1. Giulio Cesare Aranzi

In 1585, Giulio Cesare Aranzi (1530–1589), from Bologna, was the first to use a light source to visualize a cavity in the human body. To achieve this, Aranzi focused sunlight through a flask of water and projected it to visualize the nasal cavity. From Aranzi GC: Hippocratis librum de vulneribus capitis commentarius cum Claudii Porralii annotationibus marginalibus MDC XXXIX. (Courtesy Austrian Literature Online, Graz University Library, Graz, Austria)
1.2 Origin of Trocar

The term *trocar* was first used by the British in 1706. However, it is believed to be derived from French “*trois-quarts,*” a three-faceted instrument consisting of a cutter in a metal sleeve that was used for withdrawing fluids from a body cavity. (Courtesy of G. Gedney Godwin, Valley Forge, PA, USA)

1.3 Philip Bozzini

Philip Bozzini (1773–1809) from Frankfurt was the first to design and build a self-contained instrument with light source and mechanics to illuminate the interior cavities and spaces of the living body. He called this device the “*Lichtleiter,*” or “light conductor.” Bozzini first presented his idea to the public in 1804 and officially on February 7, 1805. In July of 1806 the instrument was demonstrated at a scientific session in Frankfurt. (Courtesy of William P. Didusch Center for Urologic History, American Urological Association, Linthicum, MD, USA)