



HISTORY OF MEDICINE AS SCIENCE AND SUBJECT FOR STUDY

PREHISTORIC MEDICINE

STRUCTURE OF COURSE

I.LECTURES

II.CLASSES

III.- MCQ

IV.-DISCUSSION

V.-REPORTS

DEFINITIONS: «MEDICINE», «HISTORY OF MEDICINE»

MEDICINE(lat. medicina, fr. Medicare — to treat) – the science and practice of the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases and promotion of health

HISTORY OF MEDICINE —is the part of general human history.

It examines development of knowleges, related to the treatment of diseases and saving health.

History of medicine is more theoretical than practical science. It divides into 2 parts

The General History of medicine-

studies the major principles of the historical evolution of curing diseases and medical knowledge from ancient time to the present day in close association with history, philosophy, natural science and culture

The History of specialized subbranches -

studies the genesis and development of particular fields of medical science

(e.g. history of surgery, history of pediatrics etc).

Also it can help us to understand the role of scientists and their contributions

to the development of particular medical disciplines

The study of History of medicine follows the course of universal human history.

There are 5 big periods in general history;



1. Prehistoric period (2 mill. BC — 4000 BC)



2. The Ancient World (4000 BC — 476 AD)



3. The Middle Ages

- Dark Middle ages (500 — 14 00 AD)

- The Renaissance (1400 — 1640 AD)



4. The Modern time (1640 — 1918 AD)

5. The Contemporary period (since 1918).



HISTORICAL SOURCES

Comprise all the creations of human society that have been preserved to present day
in the forms of material culture, writings, customs, religion, art and traditions

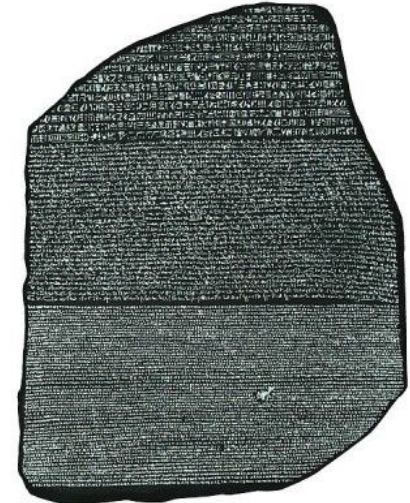
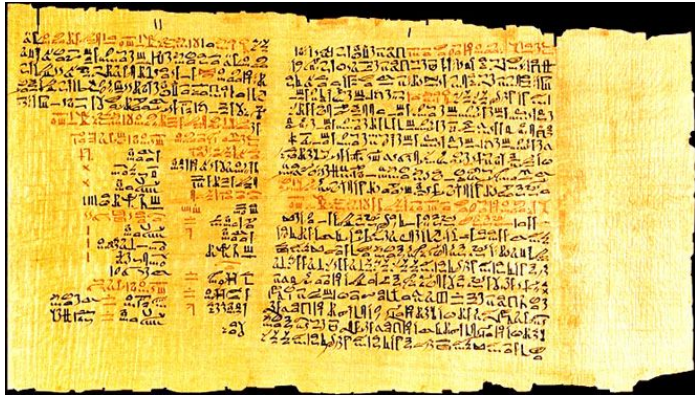
All HISTORICAL SOURCES divide in to 2 groups;

-primary sources— an artefacts, documents, diaries, manuscripts, photos and other sources of information that was created at the time under study

-secondary sources— comments, research or interpretation that is built on primary sources

The PRIMARY HISTORICAL SOURCES divide in to 7 groups

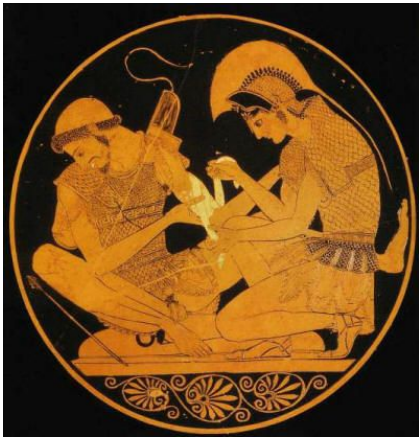
1. WRITTEN SOURCES

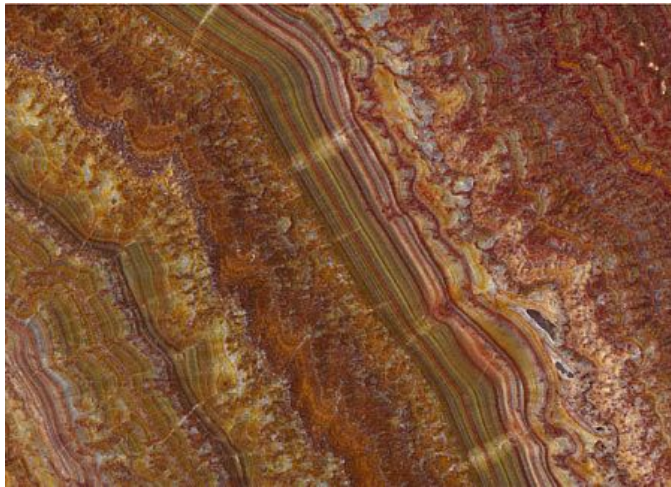




2. MATERIAL SOURCES

- the archaeological finds, the remains, tools, clothing, dishes etc





3.ETHNOGRAPHIC SOURCES -

- from Greek 'ethno' —
nation and 'grapho' — to
describe

- cultural and social
phenomena inherited by
humanity from the
preceding eras:
superstitions, beliefs,
rituals, drawings on the





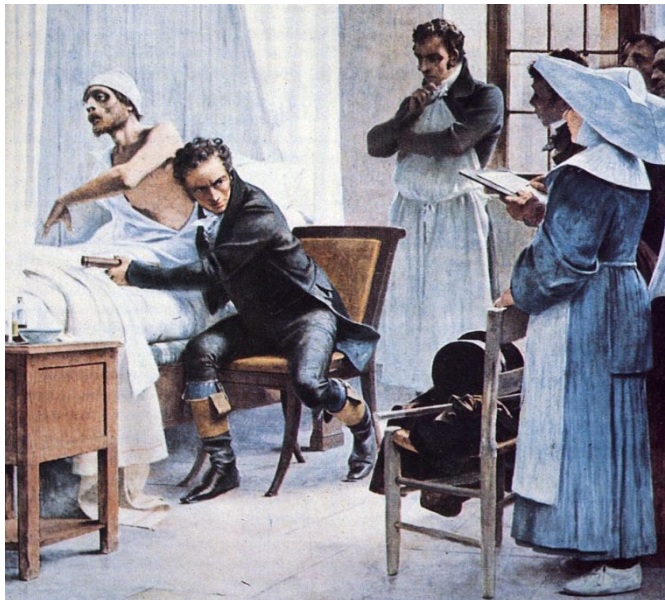
4. FOLKLORE SOURCES -
- from 'folk' — nation,
clan and 'lore' —
traditional knowledge,
wisdom of previous
generations
- representation of the
historical reality in oral
(non-written) forms as
legends, sayings,
proverbs, songs, tales
etc

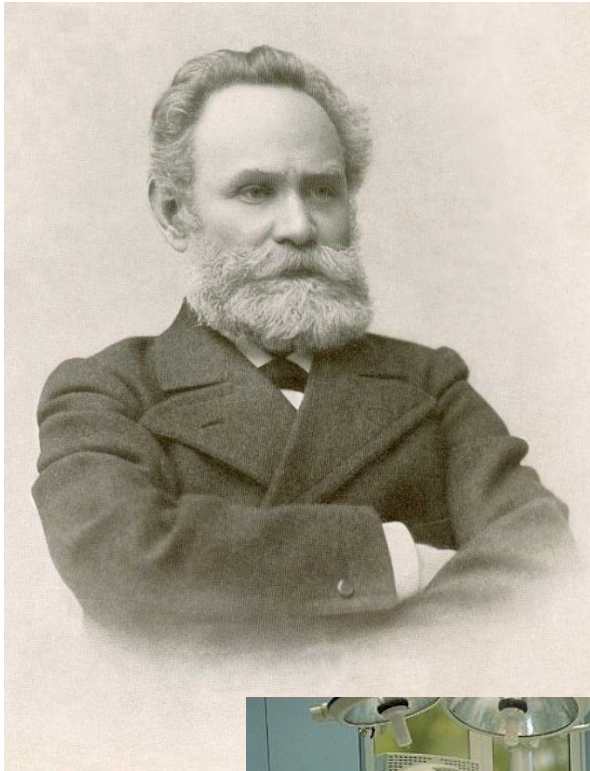


5.LINGUISTIC SOURCES

-

-reflection of historical reality in verbal forms (e.g. terms, names etc)





6. DOCUMENTARY AND PHOTOS -

**- recording or
pictures of a
historical events
which can be
reproduced many
times**





7. AUDIO SOURCES -
- a sound recording of historical events, which was made at the time of their happening



QUESTIONS FOR REVISION

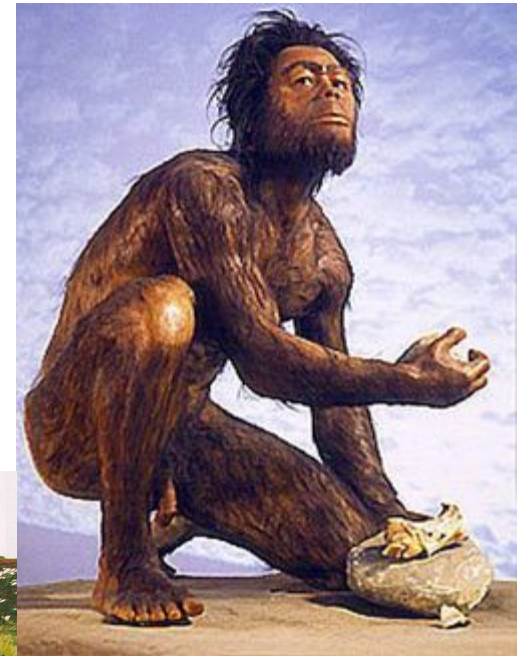
- The subject and purposes of the History of medicine.
- Define the term «medicine»
- Define the term «history of medicine»
- Name 2 major branches of the History of medicine
- The subject of the General history of medicine
- The subject of the History of specialized subbranches
- Name the main historical periods in chronological order
- Define the term «historical source»
- Define the term «primary sources»
- What are «secondary sources»
- List all groups of historical sources. Describe each group with examples

**MEDICINE
IN
PREHISTORIC
TIME**

1. Historical period
2. The defining characteristics
3. Historical sources
4. Ideas about causes of diseases
5. Real causes of diseases
6. Treatment
7. Remedies
8. Practitioners

Historical period:

1. 2 mill. BC — 40 000 BC
(formation)
2. 40 000 BC — 10 000 BC
(bloom)
3. 10 000 BC — 4 000 BC
(decline)

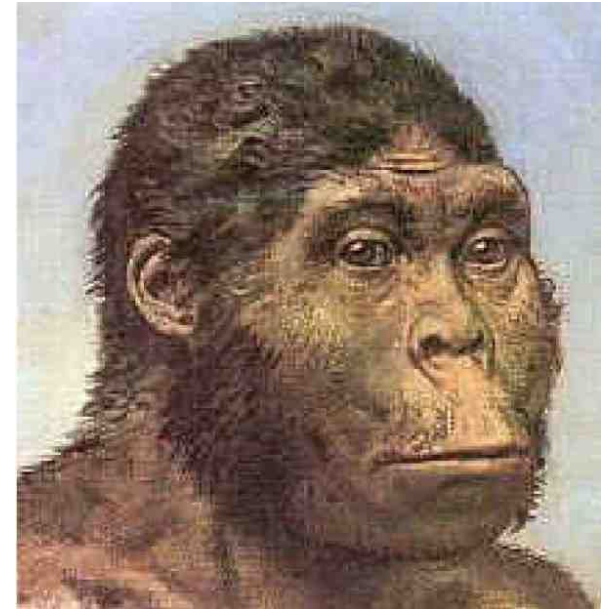


The defining characteristics

- nomadic
- could not write
- primitive technology
- first beliefs (spirits, magic)







Sources

The understanding of prehistoric medical practice is derived from paleopathology, the study of pictographs showing medical procedures, of skulls and skeletons, and of the surgical tools of ancient and contemporary non-technological societies.

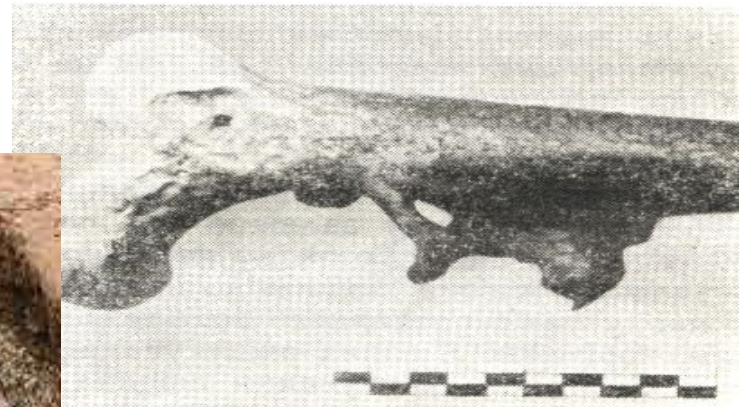
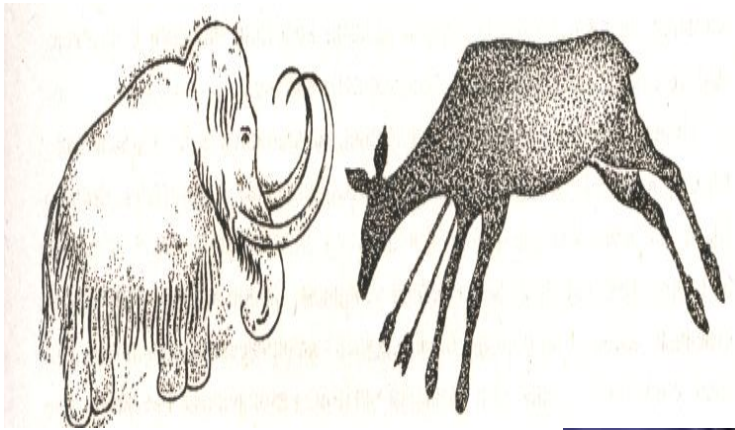
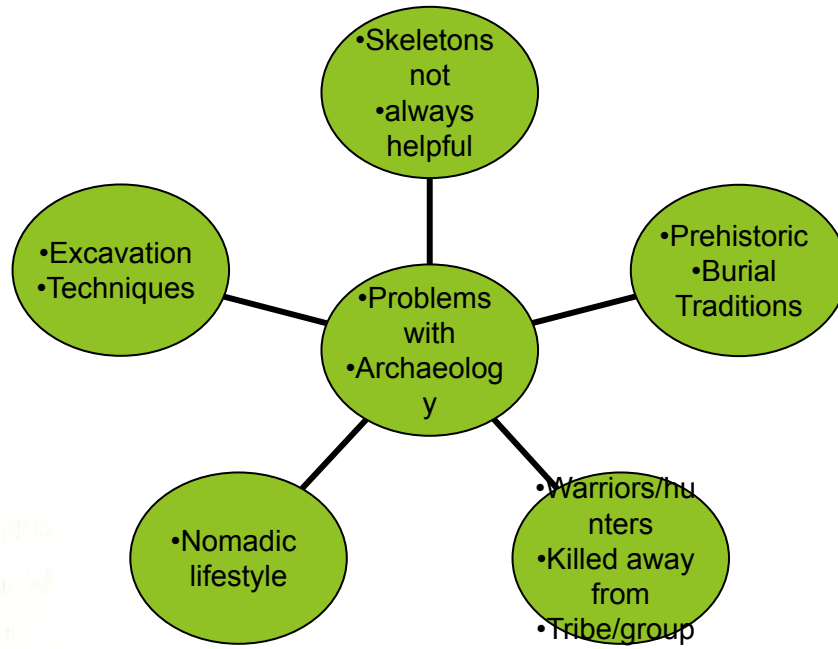
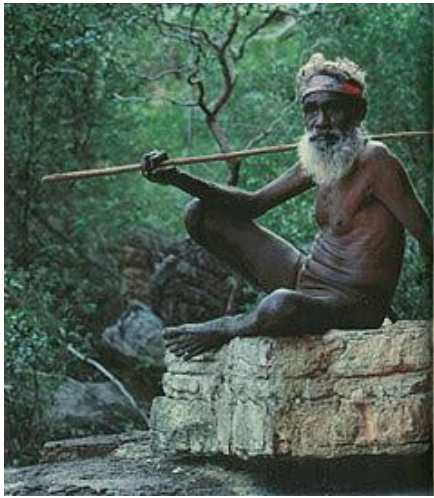
Although such study is properly the concern of anthropology, some of the methods and practices have survived, and have been incorporated into modern medicine.

Anthropologists, people who study the history of humanity, can only make calculated guesses at what prehistoric medicine was like

by collecting and studying human remains and artifacts.

They have sometimes extrapolated from observations of certain indigenous populations

today and over the last hundred years whose lives have been







Лошадь, 15-10
тысячелетие до н.э.



Бизон, 15-12
тысячелетие до н.



Погребение охотника на мамонтов

Ideas about causes of diseases

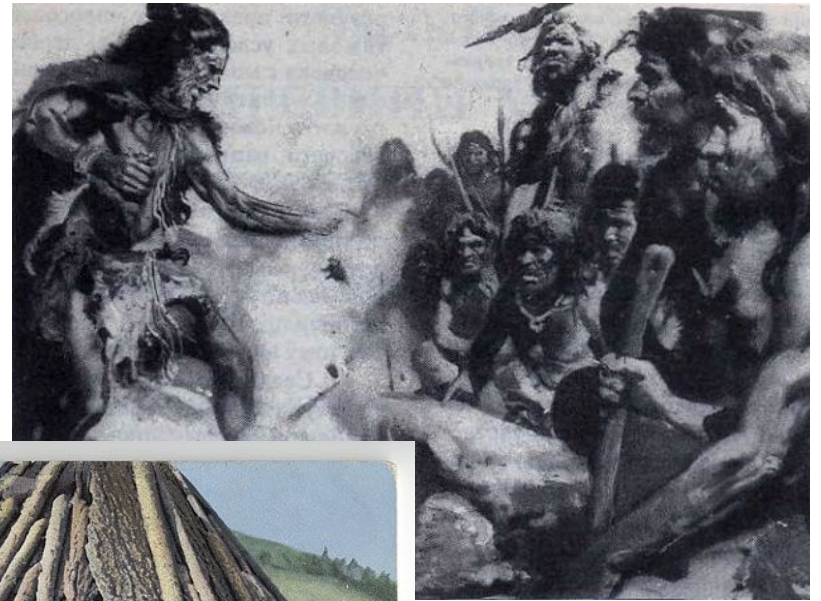


influence of spirits
influence of magic
abstraction of the soul from the body





Totemism



Ma
gic

Real causes of diseases in prehistoric time

Transport and raising of massive rocks and stones

Bad nutrition

No concepts of hygiene

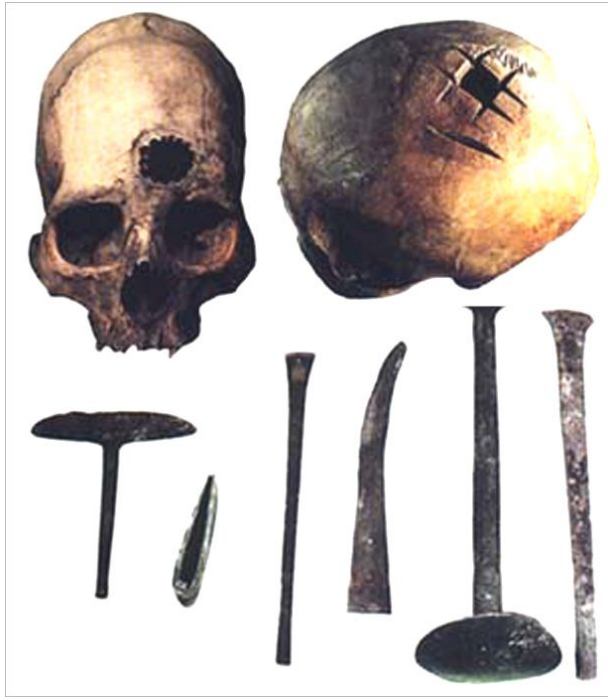
Bites and injures from animals

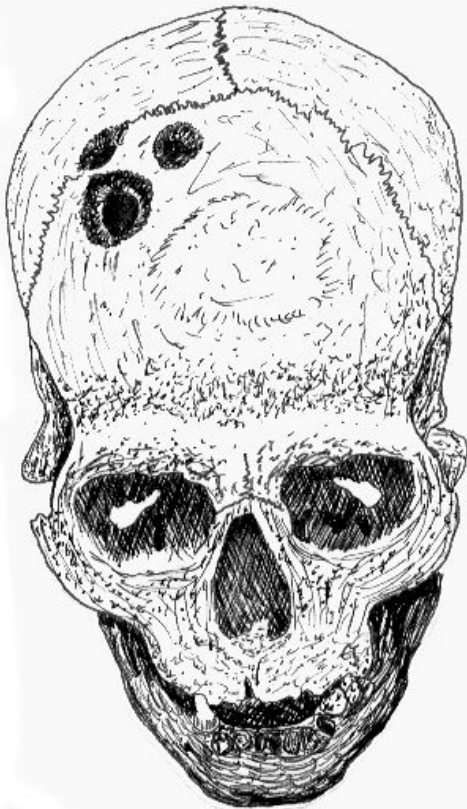
Injures during huntings

infections

TREATMENT

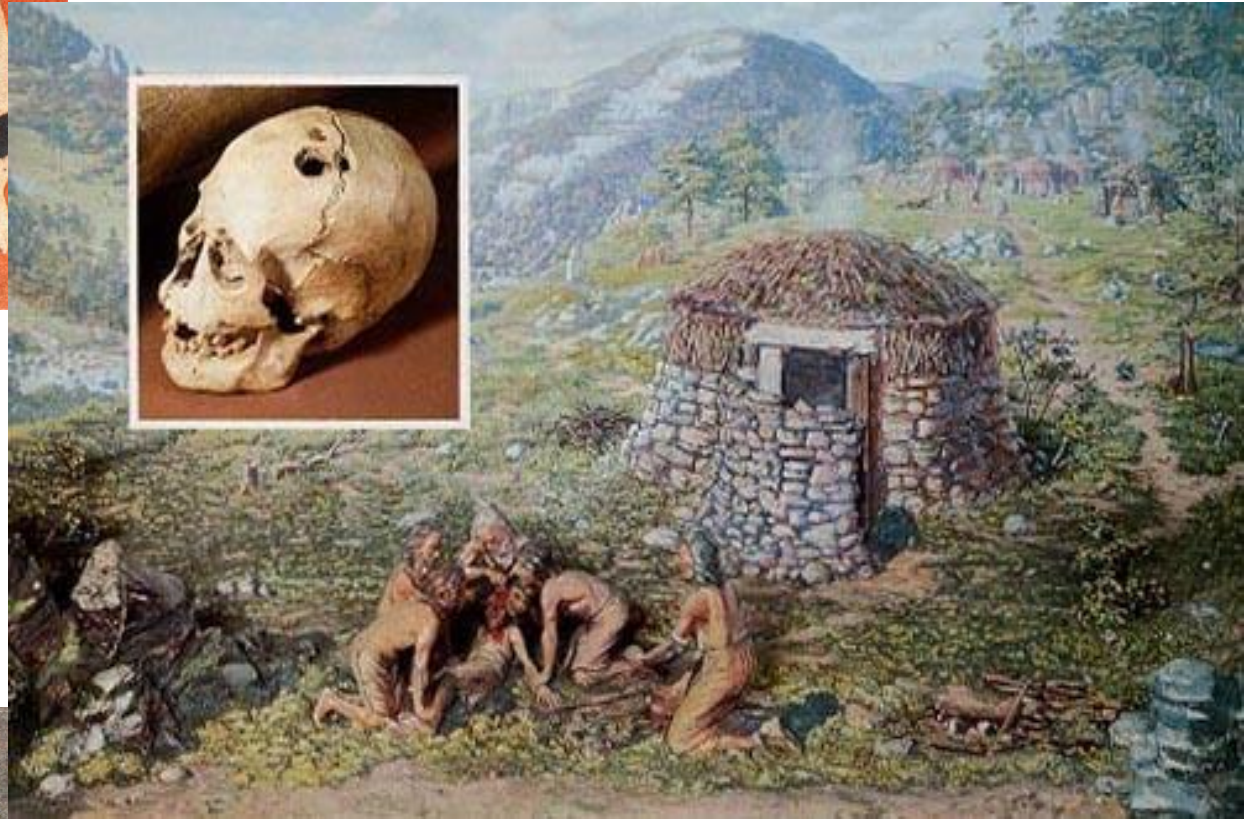
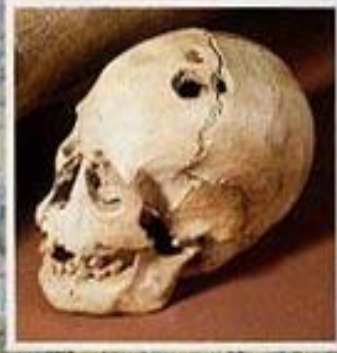
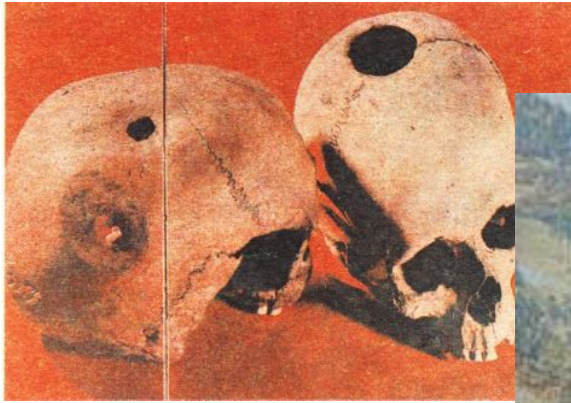
- Incantations
- Rituals
- Magic
- Dancing
- Remedies
- Surgery (trephining, resetting dislocations and fractures, suturing wounds)





*Skull and Pelvis, Pers. 1, 1850. Trephined skull, and
and Trephined skull, and not trephined. Trephined skull.*

Trephined skull, looking down onto top
of skull. Major, 14

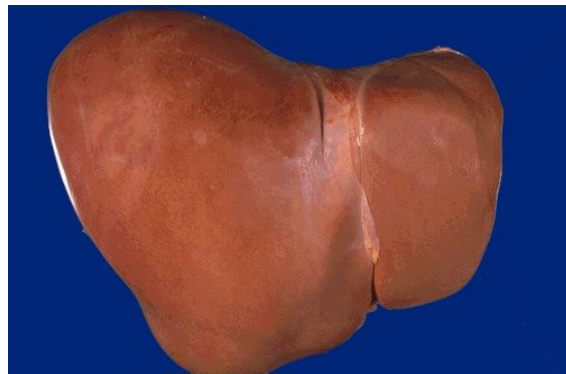
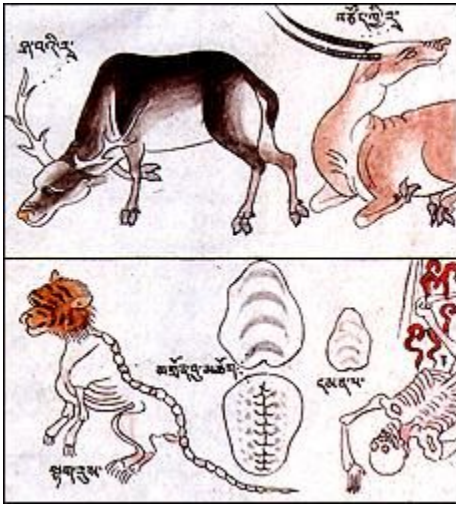


REMEDIES





HERBAL



PARTS OF ANIMALS



MINERALS

PRACTITIONERS

The word Shaman is an English translation of the Tungus word Saman. The Tungus are an indigenous people of Siberia located in the Altai Mountains. The literal translation of the Tungus word Saman, means, "To know". Other research indicates that the word Shaman was derived from earlier peoples, perhaps even the Vedic people of northern India.



Healing the spirit is the primary function of a Shaman.

This may include:

- *Soul-extraction,*
- *Soul-retrieval,*
- *and Soul-restoration.*
- *Herbal healing*
- *Hands on healing*

QUESTIONS FOR REVISION

How prehistoric medicine reflected the ideas and practices of prehistoric society.

What caused people to be healthy or unhealthy in prehistoric times.

What ideas people in prehistoric times had about the causes and treatment of illness and injuries.

Who provided medical care in prehistoric times.

How much (or whether) medicine changed in prehistoric times.

To what extent developments in medical understanding and practice in prehistoric times affected people's lives.

Topics for reports

Prehistoric surgery. Trepanation

Primal beliefs. Animism, totemism, fetishism