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Image copyright Keiligh BakerBBC News Born TopcimageErich Lepერიკა Image caption The atlas illustration shows a partially dismembered human cheek when nervous surgeon Dr Susan Mackinnon needed help to complete the operation she often did for a mid-20th century anatomy book. With intricate hand-drawn illustrations showing layer by layer, Dr. Mackinnon of Washington University in St. Louis was able to complete the procedure. The book she used, the innocuously-sounding topographical anatomy of human pernkopf, is widely considered the best example of anatomical drawings in the world. It is richer in detail and brighter in color than any other. Skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, organs and bones are shown in graphic details. It's not for the faint of heart. But the book, often called Atlas Pernkopf, is no longer in print and a second-hand set - there are several volumes - can be sold for thousands of pounds online. However, despite its hefty asking price, few would proudly display it in their clinic, library or home. This is because the book's findings came from the bodies of hundreds of people killed by the Nazis. It is their bodies - cut and dismembered - shown on thousands of pages. Critics say the book is tarnished by a dark past, and scientists have faced ethics involved in its use. Dr Mackinnon says she feels uncomfortable with its origins, but using the book is an important part of being an ethical surgeon - and that she couldn't do her job without it. Rabbi Joseph Polak, a Holocaust survivor and health law professor, believes the book is a moral mystery because it comes from real evil but can be used in the service of good. Image copyrightKeiligh BakerImage caption Whenever copies of Pernkopf's Atlas are kept in the British LibraryBook was a 20-year-old project by eminent Nazi and doctor Edward Pernkopf, who rose through academic ranks in Austria thanks to his support for Adolf Hitler's party. His colleagues described him as a moral National Socialist who had worn a Nazi uniform every day since 1938. When he became dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Vienna, he dismissed all Jewish teachers, including three Nobel laureates. In 1939, a new law of the Third Reich ensured that the bodies of all executed prisoners were immediately sent to the nearest anatomy department for research and training purposes. During this period, Pernkopf worked an 18-hour day dissecting corpses while a team of artists created images for his book. Sometimes the institute of anatomy was so full that the executions had to be postponed. Dr. Sabine Hildebrandt of Harvard Medical School says that at least half of the 800 images published in the atlas were made by political prisoners, illustrations of Gay men and lesbians, gypsies, political dissidents and Jews.Image captionPernkopf and his illustratorsIn the first edition of the atlas, published in 1937, signature signature Erich Lepier and Carl Endtresser included swastikas and double SS lightning insignia. Even the 1964 two-volume English edition included original signatures, including Nazi symbols. Image copyright Erich Lepერიკა Image caption Erich Lepier's signature swastika in the city centre and copies of the atlas were sold around the world and it was translated into five languages. The forewords and introductions in the books describe beautifully impressive drawings... and outstanding works of art while avoiding any mention of their bloody past. It was only in the 1990s that students and scientists really began to ask who the people in the atlas were. After the brutal story was uncovered, the atlas came out of publication in 1994.The Royal College of Surgeons says that the atlas is not used in the UK, except that it is preserved by libraries for historical purposes. However, a recent survey of neurosurgery nerve surgeons found 59% were aware of Pernkopf's Atlas, with 13% now using it. Of those surveyed, 69% said they were comfortable using the atlas once they were aware of their history, 15% were uncomfortable and 17% were undecided. Dr Mackinnon says that nothing else even begins to compare with the accuracy and detail of the book, and this is especially useful for complex surgeries because it helps her figure out which of the many little nerves that course through our body potentially causes pain. But she says she ensures that all participants in the operation are aware of the book's dark origins. When I became aware of the tarnished and evil origins of this atlas, I started keeping it secure in my operating room locker, she says. Image copyriгhtWashington University/St. Louisimage captionDr Susan MackinnonLast year, Rabbi Polak and medical historian and psychiatrist Professor Michael Grodin have prepared Responsum (a scientific response based on Jewish medical ethics) on whether this is ethical. They concluded that most Jewish authorities would allow the use of images to save lives - provided that the history of the atlas became known, so the victims were given some of the dignity they owed. Rabbi Polak told the BBC: Look at Dr. Mackinnon - she couldn't find a nerve and she's the biggest in her field. The patient told her: I want my leg cut off if you can't find it - no one wants it to happen. So she swallowed hard and asked them to bring Pernkopf's atlas. She asked me, as a moral thinker, about the situation. And I told her that if it healed this man and gave him back his life, there was no doubt that the atlas could be used. Image copyright Washington University/St. Louisimage Image captionDr Mackinnon was arrested after the war and sacked from university He was in the allied prison allies camp for three years but has never been charged with any crime. After his release, he returned to university and continued to work on the atlas, publishing the third volume in 1952. He died in 1955, shortly before the publication of the fourth volume. More than 60 years later, the atlas is still one of the best resources for visual information for detailed anatomical and surgical work, according to Dr. Hildebrandt, who teaches anatomy. Those of us who have learned to see with it use it whenever we have questions. In peripheral nerve surgery, some surgeons consider it a unique and indispensable source of information, she says. But she adds: I personally don't use pernkopf images in my anatomy teaching unless I have time to talk about its history. Image copyriгhtDrine HildebrandtImage captionDr Sabine Hildebrandt has written extensively about atlasDr Jonathan Ives, a bioethics at the University of Bristol, agrees that the atlas is surprisingly detailed but says it is tarnished by its terrible past. If we use it and reap the benefits, it means that we are somehow complicit, he says. But you can also argue that without using it, the atlas will be lost and it cannot be used as a reminder of what happened. For Dr. Mackinnon, he remains a vital tool - even if his past can never be forgotten. « I think that as an ethical surgeon I would take this as a given that I should use all the educational resources I thought would help me maximize a successful outcome, she says, and that my patient would expect that from me. In my experience, it would be to retreat detailed nerve surgery tremendously if these books were to be lost. La mise en forme de cet article est a améliorer (octobre 2018). La mise en forme du texte ne suit pas les recommandations de Wikipédia : il faut le « wikifier ». Comment Faire ? Les points d'amélioration suivants sont les cas les plus fréquents. Le détail des points et revoir est peut-être prcis sur la page de discussion. Les titres sont pr-formatés par le logiciel. Ils ne sont ni en capitales, ni en gras. Le texte ne doit pas être éhrit en capitales (les noms de famille non plus), ni en gras, ni en italique, ni en petit. Le gras n'est utilisé que pour surligner le titre de l'article dans l'introduction, une seule fois. L'italique est rarement utilisé: mots en langue étrangère, titres d'uvres, noms de bateaux, etc. Les quotes ne sont pas en italique mais en corps de texte normal. Elles sont entourées par de guillemets France : etc.. Les listes et puces sont et vier, des paragraphes d'gits tant largement prférés. Les tableaux sont et s'erver a la prsentation de données structurées. es et al. Les appels de note de bas de pages (petits chiffres en whisteblower, introduits par l'outil (cliquez-cliquezfromidtool-name)) - place between the end of the sentence and the end point like a. The 'Wikipédia' are sparingly chosen. To deepening the topic. Common terms not related to the subject should be avoided, as should the repetition of references to the same term. External links should only be placed in the External Links section at the end of the article. These links must be chosen sparingly in accordance with the rules set. If the link is the source of the article, footnotes should be inserted into the text. Insert the information box (information box on the right) is not required to complete the layout. For more help, please contact help:Wikification. If you think these points have been resolved, you can remove this bandage and improve the formation of another element. Eduard Pernkopf Key data Birth 24 November 1888Rappottenstein (Austria-Hungary) Death 17 April 1955 (at 66 years)Vienna (Austria) Austrian citizenship Domain Anatomy Institutes of the University of Vienna under the influence of Ferdinand Hochstetter, Eduard Pernkopf (November 24, 1888 - April 17, 1955) was an Austrian professor of anatomy who later was rector of the University of Vienna. Best known for its seven volumes of anatomical atlas Isth anatomy of Menschen (Atlas of Human Anatomy; often colloquially known as Pernkopf). This work has been produced by Pernkopf and four artists over 20 years. Although this book is considered a scientific and artistic masterpiece, and many of its colored plates are reproduced in other publications and textbooks, this book has been at the center of ethical debate since the late 1990s. Indeed, Pernkopf and the artists working for him, all the ardent Nazis, are said to have used concentration camp prisoners or political prisoners for their work. Pernkopf Youth was born in 1888 in Lower Austria, in the village of Rappottenstein, near the border with Bavaria. The youngest of three sons, he considered a music career before turning to medicine after the death of his father in 1903, himself a doctor. He began his studies at the University of Vienna in 1907. During his studies, he joined a group of students under the strong influence of German nationalism. As a student, he worked under the tutelage of Ferdinand Hochstetter, Director of the Anatomy Institute University. Hochstetter became his mentor and one of his strongest influences. In 1912 he graduated from the university with a medical degree. For the next eight years he taught anatomy at various Austrian universities. During World War I, he served as a military doctor for one year. In 1920, he returned to Vienna to work as one of Hochstetter's assistants, teaching courses on peripheral nervous and cardiovascular systems. Career and activity start Returning to Vienna in 1926, he became an adjunct professor, and two years later a professor. In 1933, he succeeded Hochstetter as director of the Anatomical Institute. He will become a member of the Nazi Party this year and join SA next year. During the Anschluss, he became dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He then took advantage of an environment conducive to the practice of his Nazi ideals. He asked members of his university to declare themselves Aryans or non-Aryans and to swear allegiance to Hitler. During the purge, 77 per cent of the university's members left the university, including all Jewish staff, as well as three Nobel laureates. Four days after he became dean, he utters his thoughts in his speech. He calls his colleagues in favor of people with a strong constitution, in line with theories of racial hygiene. He added that the exclusion of those who had racial incompleteness should be considered through sterilization or other means. His speech ended with a tribute to Hitler. Anatomical origins of the atlas First, Atlas was born from unofficial notes made by E. Pernkopf when he was an assistant to Hochstetter. These assessments have deepened and gained popularity among the Austrian faculty and the medical community. After becoming a teacher, he signed a contract to develop this manual into a three-volume, published book. Production editorial work began in 1933. Pernkopf's days were organized around the autopsy of the corpses, his classes and documents. Meanwhile, the artists made illustrations and his wife turned her husband's notes into print accompanying notes. Initially, four artists worked with Pernkopf: Ludwig Schrott, Erich Lepir, Karl Endtresser and Franz Batke. He encouraged his artists to paint with the maximum detail and realism possible; the only deviation from this principle is the use of brighter colors than in reality to promote memorization. Lepir signed a contract with Swastik Comme Pernkopf, these four artists were members of the Nazi party. Their commitment is reflected in the pages of the Atlas, which contain various Nazi symbols. Lepir includes a matchmaker in his signature and Endtresser converts 2s of his name with an SS badge. Double Sieg Rime, the official emblem of the SS. The first volume was published in 1937 in two volumes, as well as the second volume in 1941. In the same year, the war mobilized four artists and put the project on hold. The end of his career and life In 1943, The career of Eduard Pernkopf reaches its peak, he was appointed rector of the University of Vienna. The end of World War II in 1945, with the surrender of Germany and therefore Austria, changed his career. Two days after the surrender, he was removed from his at the Anatomical Institute. Fearing legal or political consequences after his involvement in Nazism, he fled to Strobl (Salzburg State), referring to the holiday. Arrested by the U.S. military in August 1945, he lost all his academic duties in May 1946. He spent three years in an Allied POW camp in Glasdenbach. Although he had not been charged with any crime, he had to take part in forced labour at the camp while in detention. This experience had tired him, and when he returned to Vienna, he wanted to resume his work on the Atlas. The Anatomical Institute, destroyed during the war, Pernkopf was organized by the Jewish physician Hans Hoff, whom he expelled in 1938. Pernkopf was reunited with his artists, some of whom had passed through detention camps, and returned to work in the two rooms he had. Over time, two other artists joined the project: Wilhelm Dietz took care of his neck and throats, and Alfie von Seaver took care of the facial muscles. The third volume of the Atlas, dedicated to the head and neck, was published in 1952. At the time of his death, Pernkopf was working on the fourth volume, which was completed by two of his colleagues, Alexander Pickler and Werner Platzer, in 1960. Atlas: A controversial tool still in use since 1996, Atlas has found itself at the center of an ethical debate. Dr. Howard Israel of Columbia University testified that the bodies used for atlas may have been the bodies of political prisoners. Immersing himself in the old editions of the Atlas, Dr. Israel noticed the presence of many Nazi symbols in the illustrations. Following an investigation by the University of Vienna in 1997, at the request of Dr. Israel in particular, it appears that at least 1,377 bodies of political prisoners, amounting to at least 800 illustrations, appear to have been used by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, none of the bodies used are the bodies of Austrian Jews. Since then, there has been debate over whether the ethical use of the proceeds of Nazi medical work is ethical. For those who oppose its use, it is emphasized that there are satisfactory alternatives, such as the Project Visible Man. The use of the Atlas would therefore be tantamount to complicity in the crimes committed. For others, Atlas, as a tool, should be distinguished from its designers, especially since it is always extremely accurate, especially for the neuromuscular structure, according to Dr. Sabina Hildebrandt. 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