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 Entre Le Passe 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

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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 of the development of medical studies of the organisation of medical texts: since the debate on the efficacy of iconographic tables for medical knowledge between Vesalius 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 Giovanni Battista da Monte (Montanus, 1489-1553).

See:
Silvia Ferretto, Maestri per il metodo di trattare le cose. Bassiano Lando, Giovann Battista da Monte e la Scienza della medicina nel XVI secolo, Cleup, Padova 2012.

54-2 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 theatres 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.

Bibliography:

54-3 LITTLEKnown 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.

54-4 THE DISCOVERY OF LESSER CIRCULATION AND MICHAEL SERVETUS’S GALENISM
Francisco Javier González Echeverría
Hospital “Reina Sofia”, Tudela, Navarra, Spain

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 1559 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 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, Frellon’s) in Venice. He writes about Vienne Isère, Montpellier and G. Rondellet. “One “original” and anonymous Opera Omnia of Galen was printed by Frellon 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” and have 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 Voria. Jean Frellon 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.

Bibliography:
1. Syruporum universa ratio ad Galeni censuram...Venetiis...apud Vincentium Valgrisium. M.D.XLV.
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54-5 ANTONIO SCARPA AND HIS “SAGGIO DI OSSERVAZIONI E DI ESPERIZENZE SULLE PRINCIPALI MALATTIE DegL' 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.

54-6 DIGITIZING MANUSCRIPTS OF MEDICAL HISTORY. A CASE STUDY: THE PADUA DIOSCORIDES
Alain Touwaide, Emanuela Appetiti
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

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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 tenths 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

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, Gonidaz, Valentino Gentile and others founded Unitarianism, which defended tolerance in several countries such as Transylvania 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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The seal of the Padua University Medical School

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