**Sensitivity:the history of mankind in the palm of a Hand**

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For the philosophers of the School of Athens Socrates and Plato sensation was considered  unreliable as we live an anreal world which is just a copy on an unreachable perfect one.Aristoteles, on the contrary ,acquired a realistic approach founded on his meticulous and scientific relationship with the surrounding nature.Casserius(1552-1616)contributed to Neuroscience through anatomical dissection on plantar and palmar surfaces  of the human body.Skin and subdermal tiny structures located in in the skin   were described and their connection to the brain was ventured.

The "black stain"introduced by Camillo Golgi in 1873 which consented,for the first time,the view under the microscope of the neural system awarded him the Nobel prize in 1906.A masterful biography of this pioneer was published by Paolo Mazzarello Professor of

History of Medicine at the University of Pavia in 2010.Golgi and Cajal had to share the Nobel prize but remained obturately antagonist until death.The stiff concept of monosynaptic transmission of Cajal was conflicting with Golgi'idea of volume conduction.

Specific sensory organs(slowly and rapidly adpting):the Merrkel cell-neuryte complex, the Meissner and Pacinian corpucles were ,with the contribution of neurophisiology ,functionally outlined.Their high concentration in fingers and palm was ascertained.

Consequently palmar and plantar surfaces of the human body were confirmed being the crucial departure station for communication from the surrounding world  and the brain as already anticipated by Casserius.