

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE



MILITARY MEDICINE RESPONDS TO GAS WARFARE IN WORLD WAR I (above)

The advent of chemical warfare on the battlefield remains one of the most terrifying legacies of World War I. This new exhibit reveals how American military medicine responded to chemical warfare on the battlefields of France during the Great War.



BALAD FLOOR (above)

This floor from Trauma Bay II, of the tent hospital in Balad, Iraq, in use from 2003-2007, stands as a tribute to the service members who were treated there and the medical staff that saved their lives.

M-762.10386



THE DEKA ARM SYSTEM

The DEKA Arm System, an advanced robotic prosthesis developed by the DARPA Revolutionizing Prosthetics program, can carry out multiple simultaneous powered movements. The hand has pre-programmed grips allowing the wearer to pick up and manipulate objects.

NMHM 2016.0002.1



WALTER REED ARTIFACTS

Artifacts related to Maj. Walter Reed and Walter Reed Army Medical Center include Reed's personal microscope, medallions honoring Reed, a liver showing the effects of yellow fever, and a guest logbook from the Walter Reed hospital.

MUSEUM PROCESSING LABORATORY

Museum staff use this specially-outfitted lab to manage a wide variety of museum artifacts, specimens, photographs and documents. Special "In the Lab" exhibits are often featured in the lab window.

VIEW MUSEUM COLLECTIONS STORAGE

View the space where our collections are cared for and made available to researchers. This high density, movable aisle storage system houses thousands of artifacts, archival records, and artworks in a climate-controlled environment.



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2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910

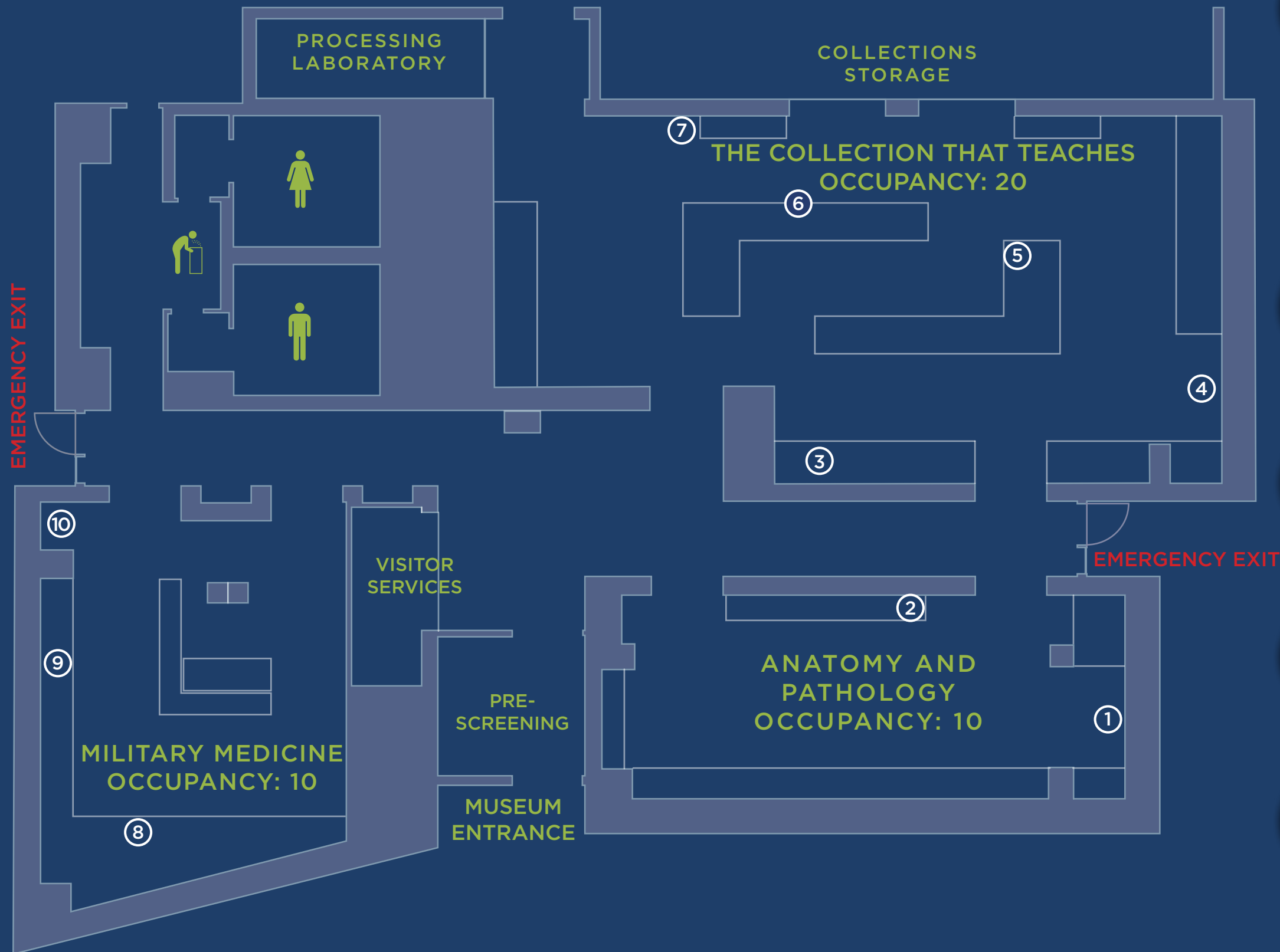
(301) 319-3300 www.medicalmuseum.mil

@MedicalMuseum

NMHM has over 25 million objects in its collections. These are just a few that you may see on display today – can you find them all?

EXHIBIT MAP AND HIGHLIGHTS

CERTAIN EXHIBITS, ARTIFACTS AND SPECIMENS MAY BE CLOSED DURING YOUR VISIT. PLEASE MAINTAIN SOCIAL DISTANCING.



1

BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD

This complete presentation of an actual human brain and spinal cord shows the complexity of the nervous system.

NMHM 1987.0003.27



2

PLASTINATED HEART

Developed by anatomist Gunther von Hagens, plastination is a method of preserving anatomical specimens. This is a complex process that involves removing the water and fat from tissue cells and replacing them with a polymer. Injected dyes can highlight anatomical structures for research and education. The bisected heart presents the interior anatomy of the organ, while the blue and red dye highlights the arteries and veins.

998.0034.13



3

KOLFF-BRIGHAM ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY

Invented by the “father of artificial organs,” Willem Kolff, this artificial kidney helped to revolutionize the treatment of kidney diseases and renal failure.

M-728.00069



4

ELEPHANTIASIS LEG

This is the leg of a 27-year-old man who suffered from elephantiasis for 12 years. His leg was amputated in 1894. He recovered from the operation without complications.

AFIP 0499186



5

THE BULLET THAT KILLED PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Artifacts related to the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln include the bullet that ended his life.



6

GENERAL SICKLES' LEG

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles had his right leg shattered by a 12-pound cannonball during the Battle of Gettysburg. The Army Medical Museum received the amputated leg in a coffin-shaped box bearing a calling card that read: “With the compliments of Major General D.E.S.”

AFIP 0379085