, shrivelled gentleman sitting with the young girl at the table, says, `Just mail them a dollar and they'll send you a monkey gland in a plain white envelope.']

Chapter 5 : Monkey Glands and the Major

Full text Full text is available as a scanned copy of the original print version. Get a printable copy (PDF file) of the complete article (K), or click on a page image below to browse page by page.

Chapter 6 : David Hamilton -- The Monkey Gland Affair

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Chapter 7 : The Monkey Gland Affair by David Hamilton

Monkey Glands and the Major It was the Major's drive for better performances that resulted in what has gone down in history as the 'Monkey Gland Affair'.

Chapter 8 : Monkey Gland - Wikipedia

In his book The Monkey Gland Affair, David Hamilton, an experienced transplant surgeon, discusses how animal tissue inserted into a human would not be absorbed, but instantly rejected. At best, it would result in scar tissue, which might fool a person into believing the graft is still in place.

Chapter 9 : The monkey gland affair - Europe PMC Article - Europe PMC

The Monkey Gland is not the typical drink name and its origin is, well, interesting to say the least. In his Harry's ABC of Mixing Cocktails book, Harry McElhone (owner of Harry's New York Bar in Paris) took credit for the invention of the Monkey Gland.