

Welcome to the Charité



Königl. Charité — Klinik für Nasenkrankheiten

Hans Behrbohm, Oliver Kaschke, Berlin

FRONTAL SINUS OPERATION

**Charité University Hospital
1954**

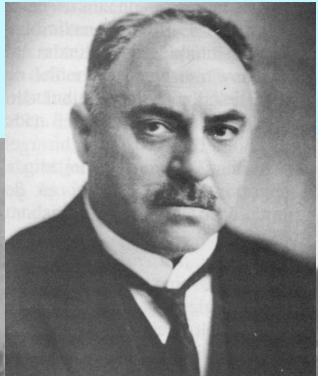
Prof. Schulz van Treeck

This historical film document shows a frontal sinus operation by Prof. Alfred Schultz van Treeck (1903 – 1958) a follower of Gustav Killian (1860 – 1921) 70 years ago

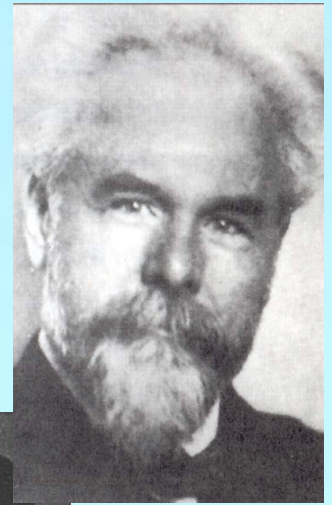
Nasal Surgery at Joseph`s time at the Charité



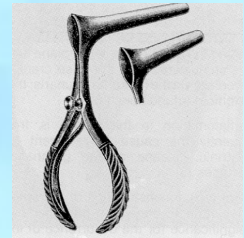
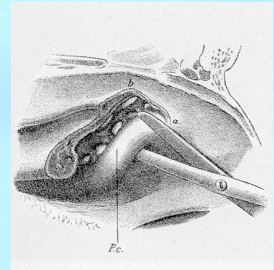
Karl Adolf Passow
(1859 -1926)
Otologist at the
Charité



Gustav Killian (1860 - 1921)
- Founder of bronchoscopy –
- Pionier of Septoplasty
- Proposed for the Nobel Prize



Jacques Joseph
1616- 1921
department for
facial plastic
surgery



„ Eustachian tube „ –
Constriction between the
departments and specialties



A poor family in Berlin, 11 people in one room, at 1895

The Charité

Despite an exemplary organizational and economic structure for this time and wide variety of training and teaching tasks, the Charité remained until the 20th century what it originally was – a hospital for the poor.

However, this peculiar dualism was the basis for the development of a high scientific and ethical level.

It thus anchored itself in the population as a ultimate healing authority.

„...only the Charity could help...“



On the trail of life – exhibition in the Medical historical Museum

The historical hospital ward of the Charité shows how medicine has intervened in people's lives in different epochs



Dorothea S, 17 years

is pregnant. The miller's daughter has been working as a prostitute since the summer. detained in the Berlin workhouse she was sent to the Charité in 1727 for the birth of her child.

The contractions start, the birth is not progressing, the child is lying sideways. The highest ranking surgeon Paul Wilhelm Sode is informed, he turns the child – and successfully complete the birth

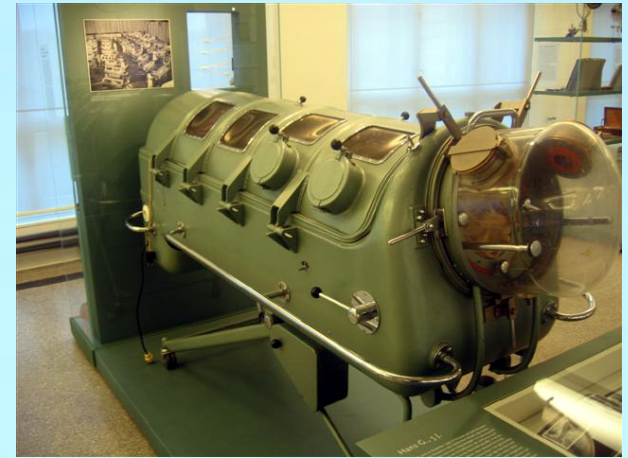
Birth chair 18. century



Als das Drücken und Ziehen begann, kamen die Polizeuten. Die Mütter brachten mich in die Charité. Doktor Sode, der Chirurg, untersuchte mich. Er meinte, das Kind liegt schief. Das könne sich aber noch ändern in den nächsten Tagen mit der Geburt sei es noch nicht soweit. Ich kam auf Zimmer 48, in die Schwangerschafts-Ende. Ein Bett für mich. Bald wurden die Schmerzen stärker. Die Wackelwackel zog mich in den Entbindungssaal. Auf dem Geburtsstuhl habe ich Wehen in immer kürzeren Abständen. Pressen wollte ich. Immerhin pressen. Dode mich für voran. Die Schmerzen kamen in großen Wellen. Ich bin mit auf die Lippen, krachte mich in die Lehnen. Vor fast die Barmherzig. >Was Gott will erquicket, wird er nicht erschicken< hörte ich die Weiber aus der Ferne. Plötzlich ging alles ganz rasch. Sode stürzte herein. Er hat höllische Wehen. Zuerst sah ich die Beine. Dann war mein Kind da.

Hans G, 34 years,

Is referred to the Charié 1958 with suspected meningitis. He can no longer move his legs and soon he can hardly breathe. He comes into the tank respirator, the iron lung, 6 days around the clock, than only at night The paralysis recedes. He`s learning to walk again with walker apparatus



Karl H, 26 years

World War I in 1915, Battle on the northern french front line. A shrapnel shatters the nose and upper jaw of young Lieutenant Karl H. 19 operations follow in Bonn- unsuccessful. He suffers a mental breakdown and had to live with a gelatin nose.

Now he is transferred to Jacques Joseph, get a dignified face and can lead a long fulfilling live as teacher

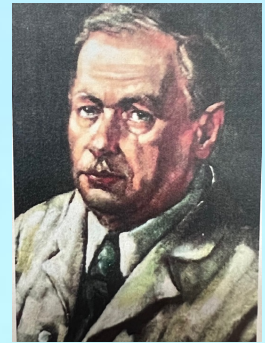


The Berlin School auf medical Preparators

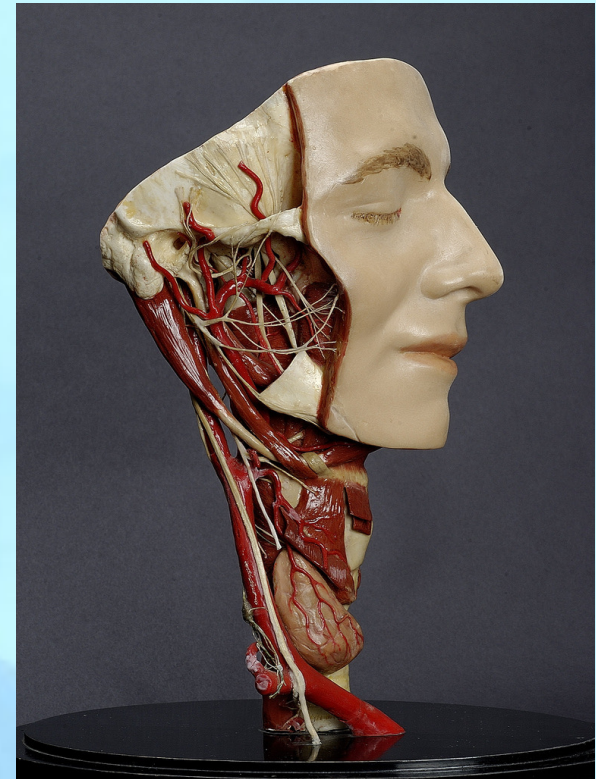
at the Charité the family Seifert shaped the medical preparations for generations and created models that set standarts worldwide



Adolf Seifert
(1868 – 1934)



Otto Seifert
(1888 – 1959)

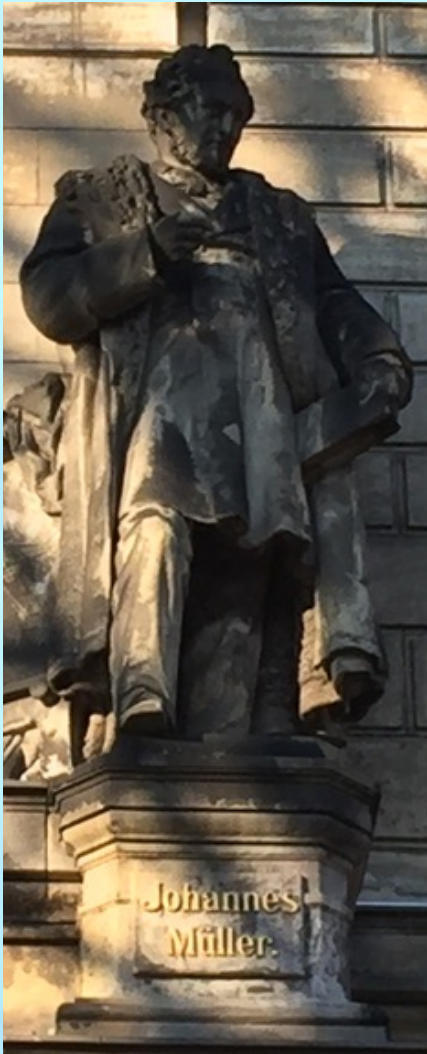


Medical specimen collection

A great treasure of the Anatomical Institute is the unique collection of medical preparations and skulls from Virchow's time



The Charite – what remains



Johannes Müller (1801 – 1858), most important physiologist of the 19 century

Perhaps the fascination of the Charité history is that the foundations of medical science und clinical medicine arose in equal mesure



Albrecht von Graefe (1828 – 1870)
– Founder of Ophthalmology

Jacques Joseph in der Anatomic Institute



The Berlin roots ...

Office of Professor Kopsch in the same Anatomical institute of the Charité in Berlin, 1922. Left to right seated: Prof. Joseph, Prof. Kopsch (Head of the Anatomical Institute), unknown spanish surgeon.

Standing: Dr. Jacques Maliniac, Dr. Gustave Aufricht, Dr. Zoltan Nagel.



This pictures was taken during a rhinoplasty course by Prof. Jacques Joseph (pictures from Natvig)

Visiting surgeons observing Joseph about to perform a rhinoplasty, approx. 1921

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Dr. George Kelemen | 8 | Dr. Louis E. Wolfson |
| 2 | Surgeon from Germany | 9 | Dr. Boenninghaus, Breslau |
| 3 | Surgeon from Germany | 10 | Dr. Ernst Wodak |
| 4 | Dr. Martin Bab | 11 | Professor Joseph |
| 5 | Surgeon from Brazil | 12 | Nurse |
| 6 | Surgeon from Brazil | 13 | Nurse |
| 7 | Surgeon from Brazil | 14 | Patient |

Anatomical Institute – dissection Courses over centuries





A person stands on a rocky outcrop, looking out over a vast, hazy landscape. The person is silhouetted against the bright, overexposed background. The landscape features rolling hills and mountains in the distance, with a body of water or a flat plain in the foreground. The overall tone is serene and contemplative.

Thank you for your attention