

1901

1900-1902

In 1901 Hirschmann used a modified cystoscope to inspect the [maxillary sinus](#) and therefore is considered to be among the pioneers of paranasal endoscopic surgery ¹⁾.

[Harvey Williams Cushing](#) 14-month Wanderjahr had a profound effect on his subsequent personal [career](#), which in turn ushered in the modern age of [American](#) neurosurgery. From July [1900](#) to August [1901](#), he traveled to [European](#) neurosurgical centers in [England](#), [France](#), [Switzerland](#), [Italy](#), and [Germany](#). His excursion happened at a crucial moment in his trajectory; it was built on his existing foundation of [Halstedian surgical training](#) and occurred at a time when interest in the special field of neurological surgery was emerging. The research and clinical experiences on his journey-good and bad-undoubtedly informed his fledgling neurosurgical practice.

¹⁾

Draf W: Endoscopy of the Paranasal Sinuses. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 1983, pp 4-9

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