Clinical photography is a specialized branch of medical photography that has been used for documentation of the clinical presentation of patients with medical problems and diseases. The disease or problem is the main subject of a clinical photography. The first photograph devices were brought to Iran during the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar (1808–1848) from Russia and England. Although the first photograph was recorded in 1842 in Iran, the first photograph was taken around 1919 (1297 of the Iranian solar calendar) in Tabriz, Iran. It shows the post-operative care of two amputees by the surgical team, the surgical instruments and the method of applied anesthesia. The patients were Iranian Gendarmerie soldiers who lost their limbs to frostbite. The surgeries were performed by Dr. Ali Roshdi in Gendarmerie Hospital in Tabriz. This photograph cleverly demonstrates the coconscious endeavor of the surgical team to treat and save lives of patients in about a century ago in Tabriz, Iran.

The picture (Figure 1) was taken around 1919 (1297 of the Iranian solar calendar) in Tabriz, long before the teaching and practicing of modern medicine in Iran and the Dur al-Fonun School foundation in 1851, which was the first modern institute for higher education in Iran. In due course, after the Dur al-Fonun establishment, the School of Medicine at Tehran University was founded in 1934 and Tabriz Medical Faculty was established in 1947. The picture demonstrates a surgical team and the post-operative care of two patients; one with an above elbow amputation and the other with a below knee amputation. It also demonstrates some surgical instruments in that time and the method of applied anesthesia.

The department of Orthopedics in Tabriz University has begun to train orthopedic surgeons since 1971 (According to personal communication with Dr. Mohammad-Ali Dilmaghani). Based on the information provided by the Northwest Branch of the National Library and Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tabriz, the surgeries in the Figure 1 were performed by Dr. Ali Roshdie in Gendarmerie Hospital in Tabriz. These were probably the earliest surgeries with modern techniques in Tabriz. The two patients were Iranian Gendarmerie soldiers who lost their limbs to frostbite in Jolfa, East Azarbaijan Province.

Mirza Ali Roshdie (Dr. Roshdie) was born in Tabriz. He was the younger brother of Mirza Hassan Roshdie (1851–1944). The Roshdie brothers were outstanding individuals in the cultural history of Azarbaijan and Iran. In the picture, the second person from right holds a mask containing an inhalation agent against the patient’s nose and mouth, while the first person from right moistens a dressing from a bottle. It seems that the patients were anesthetized by inhalation of chloroform. In that time, the surgeons were in charge of anesthesia for their patients and the anesthetic nurses and technicians learned their skills empirically.

Another feature of this photograph is the method of applied anesthesia. Diethyl ether was introduced to the general public in 1846. A year later, chloroform was introduced as an anesthetic agent. Modern anesthesiology, as an independent specialty, was recognized from the 1950s onward in Iran. In the picture, the second person from right holds a mask containing an inhalation agent against the patient’s nose and mouth, while the first person from right moistens a dressing from a bottle. It seems that the patients were anesthetized by inhalation of chloroform. In that time, the surgeons were in charge of anesthesia for their patients and the anesthetic nurses and technicians learned their skills empirically.

In the picture, the surgical team wore a uniform of white garments. It should be noted that head covers were used from the 1940s onward and surgical masks were used from the 1920s onward. Rubber surgical gloves were used from 1894 onward; however, it is not clear whether the surgical team had access to...
surgical gloves or not. The picture shows healed stumps of the successful amputees in that pre-antibiotics and lack of strict antiseptic surgery of the time.

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References