

If You Have Ever Had:

Chemotherapy

Radiation
treatment

Fertility
treatment

Pap smears

Open-heart
surgery

X-rays

Tdap
vaccination

Organ
transplant



Or If You Have Been Treated for:

Diabetes

Leukemia

Malaria

Herpes

Gout

Alzheimer's
disease

Cerebral palsy

Parkinson's
disease

Schizophrenia



*Then you've
benefitted from
the work of
women in the
medical sciences!*



OLLI @ University of Illinois Fall 2021 Semester

Néstor A. Ramírez, MD, MPH



Women and Medicine

What Women Have Brought to Medicine,

and

What Medicine Has Wrought Upon Women



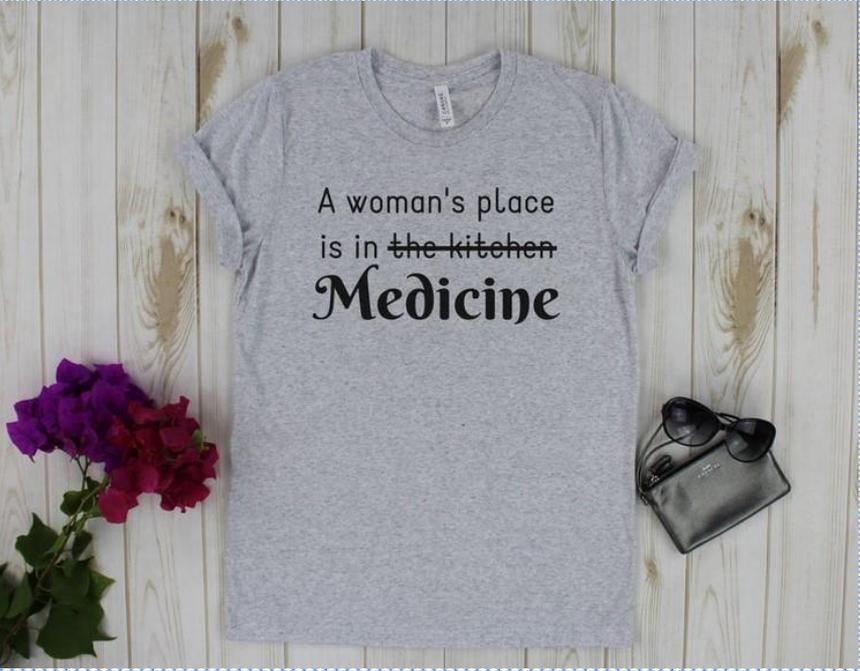
Plan for the Course

- Session 1: Overview, Medical Women in History.
- Session 2: Blocking women from Medical school.
- Session 3: Struggles, triumphs, firsts.
- Session 4: Rise & Fall of Women's Med Schools.
- Session 5: Women in Medicine, Research & Science.
- Session 6: Injustices, unethical surgeries & therapies.
- Session 7: Medicalization of Pregnancy & Childbirth.
- Session 8: Medical women, 21st Century & beyond.

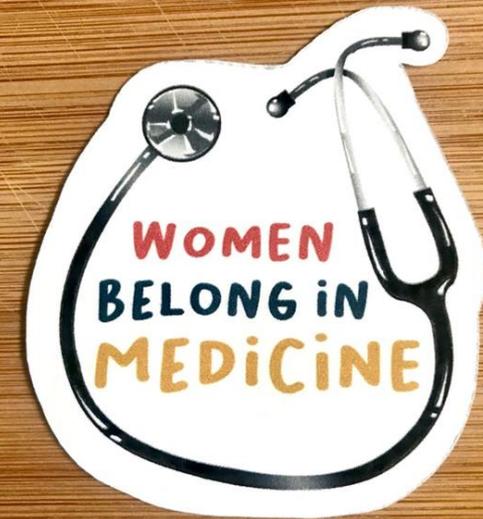


Course Objectives

- Outline women's evolving roles in Medicine.
- Show how women fulfilled their goals with great commitment and unwavering determination.
- Put in evidence how male-dominated societies have hurt women throughout history.
- Understand present-day discrimination in medical care.
- Try to draw a roadmap for the future.



A woman's place
is in ~~the kitchen~~
Medicine



- Combination of:
 - the symbol for the Planet Venus, which may be associated with the Egyptian Ankh, “key of life”
 - the true symbol of medicine



The Caduceus

(and its fallacy)

US Army Medical Corps started using this symbol in the early 20th century due to mistakes, misunderstandings and confusion.

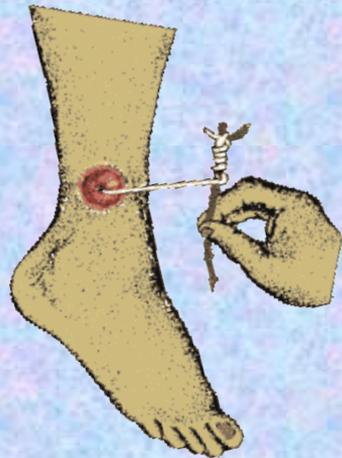


Inappropriate as a symbol of medicine because of its association with **Hermes (Mercury)**, patron of commerce, traders, thieves, tricksters, gamblers, liars and the guide of souls to the underworld.



The Rod of Asclepius (Asklepian)

Possibly associated with the Guinea worm disease (GWD) (*Dracunculus Medinensis*)



- NUMBERS 21:8 “And the lord said unto Moses: Make you a fiery serpent and set it upon a pole, and it shall come to pass that everyone that is bitten, when he looks on it, shall live.”



Greeks believed snakes represented wisdom and eternal life (shedding skin meant eternal life).



Asclepius and his Daughters

- Asclepius (*Aesculapius*), god of medicine who represents the healing aspect of the medical arts.
- Wife ***Epione***, goddess of soothing pain, mother of
 - ***Hygeia*** (goddess of cleanliness & hygiene).**
 - ***Iaso*** (goddess of recuperation from illness).
 - ***Akeso*** (goddess of the healing process).
 - ***Aigle*** (goddess of radiance & good health).
 - ***Panakeia*** (goddess of universal remedy, a cure-all).**



Hippocratic Oath

"I swear by Apollon (Apollo) the physician, and Asklepios (Asclepius), and Hygeia, and Panakeia (Panacea), and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this Oath and this stipulation . . ."



Why Women Doctors?

Women of every nation, every country, should learn medicine, so that they can teach the women of their countries and their races how to care for themselves and their children and how to improve the coming generation.

Margaret Jessie Chung, MD 1916





Women in Healthcare throughout History

SESSION 1



Plan for Session 1

- Medical women in history:
 - USA
 - India
 - Egypt
 - Greece
 - Rome
 - China
 - Europe
- Conceptual evolution of women as healers:
 - Midwives
 - Witches
 - Cunning folk
 - Wise grannies
 - Nurses
 - Physicians



Path of Medical Knowledge

Egypt - China



Greece



India



Rome



Europe



Americas

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THE DARK AGES

3 to 10TH CENTURY CE



Historical Roles of Women in Healing

Wise women, women healers, wizards, cunning folk.

Cunning folk, conjurers, expellers.

White magic witches vs. black magic witches.

What were they called?

What did they do?

Midwifery.

Folk healing, divination, folk medicine.

Spells, magic incantations, rhymes, charms.

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Women in Healing Tradition

- Throughout history, women have always been in charge of caring for mothers and babies.
- Midwife role changed and adapted to the circumstances of the times and places.
- Knowledge of spells, prayers, treatments, incantations and “secret rituals” enabled women’s activities but also made them an easy target.
- Males in political, scientific and religious power centers tried to control them or eliminate them.



Forces Against Women Healers

- Evil spirits or supernatural influence were believed to be main causes of disease.
- Anyone who healed or cured had to have access to supernatural powers or be aided by unnatural forces.
- So, in the eye of dominant males, midwives were masically witches, wizards and Jewish devils.
- Solution? Purge , eliminate and burn them!



“The Burning Times”

(~1450-1750)



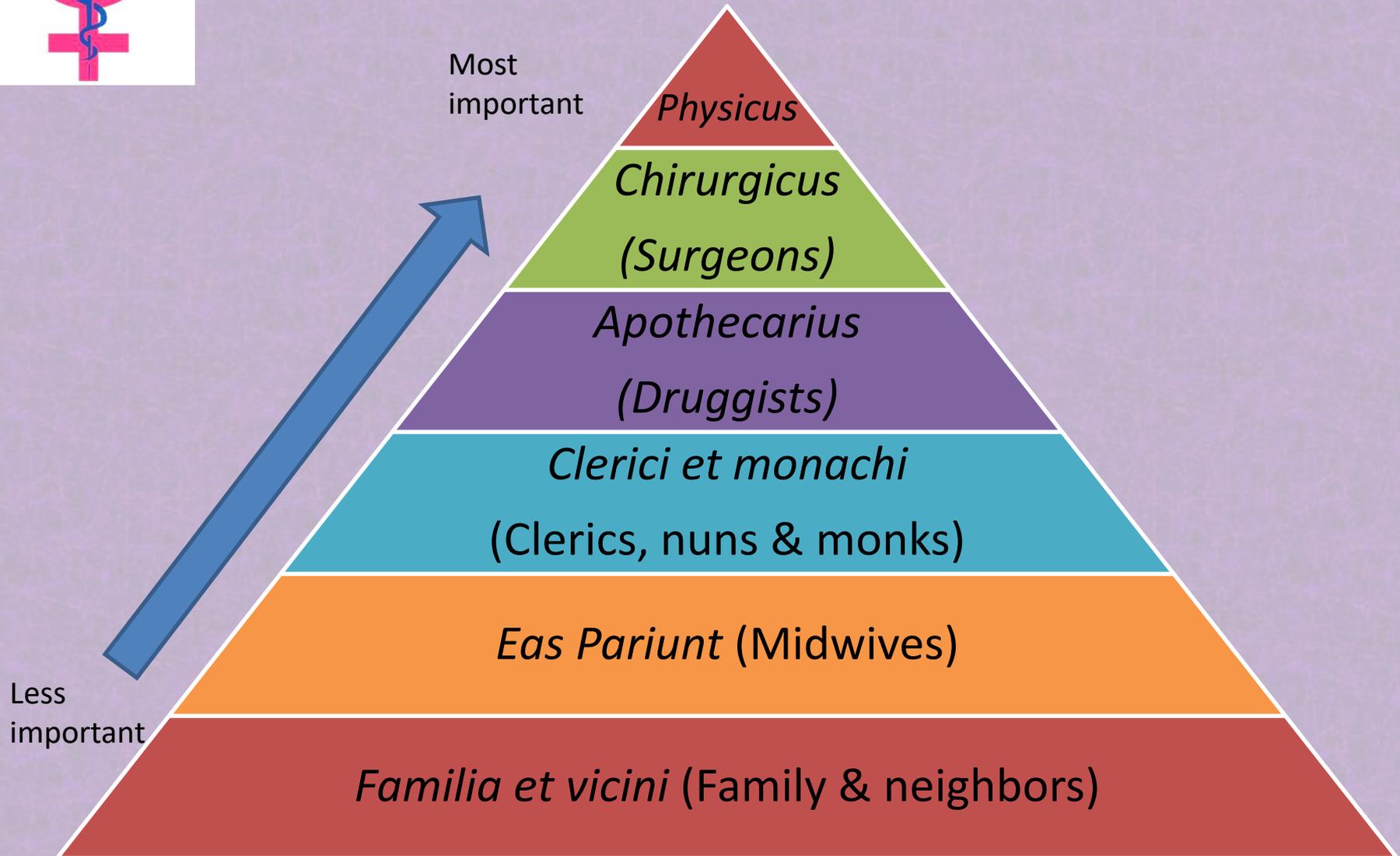
- *Malleus Maleficarum* (1487): Kraemer & Sprenger wrote of witches' actions and getting confessions.
- This inspired a genocide because the Church wanted to attain a complete religious monopoly.
- 35-40 thousand of (mostly women) heretics and pagans were burned, drowned or hung.
- This repressive tool was a backlash against women and a way to find scapegoats for bad crops, dead livestock, dead babies and children.

Joan of Arc
(1831)





Hierarchy of Healers in Dark & Middle Ages

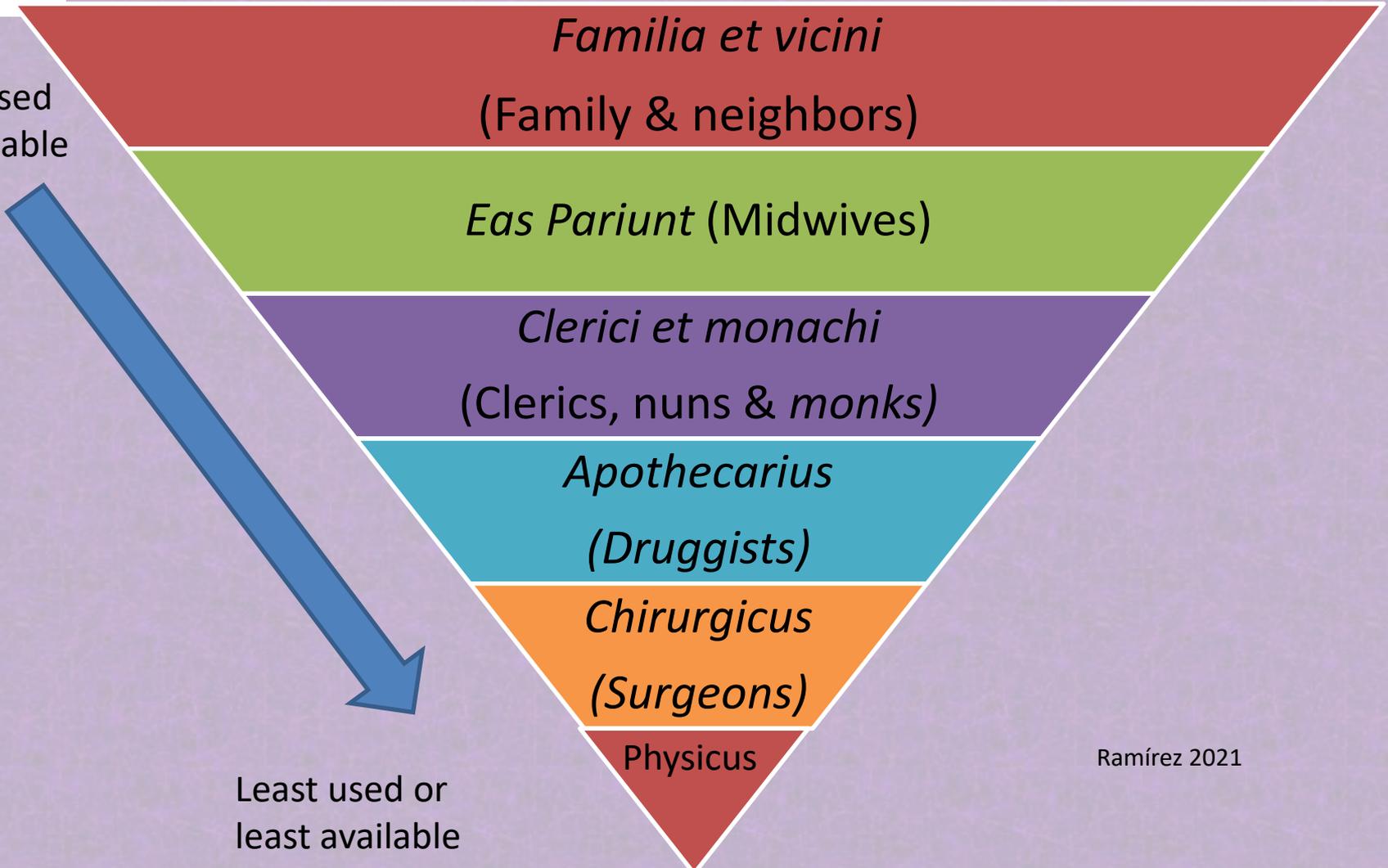


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Hierarchy of Real-World Use

Most used
or available



Least used or
least available

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PIONEER MEDICINE WOMEN



No, not THIS
Pioneer
Medicine
Woman !!!





Native American Medical Women

- Native American women gathered herbs and created various healing preparations in every tribe.
- Some women had a special ability to heal, and became medicine women.
- Women who were successful healers would be rewarded for their efforts with presents, food, and could become wealthy and respected within their tribes.
- Europeans were surprised at how effective Native American medicines were in healing the ills of the day.





Native American Medical Women

Some women went beyond healing with herbs and developed a deeper alliance with the spirit world.

They became shamans, studied under a practicing shaman and eventually took over her position.

Shamans followed their learned skills, but also developed their own rituals, songs, or formulas for healing.

They practiced other spiritual skills like interpreting dreams, finding buffalo herds, or calling out the wind.

Their powers were mystical and magical, but though they could heal, they went beyond being medicine women.



Betsy Thunder

Susan LaFlesche Picotte

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN PHYSICIANS



BETSY THUNDER

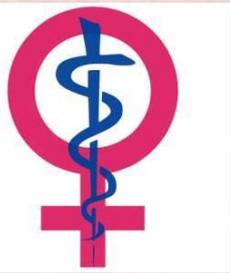




Betsy Thunder ⁽¹⁾

(c.1850-1912)

- Born near Black River Falls in the 1850's, as a member of the Ho-Chunk tribe, (Winnebago Sky Clan)
- Descendant of the Decorah family, whose founding mother was Ho-Chunk chief Ho-poe-kaw (Glory of the Morning).
- Married an older medicine man, who taught her how to collect, prepare and administer traditional medicines.
- She became well known in the area for her medical skills.

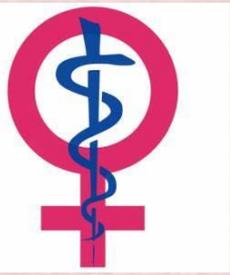


Betsy Thunder (2)

- Knew little English, but treated both Ho-Chunk and white patients.
- A patient gave her the lumber for building a small cabin in Shamrock (WI), and the people of the town built the cabin in appreciation of her services.
- In the early 1900s, the U.S. government ordered Thunder's tribe to move from Wisconsin to Nebraska.
- She refused to leave her ancestral land and remained in Wisconsin until her death



SUSAN LaFLESCHE PICOTTE



Susan LaFlesche Picotte ⁽¹⁾

(1865-1915)

First Native American woman to graduate Medical School.

She is considered the first person to receive aid for professional education in the United States.

Born in NE Nebraska on the Omaha tribe reservation.

Daughter of Chief Joseph “Iron Eyes” LaFlesche and his wife Mary “One Woman” Gale.

Joseph believed in giving his 5 children white-style education.



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (2)

- Home-schooled till age 13, then sent to the Elizabeth Institute for Young Ladies in NJ.
- At age 17, returned to teach at the Quaker Mission School on the Omaha Reservation.
- As a child, she saw an Indian woman die because a white doctor refused to see her.



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (3)

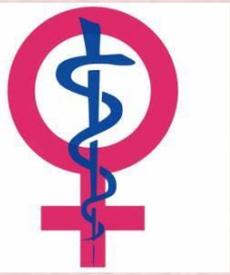
- Though women were often healers in Omaha Indian society, it was uncommon for any Victorian-era woman in the United States to go to medical school.
- In the late 19th century, very few medical schools accepted women.
- She left the reservation to go to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania (WMCP), where she graduated in 1889 as valedictorian.



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (4)



Graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1889



Indian Association Expectations & Rules

- Women do not go to college or medical school.
- If they go, should stay single during school and 3 years after graduation.
- Stay home and be full-time mothers, raise children, encourage domesticity and hygiene.
- “Civilize” Indian women by teaching them cleanliness and goodliness.
- Maintain a safe Christian home.



Picotte's Goals

- Promote temperance, even prohibition.
- Prevent alcoholism. *
- Combat spread of tuberculosis. *
- Promote food sanitation.
- Encourage hygiene in schools.
- Build a hospital. *
- Defend rights of the Omahas.
- Combat federal OIA injustices.



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (5)

- In August 1889, she was appointed Physician of the reservation Boarding School run by the OIA.
- Connecticut Indian Association appointed her a medical missionary to the Omaha after graduation.
- CIA funded purchase of medical instruments and books for her early years of practicing medicine in Nebraska



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (6)

- She cared for many white and Indian members of the community as well as for the children of the school.
- Often had 20-hour workdays and was responsible for over 1,200 people.
- Did house calls, even in the snow.
- Had a government salary of \$500/year plus \$250 from the Women's National Indian Association for being a medical missionary.



Susan Lafleshe Picotte ⁽⁷⁾

Brothers with Sisters



Susan LaFlesche, her sister Marguerite and their husbands, Sioux brothers Charles and Henry Picotte, in the early 1900's. (Susan and Henry married in 1894).



Susan LaFlesche Picotte (8)



Joel W. Nelson
Wikimedia Commons

Susan LaFlesche Picotte Center, built in 1913 near Walthill, Nebraska, on reservation land without any support from the federal government.



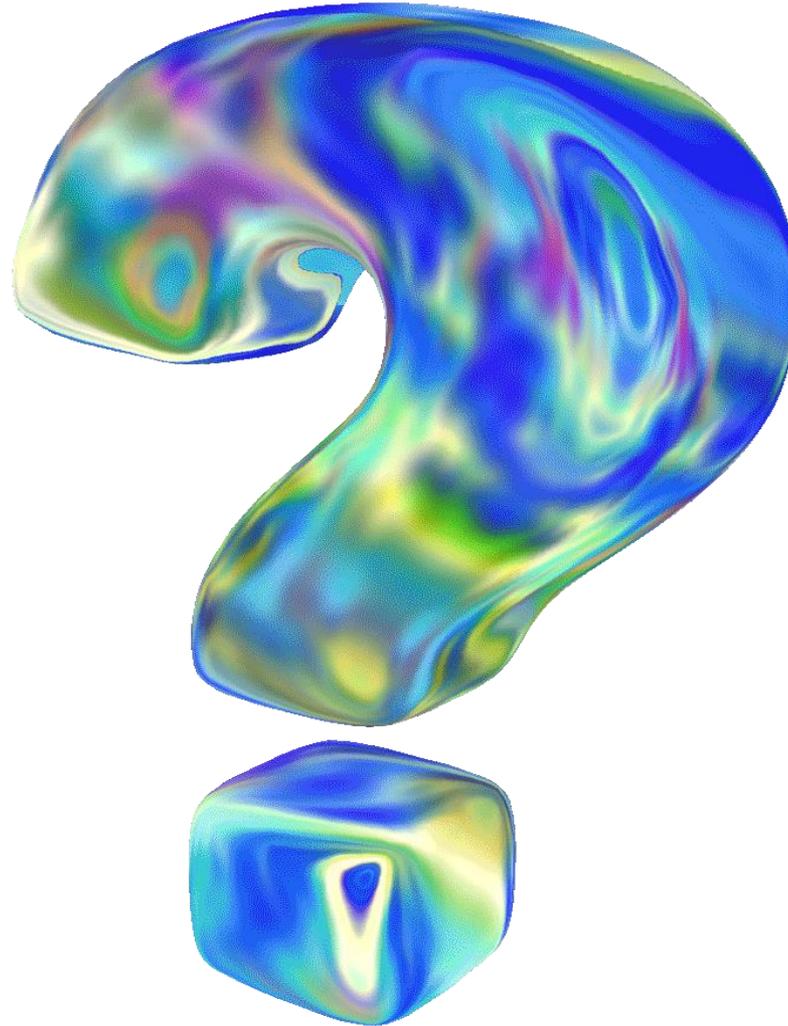
Google Honors LaFlesche

On June 17, 2017 (her 152nd birthday), Google's USA home page featured a Doodle of Susan LaFlesche Picotte, honoring her life and work.





Questions?





Charlotte Ellaby
Edith Pechey
Rakhmabai Bhikaji
Kadambini Ganguly
Anandai Gopal

INDIA



India ⁽¹⁾

- The British empire realized that the needs of female subjects in Britain's largest colony were important.
- In 1883, the demands for more women in medicine and public service proved that Indian women needed their own female doctors.
- It was forbidden for male doctor to examine women, so a midwife or attendant told the patient's symptoms to the male physician who stood veiled by a curtain.



India (2)

Charlotte Ellaby & Edith Pechey

- Charlotte Ellaby (1854-1909) arrived in Bombay in November 1884 to work as a Junior Medical Officer with Edith Pechey, Senior Medical Officer.
- Both Pechey and Ellaby had been recommended by Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson.
- Pechey and Ellaby collaborated for a few years, at the Jaffer Suleman dispensary for women.
- Later, they moved to Cama & Albles Hospital, inaugurated in 1886 and meant specifically for women and children.

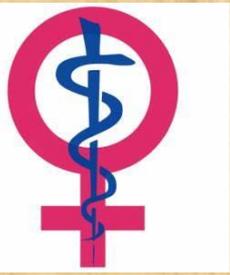


India ⁽³⁾

Edith Pechey ⁽¹⁾

- Arrived in Bombay in December 1883, she quickly learned Hindi.
- Successfully initiated a training program for nurses at Cama.
- Pechey refused to bill less for her services than male doctors.
- One of the Edinburgh 7





India ⁽⁴⁾

Edith Pechey ⁽²⁾

- Worked to counteract prejudices against women, making the case for equal pay and opportunity for female medical workers.
- Campaigned for wide social reform, and against child marriage.
- Married Herbert M. Phipson a founding secretary of the “Medical Women for India” fund.
- The “Medical Women for India Fund” pushed for the acceptance of women in the Medical schools in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.



India ⁽⁵⁾

Rakhmabai Bhikaji ⁽¹⁾

- Known worldwide because of the lawsuit filed against her by her husband.
- Married at 11 years old, and upon reaching puberty, refused to go live with her husband.
- Huge debate ensued, the courts ruled against her, and Queen Victoria supposedly reversed the decision(?).
- Her husband got a payment of 200 rupees to stop all actions.



India (6)

Rakhmabai Bhikaji (1864-1955)



- Rukhmabai received support from Dr. Edith Pechey who encouraged her and helped raise funds for her further education.
- In 1894, after a 5-year course of study at the LSMW and the Royal Free Hospital, she received the Doctor of Medicine Degree.
- Rakhmabai became the first practicing native female doctor in India.
- She was the 2nd Indian woman to both receive a medical degree and practice medicine.



India ⁽⁷⁾

Rakhmabai Bhikaji

On November 22, 2017, Google India honored her 153rd birthday with a Google Doodle celebrating her life and work

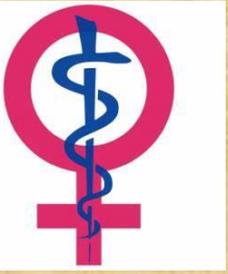




India ⁽⁸⁾

Kadambini Ganguly ⁽¹⁾
(1861-1923)

- 1st woman to gain admission to Calcutta Medical College and graduating with a GBMC in 1886. *
- 1st Indian woman to graduate from an Indian school.
- Later, went to England, and earned a Triple Certificate: LRCP (Edinburgh), LRCS (Glasgow), LFPS (Dublin).
- Returned in 1888 to open a specialty practice in gynecology and pediatrics.

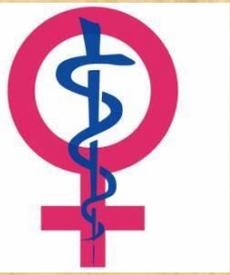


India ⁽⁹⁾

Kadambini Ganguly ⁽²⁾

- Her high caste and Bengali society were strongly opposed to her practicing.
- One local tabloid called her a courtesan but she and her husband fought a legal battle to win compensation.
- Her husband made the editor eat the article, the court made him pay a fine of 100 rupees and go to jail for six months.

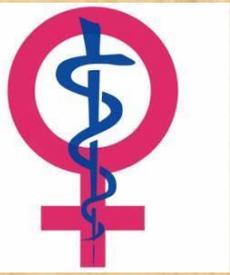




India ⁽¹⁰⁾

Kadambini Ganguly ⁽³⁾

- Since she had a GBMC, but not the MB, she realized that her British colleagues looked down on her.
- She opened a private practice which was unsuccessful, so she sailed for England.
- Became the first Indian women to attain the Triple Diplomas in Medical Sciences.
- After returning, in 1888, she still was not respected, and was treated as no more than a *dai* (midwife).



India ⁽¹¹⁾

Kadambini Ganguly ⁽⁴⁾

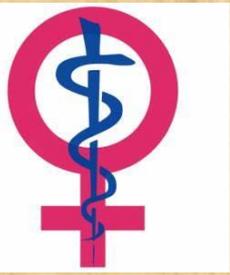
- Had 8 children, but balanced her home life with her professional obligations.
- Supported by her husband, she passionately fought for social issues, equality and fair treatment of women and poor laborers.
- Died at age 63 on October 3, 1923, after having done an operation that same day.



Kadambini Ganguly

On July 18, 2021, Google India commemorated her 160th birth anniversary with a Google Doodle celebrating her life and achievements.





Other Indian Physicians

Anandi Gopal Joshi (Annadibai Gopal Joshee)

- Orthodox Indian society censured her ideas and plans.
- Had strong support from husband and American missionary friends.
- 1st Indian MD degree graduate of WMCP in 1886.
- Contemporary of Kadambini.
- Life cut short by Tuberculosis in 1887.

Anne Jagannathan

- 1st Indian woman to complete certificate course in medical sciences from Madras Medical College in 1886-87.
- Awarded Triple Qualification Diplomas from Scottish colleges.
- Came back to India in 1892 and joined Cama Hospital for Women and Children in Bombay.
- Tuberculosis ended her career within just two years (1894).



Isis
Polydamna
Hatshepsut

EGYPT



Egypt ⁽¹⁾

Isis

- Major healing goddess of the Egyptians:
 - Restorer of life and source of healing herbs.
 - Protector of women in childbirth.
 - Restorer of sight to the blind.
 - Restorer of sensation and movement to paralyzed extremities.
 - Visited the sick, cleansed and healed them by brushing her wings across their bodies.
- Her healing temples were staffed by priestesses dressed in white, and altars were decorated with white flowers, berries and vervain (verbena), Isis's sacred plant.
- The priestess-healers cultivated the medicinal herb gardens and prepared remedies in the pharmacies.



Egypt (2)

Polydamna

- Mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey*.
- Taught Helen the secrets and use of *nepenthe*.
- Helen added it to the wine that Menelaus (her husband), Telemachus (son of Odysseus) and Peisistratus (son of Nestor) were drinking.
- Nepenthe has the power to “dissolve grief and anger and banish all painful remembrance of every sorrow.”

Egyptian figure
from Greek
mythology





Egypt ⁽³⁾

Hatshepsut (1507–1458 BCE)

- Queen/Pharaoh from 1479 to 1458 BCE.
- Behaved as a king, wore a false beard and dressed in the traditional king's *shendyt* kilt and crown as a way of asserting her authority.
- Promoted & encouraged women practitioners.
- Started 3 medical schools and created herbal and botanical gardens for the propagation of medicinal plants.
- As the female dynasty ended, male priests and healers took over the practice of medicine.





Theano of Crotona
Aspasia
Cleopatra Metrodora

GREECE



Greece (1)

Theano of Crotona (6th Century BCE)



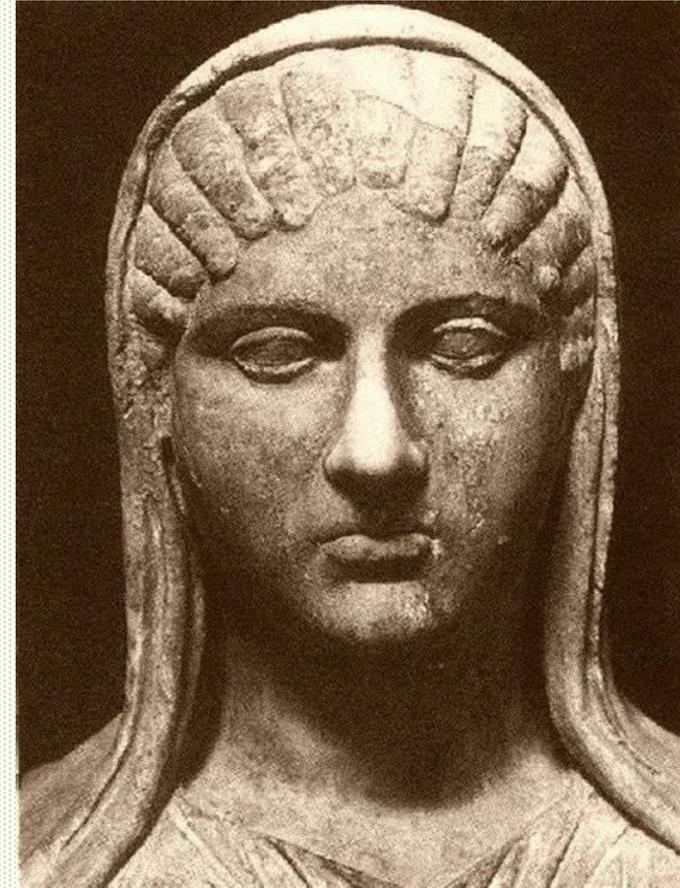
- Pythagoras' pupil and wife.
- Wrote medical treatises about diseases of women and children.
- Also wrote of mathematics, physics, philosophy, and psychology.
- Some of her work was attributed to Pythagoras.



Greece ⁽²⁾

Aspasia of Miletus (4th Century CE) ⁽¹⁾

- Common law wife of Pericles.
- Athenian physician, concentrated on obstetrics and gynecology.
- Exception to the ancient Greek social class system that impeded women's access to education.
- Influenced physicians and surgeons of the Byzantine era, like Paul of Aegina, Aetius of Amida, and Soranus of Ephesus.





Greece ⁽³⁾

Aspasia of Miletus ⁽²⁾

- Created surgical techniques for uterine hemorrhoids, varicoceles, and hydroceles.
- Developed a method for easing delivery of breech babies.
- Worked on preventing abortions with pregnant women.



Greece ⁽⁴⁾

Metrodora (ca 7th century CE) ⁽¹⁾



- Suggested therapies for the treatment of menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.
- Advised application of “pessos” for local treatment of a genital infection or as a contraceptive.
- Diagnosed and treated female sterility by administering herbal and chemical drugs.
- Gave instructions for breastfeeding and breast milk production.



Greece (5)

Metrodora (2)

Greek gynecologist and surgeon, of ? Egyptian origin (no obstetrics).

1st known woman medical writer.

Wrote “On the Diseases and Cures of Women” and “On the uterus, abdomen and kidneys”.

Described natural methods for determining the sex of the fetus.

Established guidelines to determine possible sexual assault or abuse.



Greece ⁽⁶⁾

Metrodora ⁽³⁾

Was very experienced with clinical practice and patient care.

Had a detailed familiarity with female physiology.

Formulated a classification of vaginal discharges, and their possible etiologies.

Her contributions in these areas appear to have been her original research and theory.

Many medicine compounds named in her treatise have not been found elsewhere.



Greece ⁽⁷⁾

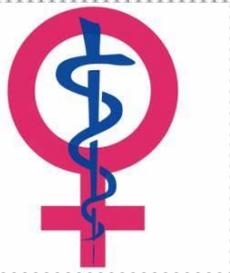
Metrodora ⁽⁴⁾

- Started use of the speculum for medical exams.
- Very skilled in gynecological surgery.
- Worked on reconstruction of the face, breasts, and hymen (to help women who weren't virgins avoid social stigma).
- One of the first specialists to perform surgeries in cases of cancer (called "malignant ulcer").



Leoparda
Victoria
Olympias
Octavia
Others

ROME



Rome ⁽¹⁾

Leoparda

- Respected gynecologist who served in the Court of Emperor Gratian (359–383CE)
- Gratian's physician, Priscian, wrote a book for the purpose of educating women doctors:
 - Leoparda's remedies as good as Dioscorides's.
 - Contained quotations from Metrodora, Soranus & Aspasia.
 - Parts in rhyme, so that women could remember it.
 - Dedicated the book to Leoparda and 2 other women physicians, Salvina and Victoria.



Rome (2)

Victoria

- Recognized by Theodorus Priscianus (Octavii Horatiani, 4-5th Century CE) as:
 - A most excellent physician (*medica optima*).
 - A practitioner with accurate medical knowledge.
 - A mistress of medical science (*antistes disciplinae in medicina*).
 - A keen observer and experienced physician.
- He dedicated to Victoria the 3rd book of *Rerum Medicarum (Ill. Gynecia, de mulierem accidentibus et curis eorundem, ad Victoriam)*.





Rome (3)

- **Olympias:** 50 CE, Thebes, wrote a medical book:
 - Many valuable prescriptions.
 - Chapter on diseases of women.
 - Chapter on preventing abortion.
 - Chapter on causing abortion if necessary.
- **Octavia:** 1st Century CE, first wife of Mark Anthony, wrote a book of prescriptions whose remedies were described by Scibonius Largus, physician to the Emperor Claudius.



Rome (4)

- **St. Theodosia:** mother of St. Procopius, famed in Rome for her knowledge of medicine and surgery, died by the sword during the persecution of Diocletian.
- **St. Nicerata:** Constantinople, Emperor Arcadius. Cured St. John Chrysostom of stomach maladies.
- **Fabiola:** Rome, 4th century CE, studied medicine, became doctor and nurse, created a hospital in Ostia and one in Rome dedicated to treating the poor and needy with charity.



Rome (5)

(Headstone tributes)

Antiochis, daughter of Diodotus, recognized by the council and the people of Tlos for her experience in the healing art (1st-century CE)

Domnina, (2nd or 3rd Century CE). “You saved your native fatherland from disease. Goodbye, and rejoice in the Elysian fields.”

Primilla, (1st or 2nd century CE) a physician, daughter of Lucius Vibius Melito, who lived forty-four years.

Minucia Asste, a doctor, freedwoman of Gaia. Rome, (1st-2nd-century CE).

Venulaia Sosis, a doctor, freedwoman of Gaia. Rome, (1st-2nd-century CE).

Melitine, a doctor, slave of Appuleius. (1st -2nd century CE).

Panthia from Pergamon (2nd century CE). Her husband said: “you raised high our common fame in healing – though you were a woman you were not behind me in skill.”



Questions?



MakeAGIF.com



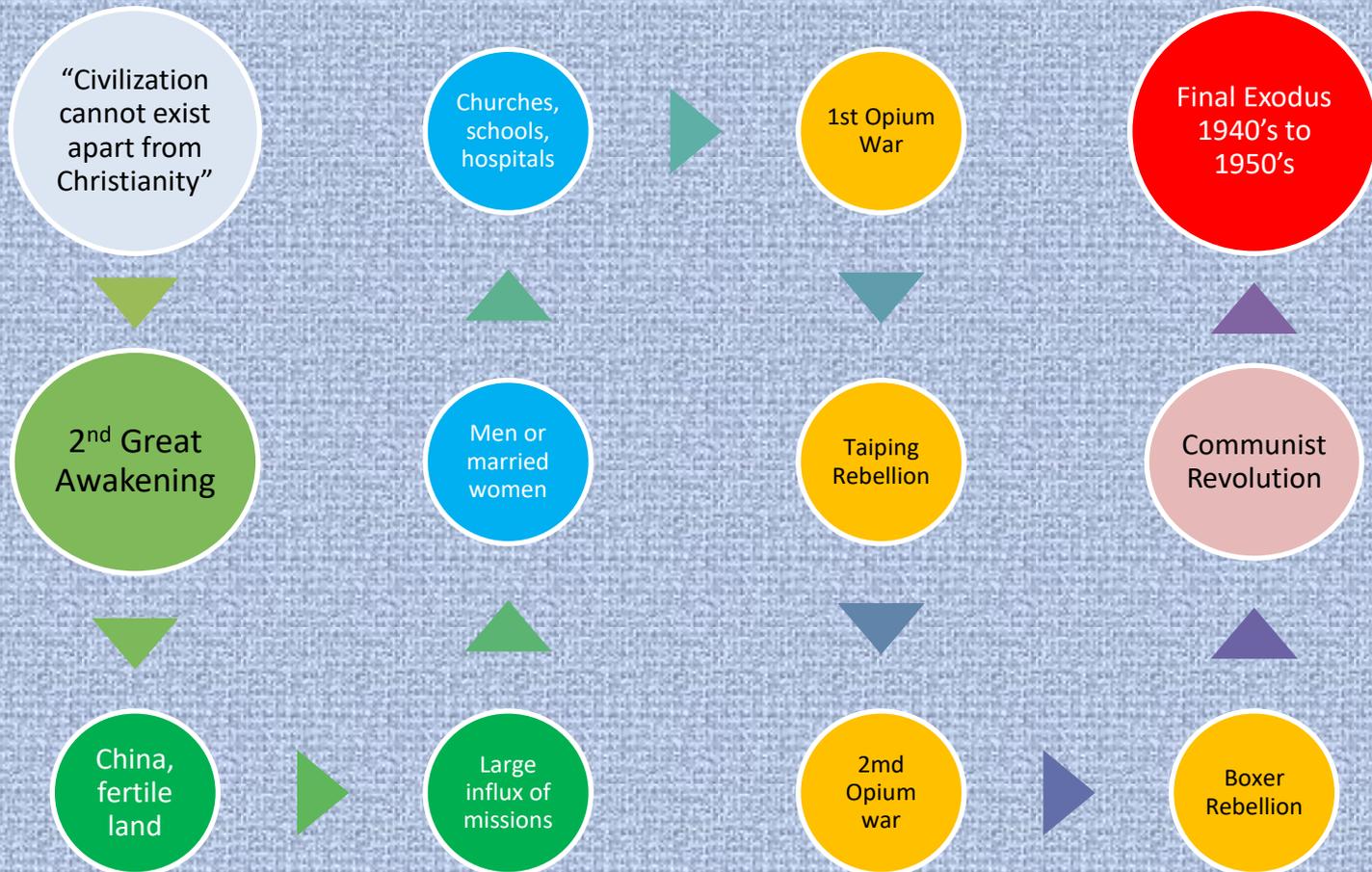
Short History of Protestant Missions
Women's Missionary Medical Schools
Western & Traditional Medicine

CHINA



China ⁽¹⁾

Missions: Rise and Fall

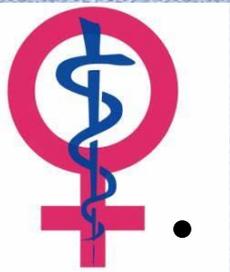


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China (2)

- Medical missionaries established the first modern clinics and hospitals, provided the first training for nurses, and opened the first medical schools in China.
- In 1839 there were only 2 missionary physicians in China; in 1889 there were 61 hospitals, 100 male and 26 female physicians, 44 dispensaries and a corps of trained native assistants.
- In 1894, male missionary doctors comprised 14 % of the total missionaries, women doctors were only 4%.



China ⁽³⁾

- Missionary societies initially sent out only married couples and a few single men as missionaries (wives served as unpaid "assistant missionaries").
- Male-dominated missionary societies thought that unmarried women should not live unprotected and alone in a foreign country.
- They believed that the spiritual work of missionaries could only be undertaken by ordained men.
- An 1888 Baptist conference affirmed that "women's work in the foreign field recognizes the leadership of men, and the leader of woman is the man."



China ⁽⁴⁾

- In the 19th century, about ½ of missionaries resigned or died after serving less than 10 years.
- Robert Morrison, after 27 years of mission effort could only report 25 converts and other early missionaries had similar experiences.
- After a century of work by thousands of missionaries, by 1900 there were only 100K Chinese Protestant Christians.



China (5)

- Chinese culture was unreceptive to the message of male missionary preachers, so Christian schools with female teachers were necessary to attract and educate potential converts and leaders.
- The first unmarried female missionary in China was Mary Ann Aldersey, a British woman, who opened a school for girls in Ningpo in 1844.
- By 1919, American Methodist and Congregationalist (ABC FM) women missionaries numbered more than twice the number of male missionaries in China.



China ⁽⁶⁾

- Traditionally China only allowed men to be doctors.
- The prevalent belief was that male physicians should not be touching female patients.
- Women could only do midwife duties or assist as nurses.
- In 1879, the Canton Missionary Hospital became the first medical institution to admit women to their medical classes.



China (7)

- Men and women could not be close to one another so Chinese women could not be examined by male doctors.
- The doctor had to somehow guess where the malady was, without an exam or a real history.
- Female troubles could not be diagnosed or treated in this manner.



China (8)

Chinese Patient Dolls



Women had to show through a curtain where their affliction was with ink dots on a doll. Sometimes they used an assistant to pass the doll back and forth with the male doctor.



China (9)

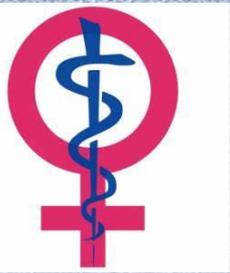
- The Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese (now Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, University of Hong Kong) was founded in 1887 by the London Missionary Society.
- 1st attempt at convincing the Chinese population that Western medicine was acceptable in a culture largely dominated by traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).
- Founded to educate men only.
- One of first 2 graduates in 1892 was Sun Yat-Sen, future leader of the 1911 Chinese Revolution and first President.



China (10)

- Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder founded the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai in 1884, first hospital for treatment of Chinese women and Children in Shanghai.
- Built through the Woman's Union Missionary Society, which later sponsored the Women's Christian Medical College.
- Known as the *Ximen* (West Gate) Hospital, or Red House Hospital.





Lucinda L. Combs (1849-1919)



- Lucinda L. Combs studied at the WMCP, graduating in 1873.
- The Women's Foreign Missionary Society sent her as the 1st female medical missionary, to Peking (Beijing) in 1873.

Established 1st hospital for women & children (Peking Women's Hospital) in 1875.



Hackett Medical College for Women ⁽¹⁾ (Guangzhou)

- Dr. Mary H. Fulton (1854–1927) was sent by the Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church (USA) to found the first medical college for women in China.
- Known as the Hackett Medical College for Women in Guangzhou, (Canton), it was enabled by a large donation from Edward Hackett of Indiana.



Hackett Medical College for Women ⁽²⁾ (Guangzhou)

- College's goals were aimed at:
 - Increasing conversions to Christianity.
 - Spreading modern Western medicine.
 - Elevation of Chinese women's social & educational status.
- Diplomas of the College were approved with the official stamp of the Guangdong provincial government.
- Graduates included Wong Yuen-hing and Chau Lee Sun (1890–1979) both graduated in the late 1910s.



Hackett Medical College for Women ⁽³⁾ (Guangzhou)

- WONG Yuen-Hing and her classmate CHAU Lee Sun attended the Hackett Medical College for Women in Guangzhou.
- Both practiced Western Medicine in China after graduation.
- CHAU and WONG worked as staff doctors at Hospitals for Women & Children in Guangzhou.



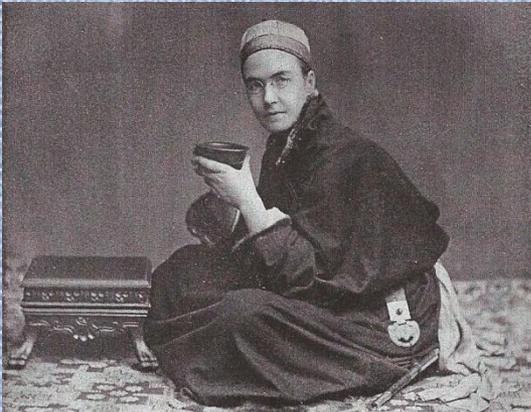
Wong, standing
Chau, sitting



Tibet Female Doctors



MISS ANNIE TAYLOR AND HER TIBETAN SERVANT.



- 19th-century women missionaries included two early explorers of Tibet.
- Englishwoman Dr. Annie Royle Taylor (1st woman to explore Tibet) and Canadian Dr. Susanna Carson Rijnhart (2nd woman) took trips that were more dangerous than famous men explorers of the day such as Sven Hedin and Aurel Stein.



Agnodice

Dorotea Bucca

Anna Morandi Mazzolini

WOMEN IN THE PAST



Agnodice

- Athenian woman physician.
- Fits several categories
- Will discuss her in Session 2.



Dorotea Bucca

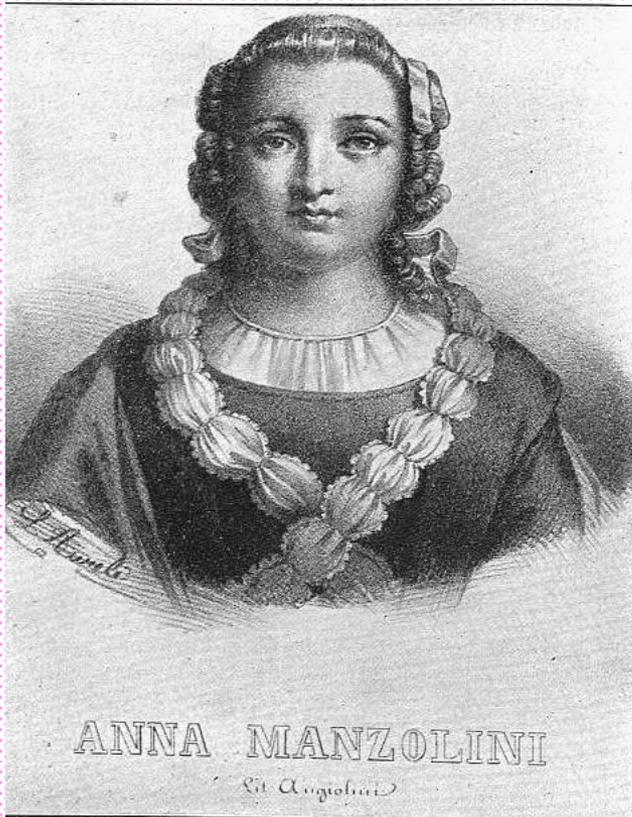
(1360 – 1436)

- Also known as Dorotea Bocchi.
- Italian physician in Bologna, Italy.
- Was Chair of Medicine and Philosophy at the University of Bologna for over 40 years.
- Her father had previously occupied that seat.



Anna Morandi Mazzolini

(1714 – 1774)



- She became Professor of Anatomy in 1755 in Bologna upon death of her husband.
- Her skill at dissection led to her discovery of several previously unknown anatomical structures.
- Superb anatomical wax modeler, created the Supellex Manzoliniana collection.
- Based on her dissection of ~1000 bodies, it was used internationally in teaching.



Anna Morandi Mazzolini

Self-portrait
dissecting a brain.





Final Questions (?)





Thank
you!



Next Week
September 20, 2021

Session 2

Blocking women from Medical school.