



**IMR**  
INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

# MUZIUM BIOPERUBATAN

BIOMEDICAL MUSEUM



INSTITUT PENYELIDIKAN PERUBATAN  
INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

# SEJARAH PENUBUHAN IMR

## About IMR



Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan (IMR) ditubuhkan, berikutan cadangan Sir Frank Swettenham yang semasa itu menjadi Residen General Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu. Beliau menyarankan agar sebuah institut patologi didirikan di Malaya untuk menjalankan penyelidikan perubatan berhubung penyakit seperti beri-beri dan demam malaria.

Cadangan tersebut telah dibentangkan di Persidangan Berlin pada tahun 1885. Institut yang dicadangkan ini diharapkan akan meningkatkan moral serta kesejahteraan penduduk tempatan di samping melaksanakan penyelidikan perubatan tropika. Kuala Lumpur terpilih sebagai tapak institut tersebut memandangkan kedudukan yang paling sesuai. Pada masa yang sama negara ini dilanda pelbagai penyakit tropika seperti beri-beri, malaria, disentri, cacar, kolera, plag, rabis dan berbagai penyakit lain yang terjadi secara mendadak dan mudah berjangkit.

*Institute for Medical Research (IMR) began in 1900 with the proposal from Sir Frank Swettenham, the Resident General of the Federation Malay States to establish a pathological institute in Malaya to carry out scientific research into the causes, treatment and prevention of diseases including beri-beri and malaria fever.*

*This proposal was forwarded during the conference of Berlin in 1885 to undertake such activities as "to promote moral and material being of the country's natives and to research on tropical medicine." Kuala Lumpur was chosen as the site for the Institute because of its central location. At the same time the country was plague by tropical disease such as beri-beri, malaria, dysentery, smallpox, cholera, plague, rabies and other sporadic and contagious diseases.*



**Dr. Hamilton Wright, seorang pakar patologi dari London School of Tropical Medicine dilantik menjadi Pengarah pertama Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan pada 6 Februari 1900. Semasa menyandang jawatan tersebut (1901-1903), beliau telah diberikan tugas merancang pembinaan sebuah institut baru. Institut baru ini dibuka secara rasmi pada Februari 1901 dan pada bulan Ogos tahun itu, ia telah diberikan nama barunya iaitu Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan.**

**Pada tahun 1906, Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan menjadi sebuah cawangan di bawah jabatan perubatan kerana ia tidak lagi merupakan sebuah Jabatan Persekutuan. IMR telah ditadbir bangsa yang berbeza, dari British (zaman penjajahan) ke Jepun (zaman perang dunia) dan akhirnya Malaysia (selepas kemerdekaan pada tahun 1957).**



*Dr. Hamilton Wright, a pathologist from the London School of Tropical Medicine was appointed as the Institute's first Director. During his term in office (1901-1903) he was given the task of planning for the new Institute. The new building was officially opened in Februari 1901 and subsequently in August, the Institute for Medical Research (IMR).*

*In 1906, when IMR ceased to be a federal Department it was placed as a branch of the medical department. The institute has been governed through an impressive array of directors with different nationalities from the British (colonial period) to the Japanese (occupation period) and finally the Malaysia (since independence in 1957).*



# LATAR BELAKANG DAN PENGENALAN MUZIUM BIOOPERUBATAN

## *Background and Introduction of Biomedical Museum*

Pada 4hb Jun 1983, Muzium Bioperubatan Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan telah dirasmikan oleh YB Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, Menteri Kesihatan Malaysia. Pembukaan fasiliti ini bertujuan untuk menyediakan maklumat aktiviti penyelidikan dan sumbangan IMR kepada komuniti saintifik.

Ini merupakan satu-satunya Muzium Bioperubatan yang dibina semenjak 1928 dan dilengkapi dengan pelbagai koleksi spesimen dan artifak yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan perubatan dan kesihatan. Ia juga mengumpul koleksi rujukan penyelidikan yang berharga semenjak tahun 1900

*On 4th June 1983, the Biomedical Museum of Institute for Medical Research was inaugurated by YB Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, the Minister of Health. Its opening holds the value in providing information to the scientific community on research activities and contributions of the IMR.*

*This is the only Biomedical Museum in Malaysia built since 1928, with various specimens and artefact collections related to medical and health research. It has a valuable research reference collection dating back to 1900.*





**Muzium Bioperubatan IMR mengandungi Galeri Bersejarah, Galeri spesies terancam, Galeri perubatan dan rawatan tradisional Melayu, Galeri Dr Wu Lien Teh dan Galeri ular. Ianya merupakan pusat rujukan bagi data bersejarah dan spesies terancam di Malaysia kerana mengumpul koleksi repositori sebanyak 10,000 spesimen basah dan kering termasuk mamalia kecil, reptilia dan rodent yang mempunyai kepentingan dari segi perubatan. Di samping itu, Muzium Bioperubatan turut mengumpul species terancam yang tersenarai di bawah IUCN Red List, serta menjalankan pengarkiban, taksidermi dan penyelidikan berdasarkan koleksi Muzium**

*It contains the Historical Gallery, Rare and Endangered Species Gallery, Traditional Malay Medicine Gallery, Dr Wu Lien Teh's Gallery and Snake Gallery. There is a repository of 10,000 dry and wet specimens each mainly small mammals, reptiles and rodents of medical importance hence it served as the reference centre for rare species and historical data in Malaysia. In addition, the Biomedical Museum also keeping various specimens listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species besides conducting archiving, taxidermy and research in biomedical collections.*







# GALERI ULAR

## *Snakes Gallery*

Galeri ular dibuka untuk lawatan orang awam semenjak Januari 2019. Tujuan asas penubuhannya termasuklah :

*The Snake Gallery was opened to the public in January 2019. The purposes of its establishment including :*

- **Mempamerkan koleksi ular nadir, berbisa dan tidak berbisa**  
*To exhibit vast collections of rare, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes*
- **Meningkatkan pengetahuan am mengenai jenis dan ekologi ular**  
*To educate the public on the types and ecologies of snakes*
- **Memberi pendedahan mengenai patukan ular dan penghasilan antivenom**  
*To expose and educate the public on snake bites and anti-venom production*



Muzium Bioperubatan, IMR kini mempunyai lebih 200 koleksi spesimen ular berbisa dan tidak berbisa yang terdapat di Malaysia. Koleksi ular ini di kumpul sewaktu penubuhan Unit Ekologi Perubatan, IMR sekitar tahun 1970an hingga 1980an bagi tujuan penyelidikan perubatan dan ekologi. Antara koleksi spesimen ular berbisa yang terdapat di muzium ini adalah ular sendok, ular tedung selar dan ular kapak.

Di samping itu, Muzium Bioperubatan juga mempunyai koleksi spesimen ular tidak berbisa seperti ular lidi hijau, ular sawa cindai dan ular tikus merah. Kebanyakan spesies koleksi ular ini juga makin sukar didapati di Malaysia akibat pencemaran alam dan kemusnahan habitat semula jadi.

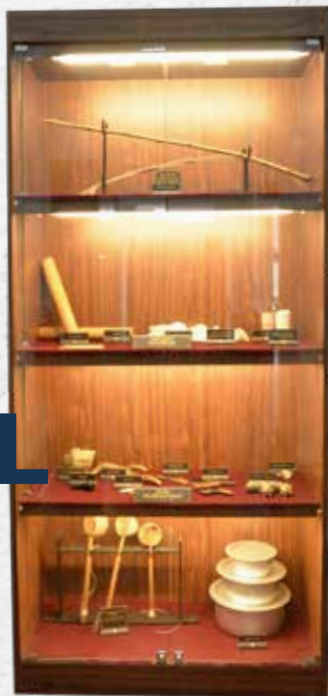
*The Biomedical Museum, IMR has the largest collections of snakes' specimen in Malaysia, which contains more than 200 venomous and non-venomous snakes. These specimens were collected when the snake researches were actively conducted in the Medical Zoology Division, Institute for Medical Research (IMR) Malaysia since the 1960s, with aim of performing medical and ecological study related to snakes. Moreover, due to the availability of expertise, the institute captured the venomous snakes for the purpose of antivenin production while some other poisonous species being collected to fulfil the study and display purpose.*

*Among the collections of venomous snakes are king cobras and pit vipers while whip snake and red-tailed green snake species are among the non-venomous snakes. Most of the species are getting more difficult to find in Malaysia due to environmental changes and habitat destruction*



# GALERI PERUBATAN MELAYU TRADISIONAL

## *Traditional Malay Medicine Gallery*



Galeri ini mengumpul, memelihara, mendokumentasikan dan mempamerkan peralatan yang digunakan dalam bidang perubatan tradisional Melayu di Peninsular (Semenanjung) Malaysia. Bahan pameran dikategorikan dalam lima kategori:

*This gallery collected, conserved, documented and exhibits the tools and equipment utilized by the Traditional Malay Medicine in Peninsular Malaysia. The exhibition categorized into five main compartments:*

- Penyediaan herba / *Preparation of herbs*
- Perbidanan / *Obstetrics*
- Urutan tradisional Melayu / *Traditional Malay Massage*
- Rawatan bomoh patah / *Shamanic healing*
- Rawatan bekam / *Cupping treatment*







Galeri ini turut mempamerkan koleksi Kitab Tib yang mencatatkan ilmu pengetahuan perubatan tradisional Melayu. Kitab-kitab tersebut mengandungi manuskrip dalam tulisan jawi yang dihasilkan pada abad ke 15,serta mendokumentasikan pelbagai penyakit dan cara perawatan dari aspek perubatan tradisional.

*It also exhibits the collections of traditional Malay medical knowledge (Kitab tib) which was one of the hand-written manuscripts in jawi produced since 15th century to thoroughly discuss on various diseases and mode of traditional medical treatment.*





# GALERI DR. WU LIEN-TEH

## *Dr. Wu Lien-Teh's Gallery*

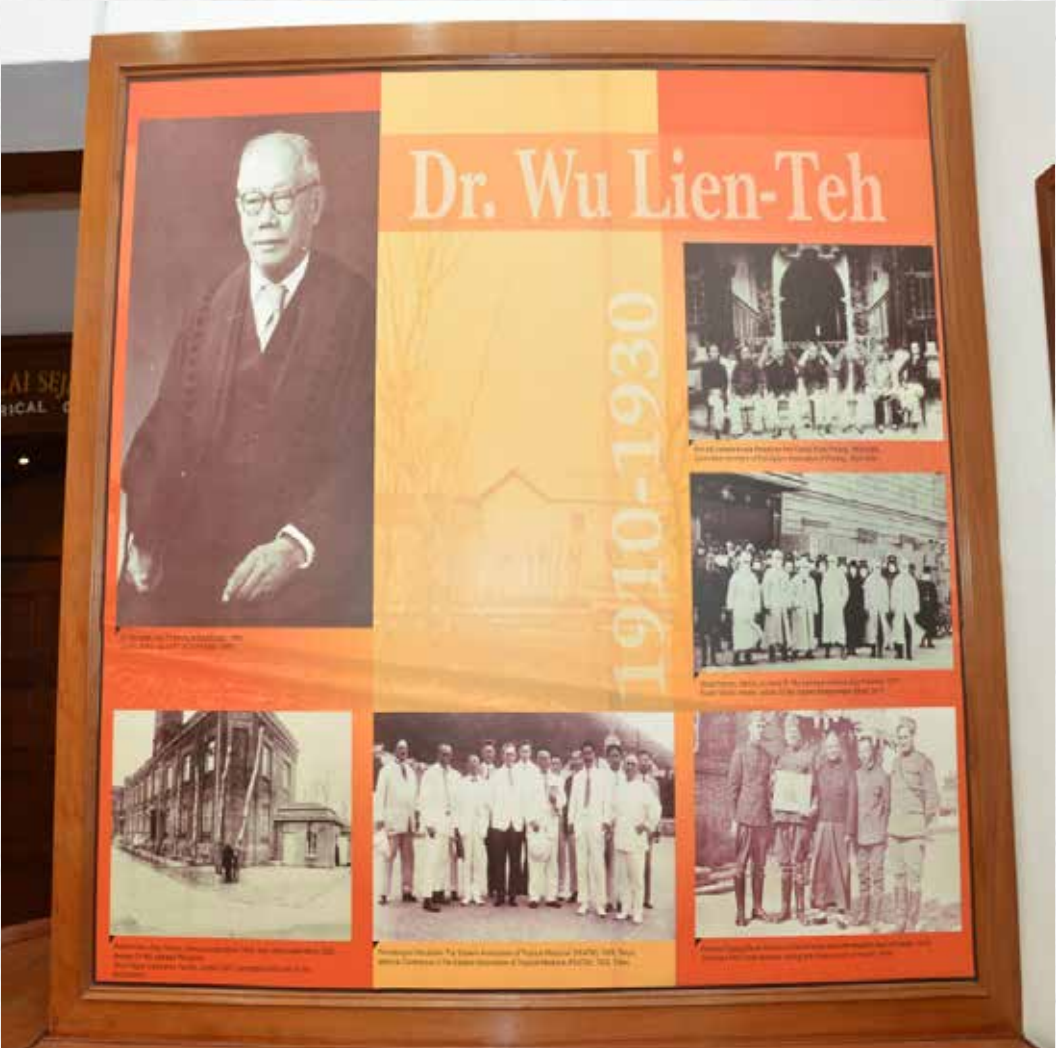
Dr. Wu Lien-Teh dilahirkan di Pulau Pinang. Beliau telah menerima anugerah 'Queen Scholar' dalam jurusan Perubatan di Cambridge pada tahun 1896, dan merupakan warganegara Malaysia pertama yang dicalonkan untuk anugerah Noble dalam bidang perubatan. Beliau merupakan pelajar penyelidik yang pertama di Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan, Kuala Lumpur (1903-1904).

Pada tahun 1912 ketika terjadi wabak penyakit Pneumonic Plague, dia dilantik sebagai Pengarah pertama Perkhidmatan Pencegahan Wabak Manchurian. Sebagai pahlawan Kesihatan Awam dalam perjuangannya melawan wabak pada tahun 1912-1931, ia menganjurkan Kawalan Wabak Pneumonik di Manchuria, China Utara dengan membuat perkhidmatan kesihatan awam moden.

*Dr. Wu Lien-Teh was a Malayan-born Chinese Doctor. He received the Queen's Scholar in Medicine at Cambridge in 1896, and was the first Malaysian nominated for Noble Prize in medicine. Dr Wu was the first research student at the Institute for Medical Research (1903-1904).*

*In 1912 when there was a massive outbreak of Pneumonic Plague disease, he was appointed as the first Director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service. As a hero of Public Health in his fight against plague during 1912-1931, he organized the Control of Pneumonic Plague in Manchuria, Northern China by created the modern public health services.*





**Dr. Wu Lien-Teh telah memberi sumbangan yang besar dalam bidang sains perubatan melalui penubuhan Muzium Penyakit Plag, dua buah makmal dan 14 buah hospital dalam hubungannya dengan penyakit Plag di China. Di samping itu, Dr Wu juga mengkaji secara meluas dalam epidemiologi dan kawalan Penyakit Taun, Demam Skarlet, serta isu kesihatan awam yang berkaitan dengan candu.**

**Berikutan daripada sumbangan beliau, Dr Wu dianugerahi pelbagai Anugerah di peringkat antarabangsa di Perancis, Russia dan China. Selain itu, beliau juga mencapai pelbagai ijazah Kehormat termasuklah Doktor Perundangan, Doktor Sains dan Doktor Sains Perubatan.**

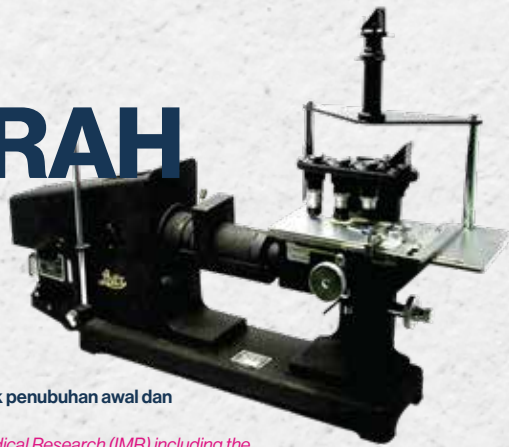
*Dr. Wu Lien-Teh made significant contribution to field of medical sciences through the establishment of a Plague Museum, two laboratories and 14 hospitals in conjunction with prevention of plague in China. In addition, Dr Wu also studied extensively in Epidemiology and Control of Cholera, Scarlet fever as well as the public health problems related to opium.*

*Due to his outstanding performance in the medical service, Dr Wu was awarded with several international awards in France, Russia and China. On the other hand, he was also achieved multiple honorary degrees: the Doctor of laws, Doctor of Science and Doctor of Medical Sciences.*



# GALERI BERSEJARAH

## *Historical Gallery*



- Mempamerkan sejarah pembangunan IMR termasuk penubuhan awal dan pencapaian jabatan dan bahagian IMR.  
*Exhibits the history and development of Institute for Medical Research (IMR) including the establishment and achievements of earlier departments and divisions.*
- Mempamerkan 30 orang Pengarah IMR semenjak tahun 1900.  
*Showcase the past 30 Directors of IMR since 1900*
- Mengumpul, menyusun dan mendigitalkan gambar-gambar lama yang mempamerkan aktiviti penyelidikan institusi pada masa dahulu.  
*Compiled documents and digitalized old photographs which exhibit the institutional research activities in its early days.*
- Mengumpulkan artifak yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan dalam bidang perubatan dan kesihatan seperti Peralatan analitik pada 1950-an, Projekter Mikro Model XI-c, mikrotom dan setem rasmi yang digunakan pada 1901.  
*Collected artefact related to medical and health researches, such as: analytical equipment 1950's, Micro-Projector Model XI-c, microtome and official stamp being used since 1901.*
- Mempamerkan spesimen organ tubuh manusia yang diawet. Organ-organ tersebut dihantar oleh Hospital ke IMR (1902-1995) untuk tujuan biopsy di bahagian Histopatologi IMR.  
*Exhibits preserved human organs diagnosed with various diseases, acquired from hospitals (1902-1995) for biopsy in the Histopathology Division IMR.*
- Mempamerkan produk hasil penyelidikan IMR yang pernah mendapat pengiktirafan di peringkat kebangsaan serta antarabangsa, seperti kit Entomologi Forensik, MyMAT (perangkap nyamuk Autocidal), Painticide® and pelbagai kit ujian.  
*Exhibits research products produced by IMR from which the products have gained numerous awards and recognition at national and international levels, including the Forensic Entomology Kit, MyMAT (Malaysian Mosquito Autocidal Trap), Painticide® and other test kits. Some products have been patented and commercialized.*



# BALAI SEJARAH HISTORICAL GALLERY

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Pengantar



# KOLEKSI SPESIMEN

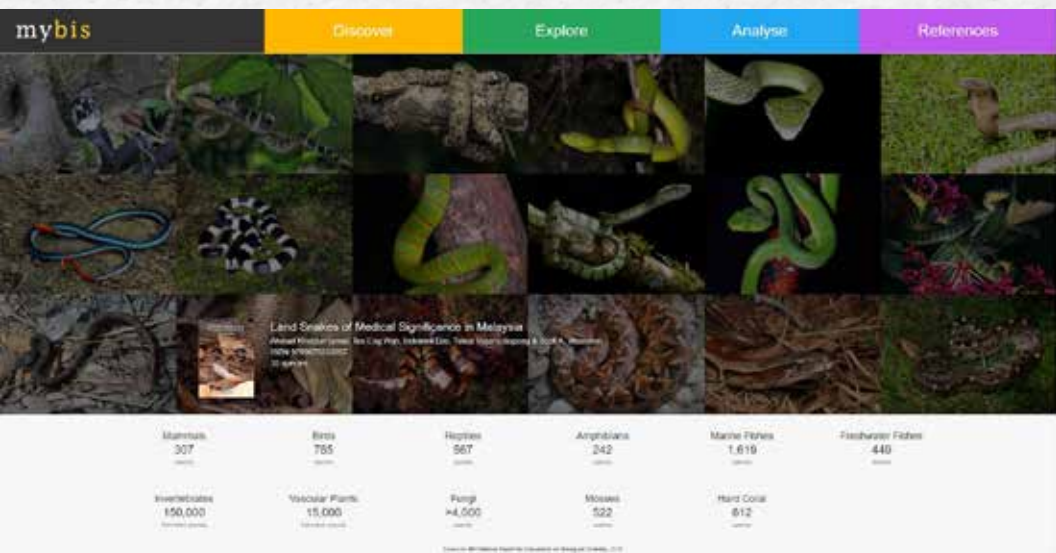
## *The Specimen Collection*

Bilik specimen di Muzium Bioperubatan mengandungi kira-kira 5,000 spesimen basah dan 10,000 spesimen kering, termasuk reptilia, mamalia kecil dan serangga. Ia juga mempunyai koleksi roden yang terbesar di seluruh Malaysia.

*The specimen rooms of Biomedical Museum houses approximately 5,000 wet and 10,000 dry specimens' collection, including reptiles, small mammals and insects. It has the largest collection of small rodents in Malaysia too.*







# PUSAT BIODIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN- SISTEM MyBIS

*National Biodiversity Centre  
- MyBIS System*

Muzium Bioperubatan telah berkolaborasi dengan Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli dalam program Biodiversiti Kebangsaan, dan terpilih sebagai pusat rujukan Biodiversiti negara memandangkan kekayaan diversity dari segi pelbagai spesimen dikumpulkan semenjak 1900-an. Data koleksi spesimen di IMR telah dimasukkan dalam Sistem pangkalan data (MyBis) yang memudahkan akses kepada informasi berkaitan kajian dan pengurusan biodiversity di Malaysia (<http://www.imr.mybis.gov.my>)

*In collaboration with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) under the National Biodiversity Program, Biomedical Museum, IMR has been chosen as one of the Biodiversity Centre due to its rich diversity of various specimens collected and preserved since early 1900. Data of IMR's collection was entered into Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBis), the one-stop repository database system which provides and facilitates access to information on biodiversity studies and management in Malaysia (<http://www.imr.mybis.gov.my>).*



# SPESES BINATANG TERANCAM

*Endangered Animal Species*



IMR merupakan Pusat Biodiversiti Malaysia yang mempamerkan pelbagai spesies binatang terancam, dimana sesetengah spesies dilabel sebagai “terancam secara kritikal”, “terancam”, ataupun “spesies yang terdedah” sepertimana tersenarai dalam IUCN Red List.

IMR is among the Biodiversity Centers in Malaysia which exhibits a variety of threatened animal species, with some of the species are labelled as “Critically endangered”, “Endangered” or “Vulnerable” as listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.







Species terancam yang dipamerkan termasuk kongkang, ungka tangan putih, kera hantu, memerang hidung berbulu, memerang kecil, Binturong, musang memerang, kucing hutan, tenggiling, tupai terbang and sebagainya. Spesies burung yang dikumpul semenjak 1900-an turut dipamerkan.

More than ten endangered animal species are exhibited including *Nycticebus coucang*, *Hylobates lar*, *Tarsius bancanus*, *Lutra sumatrana*, *Aonyx cinereus*, *Arctictis binturong*, *Cynogale bennetti*, *Prionailurus Planiceps*, *Manis javanica*, *Pteromyscus pulverulentus* and etc. Birds species collected by IMR researchers since early 1900 are being displayed too.



# KONSERVASI ARTIFAK

## Artefacts Conservation

Sebagai projek konservasi, Muzium Bioperubatan telah mengumpul dan mendigitalkan gambar-gambar lama IMR selain memperkukuh sistem inventori artifak. Staf Muzium turut menerima latihan daripada Jabatan Arkib Negara dalam kemahiran konservasi buku lama. Sebanyak 40 bahan bacaan lama telah terpelihara semenjak tahun 2018.

*As part of the conservation project, the Biomedical Museum collects and digitizes IMR old photographs. The development of inventory system for the artefacts is also strengthened. Trained by National Archives of Malaysia, our staff acquired skill in old book conservation. A total of 40 old books had been conserved since year 2018.*







# BANGUNAN WARISAN

## *Heritage Building*

Bangunan Muzium Bioperubatan diwartakan sebagai bangunan warisan negara di bawah Jabatan Warisan Negara pada 14 April 1983.

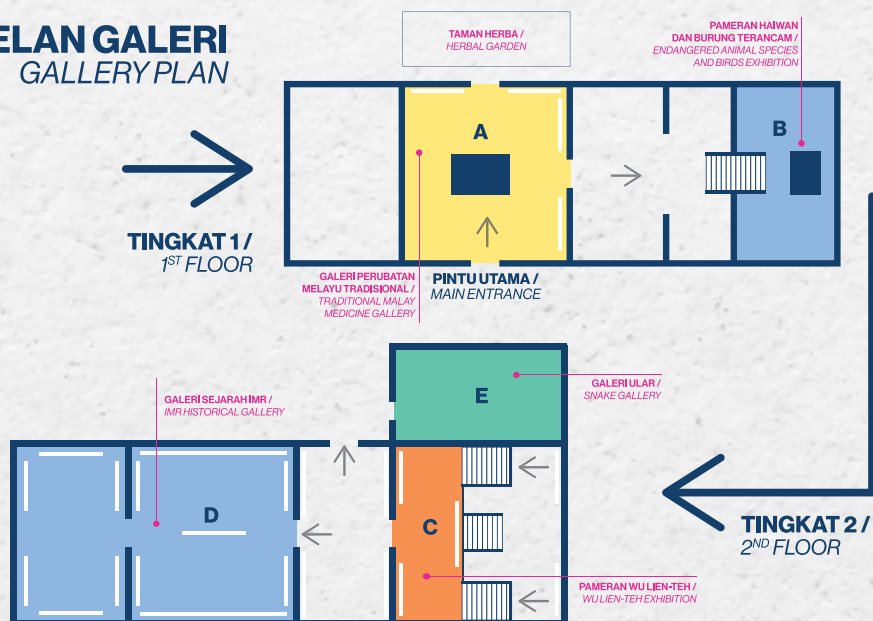
Ia juga termasuk sebagai sebahagian daripada pelan "KL Heritage Walk" DBKL.

*The Biomedical Museum building was gazetted as the National Heritage Building under the Department of National Heritage on 14 April 1983.*

*It was also being included as part of DBKL "KL Heritage Walk" plan.*



# PELAN GALERI GALLERY PLAN



## WAKTU LAWATAN / VISITING HOURS

Isnin-Khamis / *Monday-Thursday* 9.00am - 4.30pm

Jumaat / *Friday* 9.00am - 12.00pm  
3.00pm - 4.30pm

Muzium tidak beroperasi pada hari Sabtu, Ahad dan Cuti Umum  
*The museum does not operate on Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays*

## HUBUNGI / CONTACT



**MUZIU BIOPERUBATAN**  
INSTITUT PENYELIDIKAN PERUBATAN (IMR)  
INSTITUT KESIHATAN NEGARA (NIH)  
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA  
JALAN PAHANG, 50588 KUALA LUMPUR

☎ 03-2616 2545/46

🌐 <http://www.imr.gov.my>

📍 Biomedical Museum IMR