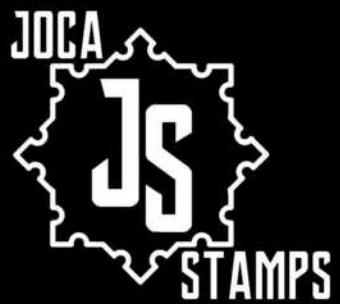


MEDICAL IMAGING



JOCA
JS
STAMPS



A little about me...

My name is João Neves and I am a Philately enthusiast from Cascais in Portugal. I started as a young boy with a collection passed on by my maternal grandfather. I collect stamps from Portugal and World Wide related to themes of my interest.

I studied Industrial Electronics and in 1996 began working as a Service Engineer for Siemens Medical. Throughout the years I have gained experience in a wide range of equipment: including Life Support Ventilation and Anesthesia, Patient Care System in Intensive Care and Operating Room, Cardiology and Telemetry Systems, Radiotherapy and Oncology Information Systems, Medical Imaging Equipment comprising of Mobile Radiology and Interventional Radiology, of which, Diagnostics and Special Applications, also Mammography and Magnetic Resonance Basics.

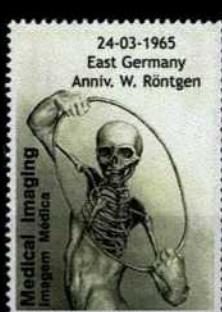
My collection dedicated to Medical Imaging is based on the scientific history of medical imaging devices and their applications throughout the ages as well as the influential people in its development as illustrated by postage stamps.



Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen

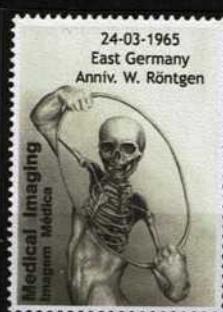
Born in Lenne on the 27th March 1845, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen was a German mechanical engineer and physicist, who, on the 8th November 1895, produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range known as X-rays or Röntgen rays, an achievement that earned him the first Nobel Prize in physics in 1901.

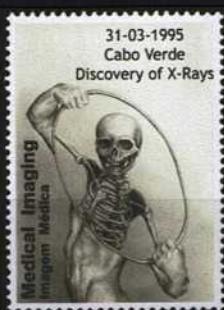
Röntgen experimented with a vacuum tube (Hittorf-Crookes tube) connected to a very powerful electrostatic charge generator (Ruhmkorff coil), and discovered that when his hand passed between the electrically charged vacuum tube and the barium platinocyanide coated screen, he could see his bones.



"All bodies are transparent to this agent... For brevity's sake I shall use the expression "rays" and to distinguish them from others of this name I shall call them "X-rays"."

(Wilhelm Röntgen)



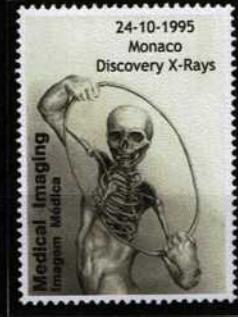


1º CENTENÁRIO DA DESCOBERTA DOS RAIOS X



CORREIOS DE CABO VERDE

100.00

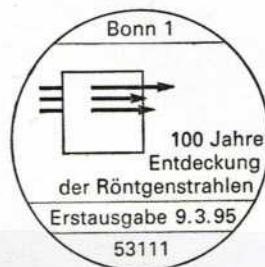
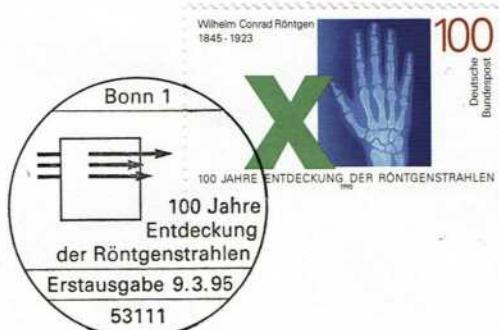


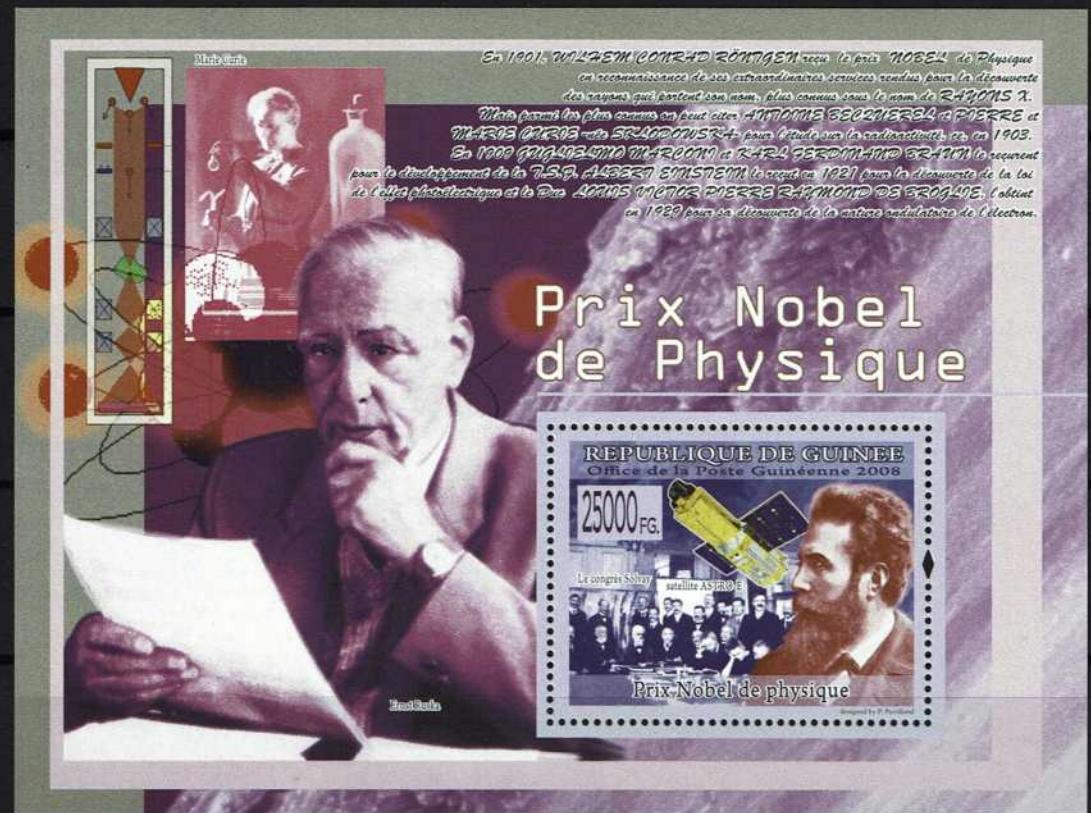
100 Jahre Entdeckung der
Röntgenstrahlen
150. Geburtstag
Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen



ERSTTAGSBRIEF - FIRST DAY COVER

Claudia





प्रथम दिवस आवरण FIRST DAY COVER



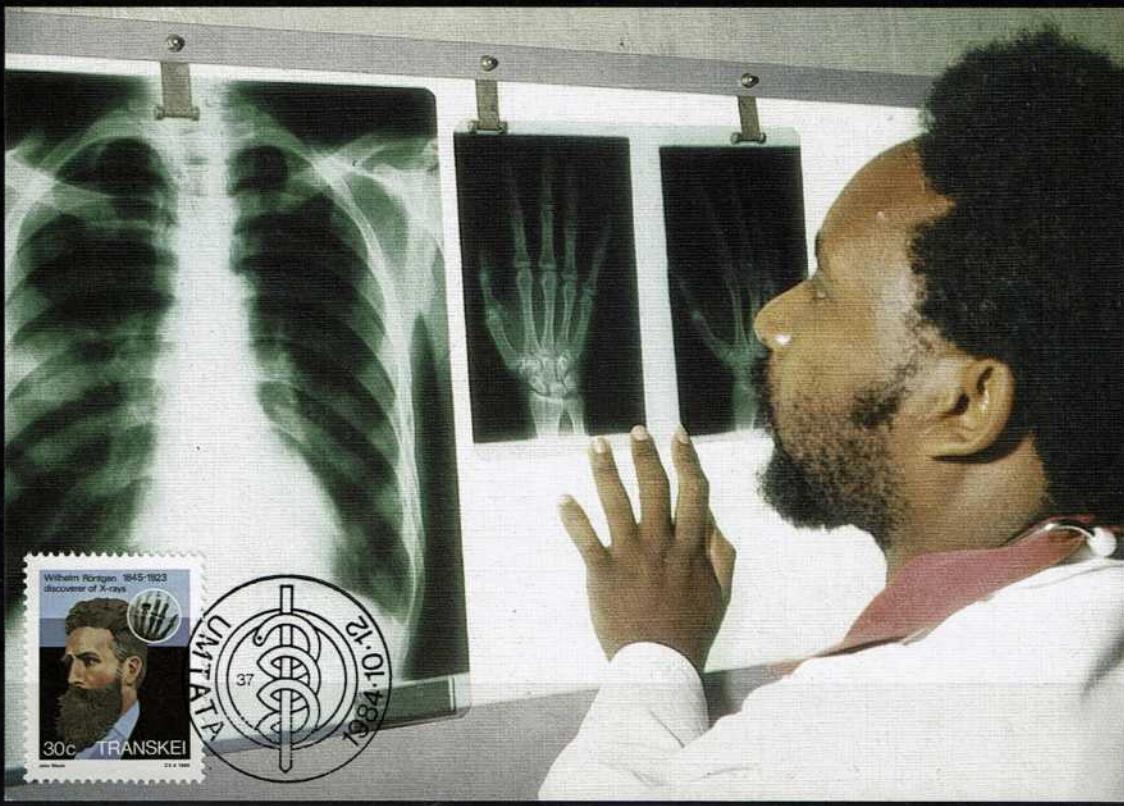
डॉक्टर सी. रंटजन W. C. ROENTGEN



इष्यु. सी. रंटजन W.C. ROENTGEN
1995

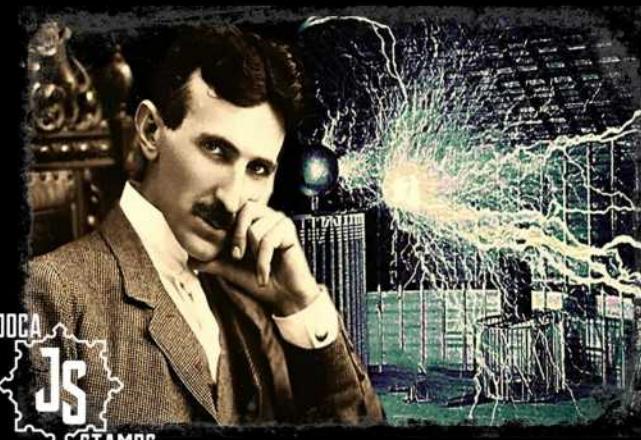
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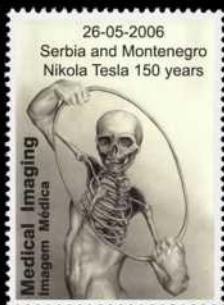


Nikola Tesla

Born in Smiljan (Croatia) on the 10th July 1856, Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer and futurist best known for his work with electricity. Tesla was also a pioneer in X-ray technology, he experimented with radiation and managed to take some of the first X-ray images of the human body, which he called "Shadowgraphs". He was one of the first to hypothesise that X-rays could be harmful. Tesla contributed to medicine in other ways as well, the SI unit of energy named Tesla is used to measure the strength of the magnets in MRI systems. Unfortunately not much is known about Tesla's contribution to the discovery of X-rays because most of his work was lost when his laboratory burnt down. It is known that Röntgen wrote Tesla telling him how he was tremendously surprised by the beautiful shadowgraphs.



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JS
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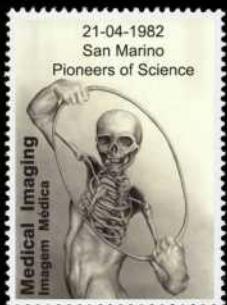


"I am producing strong shadows at distances of 40 feet. I repeat, 40 feet and even more."
(Nikola Tesla)



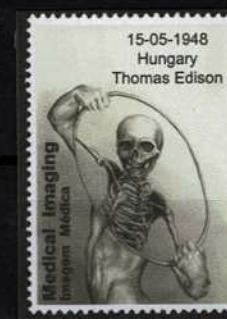
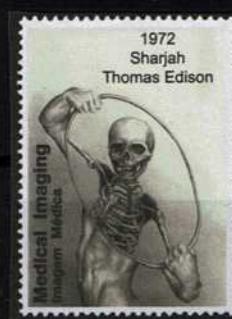
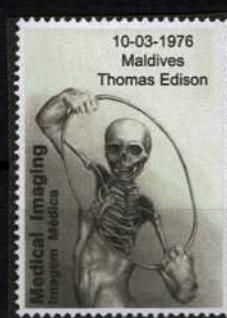
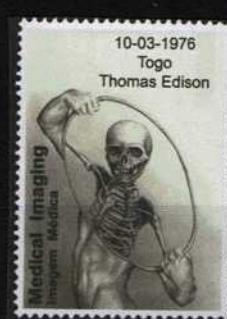
Thomas Edison

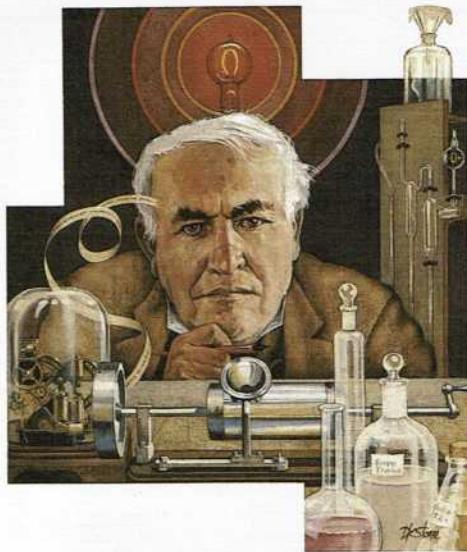
Born in Milan, Ohio (United States) on the 11th February 1847, Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor. He developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures. Fascinated by Röntgen's discovery, Edison began experimenting with X-rays and soon after he had developed a medical fluoroscope (Vitascope). Just like Tesla had warned in some articles, the radiation emitted caused cancer and the experiments proved too dangerous. It nearly blinded Edison and ultimately killed his assistant Clarence Dally. Edison became afraid of X-rays and never pursued its research again. He was happy to leave those developments to others.



"Don't talk to me about X-rays. I am afraid of them... I am afraid of radium and polonium too, and I don't want to monkey with them."

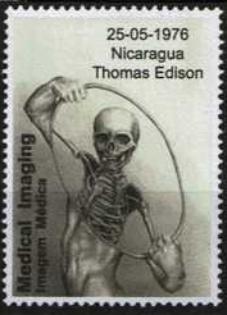
(Thomas Edison)





THOMAS A. EDISON

This brilliant and hardworking American patented more than one thousand inventions.



The Curies

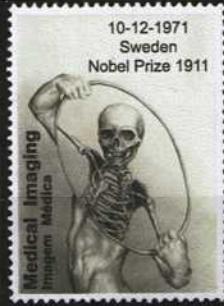
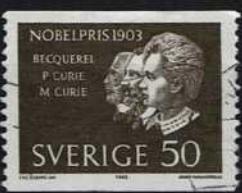
Considered the first family of science, the Curies have pursued generations of research. Marie Skłodowska Curie and husband Pierre Curie were pioneers in the study of radioactivity. Together they won the 1903 Nobel prize in physics. In 1911, Marie won a second Nobel, this time in chemistry, for the discovery of radium and polonium. Their elder daughter, Irène Joliot-Curie, together with her husband, Frédéric Joliot won the 1935 Nobel prize in chemistry for their discovery of artificial radioactivity. With the outbreak of World War I, Marie joins the war effort and invents a mobile X-ray machine nicknamed "les petite curies". These mobile units were equipped with a generator, a hospital bed, and an X-ray machine. Marie and daughter Irène trained 150 women as radiologists and also how to operate the vehicles, saving countless lives.



"It is well known that the X-rays offer surgeons and doctors extremely useful means for the examination of the sick and wounded...."

(Marie Curie)





100 anos da descoberta do RÁDIO

CORREIOS DE PORTUGAL 1º DIA DE CIRCULAÇÃO







Werner von Siemens

Born in Lenthe (Prussia) on 13th December 1816, Werner von Siemens was an electrical engineer and a visionary entrepreneur who played a crucial role in the electrical industry. In 1847 he founded the Siemens & Halske Telegraph Construction Company. Siemens's name has been adopted as the SI unit of electrical conductance, the siemens.

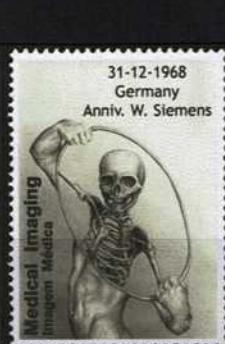
The company soon expanded and specialized in medical technology. In 1896, only one year after the X-ray was discovered, Siemens produced the first industrially manufactured X-ray tubes for medical diagnostics and have till this day been the forefront developers in medical technology, which includes Conventional X-ray, Angiography and Interventional X-ray, Computed Tomography, Radiation Oncology, Laboratory Diagnostics, Molecular Imaging, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Point-of-Care Diagnostics, Ultrasound and more.



JOCA
JS
STAMPS



"Ideas alone have little worth. The value of an innovation lies in its practical implementation."
(Werner von Siemens)





**Werner v.
SIEMENS**

No. 0032  FIRST DAY COVER

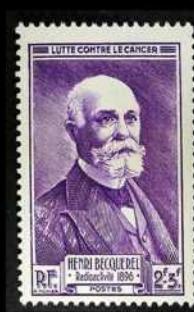
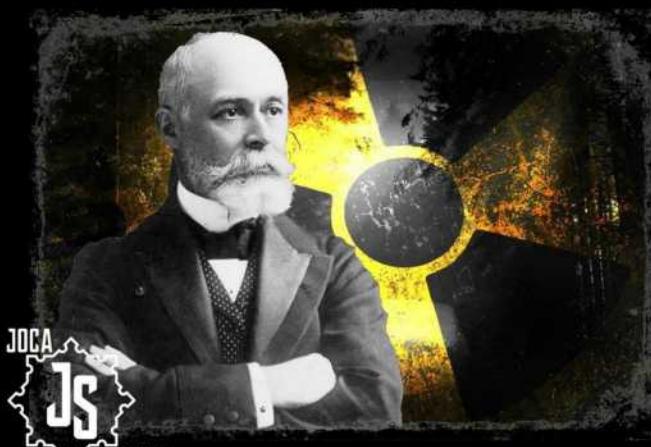


Herrn
Heinz Stahl
Ickstattstr. 1

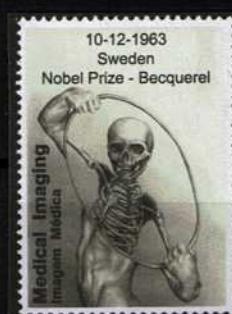
W 8070 Ingolstadt

Antoine-Henri Becquerel

Born in Paris (France) on the 15th December 1852, Antoine-Henri Becquerel was a French physicist who discovered radioactivity through his investigations of uranium and other substances. Born into a family of scientists, Becquerel not only inherited their interest in science, he also inherited the minerals and compounds studied by his father. And so, upon learning how Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X rays by observing the fluorescence they produced, Becquerel had a ready source of fluorescent materials with which to pursue his own investigations of these mysterious rays. For his discovery of radioactivity, in 1903 he shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Pierre and Marie Curie.

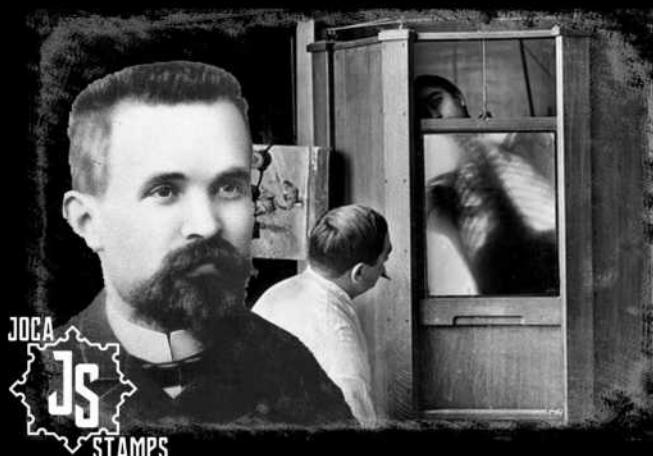


"Decisiveness is often the art of timely cruelty."
(Henri Becquerel)

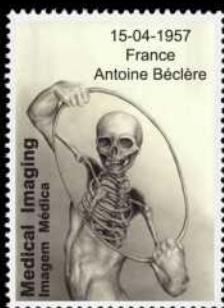


Antoine Louis Béclère

Born in Paris (France) on the 17th March 1856, Antoine Louis Gustave Béclère was a French doctor who started his career as a virologist and immunologist. Only one month after Röntgen published his discovery of XRays, Béclère realizes the possible applications of X-Rays in medicine and seeks personal instruction in physics with an ingenious mechanic. Soon he starts to experiment in his small office and quickly makes great advances in the field. Béclère founds the first Radiology laboratory and later the first Radiology Center dedicated to clinical practice and laboratory research, in particular to measure new radiations, their intensity and their penetration into the body. Considered the founder of French Radiology, with regard to medical radiology -both diagnostic and therapeutic- which he created in its entirety. Almost every advance in this prodigiously fertile new science bears his imprint.



JOC
JS
STAMPS



"Radiotherapy is both the most unexpected and the most valuable fruit of Röntgen's discovery"
(Antoine Béclère)



Werner Forßmann

Born in Berlin on the 29th August 1904, Werner Theodor Otto Forßmann was a German physician and pioneer of interventional cardiology, who shared the 1956 Nobel Prize in Medicine (with Andre Frederic Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards) for developing a procedure that allowed cardiac catheterization. He hypothesized that a catheter could be inserted directly into the heart for such applications as directly delivering drugs, injecting radiopaque dyes, or measuring blood pressure. The fear at the time was that such an intrusion into the heart would be fatal. To prove his point, he decided to try the experiment on himself and in 1929, he put himself under local anesthesia and inserted a urinary catheter into a vein of his arm. Then he walked some distance to the X-ray department on the floor below where under the guidance of a fluoroscope he advanced the catheter the full 60 cm into his right ventricular cavity. This was then recorded on X-Ray film showing the catheter lying in his right atrium. For this he was fired and later specialized in the field of Urology.



"One may compare the art of healing with the work of art, which from different standpoints and under different lighting reveals ever new and surprising beauty".

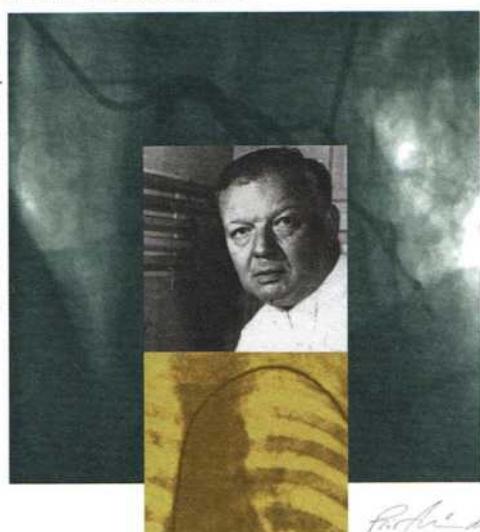
(Werner Forßmann)



Werner Forßmann



50 Jahre Nobelpreis



Probst

ERSTTAGSBRIEF · FIRST DAY COVER



Egas Moniz

Born in Avanca (Portugal) on the 29th November 1874, António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz was a Portuguese politician, neurologist and the developer of cerebral angiography. He is regarded as one of the founders of modern psychosurgery, having developed the surgical procedure (leucotomy) known better today as lobotomy, for which he became the first

Portuguese national to receive a Nobel Prize in 1949 (shared with Walter Rudolf Hess).

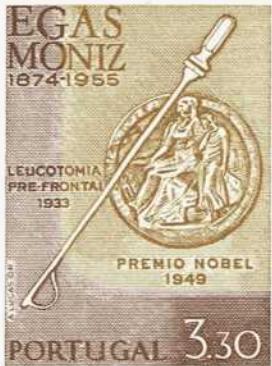
Having devoted most of his early years to politics, Moniz was a late starter in medicine. It was only upon retiring from politics in 1926 at the age of 51 that he was able to concentrate on his research in neurology. Believing that visualisation of the blood vessels of the brain by radiographic means could lead to more precise localisation of brain tumours, Moniz experimented with the injection of radiopaque dyes into brain arteries, which allowed them to be photographed and traced for anomalies.



"We live in almost absolute ignorance of everything that goes on inside us. The unconscious is the most; the conscious is the least in our psychic life"

(Egas Moniz)





EMISSÃO COMEMORATIVA DO CENTENÁRIO DO NASCIMENTO DO PROFESSOR EGAS MONIZ

Resolveu o Governo Português comemorar solememente o Centenário do Nascimento de Egas Moniz consciente de que a sua obra, ultrapassando as fronteiras da nossa Pátria, espalhou em todos os países do mundo a convicção de que o espírito português poderia contribuir para o bem da humanidade. Dessa obra muitos benefícios e muito saber novo foi conseguido. As suas concepções foram o ponto de partida de valiosos trabalhos científicos em meios melhor apetrechados do que o nosso. As possibilidades e os novos horizontes que as suas investigações desvendaram foram de início, por ignorância ou por despeito, despresadas entre nós. Assim foram outros que mais as desenvolveram e delas aproveitaram. Numerosos cientistas estrangeiros compararam a obra de Egas Moniz, na sua influência, ao desvendar novos territórios pelos Navegadores Portugueses.

Egas Moniz foi um génio e como tal difícil de compreender completamente pelas inteligências comuns. Investigações científicas o levaram à descoberta da Angiografia Celébral, técnica de investigação clínico-fisiológica, depois de alargada a outros territórios por Reinaldo dos Santos e outros médicos do nosso País, universalmente conhecida pela Escola Portuguesa de Angiografia, cuja aplicação ainda hoje salva, diariamente, em todos os países civilizados, milhares de vidas. A Leucotomia Cerebral motivou a criação de grupos de científicos estrangeiros especialmente congregados para a estudarem. No próximo ano 1975, deverá reunir-se um Congresso a que acorrerão numerosos cientistas estrangeiros, promovido pela Sociedade Internacional da Cirurgia Psiquiátrica, directa consequência dos trabalhos do sábio português. Essa descoberta é considerada como o maior impulso ao conhecimento do lobo frontal do cérebro humano, órgão mais característico da nossa espécie mas tão mal conhecido ainda. Fulton, o afamado fisiologista norte-americano, dedica-lhe um volume onde reune uma série de conferências que realizou sobre o lobo frontal. Egas Moniz desencadeou uma «reação em cadeia», afirmou o célebre neurologista e neuro-cirurgião inglês Sir Geoffrey Jefferson que poderá de futuro levar ao conhecimento das chamadas «funções superiores» do sistema nervoso do homem.

Egas Moniz faleceu bruscamente em 15 de Dezembro de 1955. Foi Professor Catedrático na Universidade de Coimbra e na de Lisboa e Presidente da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Foi eleito membro das Principais Academias e Sociedades Científicas da Europa e das Américas e em 1949 galardoado com o Prémio Nobel de Medicina e Fisiologia.

O seu nome completo António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz, deu lugar a que alguns, ignorando a descendência da sua família da conhecida personagem do tempo da fundação da Nação Portuguesa, julgassem que o nome Egas Moniz, pelo qual era universalmente conhecido, era apenas um pseudônimo. No livro que escreveu intitulado «A Nossa Casa» elucida a origem desse nome que aliás era usado também pelo seu irmão.

Egas é um exemplo excepcional, talvez único, de um cientista que iniciou as suas investigações já numa idade relativamente avançada. A sua multifacetada personalidade levou-o a dedicar-se a muitas actividades.

Foi político, diplomata e escritor. Orador de excepcional brilho, foi também professor brilhante cujas aulas, como as de Charcot tinham sido em Paris, eram frequentadas não só por alunos mas por muitos que desejavam apenas ouvir a palavra arrebatadora do Mestre.

Felizmente as desilusões do político levaram-o, desde 1926, a abandonar completamente esses interesses e a dedicar-se com a paixão que sempre mostrou nas suas outras actividades, apenas à investigação científica. Assim a humanidade aproveitou melhor das inspirações do seu génio, embora nos outros aspectos da sua obra, nós os portugueses tenhamos muitos motivos que nos podem instruir na evolução da nossa política e deliciar na leitura da sua obra puramente literária, como é a biografia de Júlio Dinis ou a História das Cartas de Jugar.

A perfeita correção social, a amabilidade da sua convivência, a dedicação aos seus amigos e discípulos, associou-se sempre com o conhecimento do seu valor pessoal. Nas suas publicações, fora do âmbito estritamente científico, deixou a história completa da sua vida e actividades nos livros «Um ano de Política», «A Nossa Casa» e «Confidências de um Investigador Científico».

Estas obras e outras mais curtas, versando aspectos biográficos de cientistas e artistas portugueses e estrangeiros serão reeditadas como fazendo parte das Comemorações Centenárias.

Doutor Pedro Manuel de Almeida Lima
Professor Catedrático da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Lisboa.

Os selos, cujo desenho é da autoria dos Serviços Artísticos dos CTT, estão aqui reproduzidos nas suas cores reais, na escala de 1,5:1. Têm as dimensões de 36,7^{mm} × 28,1^{mm}, compreendendo a serrilha, com o denteado 12. O carimbo e o desenho do sobreescrito do 1.º dia estão reproduzidos na escala de 1:1. Os trabalhos de impressão foram executados em talhe-deço pela Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda. O plano de emissão é o seguinte:

1\$50 tiragem de 9 000 000 em folhas de 50 selos
5\$50 > 1 000 000 > > >
10\$00 > 1 000 000 > > >

Foi marcada a data de 27 de Dezembro de 1974 para o 1.º dia de circulação da nova emissão.

Os pedidos para a aposição do carimbo especial e a venda dos sobreescritos alusivos ao acontecimento filatélico, ao preço de 5\$50, devem ser endereçados até ao dia da emissão à Repartição de Filatelia - R. General Sinel de Cordes, 9-1.º E, Lisboa-1; à Estação do Correio da Praça do Município, Porto; à Estação do Correio de Coimbra (ao Mercado); ou à Estação do Correio do Funchal (Madeira).





CTT - PRIMEIRO DIA
DE CIRCULAÇÃO







Obliterações do 1.º dia em:
Obliterations du 1^{er} jour à
First Day obliterations in:

LISBOA

PORTO

COIMBRA

FARO

FUNCHAL

P.DELGADA



EUROPA - CEPT 1983 - PORTUGAL

O PROF. EGAS MONIZ, A ANGIOGRAFIA CEREBRAL E A LEUCOTOMIA PRÉ-FRONTAL

Egas Moniz, cujo nome completo é António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz, nasceu em Avanca (Aveiro) em 29 de Novembro de 1874, falecendo em Lisboa, em 13 de Dezembro de 1955.

A sua biografia é extensa e plena de factos importantes. Um resumo basta para fazer ressaltar os principais passos da sua vida e obra. Licenciou-se em Medicina na Universidade de Coimbra, em 1899. Ainda estudante foi eleito deputado por Estarreja. Foi professor da Faculdade de Medicina de Coimbra e, em 1911, transferido para a Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, recém-fundada, onde ocupou o lugar de professor de Neurologia. Estagiou nas clínicas de Bordéus e de Paris, que eram então focos de irradiação da ciência neurológica.

No fim da 1.^a Guerra Mundial foi Ministro de Portugal em Madrid e, a seguir, Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros, do Governo de Sidónio Pais. Presidiu à 1.^a Conferência da Paz, em Paris (1919).

Abandonou a política tempos depois, consagrando-se ao professorado e à investigação científica. Egas Moniz fez duas descobertas de grande valor: a angiografia cerebral e a leucotomia pré-frontal. A primeira, consiste em injetar na artéria carótida uma substância opaca aos Raios X, a qual torna visível a circulação do cérebro. Deste modo, uma lesão (um tumor, um quisto, um hematoma) que se não vê na radiografia usual, torna-se visível empregando o método de Egas Moniz.

A angiografia generalizou-se, e hoje pratica-se em todas as clínicas neurológicas e neuro-cirúrgicas do mundo, porque permite localizar a lesão, saber a sua natureza e torná-lo acessível a tratamento cirúrgico, se for caso disso.

A leucotomia pré-frontal é uma técnica de tratamento de certas doenças mentais por meio de uma intervenção directa sobre o cérebro. Originalmente consiste em introduzir no cérebro um instrumento inventado por Egas Moniz, o leucotomo, com o qual se cortam determinadas porções da substância branca dos lobos pré-frontais. Foi por esta descoberta que Egas Moniz foi galardoado com o prémio Nobel, em 1949.

A leucotomia suscitou controvérsia entre neurologistas, psiquiatras e moralistas, que ainda se não extinguíu, mas não há dúvida que abriu um novo campo prático e teórico, à compreensão das funções cerebrais normais e patológicas. Até onde pode levar o caminho aberto por Egas Moniz, é uma questão que só as investigações futuras podem determinar com rigor.



Obliterações do 1.º dia em:
Obliterations du 1^{er} jour à:
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O PROF. EGAS MONIZ, A ANGIOGRAFIA CEREBRAL E A LEUCOTOMIA PRÉ-FRONTAL

Egas Moniz, cujo nome completo é António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz, nasceu em Avanca (Aveiro) em 29 de Novembro de 1874, falecendo em Lisboa, em 13 de Dezembro de 1955.

A sua biografia é extensa e plena de factos importantes. Um resumo basta para fazer ressaltar os principais passos da sua vida e obra. Licenciou-se em Medicina na Universidade de Coimbra, em 1899. Ainda estudante foi eleito deputado por Estarreja. Foi professor da Faculdade de Medicina de Coimbra e, em 1911, transferido para a Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, recém-fundada, onde ocupou o lugar de professor de Neurologia. Estagiou nas clínicas de Bordéus e de Paris, que eram então focos de irradiação da ciência neurológica.

No fim da 1.ª Guerra Mundial foi Ministro de Portugal em Madrid e, a seguir, Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros, do Governo de Sidónio Pais. Presidiu à 1.ª Conferência da Paz, em Paris (1919).

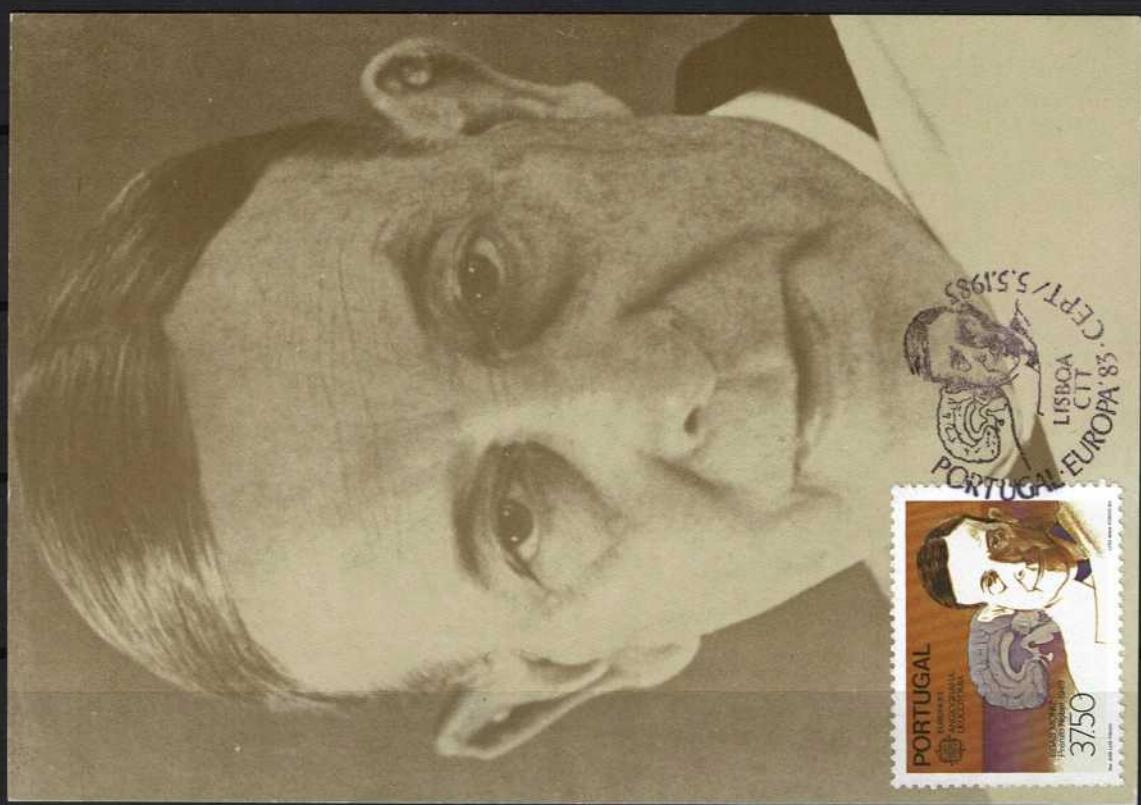
Abandonou a política tempos depois, consagrando-se ao professorado e à investigação científica. Egas Moniz fez duas descobertas de grande valor: a angiografia cerebral e a leucotomia pré-frontal. A primeira, consiste em injectar na artéria carótida uma substância opaca aos Raios X, a qual torna visível a circulação do cérebro. Desta modo, uma lesão (um tumor, um quisto, um hematoma) que se não vê na radiografia usual, torna-se visível empregando o método de Egas Moniz.

A angiografia generalizou-se, e hoje pratica-se em todas as clínicas neurológicas e neuro-cirúrgicas do mundo, porque permite localizar a lesão, saber a sua natureza e torná-lo acessível a tratamento cirúrgico, se for caso disso.

A leucotomia pré-frontal é uma técnica de tratamento de certas doenças mentais por meio de uma intervenção directa sobre o cérebro. Originalmente consiste em introduzir no cérebro um instrumento inventado por Egas Moniz, o leucotomo, com o qual se cortam determinadas porções da substância branca dos lobos pré-frontais. Foi por esta descoberta que Egas Moniz foi galardoado com o prémio Nobel, em 1949.

A leucotomia suscitou controvérsia entre neurologistas, psiquiatras e moralistas, que ainda se não extinguíu, mas não há dúvida que abriu um novo campo prático e teórico, à compreensão das funções cerebrais normais e patológicas. Até onde pode levar o caminho aberto por Egas Moniz, é uma questão que só as investigações futuras podem determinar com rigor.







Remetente _____



120 anos do Nascimento do Egas Moniz
Prémio Nobel da Medicina

BILHETE
POSTAL

CTT CORREIOS



PREÇO (incluindo franquia): 42500



Remetente EE PORTUGAL VISEU
BANCA FERATRAZ
3000 COIMBRA



120 anos do Nascimento do Egas Moniz
Prémio Nobel da Medicina

BILHETE
POSTAL

CTT CORREIOS



Casa das Artes de Lisboa

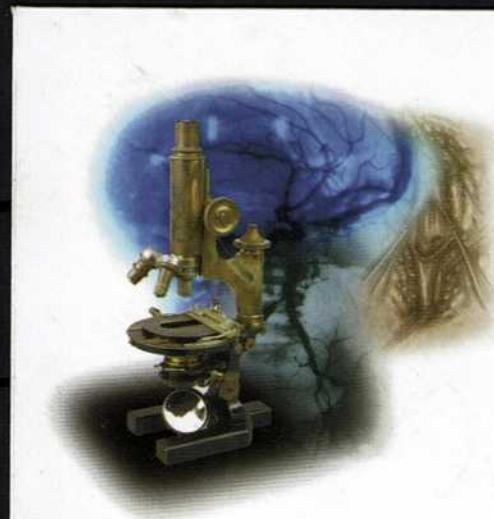
PREÇO (incluindo franquia): 42500

JOÃO PAULO NEVES SIMÕES

TRAVE FONTE DO BISPO 33-3-D

3030

COIMBRA



VULTOS DA MEDICINA PORTUGUESA

Correios de Portugal 1º dia de Circulação



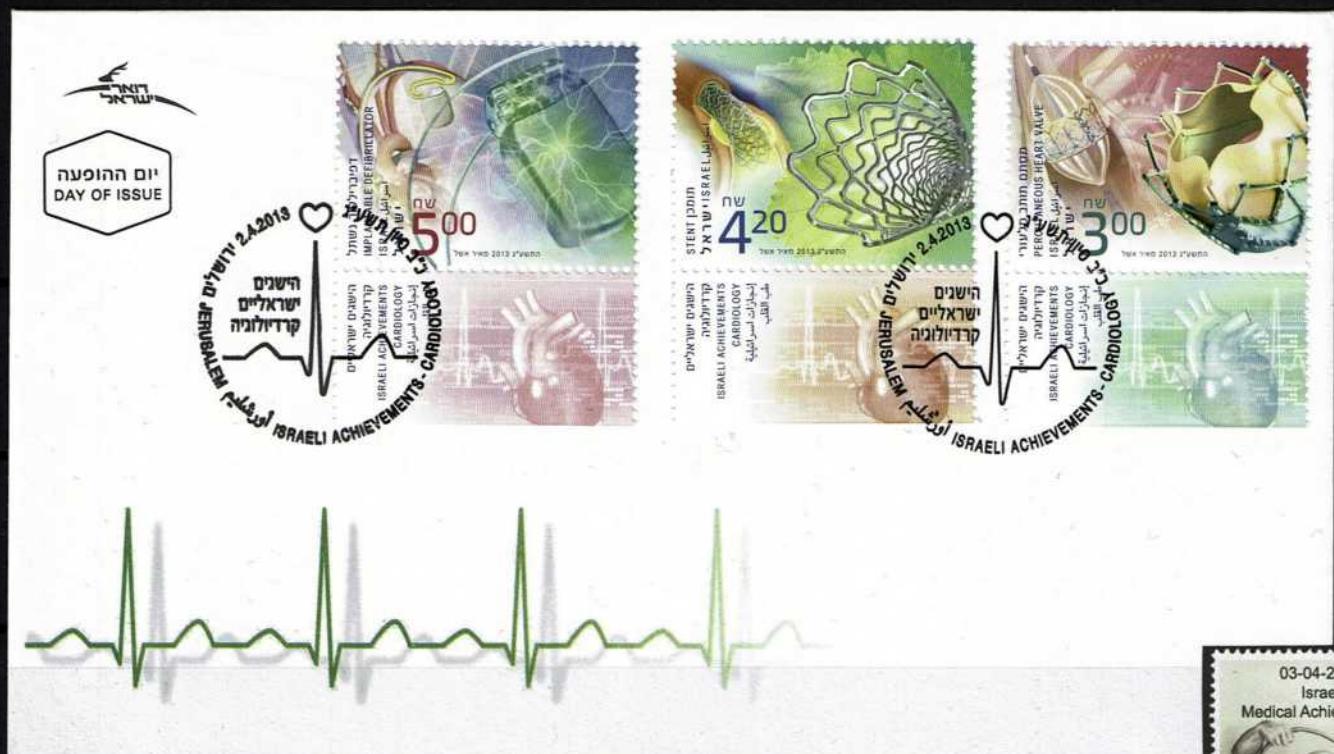
Medical Imaging Equipment

In modern medicine, medical imaging has undergone major advancements. Today, this ability to achieve information about the human body has many clinical applications. Over the years, different sorts of medical imaging have been developed, each with their own advantages. X-ray based methods of medical imaging include conventional X-ray, computed tomography (CT) and mammography. To enhance the X-ray image, contrast agents can be used for example for angiography examinations. Molecular imaging is used in nuclear medicine and uses a variety of methods to visualize biological processes taking place in the cells of organisms. Small amounts of radioactive markers, called radiopharmaceuticals, are used for molecular imaging. Other types of medical imaging are magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ultrasound imaging. Unlike conventional X-ray, CT and Molecular Imaging, MRI and ultrasound operate without ionizing radiation. MRI uses strong magnetic fields, which produce no known irreversible biological effects in humans, and diagnostic ultrasound systems which use high-frequency sound waves to produce images of soft tissue and internal body organs.



"A day without passion for healthcare is a lost day"
(Siemens Healthineers)





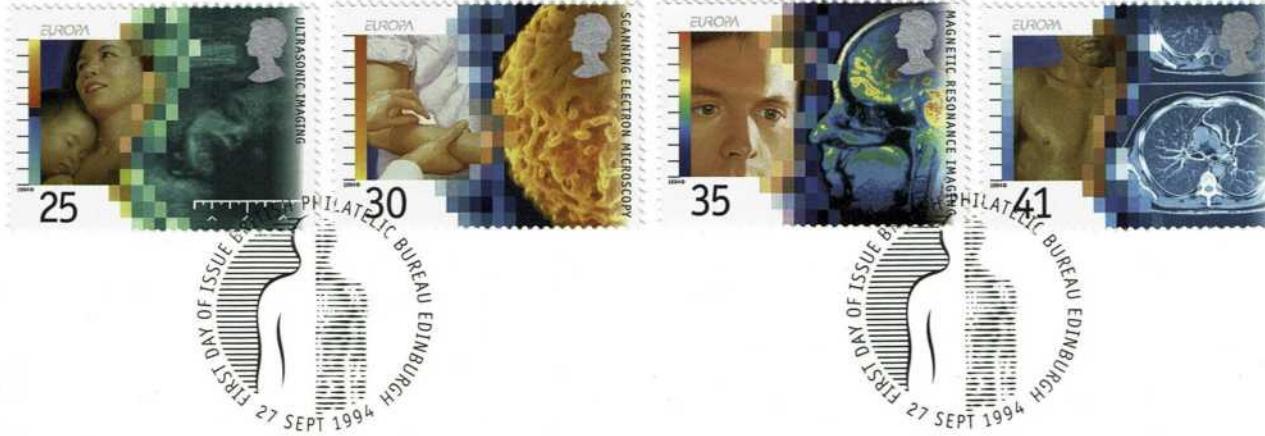
01-08-1960
Vietnam South
Tuberculosis Fund



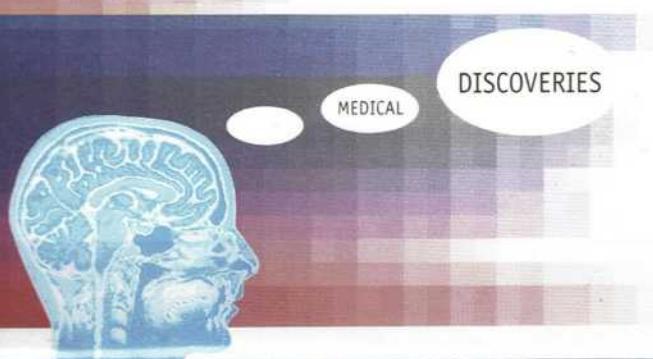
24-10-1964
Zambia
X-Ray Technician



27-09-1994
United Kingdom
Medical Discoveries



Mr Hedley J Philp
17901 Old Glen Lane
HUNTINGTON BEACH
CALIF 92649
USA



ERSTTAGSBLATT

21/1978



Postwertzeichen-Dauerserie

»Industrie und Technik«



Nähtere Angaben zu dieser Postwertzeichen-Ausgabe auf der Rückseite

Bundesdruckerei 826087 9.78

ERSTTAGSBLATT

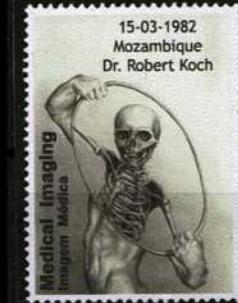
13/1978

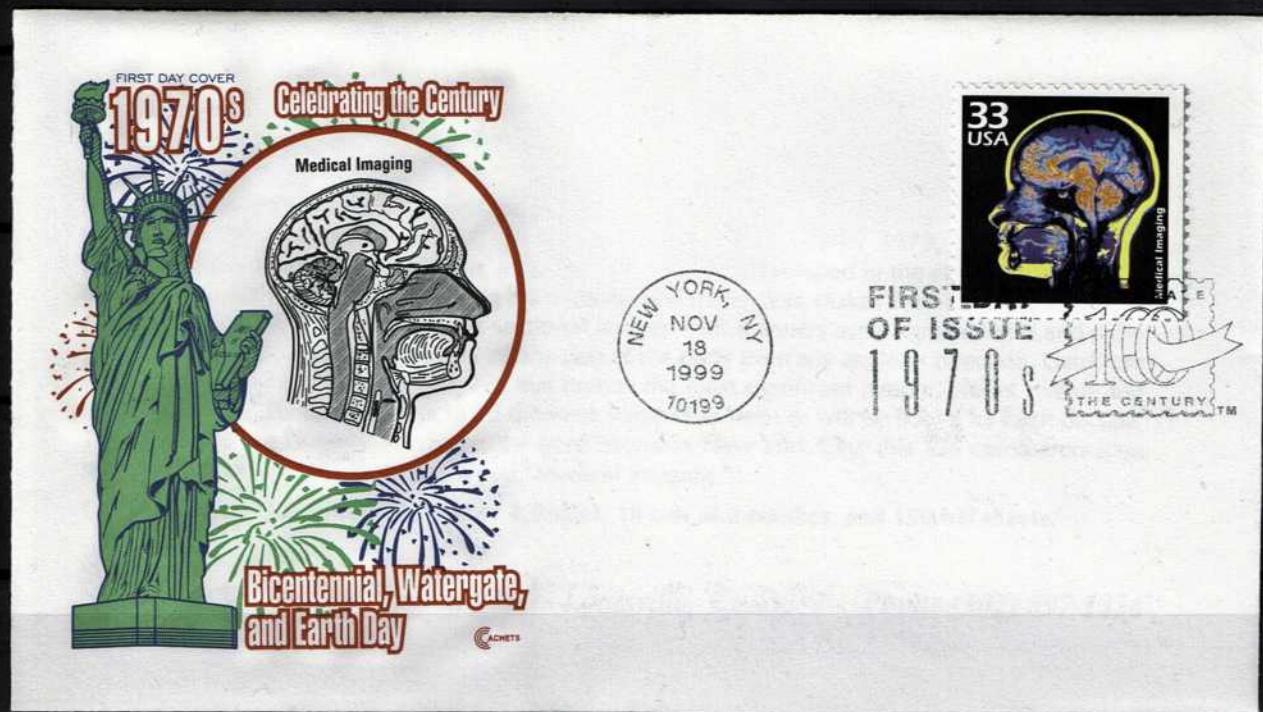
Postwertzeichen-Dauerserie

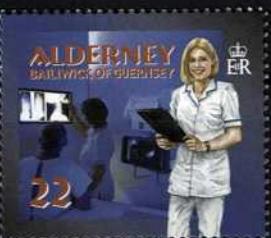
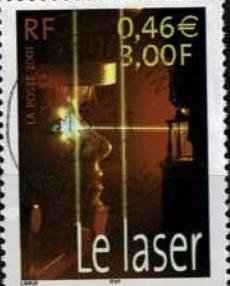
»Industrie und Technik«

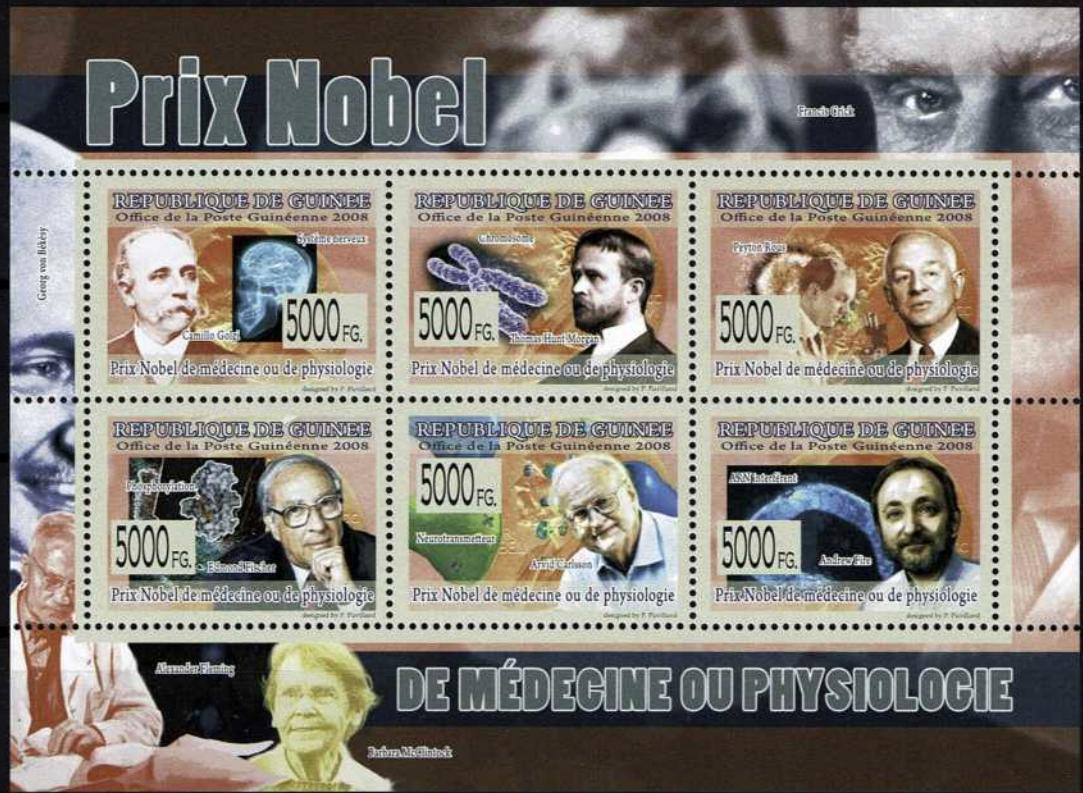


Nähere Angaben zu dieser Postwertzeichen-Ausgabe auf der Rückseite









European Congress of Radiology

The European Congress of Radiology (ECR) is the annual meeting of the European Society of Radiology (ESR) held in Vienna, Austria. It is a trend-setting, dynamic and service-orientated congress, well-known as one of the most innovative meetings within the scientific community, embedded in a unique and inspiring ambience.

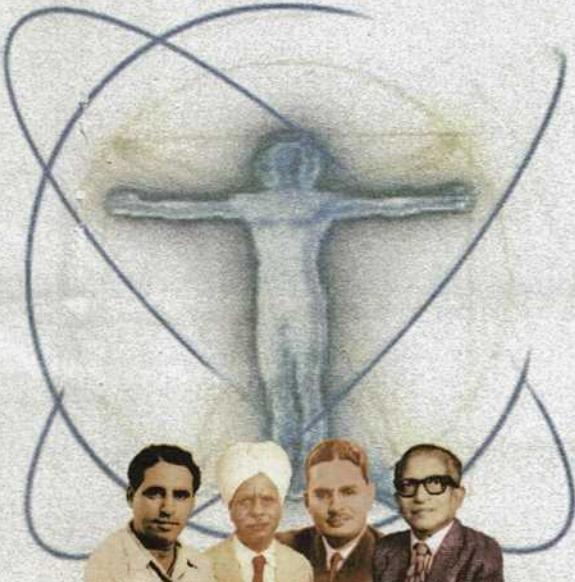
Since 1991 the European Congress of Radiology has been the driving force behind the development of a community of dedicated professionals in the field of medical imaging and image-guided therapy that has grown to become the largest radiological society in the world. The ECR is not the only Radiology Congress and many countries issue stamps commemorating Radiology Congresses.



"Let's shape the future of imaging together" - ECR 2018.
(Siemens-Healthineers)



प्रथम दिवस आवरण FIRST DAY COVER



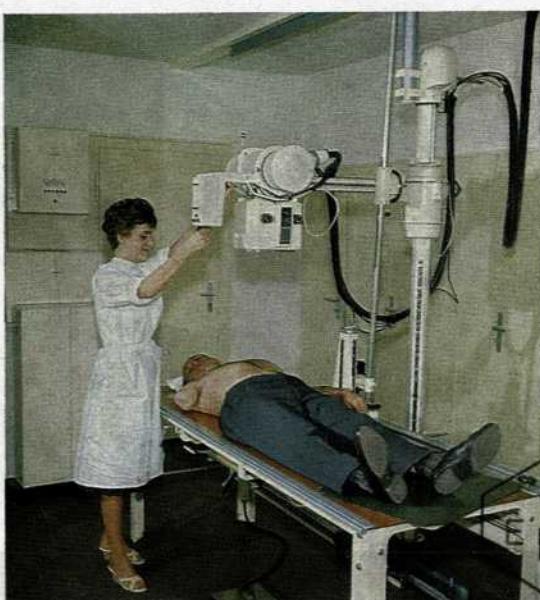
विकिरण—विज्ञान का २०वां अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन
20TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY



विकिरण—विज्ञान का
२०वां अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन
20 TH INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF
RADIOLOGY
18.9.98
भारत
INDIA 800
452001



ERSTTAGSBRIEF



Fam. Berlin

ole Genestetl. 39

Rozendaal (6)



XV. Internationaler Kongreß für Arbeitsmedizin

Cancer Stamps Out

Cancer is not a war. It's not a battle to be won. Cancer is a disease that plays by its own rules and does not always respond the way it is supposed to.

Medical Imaging is of pivotal importance in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Procedures such as X-Rays; Computed Tomography (CT); Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) are important in clinical decision-making, including therapy and follow-up. Prevention and early diagnosis improves cancer outcomes by providing care at the earliest possible stage. Stamps have been an important means of awareness regarding cancer prevention and are also a means of raising funds for cancer campaigns.



"You never know how strong you are, until being strong is the only choice you have."
(Bob Marley)



21-02-2007
Czech Republic
Cancer Prevention



07-04-1993
Brazil
Breast Cancer



1949
Panama
Fight Against Cancer



03-03-1956
Algeria
Fight Against Cancer



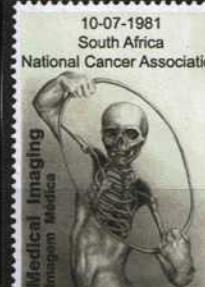
27-04-1999
Germany
German Cancer Aid



14-01-1983
Italy
Cancer Control



10-07-1981
South Africa
National Cancer Association



02-01-2018
Spain
Biomedical Research



17-08-1941
France
Fighting Cancer



20-09-1999
Portugal
Francisco Gentil

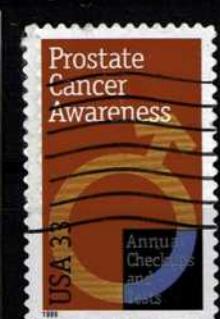


22-05-1970
United Nations - New York
Fight Cancer



13-05-1978
United States of America
Early Cancer Detection







X-Ray Reproduction of a Stamp

As an experiment with a 22kt Gold replica stamp made of very thin metal foil, I used a Siemens Mammomat Fusion system. Due to the very thin metal characteristics, in order to obtain an optimized X-ray image, a low energy X-ray device is needed.

Mammography systems provide excellent images using low energy doses of ionizing radiation (around 28 Kv). The result is an excellent reproduction of the stamp, where the different densities of the stamp letterings and the contour features of George Washington are perfectly visible.



JOC
JS
STAMPS

GREAT AMERICANS

U.S. STAMP ISSUED DECEMBER 10, 1926

22KT GOLD REPLICA

GEORGE WASHINGTON

STAMPS3
Anonymous

14-12-2020
11:22:00

W 3478
C 1472

L-sCC

5

Scale 451% o.p.



kV: 23
mAs: 450.0
Angle: 0.0
Focus: large
Magn. factor: 1.0
Comp. Force: 63 N
Thickness: 22 mm
Anode/Filter: W/Rh
Entrance Dose: 8.0 mGy
Glandular Dose: 4.02 mGy
Detector ID: 548S08-1304

Places I've been...

Siemens-Healthineers MedMuseum

The Siemens-Healthineers MedMuseum in Erlangen takes you on a fascinating journey through the company's history of medical technology. Each of the around 200 exhibits tells its own intriguing story. You have to see it for yourself!

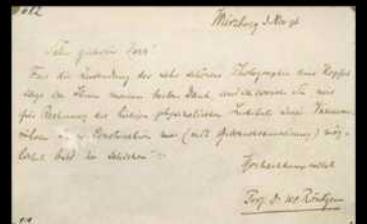
My many thanks to the colleagues at the MedMuseum for supplying me with a wonderful collection of Historical literature.

The MedMuseum Archives treasures a postcard from Prof. W. C. Röntgen, who congratulates Siemens for their high quality vacuum tubes.

For more information: www.medmuseum.siemens-healthineers.com



"Esteemed Sir," Röntgen wrote on November 3, 1896. "My sincerest thanks for the very pleasing photograph of a head you dispatched to me. Pray send me, at your earliest possible convenience and for the account of the local physical institute, two vacuum tubes of your construction (together with instructions for use). Very respectfully yours Prof. W. C. Röntgen."



"Probably the most pleasing postcard in the company's history."
(Siemens-Healthineers MedMuseum)



Öffnungszeiten

Montag bis Freitag
10–17 Uhr

Samstag, Sonntag
und an Feiertagen
geschlossen

Der Eintritt ins
Museum ist kostenfrei.

Opening hours

Monday to Friday
10 a.m.–5 p.m.

The museum is closed
on Saturdays, Sundays,
and public holidays.

Admission to the
museum is free.

Anfahrt ab Hauptbahnhof mit den Buslinien 252, 284, 285, 293, 296 und ab Busbahnhof mit den Buslinien 208, 209, 210, bis Haltestelle Zollhaus.

Für PKWs gibt es beschränkte Parkmöglichkeiten direkt am Museum.

Das Museum ist barrierefrei, klimatisiert und rollstuhlgerecht.

From the main train station the museum is served by bus lines 252, 284, 285, 293, 296, and from "Busbahnhof" by bus lines 208, 209, 210 to bus stop Zollhaus.

For those arriving by car, limited parking is available at the museum site.

The MedMuseum is air conditioned and has disabled access.

Siemens Healthineers MedMuseum
Gebbertstr. 1
91052 Erlangen
Deutschland/Germany
Phone: +49 9131 845 442

Published by Siemens Healthcare GmbH - Printed in Germany
7513 1219 - ©Siemens Healthcare GmbH, 2019.

MedMuseum

Menschen. Geschichten. Innovationen.
People. Stories. Innovations.

siemens-healthineers.com/medmuseum

MedMuseum Literature

My many thanks to the colleagues at the MedMuseum for supplying me with a wonderful “hardcopy” collection of Historical Literature.

- * Lifelines - Werner von Siemens (2016)
- * Cardiology Milestones (2017).
- * Magnetic Resonance Imaging at Siemens Healthineers (2018).
- * The History of Ultrasound Imaging at Siemens Healthineers (2018).
- * The History of Computed Tomography at Siemens Healthineers (2018).
- * The History of X-ray Technology at Siemens Healthineers (2020)
- * The History of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging at Siemens Healthineers (2020).



SIEMENS
Healthineers
MedMuseum



1896

1975

2018

Places I've been...

Röntgen Memorial - Würzburg

A small laboratory located in the former Institute of Physics of the University of Würzburg was the sight of one of the most important scientific breakthroughs in medical history. On November 8th, 1895, Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovered a new kind of ray, which he called X-rays. The Memorial opened in 1985 to honour Röntgen and his discovery, it contains an exhibition of historical instruments and documents. The Röntgen Memorial was distinguished in 2016 with the European Physical Society Historic Sites Award to honour the original location of the discovery of X-rays.

For more information: www.wilhelmconradroentgen.de



"X-rays have become indispensable in medicine, physics, chemistry and many other sciences"
(EPS - European Physical Society)



Places I'd like to go...

German Röntgen Museum - Remscheid

The German Röntgen Museum in Remscheid-Lennep has existed for more than three quarters of a century. It is located in the same area as the birth place of Wilhem Conrad Röntgen. Worldwide, it is THE facility which comprehensively documents the life, achievements and impact of Röntgen's work – and, in addition, conveys the extensive number of fields of application for X-rays. The museum concept is: be creative, let your imagination run free and research and discover whatever and whenever you can.

For more information: www.roentgenmuseum.de



"There is a lot to be learnt about X-rays from their discovery right up to their many applications."
(German Röntgen Museum)



Places I'd like to go...

Nikola Tesla Museum - Belgrade

The Nikola Tesla Museum is a science museum located in the central area of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. It is dedicated to honouring and displaying the life and work of Nikola Tesla as well as the final resting place for Tesla. It holds many original documents, books, journals and photographs, technical exhibits, instruments and apparatus, also plans and drawings, many of which are related to X-Ray.

The Nikola Tesla Archive was inscribed on UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme Register in 2003 due to its critical role in the history of technological advancements.

For more information: www.nikolateslamuseum.org



"Simply speaking, the collection documents the most important era of the history of development of the modern world,"

(UNESCO)



X-Ray Fun on Stamps

Ever since the discovery of X-Rays that man has been fascinated by this invisible “beam”. Just as X-Rays rapidly took over the medical field, so did many novelty applications seem to capture curious minds. It was not long before X-Ray was used to better fit shoes, fun fairs and carnival attractions gave anybody the ability to see inside the human body. Even comics adopted these super powers to boost their super hero abilities to see through any object and save the day. DC comics gave this super power to Superman, although many others have similar forms of vision power - Olga Mesmer, Ultraboy, Peepers, Hyperion, Legion, Dr. Nemesis, Hitman, Captain Ultra, and others.

Stamps have also figured this super power through comic or cartoon themed characters.



"It doesn't take X-Ray vision to see you are up to no good"
(Superman)





ctt

01-06-2020
Portugal
Meu Selo - Superman

Medical Imaging
Imagen Médica

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N20g

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Continente e Regiões Autónomas
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DC

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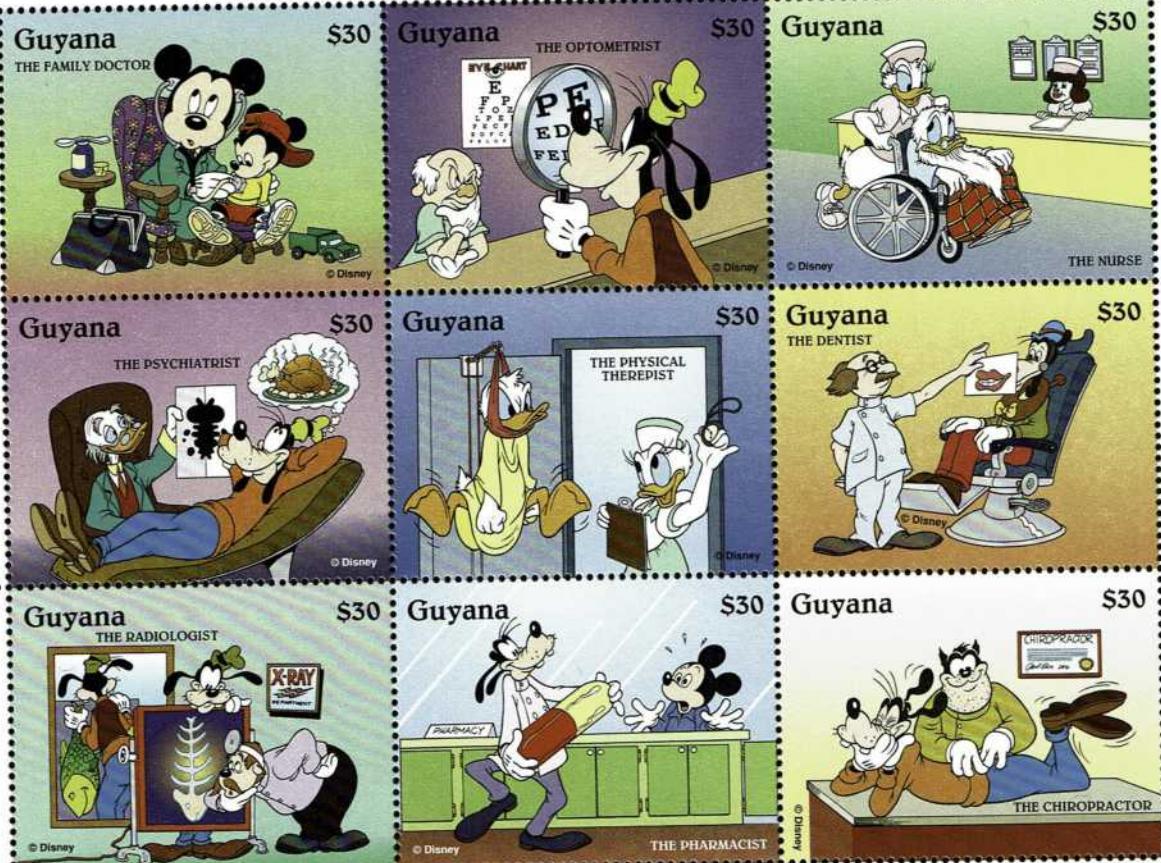
JOGA
JS
STAMPS



Fair Dinkum
AUSSIE Alphabet



Mickey's Medical Group



Disney Characters at Work

