Research article

Ortho- Pais, Paido

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Abstract

Orthopedic surgery or orthopedics (alternatively spelled orthopaedic surgery and orthopaedics) is the branch of surgery concerned with conditions involving the musculoskeletal system. Orthopedic surgeons use both surgical and nonsurgical means to treat musculoskeletal trauma, spine diseases, sports injuries, degenerative diseases, infections, tumors, and congenital disorders. We report the history of its name.

Keyword: History, Orthopaedic, Pediatric.

Introduction

Until 1941 Modern orthopedics had no name that differed from the scope of General Surgery. This is the story of man who gave the start of a specific branch of medicine.

The Obverse Child

"... The old order changes, giving way to the new..." 
Alfred Lord Tennyson
Nicolas Andry, was born in Lyon in 1658, it was directed by the family to the ecclesiastical career. He became a priest and then he taught theology in Paris. At the age of 32 years, due to its desire to know, he began to study medicine in Remeis where he graduated in 1697 and then earned a doctorate in Paris. His early studies focused on a branch of infectious diseases: parasitology. Andry in 1700 gave birth to her first book entitled, "De la génération des vers dans les corps de l'homme (The growth of worms in the human body)," The book, which I find immediately a worldwide success which was published one year later in English, it is an account of Andry experiments with the microscope, based on the previous work of Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, who often cites Andry. Unlike Leeuwenhoek, Andry is specifically meant to doctor, and his experiments with the microscope led him to believe that microorganisms he called "worms" were responsible for smallpox and other diseases, Well before the demonstration of Pasteur. His therapy was based on the property of antiparasitologiche water fern.

The book contains a detailed description of the sperm, which Andry called "spermatic worms". He notes: "If it affects a dog, and after removing a testicle, with the help of a microscope to examine the humor that comes out of the vas deferens, you have to discover in it such a horrendous number of small worms, which in was barely able to believe their eyes. Andry confirms a thesis already made by Leeuwenhoek, that sperm are present during the generation of all animals. Although Andry recognizes the importance of sperm in reproduction, however, is addressed in first their operation in the context of parasitology, and considers essentially the sperm to be parasitic worms.

The book seems to address a general audience, in addition to the doctor, what arises from the cultural revolution of Parè. After 24 years since the publication of the book Andry, thanks to its success, in 1724 he became Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Fought hard his life the battle on the superiority of surgeons against doctors. He also opposed the first surgeon of the King, G. Maréchal, the importance of the presence of doctors in the lithotomy interventions. His toughest campaign against the surgeons was against the director of the School of Surgery J. L. Petit, the inventor of the tourniquet, and the first to affect an infected mastoid and describe osteomalacia. Andry officially approved "Les maladies des os (The bone disease)" of Petit1705, but then harshly attacked the second edition of 1723 in a series of brochures, even getting the scientific veracity, to error, the impossibility of closed ruptures of the Achilles tendon. Actually book Petit "On the diseases and injuries of bones and joints "was the first book of comprehensive orthopedic text and, paradoxically, more in-depth book Andry. Unfortunately not coined the term triumph for Petit him, "Orthopedics". Andry published his introduction to orthopedics in 1741 with the title Orthopédie, then a neologism. The book is aimed more at parents and doctors. The book presents a theoretical part: on 'human anatomy, the skeletal structure and growth, along with instructions to correct deformities. Andry says in the book the origin of the word Orthopaedics, which comes from two Greek words, namely. Orthos, which means law and free from deformities and Pais, child. The book was intended to express what is important to teach to teach doctors and parents the different methods of prevention and control of child deformity correction. Andry realized that a good hand in the therapy of children with deformities of musculoskeletal system should be given by the home care for parents and especially the mother.

Although the book has been read and cited widely throughout the period, its main lasting influence in medicine was his title, which became the name of the field dedicated to skeletal and related injuries and ailments. Outside of medicine, the main impact of the book comes from the engraving on the title page, showing an interest directly tied to a crooked tree, a metaphor for the correction of deformities in children. A year after the birth of Orthopaedics Andry died at his Lyon 13 May 1742.

Conclusions

Thanks to the invention lexical and philological Andry did the Orthopaedics, as a branch in its own right of the clinic and surgery in medical science.
Essential Iconography

Nicolas Andry’s portrait

Title page in English of the work of Andry on parasitology.

Illustration of the studied worms.
Frontispiece of the work of Andry Orthopedics.

The symbol of Orthopaedics from the book by Andry.

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