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The social production of novelty: diphtheria serotherapy, «herald of the new medicine»

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The designing of anti-diphtheria serotherapy at the Institut Pasteur (1888-1900): the role of a supranational network of microbiologists

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Shuttling of research on diphtheria between France and Germany. 3.—The designing of French standards and norms in accordance with German ones. 4.—The rapid decline of strong anti-German feelings at the Institut Pasteur.

ABSTRACT: The development of anti-diphtheria serotherapy at the Institut Pasteur immediately followed the crisis known as the Pasteur-Koch debate. Research on diphtheria in Paris is indicative of the importance granted by Pasteurian scientists to Koch's school criticisms. After 1887, relations between French and German bacteriologists became more relaxed. A scientific and social network developed between them. It later extended to other fields of research at the Institut

Pasteur, particularly therapeutic chemistry. The evolution of Franco-German relations at the Institut Pasteur is placed in the general framework of the way French universities considered German science.

The origin of the production of diphtheria antitoxin in France, between philanthropy and commerce

Jonathan Simon 63

1.—Introduction. 2.—The origins of the serum. 3.—The production process. 4.—Serum at the Pasteur Institute; the pros and cons of media exposure. 5.—The serum and the finances of the Pasteur Institute. 6.—The serum legislation. 7.—French culture and the serum industry. 8.—Conclusion: serum in European cultures.

ABSTRACT: Serotherapy for the treatment of diphtheria represented a major therapeutic innovation at the end of the nineteenth century. The manner in which large-scale production of this medicament was undertaken and the regulations that governed its production and distribution were important elements of public health policy in France as in other European countries. This paper describes the dominance of the Pasteur Institute in this field and, starting from this observation, explores what this event in the history of medicine can tell us about the governance of public health in fin-de-siècle France. The particular organization of this institute and its monopoly of specialist microbiological knowledge allowed it to raise money for serum production from both private and public sources, walking the line between a commercial pharmaceutical venture and a philanthropic enterprise.

The Pasteur Hospital as an element of Emile Roux's anti-diphtheria apparatus (1890-1914)

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ABSTRACT: Before the decisive discovery by Gaston Ramon of a vaccine («*antitoxine diphtérique*») in 1923, the fight against diphtheria in France had started in 1894 with the serotherapy approach of Martin and Roux. Emile Roux, director of the Institut Pasteur, developed a dynamic concept of research/production/application expressed in the organization of a specialized hospital, the *Hôpital Pasteur*, which was constructed near the research laboratories and also incorporated production centres outside Paris in Marnes-la-Coquette. Roux implemented a well-defined project against diphtheria that took account of all of the logistical implications. By associating this therapeutic project with an architectural project, Roux established a coherent anti-diphtheria apparatus.

Diphtheria serum and serotherapy. Development, production and regulation in *fin de siècle* Germany

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ABSTRACT: The development, production and state regulation of diphtheria serum is outlined against the background of industrialisation, standardization, falling standards of living and rising social conflict in *fin de siècle* Germany. On one hand, diphtheria serum offered a cure for an infectious disease and was a major therapeutic innovation in modern medicine. On the other hand, the new serum was a remedy of biological origin and nothing was known about its side effects or long-term impact. Moreover, serum therapy promised high profits for manufacturers who succeeded in stabilizing the production process and producing large quantities of serum in so-called industrial production plants. To minimize public health risks, a broad system of state regulation was installed, including the supervision of serum production and distribution. The case of diphtheria serum illustrates the indirect forms of government supervision and influence adopted in the German Empire and the cooperation and networking among science, state and industry.

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Domestic medical care practised by women in low-medieval Valencia

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ABSTRACT: Based on different documented cases from the second half of the 14th century, this article describes how women in the city of Valencia frequently participated in the medical care of the people around them, not only relatives but also neighbours, friends and customers. The type and conditions of the care given by these women is analyzed. They are shown to have had a major role in medicine, which was often silenced because they did not form part of the masculine group that practised the art of curing in a more-or-less regulated manner.

Hospitals and healthcare in Leon Province at the end of the *Ancien Régime*

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1.—The healthcare network in Leon province in the mid-18th century. 2.—Hospitals in the city of Leon. 3.—Characteristics of patients and deceased at the San Antonio Abad Hospital.

ABSTRACT: This work is structured in two parts. First, we examine the major features of the healthcare system of the province of León around the mid-18th century, focusing on its territorial distribution, the scope of its responsibilities and its type of administration. In the second part, we study San Antonio Abad Hospital, the most important hospital in the province at that time, describing the sociological profile of its patients according to their sex, marital status, age and place of origin.

Linguistic concerns and lexical mechanisms in the «*Introducción a la Historia Natural, y a la Geografía Física de España*» by William Bowles

Pilar Díez de Revenga and Miguel Ángel Puche Lorenzo 187

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ABSTRACT: Linguistic mechanisms of 18th century scientific language are studied in the first Natural History text originally drafted in Spanish. William Bowles describes linguistic concerns in science over the definition of terms that refer to realities in the three natural kingdoms. Diatopic and diastratic variants and definition procedures are reported, demonstrating the importance of these texts to the History of Science and the History of the Spanish Language.

Care and well-being: female healthcare work in response to the «social question» (1857-1936)

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ABSTRACT: The healthcare practises performed of midwives, nurses and nurse practitioners in Spain from 1857 to 1936 is analysed. This work deals with micro-history from a feminist perspective, focusing on the identity of these female co-

llectives in the province of Almería. Both their androcentric discourse and social attitudes towards them are taken into account in an analysis of the way they carried out their duties in comparison with the behaviour of other carers in other regions of Spain. The different types of care provided by them to smooth the «social question» can be established by studying the extent to which matrons, nurses and nurse practitioners contributed to citizens' health and social welfare at that time.

The midwives of Guadalajara (México) in the 19th century, the plundering of their art

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1.—Introduction. 2.—First attempts to control and regulate midwives' arts. 3.—Intervention of physicians in delivery. 4.—Discontinuity in the teaching of midwives. 5.—Teaching of obstetrics in the school of medicine. 6.—Reform of the teaching of medicine.7.—Between resistance and subjection: by way of conclusion.

ABSTRACT: This study examines the social devaluation of the knowledge and practice used by midwives in their work. The research is limited to historical events that took place during the 19th century in the city of Guadalajara, capital of the state of Jalisco in Mexico. The study shows how the displacement and subordination of these women were associated with the higher social status of physicians. Supported by advances in medicine and by the authority derived from the knowledge acquired through formal educational institutions, doctors started to undermine the value of empirical knowledge and subordinate it to the knowledge that came from these advances. It is shown how doctors detract from and subordinated the midwife to the scientific-employment field of medicine by using a discourse that degraded empirical knowledge and by institutionalizing training courses that tended to ignore the practical know-how of these women and replace it with knowledge derived from scientific medicine. The study is based on information from archives and scientific journals of the time: *Archivo Fondos Especiales de la Biblioteca Pública de Jalisco, Archivo Histórico de Jalisco, Archivo Histórico de la Universidad de Guadalajara, Archivo Municipal de Guadalajara and Revista Médica.*

A new identity for pharmacists: the Mexican Pharmaceutical Society at the turn of the century (1890-1919)

Sandra Martínez Solís, Patricia Aceves Pastrana and Alba Morales Cosme 263

1.—Introduction. 2.—Pharmaceutical societies and pharmacopeias. 3.—Confused legislation. 4.—A new curriculum for pharmacy education. 5.—Projects to separate pharmacy training from the School of Medicine. 6.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: The Mexican Pharmaceutical Society was founded in 1871. Pharmacists in this Society organized and supported activities to develop their profession, including the preparation of a Mexican pharmacopeia, promotion of the interests of pharmacists and improvement of the profession, and the creation of a unified legal framework for its practice. This society played a central role in the

institutionalization of pharmacy as a profession and in the expansion of pharmacists into new areas, especially in relation to the transfer of pharmacy training from the National School of Medicine to the School of Chemical Sciences in 1919, when they took on a new identity as chemists.

The 1918 influenza epidemic in Bogota

Juan Fernando Carvajal Estupiñán, Abel Fernando Martínez Martín, Bernardo Francisco Meléndez Álvarez and Fred Gustavo Manrique Abril 287

1.—Introduction. 2.—Studies related to the pandemic. 3.—Colombia in 1918. 4.— Bogotá in 1918. 5.—Influenza in Bogotá. 6.—Clinical behaviour and attributed causes. 7.—The activity of organisations against the epidemic. 8.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: The influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 was one of the most severe recorded in Colombia. There were 1,900 deaths in the capital, Bogota. The poor and unprotected were the most affected. Care of victims was the responsibility of the *Junta de Socorros*, a private body. Based on different primary sources (mostly official documents, *Junta de Socorros* reports, newspapers, and medical journals) this article explores how the 1918 influenza pandemic altered Bogotá's social dynamics, with particular attention to its impact on disease and mortality rates and to an analysis of how the city's sanitary conditions and political-institutional decisions and the reactions of different social sectors influenced the response of this human community to the pandemic.

It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees: Emilio Mira y López and the social revolution

Annette Múlberger and Ana María Jacó-Vilela 309

1.—Introduction. 2.—The Catalan context and the political and professional activity of Emilio Mira y López (1896-1964). 3.—The issue of revolution in medicine and psychology. 4.—Psychology at the service of the socialist revolution in the works of Emilio Mira y López. 5.—Results of Mira's psychological study of the revolution. 6.—Conclusion.

ABSTRACT: Although the socialist ideology of the Catalan psychiatrist Emilio Mira y López (1896-1964) is relatively well known, his psychological-political contribution has been ignored. The aim of this paper is two-fold. First, Mira's psychological analysis of the social revolution is situated in the historical context of Catalonia and Spain before Franco's Dictatorship, taking account of biographical and political as well as scientific and cultural aspects. Second, the way in which Mira related psychology to politics is explored by examining the extent to which his scientific work reflected his socialist ideas.

The medical debate on contraception and abortion in Buenos Aires in the 1960s

Karina A. Felitti 333

1.—Introduction. 2.—Debates on the contraceptive pill and the beginnings of family planning in Buenos Aires. 3.—«Criminal» abortion as a medical and social problem. 4.—New and old considerations on female sexuality. 5.—Some current legacies of these debates.

ABSTRACT: During the 1960s, there were important medical debates in Buenos Aires about the effects of the birth control pill on women's health and about its political, demographic and moral consequences. Other issues addressed by healthcare professionals in the Buenos Aires Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology were abortion and changes in gender relations and sexual behaviours. These discussions are analyzed in this article, taking account of the specific national and international context and pointing to some of the consequences of these debates for the «contraception culture» of the country.

ESSAY-REVIEW

Whom is Dominique Pestre discussing with? History in the debates on contemporary science.

Dominique Pestre. *Ciencia, dinero y política*; 2005.

Helga Nowotny; Dominique Pestre; Eberhard Schmidt-Assmann; Helmut Schulze-Fielitz; Hans-Heinrich Trute. *The public nature of science under assault. Politics, markets, science and the law*; 2005.

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