

Opening Hours

Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday 1 pm - 6 pm
Public Tour, last Sunday of the month 3 pm

Group tours on request

Phone +49 40 428 131-0
Mail info@museumsdienst-hamburg.de

The museum is closed on 24th-26th December, 31st,
1st January and 1st May.

Admission

Adults 6,00 €
Reduced 4,00 €

Free for our hospital's patients, students, and employees, for persons with disabilities and their companions, for children, members of the press, ICOM and Deutsche Museumsbund members, and for everyone unable to afford the admission fee.

Management

Director Prof. Dr. Philipp Osten

Curator Dr. Henrik Eßler

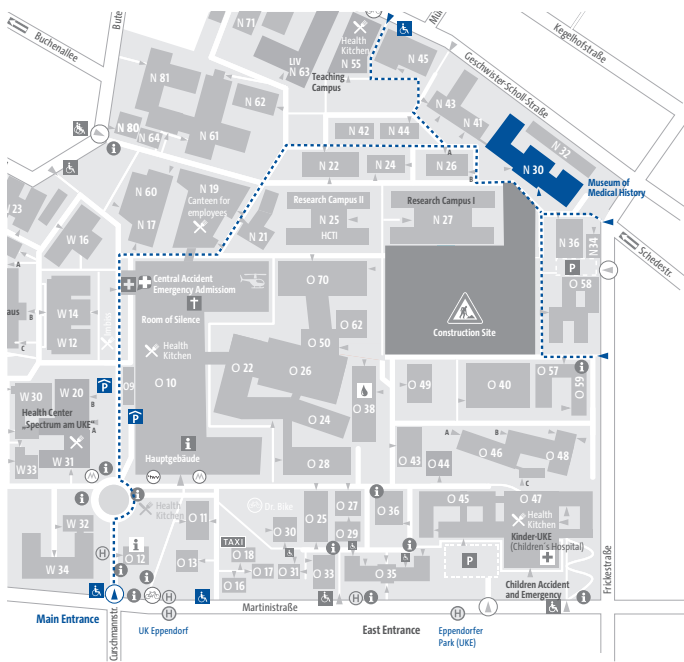
Museum Management Rosa Mancarella B.A.

Collections Eva Sparta M.A.

Visit us

Hamburg Medical History Museum
University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE)
Access via Frickestr. (Building N30)

+49 40 7410 57172
medizinhistorisches-museum@uke.de
uke.de/museum



Step-free access for wheelchair users is available by appointment during opening hours, phone number +49 40 7410 57172.

Due to the graphic nature of some exhibits, we recommend children to visit the exhibition accompanied by an adult.



Hamburg Medical History Museum
**The Genesis and Development
of Modern Medicine**

Hamburg Medical History Museum

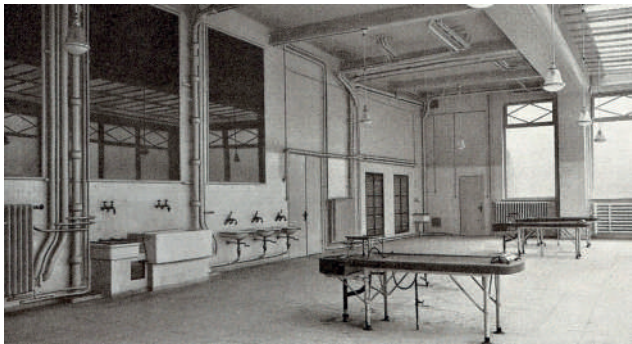
The Medical History Museum explores the development of medicine from the late 19th century to the present day. The exhibition shows the entry of scientific methods into medicine: Imaging techniques allowed insights into the human body. Microscopy revealed the structure of body cells and bacteria. Laboratory experiments became essential in research.

The social dimension of illness and health are on display: How did patients experience the hospital a hundred years ago? Which dangers threatened health conditions in a large city? How did the work of doctors and nurses change? One room shows the medical crimes that were committed during National Socialism. It was created to commemorate the victims and learn from the past.

Unique Hospital Complex

The history of modern medicine can be experienced in a historical setting, conceptualized by the architect Fritz Schumacher, the former building director of Hamburg. Today the museum is situated in the restored building complex, which included laboratories, lecture halls, dissection and microscopy rooms. Suffused with light, the dissection hall as largest exhibit was built in 1926. This architectural monument makes a visit to the museum a special experience.

Dissection Hall



The restored dissection hall is flooded with light. Eight stone dissection tables from 1926 refer to its original function: the bodies of the deceased were examined here. The historical hospital dissection hall is unique in the German museum landscape.

Moulages – Diseases in Wax



Moulages are three-dimensional wax models that replicate external features of diseases on the human skin. Over 50 historical wax models based on syphilis show and explain how the disease was depicted and treated between 1880 and 1950.

Nazi Medicine



The memorial room commemorates the victims of the forced sterilizations, "euthanasia" murders and human experiments under the Nazi regime. It explores the influence of eugenics and racial ideology on science.

Hospital Cosmos



Hospitals, as we know them today, have been established in the 19th century. The relationship between doctors, nurses, and patients fundamentally changed. We show the working and living conditions within the institution.

Glimpses into the Microcosm



Microscopy allows for the detection of structures and functions of the human body and the discovery of pathological changes and bacteria. The room presents the technology and the visual culture of light and electron microscopy.

Medicine and Technology



Medical technology, such as electroencephalography and diagnostic ultrasound, has changed our understanding of the beginning and the end of life. In the 1970s, the Hamburg-based project „VOXEL-MAN“ developed virtual body models for anatomical and surgical simulations. Visitors can explore the human body on screen.

Progress and Surveillance



Prevention has made cholera, smallpox, and rickets disappear and infant mortality was reduced by half around 1920. The effective health care system of the Weimar Republic nevertheless led to disaster. Data collection and control turned the victory over diseases into a war against the sick.

Becoming a Doctor



How did medical students become doctors? What were they taught? Which models were used to explain the body and its functions? Pictured: Rahel Liebeschuetz-Plaut, Eppendorf's most famous female physiologist.