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19.sajandi Ameerika arst Crawford LongCrawford LongBorn(1815-11-01)November 1, 1815Danielsville, GeorgiaDied16 juuni 16, 1878(1878-06-16) (vanuses 62)Atena, GruusiaRahvusAmeerika Ühendriigid MaalmaterÜlikool Gruusia Ülikooli induced by eherScientific careerFieldsMedicine Crawford Williamson Long (November 1, 1815 – June 16, 1878) was an American surgeon and pharmacist known for his first use as an anesthetic of inhaled sulphur. [1] On 1 November 1815, the 1st of November 1, 1815, was born in The New Year. His father was a state senator, merchant and planter, and named his son after his close friend and colleague, Georgia statesman William H. Crawford. [5] By the age of fourteen, he had graduated from a local academy and applied to the University of Georgia in Athens. [6] It was here he met and shared a room with Alexander Stephens, the future vice president of the Confederacy of the United States during the American Civil War. In 1835, he got his A.M. M. degree. In the fall of 1836, Lexington, Kentucky. Here Long was able to study under the leadership of the venerable surgeon Benjamin Dudley. He observed and participated in many operations and noted the effects of operating without anesthesia. Long transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia after spending only a year at Transylvania College, and was exposed to some of the most advanced medical technology of all time. In 1839, he received a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. [quote needed] After an 18-month internship in New York, Long returned to Georgia. In 1841, he took over a rural medical practice in Jefferson, Jackson County. [6] After observing the same physiological effects of the diethyl ether (ether) that Humphry Davy had described nitrous oxide in the 1800s, Long used the ether for the first time on March 30, 1842, to remove the tumor from the neck of the patient, James M. Venable. He administered the sulphur ether on to the towel and just inhaled the patient. [8] He undersed many other surgeries over the next few years, introducing this technique to his obstetric practice. [6] Later removed venable and used an aether anesthetic amputations and childbirth. Despite his continued use of ether anesthetic, Long did not immediately disclose his findings. [6] The results of these studies were finally published in 1849[9] The original of this publication is in the National Medical Library of the United States. Crawford Long was a member of the Demosthen Society of Literature, while a student at the University of Georgia. Long was also a cousin of Western legend Doc Holliday, and may have operated on Doc's chipped lip. On October 16, 1846, unaware of Long's previous work during eer-gas surgery, William T. G. Morton administered the etheesthesia in front of a medical audience at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. His work was In December 1846, when the medical examiner announced to Long. In addition, the January 1847 issue of the editorial featured more evidence and etherization experiments. [6] Although Long had informed a number of surgical colleagues who had administered the ether in the same way in their activities and performed six more surgeries after the initial discovery, Morton has generally been credited with the first public demonstration of etheesthesia. After these articles emerged, Long began documenting the details of his experiments, collecting patient accounts and not listing their emails. He announced his findings at the Medical College of Georgia in 1849. While he was at Augusta, he became aware of two additional doctors staking the ether requirement - Charles Jackson and Horace Wells. [6] It was at this time that his findings were finally published. An excerpt from his first edition, addressing the controversy, is below: The controversy soon ensued between Messrs Jackson, Morton and Wells, regarding who was right to have an discoverer of anesthetic powers ether, and the considerable time it took before I was able to determine the exact period in which their first operations were performed. To find out this fact, due to negligence, I have now allowed a much longer period of time to pass than I planned, or if my professional friends, whom I consulted, suggested; however, since no account has been published (as far as I have been able to determine) that ether inhalation is used to prevent surgical pain as early as 1842. My friends think I would do myself an injustice, not inform my brothers about medical speciality about my priority to use the ether for inhalation surgical practices. In 1854, Long United States Senator William Crosby asked Dawson to bring to congressional attention his claims about the discovery of ethne. [13] Despite extensive statement and documented evidence, he did not receive full recognition for his discovery in his lifetime. [quote needed] Long married Caroline Swain in 1842 and together they had twelve children, seven of whom remained adults. The family moved to Atlanta in 1850, then again to Athens in 1851 to be closer to friends and family. Long and his brother Robert opened a private practice and pharmacy on Broad Street, across from the campus. [8] During the civil war, he joined the militia in Athens, but was never invited to work. Instead, he served there as a surgeon on both sides of the soldiers. On June 16, 1878, he died of a stroke shortly after giving birth to a child. He is buried with his wife at Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia. Throughout his career, Long was strongly convinced of his call to serve mankind. He said that his profession was to serve God[14] and that his highest ambition do good and leave the world better with your work. Legacy Long was the first obstetrician to be anesthetic. In 1845, he inhaled his wife when she gave birth. Until recently, [when?] her practice of using inhalation of anesthesia was dominated by obstetrics. In 1849, Long announced his discovery in a small local magazine. However, he didn't get significant recognition until Marion Sims, a New York surgeon, published the first major article about Long's contribution. Today, most scientists agree that Long performed the first successful operation using anesthesia. In fact, Long administered the ether to 7 patients, none of whom felt pain during their activities, several years before Morton's 1846 public exposition. One of Long's letters is very revealing that it comes from Morton's ideas. He wrote: Let me say then to the dentist and surgeon of Boston, Mass. were in Jefferson Jackson County in 1842, 3 or 4 and remained for several weeks. The dentist practiced his profession and the surgeon acted as a strabismus-I always considered it likely that the dentist was Morton or Wells, & that knowledge of my use in ether surgical operations was obtained at that time. I haven't been able to determine the dentist's name, if you know dr. Wells's history, you might ascertain (sic) know if he traveled south at that time. [15] Long reportedly did not publish his conclusions until 1849. First, he wanted to confirm the results of his experiments several times before disseminating his ideas. Second, he wanted to wait to see if another medical practitioner had to resist Morton's claims to discover a doctor who had discovered a potentially aneste before himself. After reading about Morton's demonstration of the Medical Examiner, Long began asking his patients to submit affidavits confirming his discovery. Long almost certainly discovered the anesthetic powers of the ether before Morton showed his ability to dull pain during surgery to the public, but several other men sought credit for their supposed joint contribution to the operation. The men included Morton, Horace Wells of Hartford, Connecticut, and Charles J. Jackson. All that became known as the ether of controversy, the men vied for a fee of \$200,000 in the U.S. Congress. Initially, it seems like many were reluctant to give Long any credit. William Welch reportedly said: We cannot give him any influence on the historical development of our knowledge of surgical anesthesia or any part in introducing it to the world. In 1879, a year after Long's death, the National Eclectic Medical Association announced that it was the official discoverer of anesthetic. At Long's funeral, Chancellor Andrew Lipscomb said: Standing here with his remains, I am today, but The church, his professional brethren, and the whole community when I say in Dr. Long's death that we have lost a great man. He took nothing and was thoroughly truthful in appearance, tone, manner, and deeds; simply, treated everyone politely and walked humbly before God. Modest even on the brink of timidity, he can be tough and bold and completely forget about himself when responsibility must be fulfilled, or the danger of facing it. Gentle, giving the faithful every wise instinct, he held on to the covenant of true love of his heart until his days were counted. He had willpower and the power of endurance. The small heroism that makes up so much of the doctor's experience and of which the world knows so little wrote many passages in the annals of his life. We give Crawford Long's Christian honesty to the masculinity of a dwelling where so many of our lives have already been collected. In 1879, the National Eclectic Medical Association declared that Long was the official discoverer of anesthesia. [17] Doctors' Day is celebrated on March 30 every year to commemorate Long's contribution. The University of Pennsylvania memorialized Crawford W. Long in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April 1912, with a bulletin and a bronze medallion. On August 14, 1920, the Georgia state legislature proposed a constitutional amendment to create a new county in the western part of Liberty County, named after Long. On November 2, 1920, the Long County Creation Amendment was ratified. The county is located in Ludowic. [quote needed] Emory-University-run Crawford W. Long Hospital in downtown Atlanta, Georgia was named in its honor in 1931 and retained its name for 78 years. In 2009, the hospital was renamed Emory University Hospital in Midtown. [20] References to Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital are preserved in external monuments. In 1940, long was honored by the postage stamps in the Famous American Series and in 1978. The Crawford W. Long Museum in downtown Jefferson, Georgia, has been operating since April 21, 1910, in Jefferson, a monument in honor of Long. [24] The statue of Long stands in the tomb chamber of the United States Capitol as one of two designated monuments to represent the Georgia National Statuary Hall Collection (the other is his college roommate, Alexander Stephens). Crawford Long Middle School, Atlanta, Georgia, was also named in his honor. [quote needed] On 6 December 1977, the Council adopted Joint Action 2000/358/EC [1] It's on Crawford W. Long Street in Danielsville, Georgia. Coordinates: 34°07′34N 83°13′28W﻿ / ﻿34.12611°N 83.22444°W﻿ / 34.12611; -83.22444. [Quote needed] See also Charles Thomas Jackson - arguably the first to discover anesthetic properties ether William T. G. 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