

Bernhard Zondek

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Bernhard Zondek (Hebrew: ברנרד צונדק) (July 29, 1891 - November 8, 1966) was a German-Jewish gynecologist who developed the first reliable pregnancy test in 1928.

Contents

- 1 Biography
- 2 Medical career
- 3 Medical discoveries
- 4 Awards
- 5 See also
- 6 External links
- 7 References

Biography

Bernhard Zondek was born in Wronke, Germany. He studied medicine in Berlin, graduating in 1919. He worked under Karl Franz at the university women's clinic in Berlin Charité, where he specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. His older brother, Hermann Zondek, was a professor at University of Berlin and a pioneer of modern endocrinology.^[1]

Medical career

In 1926, he became ausserordentlicher professor, and in 1929, chief physician of the obstetrics and gynecology ward at the municipal hospital of Berlin-Spandau.^[2] When the Nazis came to power in 1933, he was dismissed from his posts. He left Germany for Stockholm. In the fall of 1934, he immigrated to Palestine, where he was appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and head of obstetrics and gynecology at Hadassah Hospital.^[2] He served as president of the Jerusalem Academy of Medicine.

Medical discoveries

Zondek was one of the proponents of the inter-dependence of the endocrine glands under the control of the pituitary. His studies on pituitary-ovary interaction were instrumental in establishing this fundamental tenet. He discovered that the chorionic tissue of the placenta had endocrine capacity and this led to diagnostic techniques important for the recognition and treatment of hydatiform mole and chorionic carcinoma.^[2]

Bernhard Zondek



Born	July 29, 1891 Wronke, Germany
Died	November 8, 1966 New York
Residence	Jerusalem
Nationality	Israeli
Known for	A-Z pregnancy test