The life and creativity of
Hans Selye

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The biology of excitement
Hans Selye and the aspects of the stress concept

Semmelweis Museum of the History of Medicine

Budapest, H – 1013, 1- 3 Apród utca
Opened on May 7, 2015 (it is still open until May 8, 2016)
Somogyi Árpádnak
Baráti kézsoróinak

Montréal 1990
Creativity  the quality of being creative;  
the ability to create

To create  to bring into existence;  
to produce through imaginative skill

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (1998)
“Dr. Selye speaks many languages but the most important one he knows is the language of life, and it is in this language that he teaches us the pleasure and excitement of being out in the unknown with no footprints to guide us.“

Albert Szent-Györgyi in the Foreword of Hans Selye’s *IN VIVO* 
The case of Supramolecular Biology  
Néhány, SELYE tudományos pályafutásának jellemző adata


Countries of origin of established scientists and postgraduate (MSc/PhD) students of the Institute

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brasilia, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Soviet Union, Turkey, UK, Uruguay, USA, Yugoslavia
RESEARCH TOPICS DEVELOPED AT THE INSTITUTE

I. STRESS

1. The General Adaptation Syndrome (G.A.S.) as the response to stress:

1. Development of the concept of the diseases of adaptation as maladies in which derailment of the G.A.S. play a decisive role;

1. Hormonal conditioning: the influence of hormones upon stress reactivity;

1. Local and systemic nonspecific cross-resistance: the induction of topical or general tolerance to an agent by pretreatment with stressors,
II. PLURICAUSAL DISEASES

1. Electrolyt-Steroid Cardiopathies (ESC).
   a) ESC characterized by hyalinosis (ESCH).
   b) ESC characterized by necrosis (ESCN) and its prevention by chemical means.
   c) ESC characterized by calcification (ESCC).
II. PLURICAUSAL DISEASES (cont’d)

2. Experimental Soft-Tissue Calcification.
   a) Clciphylaxis.
   b) Calergy.
   c) The progeria-Like syndrome; aging.

3. Thrombohemorrhagic Phenomenon (THP).

4. Acute Conditioned Necrosis (ACN()).
Selye, H. et al., Biochemical Pharmacology, Suppl. 107-122 (1968)
III. Other Topics

1. Studies on Inflammation.
   a) Anaphylactoid edema (AE).
   b) Formalin poditis.
   c) Granuloma-pouch technique.

2. Steroid Anesthesia.

III. Other Topics (cont’d)

4. Parathyroid Cyst Formation.

5. Mechanical “Tissue-Scaffoldings” for the Topical Induction of Growth, Metaplasia and Malignancy.

III. Other Topics (cont’d)

7. Development and Improvement of Experimental Surgical Techniques.
   
a) Hypophysectomy,
   
b) New techniques of cardiac surgery not requiring artificial respiration such as ligation of the coronary vessels, and of one part of the cardiac muscle in rats.
   
c) “Endocrine-kidney” technique.

8. The Prophylactic Action of Catatoxic Steroids.