

Almroth Edward Wright Encyclopedia Article

Almroth Edward Wright

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

[Almroth Edward Wright Encyclopedia Article.....1](#)

[Contents.....2](#)

[Almroth Edward Wright.....3](#)

Almroth Edward Wright

1861-1947

British pathologist, bacteriologist, and immunologist who developed a vaccine against typhoid fever. Wright studied literature and medicine, specializing in pathological anatomy. In 1892 he joined the Army Medical School and began a decade of research in blood coagulation and bacteriology. His typhoid vaccine was tested on British troops in India, and later proved effective when used by British soldiers during the Boer War in South Africa. During World War I, Wright scientifically justified the early closure of wounds to reduce infection. Blunt and unconventional, he made many enemies, but his students dominated British immunology for decades.