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The fifth in a series of five histories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, offering an exciting exploration of a century of scientific discovery. "On the Generation of Animals" from Aristotle. Aristotle (384 BC - 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Brings together 13 prominent embryologists and historians to write an account of the history of embryology and to explore the concepts that underlie modern embryology. The concept of induction - from Pander and von Baer to Ephrussi and Waddington - is the book's predominant theme. An examination of the constitutive role of rhythm and movement in the visualization of developing life. In *The Form of Becoming* Janina Wellmann offers an innovative understanding of the emergence around 1800 of the science of embryology and a new notion of development, one based on the epistemology of rhythm. She argues that between 1760 and 1830, the concept of rhythm became crucial to many fields of knowledge, including the study of life and living processes. She juxtaposes the history of rhythm in music theory, literary theory, and philosophy with the concurrent turn in biology

toward understanding the living world in terms of rhythmic patterns, rhythmic movement, and rhythmic representations. Common to all these fields was their view of rhythm as a means of organizing time—and of ordering the development of organisms. With *The Form of Becoming*, Wellmann, a historian of science, has written the first systematic study of visualization in embryology. Embryological development circa 1800 was imagined through the pictorial technique of the series, still prevalent in the field today. Tracing the origins of the developmental series back to seventeenth-century instructional graphics for military maneuvers, dance, and craft work, *The Form of Becoming* reveals the constitutive role of rhythm and movement in the visualization of developing life. *The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology*, by Drs. Keith L. Moore, T.V.N. Persaud, and Mark G. Torchia, delivers the world's most complete, visually rich, and clinically oriented coverage of this complex subject. Written by some of the world's most famous anatomists, it presents week-by-week and stage-by-stage views of how fetal organs and systems develop, why and when birth defects occur, and what roles the placenta and fetal membranes play in development. You can also access the complete contents online at [www.studentconsult.com](http://www.studentconsult.com),

along with 17 remarkable animations, downloadable illustrations, additional review questions and answers, and more. Access the full contents of the book online at [www.studentconsult.com](http://www.studentconsult.com) - as well as 17 remarkable animations that bring normal and abnormal embryological development to life, and hundreds of additional review questions and answers to test your mastery of the material. Acquire a detailed grasp of human embryology with the world's most comprehensive, richly illustrated, and clinically oriented coverage from a cadre of leading world authorities. Effectively prepare for exams with review questions and answers at the end of each chapter. "Glory to the science of embryology!" So Johannes Holtfreter closed his letter to this editor when he granted permission to publish his article in this volume. And glory there is: glory in the phenomenon of animals developing their complex morphologies from fertilized eggs, and glory in the efforts of a relatively small group of scientists to understand these wonderful events. Embryology is unique among the biological disciplines, for it denies the hegemony of the adult and sees value (indeed, more value) in the stages that lead up to the fully developed organism. It seeks the origin, and not merely the maintenance, of the body.

And if embryology is the study of the embryo as seen over time, the history of embryology is a second-order derivative, seeing how the study of embryos changes over time. As Jane Oppenheimer pointed out, "Science, like life itself, indeed like history, itself, is a historical phenomenon. It can build itself only out of its past." Thus, there are several ways in which embryology and the history of embryology are similar. Each takes a current stage of a developing entity and seeks to explain the paths that brought it to its present condition. Indeed, embryology used to be called *Entwicklungsgeschichte*, the developmental history of the organism. Both embryology and its history interpret the interplay between internal factors and external agents in the causation of new processes and events. This book is a survey of the history of developmental biology from 1880. It includes in-depth studies of key aspects by leading historians of biology, comparisons of the differing characteristics of biological research in the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany, and a chronological table outlining the main events in the subject. The current status of the science of embryology is analysed historically from the perspectives of biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics, evolution theory



and theoretical biology. Prominent contemporary theorists in the field of developmental biology document the origins of their models. A number of contributions raise issues relating to the sociology and philosophy of science. The book includes a survey of bibliographic and other research resources which will serve as an aid and a springboard for future work in the field. Lynn Morgan traces the remarkable story of the human embryo collecting project at John Hopkins Dept. of Anatomy during the early 20th century. She shows how the science of embryology came into existence & how the embryo entered Western culture as an image of 'ourselves unborn'. First published in 1959, this book describes the Western history of embryology from prehistoric concepts of foetal growth to the close of the eighteenth century. "Glory to the science of embryology!" So Johannes Holtfreter closed his letter to this editor when he granted permission to publish his article in this volume. And glory there is: glory in the phenomenon of animals developing their complex morphologies from fertilized eggs, and glory in the efforts of a relatively small group of scientists to understand these wonderful events. Embryology is unique among the biological disciplines, for it denies the hegemony of the adult and

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intensely heated debate that continued for over a hundred years. Clara Pinto-Correia traces the history of this much maligned theory through the cultural capitals of Europe. "The most wonderfully eye-opening, or imagination-opening book, as amusing as it is instructive."—Mary Warnock, *London Observer*

"[A] fascinating and often humorous study of a reproductive theory that flourished from the mid-17th century to the mid-18th century."—Nina C. Ayoub, *Chronicle of Higher Education*

"More than just a good story, *The Ovary of Eve* is an object lesson about the history of science: Don't trust it. . . . Pinto-Correia says she wants to tell the story of history's losers. In doing so, she makes defeat sound more appealing than victory."—Emily Eakin, *Nation*

"A sparkling history of preformation as it once affected every facet of European culture."—Robert Taylor, *Boston Globe*

This book helps doctors to learn the basic sciences for obstetrics and gynaecology and to pass the MRCOG Part 1 exam by extending the reader's knowledge and understanding of the basic medical sciences and their relevance to obstetrics and gynaecology. This book is a survey of the history of developmental biology from 1880. It includes in-depth studies of key aspects by leading historians of biology, comparisons of

the differing characteristics of biological research in the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany, and a chronological table outlining the main events in the subject. The current status of the science of embryology is analysed historically from the perspectives of biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics, evolution theory and theoretical biology. Prominent contemporary theorists in the field of developmental biology document the origins of their models. A number of contributions raise issues relating to the sociology and philosophy of science. The book includes a survey of bibliographic and other research resources which will serve as an aid and a springboard for future work in the field. A textbook for a laboratory-based, sophomore-level course. Discusses species the development of which is little understood on a cellular or molecular level as well as the conventional examples used in developmental biology courses. Emphasizes both the similarities between groups of organisms and the differences that make each group unique. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR This book can be used as a learning aid for undergraduates (MBBS and BDS), postgraduates and for those who are preparing for competitive exams in almost all specialities (MD, DNB, MS, FRCS, MRCP, DM,

Mch) Topics are updated according to the Medical Council of India, Competency Based Undergraduate Curriculum for the Indian Medical Graduate Presented in the form of bullets for better grasping Clinical Nuggets include interesting facts about the topic Kliniche Perlen towards the end of each chapter deals with the applied aspects Points to ponder section for a quick recap Brain teasers with solved MCQs for self-assessment Quick review of genetics according to new curriculum Schematic diagrams and clinical photographs for better visualization of concepts A note on recent advances to create a curiosity for the topics YouTube channel by the author--LIFE IN THE WOMB with detailed explanation about the topics Icons of Life tells the engrossing and provocative story of an early twentieth-century undertaking, the Carnegie Institution of Washington's project to collect thousands of embryos for scientific study. Lynn M. Morgan blends social analysis, sleuthing, and humor to trace the history of specimen collecting. In the process, she illuminates how a hundred-year-old scientific endeavor continues to be felt in today's fraught arena of maternal and fetal politics. Until the embryo collecting project-which she follows from the Johns Hopkins anatomy department, through Baltimore foundling homes,

and all the way to China-most people had no idea what human embryos looked like. But by the 1950s, modern citizens saw in embryos an image of "ourselves unborn," and embryology had developed a biologically based story about how we came to be. Morgan explains how dead specimens paradoxically became icons of life, how embryos were generated as social artifacts separate from pregnant women, and how a fetus thwarted Gertrude Stein's medical career. By resurrecting a nearly forgotten scientific project, Morgan sheds light on the roots of a modern origin story and raises the still controversial issue of how we decide what embryos mean. Continuing controversy over the use of in vitro fertilization techniques and experimentation with human embryos has forced investigations of the theoretical, moral, and biological issues surrounding the origins of human life into public debate. Jane Maienschein examines how understanding of embryos evolved from the speculations of natural philosophers to bioengineering, with its life-enhancing therapies. She shows that research on embryos has always seemed promising to some but frightening to others, and makes the case that public understanding must be informed by scientific findings. This book explores the cultural history of embryology in Tibet, in culture, religion, art

and literature, and what this reveals about its medicine and religion. Filling a significant gap in the literature this is the first in-depth exploration of Tibetan medical history in the English language. It reveals the prevalence of descriptions of the development of the human body – from conception to birth – found in all forms of Tibetan religious literature, as well as in medical texts and in art. By analysing stories of embryology, Frances Garrett explores questions of cultural transmission and adaptation: How did Tibetan writers adapt ideas inherited from India and China for their own purposes? What original views did they develop on the body, on gender, on creation, and on life itself? The transformations of embryological narratives over several centuries illuminate key turning points in Tibetan medical history, and its relationship with religious doctrine and practice.

Embryology was a site for both religious and medical theorists to contemplate profound questions of being and becoming, where topics such as pharmacology and nosology were left to shape secular medicine. The author argues that, in terms of religion, stories of human development comment on embodiment, gender, socio-political hierarchy, religious ontology, and spiritual progress. Through the lens of

embryology, this book examines how these concerns shift as Tibetan history moves through the formative 'renaissance' period of the twelfth through to the seventeenth centuries. Historians, philosophers, sociologists, and biologists explore the history of the idea that embryological development and evolution are linked. Although we now know that ontogeny (individual development) does not actually recapitulate phylogeny (evolutionary transformation), contrary to Ernst Haeckel's famous dictum, the relationship between embryological development and evolution remains the subject of intense scientific interest. In the 1990s a new field, evolutionary developmental biology (or evo-devo), was hailed as the synthesis of developmental and evolutionary biology. In *From Embryology to Evo-Devo*, historians, philosophers, sociologists, and biologists offer diverse perspectives on the history of efforts to understand the links between development and evolution. After examining events in the history of early twentieth century embryology and developmental genetics--including the fate of Haeckel's law and its various reformulations, the ideas of William Bateson, and Richard Goldschmidt's idiosyncratic synthesis of ontogeny and phylogeny--the contributors explore additional



topics ranging from the history of comparative embryology in America to a philosophical-historical analysis of different research styles. Finally, three major figures in theoretical biology--Brian Hall, Gerd Müller, and Günter Wagner--reflect on the past and future of evo-devo, particularly on the interdisciplinary nature of the field. The sum is an exciting interdisciplinary exploration of developmental evolution. This comprehensive atlas is unique in combining information on the embryological development of the human with detailed presentation of the congenital malformations encountered in clinical practice. As a consequence it will not only assist practitioners and trainees in recognizing and evaluating malformations, but also enable them to understand how a malformation has developed and to explain the mystery of congenital malformations to relatives and patients. The book is organized according to anatomic region, with additional chapters on hernias, tumors, lymphogenesis and lymphatic malformations. According to WHO statistics, each year congenital anomalies result in approximately 3.2 million birth defect-related disabilities worldwide. All too often, however, training in embryology is now a neglected area, and medical graduates frequently lack confidence in their knowledge

of the field. *Clinical Embryology: An Atlas of Congenital Malformations* will help to rectify this deficit and to ensure that malformations are comprehended and managed appropriately. It will be of value for postgraduate trainees in pediatric surgery, pediatrics, and neonatology, undergraduate medical students, and general practitioners/family physicians. Questions asked by Greek philosophy and science - how do we come to be? How do we grow? When are we recognizably human? - are addressed with new intensity today. Modern embryology has changed the methods of enquiry and given new knowledge. Public interest and concern are high because medical applications of new knowledge offer benefits and yet awaken ancestral fears. The law and politics are called upon to secure the benefits without realizing the fears. Philosophers and theologians are involved once again. In this volume some of the world's authorities on the subject trace the tradition of enquiry over two and a half thousand years. The answers given in related cultures - Greek, Latin, Jewish, Arabian, Islamic, Christian - reflected the purposes to be served at different times, in medical practice, penitential discipline, canon law, common law, human feeling. But the terms in which the questions were discussed were those set down

by the Greeks and transmitted through the Arabic authors to medieval Europe. Emphasizing the changes worked by circulation and copying, interpretation and debate, this book uses the case to explore how pictures succeed and fail, gain acceptance and spark controversy. It reveals how embryonic development was made a process that we can see, compare, and discuss, and how copying - usually dismissed as unoriginal. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Historians, philosophers, sociologists, and biologists

explore the history of the idea that embryological development and evolution are linked. A case-study of the interaction between philosophical context and observational data in the practice of Science. When, a few years ago, many countries were preparing to legislate on assisted reproduction, embryo experimentation and stem cells, sophisticated arguments were generated in order to weaken the ethical status of the human embryo, so that the public is convinced that these embryos were not, strictly speaking humans. Image of a fictitious and forged embryo. The author makes this book a brilliant and documented major biological arguments employed analyzes: the irrelevance of fertilization, the absence of embryo in the early stages of development, monozygotic twinning, formation of chimeras tetragaméticas, totipotency of blastomeres, the massive loss of very young embryos. He concludes that such arguments are not only weak and do not prove what they claim, but together constitute a paradigmatic example of how a weak biology necessarily lead to a misleading bioethics.

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