

CONTREMOULINS and HIRTZ COMPASS For The RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION OF FOREIGN BODIES DURING WORLD WAR « 1 » .

(PR.J. François Moreau (Faches Thumesnil),Dr. Patrick Mornet (La Rochelle).
(PR.Cole Giller (Augusta. Géorgia)

DECOUVERTE DES RAYONS X (1895)



WILHEM RÖNTGEN (1845-1923)



Professor Henri Poincaré (1854 – 1912), a member of ACADEMY OF SCIENCES present the first french radiograph made in PARIS by Doctors Paul OUDIN and Toussaint-Barthelemy January 20, 1896.



Main de Madame Rontgen,
le 22 décembre 1895,
exposure time 20'.

Les Académies en Guerre:8-9 Juin. Université de Lorraine .Metz.

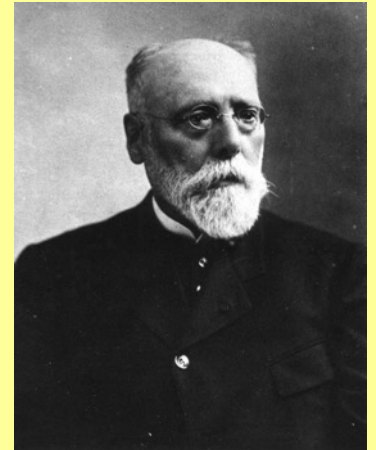
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION WAS PARADOXICALLY LITTLE REACTIVE

- Large number of Faculty Professors even felt that this new discovery was false progress, threatening the sacred and holy medical clinic and the standard of the anatomo-clinic established by François Bichat (1771-1802) and René Laennec (1781-1826) at the first half of 19th century.
- It took the open mind and personality of Professor Antoine Béclère (1856-1939), Internist, to be fascinated. He exclaimed « it seem to be the road to the promise land. I was determined to follow it »
- The same road was followed by Pr Bouchard (1837-1915), holder of the chair of Pathology and General Therapeutics, member of the Academies of Science and medecine.



Antoine Béclère
(1856-1939)

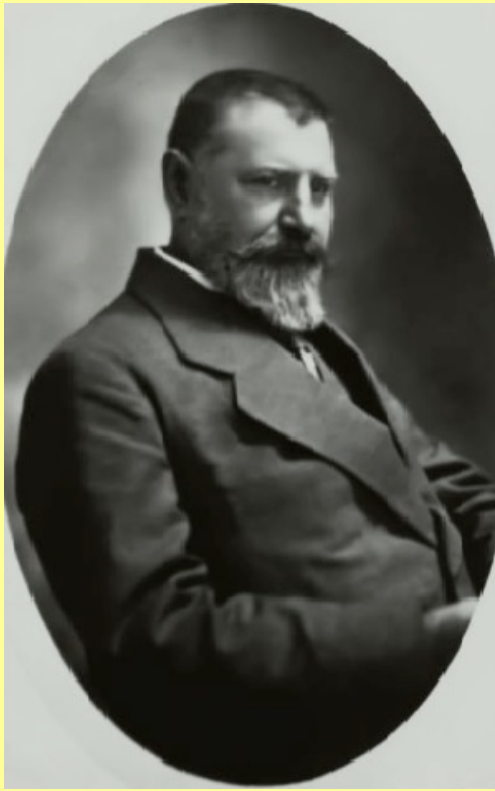
Charles Bouchard
(1837-1915)



AFTER PHYSICISTS, SOME PHOTOGRAPHERS, NON DOCTORS, but Clevvers and fanciful Researchers embarqued on « X RAY » PHOTOGRAPHS

Among them, called the « **RADIOGRAPHERS** », we will remember two names :

Arthur Londe
(1858-1917)



Gaston Contremoulins
(1869-1950)



1) ALBERT LONDE (1858-1917)

Photographer - radiographer

- Albert Londe was the famous **photographer** of the great neurologist Jean-martin Charcot at the Hospice de la Salpêtrière of Paris.
- With Etienne-Jules Marey (1830-1904), Londe performed many chronophotographics experiments concerning movement; the layout of his laboratory at the Salpêtrière was similar to Marey's renowned Station Physiologique.
- In 1893 Londe published the first book on medical photography, titled *La photographie médicale: « Application aux sciences médicales et physiologiques. »*
- In 1896 Albert Londe had become the first hospital chief-radiographer in Paris.

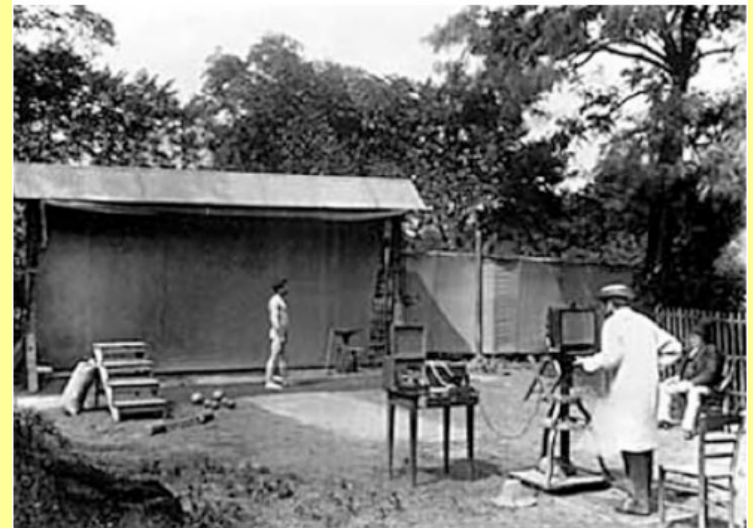


Fig. 10. La piste de vue à La Salpêtrière, 1893.
Londe photographie un modèle avec son appareil à douze objectifs.
E-J. Marey est assis à droite. (Société française de photographie).

In 1898, Londe published :

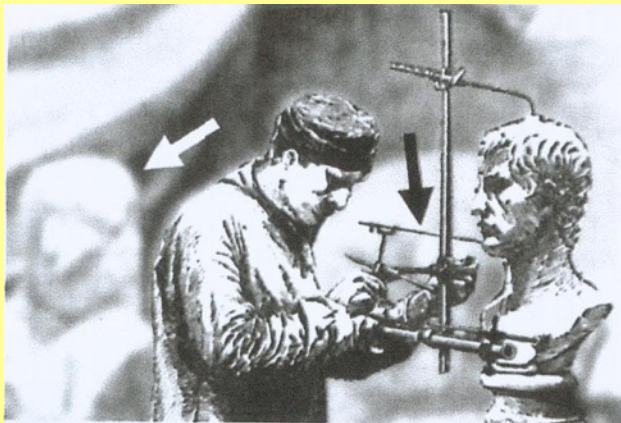
**« TRAITE PRATIQUE DE
RADIOGRAPHIE ET DE
RADIOSCOPIE, TECHNIQUES
ET APPLICATIONS
MEDICALES »**

2) GASTON CONTREMOULINS (1869-1950)

Photographer - radiographer

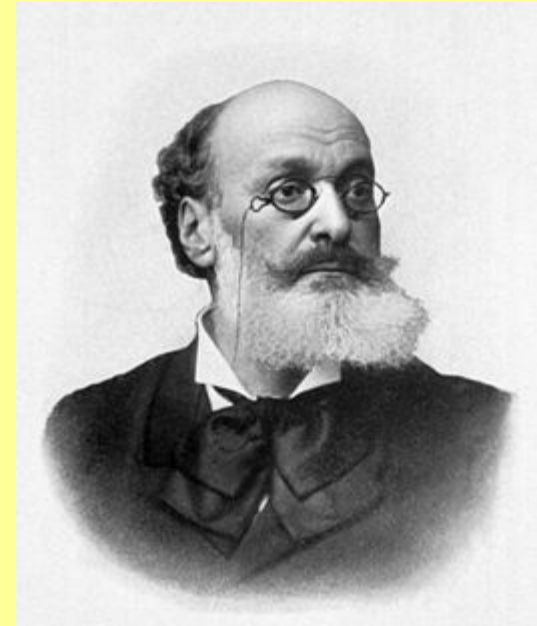
- Gaston Contremoulins born in Rouen, Normandy, studied fine arts at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, before he discovered photography in 1891.

- He was recruited in 1892 at Mathias Duval's histology chair at the University of Paris worked in Microphotographic laboratory.



With courtesy of Giller Cole

Contremoulins learn to use of a device to copy sculpture known in France as a « Compas des praticiens »



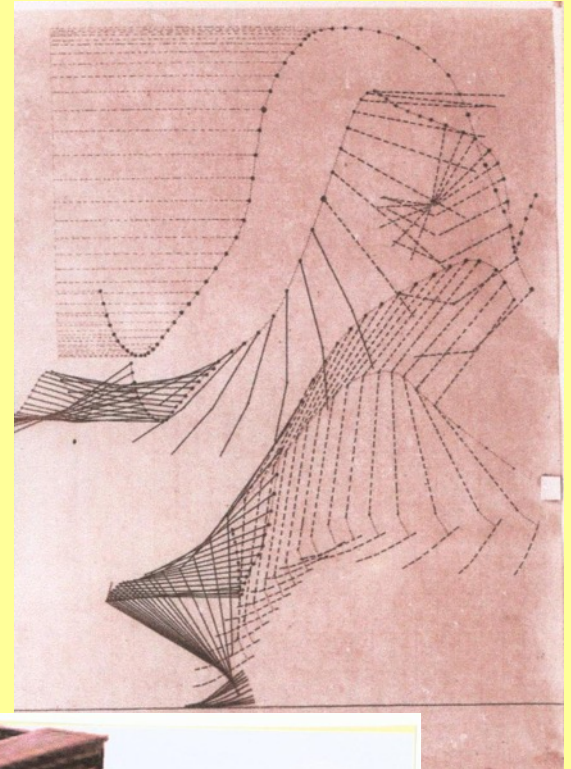
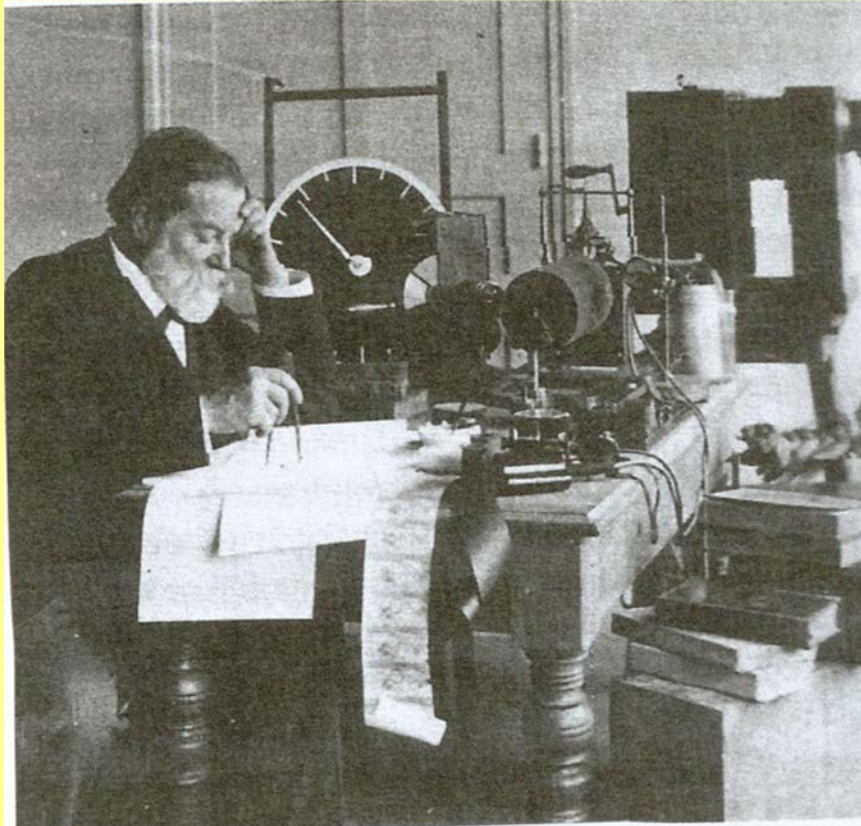
Mathias Duval
(1844 – 1907)

CONTREMOULINS – MAREY

L'élève et le maître

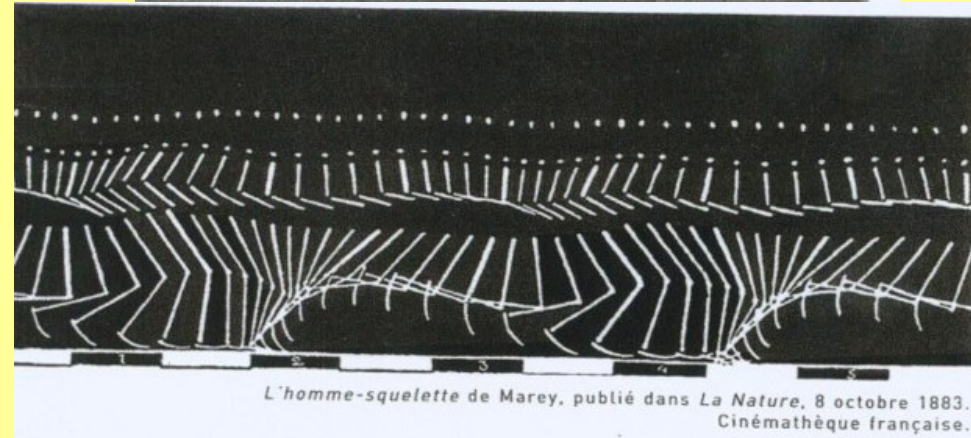
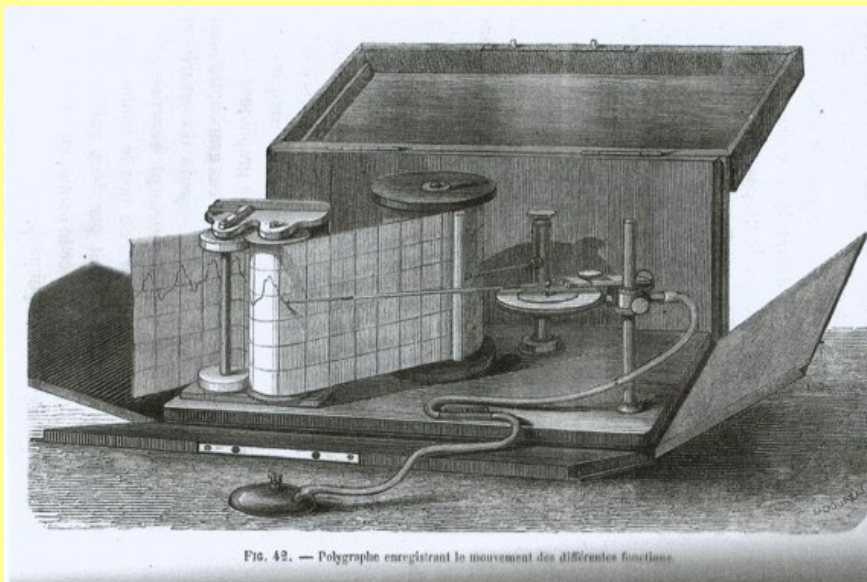
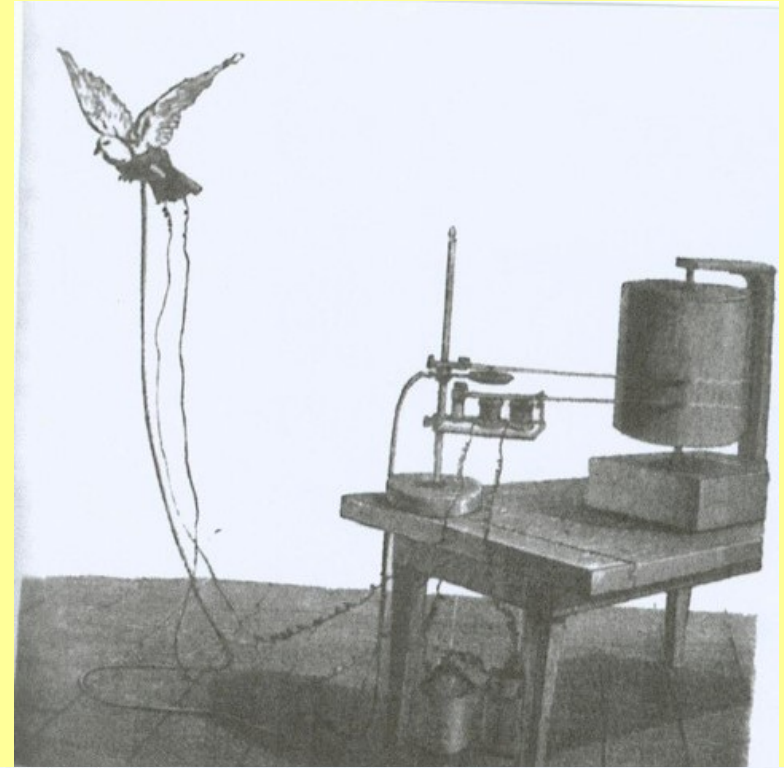
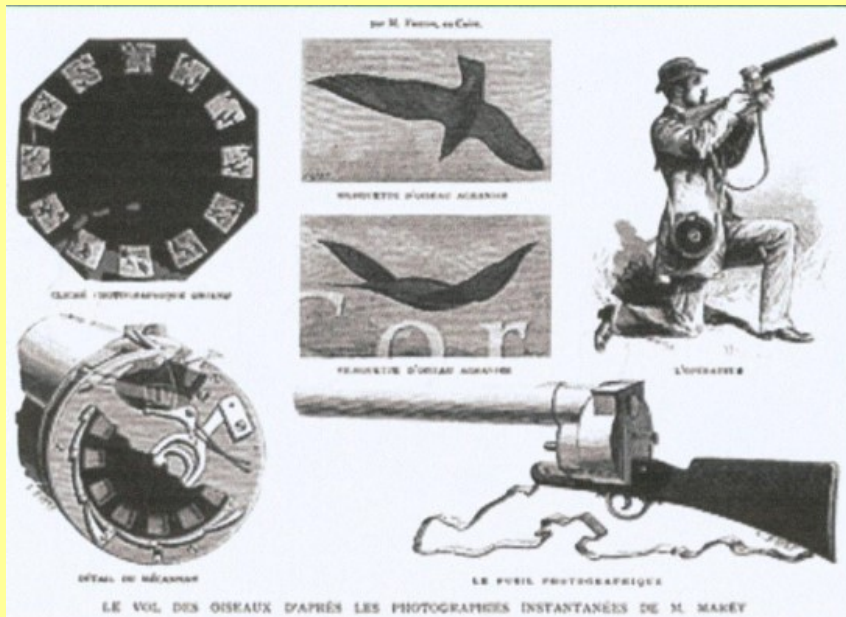
Le chronophotographie géométrique

He had become Etienne-Jules Marey's chronophotographer in the mean time when Demeny resigned his position at the Station physiologique in 1894-1895



« Instruments are an essential go-between mind and the matter »

E.J MAREY



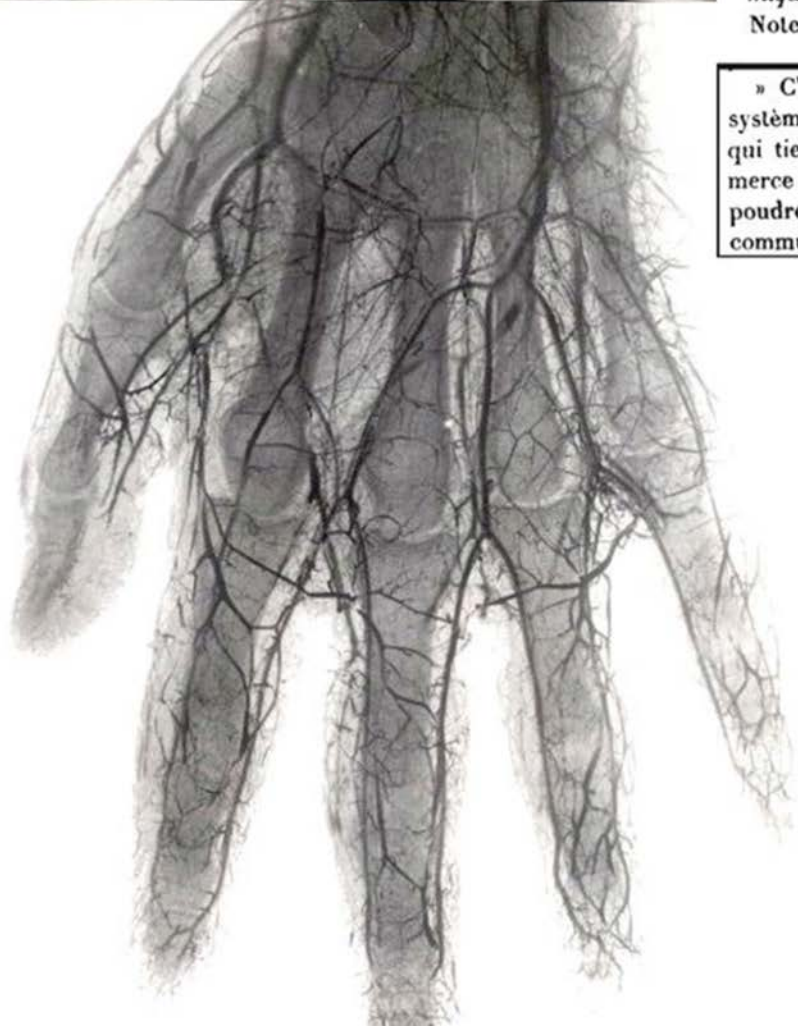
(1896) Contremoulins come back to the New « X RAY » Laboratory of Medical Faculty

Apprentissage des rayons X

Archives Contremoulins

PHYSIQUE APPLIQUÉE. — *Emploi des rayons X pour les recherches anatomiques : angéiologie, développement, ossification, évolution des dents, etc.*
Note de MM. CH. REMY et G. CONTREMOULINS, présentée par M. Marey.
CR Acad Sci - 1896 - 123:711

» C'est M. le professeur Marey qui nous a suggéré l'idée de rendre le système vasculaire opaque aux rayons X en l'injectant avec une solution qui tient en suspension des poudres métalliques impalpables. Le commerce livre aujourd'hui, sous le nom de *bronze*, une grande variété de ces poudres de métal. Le véhicule que nous avons choisi est la cire à cacheter commune dissoute dans l'alcool; l'injection se fait à froid.



Arteriography

Professeur Charles Remy



Metroradiographic localisation of foreign intracranial bodies : compass of Contremoulins (1897)

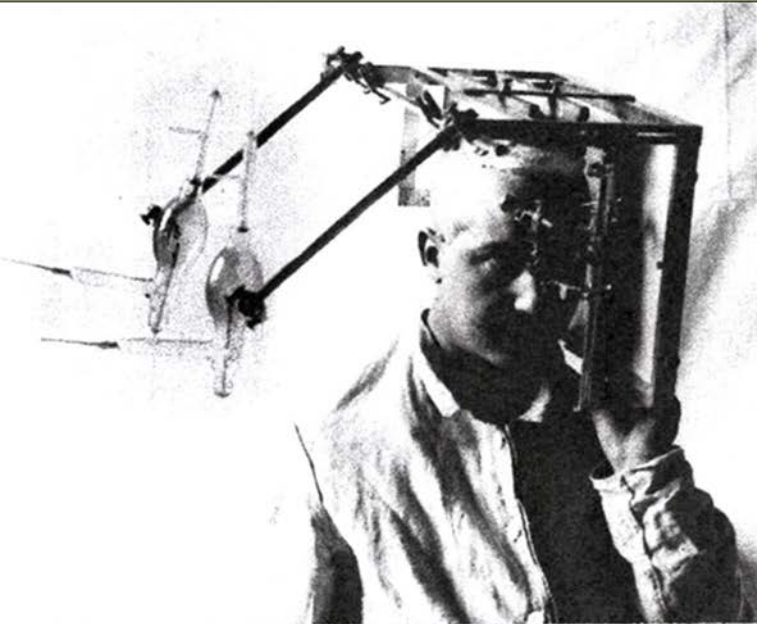


Fig. 61

Archives Contremoulins

**Premier appareil de localisation et de recherche
des corps étrangers du crâne. Modèle 1897.
malade de Charles Rémy.**

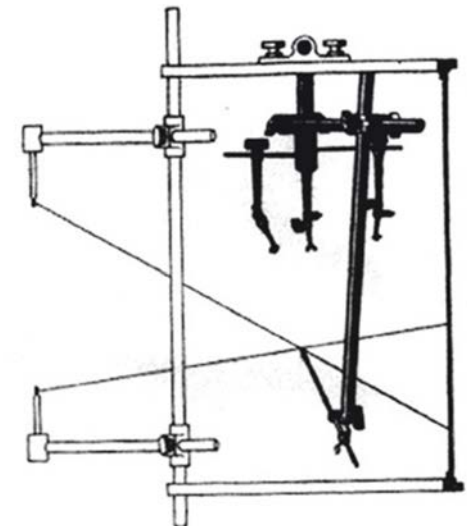
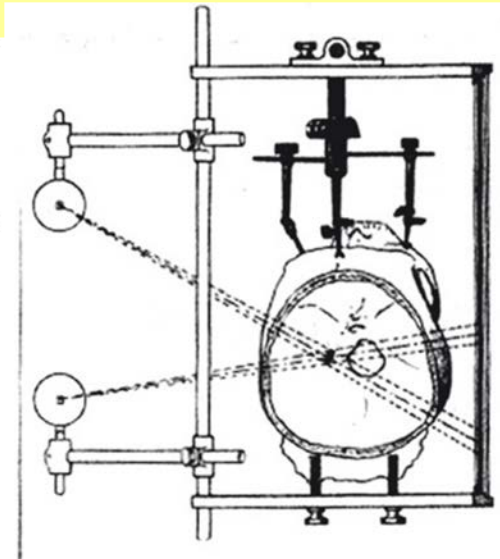


Fig. 66.

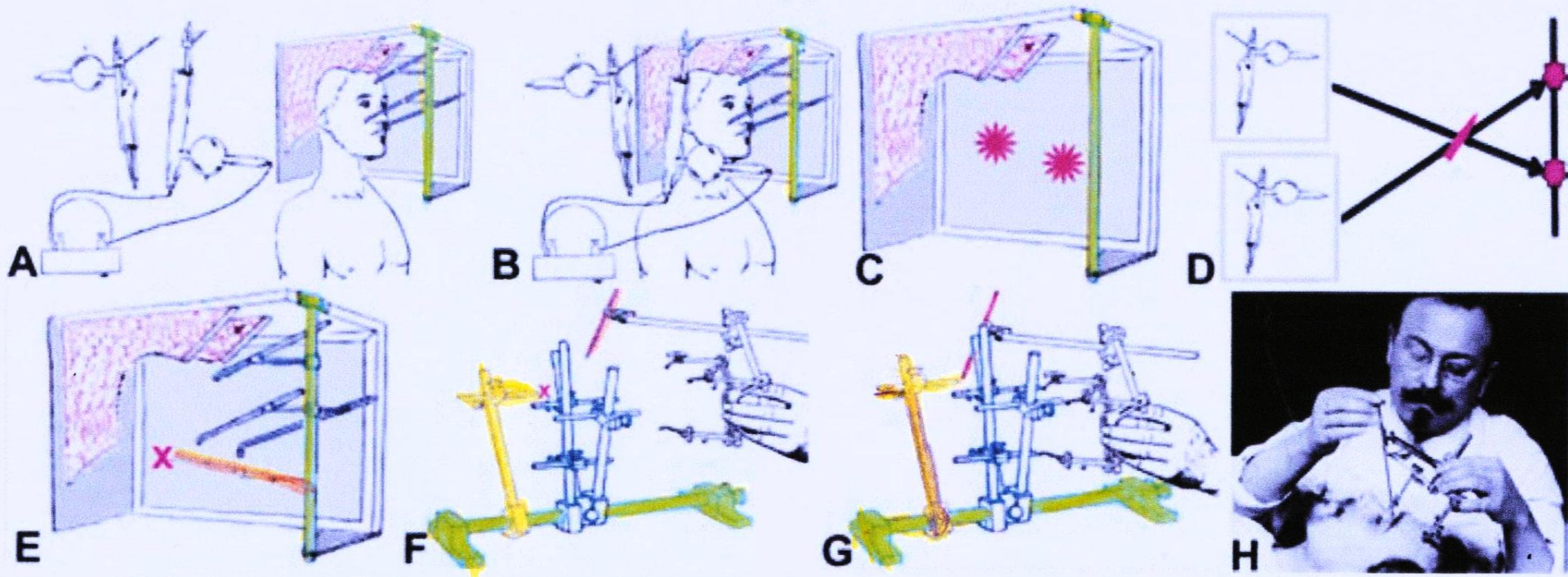
Archives Contremoulins

**Le compas d'opération Contremoulins
modèle 1897**

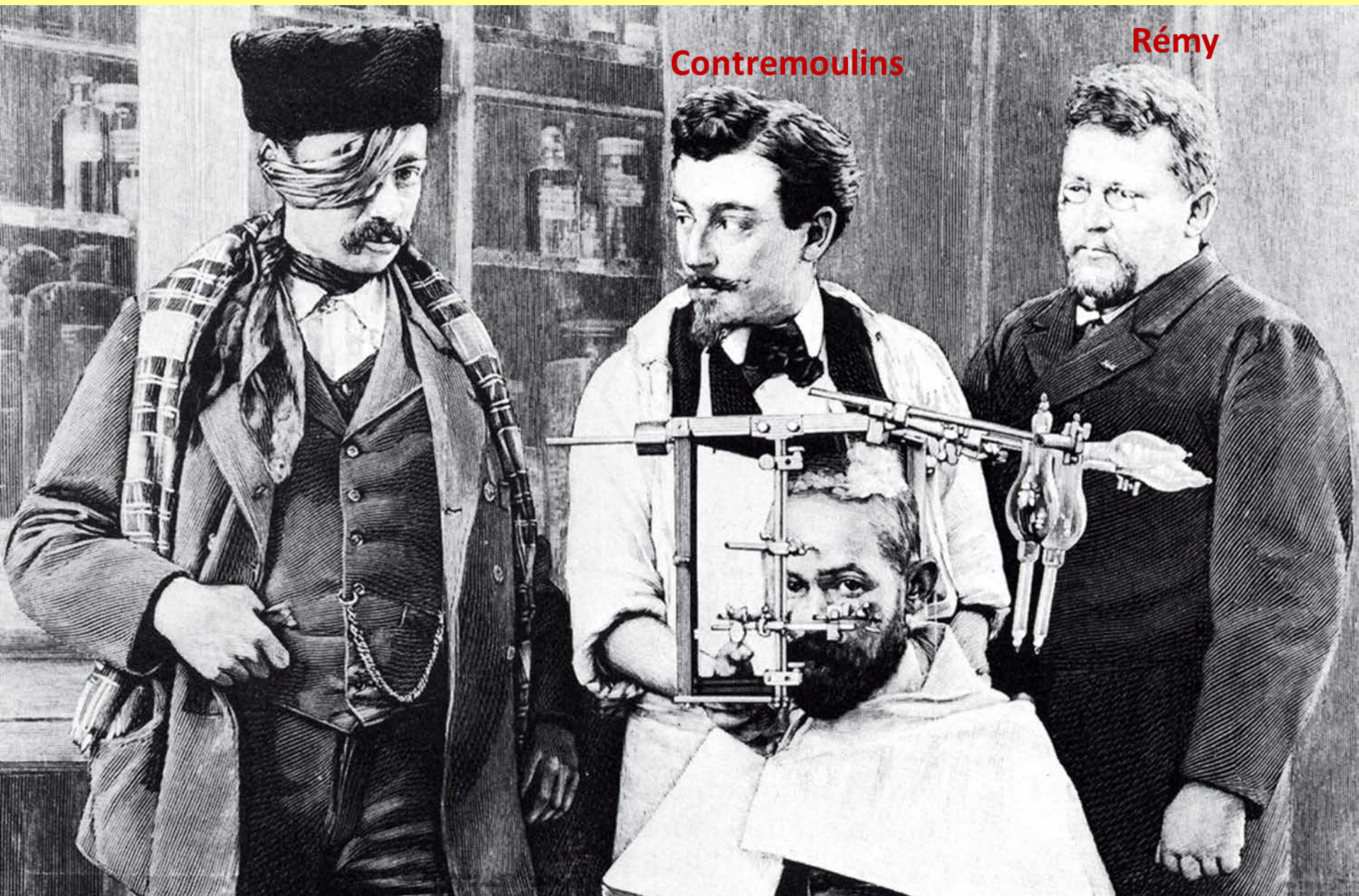
**Il comporte une colonne centrale sur
laquelle se monte, à son extrémité
inférieure, trois branches plates,
orientables séparément. Un serrage
axial immobilise simultanément
les trois organes.**



CONTREMOULINS' S COMPASS (1897)



With courtesy of Giller Cole



Contremoulins

Rémy

Revue « L'illustration » du 27 novembre 1897 : « Le chasseur de projectiles » !

PRIX MONTHYON DE MEDECINE ET CHIRURGIE (académie des sciences 1897)

Service de M. CONTREMOULINS Radiographie



Hôp. NECKER

M. BECKER

M. PUTHOMME

M. CONTREMOULINS

M. CARRE

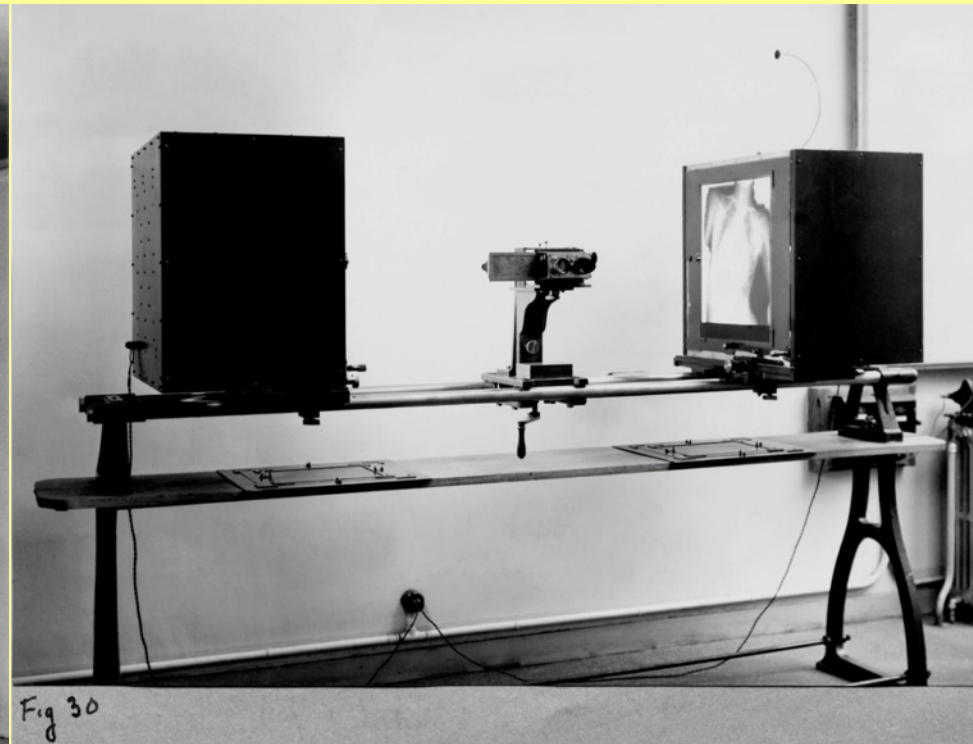
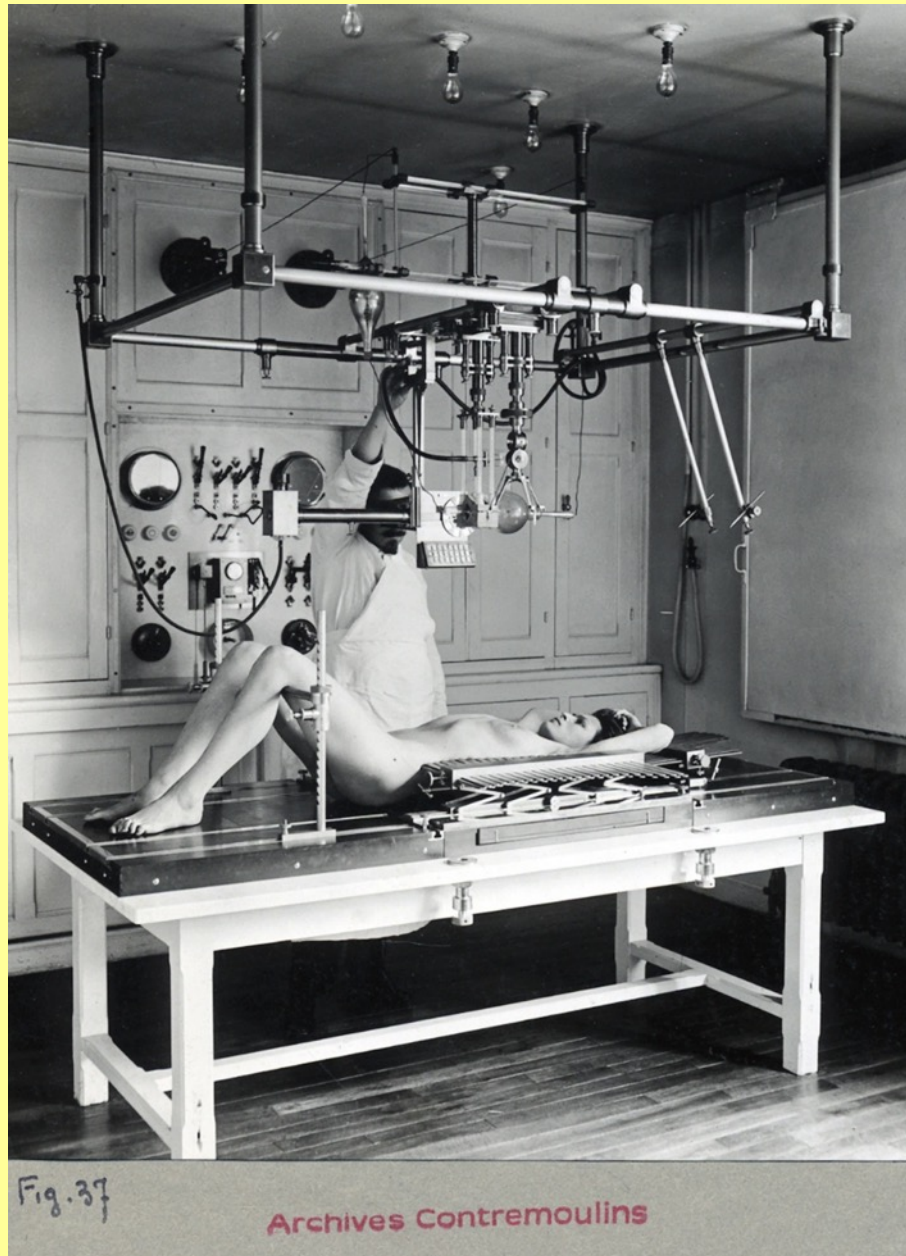
M. JACQUARD



Pr F. Guyon

Contremoulins, Chef du laboratoire central de radiologie de l'hôpital Necker

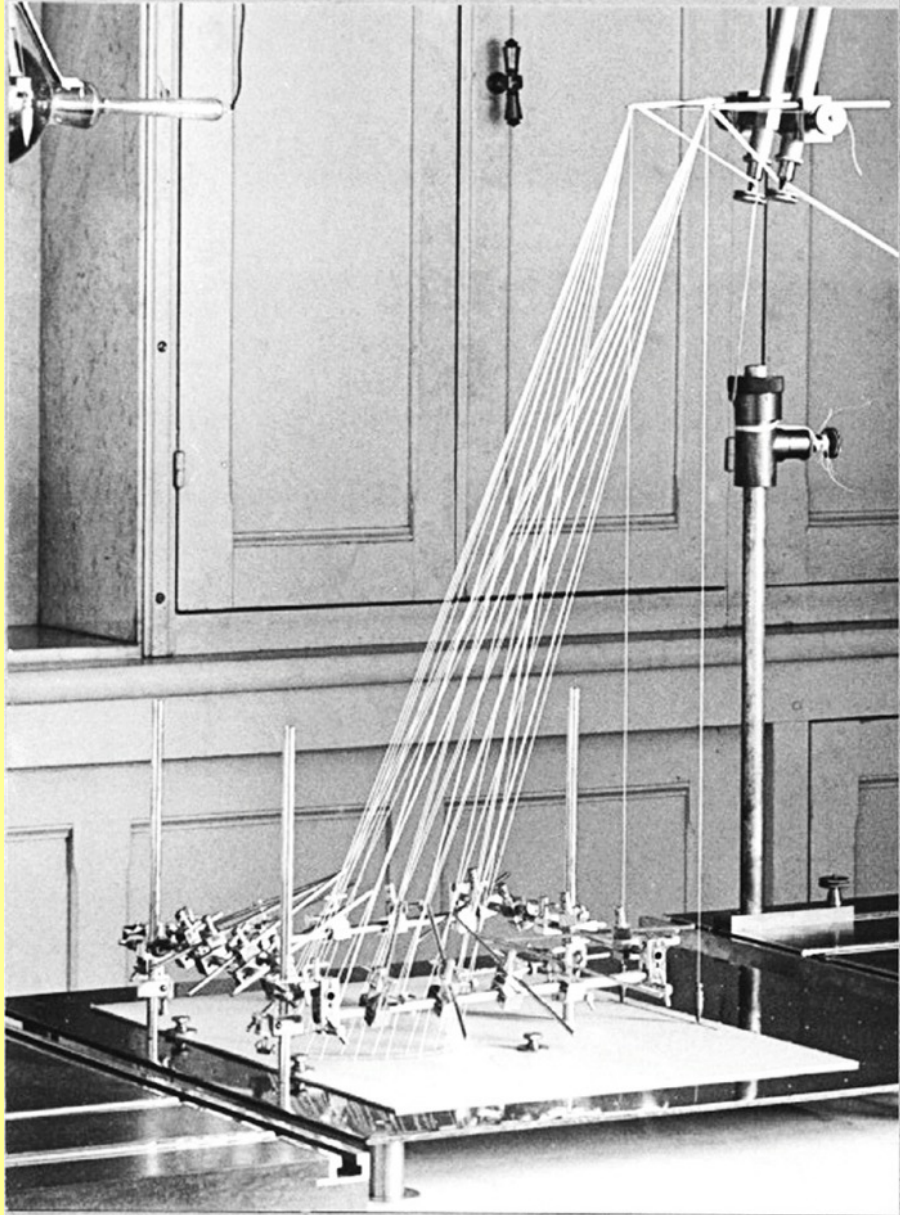
Metroradiography at the Hôpital Necker of Paris (1898 – 1935)



Stéréographie

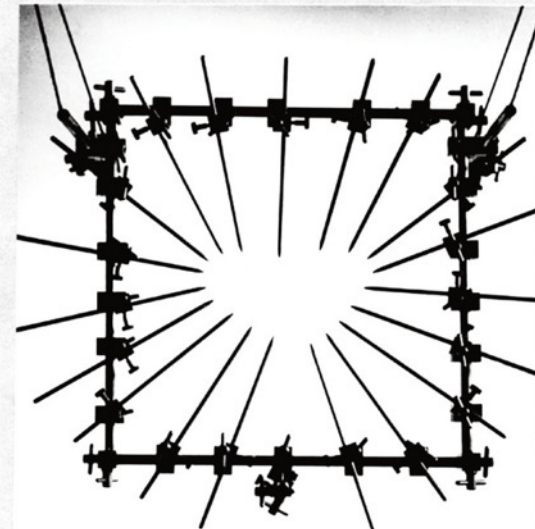
**Table métroradiographique
« Contremoulins »**

Device For RadioPelvimetry



conformateur radiopelvométrique réglé sur

Fig. - Conformateur radiopelvométrique réglé sur une
épure maternelle du détroit supérieur d'un bassin normal.

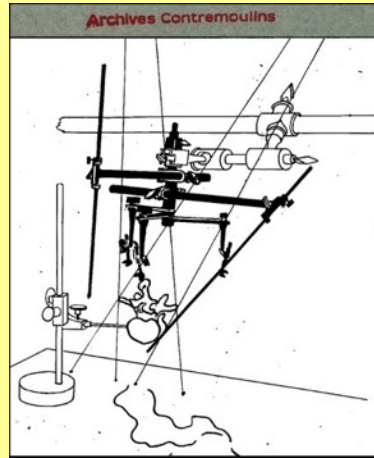
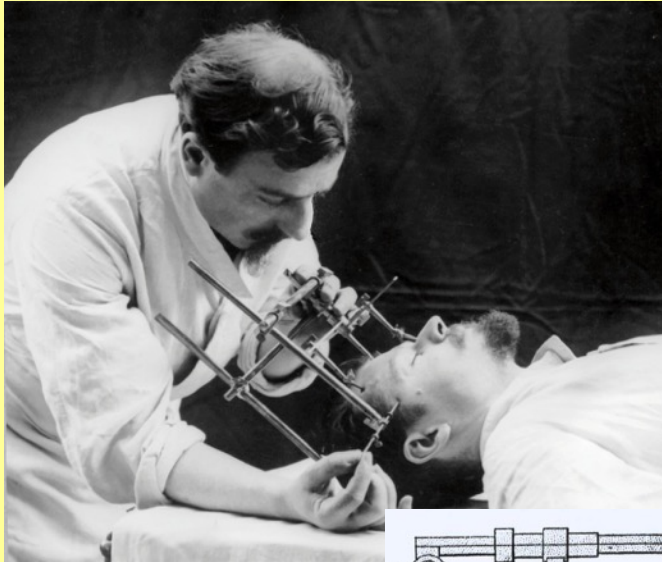


une épure maternelle du détroit supérieur

Fig. - Conformateur radiopelvométrique réglé sur une
épure maternelle du détroit supérieur d'un bassin asymétrique à courbe gauche.

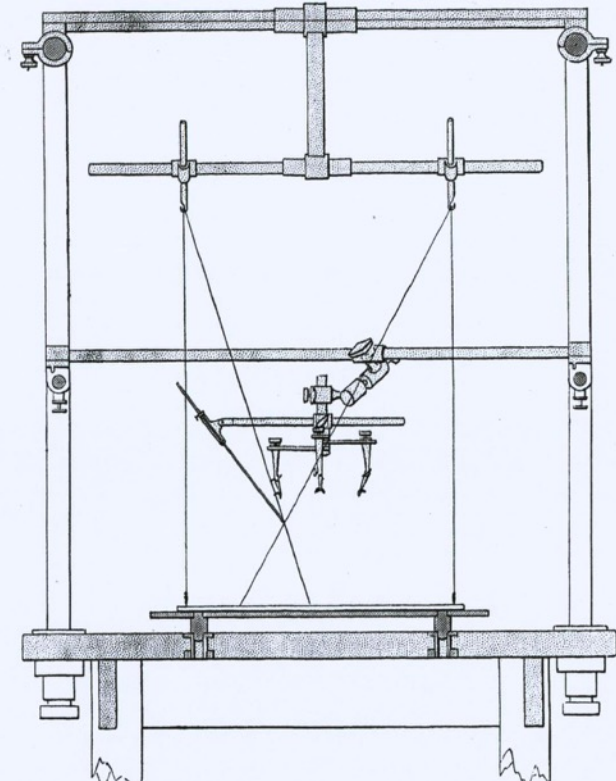
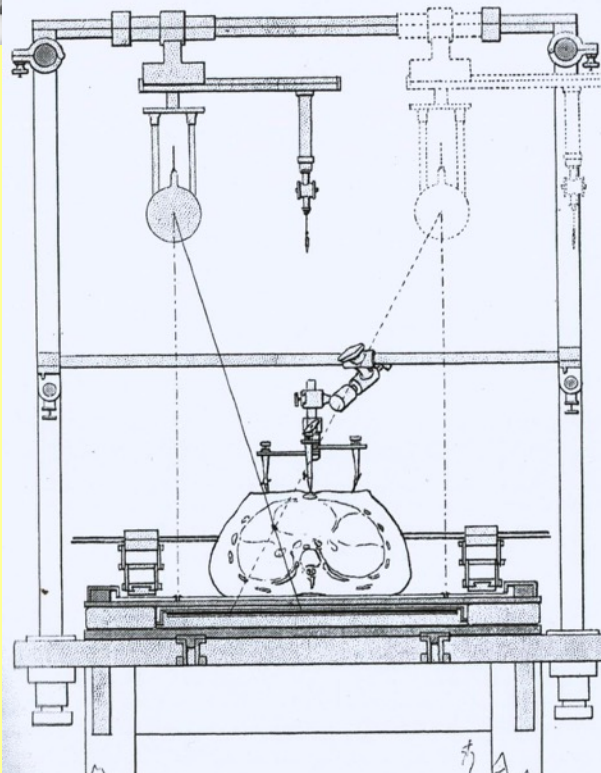
bassin dystocique à courbe gauche

The radio-surgery



*Hôpital Militaire
d'Instruction
du Val-de-Grâce
Le Médecin-Chef
Miguel*

Epure et localisation
métro-radiographique
d'un corps étranger
fixé dans le pilièr droit
du diaphragme.



Until MAREY's death in 1904, CONTREMOULINS had cordial relationship with Antoine Béclère

- He had an excellent national and international reputation and he had contacted with foreign Surgeons, during 1897 War Greco-Turc and for the War russo-Japanese of 1904 for his method of bullets localisation.
- But, since 1905, discrepancies between both French leaders emerged when radiology was expanding and the toxicity of the ionizing radiations had become obvious. Too many scandals happened because of fakes performed by impostors and charlatans too.

- 1908 Mr Mesureur, head of Assistance Publique of Paris, created eight new municipal laboratories in Paris.



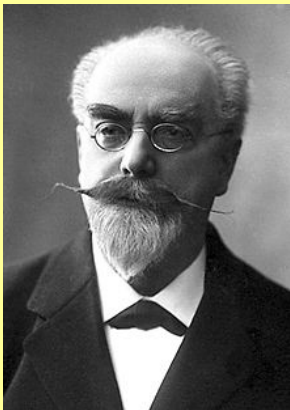
- BECLERE, supported by the Academy of medicine and Charles Bouchard, started a noisy lobbying campaign against CONTREMOULINS and PUTHOMME (his assistant) aiming to suppress – even retrospectively – the radiographer's right to head a radiological lab in the hospitals .

Académie des sciences,
Paris



CONTREMOULINS AND PUTHOMME could save their positions **because of the strong support** brought by the Académie des Sciences.

The physicist Pr Gabriel Lippmann (1845 – 1921), Nobel prize 1908, method of reproducing colours in photography



37 ((members of the Academie des Sciences who visited Contremoulin's laboratory in Necker hospital(Poincaré, Painlevé.....°)



Paul Villard
Gamma Ray's
discoverer in
1900

The Long and painful Quarrel between Electroradiologists Doctors vs photographers radiographers non doctors, during WW1

RADIOLOGISTS



**Medecin-major HIRTZ
(1869-1936)**

« WAR IN THE WAR »

RADIOGRAPHERS



**Gaston Contremoulins
(1869-1950)**

HIRTZ 1st French military radiologistH

- 1869 : Born in Lyon – He lost his father during War 1870. Brilliant student, with a great manual dexterity, liking for mechanical Ingeneering.
- 1889 : Medical Military School in Lyon.
- 1893 -1905 : Career of Military Physican and interest for Geology
- 1905 -1912 : Hospital DEY in Alger he created the first Service of Physiotherapy.
- 1907-1912 : Maroc Colonial War. Hirtz is confronted with the problems of Cranial and bones traumas. He invested in Radiology and created in 1907 a « new compass » for localisation and extraction of metallic foreign bodies.
- 1910 : He presented him at « the International Congress of Physiotherapy.
- 1912 – 1914 : Back to Val de Grâce, he created the first « Military Laboratory of Electro Radiology »
- 1914 – 1916 : He is head of a radiological team in « Combat Zone ».
- 1916 : He organize the central Service of Electroradiology and created with Marie Curie the first Military School for the training of non médical « Radiographers ».
- Appointed to « Sous Secretariat » du Service de santé des armées, he work with Antoine Béclère and impose his Compass Method to all the French Radio-Surgical Units, and in 1917 to American Army.
- 1920 : Hirtz is Professor and headed the first Academic Chair of Radiology in France at the « Ecole d' application de la médecine militaire au Val de Grâce.
- 1926 : Retired, médecin général .He became Famous !

COMPASS DE HIRTZ

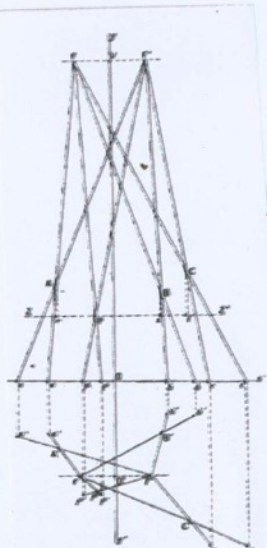
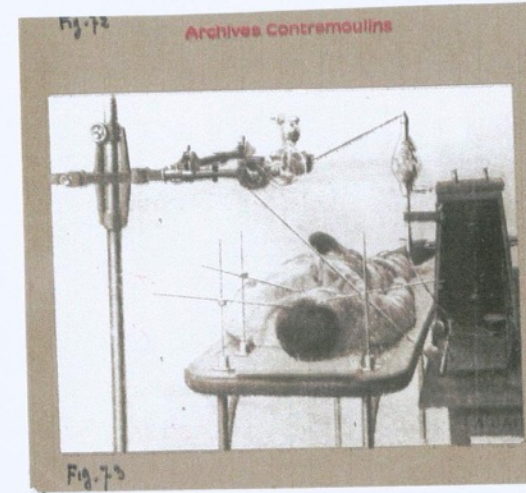
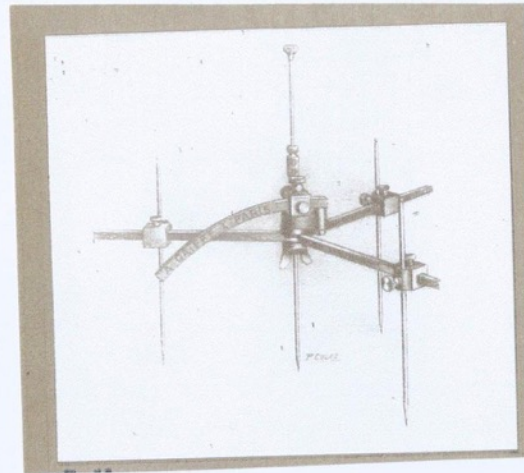


Fig. 6. — Exemple de la méthode de Hirtz.

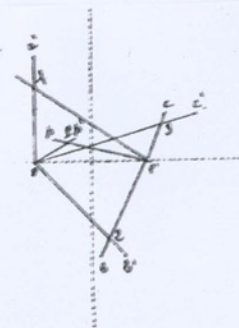
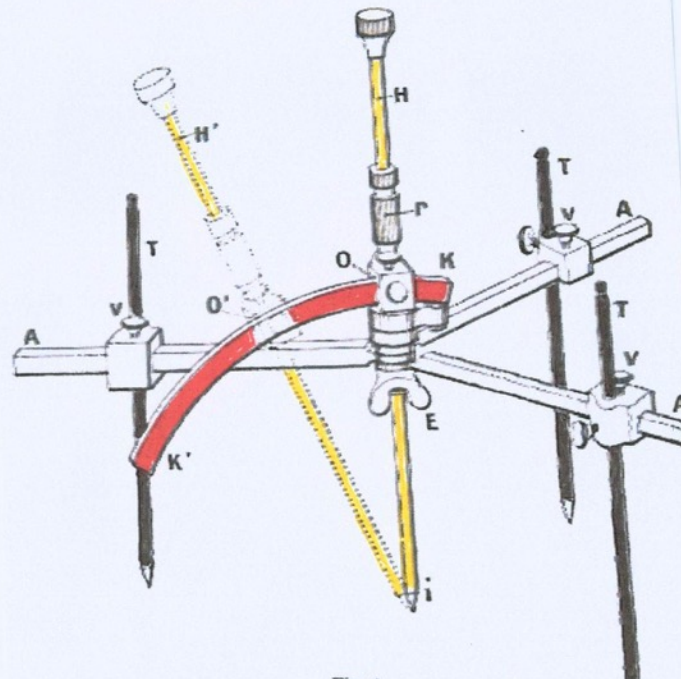


Fig. 5. — Série graphique construite de l'épave de Hirtz, permettant pour régler l'écartement des deux lignes de coupes.



TABEAU DE EDMOND SUAU (1871 – 1929)



« Repérage d'un projectile sur un blessé de Guerre » par le professeur E.J HIRTZ Musée de l' AP-HP »

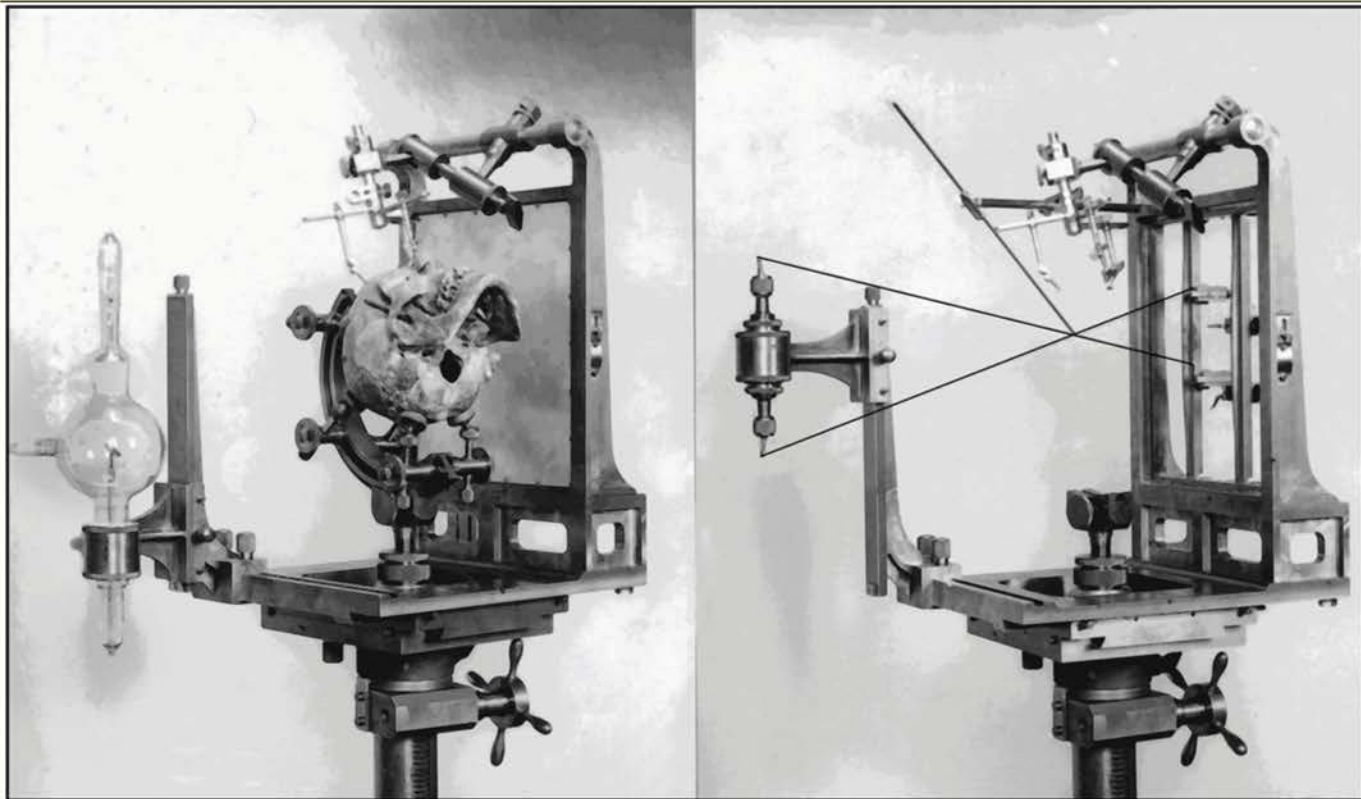
GASTON CONTREMOULINS during War Period (1914-1915)

- Contremoulins received wounded soldiers coming from « forty » auxiliary hospitals and performed location of foreign bodies according to one's method.
- August 1915, Pr Antoine Béclère, appointed General Manager of Radiology of the camp stationed in Paris, challenged Contremoulins' responsibility for the military patients in Necker.
- Contremoulins refuse to be headed by a « Medical » supervisor in the lab he had erected almost a decade ago and until then he was managing beautifully.
- He reacted noisily featuring his own lobbying campaign.

-1916 Contremoulins built a new device, based on the same principle as the 1897 instrument but it took little time to use, robustly adapter to any table on which held the wounded.

.time before 1916 : 2h30

.time after 1916 : 40 minutes



Appareil mixte radiographique et radioscopique pour corps étranger intracrânien.

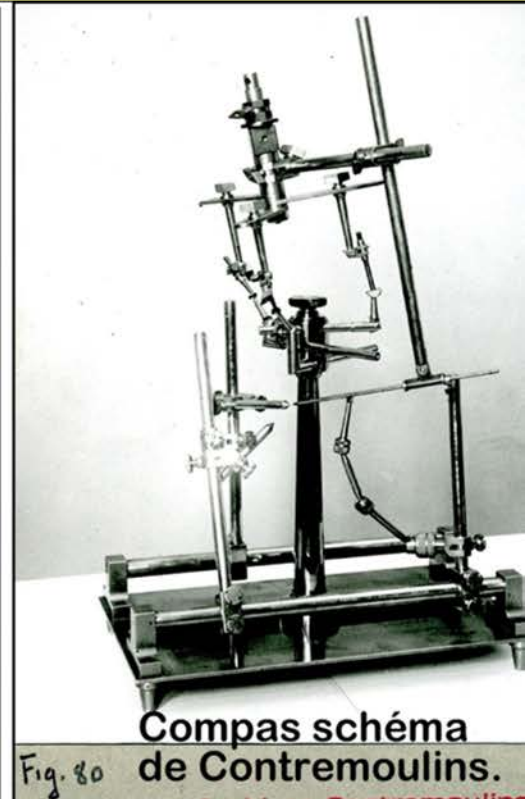


Fig. 80 Compas schéma de Contremoulins.
Archives Contremoulins

SURGEONS SUPPORTERS OF GASTON CONTREMOULINS

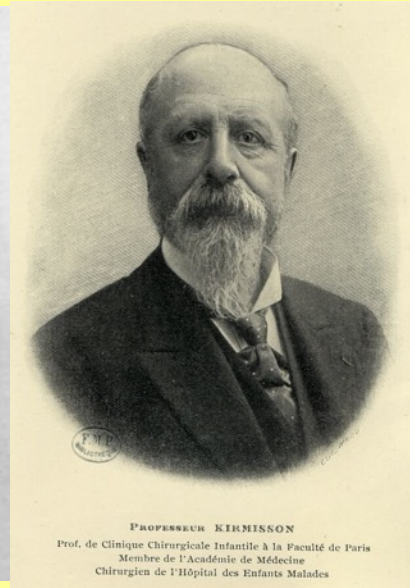
- The Great SURGEONS of Public Hospitals in Paris, Academician or not, but users of different methods of foreign metallic bodies's extraction, mainly during the WW1, stressed their preference for accuracy of the device Contremoulins.
- Prs Le Dentu, Terrier, Tuffier, Routier, Reynier, Guyon, Robineau, Legueu, Auguste Broca, Delbet, Kirmisson



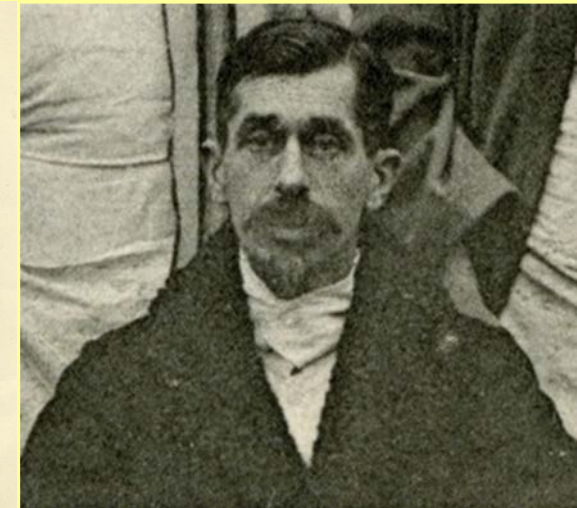
Pr LE DENTU



Pr DELBET



Pr KIRMISSON



Dr ROBINEAU

-1917, Parisians surgeons, Pr Routier, Pr Reynier, Pr Broca, Pr Kirmisson exaspered critics against Contremoulins' s Method too complex, too expensive, decided to emphasize, at the « Surgical Society », on 28 february 1918, the validity of his method: sure, precise, and now quick. Pr Routier declared « the major services rendered by Contremoulins for twenty years to Radiosurgery deserve better than to be systematically forgotten by most of those present »

At the Academy of Medecine, 17 April 1917, Pr Reynier:
« Regarding the compass of Hirtz, Kirmisson emphasizes that its principle inspired by earlier method of Contremoulins. But the Hirtz' s compass is less stable. The slightest movement can induce error. The write services rendered by compass Hirtz is the most helpfull method on the front »

1918 : Contremoulins has been very busy during all the War with a small team, providing radiography for both wounded soldiers and civilians.

-He visited many Hospitals to guide and often to assist Surgeons in the extraction.

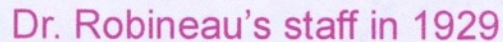
-He performed 37,780 examinations during the four years of the war and took 28 hours of call during every 48 hours-period during the last eighteen months of the conflict.

INNOVATIONS IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

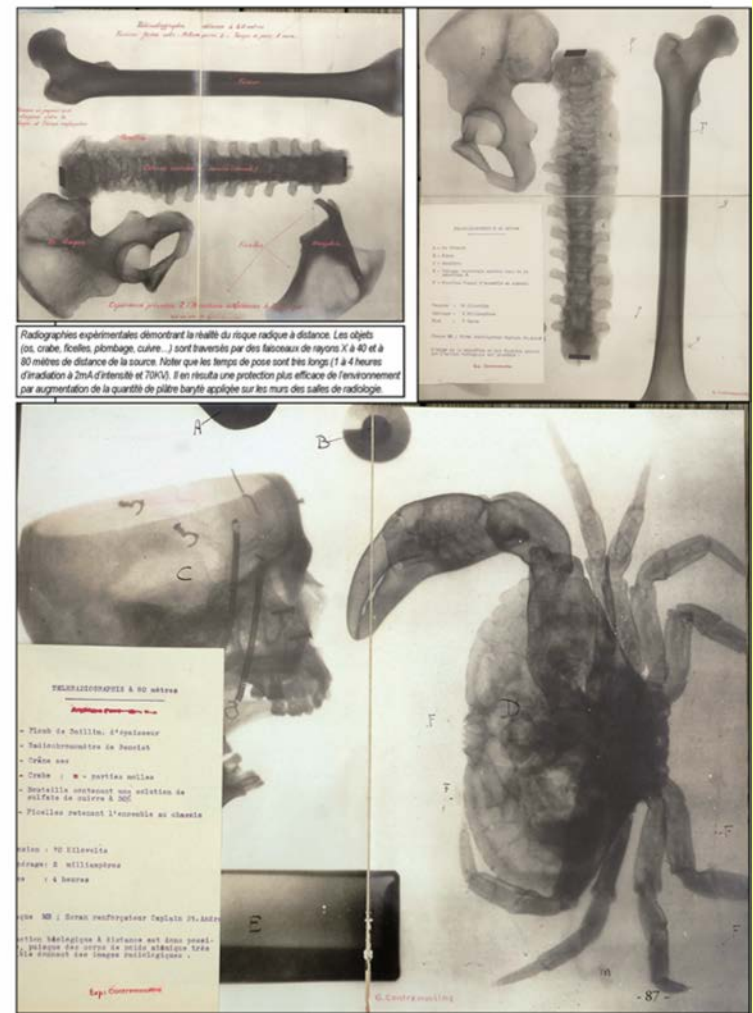
At the Hospital Necker then at St-Germain-en-laye, Contremoulins fitted more with the surgeons than with the other doctors.

The most important contribution Contremoulins offered to the surgeons, Pierre Delbet first, then Maurice Robineau, was his skilled ability to invent tailored tools adapted to the newly developing orthopaedic surgery including bone grafting and prostheses after WW1.

Because of his sophisticated metroradiology he could enable Robineau to perform the first osteosynthesis of the fractures of the femoral neck using the screws designed by Contremoulins.



1920 : new but last rude medical targeting Contremoulins himself started because of his early and deep and consistent involvement in environmental radioprotection of the persons inside and outside the X-ray' s sources.



A black and white portrait of an elderly man with a full white beard and glasses, wearing a dark suit and tie. The man is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of his beard and the details of his clothing.

Paris 1931

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Son absorption se fait dans le vide en raison inverse du carré des distances plus rapidement dans l'air et beaucoup plus rapidement à travers les corps opa-

[illegible]



**CE CORBILLARD DES
PAUVRES EMPORTE
G. CONTREMOULINS**
doyen des radiologues du monde



Mademoiselle Andrée Madou



Tombe de Gaston Contremoulins
Cimetière de Saint-Germain-en-Laye

Sotheville-lès-Rouen - Seine Maritime.



1950



« The hearse of the poor » and the forgotten legacy...

EPILOGUE

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