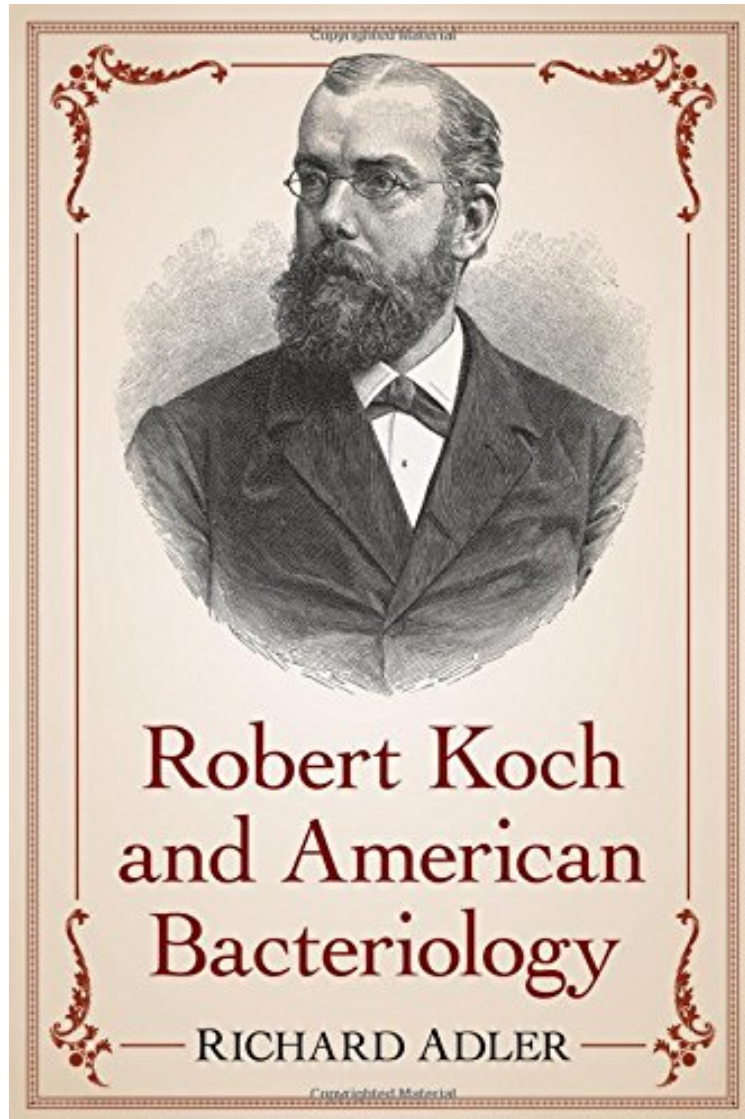


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Robert Koch and American Bacteriology

Richard Adler

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Richard Adler : Robert Koch and American Bacteriology before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Robert Koch and American Bacteriology:

During bacteriology's Golden Age (roughly 1870-1890) European physicians focused on the role of bacteria as causal agents of disease. Advances in microscopy and laboratory methodology--including the ability to isolate and identify

micro-organisms--played critical roles. Robert Koch, the most well known of the European researchers for his identification of the etiological agents of anthrax, tuberculosis and cholera, established in Germany the first teaching laboratory for training physicians in the new methods. Bacteriology was largely absent in early U.S. medical schools. Dozens of American physicians-in-training enrolled in Koch's course in Germany and many established bacteriology courses upon their return. This book highlights those who became acknowledged leaders in the field and whose work remains influential.

This volume traces the role of Robert Koch in establishing American bacteriology, as American researchers enrolled in his course in Germany since the field of study was absent in early US medical schools. It discusses medical education in the US, Germany and France before Koch entered the field; his background and education and basic research he would apply in the study of etiological agents of disease; the state of instruction of bacteriology in the US; the Cartwright Lecture of 1883, in which William Belfield addressed the skepticism of Henry Formad about Koch's identification of the etiological agent of tuberculosis; Koch's pedagogy and approach in training bacteriologists; the experiences of major individuals who instituted programs in the field after studying with him (Lydia Rabinowitsch-Kempner, Theophil Mitchell Prudden, William Henry Welch, Edward Oram Shakespeare, Harold Clarence Ernst, Victor Vaughan, and Frederick Novy); and the impact of the institutions of his methods on changes in medical programs that incorporated his work. (Protoview, December 2, 2016)About the AuthorRichard Adler is a professor of microbiology at the University of Michigan-Dearborn. He has written five other books and numerous professional articles as well as works for the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR).