



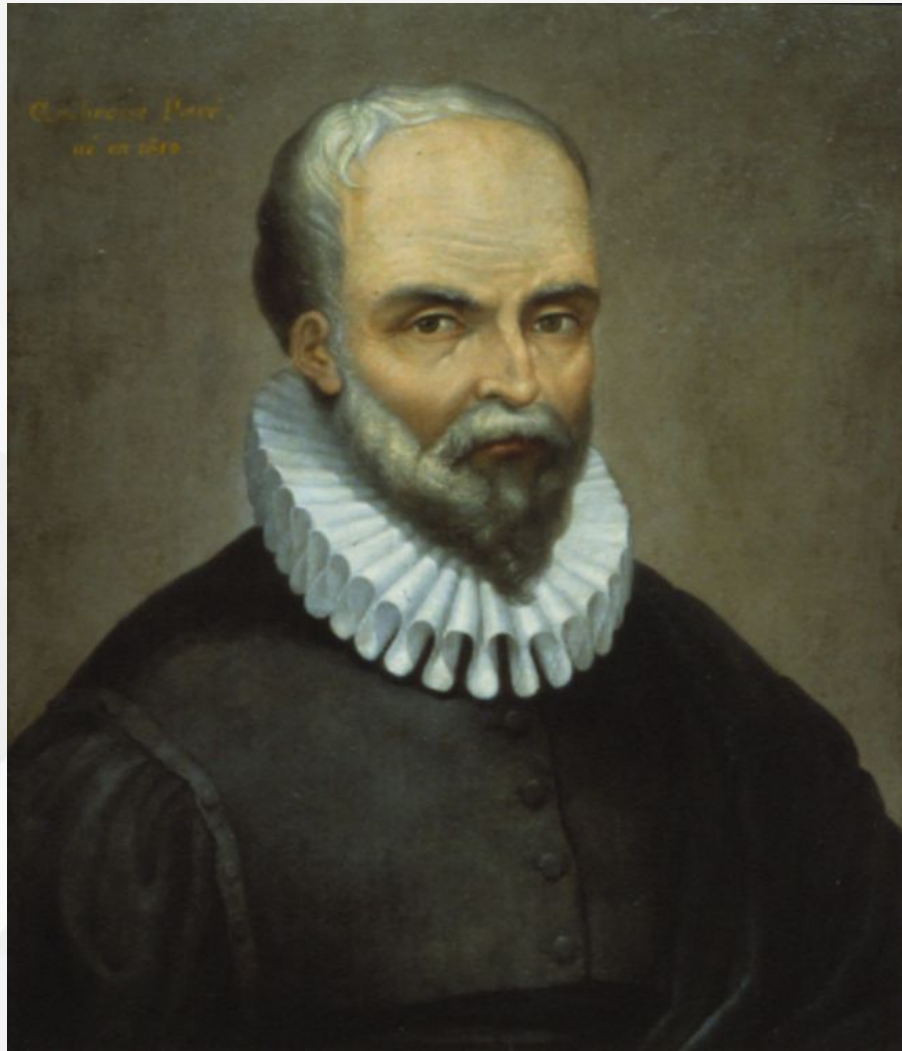
THE HISTORY OF PROSTHETICS



The first proven case of prosthetics is considered to be a "rudimentary" prosthesis made of fabric from Ancient Egypt. It replaced the owner's big toe and was created in the period 950-710 BC. It consisted of two wooden parts that were fastened with leather thread through holes drilled in the wood.

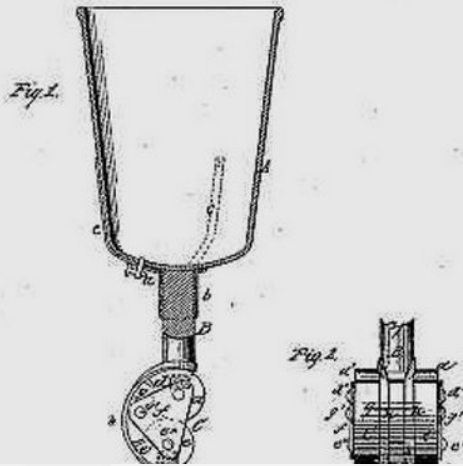


The artificial limb, Dating from 300 BC



In 1529, the French surgeon Ambroise Pare (1510-1590) introduced amputation as a life-saving measure in medicine.

D. D. Parmelee,
Artificial Leg.
N^o 37,637. *Patented Feb. 10, 1863.*

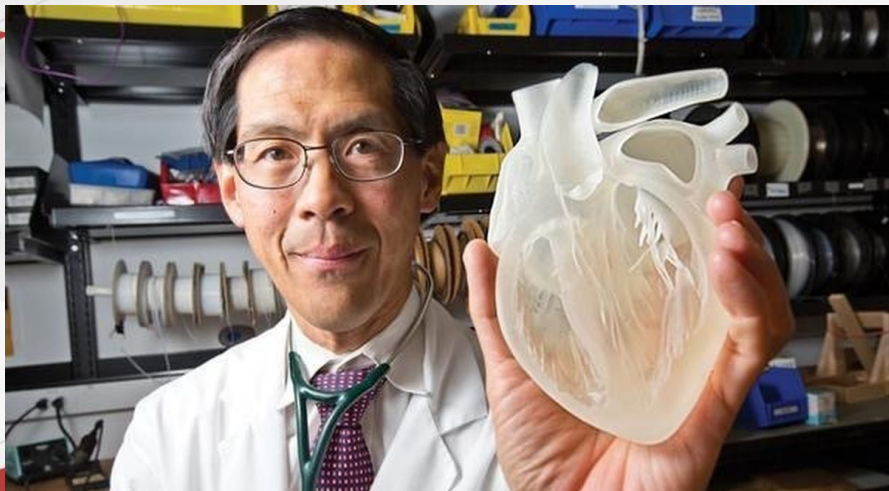


In 1863, Dubois L. Parmelee of America made a significant improvement in the attachment of prosthetics by attaching a body socket to the limb using atmospheric pressure. Although he was not the first person to do this, he was the first to make it practical enough to be used in medical practice.





Isidro M. Martinez took an important step forward by creating a lower-knee prosthesis that avoided some of the problems associated with conventional prosthetics.



The left side of the slide features a decorative border composed of various geometric shapes, primarily triangles, in shades of maroon, orange, and light gray. These shapes are layered and overlap, creating a dynamic, abstract pattern. The background of the slide is a light gray with a subtle, repeating pattern of larger, semi-transparent geometric shapes.

**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**