

# FIRE AND BLOOD

GÖTEBORG'S HISTORY OF MEDICINE THROUGH 400 YEARS

## OBJECTS IN THE EXHIBITION IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

<b>Abortinstrument, 1900-tal</b>	Abortion instruments, 1900s
<b>Agraffer, sårklämmor</b>	Surgical staples. Clamps to hold together the edge of a wound.
<b>Ambulansuniform OLA ambulans</b>	Ambulance uniform, OLA ambulance 2000s
<b>Amputationsinstrument</b>	Amputation instrument. Instrument for amputation.
<b>Anteckningsbok från apoteksundervisning</b>	Notebook from pharmacological studies, 1869
<b>Apotek</b>	Pharmacy – Into the early 1900s the pharmacist mixes, packs and distributes medicines. Spirits, gas and other chemicals are produced when tinctures, extractions, salves, powders and pills are made.
<b>Apotekarutbildning</b>	Pharmacist training is a long practical course, at a pharmacy, and includes theoretical lessons. Exams include a hearing and a masters test. At the start of the 1900s the training takes three and a half years.
<b>Apoteksinteriör Marstrand</b>	Part of the pharmacy from Marstrand, 1900s
<b>Apparat för ECT- behandling</b>	Apparatus for ECT (electroconvulsive therapy) used at Lillhagens hospital. ECT is used to treat, for example, deep depression.
<b>Arbetskläder 2000-tal</b>	Uniforms 2000s. Sahlgrenska hospital.
<b>Arbetsklänning</b>	Work uniform, Sahlgrenska School of Nursing 1930s.
<b>Askopp</b>	Ashtray from Hugo Höglund's office. Belonged originally to consultant Alrik Lindh. 1800s.

<b>Audiometer, för hörselkontroll</b>	Audiometer, for measuring hearing. Apparatus used to carry out hearing tests. The method can be used to review how hearing changes over time, and to evaluate level of hearing.
<b>Barnkläder</b>	Childrens' clothing from the welfare and care for the poor institution Gibraltar ca. 1900
<b>Barnmorskeblus, 1800-tal</b>	Midwife's blouse 1800s. It was not until 1913 that midwives' uniforms were introduced and became mandatory.
<b>Barnmorskeförbundets brosch</b>	Midwives' association brooch (1943)
<b>Benjamin med stormhatt, 1940-tal - foto</b>	Benjamin with "storm hat", 1940s. Benjamin was a patient at Lillhagens hospital and in the photo has a hard rubber chamber pot from the "storm ward" isolations rooms as a hat.
<b>Berlock från Barnmorskeläroanstalten i Göteborg (1950-tal)</b>	Charm from Midwifery Training Institute, Gothenburg. (1950s)
<b>Biografbok, 1940-tal</b>	Cinema book 1940s – Several times a month a film was shown for patients in the banquet room at Lillhagens hospital. Films included "The Singing Venus", and "The Scarlet Pimpernel".
<b>Blodigel</b>	The leech is an animal that sucks blood, in medicine they are used for bloodletting. The leech as placed on the body part that is to be treated.
<b>Blodflaska</b>	Blood bottle for storing blood.
<b>Blodkvarn, blodtransfusionsapparat för direkt blodgivning</b>	Blood transfusion apparatus for direct transfusion between patient and donor. Until the 1930s it was usual to give blood directly from the donor to the patient. When anticoagulants were developed blood could be stored in bottles.
<b>Blodtrycksmanschett</b>	Blood pressure cuff – invented at the end of the 1800s, used as part of routine investigations from around 1900.
<b>Boerhaaves böcker</b>	Boerhaaves books – the Dutch doctor Herman Boerhaave (1668-1738) teaches and publishes several scientific works, including subjects such as iatro mechanics (the medical application of physics).

<b>Brickdukning</b>	Serving tray from Lillhagens central kitchen. Trays were layed out and labelled for each individual patient.
<b>Broderad duk, Skolhemmet Stretered</b>	Embroidered cloth from the Stretered home for children with special needs. On loan from Mölndals museum.
<b>Brosch från Barnmorskeläroanstalten</b>	Brooch from Midwifery Training Institute, Gothenburg (1951).
<b>Brosch från Röda Korset</b>	Brooch from Red Cross School of Nursing (1893).
<b>Brosch från sjuksköterskeutbildningen vid Allmänna och Sahlgrenska sjukhuset</b>	Brooch from nurse training at the General and Sahlgrenska hospital (1913)
<b>Brosch från Sophiahemmets sjuksköterskeskola (1894)</b>	Brooch from the Sophiahemmet School of Nursing (1894)
<b>Broscher, upphittade</b>	Brooches found in the central laundry Sahlgrenska hospital 1960s
<b>Brännjärn</b>	Branding iron – the iron is heated until it glows and is used to stop bleeding, treat infected wounds, boils and surface tumours. Also used to treat lameness and psychological illnesses. 1800s.
<b>Cardiazol</b>	Cardiazol was a medicine used to stimulate convulsions, thought to improve schizophrenia and depressive conditions.
<b>Catarina Christina Sahlgren, porträtt</b>	Portrait of Catarina Christina Sahlgren (1723-1772) married to the director of the East India Company Niclas Sahlgren (1701-1776), from whose will the funding for Sahlgrenska hospital was established.
<b>Cigarrer, pipa och askfat</b>	Cigars, pipe, ashtray – 1950 several studies highlighting the connection between smoking and cancer are published. Key amongst these are the works of Richard Doll and Austin Bradford Hills.
<b>Dagordning Lillhagen</b>	Order of the day Lillhagen 1942. Shows working hours, order of work, mealtimes and so on.
<b>De humanis corporis fabrica</b>	Tertia musculotum tavola - From Andreas Vesalius De humani corporis fabrica 1543
<b>Dakin-rör, innan fungerande plastmaterial finns används dränagerör av glas</b>	Dakin-tube, before suitable plastic was developed drainage tubes were made of glass. Drainage tubes in glass. Used to help promote healing of deep wounds.

<b>Destilleringsapparat</b>	Distillation apparatus for production of alcohol.
<b>Distriktssköterska, uniform</b>	District nurses uniform 1950s.
<b>Dockgrupp av Gurli Taube</b>	Dolls by the artist Gurli Taube, 1960s. Dolls representing hospital round, laboratory assistant, and nurses.
<b>Dokada</b>	Dokada - a small decorated wooden cross. Thought to have magical powers able to cure cramps when pressed against the "evil place" 1800s
<b>Dopplerapparat</b>	Doppler for listening to the heartbeat of a fetus. Used to measure the speed of blood flow, magnify the sound of the pulse, measuring blood pressure and investigating blood circulation. The device works with the use of sound waves.
<b>Dragande plåster</b>	Plasters with skin irritants thought to draw out disease. Irritants included Spanish fly (blister beetle), mustard and the like.
<b>Elbehandlingsapparat</b>	Electrical device for treatment of nervous conditions. 1800s.
<b>Esbachmätare</b>	Esbachs test – using organic acids albumin content of a urine sample can be measured (1874).
<b>Etermask</b>	Ether mask. Mask that covers the nose and mouth, and onto which the anaesthetic ether is dropped.
<b>Etermasker</b>	Ether mask. A wire frame that is wrapped in gauze, ether is dropped onto the fabric throughout surgery providing anaesthetic. The mask covered the mouth and nose.
<b>Eter- och kloroformflaskor</b>	Ether and chloroform bottles. Bottles of the anaesthetics ether and chloroform.
<b>Etsning</b>	Etching by Harriet Löwenhjelm, poet and a patient at Romanäs sanatorium, 1913.
<b>Etylklorid, för lokalbedövning</b>	Ethylchloride, for local anaesthetic. Local anaesthetic in spray form.
<b>Examenfoto, barnmorskor 1877</b>	Graduation photograph, 1877. Midwives at Gothenburg's maternity hospital in 1877

<b>Febertermometer</b>	During the 1860s mercury thermometers became more usual and measurement of body temperature a part of routine checks by doctors.
<b>Fingergymnastikapparat</b>	Finger gymnastics apparatus from the 1800s. Used for rehabilitation and exercising the hand.
<b>Fixeringsmedel för röntgenbilder</b>	Fixative for X-ray images. X-ray is used as a diagnostic tool from the 1920s onwards.
<b>Forlaniniapparat</b>	Forlanini apparatus 1930s - Nitrogen gas is injected into the pleura. The lung is compressed and collapses, which makes it easier for the lung to heal and encapsulate the tuberculosis bacteria. The procedure is repeated at regular intervals throughout the treatment. The method is called artificial pneumothorax and was used until the 1940s
<b>Forlaninibehandling foto Vasa sjukhus 1930-tal</b>	Forlanini treatment, Vasa hospital 1930s. Photograph.
<b>Formalinlampa</b>	Formalin lamp - In the event of an outbreak of tuberculosis, the Health Board visits the home and smokes it with formalin to disinfect and stop the infection.
<b>Fotografi av Carl Vilhelm Stoije</b>	Photograph taken by Carl Vilhelm Stoije, a junior doctor who in 1893 took photographs inside the General and Sahlgrenska hospital. They are the only known photographs of the interior of the hospital at Grönsakstorget.
<b>Fältskärsinstrument</b>	Barber surgeons instruments, early 1900s. Includes amputation saws, knives, hooks, tweezers, surgical needles and a tourniquet used to stop heavy bleeding from arms and legs.
<b>Föreläsningar. Del III Kirurgi (1929).</b>	Lectures held for Sophiahemmets nursing students, part III surgery (1929). Book.
<b>Förgasare för narkosmedel</b>	Vapouriser. For controlling concentration of anaesthetic. During the 1950s ether is replaced by modern anaesthetics. During the 1950s new anaesthetics are introduced, and administration of them is carried out by an anaesthesiologist rather than a nurse.
<b>Förlossningstång 1800-tal</b>	Delivery forceps, 19th century. Used to guide the baby out of the birth canal during delivery, to help with difficult births.

<b>Förlossningstänger</b>	Delivery forceps, used at the final stages of birth to assist in delivery. The spoons are placed around the head of the baby.
<b>Försökskanin</b>	Elisabeth the rabbit is used in testing during the development of the blood thinning agent AP-dicumarol during the 1940s. When the testing period is finished she stays in the lab as a pet for the rest of her life.
<b>Giktringar</b>	Brass gout rings were sold during the 19th and early 20th centuries to prevent gout, an inflammation of the joints. According to the sellers the metal creates a weak electric current that helps against the disease.
<b>Glastratt för insulinkomabehandling</b>	After an injection of insulin that induces coma, the patient is woken using a sugar solution that is poured into the stomach using a tube and funnel.
<b>Gonorréspruta</b>	Gonorrhoea syringe - Syringe for the treatment of gonorrhoea.
<b>Gorgerett</b>	Blunt lithotomy gorget - After the incision is made, the gorget is inserted to widen the wound and make it easier to use the stone forceps.
<b>Graviditetskalender</b>	Pregnancy calendar. To calculate the expected date of birth.
<b>Grön operationsrock</b>	Green surgery scrubs 1960s.
<b>Gynekologinstrument</b>	Instruments for gynaecological examinations.
<b>Göteborgskarta 1855</b>	Map of Gothenburg, 1855 by Gustaf Ljunggren (edited)
<b>Handbok i instrumentalförlossning (1919)</b>	Handbook of Instrumental Childbirth (1919)
<b>Hank</b>	Hank – to treat madness. The knife attaches a wire to the neck. Treatment produces an open oozing wound and is a so-called pulling treatment.
<b>Helioskop</b>	Screen imaging apparatus for taking photographs of X-ray images, used to examine patients for tuberculosis.
<b>Hemoglobinskala</b>	Hemoglobin scale - A blood test and a colour scale provide an estimate of the hemoglobin (Hb) content in the blood. From 1902.

<b>Hibernal</b>	Hibernal, a brand name for the drug chlorpromazine. Chlorpromazine is an antipsychotic drug, reducing psychotic symptoms in, for example, schizophrenia. Chlorpromazine has a sedative and antiemetic effect. Chlorpromazine has extensive side effects.
<b>Hibernalhatt</b>	Used as protection against sunlight during treatment with Hibernal. The medicine made the skin very sensitive to sunlight, which could cause great pain.
<b>Holzknacht-radiometer</b>	Holzknacht-radiometer, used to measure radioactivity. Early method for measuring the levels of radioactivity that for example a doctor or nurse is exposed to in the course of their work.
<b>Hugo Höglund, foto</b>	Hugo Höglund (1889–1975) is hospital director 1933–1958. He leads the work on the major remodelling and new construction at the Sahlgrenska hospital, which he names Det femte Sahlgrenska (The fifth Sahlgrenska). The year after his retirement, the Central Complex is inaugurated, completing the project. Hugo Höglund's interest in history can be seen both in the way he uses the hospital's history in his work and in the support he gives Ingeborg Kastman in her work to found a medical history museum. He donates several objects to the museum. In 1936, he pushes through his own proposal to reclaim the hospital's original name: Sahlgrenska sjukhuset. Hugo Höglund is a social democratic municipal politician between 1921 and 1958 and as a leading social democrat in Gothenburg has great influence and good contacts.
<b>Husapotek</b>	Home pharmacy, contains a collection of medicines for home use.
<b>Hygiea</b>	Hygiea - The medical journal Hygiea is published between 1839 and 1938. It contains medical theses, abstracts, advertisements, and more. Hygiea, together with the more practically oriented journal Eira (1877–1903) and the Swedish Doctors Journal (1903-), is an important part of the work to keep doctors up-to-date with the latest discoveries.
<b>Högtidsdräkt</b>	Formal dress, Gothenburg School of Nursing, 1940s.

<b>Hörapparater</b>	Older hearing aids where funnels amplify the sound into the ear.
<b>Iatromekanik</b>	Iatromechanics and electricity. During the 17th century, the body begins to be described as a complicated machine (iatromechanics). The many scientific breakthroughs based on observations and experiments lead to the world being described mechanically and explained mathematically. During the 18th century, nerves are treated or "teased" with electricity to wake up the body and cure diseases, especially diseases of the nervous system. The electrical current must spread through the body to affect internal organs and causes of disease.
<b>Informationsmaterial från BVC och MVC</b>	Information material from child and maternity care centers (BVC and MVC). Child and maternity care becomes the norm in Sweden during the 1940s.
<b>Ingeborg Kastman, foto</b>	Ingeborg Kastman (1901–1995) trains as a nurse at Sahlgrenska hospital's nursing school. She works as a nurse until 1933 when she becomes a matron. From 1943, she is responsible for Sahlgrenska hospital's central supplies. During the 1930s, she begins a collection of medical history objects leading to the founding of the Sahlgrenska hospital's museum in 1949, today's Medical History Museum. The museum is the first of its kind in Sweden. Kastman also leads the work on furnishing wards and examination rooms within "Det femte Sahlgrenska" based on aesthetic and clinical needs. As a matron, supplies manager and nurse, she has a good insight into many parts of the hospital's functions, something that can be seen in the Medical History Museum's collections.
<b>Inhalator</b>	Inhalation device from Dr. Westring, 19th century. Water and essential oils are heated in the tin vessel. The vapours rise through the tube and can be inhaled.
<b>Injektionssprutor</b>	Syringes - For injecting drugs into the body
<b>Insulin</b>	Insulin - Insulin is discovered in 1921 and produced by Frederick Banting and Charles Best. Insulin improves possibilities for living with the disease diabetes.
<b>Insulinsprutor</b>	Syringes for the injection of insulin for inducing an insulin coma.

<b>Interiör operationssal</b>	Interior of operating theatre 1900s.
<b>Kaliper</b>	Caliper - For measuring subcutaneous fat, Vasa hospital, 1990s. From the middle of the 20th century, mortality from infectious diseases is low. Now cardiovascular diseases and cancer dominate. Diet and lifestyle affect both health and mortality
<b>Kappa</b>	Overcoat, Gothenburg School of Nursing, 1940s.
<b>Kastrull</b>	Saucepan (burnt out base) – from a box with saved “horror examples”. Used in teaching nurses until the 1950s.
<b>Kippapparat</b>	Kipp’s apparatus for preparation of small volumes of gas.
<b>Kirurignålar</b>	Surgical needles. Needles used in surgery.
<b>Klocka</b>	Clock - From wall cabinet for night guards. Signed hourly by the night watchman, used to check he has not slept during his shift. Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Kloroformmask</b>	Chloroform mask. Mask that covers the nose and mouth, and onto which the anaesthetic chloroform is dropped.
<b>Kniv för stensnitt</b>	Knife – used to remove a bladder stone.
<b>Knyppeledyna</b>	Tapping pillow from occupational therapy at Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Koleramediciner, 1800-tal</b>	Cholera medicines, 19th century. When cholera comes to Gothenburg in 1834, it is the first time the disease is seen Sweden. No one knows what causes the disease, how it is cured or how to stop it. Quantities of various ineffective medicines are sold.
<b>Konst på vägg</b>	Artworks from occupational therapy and workshops at Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Konstgjord blodigel</b>	Artificial leech – a mechanical leech, where blood is drawn using negative pressure.

<b>Kungsbackagummans salva</b>	<p>Kungsbackagumman's salve - Kungsbackagumman's treatments consist of ointments and poultices. The recipes are secret. The recipe in the museum's collections was written down after a nurse received it from a patient in the 1960s.</p> <p><i>Mineral oil 9 grams</i>  <i>Spirit of turpentine 15 grams</i>  <i>Camphor oil 5 grams</i>  <i>Juniper wood oil 4 grams</i>  <i>Juniper berry oil 1 gram</i>  <i>John's wort</i>  <i>Soap spirit 4 grams</i>  <i>Ammonia 37 grams</i></p>
<b>Labbglas</b>	Laboratory glass from Sahlgrenska hospital's laboratory.
<b>Lansett</b>	Lancet - Double-edged knife used, among other things, for venipuncture and vaccination against smallpox.
<b>Lapislösning</b>	Lapis solution. Dropped into the eyes of newborns as preventive treatment against gonococcal infection. Discontinued in 1986.
<b>Larynxspegel</b>	Laryngeal mirror - Instruments for viewing parts of the pharynx and throat have been around since the middle of the 18th century. A more refined model is developed in 1854.
<b>Lavemangskannor</b>	Jugs for enemas, a method for bowel irrigation where liquid is introduced into the rectum with the help of a rubber tube.
<b>Lavemangspruta</b>	Enema syringe - Enemas in various forms are a common home remedy. The enema can consist of water or a thin porridge with different contents. The enema syringe with a bent spout is made so that you can carry out the treatment yourself. 20th century.
<b>Lerskulpturer</b>	Clay sculptures. Made by patients during workshops at Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Lex Veneris</b>	Lex Veneris – Introduced in 1919, the law Lex Veneris means that everyone who carries an infectious venereal disease is obliged to see a doctor for treatment.
<b>Litotriptor</b>	Instruments for drilling and crushing bladder stones.

<b>Lobotomiverktyg</b>	Tools used in lobotomy. The procedure involved cutting nerve pathways from the frontal lobe to deeper regions of the brain that are the centre of emotional life. The idea was that the procedure would reduce anxiety and worry.
<b>Långbadstermometer</b>	Thermometer used to check water temperature in long bath treatment.
<b>Låsbara handskar</b>	Lockable Leather Gloves - Used for anxious patients to prevent them from harming themselves or others. Lillhagen Hospital.
<b>Läkarens attribut</b>	The doctor's attributes - When the view of the body, disease and contagion changed during the 19th century, new examinations and instruments were developed to find the causes of diseases, that is, to make a diagnosis.
<b>Läkemedelsprover för undervisning (herbarium)</b>	Herbarium – samples of materials used in teaching. 1950s
<b>Lärobok för barnmorskor (1894)</b>	Textbook for midwives (1894)
<b>Lärobok för sjuksköterskeelever (1953)</b>	Textbook for nursing students (1953)
<b>Lärobok mentalvård, 1968</b>	Mental healthcare textbook, 1968. During the 1930s the first nursing training courses were given at Lillhagens hospital. The first male nurses to be trained in Gothenburg enrol in further training to qualify for higher positions in psychiatry.
<b>Läroböcker</b>	Textbooks - From 1899, Sophiahemmet's nurse Walborg Nordin's lectures on nursing are published together with four professors' lectures on medical subjects under the title "Lectures for Sophiahemmet's nursing students". It becomes so widely used in the country's nursing schools that the textbook changes its name to "Textbook for nursing students".
<b>Manskläder</b>	Men's clothing. From the poor and welfare institution Gibraltar 1930s.
<b>Medalj för "tapperhet i grötfatet".</b>	Medal for "bravery in the porridge bowl". Nutritious diet is an important part of the treatment. Sävsjö sanatorium.
<b>Medicinflåda från Käsö</b>	Medicine box from Käsö quarantine facility.
<b>Mikroskop, 1800-tal</b>	Microscope, 1800s. A microscope is a laboratory instrument used to examine objects that are too small to be seen by the naked eye.

<b>Mikroskop</b>	Microscope. Simple magnifying lenses are constructed in the 17th century. With better lenses, the microscope becomes an important tool during the late 19th century.
<b>Mikroskop, 1800-tal</b>	Microscope, 1800s. A microscope is a laboratory instrument used to examine objects that are too small to be seen by the naked eye.
<b>Mineralvatten på flaska</b>	Bottled mineral water - During the 18th and 19th centuries, there are many treatment methods. From the end of the 17th century it becomes fashionable to "take a cure" and drinking wells open in several places in the country. Interest in drinking well waters decreases over time and it disappears at the beginning of the 20th century. Water from known sources continues to be bottled and sold.
<b>Miniatur Kloka gummans hus</b>	Miniature – Wise women’s house, by Lena Sandberg
<b>Miniatur Labbet</b>	Miniature – Laboratory, by Lena Sandberg
<b>Miniatur Tandläkarmottagning</b>	Miniature – Dental surgery by Lena Sandberg
<b>Mitralkniv</b>	Mitral knife - During the 1940s, methods were developed to operate on mitral stenosis. It is a narrowing of the heart's mitral valve and one of the most common heart defects at the time. The surgical technique involves widening the flap with a knife or a finger. The cause is often rheumatic fever, a consequence of untreated infectious diseases such as scarlet fever and strep throat.
<b>Modell liggpaviljong</b>	Model of pavilion – For a long time sun, fresh air and nutritious food are the main treatments for tuberculosis.
<b>Munspärr</b>	Mouth gag. Used to open and lock the jaws of a patient under anaesthetic.
<b>Mugg i ostindiskt porslin</b>	Mug in East Indian porcelain - The mug belongs to William Chalmers, friend of Pehr Dubb and donor of a large sum of money to the Sahlgrenska hospital. 18th century.
<b>Murslev och murhammare</b>	Trowel and masonry hammer - Used by Oscar II at the inauguration of the Sahlgrenska hospital in 1899 and by Gustaf V at the inauguration of the Jubilee Clinic in 1943.
<b>Nattvaktslampa</b>	Night watchman’s light – Lillhagens hospital.

<b>Nålförare</b>	Needle holder. Instrument to help with use of surgical needles.
<b>Neurosedyn</b>	Neurosedyn (Thalidomide) - The Neurosedyn scandal occurs in the early 1960s. The drug, which is recommended for nausea and sleep problems in expectant mothers, causes birth defects in around 10,000 babies and the death of an unknown number of fetuses. In Sweden, approximately 150 children were born with neurosedyn defects before the drug was stopped in 1961.
<b>Nycklar Lillhagens sjukhus</b>	Keys - On the key chain are keys to doors, windows and restraints. Lillhagens Hospital.
<b>Nycklar</b>	Keys from older hospitals in Gothenburg.
<b>Nicklas Sahlgren, porträtt</b>	Portrait of East India Company director Niclas Sahlgren (1701–1776). Sahlgren bequeaths a large sum of money to the city of Gothenburg, which was used to found the Sahlgrenska hospital. Sahlgren also bequeathed a large sum of money to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences as well as money to set up an orphanage.
<b>Oftalmoskop</b>	Ophthalmoscope - Mirror instrument for examining the retina. Invented around 1850.
<b>Operationshake</b>	Operation hook. Used to hold the edges of a cut or wound apart during an operation.
<b>Operationstorkar med röntgentråd</b>	Operation swabs with metal threads. The metal thread in the swabs allows any left behind during the operation to be discovered using Xray.
<b>Operationstråd, Catgut</b>	Sutur material, cat gut. Thread that can be absorbed by the body. Stitches do not have to be removed later.
<b>Ordningsregler Epidemisjukhuset</b>	Rules for the Epidemic Hospital 1945.
<b>Ortopediska hjälpmedel</b>	Orthopedic aids for bone and joint tuberculosis, Institution for care of the disabled, 1930s.
<b>Ortopediska sandaler</b>	Orthopedic sandals. Works shoes for nurses.

<b>Otoskop för undersökning av trumhinna och hörselgång</b>	Otoscope, for examination of the hearing canal and eardrum. Mirror instrument for examining the eardrum using reflected light. Common from the 1860s.
<b>Pacemaker</b>	Pacemaker - In 1958, Rune Elmqvist develops the first implantable pacemaker. In the same year, the first unit is operated into a human.
<b>Pannspegel</b>	Head mirror - With the mirror the doctor can direct the light during the examination and have his hands free. Common from the late 19th century.
<b>PAS</b>	PAS – the first antibiotic (para-aminosalicylic acid) for the treatment of tuberculosis, developed by doctor and researcher Jörgen Lehmann 1943.
<b>Patientsäng från Lillhagen</b>	Bed for patients from Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Peanger</b>	Pea or hemostat. Clamps for blood vessels to stop bleeding.
<b>Pehr Dubb, porträtt</b>	Pehr Dubb (1750–1834) is Sahlgrenska hospital's first doctor and board member from 1782 to 1805. He builds up Sahlgrenska hospital, Gothenburg's welfare for the poor and is a central figure in Gothenburg's healthcare until his death in 1834. He is Chancellor Clas Alströmer's personal physician, which becomes of great importance for his career. Alströmer is tasked with executing Niclas Sahlgren's will. He gives Dubb the task of organizing the hospital that is being built with some of Sahlgren's money. At the end of the 18th century, Dubb proposes a new way of organizing poor care in Gothenburg. The proposal is implemented under his leadership. Dubb is responsible for the Navy's medical care and is also involved in building the Käsö quarantine facility. In addition to organizing Gothenburg's health and poor care, Pehr Dubb is an important person in the many societies he is a member of. In Gothenburg, he founds a medical society together with the city doctor Christoffer Carlander, which becomes the basis for Gothenburg's Medical Society.

<b>Penicillinflaska från 1945</b>	Penicillin bottle, the first version of the bottle dated 1945. Many antibiotics were developed during the 1940s. During this time knowledge of how to make larger quantities also expanded.
<b>Perkussionshammare</b>	Percussion hammer - examination of the chest by tapping becomes common during the 19th century
<b>Pillerbräde</b>	Board for making pills.
<b>Polissabel</b>	The police saber is introduced in 1890. It is worn on top of the uniform coat, attached to a leash. The saber remains in use until 1965 and is abolished completely in connection with the nationalization of the police. The police's spiked helmets disappear in 1925 and are replaced by peaked caps. The police saber is on loan from the Gothenburg police pensioners association.
<b>Pollett, Göteborgs fattigvård</b>	Token – used for payment within Gothenburg's institutions for the care of the poor.
<b>Potta</b>	Chamber pot - Potty - In the event of an outbreak of tuberculosis, the Health Board visits the home and smokes it with formalin to disinfect and stop the infection.
<b>Potta</b>	Potty. Until the 1860s, latrines and garbage were thrown into pits in courtyards. Waste pits are banned and replaced by barrels that must be emptied. Rats gather around the household waste and the smell spreads through the houses when the contents are mixed with lime in connection with emptying.
<b>Preparat och preparatnål</b>	Microscopic slide samples and preparation needle. Slides for microscopic examination and diagnosis of diseases.
<b>Prov och prognos</b>	Test and prognosis - From the end of the 19th century, blood and urine are examined to find the causes of diseases. Discoveries such as vaccines, antibiotics and insulin improve the chances of recovery. The expected development (prognosis) of many diseases is changing for the better

<b>Provrörställ med läkemedelsprover av PAS</b>	Test tube rack with medicine samples from the development of PAS (para-amino-salicylic acid). PAS was the world's first functioning medicine against tuberculosis. It was developed just before Streptomycin; the two medicines were often used together.
<b>Pulverdispenseringsapparat</b>	Powder dispensing device. Used to measure the correct amount of medicine.
<b>Punells pipa</b>	<p>Punell's pipe. Punell was a psychiatrist and assistant chief physician at Lillhagen hospital from 1963: "My old colleagues would probably not recognize that image, it is derogatory and unfair. They would say that the freedom, if it exists, is not in the locked doors but in their own the soul."</p> <p>George Punell on the psychiatry reform and claims in the newspapers that it might be progress that patients rummage through wastebaskets rather than being locked up at Lillhagen.</p>
<b>Putto</b>	Putto from Lillhagen's church. The small child figure with wings is a so-called putto and hung over the pulpit in Lillhagen's church, which was built at the same time as the hospital in 1935. The putto is made of carved pine and is painted a gold bronze colour. In its hand it holds a small cross painted blue.
<b>Quantimeter-Protokollbuch</b>	Quantimeter-record book from Ivar Bagges clinic, records of calculated radiation dose. Record book for calculations of strength of radiation.
<b>Redogörelse för arbetsåret 1954–1955 Skolhemmet Stretered</b>	Report for the working year 1954–1955 Stretered school for children with special needs. On loan from Mölndal's museum.
<b>Registreringsbok Centraltvätten</b>	Registration book for central laundry at Sahlgrenska hospital.
<b>Resväskor</b>	Suitcase belonging to a nurse who worked and lived at Sahlgrenska hospital. Suitcases left in the "case attic".
<b>Retort</b>	Distillation apparatus.

<b>Ringklocka</b>	Bell - "Here at the museum is the old-fashioned, honourable bell, one of them anyway, which the night nurse had use of. The night nurse had the task of getting up at half past five in the morning and ringing the bell vigorously. And walking through the whole corridor, back and forth – all the time ringing to wake up the students... Goodness knows what the patients thought at that time, we spoke very little of it."
<b>Ingeborg Kastman</b>	Schackspel tillverkat 1956 i arbetsterapi vid Lillhagens sjukhus.
<b>Rondskålar</b>	Kidney bowl - A kidney-shaped bowl used to put used dressings or other material in. The shape makes it easier to hold the bowl against the patient's body and avoid spillage.
<b>Räknekammare</b>	Blood from a blood sample is drawn into a pipette and transferred for examination under a microscope.
<b>Rökelsekar</b>	Censers - During the 18th and 19th centuries, censers were used to smoke juniper twigs in the hospital wards. The smoke is supposed to protect against the miasmatic air that is believed to spread infection and disease.
<b>Sahlgrenska sjukhusets sjuksköterskeutbildnings första brosch (1891)</b>	The first brooch of Sahlgrenska hospital's nurse training (1891) The seven raised areas symbolize the hospital's seven departments. The brooch has the hospital building's horseshoe-like shape.
<b>Salvarsan</b>	Salvarsan - At the beginning of the 20th century, Salvarsan, the first effective medicine against syphilis, is discovered. Later, the slightly less toxic Neosalvarsan is produced.
<b>Schablonstämplar från Jubileumskliniken</b>	Stamps in rubber for administration
<b>Schackspel</b>	Chessboard and pieces made in 1956 in occupational therapy Lillhagens hospital.
<b>Secatotal</b>	Secatotal - The medicine contains ergotamine, an alkaloid extracted from wheatgrass. Used to make the uterus contract and reduce bleeding after childbirth, abortion or miscarriage.

<b>Sigill</b>	Sahlgrenska's seal - Sahlgrenska's seal was produced in 1789 in connection with the hospital's first governance being established by the King. The first draft of the seal is from 1789 and the second adopted seal is from 1790.
<b>Sjukhusdirektionens årsberättelse för 1952</b>	The hospital management's annual report for 1952 - Between the years 1949–1988, the 18th century seal of the Sahlgrenska hospital is used for Gothenburg's municipal healthcare.
<b>Sjukhusporcelain</b>	Hospital porcelain "Medicinal plants" by Stig Lindberg. Manufactured 1948 – 1976.
<b>Skalpeller</b>	Scalpels. Surgical knives.
<b>Skyddsdräkt</b>	Protective clothing from Epidemic Hospital 1920s.
<b>Skyddsglasögon med blyglas</b>	Protective glasses with lead glass, used with radiation treatment. Glasses that protect the eyes against radioactivity.
<b>Skyddssympning mot smittkoppor</b>	Protective vaccination against smallpox. In 1801, vaccination against smallpox begins in Sweden. From 1816, it is compulsory to vaccinate children under the age of two.
<b>Snabelkoppar</b>	Cup with spout. For feeding patients who are lying down.
<b>Spanska flugor</b>	Spanish flies (blister beetles) - A skin irritant to create oozing blisters. The insects are crushed into a powder that is applied to the skin. The blisters are cut open.
<b>Sparbössa, Dispensärcentralen</b>	Collection box - Dispensary centre.
<b>Specialsåg</b>	Special saw. Specially shaped saw.
<b>Spekulum, 1900-tal</b>	Speculum, instrument for gynaecological examinations 1900s.
<b>Spottkopp</b>	Cup to spit into to collect bacteria-filled samples, for example tuberculosis.
<b>Sputumprov</b>	Sputum sample - Container for tuberculosis samples from the lower respiratory tract (sputum).

<b>Starroperation</b>	Cataract surgery - Cataract surgery is one of the world's oldest surgeries. Treatment involves poking out the clouded lens of the eye with a needle. In the middle of the 18th century, the method was improved and the lens was surgically removed. Now there is no risk of the lens sliding back and blocking vision again.
<b>Statens sjuksköterskeskola. Dräkt.</b>	Uniform. State School of Nursing, 1950s.
<b>Stensnitt</b>	Bladder stone removal - As there is no anaesthesia or effective pain relief, the time from the incision being made until the stone is out should be as short as possible. A few minutes at best. Not all bladder stones are cut out. When possible, the stone is crushed with an instrument inserted through the urethra. The procedure (lithotripsy) involves fewer risks than a stone incision.
<b>Stensond</b>	Stone probe - Used to find the stone in the bladder. The notch is used to place the knife in the correct position.
<b>Stentång</b>	Stone forceps. Used to pick out stone build-up in the bladder via an incision in the body.
<b>Stereoskop för 3D-bilder</b>	Stereoscope for 3D images, used for teaching anatomy. Using the stereoscope you can see deep into anatomical images. Used in teaching.
<b>Stetoskop (old and new)</b>	Stethoscope - The first simple stethoscope is constructed in 1819. The variant with earpieces for both ears was constructed around 1850.
<b>Stetoskop</b>	Stethoscope - Doctor Folke Malmquist's stethoscope is used frequently at the time of the Second World War. Many of the war refugees have tuberculosis. The funnel model is considered best suited for examinations of the fetus.
<b>Stormhatt</b>	"Storm hat". Chamber pot made of hard rubber used in isolation rooms in troubled wards, the so-called "storm wards". 1930s.
<b>Strigel, för slipning av knivar</b>	Stropp for sharpening of knives. Until the 1940s the surgical nurse sharpened all knives in the surgical department.
<b>Stämplrar</b>	Stencil stamps from Jubileums clinic. Different stamps from the healthcare system for administration and marking.

<b>Stämplor från Jubileumskliniken</b>	Stencil stamps from Jubileums clinic.
<b>Stängsel från Lillhagens sjukhus</b>	Fence from Lillhagens hospital. The fence ran around the hospital grounds, both to keep patients in and curious people out. This section of the fence was dismantled and collected by the Medical History Museum in 2023.
<b>Svensk sjukskötersketidning (1913)</b>	Swedish nurses' journal (1913)
<b>Syrgasglasögon</b>	Oxygen glasses. A frame for supplying oxygen.
<b>Sänkställ</b>	Sedimentation rate (SER) test - measures how quickly the red blood cells sink in a test tube. An early method of following an infection from 1897. Inflammation creates proteins that make red blood cells sink more quickly.
<b>Tandnyckel</b>	Dental key - The dental key is an instrument for extracting bad teeth. A claw at the tip of the instrument grips the tooth. 19th century.
<b>Tapetprover</b>	Wallpaper samples - At the beginning of the 20th century, the Kronan pharmacy analyzes various materials from the homes of the citizens of Gothenburg. Wallpaper, flooring and fabrics are examined to see which materials are safe and which contain arsenic. The catalogue with samples and analysis results simplifies the work and covers the years 1907–1938.
<b>Tavla, Skolhemmet Stretered</b>	Picture from Stretered home for children with special needs. On loan from Mölndals museum.
<b>Testglasögon, optometri</b>	Trial glasses frame, optometry. Trial frame used to prescribe glasses or other aids for vision.
<b>Tofflor från nattsköterska, 1959</b>	Slippers from a night nurse from 1959. Work shoes for nurses.
<b>Tonometer</b>	Tonometer. Instrument for measuring pressure in the eyeball, used to evaluate glaucoma, a condition that can lead to damage of the optic nerve.
<b>Tonsillotom, kirurgiskt instrument</b>	Tonsillotome, surgical instrument for removal of tonsils.

<b>Trakealkanyl, rör för trakeotomi</b>	Tracheostomy tube, inserted into the trachea to allow free movement of air (tracheostomy). Tracheostomy is a procedure to help air and oxygen reach the lungs by creating an opening into the trachea (windpipe) from outside the neck. A person with a tracheostomy breathes through a tracheostomy tube inserted in the opening.
<b>Transportlåda</b>	Transport box for medicines from Uddevalla hospital, early 20th century. For transporting medicines from the hospital pharmacy to provincial doctors or midwives out on the islands in the Bohuslän archipelago.
<b>Trepanationslåda</b>	Trepanation box - Early 19th century. Contains knives, brush, scalpel, trepan (cylindrical saw), tweezers and sharp hooks to surgically remove a piece of the patient's skull.
<b>Tryckfärg till fotavtryck av nyfödda</b>	Printing ink for footprints of newborns, a method used before ID bands. Identification method developed by the childrens' doctor Emil Jerlov (1891-1976) at the Maternity hospital in Gothenburg.
<b>Tungspatel</b>	Tongue spatula, tongue depressor – used from the middle of the 1800s to hold down the tongue when examining the throat
<b>Tvångströja</b>	Straight jacket from Lillhagens hospital with lacing at the back.
<b>Tvåöring</b>	Two öre coin - Gibraltar is initially described as a model institution but soon receives criticism for harsh rules and military governance. The facility also has problems with rats. A system is introduced where inmates are rewarded with two öre for a captured rat.
<b>Tvättbackar</b>	Laundry boxes from the central laundry at Sahlgrenska hospital.
<b>Tygprover</b>	Ingeborg Kastman's fabric samples for interior decoration of the hospital premises.
<b>Uniform, Sahlgrenskasyster 1940-tal</b>	Uniform Sahlgrenska sister 1940s.
<b>Uniform, Sophiasyster 1940-tal</b>	Uniform Sophia sister 1940s.
<b>Uniformstillbehör</b>	Collars, hats and other uniform accessories.

<b>Uringlas, filter och rör</b>	Urine glasses, filters and tubes - Chemical analyses reveal diseases. Sugar in urine can be a sign of diabetes. Albumin can indicate a kidney disease.
<b>Urinsten</b>	Bladder stone - Court painter Pehr Hörberg's bladder stone. Removed early 1800s. The patient survives.
<b>Vaccumextraktor</b>	Vacuum extractor – Tage Malmströms ventouse.
<b>Voltakors</b>	Voltaic cross - In the voltaic cross, the metals copper and zinc are separated with a dampened cloth. The electrical effect that occurs is thought to protect against diseases. Worn against the skin.
<b>Världens roligaste jobb</b>	The world's best job - "My mother, Eva Tomsic, née Larsson, was born in 1937 at Bergsgården in Sollebrunn. She began studying to become a nurse at Sahlgrenska in Gothenburg in 1957 and graduated in 1960. She cared tenderly for the uniform. Mother loved being a nurse and tried many variations of the profession: Ward nurse at Sahlgrenska, ward manager and counsellor at Kungälv's hospital, district nurse in Dalsland and at the health center in Nödinge and school nurse in Kungälv's municipality. "The best job in the world," she often said.
<b>Värmeflaskor</b>	Warming bottles are filled with hot water and used to treat and warm patients in bed.
<b>Westrings instrument för starroperation</b>	The instruments are used to remove the lens of the eye in the case of cataracts. 19th century.
<b>Åderlåttnings- och koppningsinstrument</b>	Bloodletting and cupping instruments. With the help of the lancet or the scarificator, a vein is opened. During cupping, the incisions are made in the skin and the blood is sucked out using a glass bell, a cow's horn or the like. The objects are from the late 1800s and early 1900s.
<b>Åderlåttningsbäcken</b>	Basin to collect blood during a venipuncture. East Indian porcelain. 18th century.
<b>Ådersnäppare</b>	Spring lancet - The spring mechanism slams the knife blade down and cuts open the vein.
<b>Ögonbad</b>	Eye bath. For rinsing irritated eyes.
<b>Överdrag, Skolhemmet Stretered</b>	Cushion cover from Stretered home for children with special needs. On loan from Mölndals museum.

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