

# Diagnosed Nobel Prize Winners

Greider co-discovered telomerase, a key enzyme in cancer and anemia research and got the Nobel Prize in 2009. She is dyslexic. As a kid she learned to memorize things very well because she couldn't spell words. So later when she got to take classes like chemistry and anatomy where she had to memorize things, it turned out she was very good at that.



Cambridge scientist Sir John Gurdon, won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2012. His school science report began with the word 'Disastrous' — and went downhill from there. Scored two marks out of a possible 50.

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Albert Szent-Györgyi a Hungarian physiologist won the Nobel Prize in 1937. He is credited with discovering vitamin C. He was a poor reader, though great sport man and pianist.



Archer Martin, a British biochemist won a 1952 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering an analytical technique for separating and identifying the parts of complex mixtures. As a child, he had dyslexia and could not read properly until he was 8.