CELLS NAMED AFTER PERSONS

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ABSTRACT

The Relationship between the cells and their names is part of the history of medicine. Purpose: Systematization of objects in histology and cytology named with the names of their discoverers or other persons, and introduction of the society with short historical reference. Tasks: 1. Making a table with the cells named after their researchers. 2. A Brief reference to the explorers. 3. Analysis of the reasons for the use of their name, including occupation and nationality. 3. Presentation of the results in the medical faculty and the Medical college. Material and methods: Book review of the available educational literature, as well as of contemporary publications online. Results: In the table we listed 54 cells with names of persons. Ten of them are associated with pathological conditions. They are named after personalities of different professions and nationalities, but mainly of anatomy and physiology researchers and physicians. The prevailing researchers are from Western Europe and Russia. Cells with different morphology are named after the same person. Conclusions: The names of some persons deserve to be written in the history of medicine. This does not override the need for a uniform anatomical nomenclature and a coherent classification of cells.

Key words: Cell, Name, history

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the cells and their names, the history of their discovery, and how the discoveries of the cells have helped science are fascinating, motivating and always interesting to look at.

Objective: Systematization of the objects in histology and cytology named with the names of their discoverers and familiarization of the society with the historical reference.

Tasks: 1. Create a table of cells named after their researchers. 2. Brief summary of the discoverers. 3. Analysis of the reasons for the use of their name, including profession and nationality. 3. Presentation of the results at the medical faculty and the medical college of the trainees.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A literary review of the available for the medical students in Bulgarian literature and modern online publications.

RESULTS

In a table, we listed 54 objects named with names of scientists. Ten of them are associated with pathological conditions. They are named after an individuals with different professions and nationalities, but mainly for researchers, anatomists, physiologists and doctors. Researchers from Western Europe and Russia predominate. Cells of different morphology are called after the same person. **Table 1** List of cells named after persons- example., **Figure 1** Profession of the persons, **Figure 2** Year of naming, **Table 2** Common difficulties with cell names.

The main question is whether the cells named after their researchers should bear their names or should be named by an anatomical nomenclature related to their location and the function they perform? The work of scientists who have devoted their lives to contribute to the development of science is still important to be reflected in textbooks on history of medicine, while student material needs to be clear, concise and logical. For this reason, the available information should be retained, but distributed in the correct category to make it easier to be found and used.

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Table 1. List of cells named after persons- example

Tabl. 1 List of cells named after persons- example							
	Cell name	alternative name	description	person	profession	year	nationality
1	Anichkov cell	harth mast cell	It is located in the connective tissue of the myocardium and exhibits histocytic activity, characterized by the arrangement of chromatin as a gear wheel	Nikolay Nikolaevich Anichkov	pathomorphology	1885	Russia
2	Армани-Ебщайн	Human herpesviru,EBV	light glycoen containing cell found in diabetes mellitus in the proximal canal of the kidney	Луциано Армани		1872	
13	Shwan cells	Glial cells	myelin producing cells for myelin neuron sheaths	Theodor Schwann	Biology	1810	now in Germany

Figure 1. Profession of the persons

* The biography of some of the persons was difficult to find; some had more than one profession but were listed only under one category,

Figure 2. Year of naming**Table 2.** Common difficulties with cell names

Tabl. 2 Common difficulties with cell names		
1	Cells with double names	7
2	Different cells named on the same person	2
3	Cells named after more than one person	9

DISCUSSION

Excessive workload of the histology and anatomy textbooks with names of individuals is unnecessary and has less benefit. It is impossible in such textbooks to present and provide sufficient detail on the contribution and performance of these scientists. The name of the researcher does not give any information about the morphology and function of the structure under consideration. Sometimes, in different countries, the same structures are named differently, and different structures have the same person's name. Such confusions are inadmissible for scientific literature. It also raises the question of the ethics of the conducted research, and not all experiments in the past have been acceptable from a contemporary ethical point of view. The time distance between researchers and the modern student also makes it difficult to understand the work done. History and individuals have a context that is difficult to understand because of the temporal and cultural differences. For example, when looking at a city in which a scientist lived and worked, it is also necessary to quote the year, since at different times this city may have been in different countries. The use of the international anatomical nomenclature, most recently revised in 2012, removes these doubts and provides a lean, logical scheme for studying the human body and students and researchers should adhere to it. Historians and researchers of the history of medicine are entirely in their right to affirm

different personalities and biographies of contributors to medicine, and the importance of studying this subject must be emphasized. The use of person names to designate cells in daily medical practice can only be justified with the need for the newly discovered structures that have not yet been classified by the international anatomical community.

CONCLUSIONS

The names of some persons deserve to be written in the history of medicine. This does not override the need for a uniform anatomical nomenclature and a coherent classification of cells.

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