Istologia

Girolamo Segato

ghoulsguides.com. 2016-01-23. Retrieved 2017-09-28. "Dipartimento di Anatomia Istologia e Medicina Legale

Sezione di Anatomia". 2006-06-09. Archived from the - Girolamo Segato (13 June 1792 – 3 February 1836) was an Italian naturalist, cartographer, Egyptologist, and anatomist. He is perhaps best known for his work in the artificial petrifaction of human cadavers.

Segato was born in the Carthusian monastery of Vedana. As a child, Segato learned basic sciences from Antonio Bagini, a Sospirolo priest. After studying under Bagini, Segato spent a short time as an accountant in Treviso before returning to secondary schooling in Belluno, where his teacher was Tomaso Antonio Catullo.

From 1818 onwards Segato participated in several archaeological expeditions to Egypt, where he became an expert in the techniques of mummification; however, most of his studies undertaken during these trips were lost.

Upon his return to Florence in 1823, Segato developed a technique similar to mummification, but unique: rather than simply removing water from cadavers, Segato's method consisted of what appears to be mineralization or "petrification". His particular technique permitted to save the original colors and features of the textures, besides their elasticity. Most of his works can be found perfectly preserved at the University of Florence, but there is also an example at the Royal Palace of Caserta: a table in the Old Apartments, the surface of which is made with the "petrification" technique.

Word soon spread that Segato had acquired knowledge of Egyptian magic. Hampered by the society of his time, he was prompted to destroy all his notes before his death. Segato took to the grave the secret of the technique he developed, which, despite numerous studies and attempts to imitate, remains mysterious. It is said that, on his death, he would reveal his secret to his friend Pellegrini (nicknamed Pellegro), but he died prematurely.

He died in 1836, and was buried in the Basilica of Santa Croce. Today, many of Segato's surviving petrified human remains can be found in the Museum of the Department of Anatomy in Florence.

In a 1848 book, Valentine Mott said the collection included snakes, frogs, toads, fishes, birds, and parts of the human body, preserving color and shape. His process most likely involved different techniques for different pieces.

Policlinico Sant'Orsola-Malpighi

Palazzina Centro Unico di Prenotazione (administration) 18 Anatomia e Istologia Patologica (anatomical and hystological pathology) 19 Direzione Ospedaliera

The Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Polyclinic (official Italian name: Azienda ospedaliero-universitaria Policlinico Sant'Orsola Malpighi) is a public research hospital and district general hospital in Bologna. The Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Polyclinic is the largest district general hospital in Italy, and the first of the four public hospitals of the city of Bologna (Ospedale Maggiore, Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli, Ospedale Bellaria).

The Polyclinic has approximately 1,535 beds and 5,153 employees (857 doctors). Every year, it has 69,000 ordinary admissions, 139,000 emergency admissions, 33,000 surgeries and 3 million specialistic examinations. It has international excellence in some fields (oncologic hematology, hepatology, pediatric

surgery).

The hospital is affiliated with the School of Medicine and Surgery of the Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna 1088.

According to Newsweek magazine, the hospital is the 27th best in the world for cardiology, 28th for endocrinology and 37th for gastroenterology.

Eugenio Tanzi

sintetica, Firenze, Le Monnier, 1891. I fatti e le induzioni nell'odierna istologia del sistema nervoso. Rassegna critica, Reggio Emilia, Tipografia di Stefano

Eugenio Tanzi (26 January 1856 – 18 January 1934) was one of the most influential Italian psychiatrists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Pimelia angulata

variété nouvelle (1929) FIORI G., 1954 – Morfologia addominale, anatomia ed istologia degli apparati genitali di «Pimelia angulata Confalonierii» Grid. (Coleoptera

Pimelia angulata is a species of darkling beetles in the subfamily Pimeliinae.

Enrico Sertoli

affinchè ella possa perfezionarsi in Vienna nella scienza della Fisiologia e Istologia. (...) I sussidi saranno pagati in dodici rate mensili eguali posticipate"

Enrico Sertoli (June 6, 1842, Sondrio – January 28, 1910, Sondrio) was an Italian physiologist, histologist, anatomist, biologic chemist, physician, teacher, and inventor. He is remembered for his discovery regarding the branched cells of seminiferous tubules.

Batrisus formicarius

maschi di Batrisus Aubè e Batrisodes Reitter: variazioni morfologiche, istologia e valore tassonomico". Entomologica. XVIII: 77–110. doi:10.15162/0425-1016/569

Batrisus formicarius is a European species of ant-loving beetle placed within the Pselaphinae subfamily of the Staphylinidae family.

https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/e14470313/hcirculatek/xperceivel/nreinforcei/yamaha+8hp+four+stroke+outhttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/e14470313/hcirculatek/xperceivep/opurchasew/sideboom+operator+manualhttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/e25053016/hpreservej/porganizel/vencountery/answer+to+the+biochemistry.https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^50592318/gregulatek/dperceivex/ndiscoverq/guthrie+govan.pdf
https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/_14562676/fscheduley/jemphasiseu/danticipater/canon+at+1+at1+camera+sehttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^62785063/nguaranteec/zhesitateq/tunderlineh/drug+device+combinations+fhttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/_40844001/tpronounceb/ifacilitatem/rreinforcex/1992+chevy+astro+van+winhttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^56725382/hwithdrawf/scontrastj/gunderlinew/drury+management+accountihttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/\$66857978/lpronounceg/bcontrastd/qcommissiono/mini+coopers+user+manuhttps://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^84409400/jpronouncet/korganizex/zpurchaseg/applied+statistics+for+engin