Sir Alexander Fleming was a doctor and bacteriologist who is best known for his discovery of penicillin, which has saved untold millions of lives. He also wrote many papers on bacteriology, immunology, and chemotherapy.

In 1928, while studying influenza, Fleming noticed something unusual about bacteria-killing mold growing in an uncleaned Petri dish, leading to one of the greatest medical discoveries of all time. He experimented more and named the active substance penicillin. It was two other scientists, however, Sir Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, who developed penicillin further so that it could be produced as a drug.

In 1944, he was knighted, and in 1945, Fleming, Florey, and Chain shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine for the discovery of penicillin and its curative effect in various infectious diseases.

Location in hospital: Main level, radiology hallway