NIKOLA TESLA AND MEDICINE

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TESLA & FRIENDS 2015 celebration of the 159th birthday of Nikola Tesla and the 2nd Nikola Tesla Day in Croatia CONFERENCE "TESLA IN ZAGREB" conference theme "Tesla in medicine", HGK -Zagreb Chamber July 10, 2015



Nikola Tesla

(Smiljan, 1856 - New York, 1943)



- scientist •
- inventor •

physicist

electrical

engineer

157 patents73 articles in scientific journals



Honorary doctorates

 University of Zagreb (1926) Columbia University (1894) • Vienna University of Technology (1908) • University of Belgrade (1926), • University of Technology in Prague (1936) • University of Poitiers (1937), • Technical College in Graz (1937), • University of Paris (1937), • Polytechnic School in Bucharest (1937), • University of Grenoble (1938), • Sofia University



Prizes and awards

- honorary member of HAZU (then JAZU) in 1896
- regular member of the Serbian
 Academy of Sciences in Belgrade (1937),
- honorary member of the American Philosophical

Society in Philadelphia

- (1896), honorary member of the New York Academy of
- Sciences (1907), winner of the Edison Gold
- Medal (1916), winner of the John Scott Medal
- (1939 doctorate in physics), University of Brno. (M.Sc.) at Yale University (1894)



Tesla's transformer (1891)

- used to obtain alternating currents of high frequency and high voltage – of Tesla currents
- it consists of two oscillating circuits of close oscillating frequencies
- when the resonant frequency is reached at the output of the Tesla transformer, energy is emitted







Tesla currents - alternating currents of high frequency and high voltage

In 1891, Tesla published in the Electrical World magazine:

- high frequency currents are not dangerous for humans
- using these currents it is possible to heat the tissues inside the human body (electrotherapy)



Tesla's HF currents in an experiment performed in Colorado in 1899.



Tesla transformer in the Technical Museum in Zagreb



 "I still remember with pleasure how I was charged nine years ago discharged powerful induction coils through his body to demonstrate to the scientific public the comparative harmlessness of highfrequency electric currents, and I still remember the astonishment of the audience."

Nikola Tesla, "The Problem of Increasing Human Energy"



Application of high-frequency currents in medicine

ÿ In December 1891, he published an article on the possibilities of medical application of HF currents



ÿ is interested in the physiological effects of electricity (heating and skin effect)

vcorrespondence with doctors WJ Dugan and SH Monella



(1902)

(1900) (1903)

(1897)

McGraw Pub'g Co. (1907)

851 Sixth Ave. City (1910)

W.R. Jenkins.

Tesla's contribution to electrotherapy

- a comprehensive presentation of his experiments with HF currents was given by Nikola Tesla himself in numerous public lectures
- 13.–15. September 1898 Buffalo lecture to the American Electrotherapeutic Association entitled: "High Frequency Oscillators for Electrotherapeutic and Other Applications"



Tesla's original spark oscillator designs for electrophysiological experiments; TT are electrodes for contact with the patient The pictures are taken from the article by Z. Jakobovi} "Tesla's HF currents in electrotherapy"

Application of high-frequency currents in medicine

ÿ diathermy

ÿ teslinization





Tesla's device for treatment with high-frequency currents

modern device for diathermy



Tesla's transformer as a lesson



demonstration-educational Tesla transformer (without iron core)

dates from 1908

 company for the production of lessons: Max Kohl, Chemnitz

Department of Physics
 Faculty of Medicine in
 Words



Experiments with Tesla currents



Prof. Mile Cindriÿ (1869-1939) •

already in 1902. performed experiments with Tesla currents at the gymnasium in Sušak as the first in high school teaching in Croatia (Cindriÿ M. Several experiments with Tesla currents. Continued Spring 1902)



Ruhmkorff inductor



Sušaÿka gymnasium building.



Part of the collection of old studies in the closets of the physics cabinet.



Tesla and the discovery of X-rays

ÿ experiments with vacuum tubes and produces X-rays ÿ1896. publishes a series of articles in the Electrical Review magazine about "new" rays with images of the skull and chest

"Dear Sir!

You have surprised me tremendously with the beautiful photographs of wonderful discharges and I tell you thank you very much for that. If only I knew how you make such things!

With the expression of special respect I remain yours devoted,

WC Roentgen."

Munden 20 Juli 190 Selar gubotes Here ! Sis baken mit ungemein über nasset mit den schönen Photographien von den winderbaren Eusladungen, und ou day Leven viden Dans Dafis. Them is nor wante, me Si dolah Jachen machen ! Mot dem aus Auch Suson heres Mochachting usplich ith. Las esperen

Röntgen's letter to Tesla



Images taken by Tesla using X-rays



photograph of the skull from 1896



An image of a human foot made by Tesla in 1896 with X-rays produced by his own vacuum tube (similar to Lenard's tube).



Tesla's papers on x-rays published in 1896 and 1897:

- 1. Tesla N. An interesting feature of X-ray radiations. Electrical Review , New York 1896;29(2):13–14.
- 2. Tesla N. Latest results. Electrical Review , New York 1896;28(12):147.
- 3. Tesla N. Latest Roentgen ray investigations. Electrical Review , New York 1896;28(17):206–207,211.
- 4. Tesla N. On reflected Roentgen rays. Electrical Review , New York 1896;28(14):171,174.
- 5. Tesla N. On the Roentgen streams. Electrical Review, New York 1896;29(23):277.
- 6. Tesla N. Roentgen rays or streams. Electrical Review, New York 1896;29(7):79,83.
- 7. Tesla N. On Roentgen radiations. Electrical Review , New York 1896;28(15):183,186.
- 8. Tesla N. On Roentgen rays. Electrical Review, New York 1896;28(11):131,134–135.
- 9. Tesla N. On the harmful actions of the Lenard and Roentgen tubes. Electrical Review, New York 1897;30(18):207,211.
- 10. Tesla N. On the source of Roentgen rays and the practical construction and safe operation of Lenard tubes. Electrical Review, New York 1897;31(4):67,71.

Tesla's X-ray research

 experimented with the Crooks tube and designed his own vacuum tube to produce X-rays
 investigated how different

conditions (exposure length and distance) affect

the quality of the X-ray

image • he is responsible for perfecting the technique of X-ray

devices • he devised a method of cooling X-ray

tubes • proposed the use of X-rays for the detection of lung diseases and for the detection foreign body •

studied the reflection of X-rays on different materials • warned

about the danger when working with X-rays (reddening of the skin, hair loss,...)

suggested some

basic ways to protect against radiation: distance, time and shield

Other Tesla discoveries with medical applications

ÿ notices that HF currents cause the formation of ozone in the air (refreshing and bactericidal effect)

ÿ In 1896, he patented an ozone generator

ÿ Tesla Ozone Company





one of the first ozonizers

Patent application for ozone production device, 1896.



Other Tesla discoveries with medical applications

ÿ electrography - "Kirlian effect"

ÿstudied the physiological effects of mechanical vibrations

ÿ constructed a "vibrator" to suppress the feeling of fatigue in the leg muscles

ÿ published several articles on general biological topics, as well as proper nutrition and a healthy lifestyle



Human energy will be increased by taking special care of health, healthy diet, moderation, proper lifestyle, movement, respect for oneself and others.

Every man should regard his body as a gift of inestimable value, a magnificent work of art of indescribable beauty and skill beyond human comprehension, and so delicate and delicate that a single word, breath, look or thought can only hurt it"

Nikola Tesla





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