



SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS
HISTORIAE MEDICINAE



43RD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

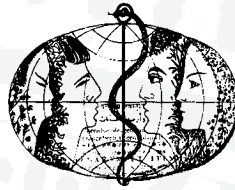
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
BETWEEN PAST AND FUTURE

LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES SCIENCES MÉDICALES EN-
TRE LE PASSÉ ET L'AVENIR

LO SVILUPPO DELLE SCIENZE MEDICHE
TRA PASSATO E FUTURO

**Padua - Abano Terme (Italy)
12-16 September 2012**

Programme



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*Under the High Patronage of the President of the Italian Republic
Sous le Haut Patronage du Président de la République Italienne
Sotto l'Alto Patronato del Presidente della Repubblica*

And under the auspices of

*Regione del Veneto
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Ordine dei Medici Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri - Padova
Dipartimento di Neuroscienze SNPSSR dell'Università di Padova*

Recent studies have stressed the importance for the development of medical studies of the organisation of medical texts: since the debate on the efficacy of iconographic tables for medical knowledge between Vesalio and his french teacher, Jacques Dubois, it is possible to observe the changes that came about within the organisation of texts, paratextual devices, and forms of graphic and iconographic display; and the influence of these changes in publishing activity on the development of the methods of analysis and research on medicine. In this context we will analyze the Valgrisi's edition of Galeno's Opera Omnia (1562-1563) and the methodological debates on the correct order of Galeno's books on medicine, with a comparative analysis of the contemporary Galeno's Opera Omnia published by Giunta (1541-1542), edited by Giovan Battista da Monte (*Montanus*, 1489-1551)

See:

Silvia Ferretto, *Maestri per il metodo di trattar le cose. Bassiano Lando, Giovan Battista da Monte e la Scienza della medicina nel XVI secolo*, Cleup, Padova 2012

Christina Savino, , *Dare un ordine a Galeno. L'edizione di Giovanni Battista Rosario 1562-1563*, in (a cura di), *Sulla tradizione indiretta dei testi medici greci*, Atti del II Seminario Internazionale di Siena Certosa di Pontignano, 19-20 settembre 2008, a cura di I. Garofalo, A. Lami, A. Roselli, Serra, Pisa - Roma 2009, pp. 139-152

S4-2 MEDICAL EDUCATION IN EARLY MODERN: ANATOMY OF EUROPEAN CENTRES OF MEDICAL EXCELLENCE, PADUA AND LEIDEN

Fabiola Zurlini

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The paper focuses on the topic of history of medical schools during Early Modern in Europe with particular attention to the centres of medical excellence. Why did Padua in Renaissance and Leiden in the Seventeenth century attract so many medical students from every European countries? Which were the aspects that made those universities renowned centres of medical excellence? And above all what did medical excellence mean in the point of view of medical students? The paper tries to reply to these main questions, focusing on the main scientific, cultural, educational and political traits that are peculiar to Padua and Leiden university centres and to their context. Both towns and universities offered theaters of anatomy, libraries, and botanical gardens as important teaching instruments of new medical knowledge and many students facilities to stay and study there. Moreover their excellence and modernity was related to formal and unofficial teaching methods to develop a new thinking and a new approach to medical practice for a new medical generation of European physicians.

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S4-3 LITTLE KNOWN VESALIUS; VERSALS IN "DE HUMANIS CORPORIS FABRICA"

Rumy Hilloowala

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This study demonstrates the provenance of the versals in Vesalius' De Fabrica and the significance of the use of the putti. It is a common misconception that the versals, seen at the beginning of the seven Books of De Fabrica, primarily denote the content, anatomical and surgical, of the various Books. Majority of versals based on mythological and iconographic subjects pertain to the mode of

execution of the condemned, prevalent at the time. These versals have little relevance to the actual content of the Books. In medieval manuscripts - the Book of Kells, the Book of Hours and the Dresden Galen - versals, are the illustrated first letters of the first words in a chapter. They show elaborate and ornamental animal and floral images. After the thirteenth century, with the advent of Humanism, human figures replaced images of flora and fauna. In Vesalius' De Fabrica the versals, with one exception, show putti (male babies). Utilizing putti, actions and emotions can be portrayed which if demonstrated by an adult would be considered objectionable. Donatello introduced putti into Renaissance art, followed by Titian and the utmost anatomical artist of all Michelangelo

S4-4 THE DISCOVERY OF LESSER CIRCULATION AND MICHAEL SERVETUS'S GALENISM

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Michael "Servetus," Michael de Villanueva (1511-1553) anonymously played a very important role in the discovery of lesser circulation in 1553. He had actually described it before in 1546 in his *Manuscript of Paris*. After his Judgment and condemnation by the University of Paris in 1538, his name did not appear on the cover of any new work. In 1539 in Basel, Andernach wrote about Vesalius and Michael, noting Michael's wisdom in humanistic sciences and his knowledge of Galen, which was "second to none." Neither of the two first Venice editions of the *Opera omnia* of Galen by Giunta, nor the first two Basel editions had anything to do with lesser circulation. In 1545, Michael de Villanueva published his *Syruporum universa ratio* second edition, with the Venetian printer Valgrise. In this work Michael wrote about Andernach and Du Bois, *Sylvius*. Later, in 1550, Michael published his *Dioscorides or Materia Medica* fifth edition, printed by Giglio (first edition Lyon, 1543, Frelon's) in Venice. He writes about Vienne Isère, Montpellier and G. Rondelet. One "original" and anonymous *Opera Omnia* of Galen was printed by Frelon in 1548-1551, in five volumes. It was the one Giunta-Opera Omnia of Galen printed in France. The words "added the numbers of the chapters and abstracts by Conrad Gesner," appear on the cover. This work is "original" with two prefaces that are "different from Venice and Basel editions". Research shows that Gesner's only contribution to the work is the numbers and one page of text (!) in the volume *Varia*. Jean Frelon described Michael as "his good brother and friend." Actually, it was only the Galenist Michael de Villanueva who corrected and designed this *Opera omnia* during 1548-51, but without including his previous discovery on lesser circulation.

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S4-5 ANTONIO SCARPA AND HIS "SAGGIO DI OSSERVAZIONI E DI ESPERIENZE SULLE PRINCIPALI MALATTIE DEGLI OCCHI"

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In 1801 Antonio Scarpa, one of the greatest anatomists and surgeons of all time, wrote his ophthalmologic text about diseases of the eye, including his technique of iridodialysis.

His book was translated into various languages, and was known in many countries.

I will speak about this text, and its influence in Mexican ophthalmology.

S4-6 DIGITIZING MANUSCRIPTS OF MEDICAL HISTORY. A CASE STUDY: THE PADUA DIOSCORIDES

Alain Touwaide, Emanuela Appetiti

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Il "Leviatano" del filosofo inglese Thomas Hobbes (1597-1679) è il primo grande trattato sulla teoria dello Stato. In esso l'Autore sviluppa le sue teorie sul governo. L'opera è influenzata dalle dottrine mediche dell'epoca, in particolare dalle teorie iatromeccaniche avanzate da Descartes. Nel capitolo "Delle malattie dello Stato o delle cause che debilitano o tendono alla disintegrazione di uno Stato" Hobbes sottolinea che gli Stati, pur destinati a vivere più a lungo dell'uomo, possono anch'essi perire e a causa del disordine interno. Elenca poi una serie di *malattie dello Stato* con le loro caratteristiche e gravità. Nel corso della presentazione saranno considerate le analogie avanzate da Hobbes tra le malattie dello Stato e le malattie umane.

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S24-4 ESCLUSIVISMO E VERIDICITÀ DI UN "SISTEMA" NELLA «FILOSOFIA MEDICA» DI ANTONIO D'AZEVEDO MAIA (1851-1912). UNA STORIA DEI MEDICI, PER I MEDICI

Melania Anna Duca

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Antonio D'Azevedo Maia (1851 - 1912), è medico clinico e cattedratico. A 23 anni si laurea in Medicina e, dal 1875, tiene un *Corso di Patologia generale per la Cattedra di Medicina Legale della Scuola Medico-Chirurgica di Porto*. A 26 anni, vi figura tra i "lentes substitutos" del "corpo cattedratico". Nel 1877, sposa la nobildonna Norberta Cândida Pereira de Sousa, dalla quale, l'anno dopo, avrà un figlio, Adriano, poi brillante uomo politico. Nel 1888, esegue la prima ovariectomia per fibrosarcoma della storia medica portoghese. Nel 1880 è ordinario di Fisiologia; nel 1891 di Clinica medica. Nel 1908 figura tra i "lentes jubilados" per la *Sezione medica*. Nel 1897 è tra i soci fondatori della *Società di Medicina e Chirurgia di Porto*.

Maia è autore di una "Dissertação Inaugural" (Porto, 1874), dal titolo *Nem o organicismo nem o vitalismo exclusivos são verdadeiros*, opera di grande interesse scientifico, per il valore delle tesi sostenute e per la loro "modernità". Ivi, sono trattati due "sistemi medici": l'*organicismo* e il *vitalismo*, cui il Maia rimprovera le pretese di esclusività e di veridicità. Vi scrive, inoltre, di un'«evoluzione organica della medicina nell'ambito della filosofia», considerando «ogni sistema come il riflesso di una caratteristica filosofica dominante in una determinata epoca»; interrogandosi pertanto sulla «legittimità della filosofia medica». Così, il «sogno dorato di tutti i sistematici», ovvero «semplificare la medicina» per «ridurla» a «scienza esatta», equivarrebbe a «negare l'esistenza scientifica della biologia».

Qui, si presenta l'opera del Maia, per la prima volta tradotta in lingua italiana, al fine di far conoscere alla comunità scientifica un autore originale, facendo "una storia dei medici, per i medici": una storia della medicina biografica, che consenta l'adozione di prospettive privilegiate per lo studio di un fenomeno; nella fattispecie, della ideologia scientifica dei sistemi medici e della "scienza medica", più in generale.

A. D'Azevedo Maia, *Né l'organicismo né il vitalismo esclusivi sono veri* [1874], tr. it. a. c. di M. A. Duca, Massafra, A. Dellisanti, in pubblicazione (2012)

S24-5 MEDICINE, PHILOSOPHY, REPRESSION AND PRESENT

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In 1553, during the Geneva Judgement, Michael Servetus names Andernach, Sylvius and Fernel as his teachers. They were, in a way, his friends in Medicine. Andernach said that Vesale and Michael de Villanueva, in some way, represented progress in Medicine. But in 1538, Dean of Medicine at the University of Paris, Dr. Jean Tagault and others brought charges against Michael de Villanueva, an ordinary medical student. One can see the suppression of freedom.

In Paris, from 1530 to 1540, there were people with ideas of great relevance to the present, and the city itself held great importance for these concepts. Ignatius of Loyola, Francis Xavier and other future Jesuits, Jean Calvin and Michael de Villanueva (Servetus) all were in Paris in those years. Many of them had lived or published in Italy. The Calvinistic view on work, predestination and science acquired important followers in the USA, Switzerland, Holland, South Africa and other countries. Jesuits are very important in the Catholic world, lately with remarkable social engagement in South America, Asia and other regions. Both Calvinists and Jesuits were expansionist.

On Michael Servetus, even Melanchthon wrote to the Venetian government against Servetus and his works in 1539. After Servetus' death, some Italians such as Fausto and Lelio Sozzini founded Socinianism. Dr. Giorgio Biandratta, Matteo Gribaldi, teacher in Padua, Goniadz, Valentino Gentile and others founded Unitarianism, which defended tolerance in several countries such as Transilvania and Poland and breathed it into the US, French and other national constitutions. Hence Socinianism and Unitarianism contributed to the freedom of conscience.

From that Paris, Loyola & Xavier, Jean Calvin and Michael de Villanueva are still with us today.

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S24-6 HIPPOCRATISM AND NEO-HIPPOCRATISM ON THE BALKAN PENINSULA: HISTORICAL & MEDICAL RETROSPECTION

Tsekomir Vodenicharov, Veselin Borisov, Miladin Apostolov
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This study aims at enriching the essential characteristics of Hippocratism, emphasizing the most significant Hippocrates' postulates, motivating his theories on temperaments and humoral ingredients of the human body from modern scientific perspectives, and proposing a new approach to the Hippocratic oath.

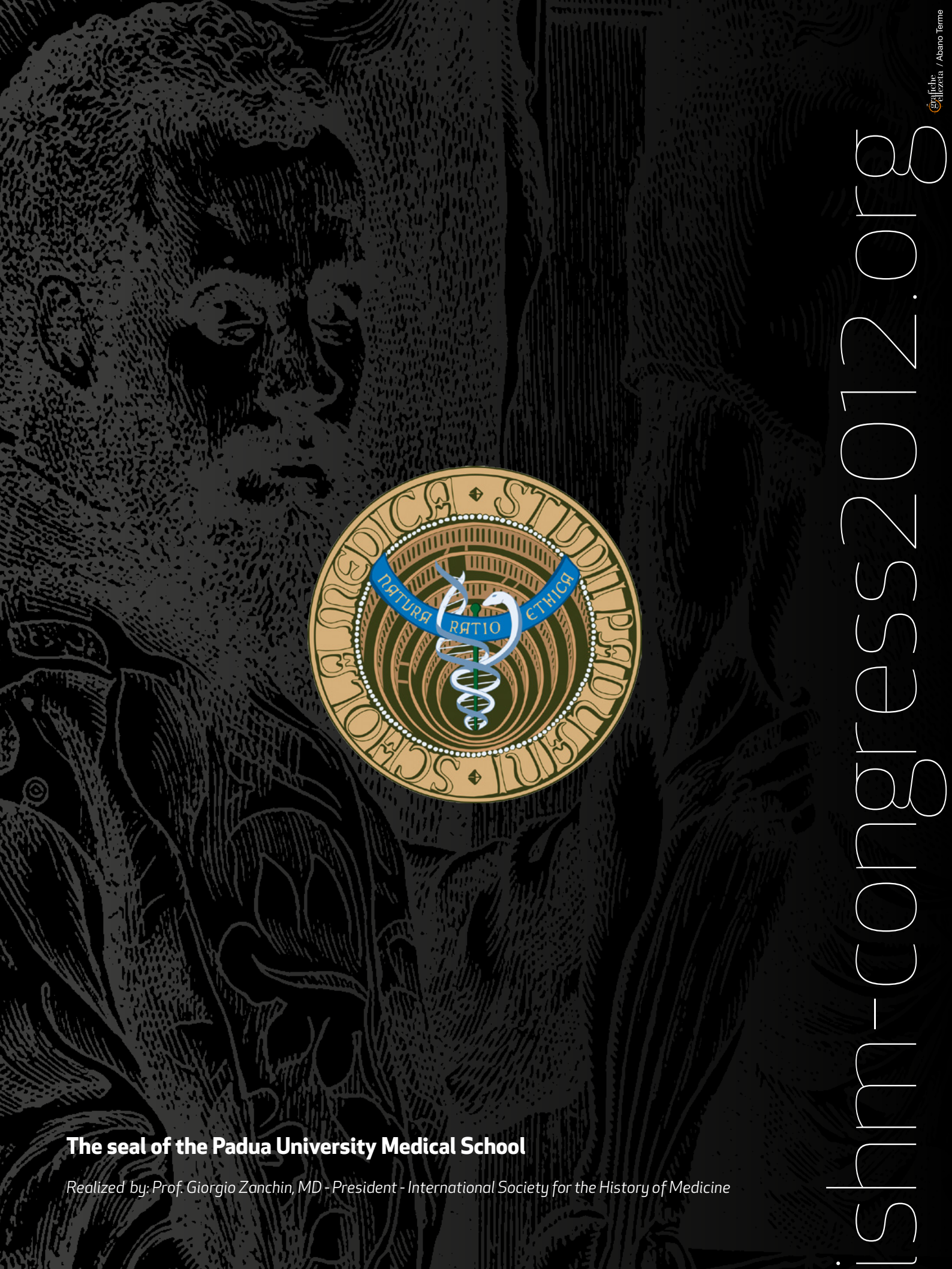
The authors support the hypothesis by M. Apostolov and P. Ivanova, presented at an international SHIM congress held on the Cos Island (Greece), according to which one of the principles by the father of scientific medicine (about the unity of bodily and spiritual functions in the human, and considering and treating the organism as an integral whole) is based on the Thracian theoretical healer Salmoxis' doctrine (13th-12th century, BC).

The study follows the evolution of the Hippocratism in Ancient Greece and on the Balkan Peninsula over tens of centuries.

Neo-hippocratism is regarded as a *condition sine qua non* for the healthcare under reform in Eastern Europe and on the Balkan Peninsula, especially for the dehumanized and commercialized Bulgarian healthcare system.

The paper also includes brief information on the scientific and congress activities of the Balkan Association of History and Philosophy of Medicine (BAHPM), which was created to unite the work of Balkanic medical historians in the domain of theory and philosophy of medicine and healthcare, with a special focus on hippocratism and neo-hippocratism.

Key words: Balkanic medical historians, Hippocratism, Neo-hippocratism



The seal of the Padua University Medical School

Realized by: Prof. Giorgio Zanchin, MD - President - International Society for the History of Medicine

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