



### OPENING TIMES

Tuesday – Sunday 10 am – 5 pm  
 Closed on 1.1., Carnival Tuesday, Good Friday,  
 1.11., 24.12., and 31.12.

### ENTRANCE CHARGES

Adult visitor: 5.00 €, with entitlement to reduction 2.50 €  
 Groups of 10 or more: 2.50 € per person  
 Under 16 years of age: entrance free  
 Visiting the garden of medicinal plants is free of charge.

### GUIDED TOURS

Guided tours can be arranged by telephone (-2863) or by  
 using the form in our museum's Web Site.  
 Groups of less than 15 persons: 30.00 € for the group.  
 Groups of 15 or more persons: 2.00 € per person.

### EVENTS

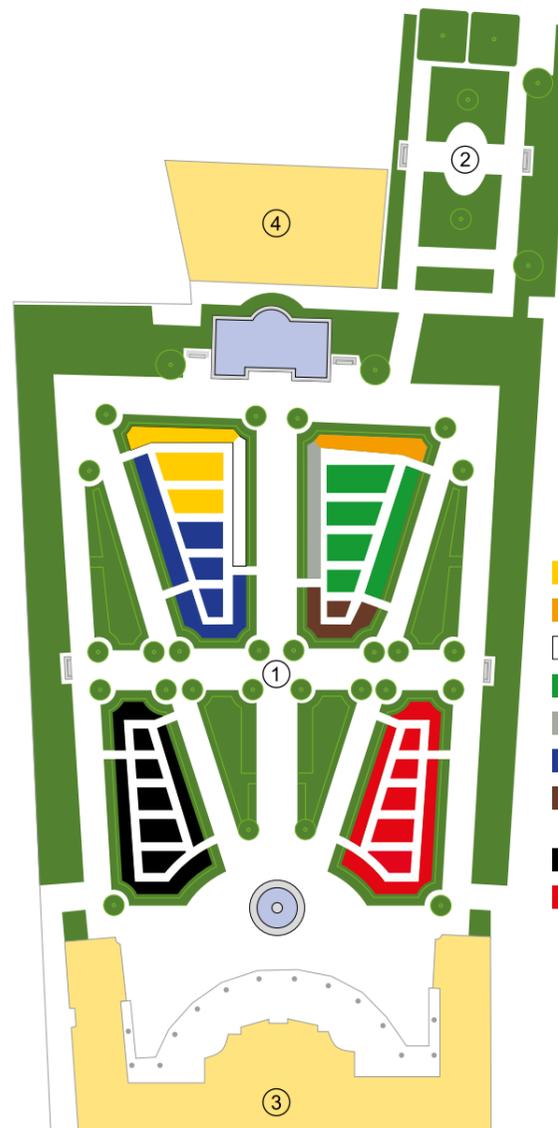
You can find our current events programme in the  
 local press, in our museum's Web Site, in the monthly  
 newsletter and in facebook.

### NEWSLETTER

We would be pleased to send you our (German only!)  
 monthly newsletter.  
 Simply send us an E-mail to [dmm@ingolstadt.de](mailto:dmm@ingolstadt.de).

Translation: John Wilcockson, Marburg

Sponsored by:



- Bitters
- Saponins
- Oils
- Folk medicines
- Muclages
- Glycosides
- Tannins & other astringents
- Essential oils
- Alkaloids

### Plan of the garden and permanent displays

- 1 Garden of medicinal plants
- 2 Smell and touch garden with raised beds
- 3 Medical History
- 4 Medical technology

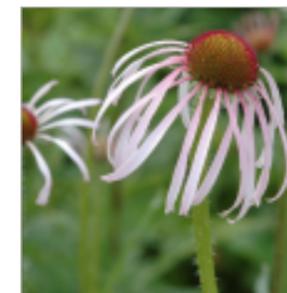


### Garden of medicinal plants

Our 2000 sqm garden of medicinal plants forms an  
 oasis in the middle of the old town; a room in the open.  
 It is situated directly behind the museum, on the same  
 place where the botanical garden of the old University  
 of Ingolstadt once stood. About 250 plants are arranged  
 according to the function of their active components.  
 The selection has a relation to the historical as well as  
 to the current significance of the plants in medicine.



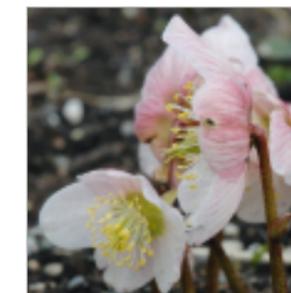
Mandrake



Purple cone flower (Echinacea)



Pasque Flower (Pulsatilla)



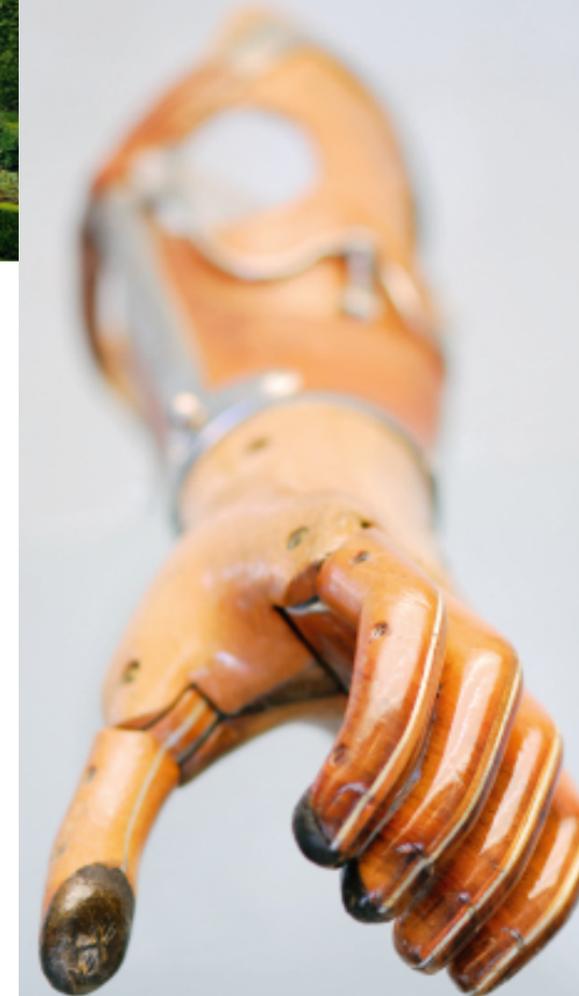
Hellebore

### Smell and touch garden

Adjacent to the garden of medicinal plants is a  
 separate smell and touch garden made in 1992 for the  
 Bavarian state garden show. Here a selection  
 of plants from the main garden are growing in raised  
 beds so that also those in wheelchairs can enjoy  
 the experience of proximity to medicinal plants by  
 smelling, and feeling their structure.  
 The plants in these beds have labelling also in Braille.

(photo above: R. Dorn; photos below: C. Rühle)

# German Museum of the History of Medicine



## DEUTSCHES MEDIZINHISTORISCHES MUSEUM

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Deutsches  
 Medizinhistorisches  
 Museum



Ein Museum der  
 Stadt Ingolstadt

Sponsored by:



Garden of medicinal plants



## The Museum Building

The most important object in our museum is the museum building itself called the „Old Anatomy“. What makes it so interesting?

In 1472 the first university in Bavaria was founded here in Ingolstadt. About 250 years later a new building was erected for the medical faculty. In it anatomy, chemistry, physics and botany were taught. The centrepiece was the „Anatomy Theatre“ with its splendid fresco.

When the university moved to Landshut in 1800, the anatomy building became private property. One year after the complete restoration of the building in 1972, the first museum of the history of medicine in West Germany was opened here. Responsible for the scientific direction was the Institute for the History of Medicine in Munich.



above: View of the museum from the garden of medicinal plants (photo: R. Dorn)

below: Ceiling fresco from Melchior Puchner in the old dissection hall, about 1730 (photo: German Museum of the History of Medicine)

Cover: Arm prosthesis after Sauerbruch. Wood, steel and brass. Manufacturer: Wendl, 1947 (photo: M. Kowalski)

## Medical History

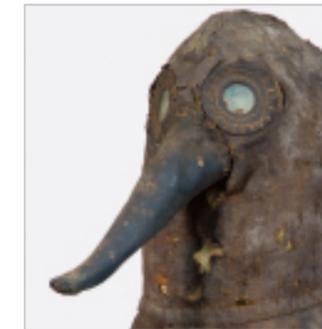
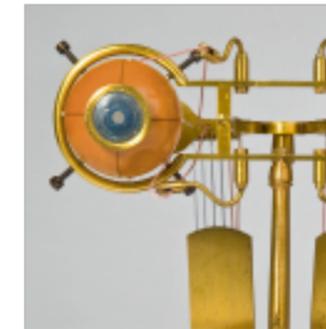
The permanent display in the anatomy building presents unique objects from 500 years of the occidental history of medicine.

The ground floor is dedicated to the „Old Medicine“ as it was taught in the University of Ingolstadt. This medicine was still largely based on an understanding of illness from the Greek antiquity with its doctrine of the four bodily fluids or humours.

Cupping glasses and bleeding scarifiers, delivery chairs and forceps, bone-saws and bullet extractors give an impression of how, in the past, ingenious solutions were found allowing not only qualified physicians but also midwives and barber-surgeons to heal the sick and alleviate pain and suffering.

The upper floor displays show the changes in methods of investigation (diagnosis) and treatment (therapy) in the 19th century. Much of that which characterizes our medicine today had already begun then: not only the measurement of body temperature and blood-pressure, investigation of tissue samples under the microscope and analysis of body fluids in the laboratory but also germ-free operating and full anaesthesia.

The „Old Anatomy“ would not be complete without some of the apparatus of dissection: an historical dissection table and preserved anatomical preparations remind us that the function of this building was a place for anatomical teaching and research.



above: View in the former dissection hall (photo: response – S. Einhauser)

Detail illustrations (photos: M. Kowalski)

Male torso. Terracotta, Etruscan, 4-3 century B.C.

Ophthalmotrope. Boxwood, metal, about 1860

Volcher Coiter. By Nicolas Neufchatel, oil on wood, Nuremberg 1576

Drinking glass celebrating the end of the cholera. Overlay technique & cut, Leipzig 1837

Detail illustrations (photos: M. Kowalski)

Blood-letting scene. Oil on canvas, south German, about 1600

Plague mask. Cloth, leather and mica, about 1700

Blood pigment spectroscope after Hénocque, about 1890

Tooth extractor. Boxwood, ivory & mother-of-pearl, 1770 – 1800

## Medical Technology

The German Museum of the History of Medicine has a comprehensive collection of medical technological apparatus.

Since 2008 a part of this is housed in a new room at the end of the garden of medicinal plants.

Here, in a modern display, are machines dedicated to the theme „healing with laser and shock-waves“. The application of these methods to problems with urinary stones and diseases of the eye are high-lighted. An historical introduction shows how, in earlier centuries, bladder and kidney stones were treated.

Centrepiece of the exhibition is the world's first device for disintegrating kidney stones with shockwaves.

View in the room displaying medical technology opened in 2008. In the background is the kidney-stone disintegrator. (photo: M. Kowalski)