

CATALAN MEDICAL EPONYMS: AN INTRODUCTION

The basic elements required for scientific discourse include a set of precise, coherent, systematic terms. This rich lexicon is the most characteristic aspect of specialty jargons. Scientific texts are also characterized by concision (avoiding redundancy), precision (avoiding ambiguity), and depersonalization (avoiding emotion)¹. Thus, scientific language must continually create thousands of terms with special meanings or neologisms². In this context, scientists must be aware of the complexity of scientific language and of the creation of neologisms.

Within the realm of science, medical terminology deserves to be considered separately, as it has some characteristics that make it different from the language used in other fields.

Medical terminology

Medical terminology has developed alongside scientific thinking and medical practice. Hippocrates, considered the father of modern Western medicine, started a process of recycling words from common language through analogism to form terms with specialized meanings for the health sciences³. Medicine and language have points of interconnection

and mutual needs: healthcare professionals use terminology to consolidate knowledge, to transmit it, and to communicate it. They also need terminology to classify information so they can recover it to study it, to analyze it, and advance medical knowledge. In the health sciences, the communicative framework becomes somewhat more complicated when non-specialized speakers (e.g., patients) are included in the discourse³.

Like its fields of reference, medical language is continuously evolving, constantly incorporating new terms, modifying others, and abandoning some that were common in the past. The language of medicine is also very rich. Many medical words have their origins in Latin or Greek; others come from Arabic. Medical language also has many words that have been borrowed directly from other languages. However, above all, it is based on a reduced set of Greek and Latin building blocks: about a thousand morphemes combine to generate 80% of lexicon of the health sciences. Nowadays, words from other languages such as French, German or, especially, English also influence the health lexicon³.

On the other hand, some words that are in use in common language adopt specific meaning or incorporate nuances when they are used in the health sciences. Moreover, the complexity of the health sciences and their interrelations with other fields result in the incorporation of jargon from other scientific disciplines from biology to mathematics, chemistry, or psychology, to name but a few⁴.

In midst of all this linguistic baggage, we find eponyms (from the Greek *eponymos*, "given as a name or giving one's name to"). The Merriam-Webster Dictionary gives two definitions: (1) "*one for whom or which something is or is believed to be named*" and (2) "*a name (as of a drug or a disease) based on or derived from an eponym*", also giving specific medical definitions for the word, adding (*as a disease*) after *something* in the first definition and repeating the second definition verbatim. On the other hand, the term eponym is also applied to the names given to

certain diseases, syndromes, tests, etc. that derive from other proper nouns, such as institutions, cities, or countries.

The use of eponyms is not, however, a recent phenomenon. Eponyms started to become popular in science in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but their origins extend much farther back in time. The Assyrians, 2,000 years before the Common Era, assigned the name of an important official to designate each year, and their kings gave their names to the first year of their reign (lists including these eponyms have helped historians to reconstruct Assyrian history and to know how long each king ruled). In ancient Greece, the years were named after the archons, and many places were named after mythological heroes⁵. Later, science would also incorporate some eponyms from these and other mythological characters (e.g., "atlas", for the first vertebra of the neck, or "Oedipus complex" in psychoanalytic theory).

Eponyms in scientific language

The use of eponyms in science is not exclusive to medicine. Eponyms are found in all fields, and the language of our daily lives is also full of them. Indeed, in science, many theories, laws, principles, theorems, constants, and units of measurement are eponyms; thus, it is not unusual to speak of "Mendel's laws" or the "Pythagorean theorem" or to measure radiation in curies (now supplanted by becquerel, another eponym) or electrical power in watts. However, not only the names of persons have been incorporated into our language, many brand names have also been adopted to refer to the products they represent, and many of these proprietary eponyms have also been accepted into dictionaries.

Other eponyms derive from literature⁶ or mythology. Some come from geographical names and others from the names of centres or institutions.

Some patients have also given their name to the conditions they suffered⁷. And a few students have made discoveries that are forever linked to their names⁸. On the other hand, the names of many scientists who have made valuable contributions that could be considered candidates for eponyms have, for whatever reasons, been relegated to anonymity, whereas, at the other extreme we find people who have proposed their own names as eponyms.

In any case, there is always a story behind every eponym: the story of a physician, a scientist, a patient, a department, or a hospital. Eponyms invite us to travel to the past to discover the individuals behind the names who would otherwise have gone unnoticed. Merton⁹ argues that eponyms are the most enduring and prestigious form of institutionalized recognition in science, and Garfield⁵ affirms that eponyms are one of the last vestiges of humanism in an increasingly technological and computerized society.

Eponyms in medicine

Medicine is one of the fields of science where technical and scientific language have the greatest number of eponyms. Many anatomic structures, diseases, diagnostic procedures, and treatments owe their names to the person who discovered, described, or promoted them.

Although eponyms are very common in medicine, their use has met with a certain reticence from some groups. Linguists, especially specialists in terminology, have had little attraction to medical eponyms⁴: eponyms do not follow the logic of other linguistic signs, have no roots in Greek or Latin, and are not borrowings from other languages. They represent an added difficulty for translators because the same eponym can have very different meanings in different languages or in different countries, and different languages can have different eponyms¹⁰.

Not all eponyms have the same components or structure. Various authors have studied the formation of eponyms, the terms derived from them, and compounds including proper nouns¹¹, and different classifications have been established¹². Among eponyms (the examples we provide here are of Catalan origin¹³⁻¹⁵), some are expressions that incorporate the first of a Catalan person's (generally a scientist) two surnames* such as "Casal collar" or "Casal necklace" (after Gaspar Casal i Julián) or "Trueta method" (after Josep Trueta i Raspall), whereas others include both Catalan surnames such as "Duran-Reynals spreading factor" (after Francesc Duran i Reynals) or "Cervós-Navarro reticulo-histiocytic granulomatous encephalitis" (after Jordi Cervós i Navarro). Others include the surnames of more than one person, for instance, "Ravetllat-Pla serum" (after Joaquim Ravetllat i Estech and Ramon Pla i Armengol). Sometimes, the name of the person gives rise to the name of a genus or species (e.g., "*Psychrobacter fozii*", in honor of Amadeo Foz i Tena) or to the name of a device or tool (e.g., "casalimagnes" or "casalímetre", instruments used during the nineteenth century, after Bonaventura Casals i d'Echaz).

In other cases, a single eponym can be used for different concepts (polysemy). Thus, the eponym "Gil-Vernet operation" (after Josep Maria Gil-Vernet i Vila) is used for four distinct surgical procedures: extended

* In Catalonia, like in other areas of the Iberian Peninsula and Latin America, people are assigned two surnames at birth, and women do not change their surname when they marry. Traditionally, the father's first surname becomes his child's first surname and the mother's first surname becomes her child's second surname. In Catalan, the conjunction "i" ("and") was traditionally placed between the two surnames, although nowadays it is often omitted. Most people are most often referred to by a combination of their first name and their first surname alone, although occasionally when the first surname is very common, an individual is referred to by a combination of their first name and second surname. It is becoming increasingly common for scientists to connect their two surnames with a hyphen instead of the conjunction "i".

pyelotomy, trigonoplasty, vesical autoplasty with a posterosuperior flap, and kidney transplantation taking advantage of the recipient's excretory tracts. There are also eponyms that seem to have the same origin or to refer to the same concept, but come from different persons (homonymy); an example of this is "Barraquer method", which refers to both a technique for extracting cataracts (after Joaquim Barraquer i Moner) and to keratophakia and keratomileusis (after Josep Ignasi Barraquer i Moner).

It is also common for different medical eponyms to be used to define the same concept (synonymy). Thus, "Ribera method" (after Josep Ribera i Sans) is the same as "Momburg technique" (after the German surgeon who disseminated Ribera method in the rest of Europe, who is erroneously credited with devising it).

Sometimes a single person has given his or her name to various eponyms, which are shared with others; this occurs in "Vilanova-Piñol syndrome" and "Vilanova-Cañadell syndrome", in which the name of the same person (Xavier Vilanova i Montiu) forms part of the eponyms for two very different syndromes, one with Joaquim Piñol i Agudé and another with Josep Maria Cañadell i Vidal. To further complicate matters, another Cañadell (José María Cañadell i Carafí) lends his name to "Cañadell technique".

For all these reasons, it should not be surprising that physicians consider that eponyms are often a source of confusion and that it is better to replace them with more descriptive synonyms. However, this is not always the case. When an eponym is well established (e.g., Alzheimer disease or Parkinson disease), it can be more confusing to use more descriptive alternative terms. Thus, Garfield⁵ is convinced that eponyms are a natural language form for expressing complex ideas and that this is what makes them useful.

In this sense, one of the main advantages of eponyms is that they are easy to use. An eponym can be just as descriptive as the nosological species or

the biochemical, pathological, or complete clinical description of a disease or a syndrome. Furthermore, in many cases, if the eponym is widely used, it can favour communication among professionals from different countries or different specialties. In other cases, using eponyms can avoid the need to use denominations that patients might find offensive (e.g., it can be preferable to use Hansen disease instead of leprosy).

In general, in using eponyms, we pay homage to the physician who first described a disease, sign, or symptom, or who devised a technique or made a discovery. Eponyms are thus often a link with a tradition and a glorious past. However, this is not always the case, as some eponyms are linked with shameful episodes of history. Some groups¹⁶⁻²⁰ have recently called for the elimination of eponyms linked to individuals whose relationships with their patients were unethical or who carried out unethical experiments, especially in Nazi Germany (e.g., Reiter syndrome, after Hans Conrad Julius Reiter).

Most medical dictionaries include numerous eponyms. Moreover, dictionaries of eponyms, more common in English-speaking countries, shine additional light on this type of denominations. However, in Catalonia and in Spain, publications focusing mainly on eponyms are uncommon. Books and articles that compile information about the individuals from whose names the eponyms are derived have also been published. One of the most important of these is *Stedman's medical eponyms*²¹, with nearly 18,000 entries (few, however, of Catalan origin). In the next section, we discuss medical eponyms of Catalan origin, with a brief digression into non-medical eponyms originating from Catalan physicians.

Catalan medical eponyms

The vast majority of medical eponyms of Catalan origin come from the names of Catalan physicians or scientists credited with a discovery or

invention, to which, over time and for various reasons, they lent their names²². In recent years, we have collected and studied more than 100 eponyms²³ originating with about 80 scientists who have made different types of contributions to the internationalization of Catalan medicine, many of whom lived in especially difficult periods of our recent history. Table 1 provides a detailed list of all these eponyms.

It bears mentioning that there are Catalan eponyms in nearly every field of medicine, including internal medicine, pharmacology, dermatology, haematology, ophthalmology, rheumatology, urology, cardiology, endocrinology, neurology, and traumatology, as well as in many other specialties. Moreover, some of these eponyms have had important repercussions in medicine.

The real importance of Catalan eponyms in the history of medicine varies widely. Some are widely known and others are not. Here we mention just a few. "Gimbernat ligament" (after Antoni de Gimbernat i Arboç) is found in anatomy texts, "Trueta method" helped saved many lives, and the Barraquer techniques discussed above have helped many people recover their vision. The latest important example is "Brugada syndrome", a term which is already present in more than 5,000 references in the *PubMed* database. Among the lesser known eponyms is, for example, "Duran method", after Frederic Duran i Jordà, the physician who devised this method that made it possible to do "remote" transfusions during the Spanish Civil War, opening the possibility for blood banks, a very important contribution that had unfortunately hardly been recognized until a few years ago.

Some eponyms from important Catalan physicians are marginal nowadays. Nevertheless, the decisive contributions of great Catalan physicians to the advancement (and sometimes to the creation) of their specialties (e.g., Azoy with "Azoy test", Bellido with "Müller-Bellido-Bürger reaction", Corachán with "Corachán gastropexy", Farreras with "Farreras

pneumopathic endosteal osteosclerosis”, and Nubiola with “Nubiola disease”) helped achieve extraordinary prestige for Catalonia in healthcare and to place it at the forefront of biomedical research.

However, eponyms are not only derived from people; as mentioned above, they also come from the names of institutions, cities, or countries (Table 2). The name Catalonia itself has given rise to several medical eponyms, being found in the name of a variant of haemoglobin (*Hemoglobin F Catalonia*) and a balsam, no longer in use, “Catalan balsam”. Barcelona lends its name to various antithrombins, fibrinogens, a variant of haemoglobin, and a prothrombin, as well as the well-known “Barcelona test” in neuropsychology and “Barcelona criteria” for improvement in primary liver cirrhosis. The *Hospital de Sabadell*’s critical care center devised the internationally recognized “Sabadell score”. A system for staging liver cancer used around the world, “Barcelona clinic liver cancer staging system (BCLC)” was developed at the *Hospital Clínic de Barcelona* in 1999. The *Hospital del Mar* of Barcelona lends its name to a set of criteria for joint hypermobility. The “Dexeus scoring system” to measure the fetoplacental respiratory reserve is named after another Catalan hospital, and a procedure to correct pectus excavatum has been dubbed “taulinoplasty” after the *Hospital Parc Taulí*.

Some Catalan eponyms are derived from contemporary physicians, many of whom are still professionally active. However, some of these eponyms have their own characteristics that are different from traditional eponyms. They often do not refer to an individual’s name; rather they are derived from the hospitals where these physicians work, as in the case of the *Hospital Clínic de Barcelona*, *Hospital del Mar*, and *Hospital Parc Taulí*, or to the cities or regions where they are located, as is the case in Barcelona, Sabadell, or Catalonia. Furthermore, in addition to surgical techniques, signs, or anatomic findings, these modern eponyms refer to concepts such as risk calculators for heart failure, criteria for therapeutic improvement, or devices for surgical interventions.

Non-medical eponyms after Catalan physicians

Not only medical eponyms have been derived from Catalan physicians: several Catalan physicians have lent their names to eponyms in other disciplines (Table 3). In the Pyrenees, we find "Via Gabarró" and "Punta Gabarró", after Pere Gabarró i Garcia, who lent his name to these two geographical eponyms in addition to three medical eponyms: "Gabarró grafting", "Gabarró board", and "Gabarró dermatome". In the field of botany, Catalan physicians lend their names to the species designation of some plants (e.g., *Auricula ursi myconi*, *Clarisia volubilis*, *Lepidella codinae*) and to the genus designation for several (e.g., *Barnadesia*, *Campderia*, *Clarisia*, *Condalia*, *Gimbernatia*, *Masdevallia*, *Miconia*, *Palaua*, *Paltoria*, *Puiggaria*, *Queria*, *Soliva*, etc.)²⁴, as well as the species designation for some insects (such as *Conocephalus puiggarii*)^{14,15}.

Final considerations

In medicine, although firmly established and widely used, eponyms are not without controversies²⁵⁻²⁹. Eponyms can pose a challenge to learners and can lead to errors in communication. Some entities are designated by more than one eponym, and some eponyms designate more than one entity. Furthermore, some eponyms are identical, but are derived from different people. Eponyms can vary among cultures and their meaning can also vary depending on the country where they are used. Finally, their use can vary widely even within a specialty³⁰.

Some consider eponyms an encumbrance from the past that we should abandon in favour of more descriptive terms, claiming that eponyms are imprecise and confusing and can hinder scientific debate in an ever-shrinking world. However, eponyms are ubiquitous. We find them in scientific journals, textbooks, the mass media, internet... The World

Health Organization's international classification of diseases includes numerous eponyms, recognizing their importance in medical terminology³¹.

Eponyms have long been part of medical language; they represent a tradition that connects us to the past. However, it would be fair to ask: what is the relevance of eponyms for physicians today and tomorrow? Some would say that they are merely a reverberation that idolizes a romantic past. We are not fierce defenders of the use of eponyms, but it would be unfair to forget the contributions that Catalan physicians have made to medicine. Many of these contributions have been surpassed and supplanted over the years, but which of today's breakthroughs will still be considered key 50 years from now?

We believe that most of the Catalan physicians and scientists that have given their names to eponyms contributed, and often decisively so, to the advancement of medicine. Using these eponyms, or in some case, merely remembering them, is a way to pay homage to all.

NOTE

This chapter is based on two earlier papers by the same authors, which have been revised and updated for this book: Guardiola E, Baños JE. De noms propis en el llenguatge: una visió històrica i actual de l'eponímia mèdica. *Llengua, Societat i Comunicació*. 2012;10:74-83. Accessible at: <http://revistes.ub.edu/index.php/LSC/article/view/3638/pdf>, and Guardiola E, Baños JE. Creació de termes científics. In: Fargas Valero FX, coord. *Espais Terminològics 2016. Creació terminològica: de Ramon Llull a les xarxes socials*. En Primer Terme. 11. Papers. Barcelona: TERMCAT, Centre de Terminologia; 2017. p. 53-72. Accessible at: <https://arxiu.termcat.cat/enprimerterme/creacio-terminologica-de-llull-a-les-xarxes-socials-espais-terminologics-2016.pdf>

Table 1. Catalan physicians and scientists whose names have given rise to medical eponyms

CATALAN PHYSICIAN OR SCIENTIST	EPONYM
Hermenegild Arruga i Liró	Arruga operations ^a Arruga forceps Arruga eye speculum
Adolf Azoy i Castañé	Azoy test
Ignasi Barraquer i Barraquer	Barraquer operation
Lluís Barraquer i Bordas	Barraquer i Bordas signs
Joaquim Barraquer i Moner	Barraquer cataract extraction technique
Josep Ignasi Barraquer i Moner	Barraquer refractive keratoplasty techniques (keratophakia and keratomileusis)
Lluís Barraquer i Roviralta	Barraquer-Simons syndrome Barraquer reflex
Antoni Bayés de Luna	Bayés syndrome
Jesús Maria Bellido i Golferichs	Müller-Bellido-Bürger reaction
José Boix-Ochoa	Boix-Ochoa procedure
Ricard Botey i Ducoing	Botey local anaesthesia Gluck-Botey method Killian-Botey submucosal resection
Pere, Josep, and Ramon Brugada i Terradellas	Brugada syndrome Brugada phenocopy
Joaquim Cabot i Boix	Cabot popliteal sign
José María Cañadell i Carafí	Cañadell technique
Josep Maria Cañadell i Vidal	Vilanova-Cañadell syndrome
Francesc Canivell i de Vila	Canivell cystotome
Martí Carbonell i Juanico	Carbonell-Pérez reflex
Gaspar Casal i Julián	Casal necklace Casal disease
Bonaventura Casals i d'Echaz	Casalimetre Casalimagnes
Jordi Cervós i Navarro	Cervós-Navarro reticulo-histiocytic granulomatous encephalitis

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CATALAN PHYSICIAN OR SCIENTIST	EPONYM
Fernando Collado i Herrero	Collado early bone splinter removal
Manuel Corachán i García	Corachán gastropexy
Frederic Duran i Jordà	Duran method
Francesc Duran i Reynals	Duran-Reynals spreading factor
Pere Farreras i Valentí	Farreras pneumopathic endosteal osteosclerosis
Jaume Ferran i Clua	Ferran vaccine
Amadeo Foz i Tena	<i>Psychrobacter fozii</i>
Valentí Fuster i Carulla	Fuster-CNIC-Ferrer cardiovascular polypill
Pere Gabarró i Garcia	Gabarró chessboard grafts Gabarró graft board Gabarró dermatome
Salvador Gil i Vernet	Gil-Vernet extradural anaesthesia
Josep Maria Gil-Vernet i Vila	Gil-Vernet operations ^b
Antoni de Gimbernat i Arboç	Gimbernat ligament
Josep Antoni Grífols i Roig	Grífols transfusion device
Enric Juncadella i de Ferrer	Juncadella Ferrer point
Josep Llombart i Pagès	Trabmull balsam
Segimon Malats i Codina	Malats balsam
Fernando Martorell i Oztet	Martorell ulcer Martorell syndrome Martorell sign Martorell phlebography test Martorell stinger syndrome
Josep Masdevall i Terrades	Masdevall electuary
Emili Mira i López	Mira test Mira axistereometer
Pere Nubiola i Espinós	Nubiola disease
Rafael Orozco i Delclós	Orozco plate
Agustí Pedro i Pons	Pedro Pons sign Pedro Pons haemocytopenic gastrorrhagic splenomegaly

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CATALAN PHYSICIAN OR SCIENTIST	EPONYM
Jordi Perelló i Gilberga	Perelló theory Perelló garage
Tomàs Àngel Pinós i Marsell	Pinós sign
Pere Piulachs i Oliva	Piulachs-Hederich syndrome Piulachs flank pinch
Ramon Pla i Armengol	Ravetllat-Pla bacterium Revetllat-Pla corpuscles
Joaquim Piñol i Agudé	Vilanova-Piñol syndrome
Rosend Poch i Viñals	Poch-Viñals test
Ignasi Ponsetí i Vives	Ponseti method
Miquel Prats i Esteve	Prats technique
Miquel Puig i Massana	Puig Massana ring
Antoni Puigvert i Gorro	Puigvert operation Puigvert disease
Joaquim Ravetllat i Estech	Ravetllat-Pla bacterium Ravetllat-Pla corpuscles
Josep Ribera i Sans	Ribera method
Jordi Río i Izquierdo	Río score
Jaume Rotés i Querol	Forestier-Rotés Querol disease Forestier-Jacqueline-Rotés Querol sacroiliac point
Emili Roviralta i Astoul	Roviralta partial gastric ectopia Roviralta syndrome Duhamel-Roviralta-Casas technique
Lluís Sayé i Sempere	Burnand-Sayé syndrome
Máximo Soriano i Jiménez	Soriano periostitis deformans Soriano sign Soriano syndrome
Eduard Tolosa i Colomer	Tolosa-Hunt syndrome
Josep Trueta i Raspall	Trueta method

continued

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CATALAN PHYSICIAN OR SCIENTIST	EPONYM
Enric Vidal i Colomer	Vidal Colomer symptom
Xavier Vilanova i Montiu	Vilanova-Cañadell syndrome Vilanova-Piñol syndrome

^a Stedman's medical eponyms²¹ includes eleven eponyms for medical instruments and interventions from H. Arruga's name.

^b "Gil-Vernet operation" is used to refer to four different operations: extended pyelotomy, trigonoplasty, vesical autoplasty with a posterosuperior flap and renal transplantation utilizing the recipient's excretion channels.

Table 2. Other Catalan medical eponyms

ORIGIN	EPONYM
Barcelona (the capital of Catalonia)	Antithrombin Barcelona-2 ^a Antithrombin III Barcelona ^a Antithrombin III Barcelona-2 ^a Barcelona bio-heart failure risk calculator (BCN Bio-HF calculator) Barcelona criteria Barcelona nomenclature Barcelona test Fibrinogen Barcelona I ^a Fibrinogen Barcelona II ^a Hemoglobin Barcelona ^a Prothrombin Barcelona ^a
Catalonia	Catalan balsam Hemoglobin F Catalonia ^a
Catalan hospitals and clinics	Barcelona clinic liver cancer staging system (BCLC) (from <i>Hospital Clínic de Barcelona</i>) Dexus test (from <i>Institut Universitari Dexus</i>) Hospital del Mar criteria Taulinoplasty (from <i>Hospital Parc Taulí</i>)
Sabadell (a city in Catalonia)	Sabadell score

^a National Library of Medicine MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) term, used to index articles in PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh>)

Table 3. Some non-medical eponyms from Catalan physicians	
CATALAN PHYSICIAN	EPONYM
Joan Francesc Bahí i Fontseca	Genus <i>Bahia</i>
Miquel Bernades i Claris	Genus <i>Clarisia</i> <i>Clarisia volubilis</i>
Miquel Bernades i Mainader	Genus <i>Barnadesia</i>
Francesc Campderà i Camín	Genus <i>Campderia</i>
Joaquim Codina i Vinyes	Genus <i>Codinaea</i> <i>Lepidella codinae</i> <i>Pteris codinae</i>
Antoni Condal	Genus <i>Condalia</i>
Antoni de Gimbernat i Arboç ^a	Genus <i>Gimbernatia</i>
Pere Gabarró i Garcia ^a	Via Gabarró (mountain-climbing route) Punta Gabarró (mountain peak)
Josep Masdevall i Terrades ^a	Genus <i>Masdevallia</i>
Ramon Masferrer i Arquimbau	<i>Sempervivum masferreri</i>
Francesc Micó	<i>Auricula ursi myconi</i> Genus <i>Miconia</i>
Antoni Palau i Verdera	Genus <i>Palaua</i>
Benet Paltor i Fité	Genus <i>Paltoria</i>
Joan Ignasi Puiggarí	Species names for ferns, mosses, liverworts, algae, diatoms, fungi... <i>puiggarii</i> , <i>puiggaria</i> , <i>puiggariella</i> , <i>puiggariopsis</i> , <i>puiggariana</i> <i>Conocephalus puiggarii</i>
Josep Quer i Martínez	Genus <i>Queria</i>
Prudenci Seró i Navàs	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>seroi</i> <i>Goniomitrium seroi</i> <i>Chrysopa vulgaris</i> var. <i>seroi</i>
Salvador Soliva	Genus <i>Soliva</i>
Ricard Zariquiey i Cenarro	<i>Speophilus cenarroi</i> <i>Bathysciola zariquieyi</i> <i>Galathea cenarroi</i>

^a These physicians' names also gave rise to medical eponyms (see Table 1).

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