

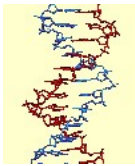



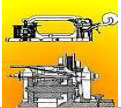


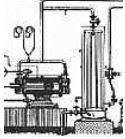
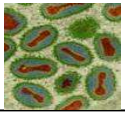








Day Today in History - Medical Sciences

Date	Importance	Image
01-Dec	1925, Birth anniversary of Martin Rodbell, American biochemist who was awarded the 1994 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discovery in the 1960s of natural signal transducers called G-proteins that help cells in the body communicate with each other.	
02-Dec	In 1982, Dr. William C. DeVries replaced the diseased heart of Barney Clark with the Jarvik-7, the first permanent artificial heart ever used for a human patient.	
03-Dec	In 1967, Dr. Christiaan Barnard, and his team of 20 surgeons, performed the first human heart transplant on a 54-yr-old South African businessman, at the Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa.	
04-Dec	1906, Birth anniversary of Robert Wallace Wilkins, American physician who made many contributions in the research of hypertension and cardiovascular disease.	
05-Dec	In 1935, the first large hydroponicum was established in Montebello, Cal., by Ernest W. Brundin and Frank F. Lyon, who installed a circulating system. They were issued a U.S. patent on 1 Dec 1936 for a "system of water culture."	
06-Dec	In 1850, Hermann von Helmholtz (1821-94) announced his invention, the ophthalmoscope, to the Berlin Physical Society.	
07-Dec	In 1982, the first person executed by lethal injection in the U.S. was Charles Brooks in Texas. In this form of execution, the condemned person is usually bound to a gurney, attached to heart monitors and two needles (one is a back-up) are then inserted into suitable veins	
08-Dec	In 1993, the U.S. Secretary of Defense declared that the Global Positioning System, accurate within 100 meters, had 24 GPS satellites operating in their assigned orbits, available for navigation use at Standard Positioning Service (SPS) levels for civil users.	
09-Dec	In 1845, J. Marion Sims (1813-83) began his experiments (1845-50) to use a fine silver wire for sutures. In his era, the suture materials used for vaginal tears, mostly silk and catgut, absorbed bodily fluid, caused inflammation around the wounds, promoting horrible infections that would never heal.	
10-Dec	In 1901, at the first Nobel Prize Award Ceremony, the king of Sweden distributed the first Nobel Prizes, in accordance with the will of inventor Alfred Nobel	

11-Dec	In 1998, scientists announced in the Dec 11 issue of the journal Science that they have deciphered the entire genetic blueprint of an animal - the tiny nematode worm, <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> .	
12-Dec	In 1957, the first total artificial heart implantation in an animal kept a dog alive for 90 minutes in a pioneering experiment at the Cleveland Clinic by Dr. Willem Kolff and Dr. Tetuzo Akutsu.	
13-Dec	In 1893, the first tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory in the U.S. was authorized in New York City and opened by the New York City Dept. of Health under the direction of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs.	
14-Dec	In 1967, the first synthesis of biologically active DNA in a test tube was announced at a press conference by Arthur Kornberg who had worked with Mehran Goulian at Stanford and Robert L. Sinsheimer of MIT. Kornberg chose to replicate the relatively simple DNA chain of the Phi X174 virus, which infects bacteria (a bacteriophage).	
15-Dec	In 1827, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, the School Committee voted to require, effective 1 Mar 1828, that public school students show that they had been vaccinated against smallpox prior to school entrance. Certificates to the board of health were to be issued where necessary for free vaccination.	
16-Dec	In 1935, the use of eye prints - the pattern of capillaries in the retina - was described in an article in Time magazine as a new scientific method for identification because an individual's eye pattern is as unique as fingerprints. It was promoted by Dr. Carleton Simon, a psychiatrist and criminologist, upon the suggestion of Dr. Isadore Goldstein, an ophthalmologist at Mount Sinai Hospital.	
17-Dec	In 1903, the first manned, powered, sustained and controlled airplane flights were achieved by the Wright brothers with The Flyer, a wood and fabric biplane, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Despite a biting cold, 27 mph wind, at 10 a.m., the Wrights decided to attempt a flight.	
18-Dec	1939 Birth anniversary of American virologist who shared, with J. Michael Bishop, the 1989 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for their work on the origins of cancer - that cancer genes (oncogenes) can arise from normal cellular genes, called proto-oncogenes. Oncogenes are normal genes that control growth in every living cell, but which under certain conditions can turn renegade and cancerous.	
19-Dec	In 1854, the first U.S. patent was issued for a sewing machine with a four-motion feed, which enabled sewing curving seams. (No. 12,116), invented by Allen B. Wilson, of Watertown, Conn. Since 1852, with Nathaniel Wheeler, he had been making sewing machines at the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	
20-Dec	In 1907, the first U.S. scientist to receive the Nobel Prize was Albert Michelson, a German-born American physicist who received the Nobel Prize for Physics "for his optical precision instruments and the spectroscopic and metrological investigations."	
21-Dec	In 1933, dried human blood serum was prepared for the first time in the U.S. at the school of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. It was prepared by Drs. Earl W. Florsdorf, an experienced refrigeration engineer, and Stuart Mudd who created a glass apparatus to freeze-dry serum, the clear fluid in the blood that contains the proteins and antibodies formed by the body's immune system to protect against infection.	

22-Dec	In 1879, the liquefaction of oxygen was announced by Raoul Pierre Pictet (1846-1929), a Swiss chemist and physicist, by sending a telegram to the French Academy: Oxygen liquefied today under 320-atm and 140 degrees of cold by combined use of sulfurous and carbonic acid.	
23-Dec	In 1993, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, announced that the smallpox virus stockpile would now not be destroyed. The last specimens of the virus to exist on Earth had been secured in storage in 600 frozen vials in Atlanta and Russia, ready to make vaccine should it ever again be necessary.	
24-Dec	In 1936, the first radioactive isotope medicine was administered, Berkeley, Cal. When Ernest Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron, recognized the possibilities for uses of nuclear isotopes in medicine, he persuaded his brother John to join the Berkeley Laboratory. John Lawrence started Donner Laboratory circa 1936. Treating a 28-yr-old woman with chronic leukemia, he administered a radioactive isotope of phosphorus-32 that had been artificially produced in a 37-in cyclotron.	
25-Dec	In 1914, the thyroid hormone, thyroxine, was first crystallized by biochemist Edward C. Kendall of the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, NY. Thyroxine controls the cellular rate of carbohydrate metabolism and of protein synthesis and breakdown.	
25-Dec	In 1809, the first U.S. ovariectomy (the surgical removal of an ovarian tumour) was performed at his Danville, Ky. practice by Dr. Ephraim McDowell (1771-1830), the "Father of Ovariectomy." A few days before, on 13 Dec, he had travelled 60 miles to the house of Jane Todd Crawford, 45, in Motley's Glen, Kentucky	
26-Dec	In 1898, Polish-French scientist Marie Sklodowska Curie discovered the radioactive element radium while experimenting with pitchblende, a common uranium ore.	
27-Dec	1910, Birth anniversary of Ian Donald, English physician who first successfully applied ultrasound reflection imaging for medical diagnosis. He had become familiar with sonar during service in WW II, and first tested the idea of probing organs with ultrasound on 21 Jul 1955, when he investigated specimens of tumours from human organs with an industrial ultrasonic metal flaw detector.	
28-Dec	In 1849, it is said that dry-cleaning was accidentally discovered when M. Jolly-Bellin, a tailor, upset a lamp containing turpentine oil on his tablecloth and noticed it had a cleaning effect.	
29-Dec	In 1997, Hong Kong began killing its entire chicken population of up to 1.4 million birds to stem the spread of a mysterious avian flu that had already killed four people.	
30-Dec	1948, Birth anniversary of Randy W. Schekman, American cell biologist who shared (with James E. Rothman and Thomas C. Südhof) the 2013 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "for their discoveries of machinery regulating vesicle traffic, a major transport system in our cells.	
31-Dec	In 1938, the "drunkometer," the first breath test for car drivers, invented by Dr Rolla N. Harger of Indiana University School of Medicine, was officially introduced in Indianapolis. It was the first successful machine for testing human blood alcohol content by breath analysis.	