

# Foundation of Medicine

Semester : 1

Lecture : 2

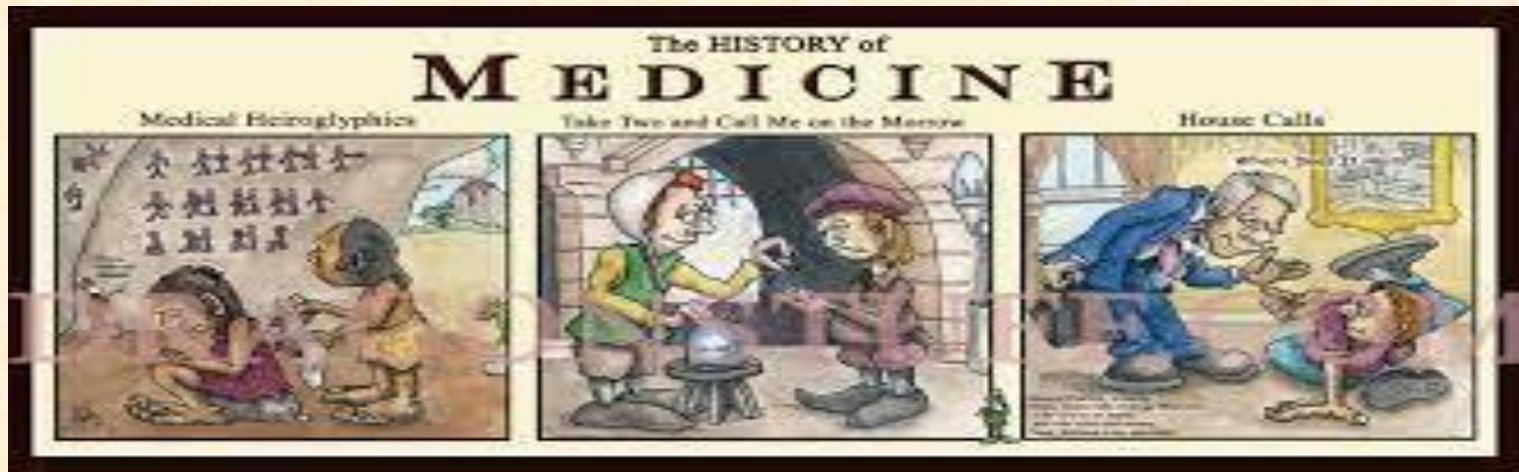
Lecture title

## History of medicine

تاريخ الطب

By

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## What is medicine?

- ▶ Medicine is the science that dealing with the maintenance of health, prevention and curing of disease.
- ▶ All human societies have medical believes that provide explanation for different health issues. Through out history illnesses have been attributed to witchcrafts, demons, astral influence or the will of the gods.

# When was the beginning of medicine?



## Prehistoric time

### الطب في عصور ما قبل التاريخ

- ▶ Based on cave drawings, scientists think that prehistoric peoples utilized trepanning to cure psychological disorders, headaches, and epileptic convulsions. If the person lived, they may have treasured the retrieved bone as a good luck charm.

## ➤ **Prehistoric time: cont..**



▶ **Trepanning was also employed to cure damaged skulls in prehistoric times, according to research. Some prehistoric civilizations had medicine men, sometimes known as witch doctors or shamans.**



## ➤ **Prehistoric time: cont..**

- ▶ They were responsible for the health of their tribe and gathered plant-based medicines, mostly herbs, and roots, performed basic surgery and cast spell and charms. When tribe's people sought medical counsel for sickness, injury, or disease, they would consult a shaman

# Trepanning :





# Shaman







## Prehistoric time: cont..

- ▶ Prehistoric health concerns were considerably different from those that exist now, yet several diseases and disorders, such as arthritis and back problems, are still prevalent.
- ▶ Plants like rosemary are still used in herbal medicine and aromatherapy for treating headaches. Prehistoric humans believed that ghosts controlled their lives.



## Prehistoric time: cont..

- ▶ Colonists discovered that natives in Australia could sew up wounds and encapsulate shattered bones in mud to heal them.
- ▶ Medical historians think that these abilities existed throughout prehistory. The majority of the evidence discovered exactly how archaeologists practiced medicine in prehistoric times.

# الطب في الحضارات الشرقية القديمة

## Medicine in ancient civilizations

### 3000 BC Egyptian medicine:

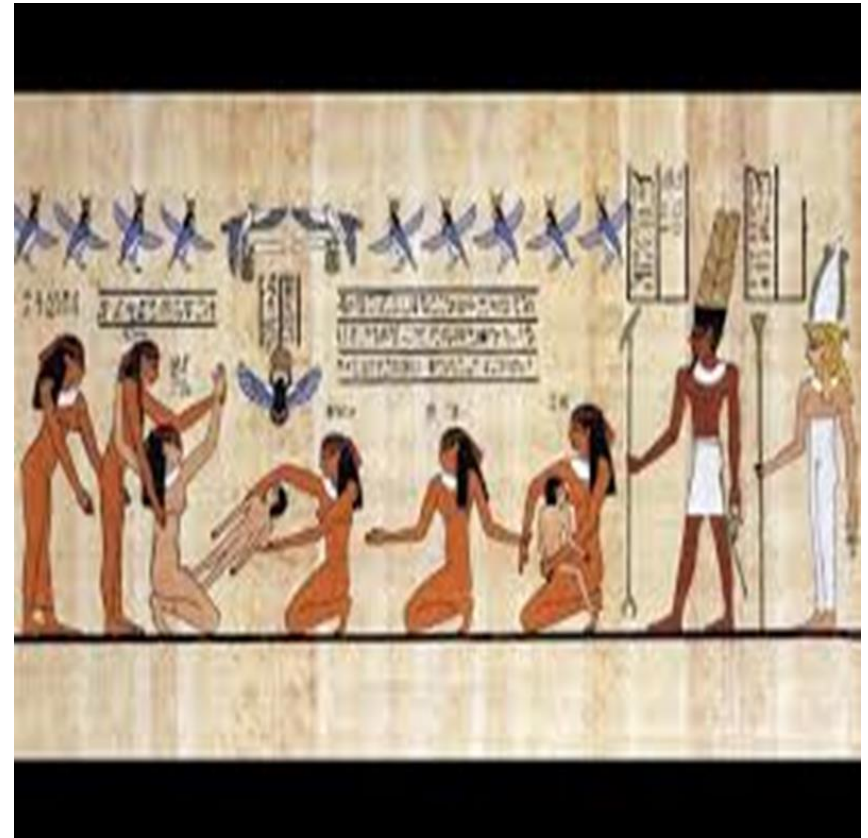
- The ancient Egyptians built pyramids to bury their pharaohs and worshiped gods who ruled every aspect of their lives.
- Doctors were often communicating with health gods. They thought illnesses were caused by evil spirits or poisons and removing them need prayers to the gods. Herbs were used but their roles thought to be limited to pain relief but not cure of the disease.



## Egyptian medicine..cont...

- Egyptologist have found documents written on papyrus, that describe medical techniques similar to those used today. They used compression on wound to stop bleeding and had specialists in obstetrician and gynecology who were forerunner of modern midwives.
- Doctors used many types of herbs in treatment like akasia, castor oil and turpentine oil.

## Egyptian medicine:



## Mesopotamia medicine: الطب في بلاد ما بين النهرين

- ▶ The oldest Babylonian texts in medicine were belong to the Old Babylonian period in 2500 BC and those found in Ashur and Ninevah library in 1853 AB.
- ▶ The first drugs using system was found in Iraq on a clay manuscript related to 2200 BC in the time of Akkadian Empire, it included three columns for drugs names, diseased used for and mode of uses.



## Mesopotamia medicine: cont....

- ▶ **The most extensive Babylonian medical text, however the Diagnostic Handbook. That book introduced the methods of therapy and etiology and the use of empiricism , rationality and logic in diagnosis, prognosis and therapy.**





## Mesopotamia medicine: cont....

- ▶ However, many texts described that diseases were attributed to the conflicts between the good and evil spirits. they called the doctor Asu, who should use certain spell to remove those evil spirits.
- ▶ Code of Hammurabi (1695 BC) contained 17 rules regarding the medical profession included rewarding the successful doctors and how to punish medical errors.

## • Greek and Romans (450 BC):

### حضارة الاغريق و الرومان

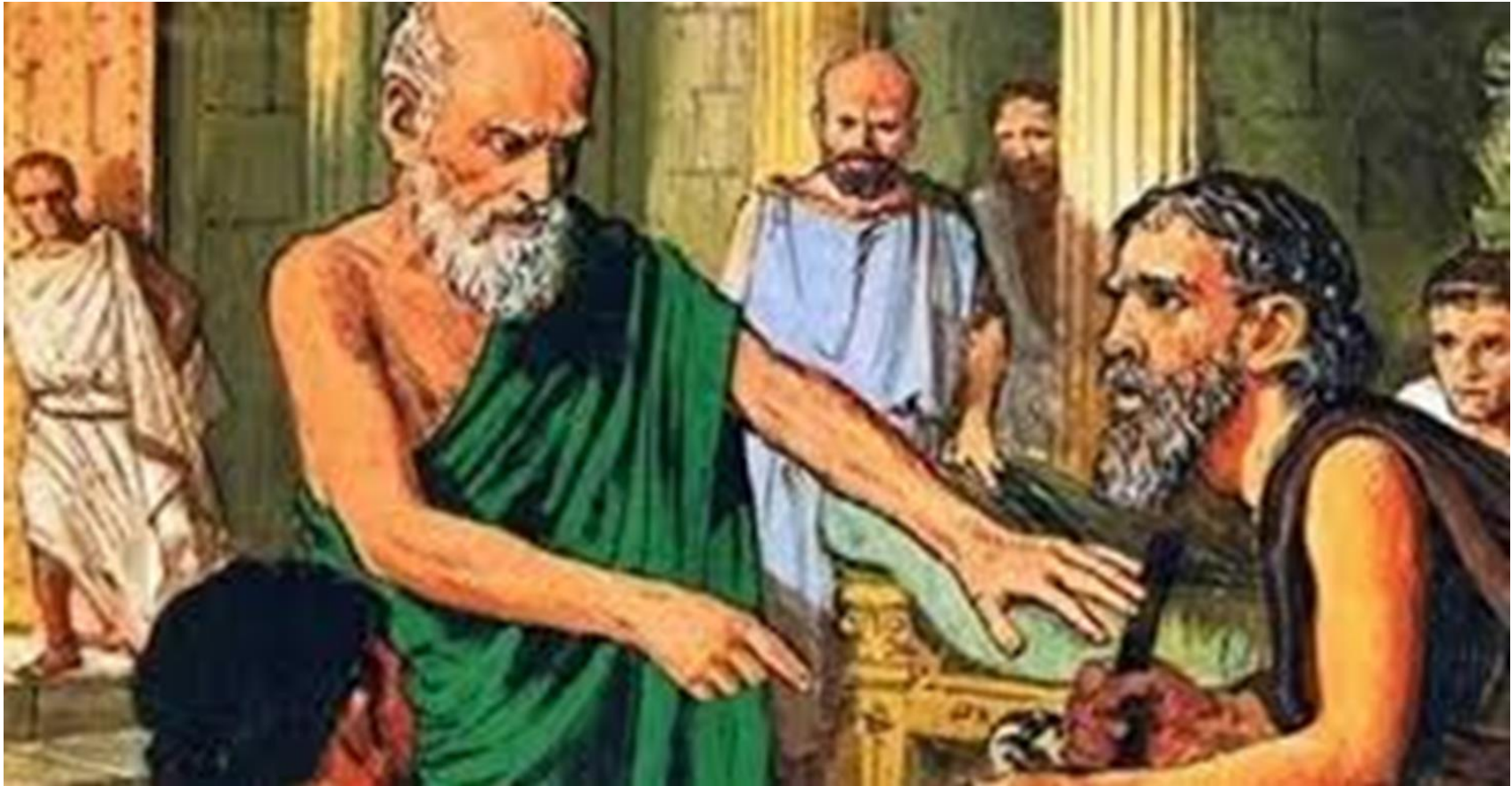
- ▶ Greek took a lot of their medical knowledge especially about obstetrician and gynecology from ancient Egyptians, also depends many types of drugs which were described on papyrus texts.
- ▶ Hippocrate possibly the most famous name in medicine belong to Greek philosopher. He looked on the body as having balance among the four hummers:



## Greek and Romans (450 BC): cont...

- ▶ blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile.
- ▶ That's mean if the person was ill that's due to imbalance among those hummers so he should be treated to return that balance. Hippocrate was the first who described cyanotic heart disease, suppurative lung disease and clubbing fingers.

## Greek and Romans (450 BC): cont...





## Islamic Middle Ages

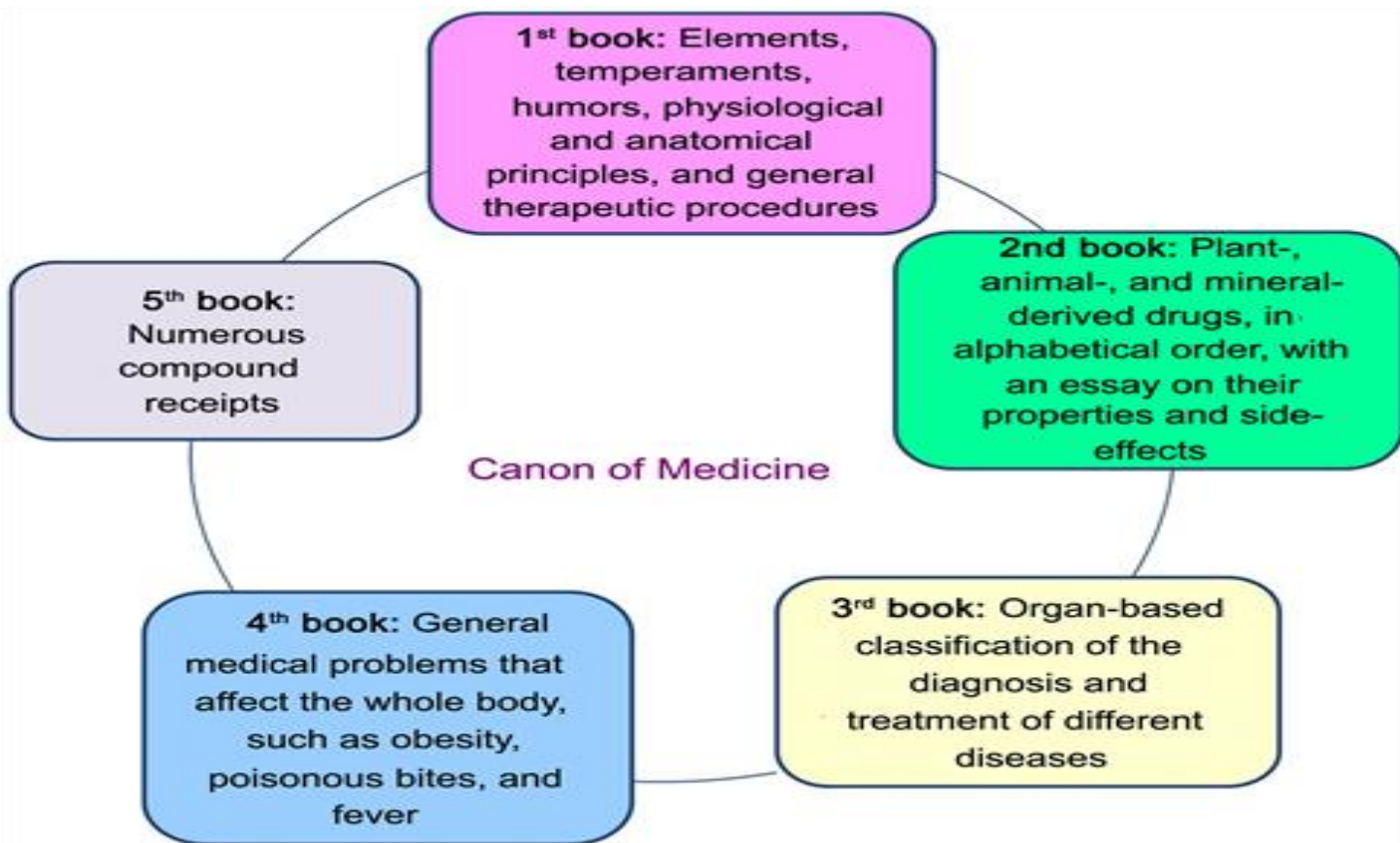
- Muslim physicians contributed significantly in medical fields including anatomy, ophthalmology, pharmacology, physiology and surgery.



## Islamic Middle Ages

- **The physician Ali AL-Husayn Abd Alla Ibn Sina had the most important medical book in his time the Canon of Medicine about diagnosis and treatment of different health disorders that translated into Latin and play an important role in development of medicine in Islamic world and Europe.**

## Ali ALHusayn Abd Alla Ibn Sina contributions







## **Mohammad Ibn Zakarya Al Razi:**

- **A comprehensive thinker that wrote over 200 manuscripts and particularly remembered for numerous advances in medicine.**
- **He became a successful doctor and served as a chief doctor in Baghdad.**



## **Mohammad Ibn Zakarya Al Razi:**

- **He was the first who used alcohol as antiseptic in surgery and opioid in anesthesia as a physician. His book the kitab In Al Jdari and Al Hasba was very influential on medicine in Europe. He was the first who differentiate between smallpox and measles**



## **Al-Kindi:**

- Use mathematics in medicine especially in the field of pharmacy.

## **Abu- Al-Qasim:**

- was the father of surgery, he wrote the Kitab Al Tasrif that was taught at Muslim and European medical schools.

## Ibn -Al Nafis :

- was regarded as the father of the theory of circulation because he was the first who described pulmonary and coronary circulations.



