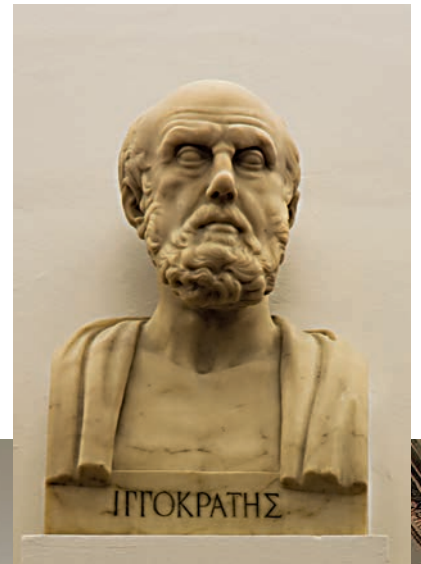


The National Academy of Medicine

Brazil



Full Member
Francisco J. B. Sampaio

Statue of Asclepius

Asclepius (in Greek) / Aesculapius (in Latin) was the son of Apollo (a god) and Coronis (a mortal). He was born in Epidaurus (a healing center) in the Peloponnese Region (Greece), from where his cult spread. Asclepius was raised by the centaur Chiron, who schooled him in the subjects of herbal medicines and surgeries.

Asclepius / Aesculapius may have actually existed, having lived circa 1200 BC, and he was later divinized.

On one of his visits to the sick, a snake wrapped itself around his stick, where it remained there.

Asclepius became the god of medicine and his stick with a serpent coiled, the symbol of medical activity.



The Academia Nacional de Medicina (National Academy of Medicine - ANM) has existed for nearly 200 years and is the oldest Scientific-Cultural Institution still standing in Brazil. Its history is intertwined with the history of Brazil itself and the organization plays a key and active role in helping to advance the practice of medicine in the country. Its mission is to contribute to the study, discussion, and progress of medicine, surgery, public health, and related sciences, in addition to serving as an advisory body on health and medical education-related matters to the Brazilian government.



Founders



By means of an 1825-enacted Imperial Government decree, Joaquim Cândido Soares de Meirelles, the founder, and first president of the National Academy of Medicine (ANM), was sent to France to further his medical and surgical studies. During his time in Paris, he visited multiple military hospitals and earned the title of Doctor of Surgical Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris after successfully defending two theses. The French influence on the establishment of the ANM is therefore substantial since, in addition to having two Frenchmen as its founders, its first president and founder pursued his studies in that country.

A noteworthy point is that Soares de Meirelles, the founder of the National Academy of Medicine, was Black and achieved enormous success and recognition during a time when slavery was still in full force in Brazil.



Xavier Sigaud
Marseille, France
1796
Brazil in 1825



Jean Maurice Faivre
(Combe Rallard, Jura,
France, September 21,
1795) arrived in Brazil
in 1826.



Luís Vicente de
Simoni was born
in Genova (Italy) in
1792. He arrived in
Brazil in 1817.



José Martins da Cruz Jobim,
Brazilian, was born in 1802
and passed away in 1878. He
was a physician, professor,
and politician. Cruz Jobim
was one of the pioneers of
Brazilian psychiatry

D. Pedro II



Through an 1835 decree issued during the Empire of Brazil's Regency Period, the institution was renamed the Imperial Academy of Medicine and designated as the government's official body tasked with clarifying all public health-related inquiries, as well as contributing to the general development and progress of both medicine and its related sciences. The first official session following the enactment of the decree was chaired by then nine-year-old Prince Dom Pedro II.

At the time, the Paço Imperial (Imperial Palace) was chosen to host the Academy's celebratory sessions, and after Dom Pedro II reached the age of majority, he would regularly attend the organization's sessions for fifty years and preside over its formal sittings. Already gravely ill, Dom Pedro II chaired the Imperial Academy of Medicine's anniversary session for the last time on July 30, 1889.

Exiled in France, the Emperor passed away in Paris' Hotel Bedford and his death certificate, penned by Charcot, was signed by physicians Conde da Motta Maia (his personal physician), Charles Bouchard (the most renowned pathologist in Paris) and Jean Martin Charcot (who was Freud's teacher when the latter studied in the Paris-based Salpêtrière Hospital in 1885). The pristinely conserved death certificate belongs to the ANM Archives.

Death certificate

Nous, soussignés, Professeurs
à la Faculté de Médecine et
Docteurs en médecine, certifions
que Dom Pedro II d'Alcantara
est mort le 5 décembre
1891 à minuit 35 (matin)
à L'Hotel Bedford, 17 Rue
de l'arcade à Paris, au cours
et par suite d'une pneumonie
aiguë du poulmon gauche.

Paris le 5 Dec. 1891

J. Charcot. Bouchard
C. de Motta Maia

Description of the wording of the document, which states the following:

"We, the undersigned Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, and Doctors of Medicine, hereby certify that Dom Pedro II d'Alcantara died on December 5, 1891, at midnight and thirty-five minutes (in the morning) at the Bedford Hotel, 17 Rue de l'Arcade in Paris, due to complications resulting from acute pneumonia in his left lung.

Paris, December 5, 1891

J.M Charcot

Bouchard

C. de Motta Maia"

A . I . M .



The Throne Chair, where D. Pedro II sat to preside over Academy Sessions, as well as all Presidency Room chairs, bears the inscription A.I.M., which means Imperial Academy of Medicine. They are over 180 years old and perfectly preserved.



When an Imperial decree renamed the Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro the Imperial Academy of Medicine in 1835, the following sections were introduced to its bylaws, those being the current Section of Medicine, Section of Surgery and Section of Medical-Applied Sciences.

In 1866, it was decided that the organization's foundation date would be celebrated each year on June 30.

After the Republic was proclaimed on November 21, 1889, Provisional Government Decree No. 9 removed the title "Imperial" from the institution's name, and it was thus given its current name: National Academy of Medicine (ANM).

M e m b e r s

Brazil's National Academy of Medicine (ANM) is constituted by voting members. These are its Full Members who are admitted to the institution upon submitting Scientific Essays and after their peers, through a secret voting session, select them to fill the ANM's 100 Chairs. In addition, the ANM has Emeritus Members, a title that the Full Members can aspire to, should they choose so, after serving as Full Members for at least 25 years.

Each Full Member chair is assigned a Patron, with the aim of celebrating the most distinguished names of Brazilian medicine.

Furthermore, there are both National and International Honorary Members, in addition to National and International Corresponding Members, all of whom are voted on in a Plenary Meeting session.

The Honorary President title is granted to the President of the Republic whereas that of Honorary Vice-President is assigned to government Minister of Health and Minister of Education.

Ever since its establishment, dating back to nearly 200 years ago, the ANM has admitted less than 700 Full Members and less than 60 Presidents, who are elected every two years. The ANM's Board of Directors consists of 15 Academy Members who assemble regularly to discuss administrative as well as science-related issues.

Full Members (2023)

 Adalberto Magno Cavalcante Sobral Número acadêmico: 491 Cadeira: 12	 Alberto Schuchardt Número acadêmico: 493 Cadeira: 71	 Adalberto de Lages Número acadêmico: 494 Cadeira: 19	 Antonio Igley North Número acadêmico: 495 Cadeira: 7	 Anna von Bortolus Rostor Número acadêmico: 496 Cadeira: 48	 Carlos Alberto Bastão de Oliveira Número acadêmico: 497 Cadeira: 45	 Carlos Alberto de Barros Pereira Número acadêmico: 498 Cadeira: 19	 Carlos Alberto Mendonça de Lacerda Número acadêmico: 499 Cadeira: 42	 Carlos Antônio de Barros e Vasconcelos Costa Número acadêmico: 500 Cadeira: 76
 Carlos Antônio Naves Gerbasi Número acadêmico: 501 Cadeira: 41	 Carlos Eduardo Brandão Mello Número acadêmico: 502 Cadeira: 12	 Carlos Roberto Tullio Ribeiro Número acadêmico: 503 Cadeira: 70	 Celso Ferreira Bentes Filho Número acadêmico: 504 Cadeira: 20	 Celso Marques Pereira Número acadêmico: 505 Cadeira: 46	 Cláudio Buarque Bruchim Número acadêmico: 506 Cadeira: 14	 Cláudio Cardoso de Castro Número acadêmico: 507 Cadeira: 74	 Cláudio Teodoro David Ribeiro Número acadêmico: 508 Cadeira: 37	 Donald Gutting Tulek Número acadêmico: 509 Cadeira: 40
 Delfo Medeiros Filho Número acadêmico: 510 Cadeira: 39	 Eduardo Lopes Pereira Número acadêmico: 511 Cadeira: 10	 Eduardo Ribeiro Filho Número acadêmico: 512 Cadeira: 87	 Elita Brandão Número acadêmico: 513 Cadeira: 94	 Elza Silva Dutra de Oliveira Bonif Número acadêmico: 514 Cadeira: 11	 Fabiano Bionghi Júnior Número acadêmico: 515 Cadeira: 29	 Fernando Faria Tavares Número acadêmico: 516 Cadeira: 18	 Fernando Faria Vaz Número acadêmico: 517 Cadeira: 49	 Flávio Pereira Espinaldi Número acadêmico: 518 Cadeira: 53
 Francisco José Barreto Gonçalves Número acadêmico: 519 Cadeira: 51	 Francisco Nogueira Almeida de Miranda Número acadêmico: 520 Cadeira: 77	 Gerson Cavalcanti de Albuquerque Número acadêmico: 521 Cadeira: 4	 Gilberto Da Silva Número acadêmico: 522 Cadeira: 10	 Gilberto Schwanemann Número acadêmico: 523 Cadeira: 15	 Giovanni Bultrini Corti Número acadêmico: 524 Cadeira: 40	 Henrique Stuard Número acadêmico: 525 Cadeira: 26	 Jacob Engerman Número acadêmico: 526 Cadeira: 28	 João de Carvalho e Castro Número acadêmico: 527 Cadeira: 40
 Jansen Brandão de Morais Número acadêmico: 528 Cadeira: 36	 Jansen Lima da Silva Número acadêmico: 529 Cadeira: 84	 Jorge Alberto Costa e Silva Número acadêmico: 530 Cadeira: 42	 Jorge Elias Kuhl Filho Número acadêmico: 531 Cadeira: 49	 Jorge Faria de Almeida Filho Número acadêmico: 532 Cadeira: 47	 José Augusto da Silva Mouta Número acadêmico: 533 Cadeira: 37	 José Barreto de Medeiros Gomes Filho Número acadêmico: 534 Cadeira: 54	 José Carlos de Vello Número acadêmico: 535 Cadeira: 11	 José de Jesus Pereira Camargo Número acadêmico: 536 Cadeira: 22
 José Edson Alves Número acadêmico: 537 Cadeira: 11	 José Gomes Temporão Número acadêmico: 538 Cadeira: 16	 José Homêgides Rêgo Diniz Número acadêmico: 539 Cadeira: 42	 José Henrique Costa Novelli Jr. Número acadêmico: 540 Cadeira: 40	 José Lobo Gomes de Amaral Número acadêmico: 541 Cadeira: 48	 José Manoel Jacson Número acadêmico: 542 Cadeira: 91	 José Osvaldo Medeiros de Almeida Pereira Número acadêmico: 543 Cadeira: 30	 Kátia Costa de Maciel Número acadêmico: 544 Cadeira: 28	 Lúcia Felipe de Queiroz Mattos Número acadêmico: 545 Cadeira: 81
 Manoel Cláudio Faria Número acadêmico: 546 Cadeira: 19	 Marcelle André Barwick Número acadêmico: 547 Cadeira: 15	 Marcelo Moraes Ribeiro Número acadêmico: 548 Cadeira: 51	 Marcos Tullio Baroni Nardelli Número acadêmico: 549 Cadeira: 58	 Margarete Maria Peres Caldas Número acadêmico: 550 Cadeira: 12	 Maria Barreto Correia Lima Número acadêmico: 551 Cadeira: 15	 Maurício Augusto Silva Magalhães Costa Número acadêmico: 552 Cadeira: 79	 Maurício Gomes Pereira Número acadêmico: 553 Cadeira: 16	 Maurício Rocha e Silva Número acadêmico: 554 Cadeira: 34
 Maurício Vences Brulles Número acadêmico: 555 Cadeira: 10	 Miguel Carlos Bello Número acadêmico: 556 Cadeira: 7	 Milton Ray Winer Número acadêmico: 557 Cadeira: 39	 Mônica Roberto Gualter Número acadêmico: 558 Cadeira: 6	 Nativio Siqueira Filho Número acadêmico: 559 Cadeira: 19	 Octavio Pires Vaz Número acadêmico: 560 Cadeira: 50	 Omer da Rosa Santos Número acadêmico: 561 Cadeira: 17	 Omer Lept da Rosa Santos Número acadêmico: 562 Cadeira: 34	 Orlando Marques Silva Número acadêmico: 563 Cadeira: 75
 Osvaldo José Moreira de Nascimento Número acadêmico: 564 Cadeira: 09	 Osvaldo Sousa Brasil de Amaral Filho Número acadêmico: 565 Cadeira: 11	 Patrícia Heleno Almeida Souza Número acadêmico: 566 Cadeira: 80	 Paulo Henrique Henriques Costa Número acadêmico: 567 Cadeira: 24	 Paulo Hilário Macielino Ladeira Número acadêmico: 568 Cadeira: 08	 Paulo Marcelo Gomes Hoff Número acadêmico: 569 Cadeira: 58	 Paulo Henriques Bessa Número acadêmico: 570 Cadeira: 94	 Paulo Nogueira Soares Filho Número acadêmico: 571 Cadeira: 23	 Paulo Norberto Número acadêmico: 572 Cadeira: 73
 Raul Cabral Número acadêmico: 573 Cadeira: 12	 Roberto de Andrade Bruchardt Número acadêmico: 574 Cadeira: 10	 Roberto Soares de Almeida Número acadêmico: 575 Cadeira: 89	 Rolf Sponberg Número acadêmico: 576 Cadeira: 35	 Rosário Duarte Número acadêmico: 577 Cadeira: 27	 Rosivaldo Pereira Brito Pereira Número acadêmico: 578 Cadeira: 21	 Rubens de Andrade Brandão Número acadêmico: 579 Cadeira: 76	 Rubens Gifford Martins Junior Número acadêmico: 580 Cadeira: 34	 Rui Norberto Número acadêmico: 581 Cadeira: 40
 Rui Monteiro de Barros Nical Número acadêmico: 582 Cadeira: 49	 Ruy Garcia Marques Número acadêmico: 583 Cadeira: 16	 Santo Rosales Número acadêmico: 584 Cadeira: 83	 Sérgio Augusto Pereira Nova Número acadêmico: 585 Cadeira: 02	 Sérgio Paulo Kytowski Número acadêmico: 586 Cadeira: 40	 Silvana Maria Brito Kato Número acadêmico: 587 Cadeira: 30	 Tullio Romero Pereira Número acadêmico: 588 Cadeira: 37	 Walter Araújo Din Número acadêmico: 589 Cadeira: 100	 Wanderley de Souza Número acadêmico: 590 Cadeira: 17

Miguel Couto Amphitheater



The Miguel Couto Amphitheater is a space dedicated to hosting the National Academy of Medicine's (ANM) weekly Ordinary Sessions. It additionally serves as the venue where the institution's Elections, Inauguration Ceremonies and Formal Sitzings are held.



Grand Hall

The Grand Hall is where social gatherings take place and where Academy Members and guests gather each week, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., for the traditional ANM Tea Party. The Grand Hall boasts works of art as well as numerous objects that help to provide a better understanding of the institution's almost two centuries of history.



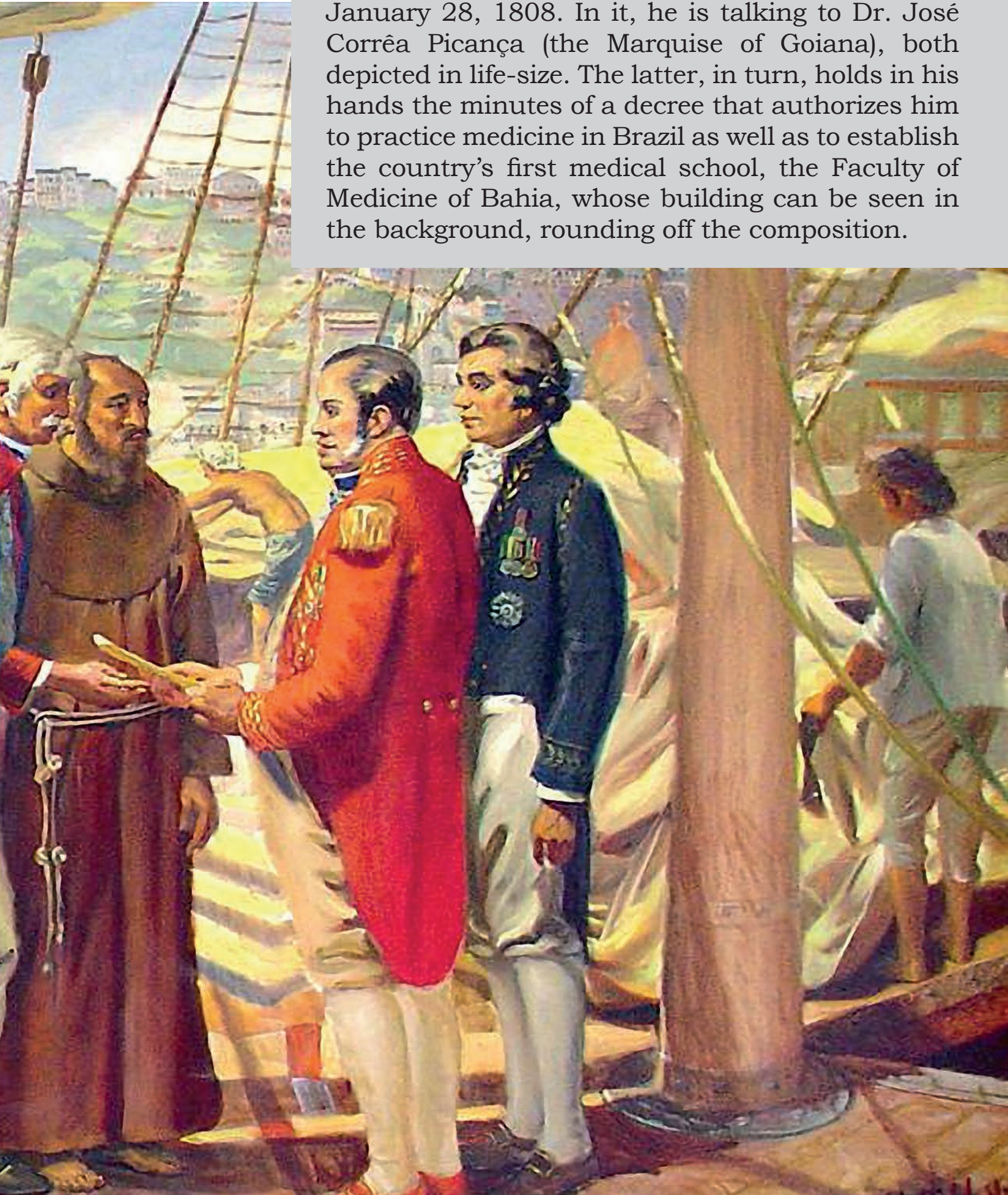
Right upon entering the Grand Hall, three large, exquisitely painted panels immediately catch the eye of visitors. The panels, which measure 2.80m x 4.80m each, were painted by renowned artist Arlindo Castellani de Carli in 1977, and as an ensemble, seek to portray some of the main milestones of the history of Brazilian medicine, including the history of the establishment of the National Academy of Medicine itself.



**Panel I – Arrival of the Royal Court and
Granting of the Founding Charter for Brazil's
First Faculty of Medicine**



The main subject portrayed in the painting is Dom João VI aboard the ship that brought him to Brazil from Portugal and docked in Salvador, Bahia, on January 28, 1808. In it, he is talking to Dr. José Corrêa Picança (the Marquise of Goiana), both depicted in life-size. The latter, in turn, holds in his hands the minutes of a decree that authorizes him to practice medicine in Brazil as well as to establish the country's first medical school, the Faculty of Medicine of Bahia, whose building can be seen in the background, rounding off the composition.



**Panel II - Establishment of the Society of
Medicine of Rio de Janeiro (1829).**



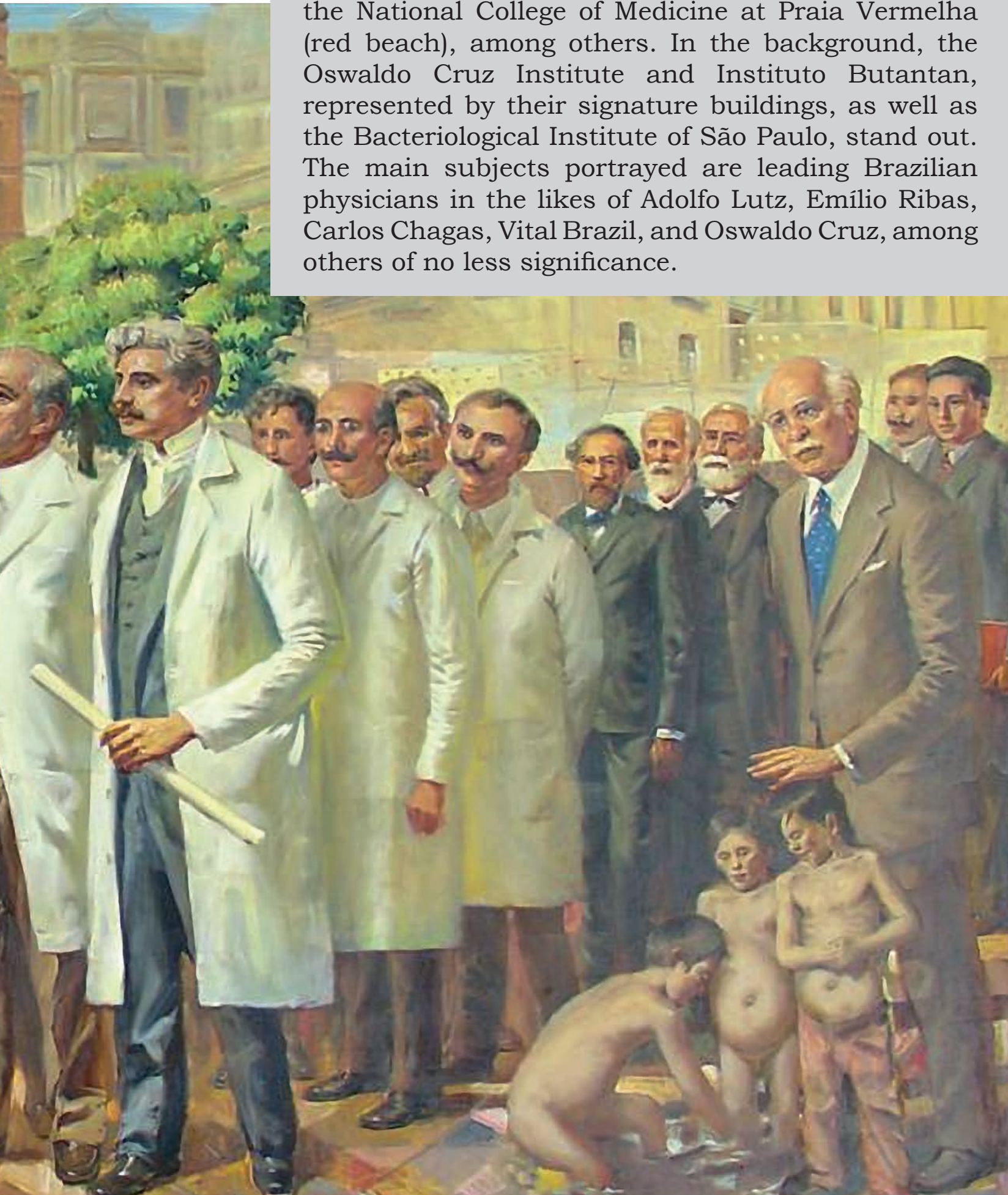
The painting's main theme is a meeting held at the home of Joaquim Cândido Soares de Meirelles, where the first session to prepare for the establishment of the Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro took place on May 28, 1829. From right to left, we can see Luiz Vicente De Simoni (Secretary General), seated and drafting the Minutes of the Founding Charter; Joaquim Cândido Soares de Meirelles (President); José Francisco Xavier Sigaud; Jean Maurice Faivre; and José Martins da Cruz Jobim.



Panel III – Introduction of Experimental Medicine in Brazil



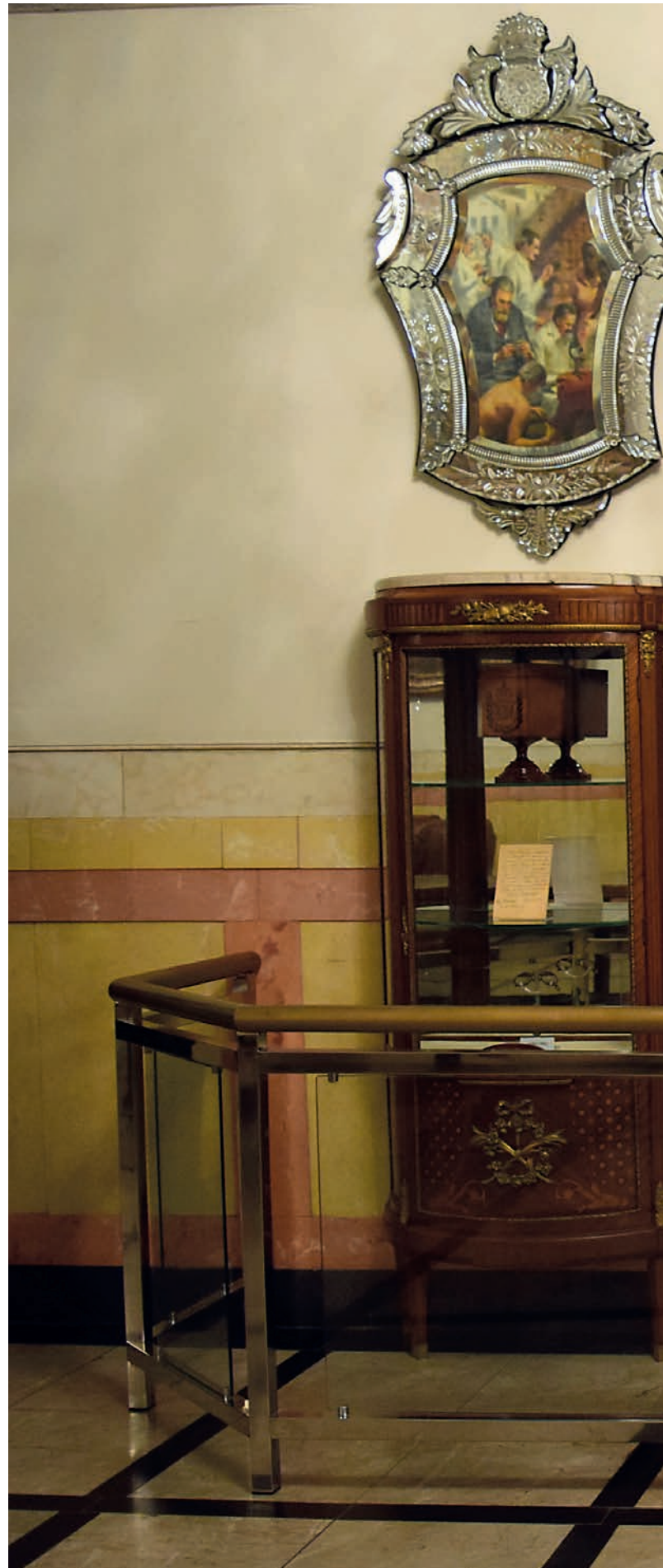
The painting is based on Experimental Medicine Institutes, namely Manguinhos, Emílio Ribas, Oswaldo Cruz, Biológico (the Biological Institute), and the National College of Medicine at Praia Vermelha (red beach), among others. In the background, the Oswaldo Cruz Institute and Instituto Butantan, represented by their signature buildings, as well as the Bacteriological Institute of São Paulo, stand out. The main subjects portrayed are leading Brazilian physicians in the likes of Adolfo Lutz, Emílio Ribas, Carlos Chagas, Vital Brazil, and Oswaldo Cruz, among others of no less significance.





D. Pedro II

The National Academy of Medicine (ANM) has a strong and long-lasting tie with Emperor Dom Pedro II. Throughout his reign, the Emperor visited the Academy numerous times, chaired formal sittings, and engaged in a host of scientific activities. To honor this great ANM Patron, the institution inaugurated a space within its Grand Hall in 2016 fully dedicated to displaying several items that look back on Dom Pedro II's relationship with the Academy from 1829 to 1889. Among these, some particularly worthy of mention include a half-length, semi-profile portrait of Emperor Dom Pedro II at an advanced age (technique: oil on canvas; artist: Vicente Pereira Mallio, 19th Century); a framed Picture of Dom Pedro II (technique: sepia ink and crayon; artist: Vicente Pereira Mallio, 19th Century); a pair of tortoise and gold-colored "pince-nez" (pinch nose) eyeglasses bearing the Emperor's own "PII" inscription; and the Throne Chair that Dom Pedro II used to attend the ANM Sessions.



Dom Pedro II Space





Eyeglass Display Case

On display at the Grand Hall, the Eyeglass Display Case houses eyeglasses collected over the years that belonged to Public Personalities, Presidents of the Republic, and Academy Members. The collection is described in detail in the book “The Glasses and Individuals Behind Them,” which features every pair of glasses as well as a short biography of the person they belonged to. These items are available for public viewing.



Presidency Room



The National Academy of Medicine (ANM) Presidency Room, where the President performs administrative duties and also where Board of Directors meetings are held, is adorned with numerous works of art that encourage visitors to reflect upon the rich history of the ANM. Paintings depicting the Founders and Portraits of each Academy Member who led the institution, as well as furniture that recollects the Academy's activities throughout the 19th century – such as 180 year-old chairs bearing the AIM (Imperial Academy of Medicine inscription) - and additional objects displayed within the space allow visitors to recognize important milestones in the ANM's rich history and artistic heritage.



Academy Member's Room

The Academy Member's Room (Common Room) is a space set aside for Academy Members to interact, in addition to providing work stations for them. The room's walls are decorated with several historic paintings – along with other ANM Collection paintings - whose background and story are described in the “National Academy of Medicine Paintings and their Stories” book that is available to visitors.





Cosmas and Damian

Stained Glass

National Academy of Medicine (ANM)
ornate stained glass depicting Saints
Cosmas and Damian.



Cosmas and Damian were twin brothers who were widely acclaimed medical practitioners and lived in Ancient Greece's Aegean Islands. They did not accept any kind of payment for the medical services they provided, and as a result, were dubbed "anargyroi," a term given to individuals who are averse to money. As legend goes, Damian focused his activities on the field of pharmacy, whereas Cosmas practiced medicine in general. Their Christian beliefs ultimately led to Emperor Diocletian ordering their heads and they were thus decapitated in the early 4th Century. The brothers subsequently gained a large and growing base of followers and both Pope Felix VI and Emperor Justinian 1 paid homage to them.

Rooster and Serpent Stained Glass

National Academy of Medicine (ANM) ornate stained glass depicting Roosters and Serpents.



Roosters carry numerous symbolisms in the West and East alike. In both cultures, they are associated with sun worshipping since their crowing announces the sunrise. In Hellenistic Greece, for instance, roosters personified solar gods and goddesses such as Zeus, Apollo, Leto, and Artemis. Serpents, on the other hand, represented medicine as well as renovation. Thus, the Rooster and Serpent stained glass can be construed as a shining light that gives rise to knowledge.

Seventh floor lobby





The seventh floor lobby houses most of the National Academy of Medicine's (ANM) bust collection carved by renowned sculptors and whose sculptures depict prominent names in the history of medicine of Brazil. The bust of Joaquim Cândido Soares de Meirelles, the Founder of the ANM, stands out among the remaining busts.

Board Meeting



The ANM Board consists of 15 Academy Members who assemble on a regular basis to discuss administrative as well as scientific matters.



ANM Tea Party



Every Thursday, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., Academy Members get together and mingle during the institution's Tea Party held at the Grand Hall. Oftentimes, novice physicians and medical students are welcomed to meet and get a chance to interact with Academy Members.



Scientific Sessions

Dating back to its inauguration some 200 years ago, weekly Scientific Sessions take place every Thursday, when medical and related subjects are brought forth and discussed.



Medical Programs and Workdays

In addition to Scientific Sessions, the ANM offers Medical Programs and Workdays to both medical students and novice physicians.



Medical Student Leagues



ANM recebe encontro das Ligas Acadêmicas

Criadas em 1923, elas complementam a formação em uma área específica do campo médico, por meio de atividades que atendam o tripé de ensino, pesquisa e extensão

DA REDAÇÃO

A Academia Nacional de Medicina (ANM), no Centro, promoveu na sexta-feira, 1º de maio, o 1º Encontro das Ligas Acadêmicas de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia do Rio de Janeiro. Cerca de 200 estudantes de 12 faculdades de medicina do estado se reuniram sob a presidência do acadêmico Carlos Antonio Barbosa Montenegro, professor emérito da Universidade Federal do Rio (UFRJ). As Ligas Acadêmicas de Medicina têm a missão de promover o estado de um tema específico, atuando desde 1923. Dessa forma, complementam a formação acadêmica em uma área específica do campo médico, por meio de atividades que atendam o tripé de ensino, pesquisa e extensão.

"Estamos muito honrados e emorgulhados por abrir as portas da nossa instituição para tantos jovens estudantes de medicina em torno de um evento tão importante", afirmou o presidente da academia, Francisco Sampaio. Na Academia Nacional de Medicina, acadêmicos, alunos e sociedade médica participaram, na quinta-feira, de palestra sobre Telemática. Segundo AMS, a saúde no Brasil vive um paradoxo. De um lado, há nos postos de saúde e falta de médicos, além da precariedade de um sistema precário, que parece não ter encontrado ainda a saída do século XIX. No outro extremo, o País se destaca numa área que merece cada vez mais atenção mundial, que é a telemática.

Seja para fins de educação, assistência médica ou pesquisa à distância, esta nova ferramenta promete unir soluções tecnológicas a serviços de qualidade na área da saúde. A palestra é apresentada



Atmos no salão nobre da Academia Nacional de Medicina: ligas complementam a formação

na quinta-feira pelo professor da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Chao Wen, revelando um futuro que deverá ser alcançado pelo País até 2021. Ele defende ainda que se aliar a tecnologia é uma das saídas para o Brasil melhorar a qualidade do seu atendimento, ensino e pesquisa ao mesmo tempo que barateia os custos e aumenta a eficiência.

Novidades

O objetivo é utilizar a tecnologia e seus recursos para integrar as áreas de conhecimento e, assim, promover melhorias no ensino. Por exemplo, a USP começou a produzir estruturas anatômicas com detalhes realísticos, por meio do uso de impressoras 3D. A prática é uma alternativa

à pouca disponibilidade de corpos doados para a educação e formação profissional e à sua rápida degradação, fatos que comprometem o ensino e a aprendizagem médica. As estruturas anatômicas são baseadas no acervo do Projeto Homem Virtual, também da disciplina de Telemática, que consiste em imagens dinâmicas digitais tridimensionais do corpo humano e de seus processos fisiológicos.

As impressões são feitas em resina de plástico porque esse material não oferece problemas de decomposição e de necessidade de armazenamento diferenciado, como é feito com os corpos, afirmou Chao Wen diante de mais de cem acadêmicos e estudantes de medicina.

Durante a palestra, o pro-

fessor da USP defendeu a criação de uma "ruim" do conhecimento na área de pesquisa. A ideia é criar uma rede de informações médicas acessíveis em diferentes níveis: um gratuito, com informações de utilidade pública sobre prevenção, vacinas, epidemias, e outros de acesso pago, com assuntos de interesse específico do usuário e participação em grupo de discussão com profissionais de saúde.

Chao Wen mostrou também através de slides, as possíveis interações virtuais entre médico e paciente. Ele disse que duas grandes tendências para a telemedicina estão no e-Care (baseado no acompanhamento personalizado da saúde de pessoas, usando smartpho-



The ANM further hosts Medical Student Leagues with students of the most distinct fields of medicine.

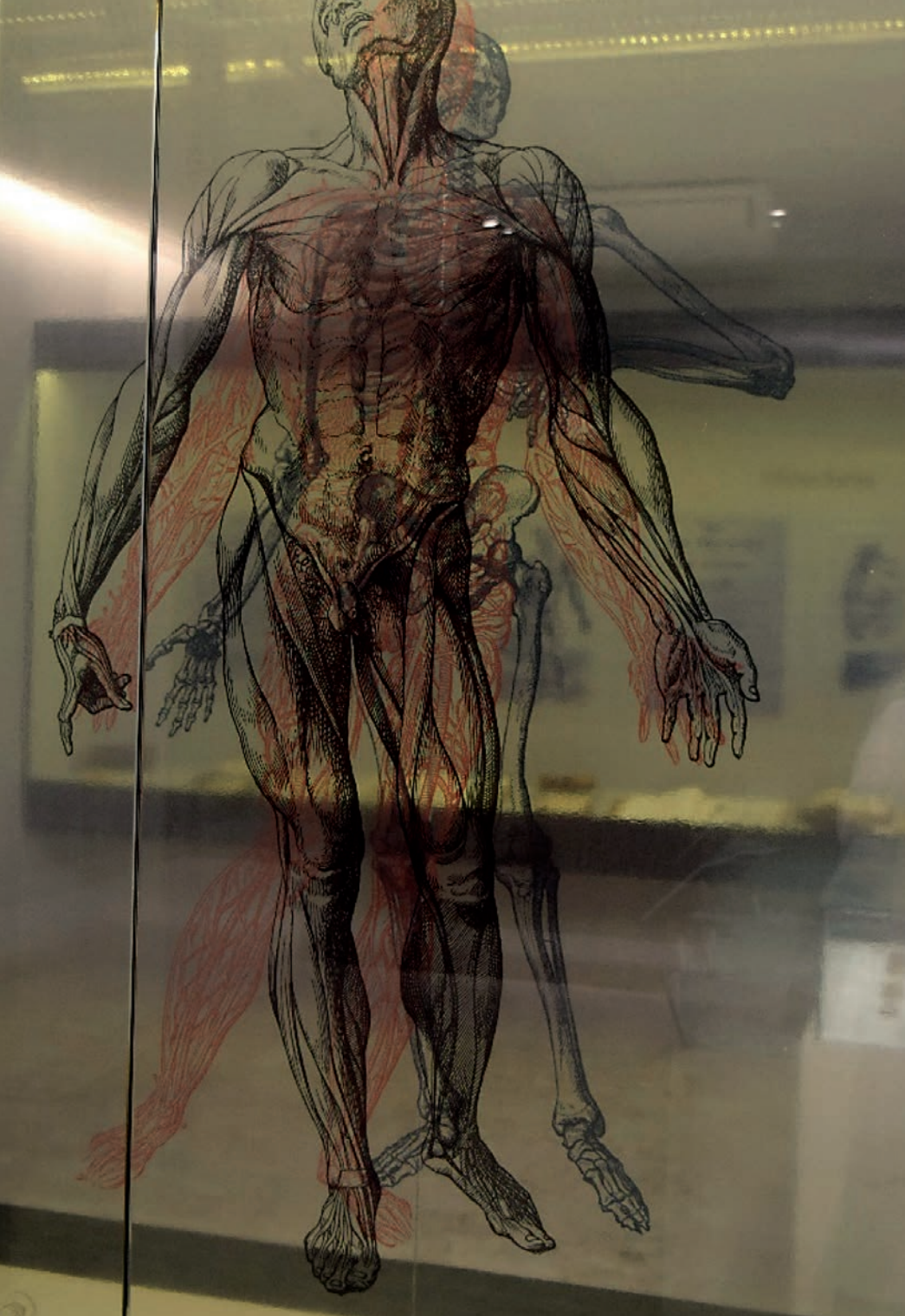
Guided Tours

Medical Students can enjoy Guided Tours in which Academy Members carefully present and discuss the ANM's art collection and spaces. After the tour is finished, the students are invited to the traditional Tea Party held at the institution's Grand Hall, when they have the chance to discuss medical subjects with ANM Academy Members.

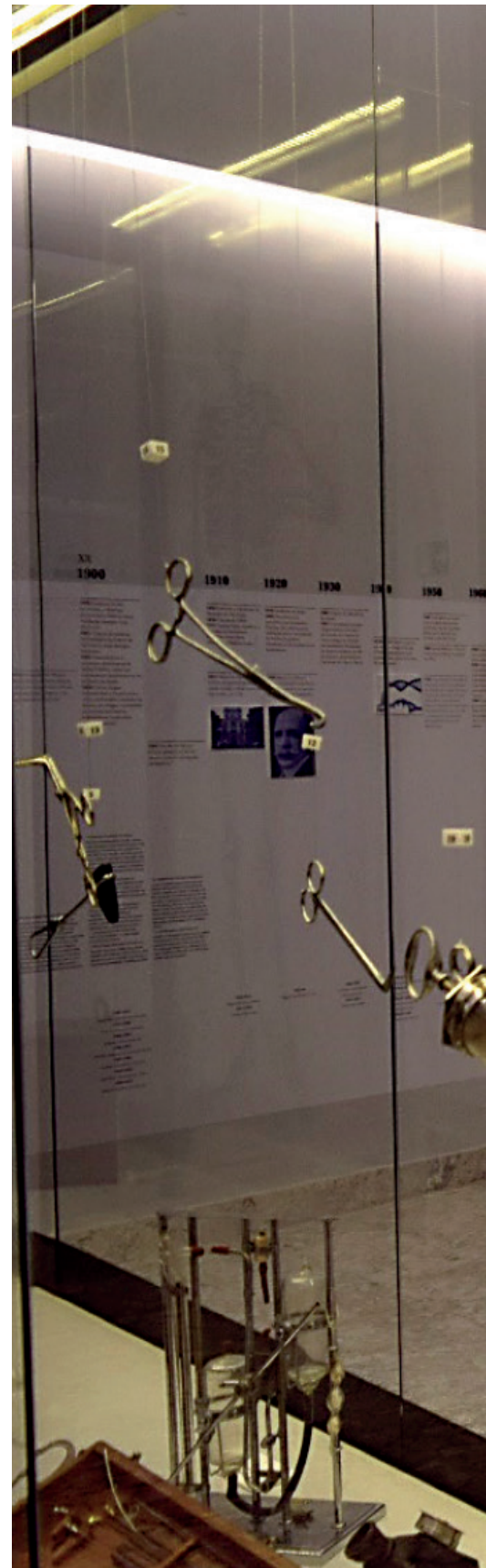


Medical Memory Centre





History of Medicine
in the World and in
Brazil through medical
instruments.



M u s e u m





History of
Medicine
in the
World and
in Brazil
through
books,
medals,
stamps...



Library

The National Academy of Medicine (ANM) library was established in 1830, following book donations by the Marquis of Maricá.



Rare Books





A r c h i v e s

History of the National Academy of
Medicine (ANM) through Minutes,
Annals, Documents...

Biographies of all Academy Members



Voting Session

Wooden, hexagonally-shaped Imperial ballot box whose front bears a crest topped by a crown, flanked with coffee and tobacco branches (which were the two staple Brazilian products), and features an inscription with the Imperial Academy of Medicine's initials.



This item was used to collect voting ballots in secret voting sessions held throughout the Empire; the date is 1835.





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