a large discrepancy of the number of women choosing urology and other surgical subspecialties as a career. Elisabeth Pickett demonstrated it could be done in a time when few considered it to be possible. Even today, only a minority of women pursue fellowship training.

METHODS: For this study, the findings of archeological excavations in Turkey, such as statues, sculptures, idols, and figurines, from 9,000 BC to 2,000 BC were evaluated.

RESULTS: The most important part of the female symbols in the prehistoric period was composed of the exaggerated and detailed formation of the sexual organs. The figurines in the Neolithic Period (9,000-5,500 BC) are fat, fleshy, with big breasts and bellies, large-hipped, with big and differently formed vulvas, which prove that the oldest land of sexually powerful, fertile and fruitful "mother goddess" cult was Turkey. The power of women as fertile and feeding continues to exist in the Chalcolithic Period (5,500-3,200 BC). The figurines in this period have less artistic details like less pronounced eyebrows, eyes, mouth, arms and legs. During Early Bronze Age (3,200-2,000 BC), the holy women get thinner and more elegant with upright and small breasts and thin belly, unlike the fat fleshy women of the previous ages, but still with large hips and big vulvas. In this age, quite flat forms composed of a head, the neck and the body, which mostly no other details than eyes and sexual organ, are defined as "idols". The figurines probably became the abstract images of the mother goddess, known since the Neolithic period, beyond the nuns who pray and seem to be listening in Early Bronze Age.

CONCLUSIONS: Portrayal of the sexual details like the breasts, the vulva and the vagina indicate not only sex, but also reminds of the women's sexual life and their reproductive function. People in these prehistoric ages discovered the relation between the birth and sexual intercourse. As they believed in the life cycle of human being, they probably defiled the woman's body and created such works of art.

Source of Funding: None

1066
A THANK YOU TO SYPHILIS FOR MODERN UROGRAPHY
Sameer A Siddiqui*, Brant A Inman, Michael L Blute, Rochester, MN.
INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE: After the development of medical X-rays by Roentgen in 1896, the first step towards development of intravenous pyelography was the development of radiocontrast. Radiocontrast was first used to visualize the urinary collecting system in the form of retrograde pyelography. Early contrast agents, such as colloidal silver and thorium, were toxic irritants that hampered the urinary tract and occasionally resulted in patient deaths. A major advance occurred in 1918 when Donald Cameron from the University of Minnesota introduced sodium iodide as a new radiocontrast agent. Sodium iodide was novel in 3 regards: it was easy to prepare, provided excellent opacity due to the high atomic weight of iodine, and had a low risk of precipitating intravenously. A few years later, a dermatology resident from the Mayo Clinic, by name of Earl Osborne, was experimenting with intravenous sodium iodide for syphilitis patients. It was the combination of both these developments that led to the first description of intravenous pyelography and cystography.

METHODS: Multiple resources were employed including MEDLINE, PubMed, urology and radiology textbooks, as well as archived materials from the Mayo Clinic libraries. A memoir from Dr. Scholl was also reviewed.

RESULTS: In the early 1920s, many years before the introduction of penicillin, syphilis was a scourge across humanity, affecting thousands of people, and with no cure in site. Treatments were toxic and often involved compounds made of arsenic and mercury. In 1923, Dr. Earl Osborne was experimenting with intravenous sodium iodide as a therapeutic modality for syphilis. He discovered that X-rays of the abdomen obtained on some of his patients displayed an opacified urinary bladder. He and his colleagues, including Dr. Albert Scholl from the department of Urology, realized that roentgenography of the urinary tract could be obtained without more dangerous agents such as colloidal silver, and without the risks of retrograde pyelography. They described both intravenous and oral sodium iodide for opacification of the urinary tract.

CONCLUSIONS: This discovery of sodium iodide and its use as an intravenous radiocontrast agent led to rapid advances in the realm of medical imaging. Although lower toxicity agents exist today, iodine is still the standard element for all contrast enhanced imaging.

Source of Funding: None

1065
THE DEIFICATION OF FEMALE SEXUALITY IN TURKEY BEFORE THE WRITTEN HISTORY
Ugur Boylu, Sengül Aydingtin, Atee Kadioglu, Cengiz Miroglu, Musummer Kendiro*, Istanbul, Turkey and Kocaeli, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE: We investigated the woman's body in the figurines, idols and sculptures from the Neolithic Period to Early Bronze Age with respect to female sexuality.