

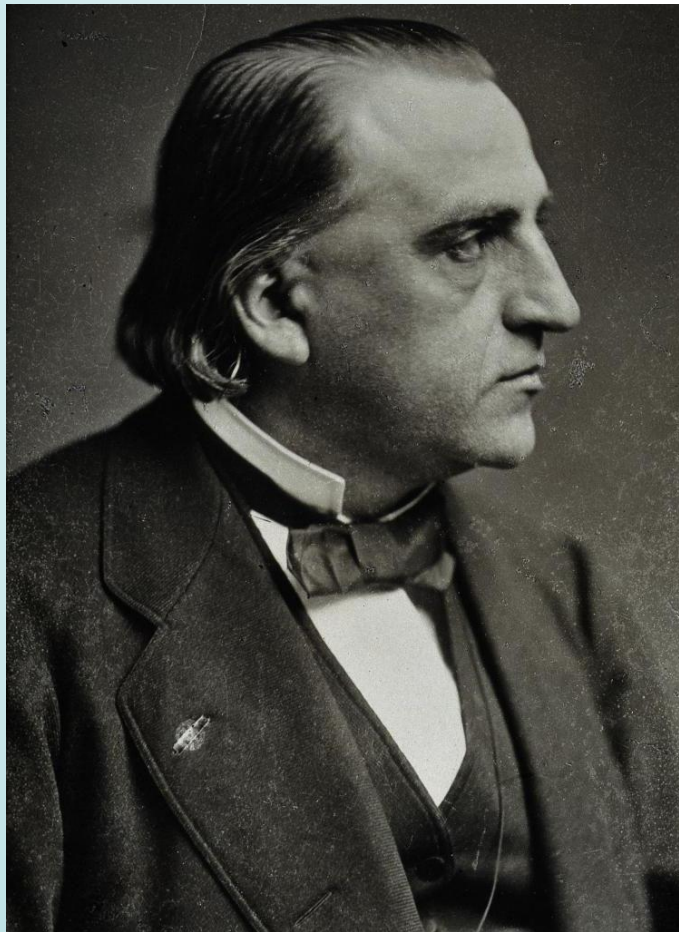
# Jean-Martin Charcot



**an eminent  
neurologist  
& psychiatrist**

# Jean-Martin Charcot

1825-1893



**Born in Paris into a poor family  
of a craftsman**

**Graduated from the Faculty  
of Medicine of the Sorbonne  
University**

**He was engaged in private  
medicine, taught at the Faculty  
of Medicine**

# STAGES OF THE CREATIVE PATH

**All follow-up activities were associated with Salpetriere hospital: after his internship, he continued to work in this clinic, defended his doctorate, headed the neurological department, and later headed the institution**

**The first studies are related to internal diseases: he studied rheumatoid polyarthritis, intermittent claudication, lung and kidney diseases, leukemia**

**Subsequently, Charcot's scientific interests shifted towards neurology and psychiatry**

# **J.M. CHARCOT'S CONTRIBUTION TO CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

**developed a clinical-anatomical approach**

**(the relationship between clinical symptoms and the localization of structural abnormalities in the nervous system)**

**first described multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Charcot's disease), neural amyotrophy (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease)**

**gave a detailed description of the phases of an epileptic seizure**

**studied hyperkinesia, parkinsonism, strokes**

**lecture course "Diseases of the nervous system" (1874),  
textbook "On the localization of brain diseases" (1879)**

# **J.M. CHARCOT'S CONTRIBUTION TO PSYCHIATRY**

- **the founder of the doctrine of hysteria, revealed its psychogenic nature (previously, hysteria was considered an exclusively female disease - "uterine madness")**
- **characterized the stages of a hysterical seizure**
- **described tension headaches in a neurotic patient ("Charcot's neurasthenic helmet")**
- **stood at the origins of psychotherapy, improved the technique of therapeutic hypnosis**

# J.M. CHARCOT DEMONSTRATES A HYSTERICAL SEIZURE AT THE LECTURE



# J.M. CHARCOT AS A TEACHER

**“Each of his lectures on its composition was a small masterpiece, each phrase made a deep impression on listeners and evoked a response in the mind of each of them. The lectures were perfect in style, gave thoughts for the whole next day ”**

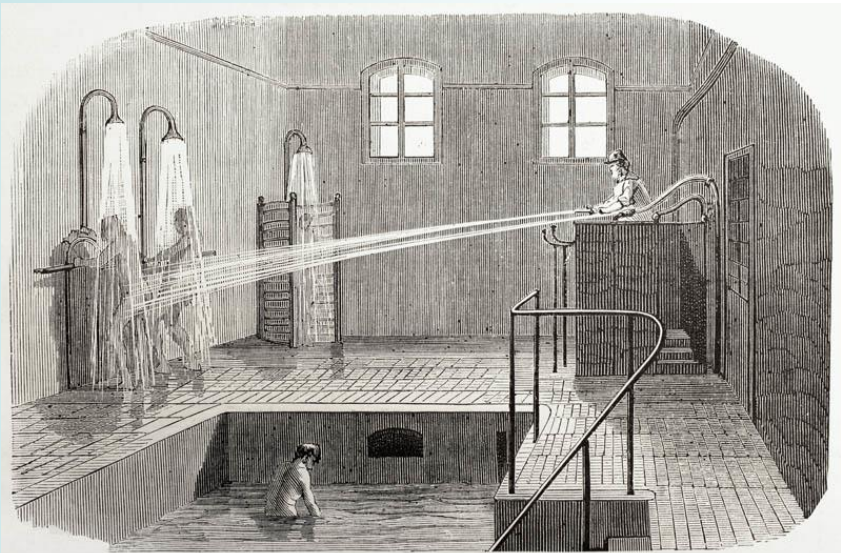
*from the Sigmund Freud's memoirs*

# CHARCOT'S SHOWER

J.M. Charcot developed a balneological procedure that bears his name

shower (from *French* rain, downpour) - a powerful jet of water from several meters is directed to the patient's body, producing the effect of a tight massage

- ❖ increases muscle tone
- ❖ improves blood circulation
- ❖ reduces nervous tension
- ❖ corrects weight



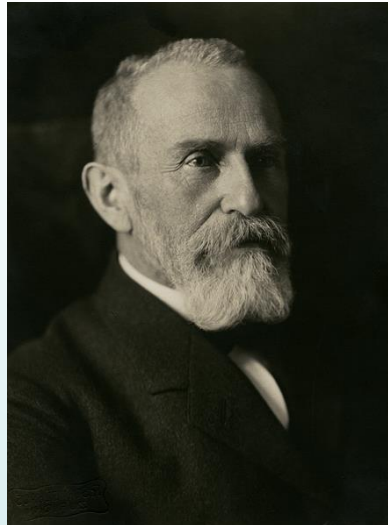
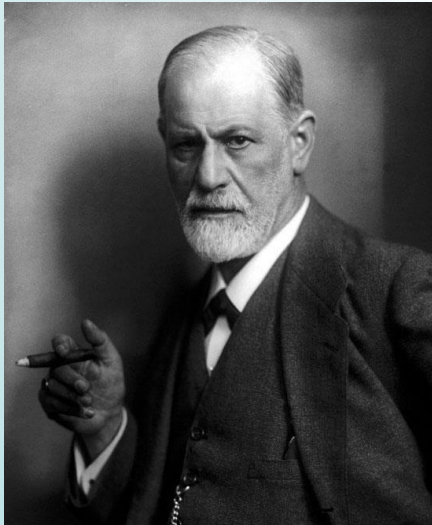


# MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- **founder of clinical neurology**
- **author of the doctrine of the psychogenic nature of hysteria**
- **improved the technique of classical hypnosis**
- **proposed a balneological procedure, now called the Charcot's shower**
- **prepared a pleiad of bright disciples**
- **founded the Journal of Clinical Neurology**
- **president, vice president, honorary and full member of 55 academies, universities, scientific societies of the world**
- **chief medical officer at the Salpetriere Hospital (Paris)**

# FAMOUS DISCIPLES OF THE GREAT MASTER [1]

- **Sigmund Freud**, founder of psychoanalysis
- **Eugen Bleuler**, founder of the doctrine of schizophrenia
- **Vladimir Bekhterev**, founder of Russian neuroscience
- **Pierre Marie**, studied multiple sclerosis, acromegaly, described the hereditary neuropathy of Charcot-Marie-Tooth



# FAMOUS DISCIPLES OF THE GREAT MASTER [2]

- **Alfred Binet**, developed the Binet-Simon's intelligence scale (IQ forerunner)
- **Gilles de la Tourette**, described thicoid hyperkinesia (Gilles de la Tourette's disease)
- **Pierre Janet**, the author of the psychological concept of neurosis, invented the massive syringe (Janet's syringe)
- **Joseph Babinsky**, studied hysteria, described the pathological foot extensor reflex (Babinsky's reflex)



# DEPARTURE OF LIFE

...1893



Despite the merits of J.M. Charcot were widely recognized during his lifetime, the funeral of the great doctor was restrained: in accordance with the will of the deceased, no wreaths were laid on the coffin, no speeches were made over the grave

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