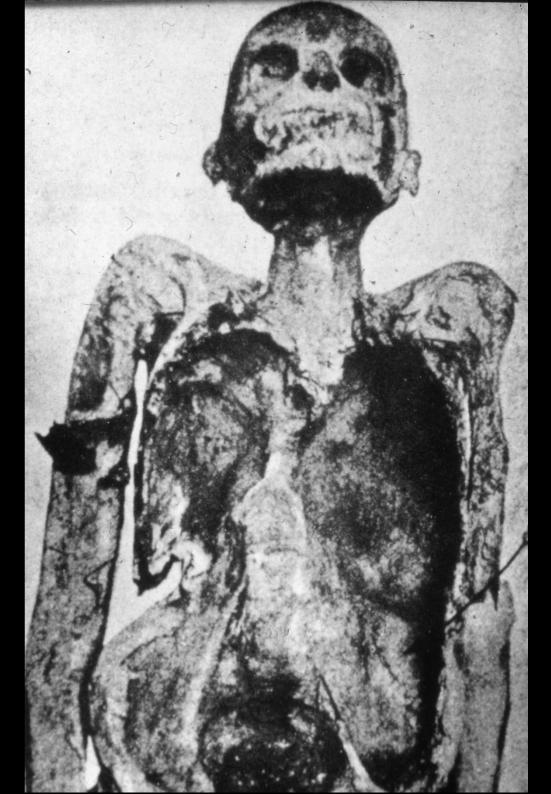




Spinal tuberculosis (and psoas abscess) in Egyptian mummy circa 1000 BC



# Leprosy in Egyptian mummy

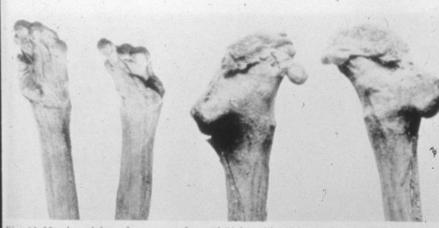
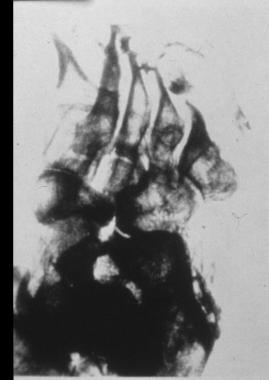


Fig. 13. Hands and feet of a mummy from El-Bigha with evidence of leprosy (p. 14, 79 ff.). (Reproduced with permission from the publishers, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, from G. Elliot Smith and W. R. Dawson: Egyptian Mummies, figg. 66 and 67).

ff.). (Reproduced with permission from the National Museum, Copenhagen, photo no. 28843.)



X-ray photo of Left foot of the mummy from El-14, 79 ff.). ced with permission from professor V. Møller-Chri-

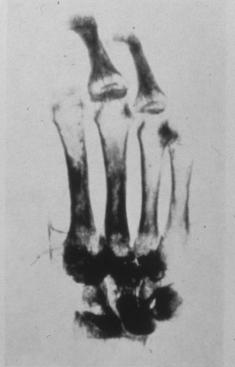


Fig. 15. X-ray photo of the Left hand of the mummy from El-Bigha (p. 14, 79 ff.). (Reproduced with permission from professor V. Møller-Christensen).

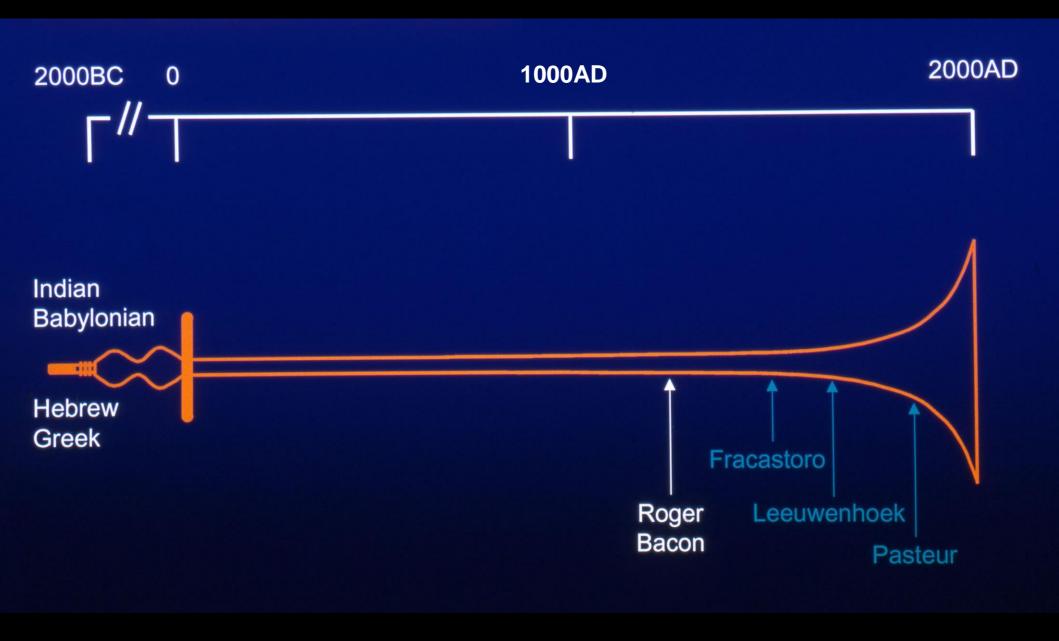
## Known diseases of antiquity

**Palaeopathology** 

Tuberculosis Leprosy Smallpox Schistosomiasis

**Contemporary** descriptions

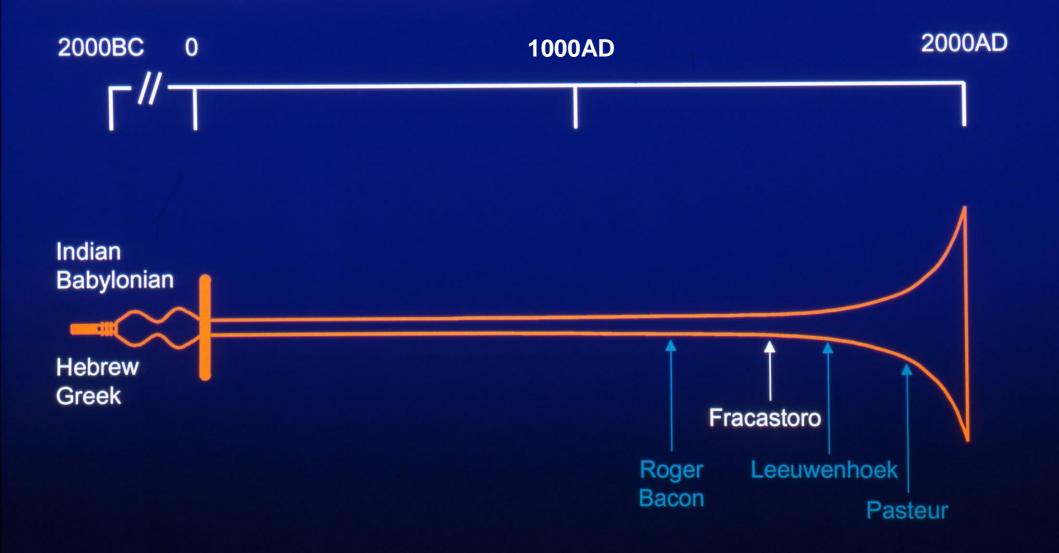
Trachoma Ebers Papyrus 1500 BC
Diphtheria
Tetanus Hippocrates 400 BC
Rabies
Anthrax Virgil 1st century BC



The understanding of infectious disease over the ages

Plague protective clothing 1656 (designed by Charles Delorme of Marseilles)



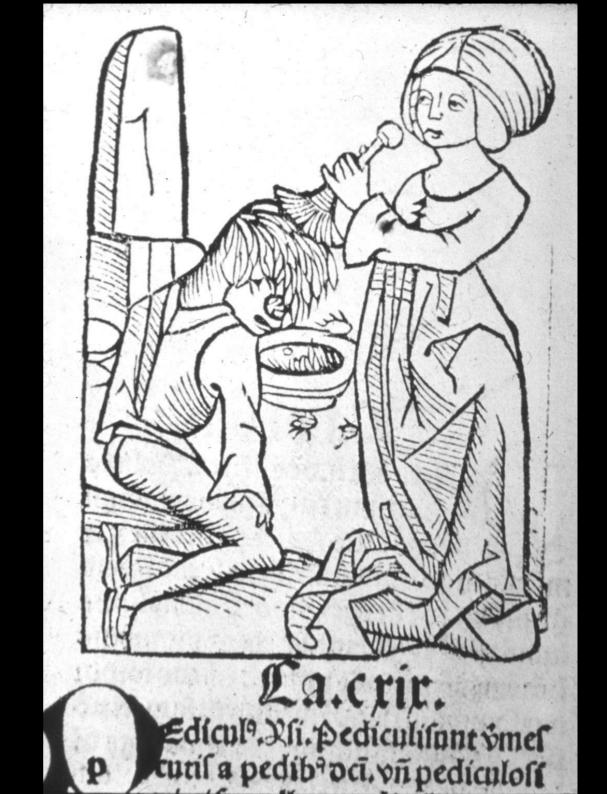


Giralomo Fracastoro 1478 –1553



Combing head lice from a youth

Hortus sanitas 1491



Thomas Moffet 1553 –1604



## A page from Thomas Moffet's Insectorum Theatrum 1590

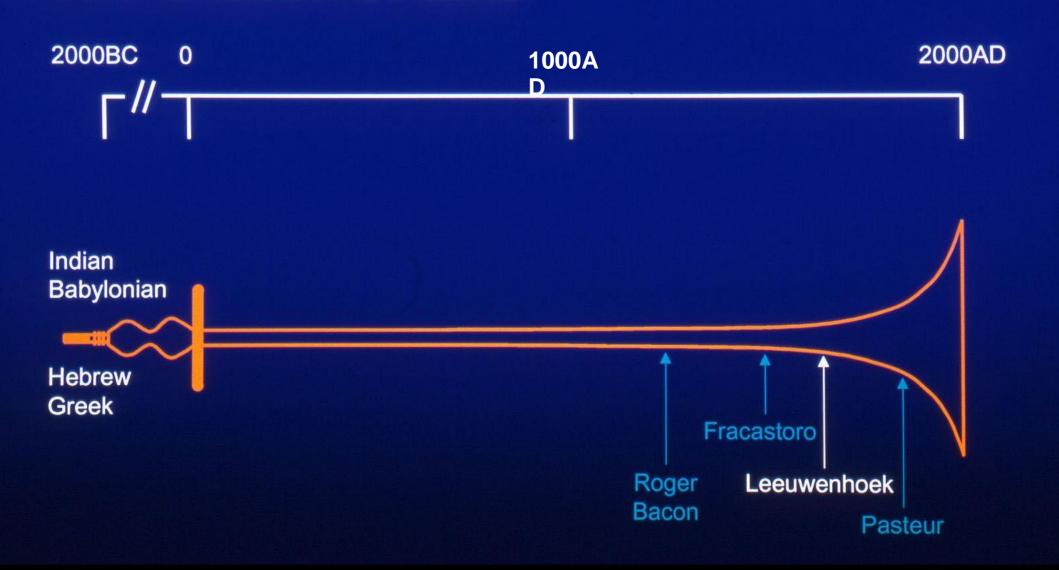
genera esse dien, sed non describie . Asissema (eso que nesis Galem libro) in Legyptiacum , Warum, Rutilum , Bachen, Album umnam, Vieum, Formicaria, Canebaradeum, Vefpareum et Orabacen , Phalangia decidir Sed tam inche (ne qued oranico dicam | tum ipre à ominersa Arabum familia illa describie, ne mibil de ve tanen tam encemeter Videris confafiem. Demg ut omnos (qua vidimus, legimus ue) Phalangurum freis adlaint phacuse etiam ( verense idigicere , cujus his imaginem accurate Jealoram habacis. Est aucon ex colore fufes concrescence corpore glate, tibije birfuta, justa os duobin grafi Vincatis stimulio munitum, guibus morder ce pungit. Vivit Arancorum more ex musius et papilionilus, quibus illaqueandis telas confient. Qua ponen Avery sumportors indo Paraphalangia excludite qua sul venere barent materno, donet adultiona facta matrem kaccidant foramen excavat pro corporis magnitudine aptum; nam ut non big times coloris, ita nec couson magnitudinis. Habitant in cauerna dues pedes profunda, quam extra Stramine operiunt, ne puluere repleaeux. Aranci bi omnes Senenosi ex mita Natura Venenum ob tmene; non n istud ex herbis sugune ut Similieudinum cor rasores nonnulli autumant), nue e cubi masignitare. Vescune erim potistimum musey, culicibus, apibug, mbilg cacochymin ex corum corporibus excugunt. Formicary morfum gracia nesegueneux symptomaca: nam Valneri tumorem infert in genrem genua labefactar, cordis tremerem excient, vivil dejectionen inducie, quandog et mortem . Nigencer agras ades ofunde dormire auchor est, ut in sempuernum niausucres deman meidane; paruneur n ea qua at Aspileig Cleoparram pectori adbibuibe reforune historia, ut ime do-lore è Pompey manibus cuaderet Agrostis imbellem plac

signa morfes Phalangiorn Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet,
Eating some curds and whey;
There came a great spider, and sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

Little Miss Muffet

(Moffet)





## Title page of Robert Hooke's *Micrographia* 1665

### MICROGRAPHIA:

OR SOME

Physiological Descriptions

OF

#### MINUTE BODIES

MADE BY

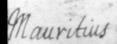
MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

WITH

OBSERVATIONS and INQUIRIES thereupon.

By R. HOOKE, Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

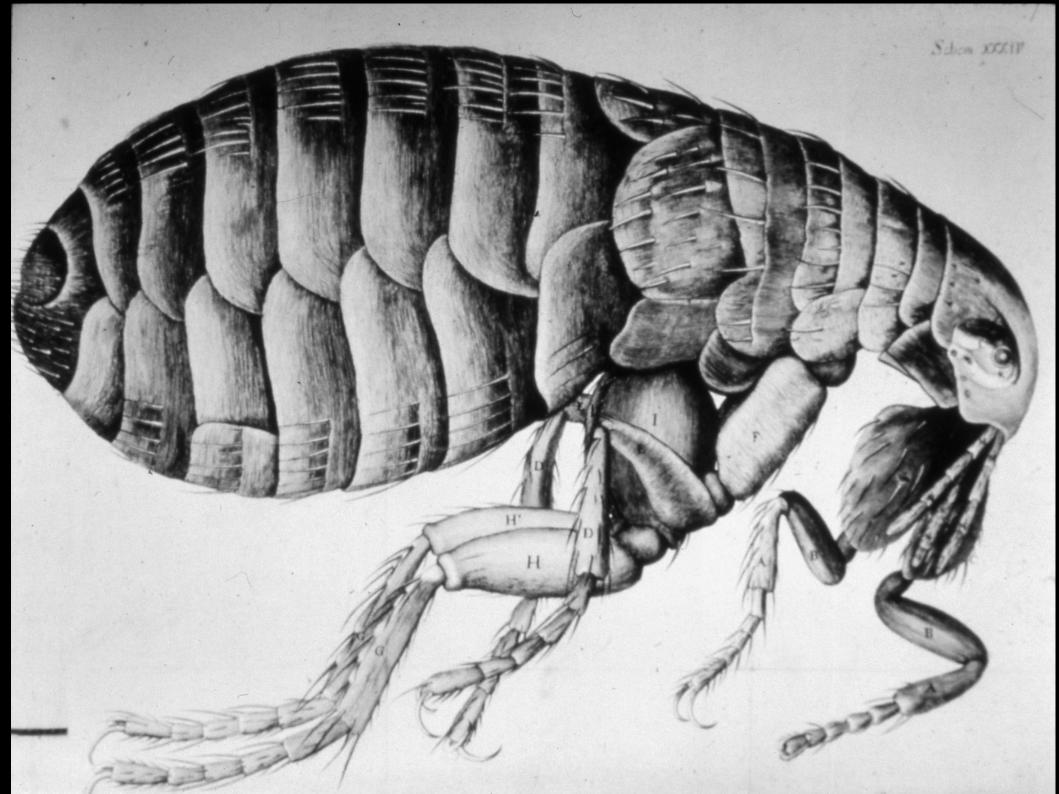
Non possis oculo quantum contendere Linceus, Non tamen ideireo contemnas Lippus inungi. Horat. Ep. lib. 1.





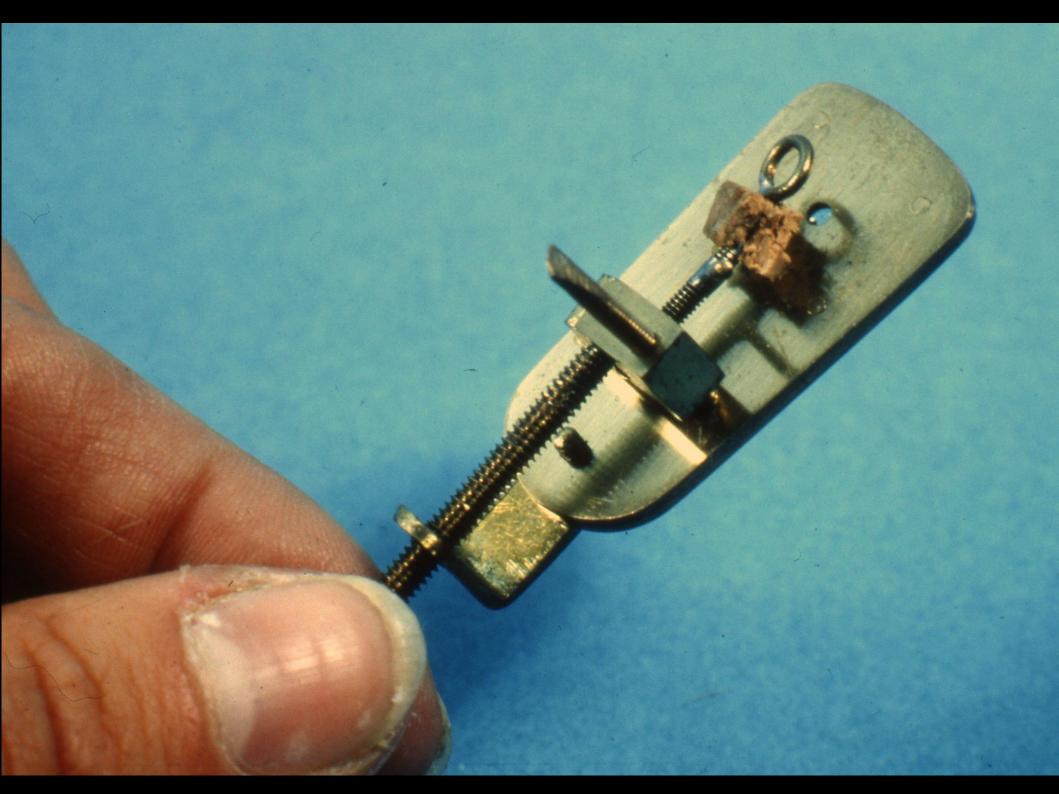
Emmett:

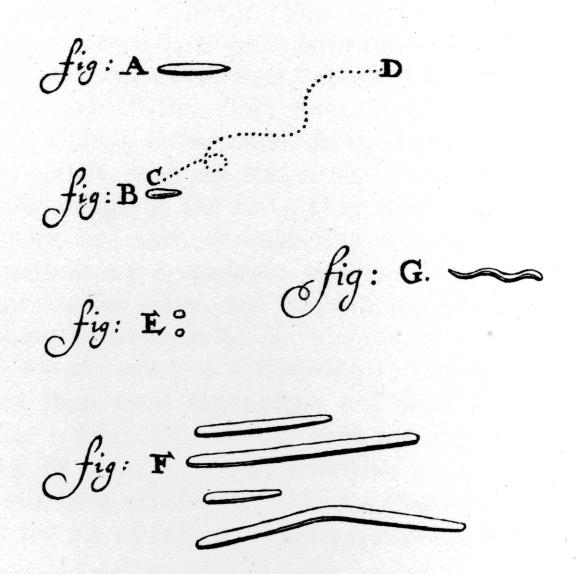
ROYAL SOCIETY, and are to be fold at their Shop at the Bell in S. Paul's Church-yard. M DC LX V.



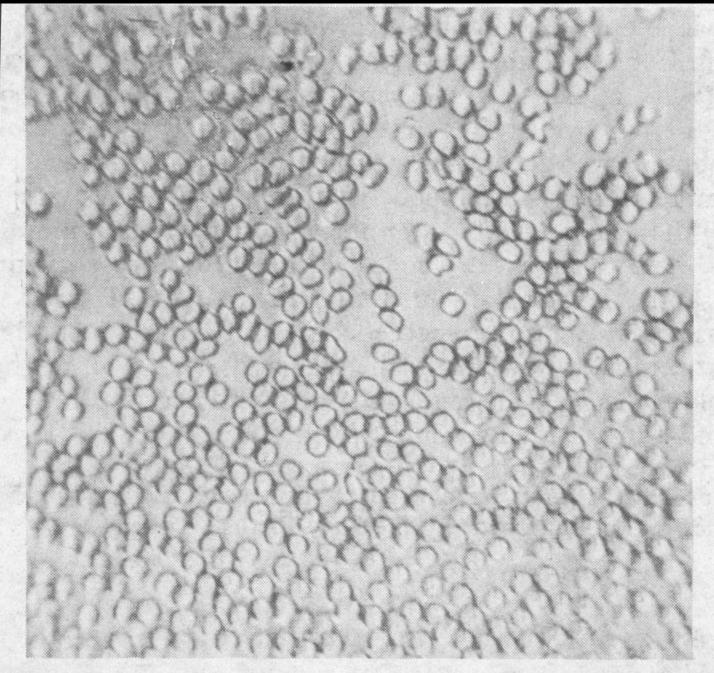
Antonie van Leeuwenhoek 1632–1723





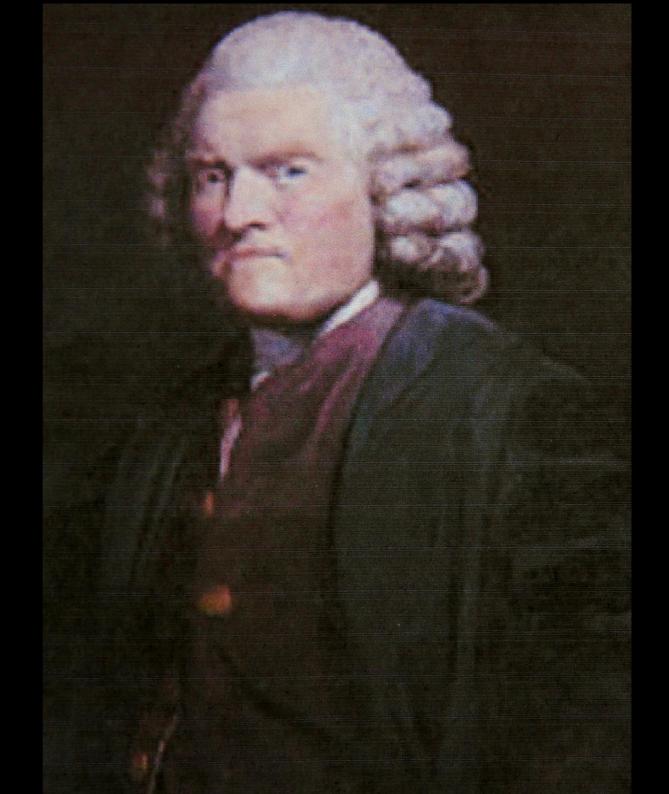


LEEUWENHOEK'S FIGURES OF BACTERIA FROM THE HUMAN MOUTH (Letter 39, 17 Sept. 1683) Enlarged ( $\times$  1½) from the engravings published in *Arc. Nat. Det.*, 1695.



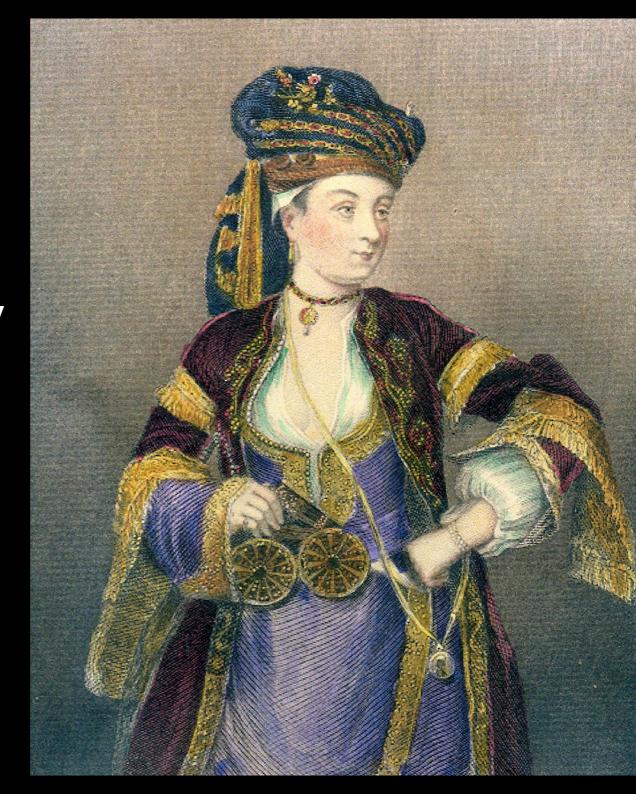
Unstained smear of author's erythrocytes imaged with Leeuwenhoek microscope in fig 1. View compares favourably with a modern microscope of medium power, and bacteria can be satisfactorily resolved by this lens, which dates from around 1700.

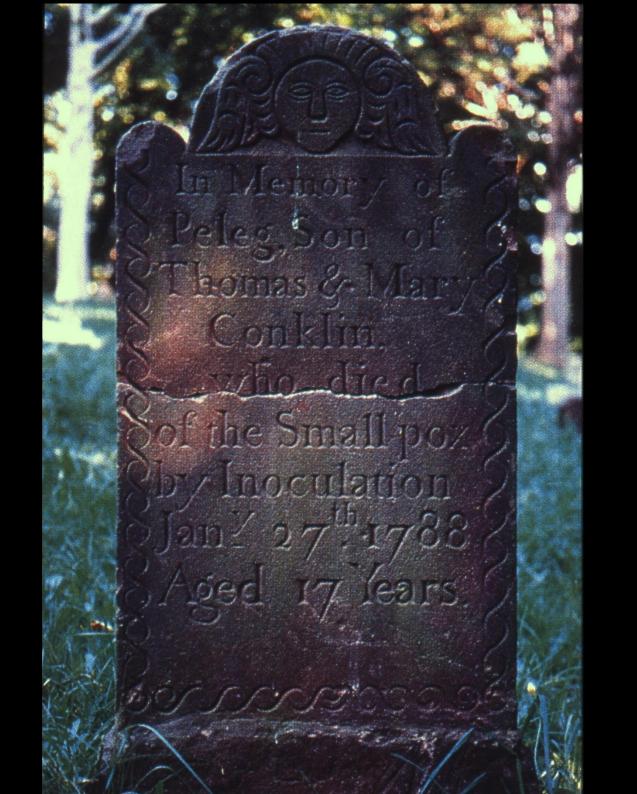
Sir John Pringle 1707 – 1782



## Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

1689-1762





Benjamin Jesty c.1736-1816



### Edward Jenner 1749-1823





The hand of Sarah Nelmes – cowpox





Artist Gaston Melingue's version of Jenner's vaccination of James Phipps

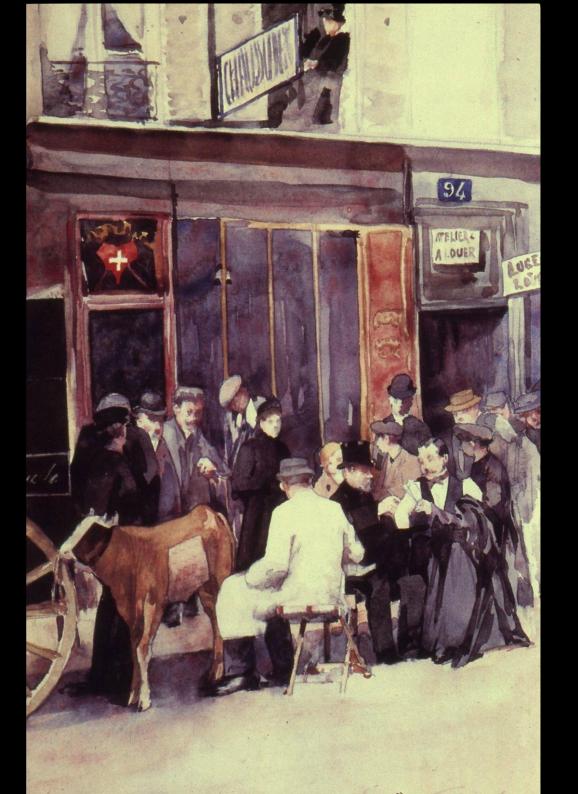


The Cow Pock \_ or \_ the Wonderful Effects of the New Inoculation ! \_ vise the Publications of y Ana Vaccine Society.



Vaccination session in Chateau Liancourt c.1820

## Street vaccination session in Paris



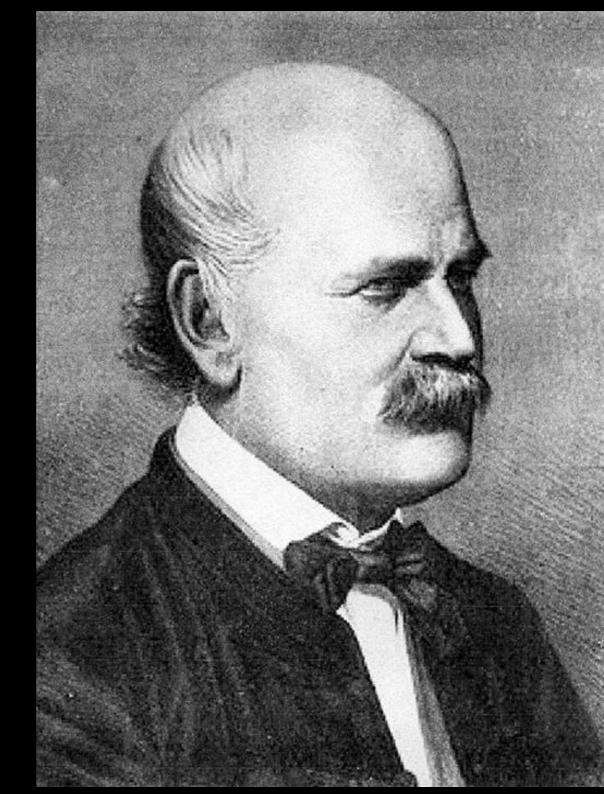


Military vaccination session in France



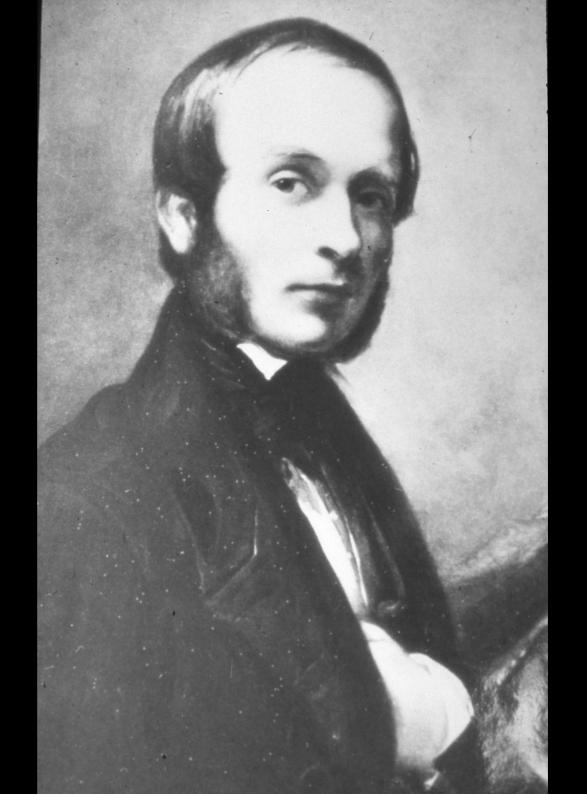
The Chantry, Jenner's home in Berkeley, Glos.

Ignaz Semmelweis 1818 –1865





John Snow 1813 –1858

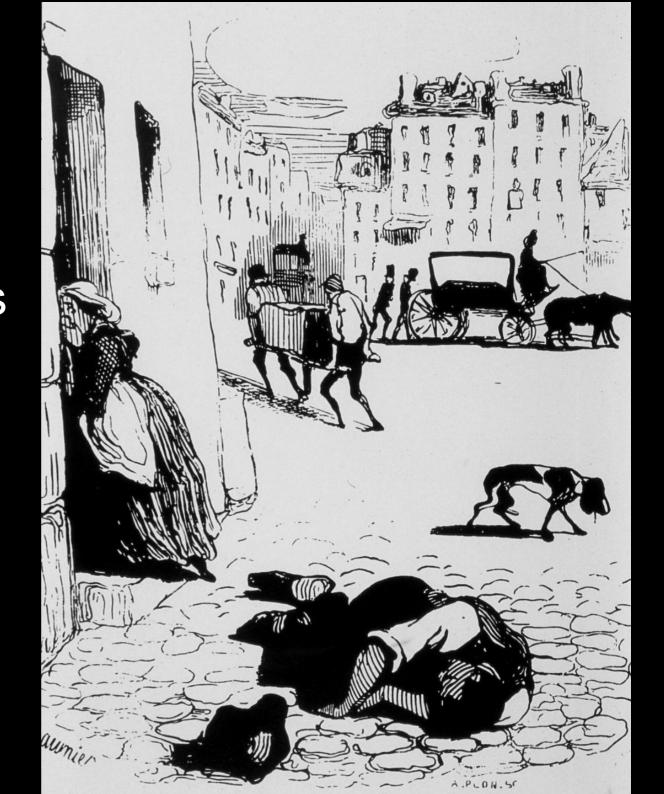


Cholera
Präservativ
Frau, and dog!





Cholera in Paris
(Daumier, 1840)



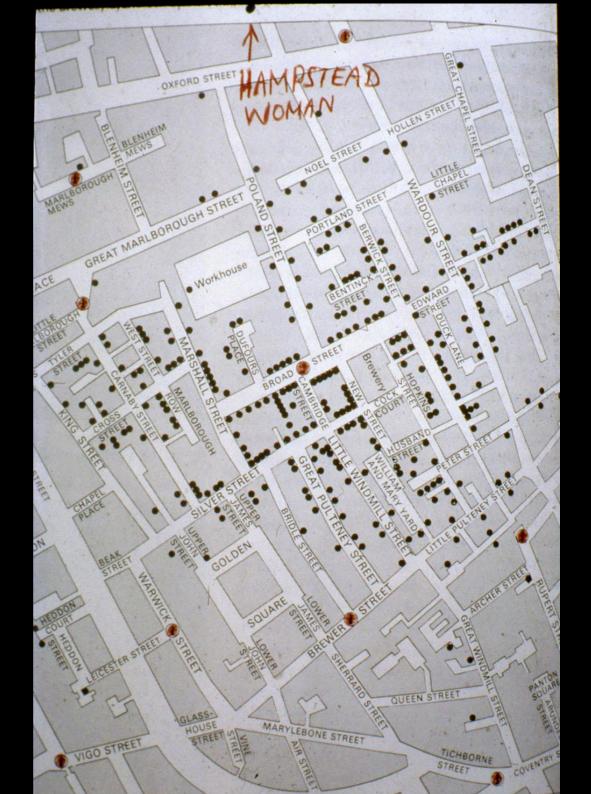
### Punch cartoon 1855



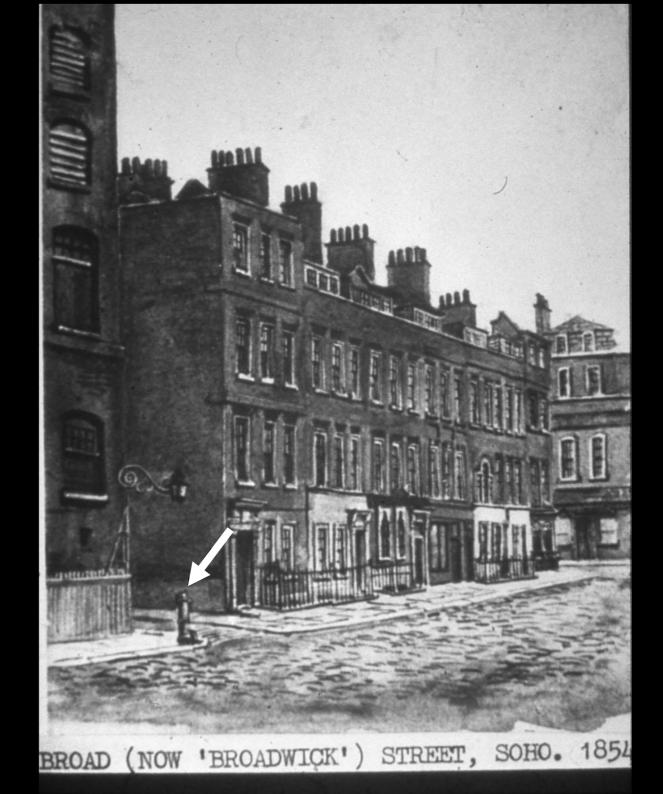
FARADAY GIVING HIS CARD TO FATHER THAMES

And we hope the Dirty Fellow will consult the learned Professor.

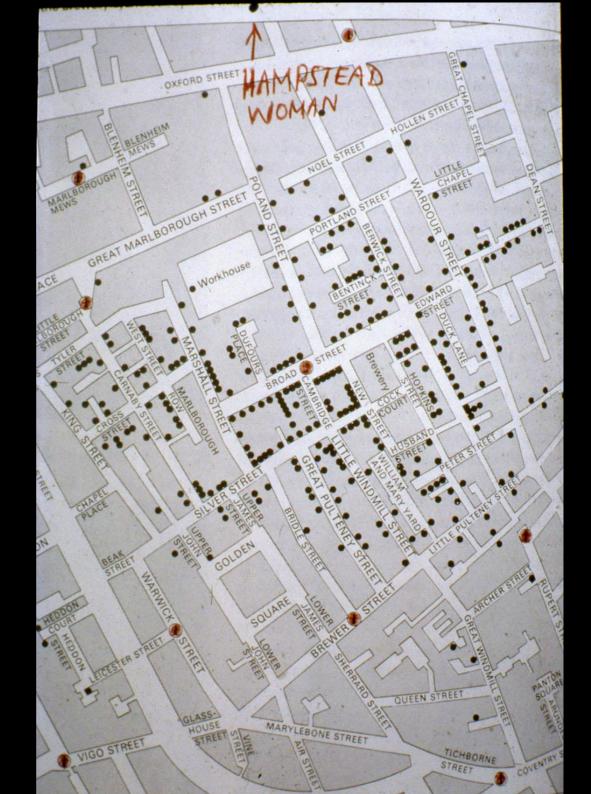
John Snow's map of cholera deaths in Soho



The infamous Broad Street pump, 1854



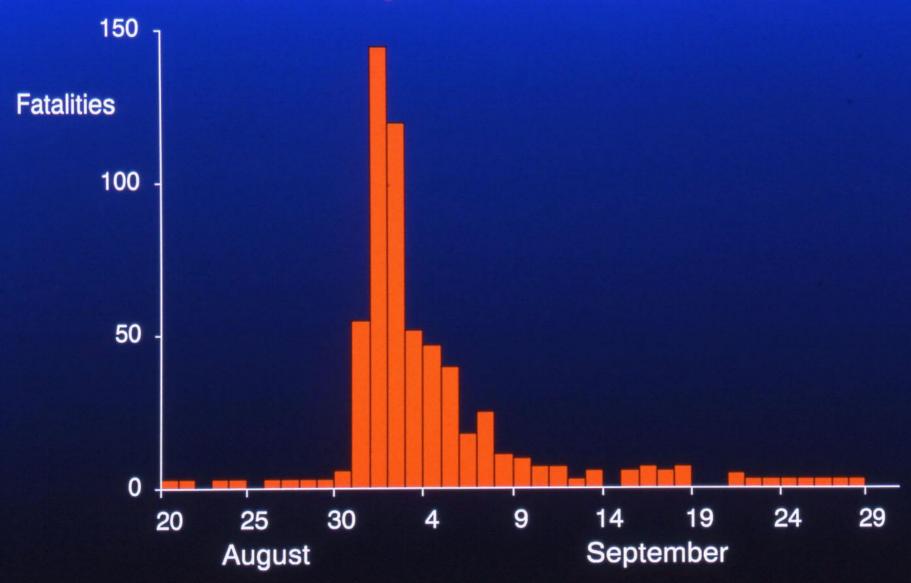
John Snow's map of cholera deaths in Soho



[	MEGISTRATION DISTRICT Hambotead									
I	1854. DEATH in the Sub-district of Hampstead in the Country of huddlesex.									
	-	- 1	1	1	4		•	7		
I	No.	When and where died	*Name and surname.	Sex.	Age	Occupation.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of registrar.
	39.	heart 1854 West End	Susannah	Homale	59 years	Percussion Cap	Diarrhosa 2. Lours Cholera Cholera 6/2010 Certified	Eliza Gardnet Present at Deach West End Hampslind	Listh September 1854	Willem Paxos Registra

Susannah Eley's death certificate

### Epidemic Curve of Cholera Outbreak: Golden Square, London, 1854

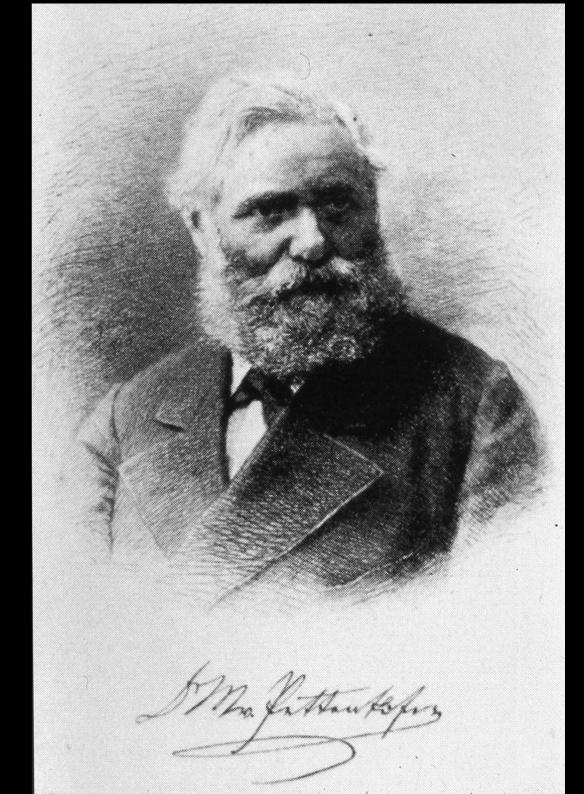


Arthur Hassall 1817–1894

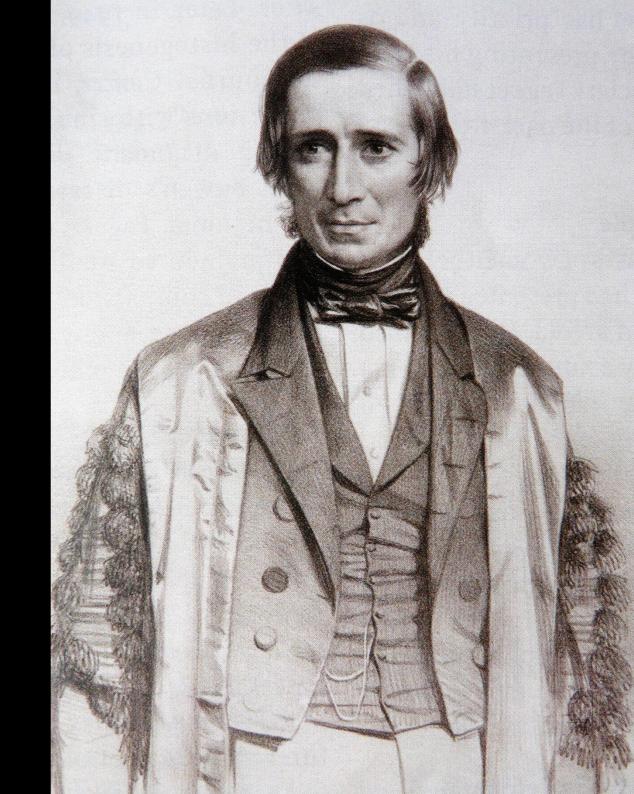


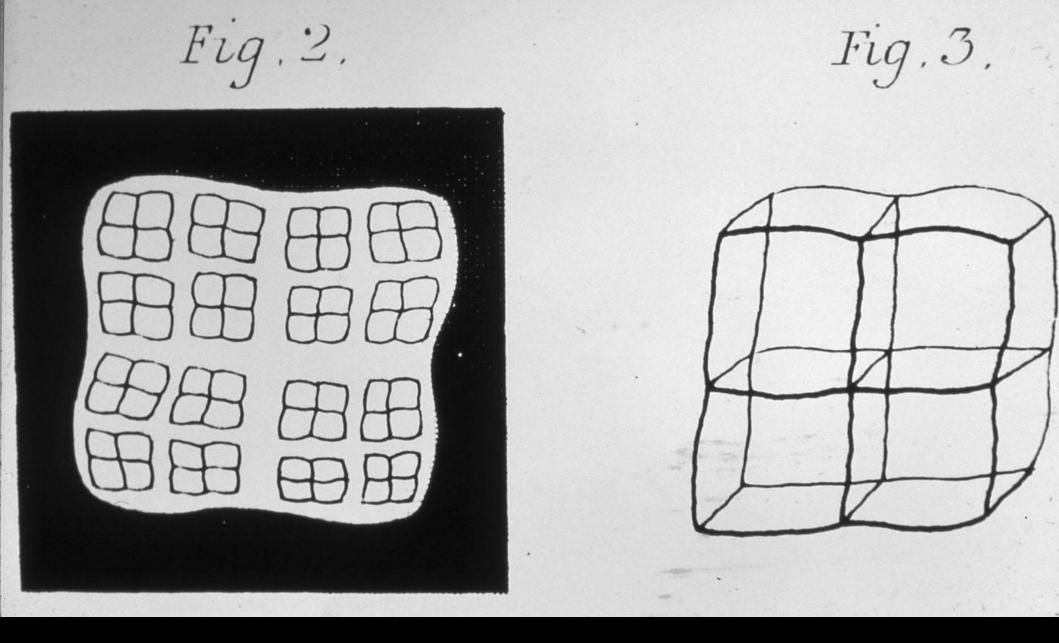
Max von Pettenkofer 1818 –1901

Professor of Hygiene Munich



James Paget 1814-1899





John Goodsir's drawing of Sarcina ventriculi, 1842

#### Casimir Davaine 1850

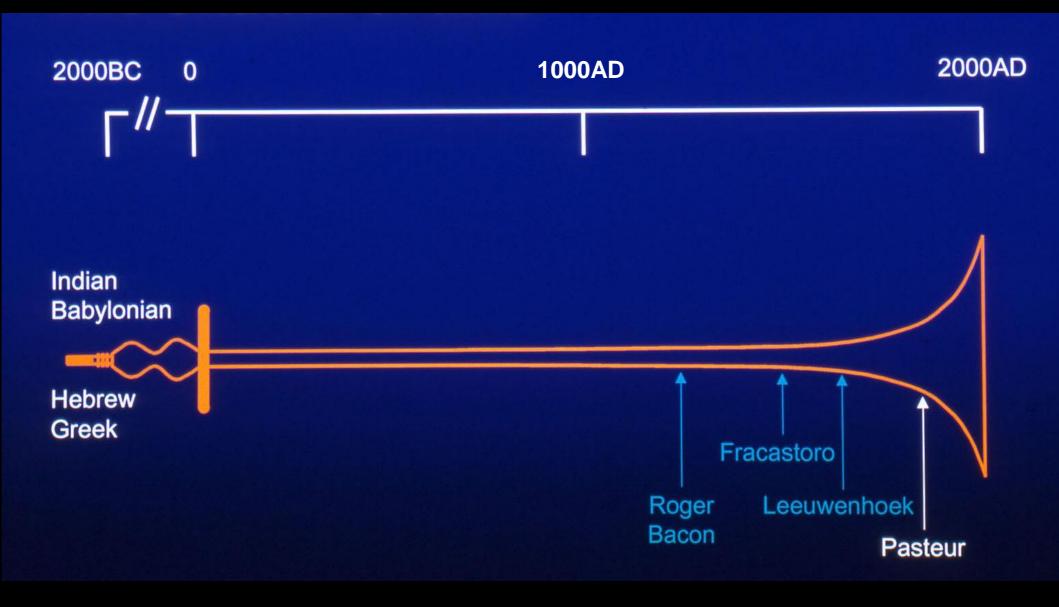
Saw microscopic rods in animals dead from anthrax

Thought they were living, named them 'Bacteridium'

## Filipo Pacini (Florence), Active 1850 - 1883

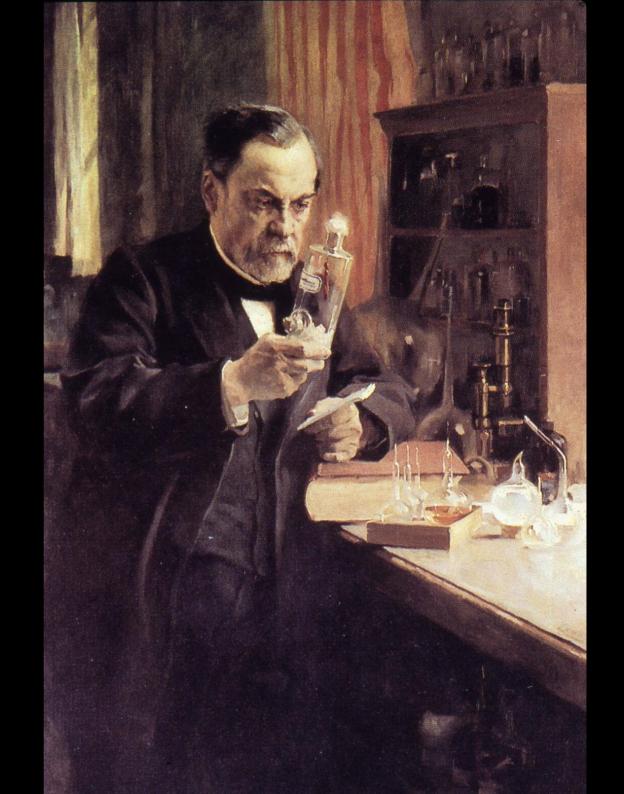
"Miriadi di vibrioni"

Vibrio cholera (sic)



### Louis Pasteur 1822 –1895

(Painting by Albert Edelfelt)





Inoculating sheep with Pasteur's anthrax vaccine

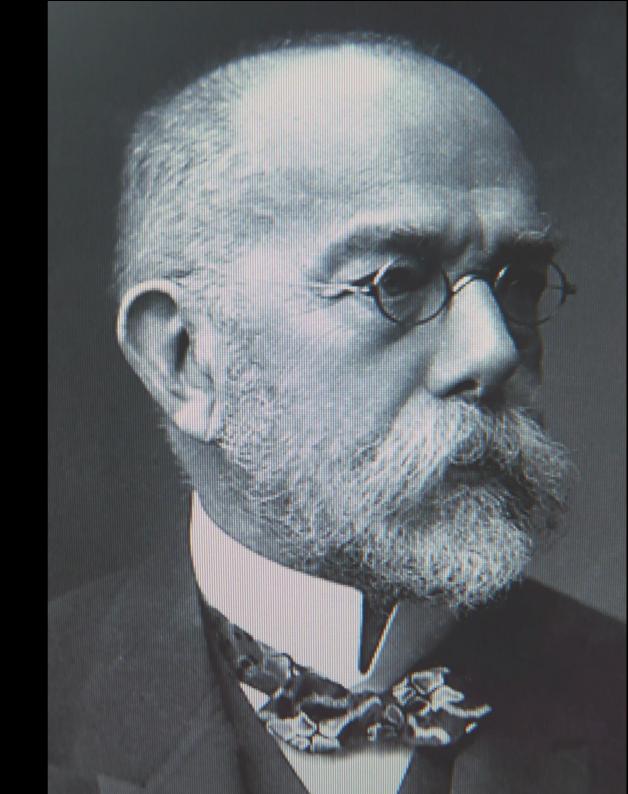
Joseph Lister 1827 –1912





Lister greets Pasteur at a celebration of Pasteur's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday in Dec 1892 at the Sorbonne

Robert Koch 1844 - 1910





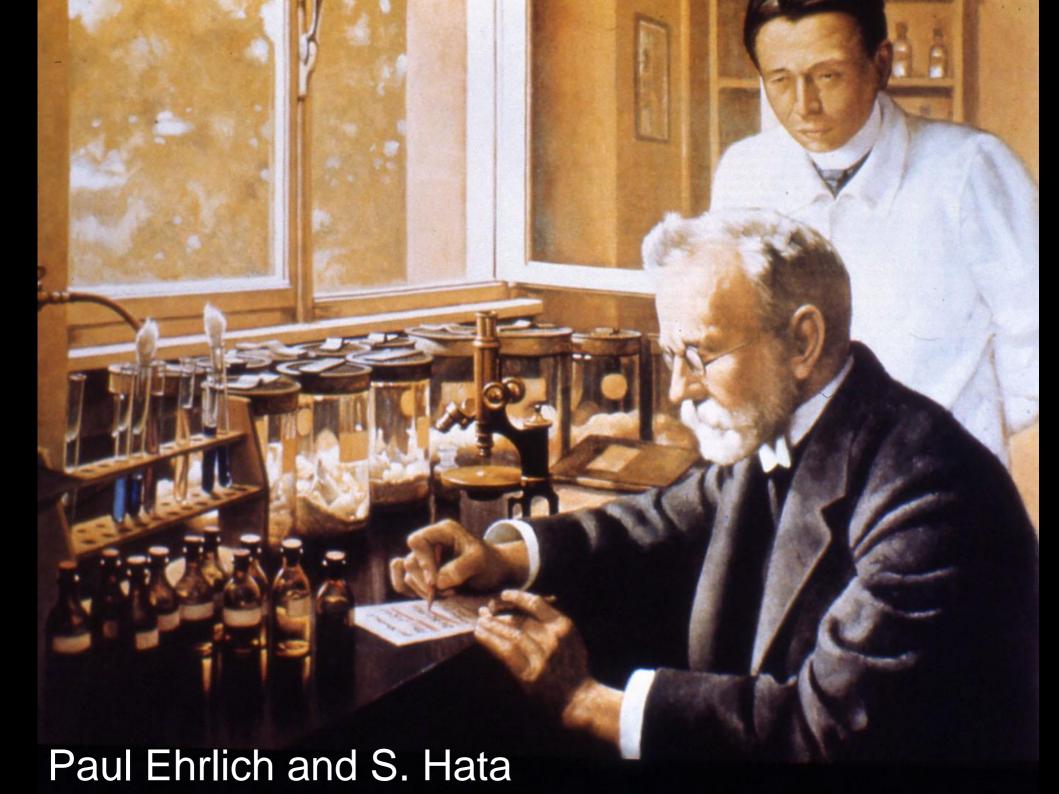


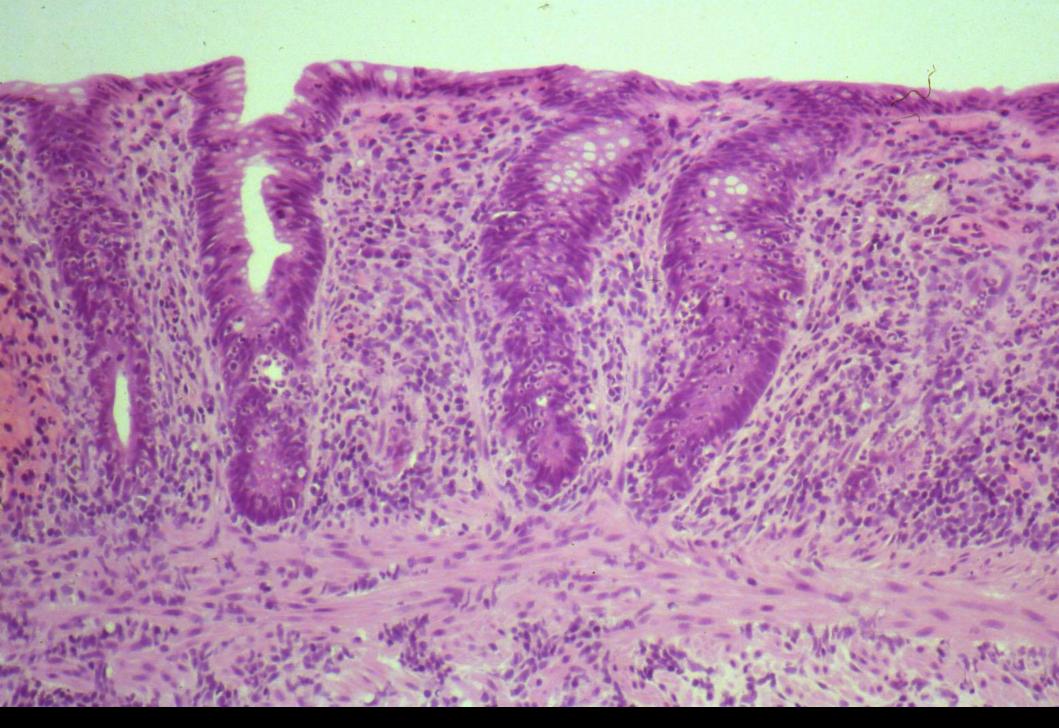


von Behring

Kitasato







Differential staining of tissue components

#### Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen

(Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose, Frambösie)

Von

Paul Ehrlich und S. Hata



Mit Beiträgen von
H. J. Nichols-New York, J. Iversen-St. Petersburg, Bitter-Kairo
und Dreyer-Kairo

Mit 27 Textfiguren und 5 Tafeln





Berlin Verlag von Julius Springer 1910

# Treatment of framboesia with Salvarsan

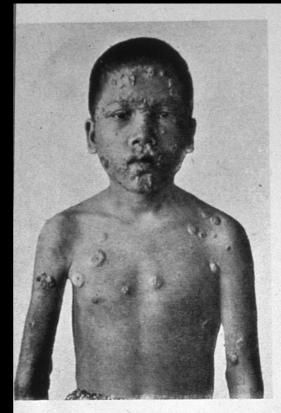


Fig. 19
Framboesia
Boy, aged 11, before treatment



Fig. 20 . Twelve days after treatment with 0.28 gr. Salvarsan by Dr. STRONG, Manilla

# Treatment of tertiary syphilis with Salvarsan



Fig. 17
Syphilis tertiaria maligna mutilans
Four years history of illness; tracheotomy; during last six months facial lesions increasing in extent



Fig. 18

Nine days after treatment with 0.3 gr. Salvarsan by Prof. BAYET, Brussels



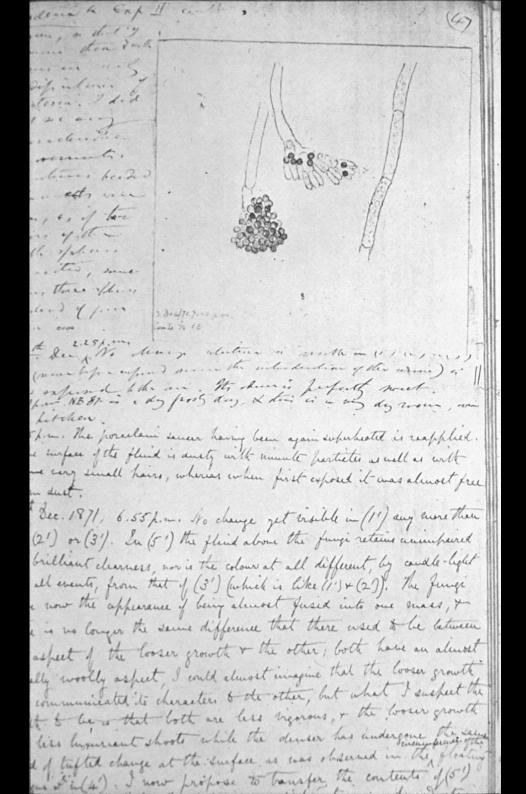
Paul Ehrlich in his study in 1910

Gerhard Domagk 1895 – 1964

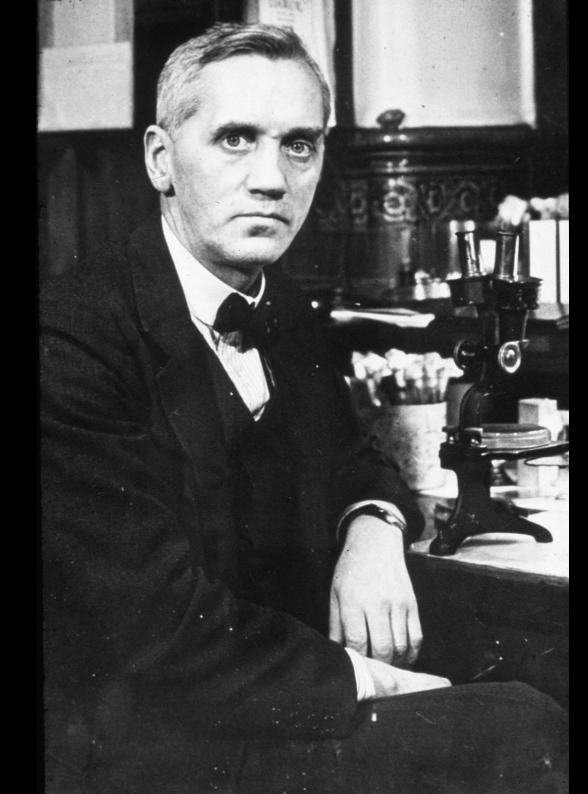




## A page from Lister's notebook in the 1870s



Alexander Fleming 1881 – 1955







# ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF CULTURES OF A PENICILLIUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR USE IN THE ISOLATION OF B. INFLUENZÆ.

#### ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

From the Laboratories of the Inoculation Department, St Mary's Hospital, London.

Received for publication May 10th, 1929.

While working with staphylococcus variants a number of culture-plates were set aside on the laboratory bench and examined from time to time. In the examinations these plates were necessarily exposed to the air and they became contaminated with various micro-organisms. It was noticed that around a large colony of a contaminating mould the staphylococcus colonies became transparent and were obviously undergoing lysis (see Fig. 1).

Subcultures of this mould were made and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining something of the properties of the bacteriolytic substance which had evidently been formed in the mould culture and which had diffused into the surrounding medium. It was found that broth in which the mould had been grown at room temperature for one or two weeks had acquired marked inhibitory, bactericidal and bacteriolytic properties to many of the more common pathogenic bacteria.



Howard Florey 1898 – 1968

Ernst Chain 1906 –1979

### PENICILLIN AS A CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENT

BY

E. CHAIN, PH.D. CAMB.

H. W. FLOREY, M.B. ADELAIDE,

A. D. GARDNER, D.M. OXFD, F.R.C.S.

N. G. HEATLEY, PH.D. CAMB.

M. A. JENNINGS, B.M. OXFD,

J. ORR-EWING, B.M. OXFD,

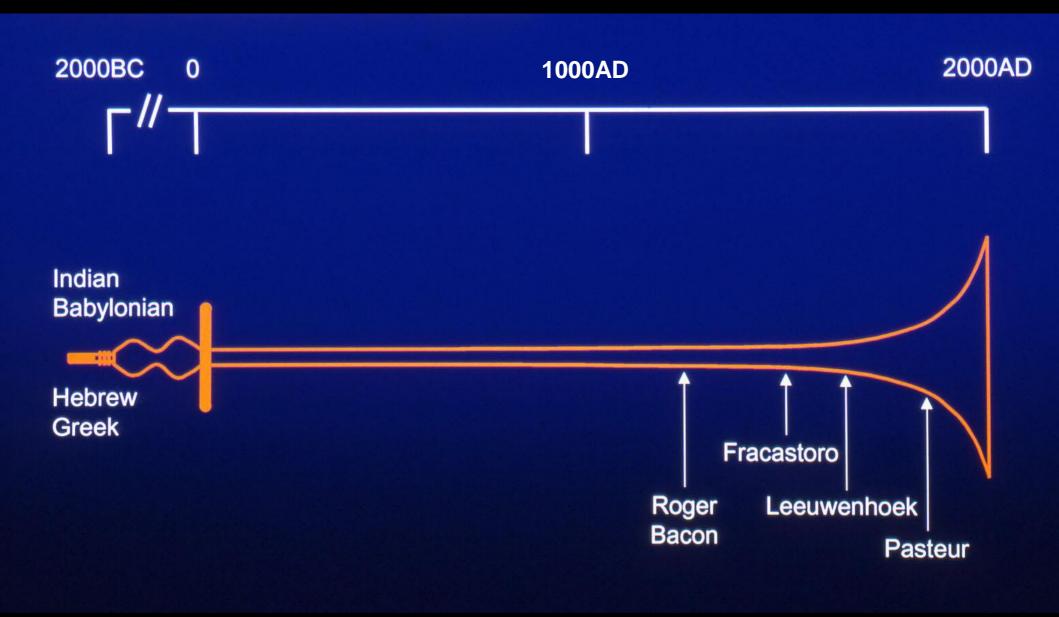
A. G. SANDERS, M.B. LOND.

(From the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford)

In recent years interest in chemotherapeutic effects has been almost exclusively focused on the sulphonamides and their derivatives. There are, however, other possibilities, notably those connected with naturally occurring substances. It has been known for a long time that a number of bacteria and moulds inhibit the growth of pathogenic micro-organisms. Little, however, has been done to purify or to determine the properties of any of these substances. The antibacterial substances produced by *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* have been investigated in some detail, but without the isolation of any purified product of therapeutic value.

Recently, Dubos and collaborators (1939, 1940) have published interesting studies on the acquired bacterial antagonism of a soil bacterium which have led to the isolation from its culture medium of bactericidal substances active against a number of gram-positive microorganisms. Pneumococcal infections in mice were successfully treated with one of these substances, which, however, proved to be highly toxic to mice (Hotchkiss and Dubos 1940) and dogs (McLeod et al. 1940).

Following the work on lysozyme in this laboratory it occurred to two of us (E. C. and H. W. F.) that it would be profitable to conduct a systematic investigation of the chemical and biological properties of the antibacterial



## First Attempt at Publication: 1983

Dear Dr. Marshall,

I regret that your research paper was not accepted for presentation...

The number of abstracts we receive continues to increase and for this meeting 67 were submitted and we could only accept 56.



Barry Marshall

Robin Warren

