1901 Emil Adolf von Behringhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1f/Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg.png Germany “for his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria, by which he has opened a new road in the domain of medical science and thereby placed in the hands of the physician a victorious weapon against illness and deaths"[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1901-13)

1902 Sir Ronald Rosshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for his work on malaria, by which he has shown how it enters the organism and thereby has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and methods of combating it"[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1902-14)

1903 Niels Ryberg Finsenhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark) (https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3c/Flag_of_the_Faroe_Islands.svg/21px-Flag_of_the_Faroe_Islands.svg.png [Faroe Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faroe_Islands))" [for] his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light radiation, whereby he has opened a new avenue for medical science"[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1903-15)

**1904** [**Ivan Petrovich Pavlov**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Pavlov)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Russia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Russia.svg.png Russia “in recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, through which knowledge on vital aspects of the subject has been transformed and enlarged"**[**[16]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1904-16)

1905 [Robert Koch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Koch)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1f/Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg.png Germany “for his investigations and discoveries in relation to tuberculosis"[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1905-17)

1906 [Camillo Golgi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camillo_Golgi)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/78/Flag_of_Italy_%281861%E2%80%931946%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy_%281861%E2%80%931946%29.svg.png [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Italy), Santiago Ramón y Cajalhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7d/Flag_of_Spain_%281785%E2%80%931873%2C_1875%E2%80%931931%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Spain_%281785%E2%80%931873%2C_1875%E2%80%931931%29.svg.png Spain “in recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system"[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1906-18)

1907 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveranhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3a/Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg.png France “in recognition of his work on the role played by protozoa in causing diseases"[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1907-19)

1908 Ilya Ilyich Mechnikovhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Russia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Russia.svg.png [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire), Paul Ehrlichhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1f/Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg.png Germany “in recognition of their work on immunity"[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1908-20)

1909 Emil Theodor Kocherhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland “for his work on the physiology, pathology and surgery of the [thyroid gland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thyroid_gland)"[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1909-21)

1910 Albrecht Kosselhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1f/Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281867%E2%80%931918%29.svg.png Germany “in recognition of the contributions to our knowledge of [cell chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_biology) made through his work on proteins, including the [nucleic substances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nucleic_acid)"[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1910-22)

1911 Allvar Gullstrandhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png Sweden “for his work on the dioptric of the [eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_eye)"[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1911-23)

1912 Alexis Carrelhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3a/Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France)" [for] his work on vascular [suture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgical_suture) and the [transplantation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ_transplantation) of [blood vessels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_vessel) and [organs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ_(anatomy))"[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1912-24)

1913 Charles Richethttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3a/Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France)"[for] his work on [anaphylaxis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaphylaxis)"[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1913-25)

1914 Robert Bárányhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/29/Flag_of_Austria-Hungary_%281869-1918%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Austria-Hungary_%281869-1918%29.svg.png Hungary “for his work on the physiology and pathology of the [vestibular apparatus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vestibular_apparatus)"[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1914-8)

1915 *Not awarded*

1916 *Not awarded*

1917 *Not awarded*

1918 *Not awarded*

1919 Jules Bordethttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/92/Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg.png [Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium)"for his discoveries relating to [immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immune_system)"[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1919-26)

1920 Schack August Steenberg Kroghhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png Denmark “for his discovery of the capillary motor regulating mechanism"[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1920-27)

1921 *Not awarded*

1922 [Archibald Vivian Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Hill)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom, [Otto Fritz Meyerhof](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Fritz_Meyerhof)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for his discovery relating to the production of heat in the [muscle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscle)"[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1922-9), "for his discovery of the fixed relationship between the consumption of [oxygen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen) and the [metabolism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism) of [lactic acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lactic_acid) in the muscle"[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1922-9)

**1923 Sir Frederick Grant Bantinghttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Flag_of_Canada_%281921%E2%80%931957%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Canada_%281921%E2%80%931957%29.svg.png**[**Canada**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)**,** [**John James Rickard Macleod**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_James_Rickard_Macleod)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for the discovery of**[**insulin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insulin)**"**[**[28]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1923-28)

1924 Willem Einthovenhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/20/Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg.png Netherlands “for the discovery of the mechanism of the [electrocardiogram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrocardiogram)"[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1924-29)

1925 *Not awarded*

1926 Johannes Andreas Grib Fibigerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png Denmark “for his discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma"[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1926-10)

1927Julius Wagner-Jauregghttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Austria.svg/23px-Flag_of_Austria.svg.png Austria “for his discovery of the therapeutic value of [malaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria) [inoculation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inoculation) in the treatment of [dementia paralytica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_paresis_of_the_insane)"[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1927-30)

1928 Charles Jules Henri Nicollehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3a/Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_France_%281794%E2%80%931815%2C_1830%E2%80%931958%29.svg.png France “for his work on [typhus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhus)"[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1928-31)

1929 Christiaan Eijkmanhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/20/Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg.png Netherlands, Sir [Frederick Gowland Hopkins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Gowland_Hopkins)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom “for his discovery of the antineurotic [vitamin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin)"[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1929-32) "for his discovery of the growth-stimulating [vitamins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin)"[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1929-32)

**1930 Karl Landsteinerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Austria.svg/23px-Flag_of_Austria.svg.png Austria “for his discovery of human**[**blood groups**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ABO_blood_group_system)**"**[**[33]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1930-33)

1931 Otto Heinrich Warburghttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the [respiratory enzyme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cytochrome)"[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1931-34)

1932 Sir Charles Scott Sherringtonhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), Edgar Douglas Adrianhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)"for their discoveries regarding the functions of [neurons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron)"[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1932-35)

**1933 Thomas Hunt Morganhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States “for his discoveries concerning the role played by the**[**chromosome**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromosome)**in**[**heredity**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heredity)**"**[**[36]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1933-36)

1934 George Hoyt Whipplehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [George Richards Minot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Minot)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [William Parry Murphy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_P._Murphy)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States “for their discoveries concerning [liver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liver) therapy in cases of anemia"[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1934-37)

1935 Hans Spemannhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg.png Germany “for his discovery of the organizer effect in [embryonic development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embryonic_development)"[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1935-38)

1936 Sir Henry Hallett Dalehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Otto Loewi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Loewi)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Austria.svg/23px-Flag_of_Austria.svg.png [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg.png Germany" for their discoveries relating to [chemical transmission of nerve impulses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotransmitter)"[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1936-39)

1937 Albert Szent-Györgyi von Nagyrapolthttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b1/Flag_of_Hungary_%281918-1919%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Hungary_%281918-1919%29.svg.png Hungary “for his discoveries in connection with the biological combustion processes, with special reference to [vitamin C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin_C) and the catalysis of [fumaric acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fumaric_acid" \o "Fumaric acid)"[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1937-40)

1938 Corneille Jean François Heymanshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/92/Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg.png Belgium “for the discovery of the role played by the [sinus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paranasal_sinuses) and [aortic mechanisms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aorta) in the regulation of [respiration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respiration_(physiology))"[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1938-11)

1939 [Gerhard Domagk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerhard_Domagk)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany_%281935%E2%80%931945%29.svg.png Germany “for the discovery of the [antibacterial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antibacterial) effects of prontosil"[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1939-41)

19 40 *Not awarded*

1941 *Not awarded*

194 2*Not awarded*

1943 Carl Peter Henrik Damhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark), "for his discovery of [vitamin K](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin_K)"[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1943-12)

1944 Joseph Erlangerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States, [Herbert Spencer Gasser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Spencer_Gasser)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)" for their discoveries relating to the highly differentiated functions of single [nerve fibres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nerve_fibre)"[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1944-42)

**1945 Sir Alexander Fleminghttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png**[**United Kingdom**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)**, Sir Ernst Boris Chainhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for the discovery of**[**penicillin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penicillin)**and its curative effect in various**[**infectious diseases**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infectious_disease)**"**[**[43]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1945-43)

1945 Howard Walter Floreyhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png Australia “for the discovery of [penicillin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penicillin) and its curative effect in various [infectious diseases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infectious_disease)"[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1945-43)

1946 Hermann Joseph Mullerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png United States “for the discovery of the production of [mutations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutation) by means of [X-ray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray) [irradiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irradiation)"[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1946-44)

1947 Carl Ferdinand Corihttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Gerty Theresa Cori, née Radnitzhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Bernardo Alberto Houssay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernardo_Houssay)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1a/Flag_of_Argentina.svg/23px-Flag_of_Argentina.svg.png Argentina “for their discovery of the course of the catalytic conversion of [glycogen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glycogen)"[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1947-45)

1948 [Paul Hermann Müller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Hermann_M%C3%BCller)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland “for his discovery of the high efficiency of [DDT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDT) as a contact [poison against several arthropods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insecticide)"[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1948-46)

1949 Walter Rudolf Hesshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland “for his discovery of the functional organization of the [interbrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midbrain) as a coordinator of the activities of the internal organs"[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1949-47)

1949 António Caetano Egas Monizhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Flag_of_Portugal.svg/23px-Flag_of_Portugal.svg.png Portugal “for his discovery of the therapeutic value of leucotomy ([lobotomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobotomy)) in certain psychoses"[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1949-47)

1950 [Philip Showalter Hench](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Showalter_Hench)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Edward Calvin Kendall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Calvin_Kendall)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Tadeusz Reichstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tadeus_Reichstein)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Poland_%281928%E2%80%931980%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Poland_%281928%E2%80%931980%29.svg.png Poland “for their discoveries relating to the [hormones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hormone) of the [adrenal cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adrenal_cortex), their structure and biological effects"[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1950-48)

1951[Max Theiler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Theiler)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Flag_of_South_Africa_%281928%E2%80%931994%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_South_Africa_%281928%E2%80%931994%29.svg.png [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) "for his discoveries concerning [yellow fever](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_fever) and how to combat it"[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1951-49)

1952 Selman Abraham Waksmanhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States “for his discovery of [streptomycin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streptomycin), the first [antibiotic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antibiotic) effective against tuberculosis"[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1952-50)

**1953 Sir Hans Adolf Krebshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for his discovery of the**[**citric acid cycle**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citric_acid_cycle)"[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1953-51)

1953 Fritz Albert Lipmannhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for his discovery of [co-enzyme A](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coenzyme_A) and its importance for intermediary metabolism"[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1953-51)

1954 John Franklin Endershttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Frederick Chapman Robbinshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Thomas Huckle Wellerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States “for their discovery of the ability of [poliomyelitis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poliomyelitis) [viruses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus) to grow in cultures of various types of tissue"[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1954-52)

1955 Axel Hugo Theodor Theorellhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png Sweden “for his discoveries concerning the nature and mode of action of oxidation enzymes"[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1955-53)

1956 André Frédéric Cournandhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)"for their discoveries concerning [heart catheterization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_catheterization) and pathological changes in the [circulatory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system)"[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1956-54)

1956 Werner Forssmannhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for their discoveries concerning [heart catheterization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_catheterization) and pathological changes in the [circulatory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system)"[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1956-54)

1956 [Dickinson W. Richards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dickinson_W._Richards)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning [heart catheterization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_catheterization) and pathological changes in the [circulatory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system)"[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1956-54)

1957 [Daniel Bovet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Bovet)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png Italy “for his discoveries relating to [synthetic compounds that inhibit the action of certain body substances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antihistamine), and especially their action on the vascular system and the skeletal muscles"[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1957-55)

1958 George Wells Beadlehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Edward Lawrie Tatumhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Joshua Lederberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joshua_Lederberg)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f5/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281912-1959%29.svg.png States” for their discovery that [genes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gene) act by regulating definite chemical events"[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1958-56)

1959 [Arthur Kornberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Kornberg)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2d/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281959-1960%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281959-1960%29.svg.png United States, Severo Ochoahttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/33/Flag_of_Spain_%281945%E2%80%931977%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Spain_%281945%E2%80%931977%29.svg.png Spain https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2d/Flag_of_the_United_States_%281959-1960%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States_%281959-1960%29.svg.png States” for their discovery of the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of [ribonucleic acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribonucleic_acid) and [deoxyribonucleic acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deoxyribonucleic_acid)"[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1959-57)

1960 Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnethttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), Sir Peter Brian Medawarhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/Flag_of_Brazil_%281960%E2%80%931968%29.svg/22px-Flag_of_Brazil_%281960%E2%80%931968%29.svg.png [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil) "for discovery of acquired immunological tolerance"[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1960-58)

1961Georg von Békésyhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c1/Flag_of_Hungary.svg/23px-Flag_of_Hungary.svg.png Hungary “for his discoveries of the physical mechanism of stimulation within the cochlea"[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1961-59)

**1962 Francis Harry Compton Crick**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png**United Kingdom, James Dewey Watson**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png**United States, Maurice Hugh Frederick Wilkins**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3e/Flag_of_New_Zealand.svg/23px-Flag_of_New_Zealand.svg.png[**New Zealand**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png**Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of**[**nucleic acids**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nucleic_acid)**and its significance for information transfer in living material"**[**[60]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1962-60)

1963 Sir John Carew Eccleshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), Sir Alan Lloyd Hodgkinhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) Sir [Andrew Fielding Huxley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Huxley)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning the ionic mechanisms involved in excitation and inhibition in the peripheral and central portions of the [nerve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nerve) cell membrane"[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1963-61)

1964 Konrad Blochhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Feodor Lynenhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for their discoveries concerning the mechanism and regulation of the [cholesterol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cholesterol) and [fatty acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatty_acid) [metabolism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism)"[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1964-62)

1965 François Jacobhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [André Lwoff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9_Michel_Lwoff)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png France, [Jacques Monod](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Monod)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png France “for their discoveries concerning [genetic control of enzyme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcription_(genetics)) and virus synthesis"[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1965-63)

**1966 Peyton Roushttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for his discovery of**[**tumour**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumour)**-inducing**[**viruses**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus)**"**[**[64]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1966-64)

1966 Charles Brenton Hugginshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for his discoveries concerning [hormonal treatment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hormonal_therapy_(oncology)) of prostatic cancer"[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1966-64)

1967 Ragnar Granithttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bc/Flag_of_Finland.svg/23px-Flag_of_Finland.svg.png [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), Haldan Keffer Hartlinehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [George Wald](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Wald)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the primary physiological and chemical visual processes in the [eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_eye)"[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1967-65)

1968 [Robert W. Holley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_W._Holley)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States, [Har Gobind Khorana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Har_Gobind_Khorana)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_India.svg/23px-Flag_of_India.svg.png India https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Marshall W. Nirenberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Warren_Nirenberg)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-67)"for their interpretation of the [genetic code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_code) and its function in protein synthesis"[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1968-66)

1969 [Max Delbrück](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Delbr%C3%BCck)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States, Alfred D. Hersheyhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Salvador E. Luriahttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of [viruses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus)"[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1969-68)

1970 Julius Axelrodhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Ulf von Eulerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), Sir Bernard Katzhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters and the mechanism for their storage, release and inactivation"[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1970-69)

1971 Earl W. Sutherland, Jr.https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for his discoveries concerning the mechanisms of the action of hormones"[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1971-70)

1972 Gerald M. Edelmanhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Rodney R. Porter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodney_Robert_Porter)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning the chemical structure of antibodies"[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1972-71)

1973 Karl von Frischhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [West Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Germany), Nikolas Tinbergenhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/20/Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_Netherlands.svg.png [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands), "for their discoveries concerning organization and elicitation of individual and social behaviour patterns"[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1973-72)

1974 Albert Claudehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Christian de Duve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_de_Duve)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/92/Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg.png [Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium), George E. Paladehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/73/Flag_of_Romania.svg/23px-Flag_of_Romania.svg.png Romania “for their discoveries concerning the structural and functional organization of the cell"[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1974-73)

1975 David Baltimorehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Renato Dulbeccohttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States, [Howard Martin Temin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Martin_Temin)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the interaction between [tumour viruses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumor_virus) and the genetic material of the cell"[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1975-74)

1976 Baruch S. Blumberghttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), D. Carleton Gajdusekhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning new mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of infectious diseases"[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1976-75)

1977 [Roger Guillemin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Guillemin)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Andrew V. Schally](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Schally)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg.png [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Poland_%281928%E2%80%931980%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Poland_%281928%E2%80%931980%29.svg.png [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the [peptide hormone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peptide_hormone) production of the [brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain)"[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1977-76)

1977 Rosalyn Yalowhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for the development of radioimmunoassay of peptide hormones"[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1977-76)

**1978 Werner Arberhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland, Daniel Nathanshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png**[**United States**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)**, Hamilton O. Smithhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for the discovery of**[**restriction enzymes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restriction_enzyme)**and their application to problems of molecular genetics"**[**[77]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1978-77)

1979 [Allan M. Cormack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_McLeod_Cormack)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Flag_of_South_Africa_%281928%E2%80%931994%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_South_Africa_%281928%E2%80%931994%29.svg.png South Africa https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States, Sir Godfrey N. Hounsfieldhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)"for the development of computer assisted tomography"[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1979-78)

1980 Baruj Benacerrafhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ef/Flag_of_Venezuela_%281930%E2%80%932006%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Venezuela_%281930%E2%80%932006%29.svg.png [Venezuela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venezuela) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Jean Daussethttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [George D. Snell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Davis_Snell)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for their discoveries concerning genetically determined [structures on the cell surface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_histocompatibility_complex) that regulate [immunological reactions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immune_system)"[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1980-79)

1981 [Roger W. Sperry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Wolcott_Sperry)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for his discoveries concerning the functional specialization of the cerebral hemispheres"[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1981-80)

1981 David H. Hubelhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg.png [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Torsten N. Wieselhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png Sweden “for their discoveries concerning information processing in the [visual system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_system)"[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1981-80)

1982 Sune K. Bergströmhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), Bengt I. Samuelssonhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png Sweden “for their discoveries concerning [prostaglandins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostaglandin) and related biologically active substances"[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1982-81)

1982 Sir John R. Vanehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning [prostaglandins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostaglandin) and related biologically active substances"[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1982-81)

**1983 Barbara McClintockhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for her discovery of mobile genetic elements"**[**[82]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1983-82)

1984 Niels K. Jernehttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png Denmark, Georges J.F. Köhlerhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [West Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Germany), [César Milstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A9sar_Milstein)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1a/Flag_of_Argentina.svg/23px-Flag_of_Argentina.svg.png [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for theories concerning the specificity in development and control of the [immune system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immune_system) and the discovery of the principle for production of monoclonal antibodies"[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1984-83)

1985 [Michael S. Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Stuart_Brown)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Joseph L. Goldstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_L._Goldstein)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the regulation of [cholesterol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cholesterol) metabolism"[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1985-84)

1986 Stanley Cohenhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Rita Levi-Montalcinihttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png Italy “for their discoveries of growth factors"[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1986-85)

1987 Susumu Tonegawahttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1b/Flag_of_Japan_%281870%E2%80%931999%29.svg/22px-Flag_of_Japan_%281870%E2%80%931999%29.svg.png Japan “for his discovery of the genetic principle for generation of [antibody](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antibody) diversity"[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1987-86)

1988 Sir James W. Blackhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom, Gertrude B. Elionhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States, George H. Hitchingshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries of important principles for drug treatment"[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1988-87)

**1989 J. Michael Bishophttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States,** [**Harold E. Varmus**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_E._Varmus)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States for their discovery of the cellular origin of**[**retroviral**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrovirus)**oncogenes"**[**[88]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1989-88)

1990[Joseph E. Murray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Murray)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States, E. Donnall Thomashttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for their discoveries concerning organ and cell transplantation in the treatment of human disease"[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1990-89)

1991Erwin Neherhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany, [Bert Sakmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_Sakmann)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for their discoveries concerning the function of single ion channels in cells"[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1991-90)

1992[Edmond H. Fischer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_H._Fischer)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland, [Edwin G. Krebs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_G._Krebs)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States "for their discoveries concerning reversible [protein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein) [phosphorylation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphorylation) as a biological regulatory mechanism"[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1992-91)

1993Sir Richard J. Robertshttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png United Kingdom, Phillip A. Sharphttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png United States” for their discoveries of split genes"[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1993-92)

1994Alfred G. Gilmanhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Martin Rodbellhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discovery of [G-proteins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G-protein) and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells"[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1994-93)

1995[Edward B. Lewis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_B._Lewis)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christiane_N%C3%BCsslein-Volhard)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Eric F. Wieschaus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_F._Wieschaus)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning the genetic control of early [embryonic development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embryonic_development)"[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1995-94)

1996[Peter C. Doherty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_C._Doherty)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [Rolf M. Zinkernagel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolf_M._Zinkernagel)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  Switzerland “for their discoveries concerning the specificity of the [cell mediated immune defence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_histocompatibility_complex)"[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1996-95)

**1997**[**Stanley B. Prusiner**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_B._Prusiner)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for his discovery of**[**Prions**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prion)**- a new biological principle of infection"**[**[96]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1997-96)

1998[Robert F. Furchgott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Furchgott)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Louis J. Ignarro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Ignarro)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Ferid Murad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferid_Murad)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning [nitric oxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitric_oxide) as a signalling molecule in the cardiovascular system"[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1998-97)

1999 [Günter Blobel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%BCnter_Blobel)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for the discovery that [proteins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein) have intrinsic signals that govern their transport and localization in the cell"[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-1999-98)

2000 [Arvid Carlsson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arvid_Carlsson)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), [Paul Greengard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Greengard)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Eric R. Kandel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Kandel)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries concerning [signal transduction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal_transduction) in the [nervous system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nervous_system)"[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2000-99)

**2001** [**Leland H. Hartwell**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leland_H._Hartwell)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png**[**United States**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)**, Sir**[**Tim Hunt**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Hunt)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png**[**United Kingdom**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)**, Sir**[**Paul M. Nurse**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Nurse)**https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for their discoveries of key regulators of the**[**cell cycle**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_cycle)**"**[**[100]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2001-100)

2002 [Sydney Brenner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_Brenner)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/af/Flag_of_South_Africa.svg/23px-Flag_of_South_Africa.svg.png [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa), [H. Robert Horvitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._Robert_Horvitz)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Sir [John E. Sulston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Sulston)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning 'genetic regulation of organ development

2003 [Paul Lauterbur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Lauterbur)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Sir [Peter Mansfield](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Mansfield)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for their discoveries concerning [magnetic resonance imaging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_resonance_imaging)"[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2003-102)

2004 [Richard Axel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Axel)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Linda B. Buck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_B._Buck)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries of [odorant receptors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odorant_receptor) and the organization of the [olfactory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olfactory_system)"[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2004-103)

2005 [Barry J. Marshall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_Marshall)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [J. Robin Warren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Warren)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png Australia “for their discovery of the bacterium [*Helicobacter pylori*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helicobacter_pylori) and its role in [gastritis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gastritis) and [peptic ulcer disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peptic_ulcer_disease)"[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2005-104)

2006 [Andrew Z. Fire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Fire)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Craig C. Mello](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craig_Mello)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discovery of [RNA interference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNA_interference) - gene silencing by double-stranded RNA"[[105]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2006-105)

2007 [Mario R. Capecchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mario_Capecchi)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy), Sir [Martin J. Evans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Evans)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Oliver Smithies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Smithies)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries of principles for introducing specific gene modifications in mice by the use of [embryonic stem cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embryonic_stem_cell)."[[106]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2007-106)

2008 [Harald zur Hausen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harald_zur_Hausen)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany" \o "Germany)"for his discovery of human papilloma viruses causing [cervical cancer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervical_cancer)"[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2008-107)

2008 [Françoise Barré-Sinoussi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7oise_Barr%C3%A9-Sinoussi)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Luc Montagnier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luc_Montagnier)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png France “for their discovery of [human immunodeficiency virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_immunodeficiency_virus)"[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2008-107)

2009 [Elizabeth H. Blackburn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Blackburn)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Australia_%28converted%29.svg.png [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [Carol W. Greider](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carol_W._Greider)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Jack W. Szostak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_W._Szostak)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for the discovery of how [chromosomes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromosome) are protected by [telomeres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telomere) and the [enzyme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme) [telomerase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telomerase)"[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2009-108)

2010 Sir [Robert G. Edwards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_G._Edwards)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png Kingdom “for the development of [in vitro fertilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_vitro_fertilization)"[[109]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2010-109)

2011 [Bruce A. Beutler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruce_Beutler)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Jules A. Hoffmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jules_A._Hoffmann)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png France “for their discoveries concerning the activation of [innate immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innate_immunity)"[[110]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2011-110)

2011 [Ralph M. Steinman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_M._Steinman)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Canada_%28Pantone%29.svg.png Canada “for his discovery of the [dendritic cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendritic_cell) and its role in [adaptive immunity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_immunity)" (awarded posthumously)[[111]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-111)[[112]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-guardian_nobel_prize-112)[[110]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2011-110)

2012 Sir [John B. Gurdon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gurdon)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Shinya Yamanaka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinya_Yamanaka)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/9e/Flag_of_Japan.svg/23px-Flag_of_Japan.svg.pngJapan “for the discovery that mature cells can be [reprogrammed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Induced_pluripotent_stem_cell) to become [pluripotent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluripotency_(biological_compounds))"[[113]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2012-113)

2013 [James E. Rothman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_E._Rothman)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Randy W. Schekmanhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Thomas C. Südhof](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_C._S%C3%BCdhof)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png Germany “for their discoveries of machinery regulating [vesicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vesicle_(biology_and_chemistry)) traffic, a major transport system in our [cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_(biology))"[[114]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2013-114)

2014 [John O'Keefe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_O%27Keefe_(neuroscientist))https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [May-Britt Moser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May-Britt_Moser)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Norway.svg/21px-Flag_of_Norway.svg.png [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway), [Edvard I. Moser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edvard_I._Moser)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Norway.svg/21px-Flag_of_Norway.svg.png Norway “for their discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system in the brain"[[115]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2014-115)

2015 [William C. Campbell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._Campbell_(scientist))https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/45/Flag_of_Ireland.svg/23px-Flag_of_Ireland.svg.png [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Ireland) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Satoshi Ōmura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satoshi_%C5%8Cmura)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/9e/Flag_of_Japan.svg/23px-Flag_of_Japan.svg.pngJapan “for their discoveries concerning [a novel therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avermectin) against infections caused by roundworm parasites"[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2015-116)

2015 [Tu Youyou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tu_Youyou)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/Flag_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China.svg.png China “for her discoveries concerning [a novel therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisinin) against [malaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria)"[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2015-116)

2016 [Yoshinori Ohsumi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoshinori_Ohsumi)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/9e/Flag_of_Japan.svg/23px-Flag_of_Japan.svg.pngJapan “for his discoveries of mechanisms for [autophagy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autophagy)"[[117]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2016-117)

2017 [Jeffrey C. Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_C._Hall)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Michael Rosbashhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United State, [Michael W. Young](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_W._Young)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)"for their discoveries of molecular mechanisms controlling the [circadian rhythm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circadian_rhythm)"[[118]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2017-118)

2018 [James P. Allison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_P._Allison)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Tasuku Honjo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasuku_Honjo)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/9e/Flag_of_Japan.svg/23px-Flag_of_Japan.svg.pngJapan “for their discovery of cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation"[[119]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2018-119)

2019 [William Kaelin Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Kaelin_Jr.)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Peter J. Ratcliffe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_J._Ratcliffe)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Gregg L. Semenza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregg_L._Semenza)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for their discoveries of [how cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular_respiration) sense and adapt to oxygen availability"[[120]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2019-120)

2020 [Harvey J. Alter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvey_J._Alter)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Michael Houghton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Houghton_(virologist))https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [Charles M. Rice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_M._Rice)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png States” for the discovery of [Hepatitis C virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hepatitis_C_virus)"[[121]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2020-121)

2021 [David Julius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Julius)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Ardem Patapoutian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardem_Patapoutian)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/59/Flag_of_Lebanon.svg/23px-Flag_of_Lebanon.svg.png [Lebanon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon), "for the discovery of receptors for temperature and touch"[[122]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nobel_laureates_in_Physiology_or_Medicine#cite_note-nobel-2021-122)

**The first woman to win a Nobel Prize was Marie Curie, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 with her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel; in 1911, she won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Curie's daughter, Irène Joliot-Curie, won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935, making the two the only mother-daughter pair to have won Nobel Prizes**

**Scientists Jenifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier received the prestigious Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 2020 for their large contribution to the development of so-called genetic scissors, the CRIPSR-Cas9 method.**