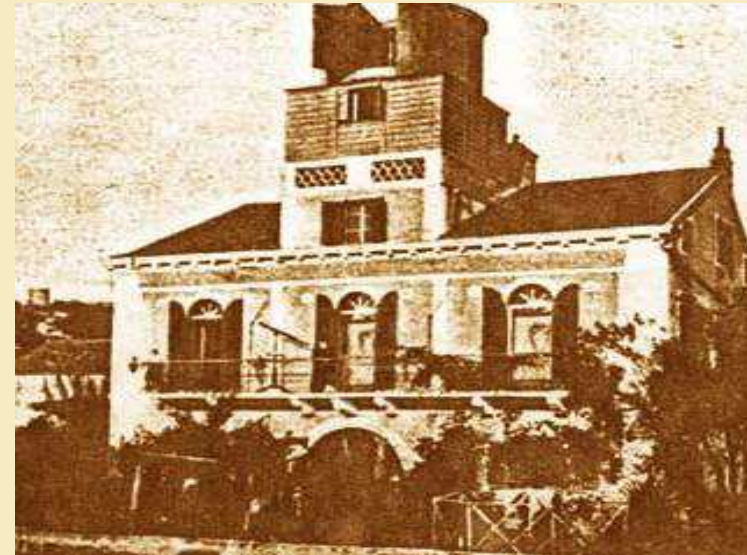
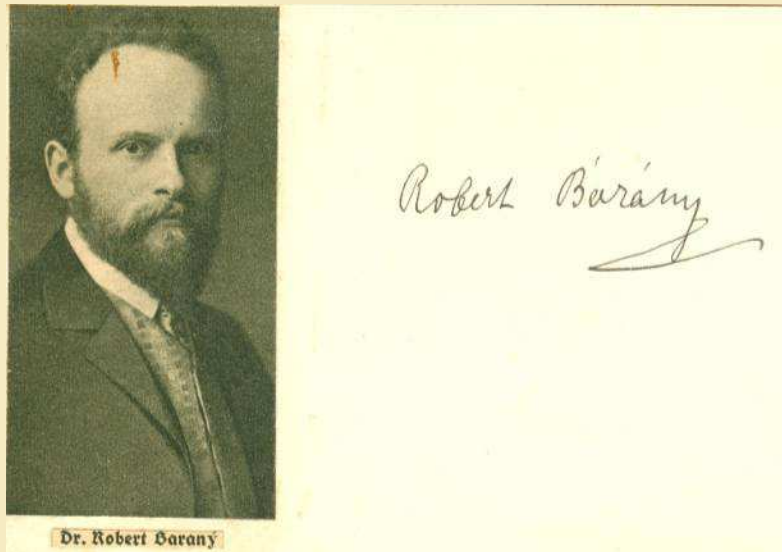
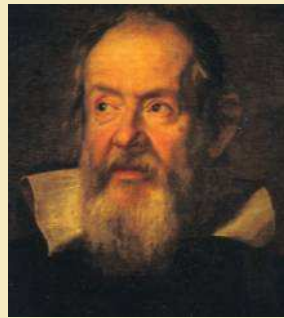


Vertigo 1914

Nobelpreisträger Robert Bárány



Observatorium "Manora", Mali Losinj, 1894-1909



Medizin im 1. Weltkrieg

17. Juni 2014

Gesellschaft der Ärzte Wien

Billrothhaus

AUS DER K. K. UNIVERSITÄTS-OHRENKLINIK IN WIEN.
(VORSTAND: HOFRAT PROF. DR. A. POLITZER.)

PHYSIOLOGIE UND PATHOLOGIE
(FUNKTIONS-PRÜFUNG)
DES
BOGENGANG - APPARATES
BEIM MENSCHEN.
KLINISCHE STUDIEN.

VON
DR. ROBERT BÁRÁNY,
KLIN. ASSISTENT.

MIT 15 FIGUREN IM TEXT.

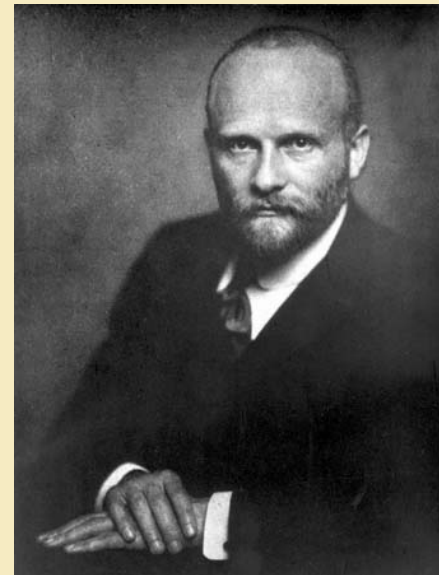
LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.

1907.

Erste klinisch-pathologische Lokalisationsmodelle für das Innenohr

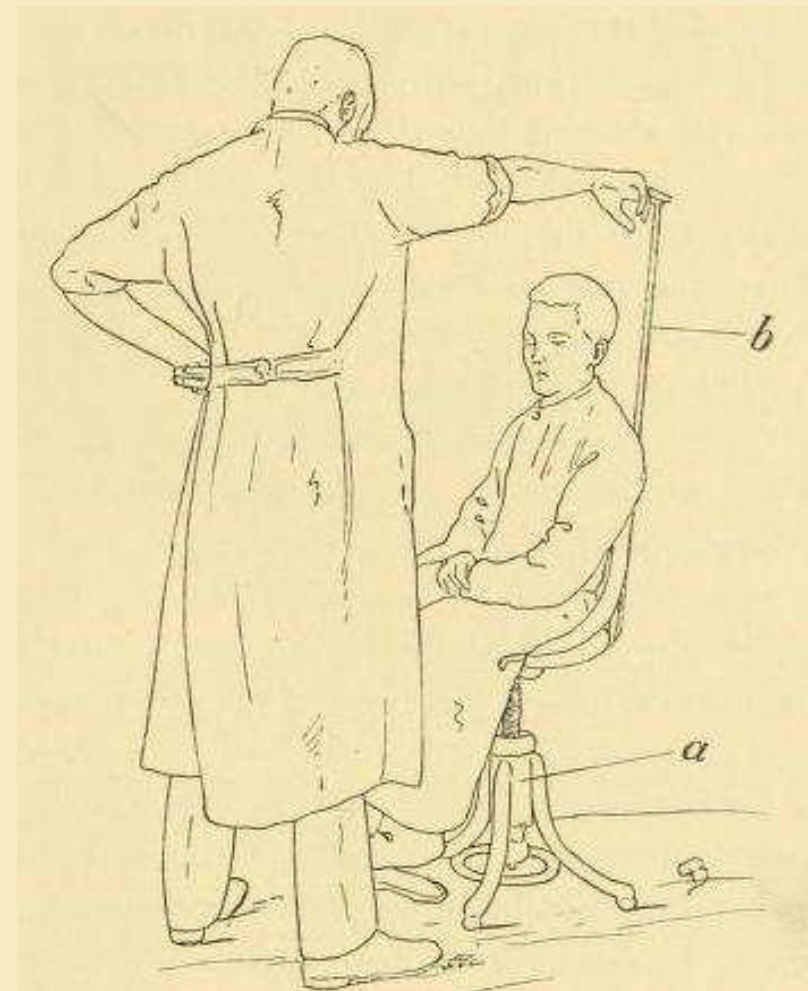
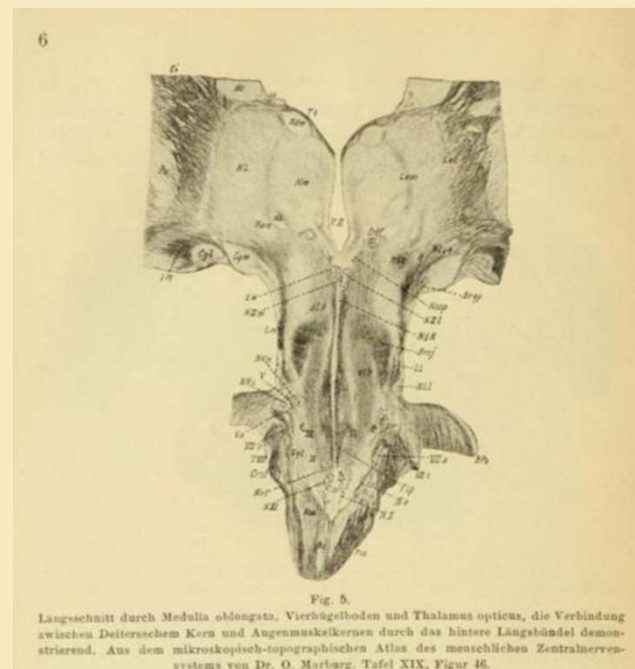
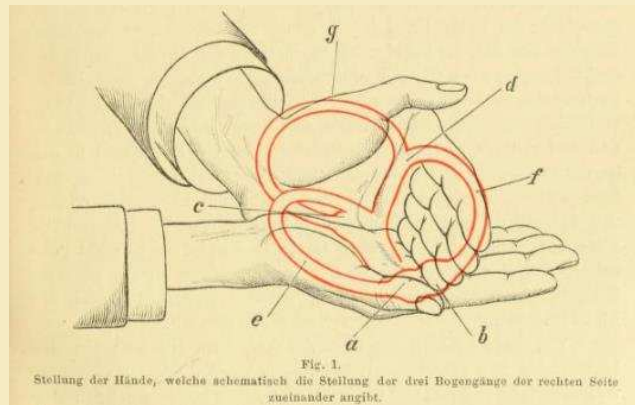


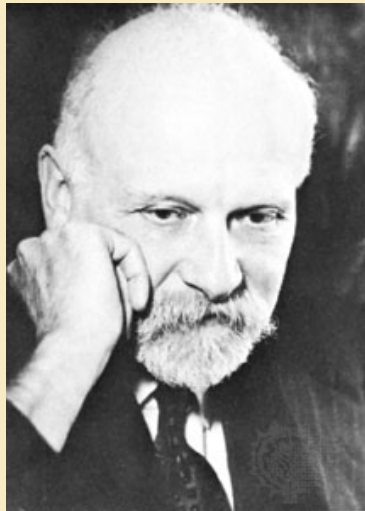
Prosper Menière
1799-1862



Robert Bárány
1876-1936

Physik, Neurologie, Physiologie





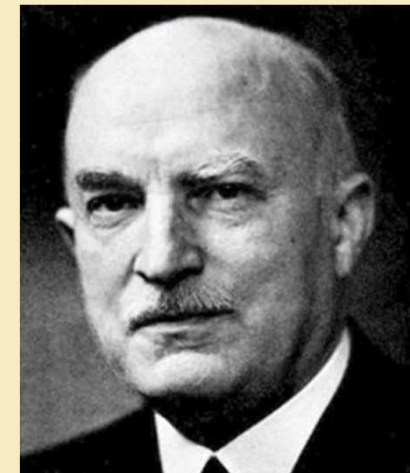
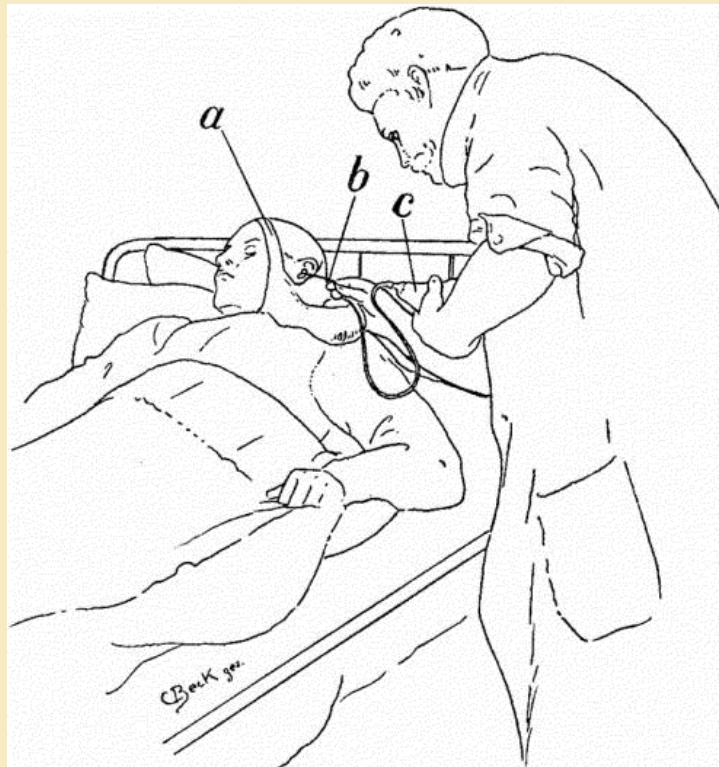
Robert Bárány
1876-1936;
c.1930



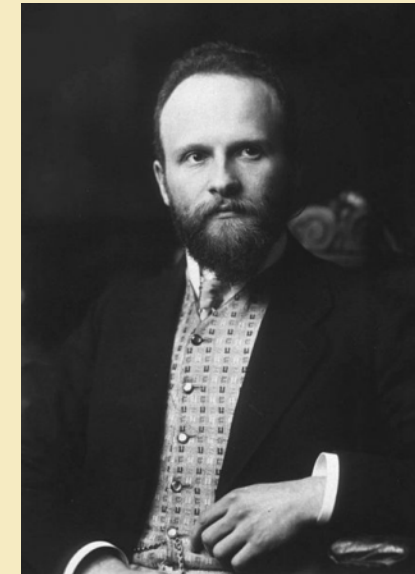
UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET



universität
wien



Gunnar Holmgren
1875-1954



Taubstummeninstitut, AKH, Waisenhaus, Armenhaus, Josephinum, Kunstakademie, Toleranzpatent, Lemberg



Nach dem 7-jährigen Krieg, dem ersten weltumspannenden Konflikt, wurde **Joseph II.** 1764 zum röm.-deutschen Kaiser gewählt



Kaiser Franz Joseph und Thronfolger Franz Ferdinand

hat's

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Local showers today; Tuesday, fair; fresh, shifting winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AYS IN AIR 21 HOURS.

Aviator's Feat Held to be a World's Record.
LIN, June 28.—Herr Landmann, aviator, today concluded a non-stop of 21 hours 43 minutes.
asserted that this flight constituted a world record.

NEY IN CANAL PARADE.

Be Invited to Make Trip Aboard the Old-Flagship Olympia.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Admiral Dewey may take his old flagship, Olympia, through the Panama Canal March in the naval parade. Rear Admiral Clark, retired, has been ordered to command of his old ship, the Olympia, for the occasion, and Secretary of the Navy said this afternoon that he had invited Admiral Dewey to take the journey via the canal, he go overland to San Francisco and board the Olympia upon the arrival of the fleet there.
President and Secretary Daniels make addresses upon the arrival of the fleet at the exposition city. It is expected that Admiral Dewey and Admiral Clark also will speak. The entire brigade of midshipmen will be taken to Francisco for the occasion. This probably take the place of their annual cruise.
The Oregon and the Olympia will be red at a specially constructed wharf will be on exhibition throughout the exposition. Behind them will be stored seven typical modern naval vessels—a dreadnought of the New York class, a battleship of the Connecticut type, a Minnesota type, an armed cruiser of the Tennessee or Montana type, one of the three acute cruisers, a destroyer, a submarine, and a collier, each of the latest build. In addition, the entire Atlantic Fleet will be in throughout nearly the whole of the exhibition.

either Admiral Dewey nor Rear Admiral Clark has been aboard his ship since relinquishing their commands after the close of the Spanish-American war.

NEW GAME FOR BROADWAY.

Auto Owners Hope Trundling their Tires Won't Become Popular.
JERRY E. Sullivan with his brother-in-law, two women rode up to Shanley's restaurant, in West Forty-third Street, last evening in a limousine auto with a white tire strapped like a life preserver to the back. Two men who had appearance of chauffeurs came down the street after the owners of the

FEDERALS DESERT AGUASCALIENTES

Next Big Town South of Zacatecas Is Evacuated by Huerta's Forces.

CARRANZA-HUERTA DEAL? American, Reaching Vera Cruz, Reports Parleys Are On in Mexican Capital.

ENVOYSTOLD OF REBEL NOTE

Says He Must Consult His Associates—Answer Is Regarded as Favorable.

ZACATECAS, June 27, via EL PASO, June 28.—Aguascalientes, capital of the States of the same name, has been evacuated by the Federals, according to information reaching Gen. Villa's headquarters today.
Owing to this, his plan of campaign has been changed, and the troops of the division are returning to Torreon.
Part of the division left last night. The rest will leave for the north today. Gen. Villa will follow his troops during the day. Last Wednesday it was announced that the Villa troops would be taken toward Aguascalientes overland. Late reports show that the losses of the Federals here were much greater than at first supposed. The number of prisoners taken by Villa's troops exceed 4,300. The number of killed was close to that figure.
The latest casualty report of the Constitutionalists was over 700 dead and 1,100 wounded, but these figures are not complete.

Special to The New York Times.
EL PASO, June 28.—A message was received today stating that 2,000 Federals, fleeing from Zacatecas toward San Luis Potosi, had been overtaken by Gen. Benavides, head of the Zaragoza brigade, and had been decisively defeated at Salinas, a point about midway between Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. Four hundred Federals were killed or wounded, according to the

Propose Pan-American

Memorial to Columbus
A splendid tomb topped by a great light is proposed to be erected in Santo Domingo, in the Caribbean Sea, by subscriptions from peoples of all lands. See
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

OUR GUNS FIRE ON SANTO DOMINGO

Few Shots from the Machias Stop Bombardment of Puerto Plata by President Bordas.

WARNED BY CAPT. RUSSELL

Told Not to Endanger Foreigners in Attack on Rebels There—Refugees Taken Off by Our Boats.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Following general instructions from the Navy Department to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners in Santo Domingo, the little American gunboat Machias on Friday afternoon entered the inner harbor of Puerto Plata, and with a few shots from her main battery silenced a battery of President Bordas's forces that was bombarding the town.
The bombardment was in violation of emphatic orders from Capt. Russell, commanding the American squadron, that the attack on the city, which is in the hands of rebels, be conducted in such a way as not to imperil the lives of foreigners.
Capt. Russell is in personal command of the first line battleship South Carolina, that was detached from service at Vera Cruz when conditions in Santo Domingo became threatening. His dispatch to the department, which, like all dispatches from Santo Domingo, took two days to come, makes no mention of casualties. His dispatch follows:

PUERTO PLATA, June 26, 1914.
This afternoon, about 3:30, when the Machias anchored in the harbor, the rebels opened fire on the town. The Machias returned the fire, and with some

HEIR TO AUSTRIA'S THRONE IS SLAIN WITH HIS WIFE BY A BOSNIAN YOUTH TO AVENGE SEIZURE OF HIS COUNTRY

Francis Ferdinand Shot During State Visit to Sarajevo.

TWO ATTACKS IN A DAY

Archduke Saves His Life First Time by Knocking Aside a Bomb Hurler at Auto.

SLAIN IN SECOND ATTEMPT

Lad Dashes at Car as the Royal Couple Return from Town Hall and Kills Both of Them.

LAI TO A SERBIAN PLOT

Heir Warned Not to Go to Bosnia, Where Populace Met Him with Serbian Flags.

AGED EMPEROR IS STRICKEN

Shock of Tragedy Prostrates Francis Joseph—Young Assassin Proud of His Crime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SARAJEVO, Bosnia, June 28, (By



Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort the Duchess of Hohenberg Slain by Assassin's Bullets.

could only certify they were both dead.

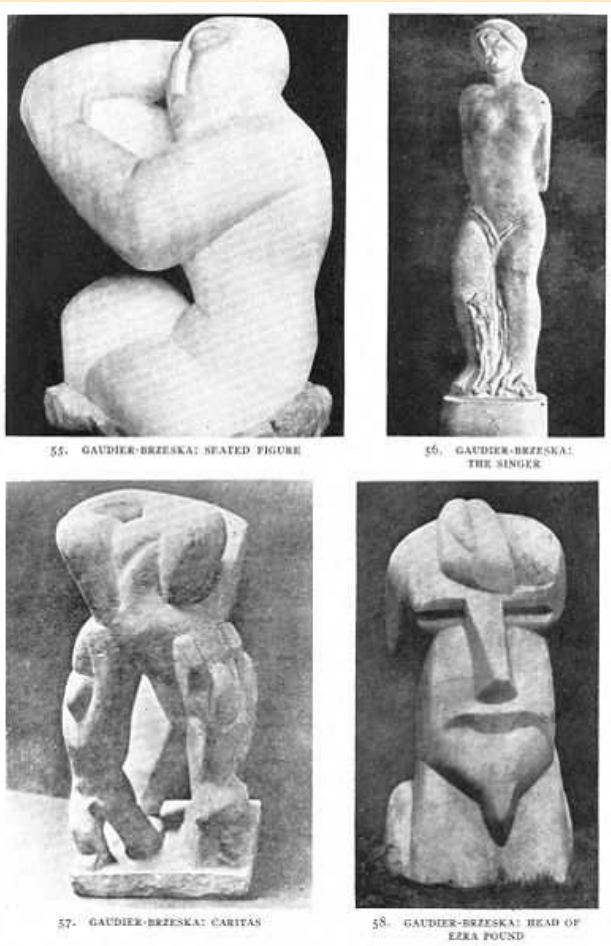
The authors of both attacks upon the Archduke are born Bosnians. Gavrilo Princip is a compositor, and worked for a few weeks in the Government printing works at Belgrade. He returned to Sarajevo a Serbian chauvinist, and made no concealment of his sympathies with the King of Serbia. Both he and the actual murderer of the Archduke and the Duchess expressed themselves to the police in the most cynical fashion about their crimes.

by splinters from the bomb. Several persons on the pavement were very seriously hurt by the explosion of the bomb, which was thrown by a young man named Tabrinovitch, (Gavrilo Princip) who is a typist from Trebenje, in Herzegovina, and is of Serbian nationality. He was arrested some twenty minutes later.

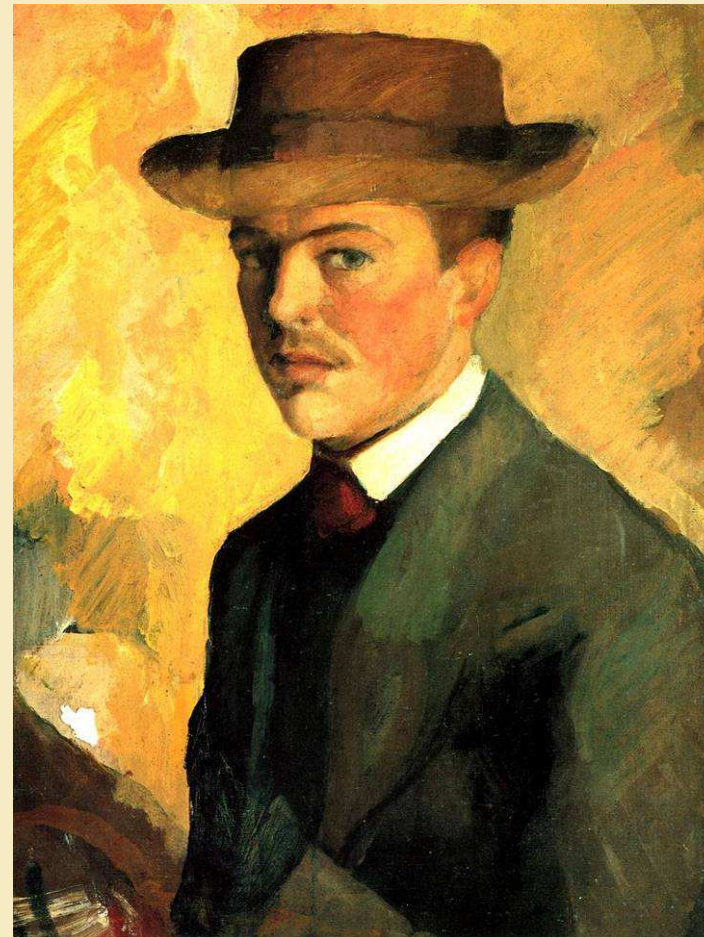
The Archduke and his wife left the Town Hall, intending to visit those who had been injured by the bomb, when a schoolboy 19 years old, named Princip, who came from Grabovo, fired a shot at the Archduke's head. The boy fired from the shelter of a projecting house.

It is feared that it will lead to serious complications with that unruly kingdom, and may have far-reaching results. The future of the empire is a subject of general discussion. It is felt that the Servians have been treated too leniently, and some hard words are being said about the present foreign policy.

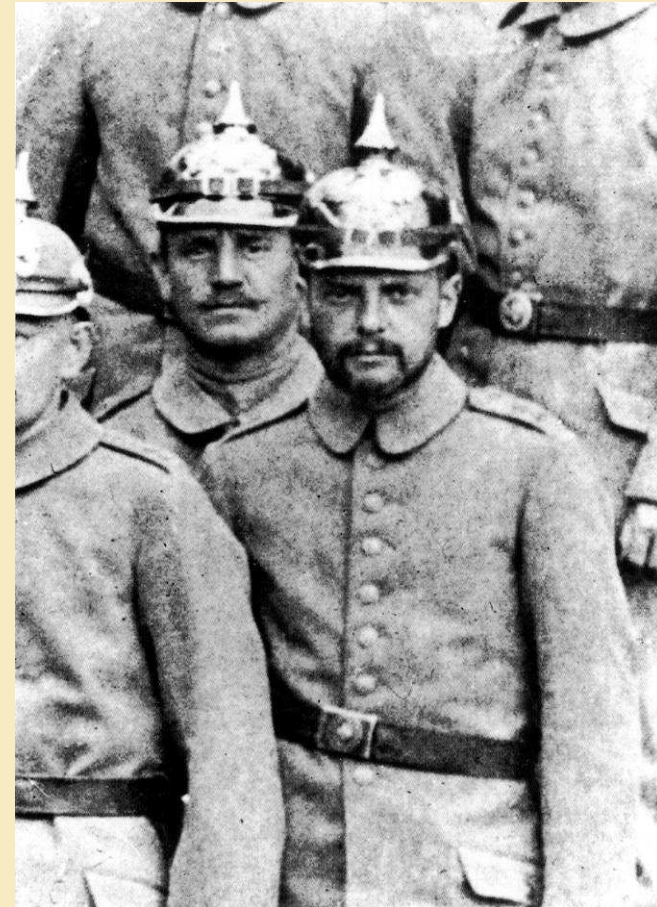
All the public buildings are draped in long black streamers and the flags are all at half-mast.
BRAVERY OF ARCHDUKE.
Gave First Aid to Those Wounded by the Bomb.



Henri Gaudier-Brzeska
1894-1915



August Macke
1887-1914



Paul Klee
1879-1940



Zwischen Artillerie und Maschinengewehr

Karst, Galizien, Flandern, Alpen



Alpen

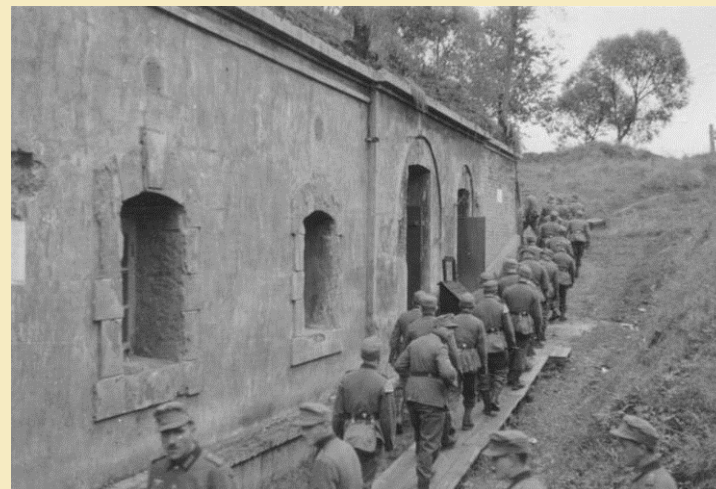


Galizien

1914-1915

Alltag in der Festung Przemyśl





Festung Przemyśl

ca 130.000 P

Kapitulation

22. März

1915





Belagerung Przemyśl

24. September 1914 bis
22. März 1915

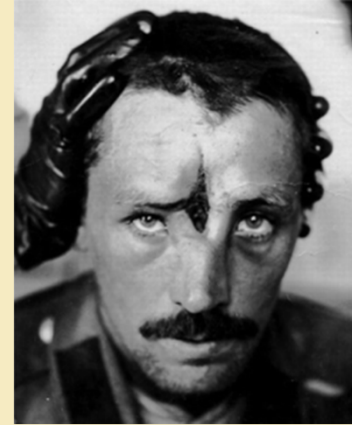


Robert Bárány 1876 – 1936

Nobelpreis für Physiologie oder Medizin 1914



Robert Bárány (2. R. Zentr.), Przemyśl 1914



*Ein von
Bárány
operierter
Verwundeter*



396. Przemyśl. Fort Xa, 6. 6. 15.

Primäre Wundnaht bei Schußverletzungen, speziell des Gehirnes.*)

Von Priv.-Doz. Dr. **Bárány.**

Meine Herren! In meinem Vortrage vom 6. November 1914 habe ich Ihnen über die Resultate der offenen Wundbehandlung bei Hirnschüssen berichtet; diese Resultate waren im ganzen wenig befriedigend. Von 39 Fällen sind nur neun geheilt und 30 gestorben; allerdings kamen bereits fünf in sterbendem Zustande ins Spital, aber auch der Prozentsatz 9 zu 25 muß als ein sehr hoher erscheinen. Unter den neun geheilten Fällen befinden sich acht Hirnabszesse, die dank der von mir eingeführten Behandlung mit Guttaperchastreifen zur Ausheilung kamen, nachdem sie sich zum Teil vor Beginn der Behandlung mit Guttapercha in einem sehr ungünstigen Zustande befunden hatten.**)

Preliminary Notes
ON
**THE TREATMENT OF THE CRANIAL
INJURIES OF WARFARE.**

BY
PERCY SARGENT, F.R.C.S.,
SURGEON,

AND
GORDON HOLMES, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, QUEEN
SQUARE, LONDON.

[FROM THE BASE HOSPITAL, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.]

DURING the past five months we have had the opportunity of seeing and dealing with a large number of cases of head injury at the base hospitals in France, and we now feel that our experience is sufficient to justify a preliminary communication.

wound of entry or exit, or through both; or where the missile has not entered the cranial cavity but has produced a comminuted fracture and laceration of the dura mater, by a glancing blow. It is usually found that the damage both to the skull and brain is more extensive than inspection, palpation, or even an *x* ray examination would indicate. This is particularly so when the wounds of entry and exit are not far apart; then there is almost invariably extensive comminution of the bone between them, and often fissures radiating far in several directions. This extensive comminution is particularly frequent when the frontal bone is involved. The problem of dealing satisfactorily with such wounds is the problem that most frequently confronts us. It is complicated by the almost invariable presence of infection in the scalp wound. In such cases the choice lies between a conservative line of treatment, which consists of cleaning up of the scalp wound, removal of fragments of bone and antiseptic dressings, and more radical measures aimed at the prevention of such complications as commonly follow the conservative line of treatment.

Frequent Need for Radical Measures.

There can be no doubt that many patients recover, or

Sargent und Holmes
Versorgung von
Schädel-Hirn-
Verletzungen
im Krieg
1915
Rekonvaleszenz



Ein kriegsgefangener österreichischer Gelehrter als Träger des Nobel-Preises für Medizin.

Verleihung des 1914er medizinischen Nobel-Preises an den Wiener Ohrenarzt Dr. Robert Barany.

Wien, 30. Oktober.

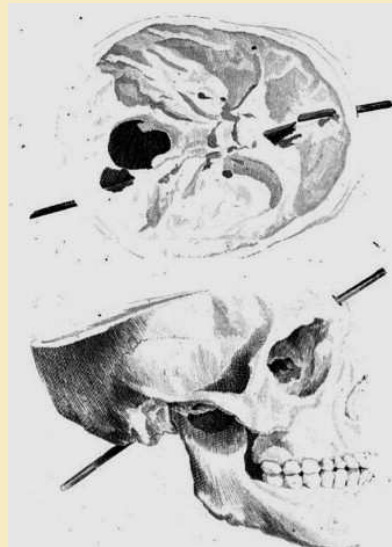
Die heutige Verteilung der Nobel-Preise hat ein hochinteressantes Ergebnis gezeitigt, das für die österreichische Wissenschaft im hohen Grade ehrend ist. Der Nobel-Preis für Medizin ist einem Wiener Arzte zugefallen, einem Gelehrten, der seinen Pflichten gegen das Vaterland auf den Schlachtfeldern gerecht geworden ist und bei der Belagerung und Einnahme von Przemyśl in russische Kriegsgefangenschaft geriet. Der hervorragende Otologe der Wiener Universität Dr. Robert Barany, einer der jüngeren Forscher der Wiener medizinischen Fakultät, der sich unter seinen Fachgenossen des größten Ansehens erfreut und dessen physiologische und pathologische Arbeiten bereits früher außerhalb der Grenzen unseres Vaterlandes die größte Beachtung gefunden haben, wurde mit dem Nobel-Preis für Medizin ausgezeichnet.



*Merv, Turkmenistan
Karawanserei ca. 1890*

Von Larrey zum 1. WK

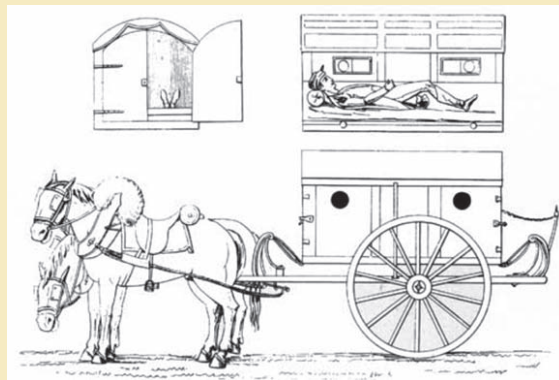
Dominique Larrey 1766-1842



Kopfverband durch Larrey



Russland 1812



Ambulance volante, Larrey



1914

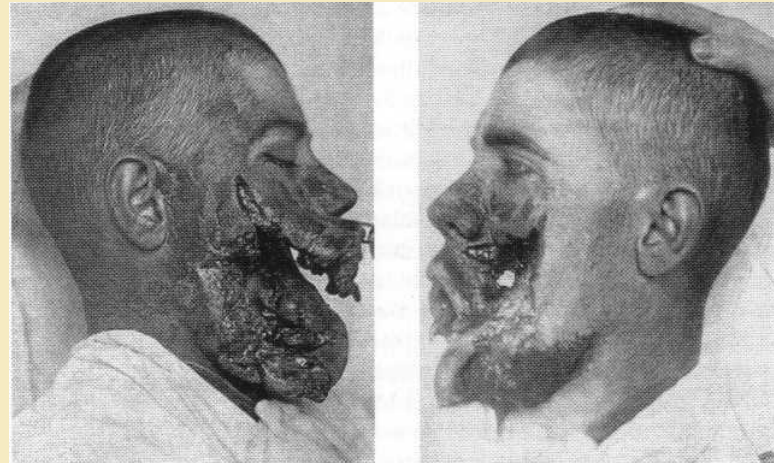


Österreich 1914

Zermalmte Gesichter im 1. WK und davor



8. Mai 1863, US-Bürgerkrieg

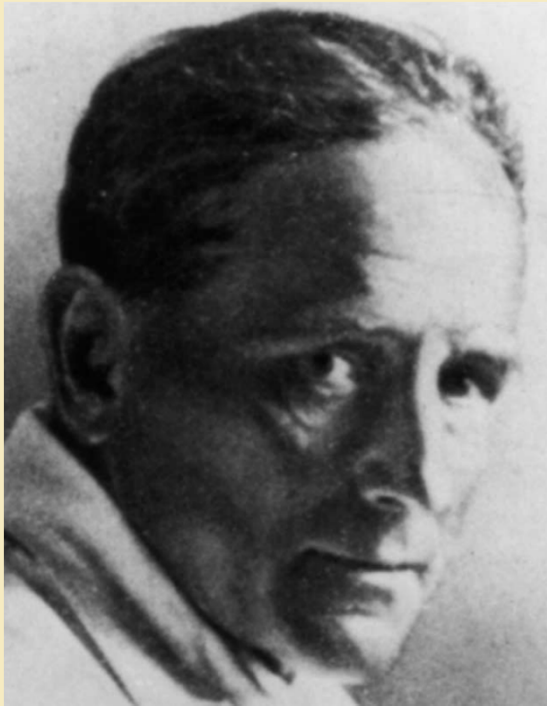


Narrenturm, Syphilis

Anton v. Eiselsberg

1860-1939

Dubno



Hans Pichler

1877-1949

Freuds Chirurg 1923-1939
Begründer d. Kieferchirurgie

Chirurgengruppe IV. Prof. Freih. von Eiselsberg.
Sadowskaja bei Dubno.



Ansicht von Sadowskaja.



Operationsraum.



„Bügel“-Verband.



„Zug“-Verband.

Szczurowice.



Ankunft von Verwundeten.



Kopfschußoperation.



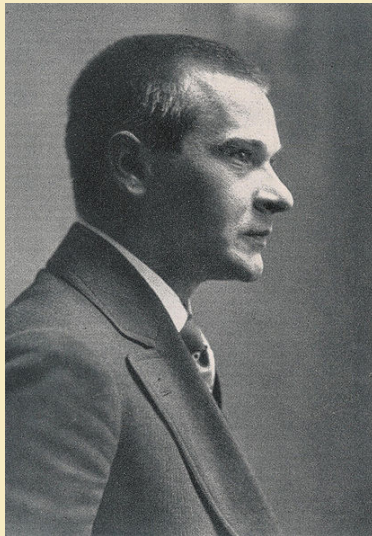
Krankenzimmer (Kopfschüsse).



Genesende im Freien.

Georg Trakl

1887-1914, Mag. Pharm.



Militärkrankenhaus Krakau

Grodek

Am Abend tönen die herbstlichen Wälder
Von tötlichen Waffen, die goldnen Ebenen
Und blauen Seen, darüber die Sonne
Düster hinrollt; umfängt die Nacht

Sterbende Krieger, die wilde Klage

Ihrer zerbrochenen Münder.
Doch stille sammelt im Weidengrund
Rotes Gewölk, darin ein zürnender Gott wohnt,
Das vergossne Blut sich, mondne Kühle;

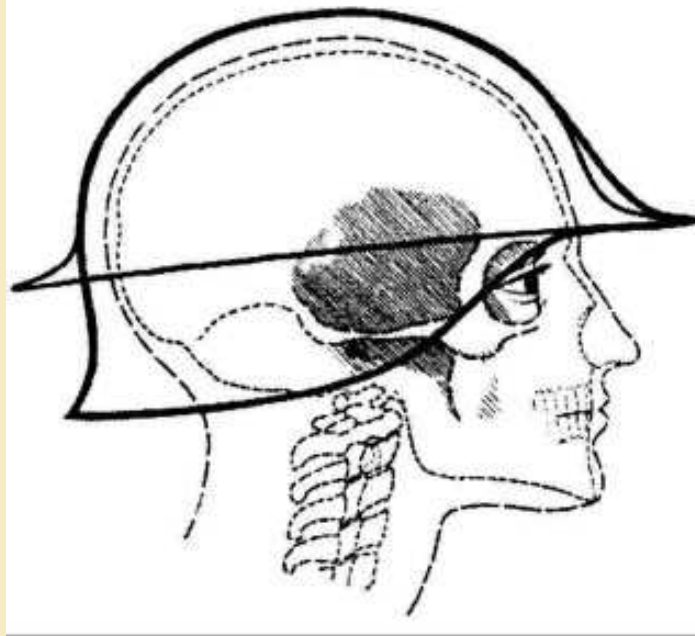
Alle Straßen münden in schwarze Verwesung.

Unter goldnem Gezweig der Nacht und Sternen
Es schwankt der Schwester Schatten durch den schweigenden Hain,
Zu grüßen die Geister der Helden, die blutenden Häupter;
Und leise tönen im Rohr die dunkeln Flöten des Herbstes.

O stolzere Trauer! ihr ehernen Altäre,

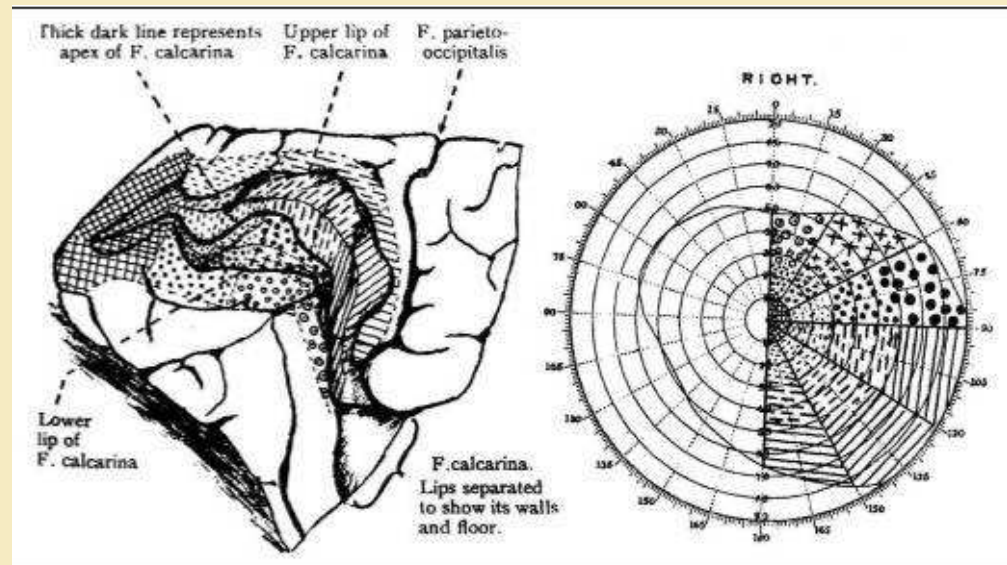
Die heiße Flamme des Geistes nährt heute ein gewaltiger Schmerz,
Die ungeborenen Enkel.

(September 1914)



Gladiatorenhelm, Pompeii

Helm
1915
wieder-
eingeführt



Douglas Lanska 2009

1513



1955

Sir Harold Gillies 1882-1960

HNO-Arzt, Pionier der rekonstruktiven Chirurgie



Deutschland, Österreich

Jacques Joseph 1865-1934, Berlin

Erich Lexer 1867-1937, München

Johannes Esser 1877-1946 Brunn

Henry Tonks, Arzt und Maler

Mitarbeiter von Harold Gillies



Irak-Veteran

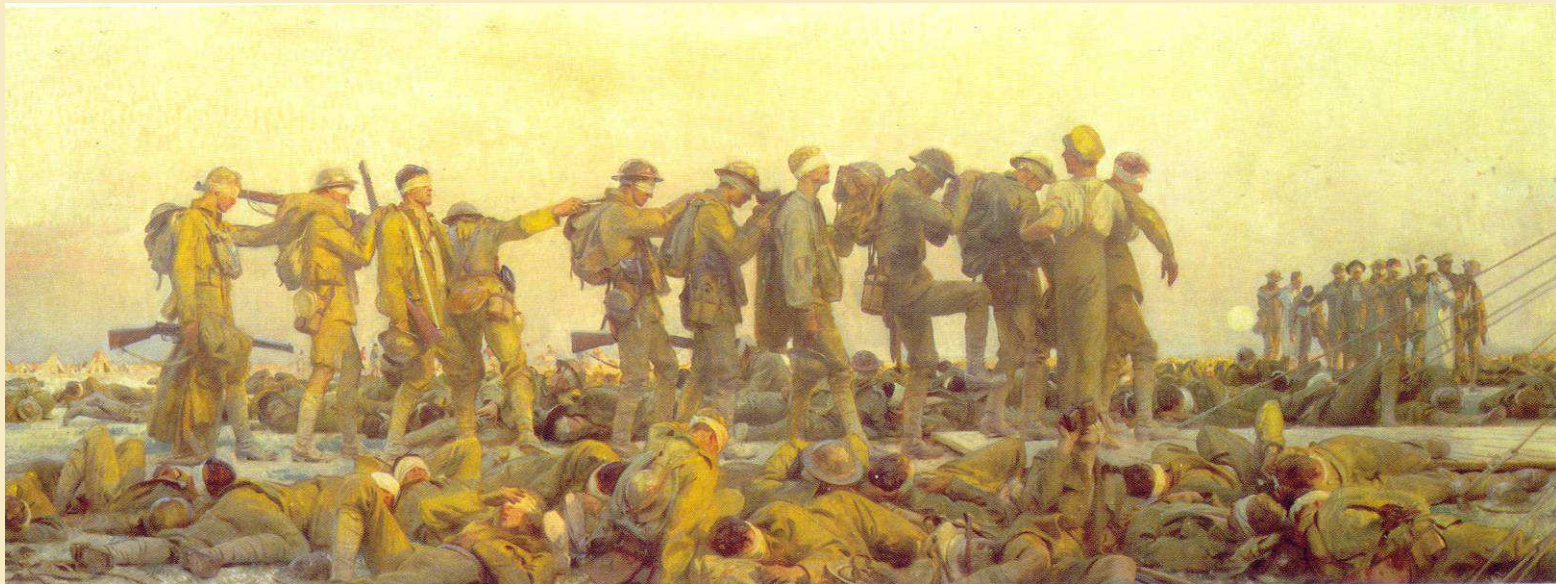
Giftgas



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R05023
Foto: o. Ang. | 1916/1918 ca.



Giftgas
Flandern
10. April 1918



John Singer Sargent

em. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Gerhard Freilinger



Der Krieg und die Nerven.

Von

Dr. A. Alzheimer

ord. Prof. der Psychiatrie und Neurologie an der Universität Breslau.

Dieser Vortrag wurde zum Besten des Breslauer Nationalen
Frauendienstes als Kriegsvortrag Breslauer Hochschullehrer
1915 gehalten und erscheint hiermit in erweiterter Form.



Breslau 1

Verlag von Preuß & Jünger
(Inh. Kropff & Weinberger)
1915.

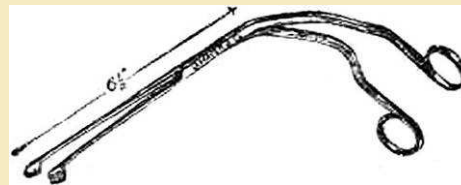
Alois Alzheimer, 1864-1915

Art mit außerordentlicher Leichtigkeit psychische oder auch sogar mannigfache körperliche Störungen verursachen können. So sehen wir z. B., daß Soldaten im Kriege, in deren unmittelbarer Nähe eine Granate platzt, ohne daß sie von Sprengstücken getroffen oder überhaupt verletzt werden, also allein infolge des heftigen Schreckens Sprache oder Gehör oder beides verlieren, also taubstumm werden, oder an beiden Beinen oder an einer Körperhälfte Lähmungen zeigen, oder daß sich Krämpfe einstellen, oder daß sich ein sogenannter Dämmerzustand entwickelt, ein traumartig getrübler Zustand des Bewußtseins, in welchem die Kranken unorientiert sind über Ort und Zeit, und allerlei verwirrte, oft an das Schreckerlebnis anknüpfende oder damit im Zusammenhang stehende Äußerungen vorbringen.

Bei anderen wieder entwickeln sich die Krankheitserscheinungen weniger plötzlich. Nach einem anstrengenden Marsch versagen die Beine und werden schließlich völlig gelähmt. Nach irgendeiner Erregung tritt ein ständiges Zittern an den Händen oder allen Extremitäten auf.

Endotracheale Intubation

Ivan Magill 1888-1986



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL,
BELFAST.

Session 1911-12

It is hereby Certified that
Mr. I. Magill
of Belfast
has received Practical Instruction
in the
Administration of Anaesthetics
and has personally administered an Anaesthetic

R. J. Magill M.D. F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretary, Medical Staff

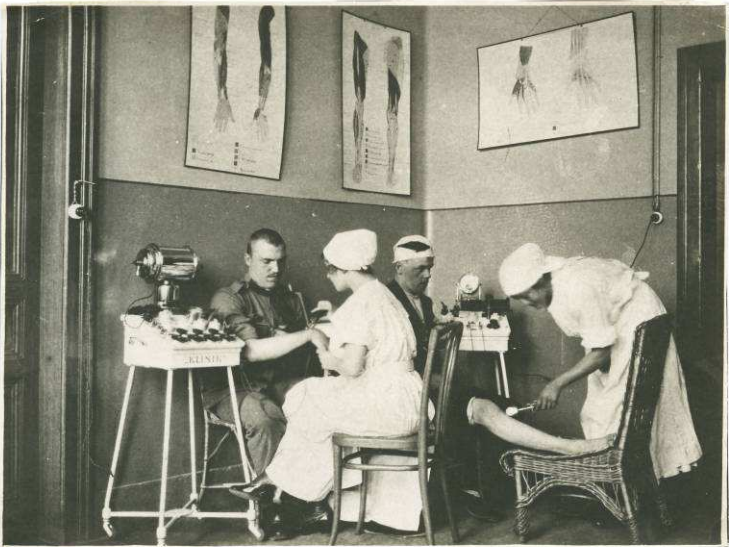
P. J. Smyth F.R.C.S.

Surgical Registrar

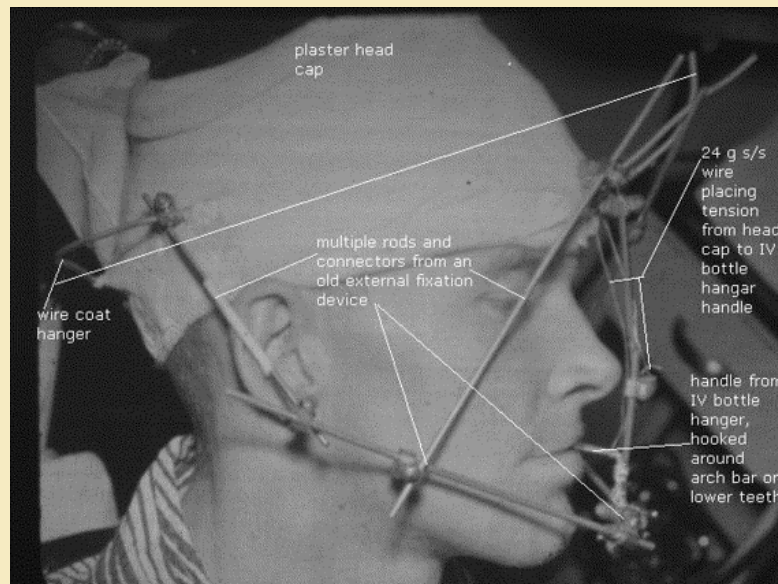


Erster Weltkrieg

Entwicklungsschub für Medizin, neu entstandene **Kopf-Hals-Fächer**



*Danksagung : Heeresgeschichtliches Museum Wien, Mag. Peter Enne
Vgl. Leo van Bergen 2007: **Value of war for medicine ?***



Korea, Afganistan & Irak

CLINICAL STUDIES

WARTIME TRAUMATIC CEREBRAL VASOSPASM: RECENT REVIEW OF COMBAT CASUALTIES

Rocco A. Armonda, M.D.

Department of Neurosurgery,
National Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, Maryland, and
National Capital Neurosurgery
Consortium,
Washington, DC

Randy S. Bell, M.D.

Department of Neurosurgery,
National Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, Maryland, and
National Capital Neurosurgery
Consortium,
Washington, DC

Alexander H. Vo, Ph.D.

Electronic Health Network,
AT&T Center for Tele-health
Research and Policy,
University of Texas,
Medical Branch,
Galveston, Texas

Geoffrey Ling, M.D.

Department of Neurology,
Uniformed Services University
of the Health Sciences,
Bethesda, Maryland

Thomas J. DeGraba, M.D.

OBJECTIVE: Blast-related neurotrauma is associated with the severest casualties from Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). A consequence of this is cerebral vasospasm. This study evaluated all inpatient neurosurgical consults related to battle injury from OIF.

METHODS: Evaluation of all admissions from OIF from April 2003 to October 2005 was performed on patients with neurotrauma and a diagnostic cerebral angiogram. Differences between patients with and without vasospasm and predictors of vasospasm were analyzed.

RESULTS: Fifty-seven out of 119 neurosurgical consults were evaluated. Of these, 47.4% had traumatic vasospasm; 86.7% of patients without vasospasm and 80.8% of patients with vasospasm sustained blast trauma. Average spasm duration was 14.3 days, with a range of up to 30 days. Vasospasm was associated with the presence of pseudoaneurysm ($P = 0.05$), hemorrhage ($P = 0.03$), the number of lobes injured ($P = 0.012$), and mortality ($P = 0.029$). Those with vasospasm fared worse than those without ($P = 0.002$). The number of lobes injured and the presence of pseudoaneurysm were significant predictors of vasospasm ($P = 0.016$ and 0.02 , respectively). There was a significant quadratic trend towards neurological improvement for those receiving aggressive open surgical treatment ($P = 0.002$). In the vasospasm group, angioplasty with microbal-

The anatomical location of the injuries suffered by personnel who survived their wounds is shown in the following list. The figures in brackets are shown for the purposes of comparison and represent the average relative percentages of penetrating injuries registered in earlier wars. The analysis covers the First and Second World Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the conflict in Northern Ireland, the Falklands War, the First Gulf War, and the conflicts in Chechnya and Somalia [9]:

- Head (cranium, face, eye, ear, throat and neck): 15–30% (15%)
- Trunk (thorax, back, stomach, pelvis, groin and buttocks): 10–35% (20%)
- Extremities (shoulder to hand and thigh to foot): 60–90% (65%)



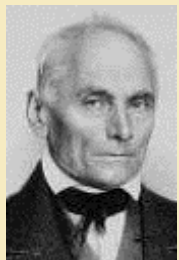
Robert Bárány 1876 – 1936

Nobelpreis 1914

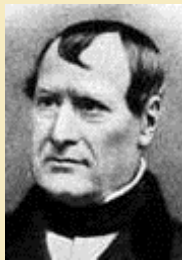
www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/medicine/



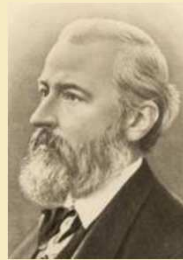
1906, 1912



J. Purkyně
1787-1869
1820



M. Flourens
1794-1867
1825



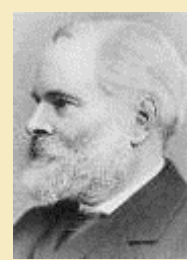
J. Czermak
1828-1873
1860



P. Menière
1799-1862
1861



Fried. Goltz
1834-1902
1870



Crum Brown
1838-1922
1874



E. Mach
1838-1916
1873, 74



J. Breuer
1842-1925
1874, 75



J.R. Ewald
1855-1921
1892

Fotos: Heeresgeschichtliches Museum Wien ; Wikipedia ; Denver Mus. Nat. Sci.