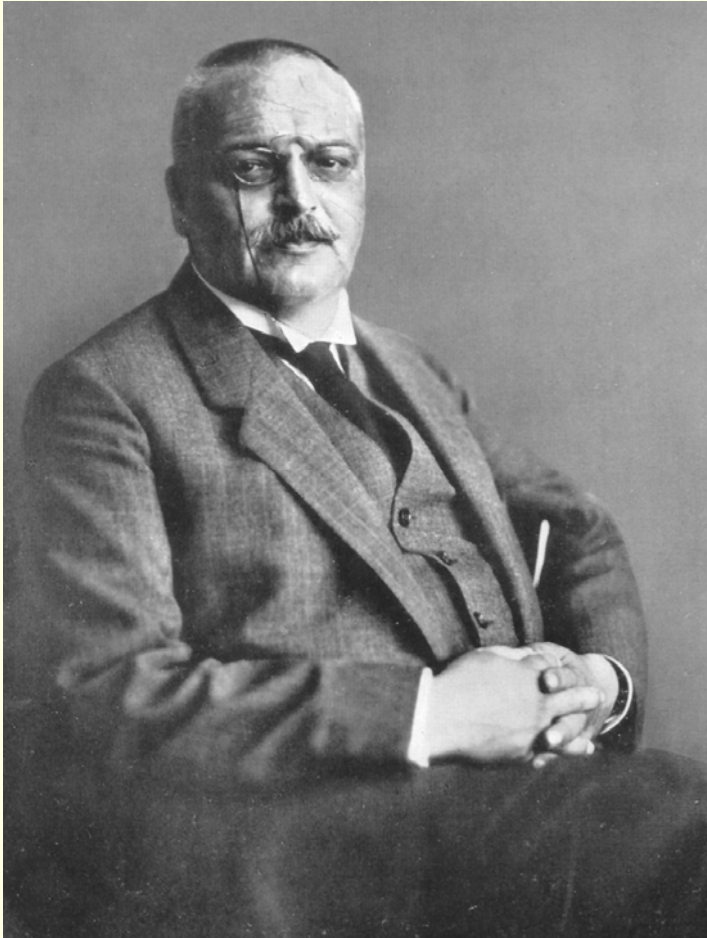


# Alois Alzheimer

## Life and Work

**Special exhibition**



**The University Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy  
Nußbaumstraße 7**

**Munich**

**13. – 17. July 2008**

**open 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.**

**by**

**Norbert Müller & Hanns Hippus**

Supported by:

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**Alois Alzheimer** (1864 – 1915) was sent by E. Kraepelin from Heidelberg to Munich 1903 in order to equip the newly built hospital and the histopathological laboratory. He had been asked by Kraepelin to join his working group coming from Frankfurt/Main to Heidelberg shortly before.

In 1906, the brain of the first described case of Alzheimer's disease, Auguste D., was sent to Munich, where it was analyzed by Alzheimer. Before, his colleague Franz Nissl had developed the staining method, which enabled Alzheimer to perform this kind of research.

In 1907 Alzheimer presented this case at the "37. Versammlung südwestdeutscher Irrenärzte". 1910 in the 8th edition of his textbook, Kraepelin discussed this case and named it "Alzheimer-Krankheit". In the following years, several well known researchers joined the laboratory of Alzheimer as assistants or guests, beneath others Ugo Cerletti, Francesco Bonfiglio, Gaetano Peruisini, Hans-Gerhard Creutzfeld, Alfons-Maria Jakob, Constantin von Economo and Friedrich H. Lewy.

Alzheimer was a family oriented person. After the early death of his wife (1901) - Alzheimer was aged 37 - he took care of his three children.