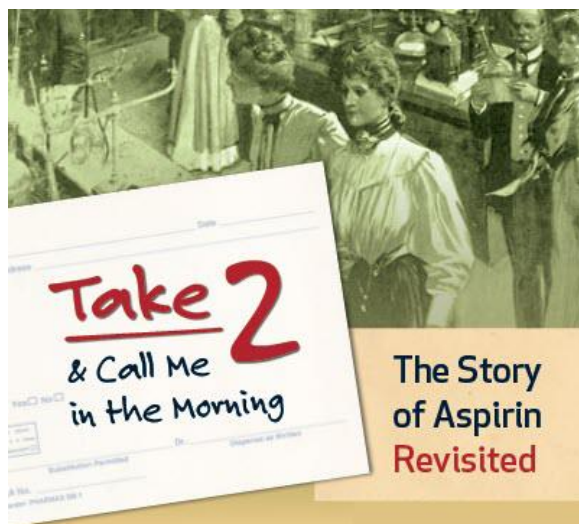


NLM Traveling Exhibitions

PR Information



www.nlm.nih.gov/the-story-of-aspirin

The National Library of Medicine produced *Take Two and Call Me in the Morning: The Story of Aspirin Revisited*, guest curated by Anne Rothfeld, PhD (National Library of Medicine).

The traveling banner exhibition and companion website examine how modern organic chemistry and technology isolated, then synthesized nature's properties into a medication now common worldwide. For centuries, people used willow bark to relieve pain and treat fevers. However, it wasn't until the late 1800s that scientists developed an analog of the active ingredient in willow bark, creating the essential drug that's now part of everyday life, aspirin. By the latter half of the 20th century, scientists had begun examining aspirin for benefits beyond pain relief and fever reduction. *The Story of Aspirin Revisited* expands on the content of a 1959 NLM exhibition about the same topic.

The Story of Aspirin Revisited includes a selection of [health information resources](#) and a [digital gallery](#) of fully digitized items from the historical collections of the NLM, which are also available in their entirety in [NLM Digital Collections](#).

Please include this courtesy line with all public announcements about the project:

The National Library of Medicine produced this exhibition and companion website.

NLM Traveling Exhibitions

PR Information

Host venues for *The Story of Aspirin Revisited* receive the following PR images. For your reference, there are brief captions for the images. Please include their corresponding **courtesy** noted below when using them.



From ancient times, physicians and healers used willow bark to relieve pains, ease inflammation, and reduce fevers.

Illustration of white willow tree from *Herbarius, Arnaldus de Villanova, 1499*
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



Chemists in Leeds University Laboratories, 1908
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



The value of aspirin as a therapeutic increased during World War I. The French manufacturer *Usines du Rhône* used the visual trope of the hospital nurse to assure customers of aspirin's effectiveness.

Advertisement for Laboratoire des Produits Usines du Rhône, ca. 1900s
Courtesy National Library of Medicine

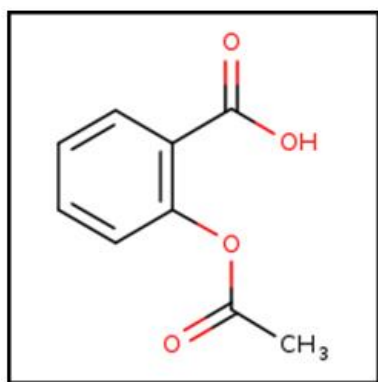
NLM Traveling Exhibitions

PR Information



Swedish biochemist Sune K. Bergström (1916–2004) shared the 1982 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with two other scientists for breakthroughs in research into aspirin's anti-blood clot ability.

Sune K. Bergström (right) with (from left to right) Mary Lasker, Michael DeBakey, and Congressman John Brademas, ca. 1960s
Courtesy National Library of Medicine



Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin), 2023
Courtesy National Library of Medicine