

Ancient medicine



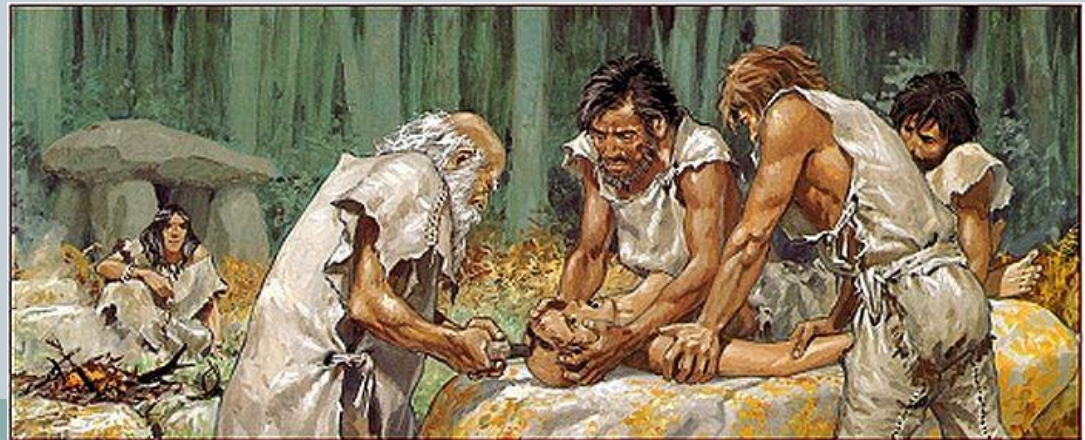
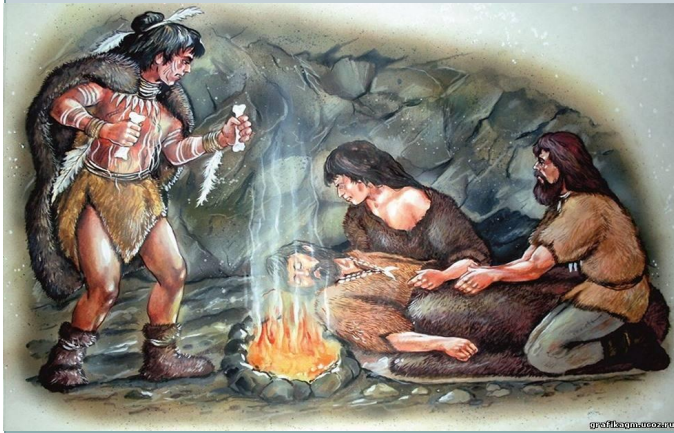
**THE ART OF HEALING HAS COME A LONG
WAY TO ACHIEVE A HIGH LEVEL OF
DEVELOPMENT.**



Prehistoric medicine



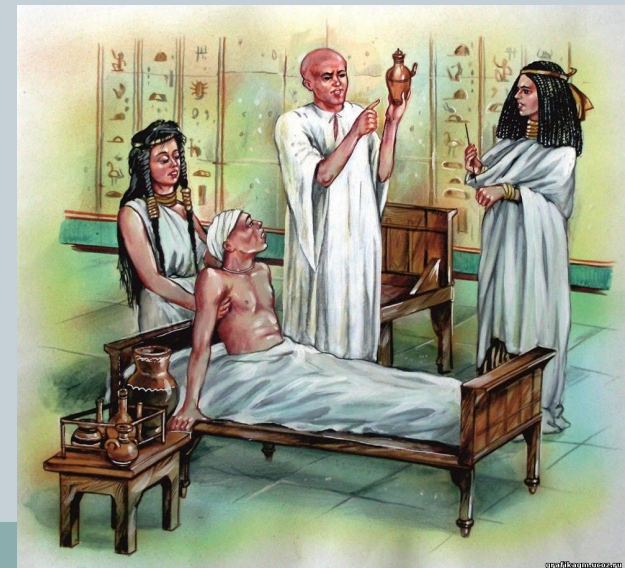
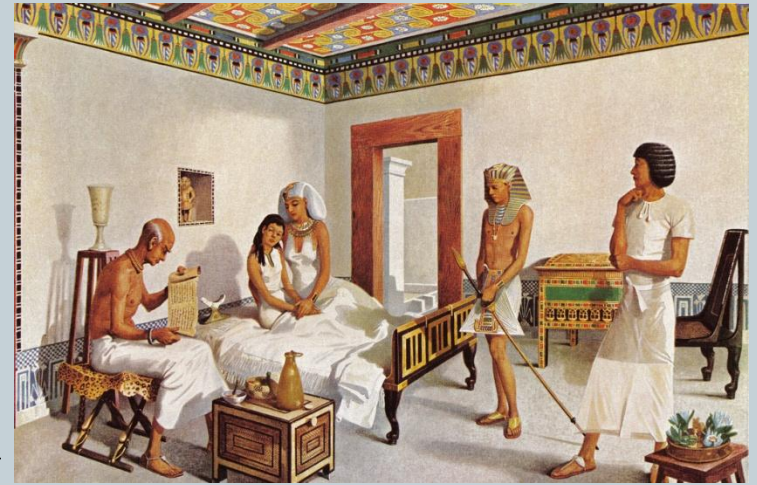
- Primitive people did not care about hygiene in their homes and bodies. This way of life is the best environment for the growth and development of different infections and diseases and ancient medicine was unable to deal with them. Bad handling of food, the primitive, and stiffness caused abrasion and damage to the teeth and jaws, diseases of the digestive system. During battles and hunting primitive people received dangerous injuries, no treatment which often led to death.
- Ancient people believed that any disease is caused by the occurrence of another soul in the human body, and for healing it is necessary that soul banish. Primitive doctor and in combination and the priest was engaged in the exile by means of spells and various rituals.
- People with time have learned to notice and use of medicinal properties of plants and other fruits of nature. Clay served as a kind of "plaster" of the time – the healers fixed it fractures. Conducted primitive operations, for example, were found skulls with signs of trepanation successful.



Ancient Egypt



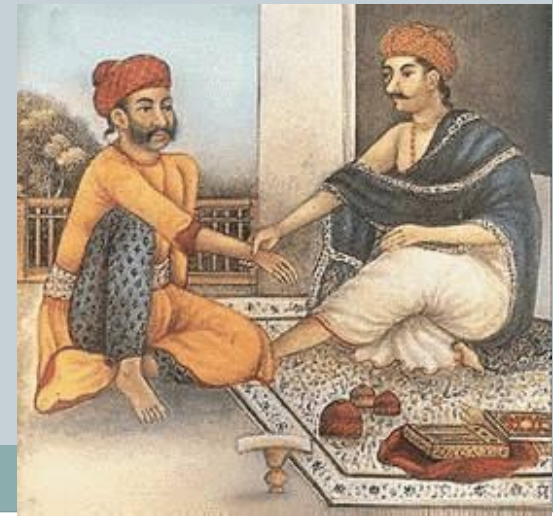
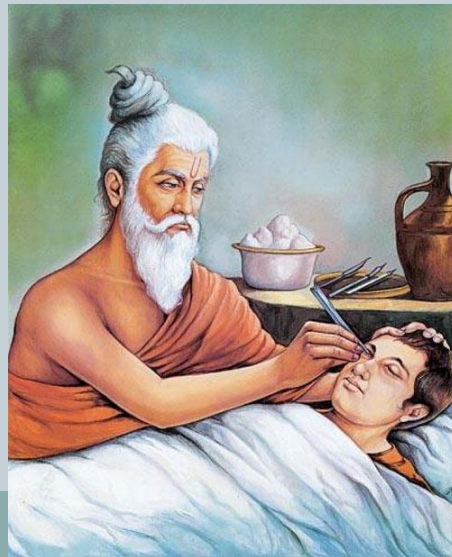
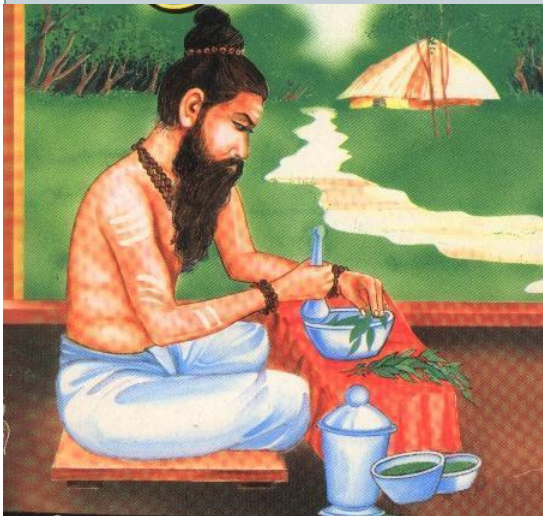
- Knowledge and manuscripts of the ancient Egyptian physicians served as the basis for many more modern medical methods and doctrines. All their discoveries and observations they attributed to the gods. The Egyptians gave great importance to hygiene. They clearly prescribe what to eat, when to sleep, when to do preventive treatments. They first thought that the health of the body need to maintain physical activity. The Egyptians first learned of the existence of the pulse. They had no precise knowledge of the vessels, various nerves, tendons and how they differ. The priests showed themselves as surgeons, they could carry out an amputation of a limb, surgically remove skin growths, perform the circumcision – both male and female.



Ancient India



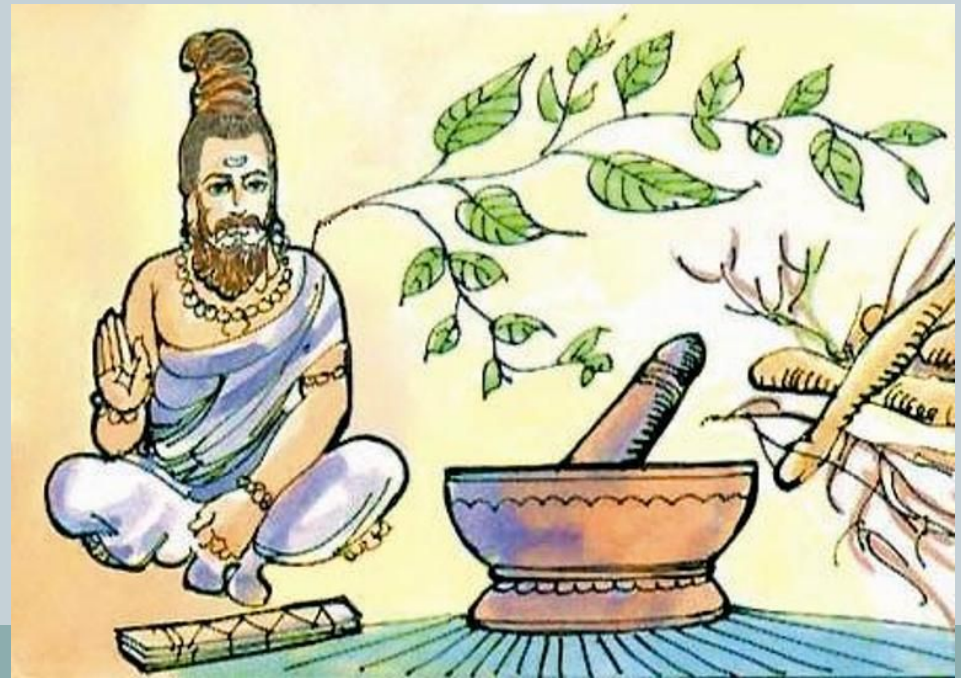
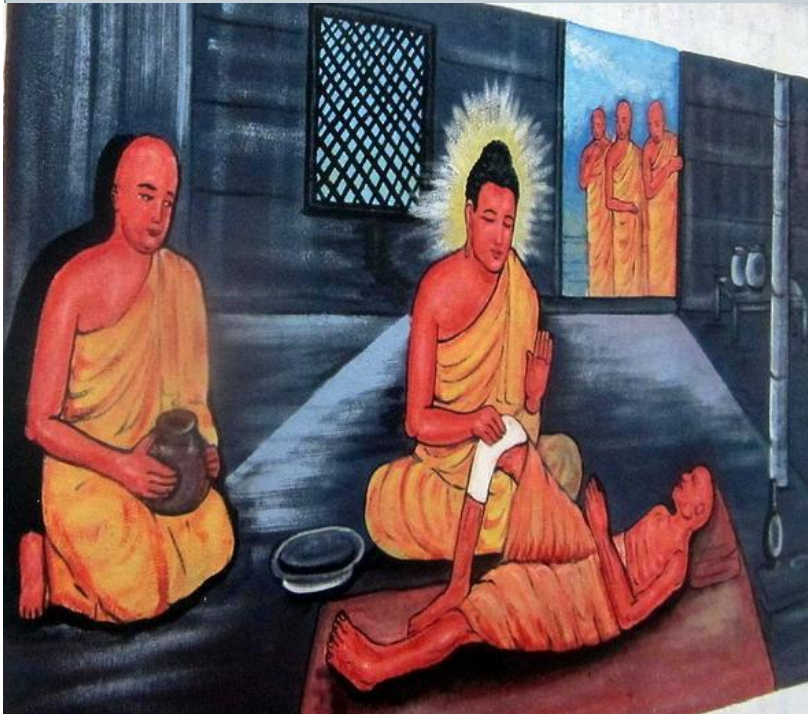
- In India very to take care of your hygiene: in addition to the simple washing of the Indians brushed their teeth. There was a separate list of foods that aid digestion. Surgeons can remove the cataract and remove the stones. Were very popular surgery to repair ears and nose.
- It is an ancient medical system of India has described the beneficial properties of over 760 plants and studied the effect of metals on the body.
- Special attention given to obstetrics. If the doctor were to be four experienced women to help.



Ancient Asia

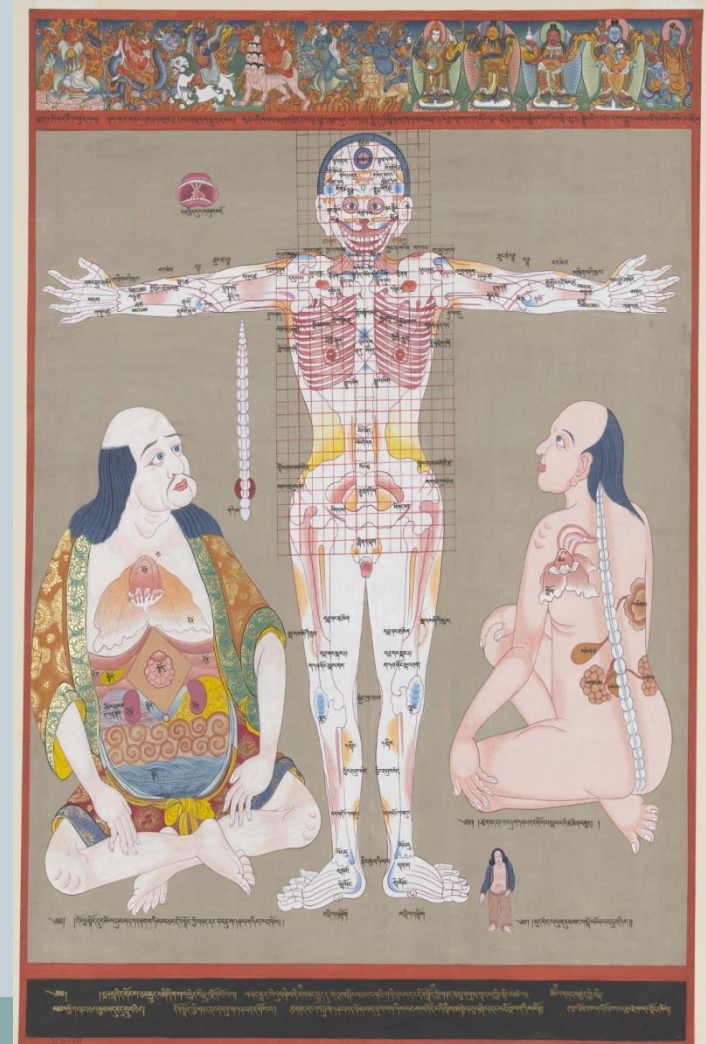


- They strictly followed the observance of hygiene. In China has been surgical in nature, used anesthesia and asepsis. The first vaccinations against smallpox were made in China over a thousand years BC



Tibetan medicine

- Tibetan medicine is important part of conventional medicine of China
- Medicine of Tibet perceives a human organism as power close system. When energy circulates it is balanced on an organism, a man is healthy. Diseases appear, if power balance is violated. Thus illness, in opinion of Tibetans, - this local display of violations of stream of energy.
- Successful treatment in medicine of Tibet straight depends on exact diagnostics, 4 methods are for what used: questioning, external examination, diagnostic on meridians and pulse.



BASIC METHODS OF TREATMENT



- 1. Treatment by means of vomitive reflex is used for releasing from dyspepsia and other gastric diseases.
- 2. Grinding is greasing of skin the purpose-made ointment. It tones up, renders salutary influence at nervous break-downs, indispositions, chronic tiredness, insomnia.
- 3. Healthful baths, in preparation of that used water from sulphuric and warm sources, and also medicinal ointments. Baths are useful to treatment of various illnesses of muscles and bones.

BASIC METHODS OF TREATMENT



- 4. Special massage of Ку-Нье, having the weakening operating on the physical and power body of man.
- 5. Моксотерапия consists in warming up of the special points the moxas made from different herbares (wormwood, cumin, nettle, edelweiss, mint, juniper etc.). Application of моксотерапии is most effective at a cold, flu, gastric and duodenum ulcer, chronic diseases of bowels, skin and respiratory organs.
- 6. Treatment mantras. Every mantra corresponds to the different aspects of energy of man and causes a response or resonance in him, because of what a power stream is normalized and reason is liquidated



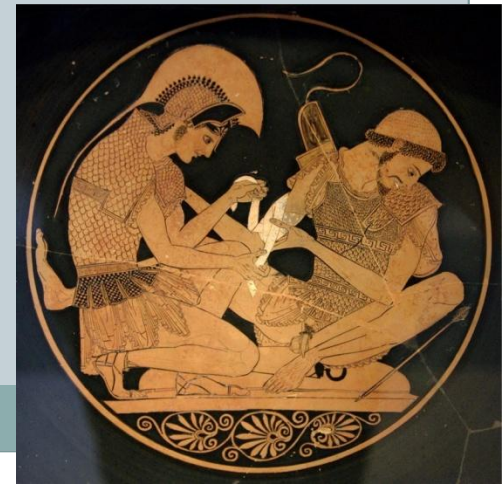
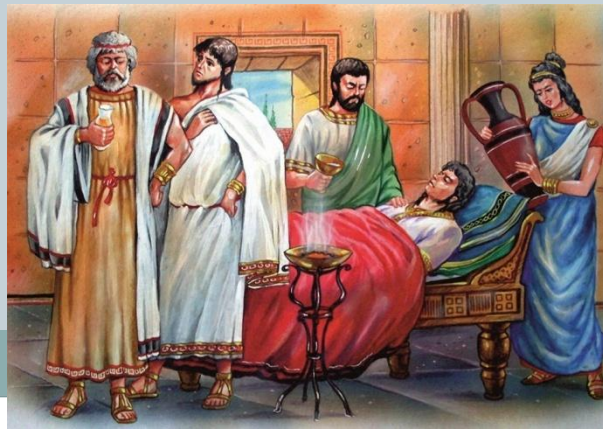
- Another secret of Tibetan treatment is this drink of hot water. Hot water destroys microbes.
- However there is a small defect is this slow action from application of grass medications the necessary concentration of that in an organism appears to a 21 - 24 twenty-four hours. Therefore at acute diseases medicine of Tibet is powerless.



Ancient Greece and Rome



- Medicine in Greece was first adopted the practice of observing the patient. Medicine studied the philosophers, they spread their knowledge among the public. Separately from the rest of medicine have identified gymnastics as a way to treat sprains and to develop your body.
- The deeper I penetrated to the knowledge of ancient medicine of the Egyptians, appeared the more experienced doctors with new methods. One of these fathers of medicine was Hippocrates. He has more deeply developed surgical practice. He could carry out a craniotomy, removal of pus, puncture of thorax, abdominal cavity. The only problem was the surgeries with lots of blood – not being able to work with blood vessels, Hippocrates had stopped their patients.
- Initially, all the medicine in Rome was built on a pleasant and enjoyable methods: walking, baths. Further, based on the teachings of Hippocrates. The best physician in Rome was Galen. He studied an anatomy in detail, wrote more than 500 treatises about medicine. More carefully studied work of muscles.

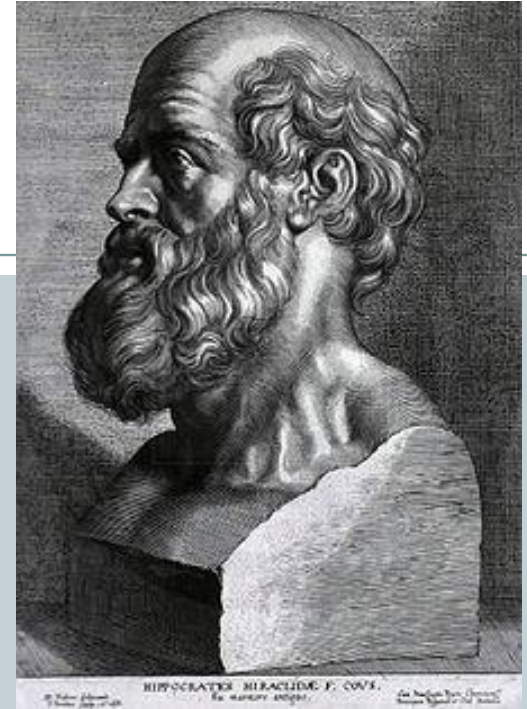


HIPPOCRATES

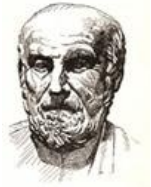


HIPPOCRATES

"FATHER OF MEDICINE"



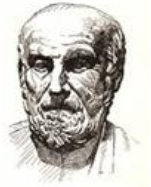
Biography



- Hippocrates of Cos II or Hippokrates of Kos (ca. 460 BC – ca. 370 BC) - Greek: Ἱπποκράτης; Hippokratēs was an ancient Greek physician of the Age of Pericles, and was considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He is referred to as the "father of medicine" in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic school of medicine. This intellectual school revolutionized medicine in ancient Greece, establishing it as a discipline distinct from other fields that it had traditionally been associated with (notably theurgy and philosophy), thus making medicine a profession.
- However, the achievements of the writers of the Corpus, the practitioners of Hippocratic medicine, and the actions of Hippocrates himself are often commingled; thus very little is known about what Hippocrates actually thought, wrote, and did. Nevertheless, Hippocrates is commonly portrayed as the paragon of the ancient physician. In particular, he is credited with greatly advancing the systematic study of clinical medicine, summing up the medical knowledge of previous schools, and prescribing practices for physicians through the Hippocratic Oath and other works.
- Historians accept that Hippocrates was born around the year 460 BC on the Greek island of Kos (Cos), and became a famous physician and teacher of medicine. Other biographical information, however, is likely to be untrue (see Legends). Soranus of Ephesus, a 2nd-century Greek gynecologist, was Hippocrates' first biographer and is the source of most information on Hippocrates' person. Information about Hippocrates can also be found in the writings of Aristotle, which date from the 4th century BC, in the Suda of the 10th century AD, and in the works of John Tzetzes, which date from the 12th century AD.
- Soranus wrote that Hippocrates' father was Heraclides, a physician; his mother was Praxitela, daughter of Tizane. The two sons of Hippocrates, Thessalus and Draco, and his son-in-law, Polybus, were his students. According to Galen, a later physician, Polybus was Hippocrates' true successor, while Thessalus and Draco each had a son named Hippocrates.
- Soranus said that Hippocrates learned medicine from his father and grandfather, and studied other subjects with Democritus and Gorgias. Hippocrates was probably trained at the asklepieion of Kos, and took lessons from the Thracian physician Herodicus of Selymbria. The only contemporaneous mention of Hippocrates is in Plato's dialogue Protagoras, where Plato describes Hippocrates as "Hippocrates of Kos, the Asclepiad". Hippocrates taught and practiced medicine throughout his life, traveling at least as far as Thessaly, Thrace, and the Sea of Marmara. He probably died in Larissa at the age of 83 or 90, though some accounts say he lived to be well over 100; several different accounts of his death exist.



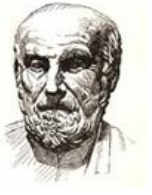
Hippocratic theory



- Hippocrates is credited with being the first physician to reject superstitions and beliefs that credited supernatural or divine forces with causing illness. Hippocrates was credited by the disciples of Pythagoras of allying philosophy and medicine. He separated the discipline of medicine from religion, believing and arguing that disease was not a punishment inflicted by the gods but rather the product of environmental factors, diet and living habits. Indeed there is not a single mention of a mystical illness in the entirety of the Hippocratic Corpus. However, Hippocrates did work with many convictions that were based on what is now known to be incorrect anatomy and physiology, such as Humorism.
- Ancient Greek schools of medicine were split (into the Knidian and Koan) on how to deal with disease. The Knidian school of medicine focused on diagnosis, medicine at the time of Hippocrates knew almost nothing of human anatomy and physiology because of the Greek taboo forbidding the dissection of humans. The Knidian school consequently failed to distinguish when one disease caused many possible series of symptoms. The Hippocratic school or Koan school achieved greater success by applying general diagnoses and passive treatments. Its focus was on patient care and prognosis, not diagnosis. It could effectively treat diseases and allowed for a great development in clinical practice.
- Hippocratic medicine and its philosophy are far removed from that of modern medicine. Now, the physician focuses on specific diagnosis and specialized treatment, both of which were espoused by the Knidian school. This shift in medical thought since Hippocrates' day has caused serious criticism over the past two millennia, with the passivity of Hippocratic treatment being the subject of particularly strong denunciations; for example, the French doctor M. S. Houdart called the Hippocratic treatment a "meditation upon death".

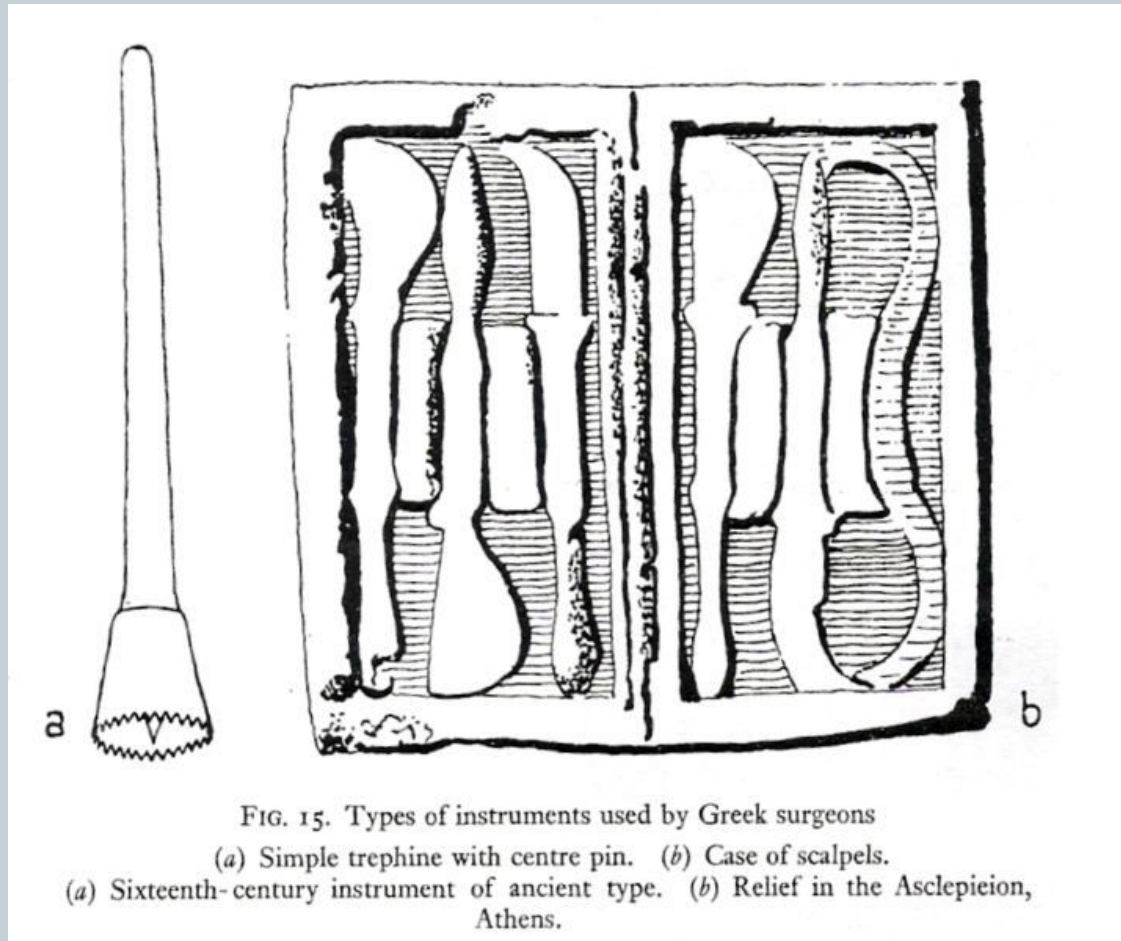
"It is thus with regard divine nor more sacred than other diseases, but has a natural cause from the originates like other affections. Men regard its nature and cause as divine from ignorance and wonder..."
—On the Sacred Diseases

Professionalism

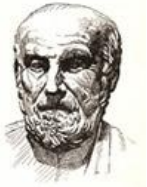


- Hippocratic medicine was notable for its strict professionalism, discipline and rigorous practice. The Hippocratic work *On the Physician* recommends that physicians always be well-kempt, honest, calm, understanding, and serious. The Hippocratic physician paid careful attention to all aspects of his practice: he followed detailed specifications for, "lighting, personnel, instruments, positioning of the patient, and techniques of bandaging and splinting" in the ancient operating room. He even kept his fingernails to a precise length.
- The Hippocratic School gave importance to the clinical doctrines of observation and documentation. These doctrines dictate that physicians record their findings and their medicinal methods in a very clear and objective manner, so that these records may be passed down and employed by other physicians. Hippocrates made careful, regular note of many symptoms including complexion, pulse, fever, pains, movement, and excretions. He is said to have measured a patient's pulse when taking a case history to know if the patient lied. Hippocrates extended clinical observations into family history and environment. "To him medicine owes the art of clinical inspection and observation". For this reason, he may more properly be termed as the "Father of Clinical Medicine".

A number of ancient Greek surgical tools.



Hippocratic Corpus



- The Hippocratic Corpus (Latin: Corpus Hippocraticum) is a collection of around seventy early medical works from ancient Greece, written in Ionic Greek. The question of whether Hippocrates himself was the author of the corpus has not been conclusively answered, but the volumes were probably produced by his students and followers. Because of the variety of subjects, writing styles and apparent date of construction, scholars believe Hippocratic Corpus could not have been written by one person (Ermerins numbers the authors at nineteen). The corpus was attributed to Hippocrates in antiquity, and its teaching generally followed principles of his; thus it came to be known by his name. It might be the remains of a library of Kos, or a collection compiled in the 3rd century BC in Alexandria.
- The Hippocratic Corpus contains textbooks, lectures, research, notes and philosophical essays on various subjects in medicine, in no particular order. These works were written for different audiences, both specialists and laymen, and were sometimes written from opposing view points; significant contradictions can be found between works in the Corpus. Notable among the treatises of the Corpus are The Hippocratic Oath; The Book of Prognostics; On Regimen in Acute Diseases; Aphorisms; On Airs, Waters and Places; Instruments of Reduction; On The Sacred Disease; etc.



Hippocratic Oath



Original, translated into English:

I swear by Apollo, Asclepius, Hygieia, and Panacea, and I take to witness all the gods, all the goddesses, to keep according to my ability and my judgment, the following Oath.

To consider dear to me, as my parents, him who taught me this art; to live in common with him and, if necessary, to share my goods with him; To look upon his children as my own brothers, to teach them this art.

I will prescribe regimens for the good of my patients according to my ability and my judgment and never do harm to anyone.

I will not give a lethal drug to anyone if I am asked, nor will I advise such a plan; and similarly I will not give a woman a pessary to cause an abortion.

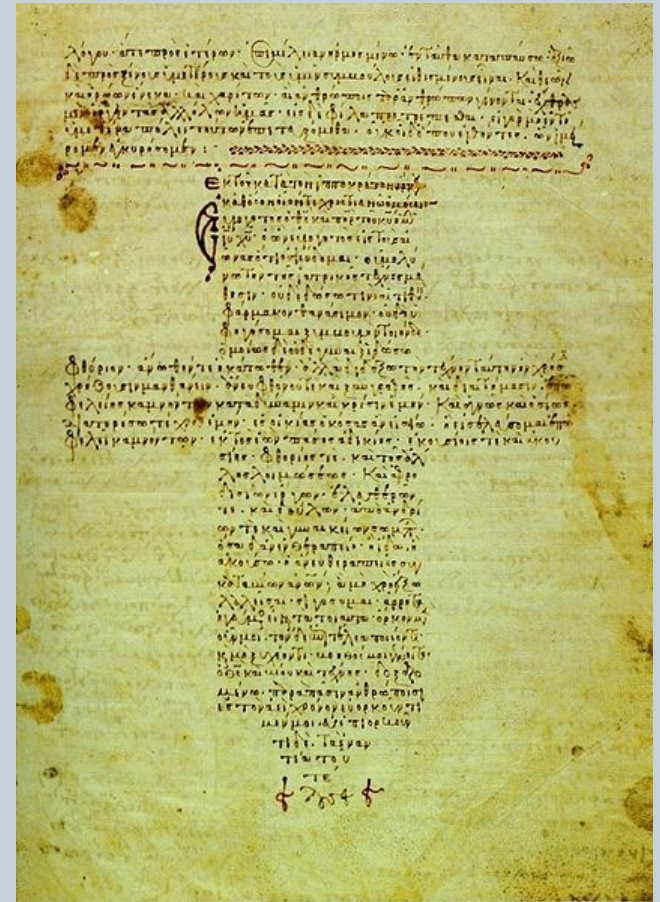
But I will preserve the purity of my life and my arts.

I will not cut for stone, even for patients in whom the disease is manifest; I will leave this operation to be performed by practitioners, specialists in this art.

In every house where I come I will enter only for the good of my patients, keeping myself far from all intentional ill-doing and all seduction and especially from the pleasures of love with women or with men, be they free or slaves.

All that may come to my knowledge in the exercise of my profession or in daily commerce with men, which ought not to be spread abroad, I will keep secret and will never reveal.

If I keep this oath faithfully, may I enjoy my life and practice my art, respected by all men and in all times; but if I swerve from it or violate it, may the reverse be my lot.



Legacy



- Hippocrates is widely considered to be the "Father of Medicine". His contributions revolutionized the practice of medicine; but after his death the advancement stalled. So revered was Hippocrates that his teachings were largely taken as too great to be improved upon and no significant advancements of his methods were made for a long time. The centuries after Hippocrates' death were marked as much by retrograde movement as by further advancement. For instance, "after the Hippocratic period, the practice of taking clinical case-histories died out...", according to Fielding Garrison.



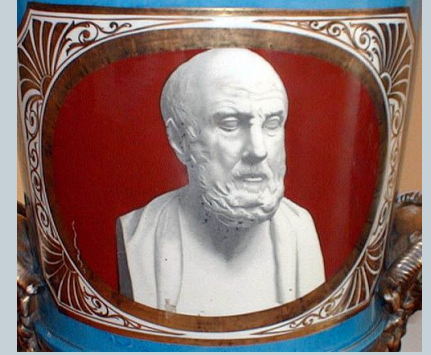
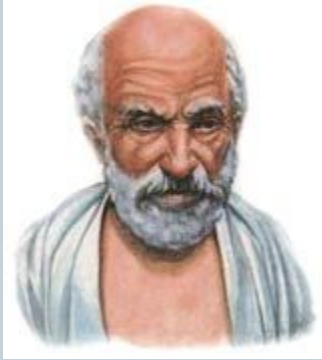
An image of Hippocrates on the floor of the Asclepieion of Kos, with Asklepius in the middle



Mural painting showing Galen and Hippocrates. 12th century; Anagni, Italy

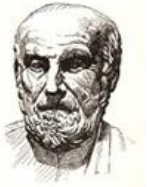
- After Hippocrates, the next significant physician was Galen, a Greek who lived from 129 to 200 AD. Galen perpetuated Hippocratic medicine, moving both forward and backward. In the Middle Ages, Arabs adopted Hippocratic methods. After the European Renaissance, Hippocratic methods were revived in Europe and even further expanded in the 19th century. Notable among those who employed Hippocrates' rigorous clinical techniques were Sydenham, Heberden, Charcot and Osler. Henri Huchard, a French physician, said that these revivals make up "the whole history of internal medicine".

Image



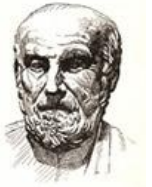
- According to Aristotle's testimony, Hippocrates was known as "the Great Hippocrates". Concerning his disposition, Hippocrates was first portrayed as a "kind, dignified, old country doctor" and later as "stern and forbidding". He is certainly considered wise, of very great intellect and especially as very practical. Francis Adams describes him as "strictly the physician of experience and common sense".
- Hippocrates statue, Parnassus Ave. in front of the Robert H. Crede Ambulatory Care Center
- His image as the wise, old doctor is reinforced by busts of him, which wear large beards on a wrinkled face. Many physicians of the time wore their hair in the style of Jove and Asklepius. Accordingly, the busts of Hippocrates that we have could be only altered versions of portraits of these deities. Hippocrates and the beliefs that he embodied are considered medical ideals. Fielding Garrison, an authority on medical history, stated, "He is, above all, the exemplar of that flexible, critical, well-poised attitude of mind, ever on the lookout for sources of error, which is the very essence of the scientific spirit". "His figure... stands for all time as that of the ideal physician", according to A Short History of Medicine, inspiring the medical profession since his death.

Legends



- Most stories of Hippocrates' life are likely to be untrue because of their inconsistency with historical evidence, and because similar or identical stories are told of other figures such as Avicenna and Socrates, suggesting a legendary origin. Even during his life, Hippocrates' renown was great, and stories of miraculous cures arose. For example, Hippocrates was supposed to have aided in the healing of Athenians during the Plague of Athens by lighting great fires as "disinfectants" and engaging in other treatments. There is a story of Hippocrates curing Perdiccas, a Macedonian king, of "love sickness". Neither of these accounts is corroborated by any historians and they are thus unlikely to have ever occurred.
- Kos town: The Plane Tree of Hippocrates, under which Hippocrates is said to have worked.
- Another legend concerns how Hippocrates rejected a formal request to visit the court of Artaxerxes, the King of Persia. The validity of this is accepted by ancient sources but denied by some modern ones, and is thus under contention. Another tale states that Democritus was supposed to be mad because he laughed at everything, and so he was sent to Hippocrates to be cured. Hippocrates diagnosed him as having a merely happy disposition. Democritus has since been called "the laughing philosopher".

Legends



Not all stories of Hippocrates portrayed him in a positive manner. In one legend, Hippocrates is said to have fled after setting fire to a healing temple in Greece. Soranus of Ephesus, the source of this story, names the temple as the one of Knidos. However centuries later, the Byzantine Greek grammarian John Tzetzes, writes that Hippocrates burned down his own temple, the Temple of Cos, speculating that he did it to maintain a monopoly of medical knowledge. This account is very much in conflict with traditional estimations of Hippocrates' personality. Other legends tell of his resurrection of Augustus's nephew; this feat was supposedly created by the erection of a statue of Hippocrates and the establishment of a professorship in his honor in Rome.