

Simulating the Human Body: Health

Today, sophisticated, computer-controlled machines can simulate the human body's responses and create experiences close to human patients. Using Resusci Anne - a life-like mannequin used to train nurses, EMTs, and paramedics - visitors can listen to heart rhythms, take blood pressure, practice rescue breathing, conduct CPR chest compressions and more.

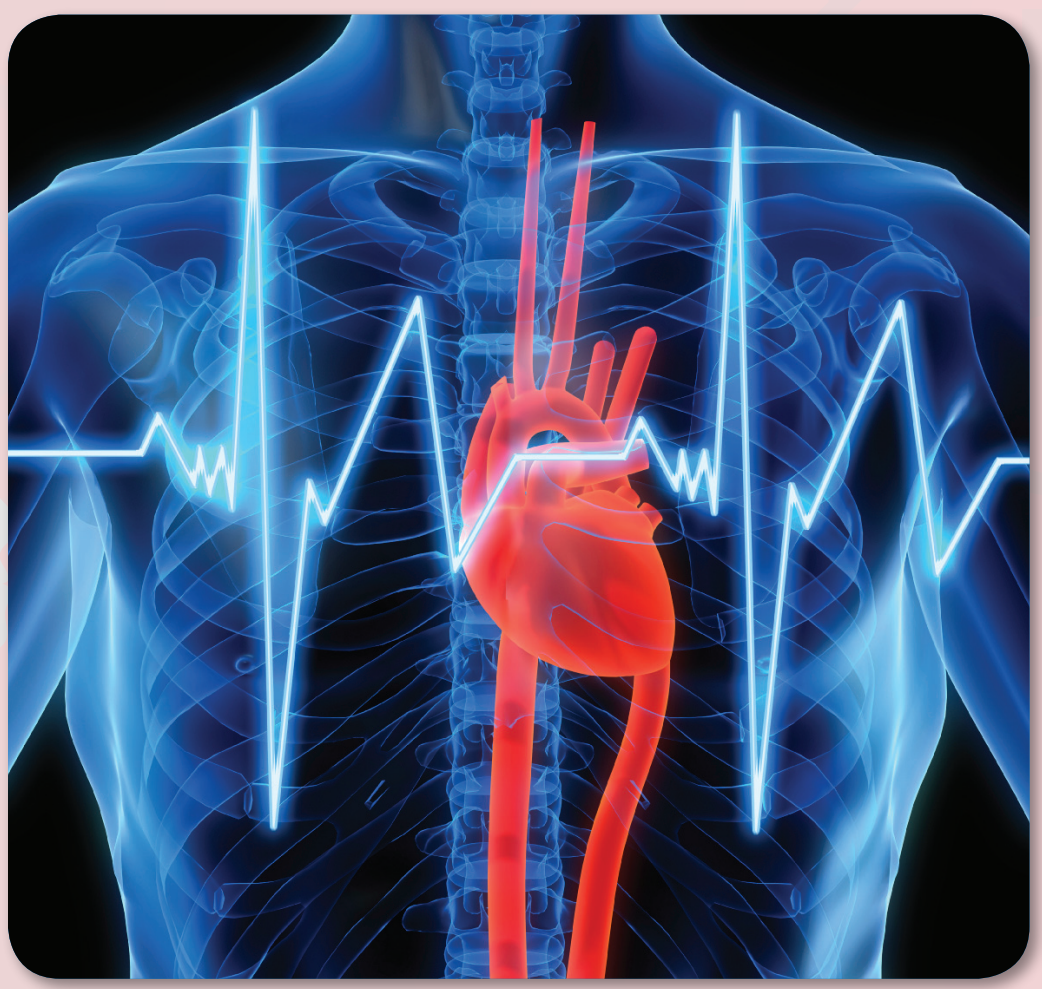


Resusci Anne

Rescue Anne (Resusci Anne), also known as CPR Annie, is a training mannequin used for teaching cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as well as accurately simulating the human respiratory system. Advanced versions of Resusci Anne can breathe, make sounds, sweat, vomit and simulate other body functions in a realistic way to help people train for medical emergencies.

In 1960 a Norwegian toy maker named Åsmund Laerdal introduced Anne as a realistic simulation doll based on the research of Peter Safar and James Elam, who pioneered advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques to the world. Anne is designed to accurately simulate the human respiratory system, upper body circulatory system and external anatomy cues in order to facilitate training.

Sometimes referred to as the "most kissed girl in the world," Anne has the same familiar, and somewhat spooky, face worldwide. The distinctive face of Resusci Anne was based on L'Inconnue de la Seine, the death mask of an unidentified young woman who reputedly drowned in the Seine River around the late 1880s. Since its original introduction, several different versions of CPR Annie have been introduced, including versions with computer monitoring, and versions that simulate other emergency medical conditions, such as severe wounds and trauma.



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