Friedrich Theodor von Frerichs Biography

Friedrich Theodor von Frerichs

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Friedrich Theodor von Frerichs Biography.....1

Contents.....2

Biography.....3

Biography

Frerichs is generally recognized as the founder of experimental pathology. As a professor of medicine for many years, his insistence on teaching medical biochemistry and pathology as part of the regular curriculum was instrumental in establishing a scientific foundation for clinical medicine.

Born in Aurich, Hanover, Germany, Frerichs received a medical education in his homeland and went on to become a professor of therapeutics and pathology at the illustrious University of Breslau in 1851. During his eight years there, he was known for his strict requirement that all his students' work be based on well designed experiments and precise laboratory analysis. One of the students whose medical career Frerichs helped shape was **Paul Ehrlich**, who would later win a Nobel Prize in Medicine for his research.

While he was working at Breslau, Frerichs also performed his own research on the biochemistry of diseased organisms. Through this work, he became the first scientist to observe the amino acids tyrosine and leucine in urine from hepatitis patients with acute yellow liver atrophy. He did extensive work on the pathologies of nephritis and liver cirrhosis, leading to better diagnostic and treatment methods for liver ailments. His *Treatise on Diseases of the Liver* was published in 1858. Frerichs's other research of note was on the pathology of diabetes.

Beginning in 1859, Frerichs served as director of the University of Berlin's Charity Hospital. He remained in that post until his death in 1885.