

Image of the profession

Röntgen's rays

Tilhelm C. Röntgen's discovery in November 1895 of a new type of ray that made soft tissues transparent and revealed the bones immediately brought excited responses from physicians —Autopsia in vivo! and the public and from a good number of charlatans as well. His original German publications were reprinted in English in Nature and Science within less than 3 months. Even before that. on Jan. 29, 1896, and only 23 days after the discovery



Dr. M.K. Kassabian and patient, circa 1900. Reprinted with permission from Radiology 1945;45:503-21.

had been announced in the daily press, x-rays began to be used in the treatment of breast cancer.1 Diagnostic and therapeutic apparatuses were identical, and neither had any protective shielding: the naked tube from which the radiation emanated was rigged on a stand in front of or behind the patient. The physician in this photograph from 1900, observing the patient's chest on a fluoroscopic screen, is a Dr. M.K. Kassabian, an American who later died of a carcinoma attributed to the dose of x-rays he had received.2

Warnings of the harmful effect of Röntgen radiation came as early as July 1896 but did not do much to deter enthusiasm about the mysterious rays. Complete tinker kits to produce this penetrating radiation could be bought in the United States by mail order for \$15, delivered.3 It is not known how many people were hurt before the need for protection was recognized but, by 1904, more cautious minds had established norms and guidelines for radiography.

Wolf Seufert, MD, DSc Sherbrooke, Que.

References

- Grubbe EH. Results and technique in treating epitheliomas with X-rays. Radiology 1933;21:156-68.
- Pfahler GE. The development of Röntgen therapy during fifty years. *Radiology* 1945;45:503-21. Glasser O. *Dr. W.C. Röntgen*. Springfield, Ill: Charles C. Thomas; 1945.

Tetanus

i brought my work home with me, you said, pulling out the band-aid and the swab and the needle last

years overdue, you said i'm good at this, but don't move, ok, or it might hurt, and it will hurt tomorrow anyway, but don't move

and i realized you had trained all those years for this: to torture me with needles in front of the tv, to puncture me during my leisure time

your enthusiasm was hideous and my brain's heart balked at this new terror with the familiar face

i don't want it, i said maybe some other time with witnesses around and how do i know it's a tetanus shot anyway? it could be arsenic or truth serum or heroin and frankly i don't wanna die or tell the truth or be your junky love slave

shut up and take a deep breath

you said

it wouldn't hurt you said so i heard you say that

it's because i love you

i rubbed my arm and considered all the weapons in love's arsenal

Robert Stacey

Robert Stacey is a PhD candidate in English literature at York University. He won't need a booster for 10 years.