

SELEZIONE N. 2021N43

PROVA 1

- 1) Cosa sono le transizioni epidemiologiche
- 2) L'importanza della scuola alessandrina
- 3) Quali strategie adottare per la didattica museale delle collezioni anatomiche
- 4) Inserimento di un grafico in excel

Broth
Am *ON*



Restoration of an academic historical gross pathology collection—refreshed impact on current medical teaching?

Philip Eichhorn¹ · Udo Andraschke² · Fritz Dross³ · Carol I. Geppert¹ · Arndt Hartmann¹ · Tilman T. Rau^{1,4}

Received: 25 January 2018 / Revised: 7 April 2018 / Accepted: 29 April 2018 / Published online: 10 May 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

groups with and without historical specimens in its shape of distribution. Afterwards, non-parametrical Mann-Whitney *U* tests were performed. *P* values < 0.05 were regarded as statistical significant. SPSS 21 (IBM, USA, NY) was used for analysis.

Results

Imminent endangerment of the historical specimen

An overview of the condition of the complete collection is outlined in Fig. 2. The highest risk for liquid-fixed specimens represents evaporation, as this might alter the composition of the fixatives. Hence, fissuring of the glasses and broken seals might desiccate the specimen permanently. Restoration of such cases was almost impossible, but still, the substitution with fresh fixatives might stop further decay. Olfuscation of the fixatives alone might be caused by oxidation over time and dissoluble tissue-immanent tints. These changes were considered moderate (Fig. 2c), as they were completely reversible. Essential steps of a successful restoration process (in detail as

supplemental information 1) were long washing periods, careful trimming of fungal decay (if present), and use of Jore's II solution as a permanent fixative (due to its inflammable and noncorrosive character in contrast to alcohol and formalin, respectively).

Medical relevance of the samples in overview and particularity

The legendary “red rust-dust lung” of Friedrich Albrecht Zenker was the prototype of pneumoconiosis, on which he coined this term in 1867 and casually co-founded the discipline of occupational medicine (Fig. 3a, b) [40]. Beside such exceptional specimens, other rare tumors and conditions are seen like cholecystoduodenal fistula in long-term cholecystolithiasis (Fig. 3c, d). Untreated cases are the rule, which give a good impression about the course of cancerous or infectious diseases (e.g., tuberculosis) (Fig. 3e, f). The distribution of all specimens to certain organ systems is presented in Table 2 and can cover a wide spectrum of tumorous, infectious, metabolic, or developmental pathologies.

based on the theories developed by Gall and Spurzheim (7, 8) and scattered throughout Europe and the United States (the major proponent of this theory in Italy was Luigi Ferrarese (9)), even if its scientific groundless was already debated in its time. According to this doctrine, the psychic functions of the individual depended upon the degree of development of particular areas of the brain. Paradoxically enough, during the examination of Dante's skull, Peglioli e Bertozzi found that the areas dedicated to benevolence, veneration, and the thirst for fame and glory were very developed, while the area dedicated to poetic inspiration was poorly developed.

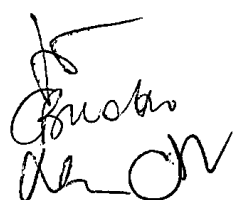
The second examination of Dante Alighieri's skeleton was carried out in 1921, shortly after the conclusion of the celebrations for the 600th anniversary of his death, when the Municipal Council of Ravenna assigned to two anthropologists, Professor Fabio Frassetto (from the University of Bologna) and Professor Giuseppe Sergi (from the University of Rome), the task of carrying out, in a very short time (from the 29th through the 31st of October) a second scientific analysis of the poet's human remains (10).

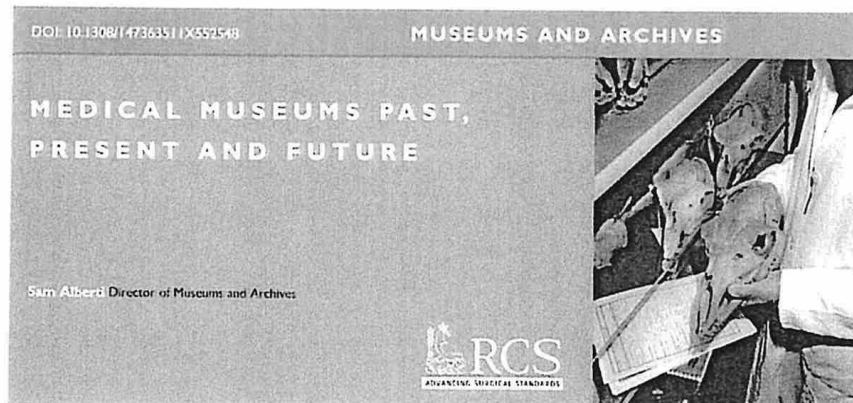
Handwritten signature: P. Eichhorn

SELEZIONE N. 2021N43

PROVA 2

- 1) Quali distretti ossei vengono colpiti dalla tubercolosi
- 2) Le innovazioni nel Canone di medicina
- 3) Questioni etiche legate all'esposizione di resti umani
- 4) Inserimento delle immagini in power point

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Gustavo' followed by a stylized 'ON'.



If a great increase in the number of collections occurred in the decades following 1800, the greatest increase in the collections themselves occurred a century later. Vast multivolume catalogues reveal the sheer scale of museums, by then numbering in the tens of thousands of specimens. At Guy's, for example, the collection that Thomas Hodgkin set up in the 1820s with 500 specimens, housed over 12,000 in the new museum endowed by Robert Gordon in 1905. The International Association of Medical Museums (now the International Academy of Pathology) was founded the following year;⁴ new preservation techniques such as that developed by Johann Carl Kaiserling spurred an increase in pots; the growing medical student body increased demand for them; and the development of pathology as a distinct discipline gave rise to the separation of many collections, generating an almost exponential growth in morbid anatomy in particular.

Medical museums remained large and well used into the 20th century as the popularity of health exhibits in vast international expositions demonstrated.⁵ The Hunterian collection may have suffered terrible bomb damage in the Second World War but it was able to recoup many specimens from other institutions in the still-thriving medical museum sector – especially the generous permanent transfer of the Royal Society of Medicine odontological section's collection (which the College already housed).⁶ There remained over 80 other medical collections in Britain after the war.⁷

Changes in medical education and the academic status of material culture generally took their toll in the later 20th century, however, especially the reduction in the number of post mortem examinations. By the 1990s the Pathology Museums Group, founded and run from the College, was fighting a rearguard action to champion or even rescue medical collections. The intense scrutiny on the storage and use of human remains by the Retained Organs Commission (2001–2004) coincided with the dissolution of many museums, including for example the University of Edinburgh pathology museum.

Handwritten signature: J. B. B. B.