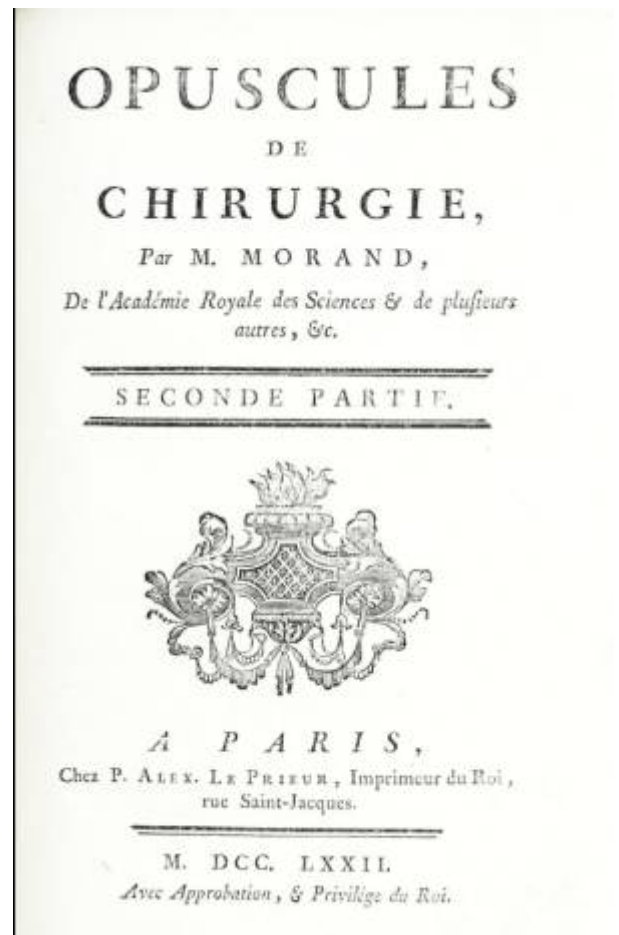


Sauveur François Morand

Sauveur François Morand (2 April 1697, Paris – 21 July 1773) was a French surgeon.

He performed the first successful operation for [brain abscess](#) in [1752](#) on a temperoethmoidal abscess¹⁾.



In 1724 he became a demonstrator of surgery at the Jardin du Roi in Paris, followed by service as censeur royal and a surgeon at the Hôpital de la Charité (from 1730). He was later appointed surgeon-major of the Régiment des Gardes françaises (1739) and chief-surgeon at the Hôtel des Invalides.

He was a founding member of the Académie de chirurgie (1731), and a member of numerous learned societies in Europe. In 1725 he was elected as a member of the Académie Royale des Sciences.

In 1729, while visiting St. Thomas's Hospital in London, he had the opportunity to learn William Cheselden's new procedure for stone cut, the lateral perineal lithotomy, a procedure that involved filling the bladder with water. Whilst in England he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In a 1766 treatise titled, "Sur un enfant auquel il manquoit les deux clavicules", etc., he was the first physician to describe cleidocranial dysostosis.

Family

He was son of Jean Morand (1659-1726), who served as chief surgeon at the Hôtel des Invalides, and the son-in-law of Georges Maréchal, first surgeon to Louis XIV and then to Louis XV. His son, Jean François-Clément Morand (1726-1784) taught classes in anatomy and obstetrics.

One of Georges Guérin's sisters married the surgeon Sauveur-François Morand, who achieved celebrity for the diversity of his operations and his works. He delivered a funeral oration in praise of Georges Mareschal, at the meeting of the "Académie royale de chirurgie" on June 18th 1737. His son, a medical doctor, Clément Morand, and his son-in-law, the surgeon Sabatier, were not second to him as far as talent is concerned. Mareschal's fourth near relative, an anatomist, got himself talked about in connection with an autopsy. He was the husband of one of Elisabeth du Brun's daughters, Mareschal's sister ²⁾.

Associated eponym

"Morand's spur": The lower of two elevations on the medial wall of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is caused by lateral extension of the calcarine sulcus. Sometimes referred to as "Haller's unguis".

Selected published works

Traité de la taille au haut appareil, 1728. "A dissertation on the high operation for the stone", published in English, 1729. Discours pour prouver qu'il est nécessaire à un chirurgien d'être lettré, 1743. Recueil d'expériences et d'observations sur la pierre; (with François Brémont), two volumes, 1743. Sur un enfant auquel il manquoit les deux clavicules, le sternum et les cartilages, qui dans l'état naturel l'attachent aux côtes. Histoire de l'Académie Royale des sciences, Paris, (1760), 1766: 47-48. (Contains first description of cleidocranial dysostosis. Opuscles de chirurgie, two volumes, 1768 and 1772.

¹⁾

Morand SF. Opuscles de Chirurgie. Paris: G Desprez et P.A. Le Prieur. 1762-1772;161.

²⁾

Peumery JJ. [Near relations of Georges Mareschal, first surgeon of Louis XIV and Louis XV (1658-1736)]. Vesalius. 1997 Dec;3(2):85-90. French. PubMed PMID: 11619882.

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