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Matilda Montoya (Matilda Petra Montoya Lafragua) became the first Mexican woman to receive a medical degree and then a doctorate. She was born in 1859 in Mexico City and in her youth worked as a professor and assistant of surgery. After she received her doctorate from the Faculty of Medicine of Mexico, she was declared a doctor of surgery and obstetrics. Matilda Montoya's career as Mexico's first doctor opened the door for women in Mexico to begin studying medicine officially, at a time when she was not yet admitted to the country's faculties. Matilda Montoya in *The Woman's Album*, despite having two siblings, was raised as an only child. His brother was raised by his grandmother, and his sister died young. My father forbade his mother to leave the house. Therefore, Matilda's mother devoted herself exclusively to her upbringing. Matilda had an excellent education at home, run by her mother. He had reached such a high level of education that his young men prevented him from moving forward in institutional bureaucracy. Mathilde Petra Montoya Lafragua died in 1939 at the age of 79. Biography march 14, 1857 in Mexico City, Matilda Petra Montoya Lafragua was born, known as Matilda Montoya, daughter of Jose Maria Montoya and Soledad Lafragua. His father was a man of conservative tradition who prevented his wife from leaving his home. Her mother was a native of Puebla and orphaned as a child. She grew up in a teaching monastery in Mexico City, where she was taught to read and write. Little Matilda enjoyed her mother's education, and by the age of four she had become an avid reader. He always showed a strong desire to learn, and his mother was responsible for his education. Estudios was part of the primary education program, which consisted of 3 years of primary school and 3 years of higher education. At the age of 11, they wanted to enroll her in high school to continue her studies, but she still did not meet the age requirements. So his family hired private teachers to develop their studies. At the age of 13, she passed the official primary school teacher exam and passed it, but then struggled to find work because of her young age. When her father died, Matilda Montoya enrolled in the National School of Medicine to study obstetrics and go to school. Because he could not afford to study at the facility, he had to enroll in the School of Midwives and Midwives of the maternity hospital. This institution was characterized by the care of single mothers or attention to hidden births. After two years of theoretical studies, an exam and an internship at the maternity hospital, at the age of 16, Matilda Montoya was awarded the title of Parter. these studies are in the medical sciences institution and emigrated to Puebla to work as a partner. Working as a teacher during classes in private schools for women to complete her studies in high school, Matilda served as a partner. She was also an assistant to Dr. Luis Munoz and Manuel Soriano. As a stall, she had a large clientele who trusted her services because of the human quality in her attention. His professionalism and knowledge were considered more advanced than that of many local doctors. This brought him a few enemies in his professional field. Some doctors have organized campaigns against her, defaming her in the local media. They published articles inciting not to hire this stall because she was a Freemason and a Protestant. This campaign ended with a retirement in Veracruz. Medical studies When he returned to Puebla he applied to enroll in the Puebla School of Medicine. It was adopted with public approval and with the assistance of important political and public figures. Despite the support, several groups insisted on attacking her, claiming that a brazen and dangerous woman intends to become a doctor. After criticism, Matilda returns to her mother's house in Mexico City. In 1892 they accepted their registration at the National School of Medicine. There is also no criticism of the institution. It was claimed that she must be very angry to see the bodies of naked men. However, he also had people who provided him with great support and who were nicknamed by his detractors as Montoitos. Revalidation Before freshman exams, his critics asked to reconsider the validity of his high school subjects. Matilda was to apply for untested subjects at the San Ildelfonso school. However, his application was rejected because the rules of the school procedure applied only to students, not students. Matilda Montoya wrote a letter to the President of the Republic, Don Porfirio Diaz. General Diaz agreed to instruct the school to give him the opportunity to test his studies. He finished his studies with good grades. But while applying for his professional exam, he again came across a charter that only covers students. Montoya once again addressed President Porfirio Diaz. Diaz immediately asked the Chamber of Deputies to update the charter of the National School of Medicine in order to ensure access and release of medical women. By decree of President Matilda Montoya was able to conduct her professional exam in 1887. Final Matilda Montoya successfully completed the theoretical exam section, in the presence of several women gathered to support you. He then began a hands-on examination at the San Andres hospital in the presence of President Porfirio Diaz, among other characters. He visited the hospital room of the hospital, answering questions about various cases. He then performed resections of the corpse in the amphitheatre. In the end it was unanimously approved and also had a standing ovation. Working as a doctor Matilda Montoya worked as a doctor in two of her private practices, one located in Mixcoac and one in Santa Maria la Ribera. He has commissioned care based on the capabilities of his patients. She has been a member of several women's associations, such as Ateneo Mexicano de Mujeres y Las Hijas de Anhuac, and has participated in the Second Pan American Women's Conference. Together with Dr. Aurora Uribe, she founded the Association of Mexican Physicians. The most important contribution of Matilda Montoya Matilda Montoya was to change the paradigm in women's medicine. Even the national press supported its end, encouraging the renewal of more inclusive laws. In 1937, the Association of Mexican Physicians, the Association of Mexican University and Athenaeum Women paid tribute to him in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. A short time later, on January 26, 1938, Matilda Montoya died at the age of 79. 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He was later declared a doctor of surgery and midwifery. At that time it was unattainable for such a woman, as medical schools (and almost every university) did not accept women, but she was able to overcome such adversity thanks to her great perseverance and thanks to the intervention of President Porfirio Diaz, who advocated for her twice, of which the second time she proclaimed which allowed women to have access to the same rights and responsibilities as men at the National Medical School, which is now the medical faculty of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. According to the biographical data, Matilda Montoya was the second daughter of Soledad Lafragua and Jose Maria Montoya; however, she was educated as an only child after her sister's death. From an early age, Matilda began to show interest in research, thanks to the support and teachings that his mother gave him. Montoya graduated at the age of 12, too young to enter higher education. She was encouraged by her family (mostly by her mother) to study gynecology and obstetrics. After her father's death, Matilda entered the career of an obstetrician and parterre, who depended on the National School of Medicine and Homeopathy, performing his internship at the Hospital of San Andres. She was subsequently forced to give up her career because of the economic disadvantages her family had experienced when she decided to enroll in the School of Midwives and Midwives of the rhodo-air maternity hospital on Revillagigedo Street. At the age of 16, Montoya was given the title of stall. Most of this profession is practiced in Puebla at the age of about 18 years. In her early years, she worked as an assistant surgeon under the guidance of doctors Luis Munoz and Manuel Soriano. Some doctors agitated against her, calling her a Freemason and a Protestant. In Puebla, he applied for registration at the Medical School, submitted a dissertation on his professional career and fulfilled the requirement to accredit the subjects of chemistry, physics, zoology and botany, with which he passed the entrance exam. Matilda Montoya decided to return with her mother to Mexico City, where she eventually applied for her admission to the National School of Medicine for a second time, and was adopted in 1882 by the then director, Dr. Francisco Ortega, at the age of 24. The decision was full of criticism and controversy from several people; who supported Matilda, called Montoitos. During his studies at the Faculty of Medicine, many incorrect data were presented; such as re-evaluation of subjects of Latin, Greek origin, mathematics, French and geography and are allowed to study them at St. Ildelfonso College at the headquarters of the National Preparatory School. He had to rely on the support of then-President Porfirio Diaz. He received his degree from the Faculty of Medicine of Mexico in 1887. He was later declared a doctor of surgery and midwifery. He has defended his thesis Laboratory Methods in some clinical studies: his studies received financial support, which he ceased to perceive when he graduated. The Government provided him with a monthly fee of 40 pesos, and the governors of Morelos, Hidalgo and Puebla provided him with useful, albeit small, pensions. General Theron, governor of Oaxaca state, appointed her a cattle gue to vaccinate against smallpox in the capital with a salary of 30 pesos per month. On several times, President Diaz provided him with the amount with which he purchased textbooks or surgical proceedings. On August 19, 1891, he registered with the Supreme Health Board, the name of her accreditation as a surgeon, which was issued to her by the Board of Directors of Public Education on September 24, 1897. The legacy of Matilda Montoya Matilda Montoya is considered to be the first Mexican doctor. He established the Charity Society and, as part of his work in 1890, a sewing workshop for workers in house 305, near the San Fernando Temple. In 1891, together with the ladies of the Society Light and Labor founded the School-worker: Light and work for the daughters of workers. She belonged to the Mexican society of seamstress Sor Juan Ines de la Cruz, of which she was president of finance between 1898 and 1899 and was a member of the Ateneo de Mujeres. In 1891, it was part of the Humanitarian Medical League, an association that brings together doctors, dentists, midwives and pharmacists to create several night medical offices where people without financial resources could find doctors or midwives full night at low prices. She gave lectures, in 1907 the Anti-Alcohol League invited her to talk about the chaos of drunkenness. In 1925, she and Aurora Uribe founded the Mexican Medical Association. Montoya managed to keep the term Partera from being used pejoratively. That's why she was one of the most fun women and one of the most talked about at the time. Links to Jaime Arias Amaral and Maria Guadalupe Ramos. Woman and Medicine: The Story of Matilda Petra Montoya Lafragua. Received on March 14, 2019. Kiosk. Matilda Montoya. Received on May 25, 2011. (a) Leonel Rodriguez R. Dedication by Dr. Matilda Montoya. Received on July 29, 2011. Mexico's official civic calendar. Received on May 20, 2017. Quote. b c d e f g h i In the time networks. Matilda Montoya. Received on May 25, 2011. Kiosk. Matilda Montoya. Received on May 25, 2011. Lourdes Alvarado. The first Mexican doctor; 70-73. Tuon, page 215. AHUNAM, general file, student records. File #10726. Castaneda Lopez, Gabriela; Romo, Ana Cecilia (2014). Contrary to tradition, the first graduates of medical schools of Mexico 1887-1936. Mexico: National Academy of Medicine, CONACIT, UNAM, Faculty of Medicine. 19, 21, 22. 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