

History of medicine as a science. Medical of primitive communal system

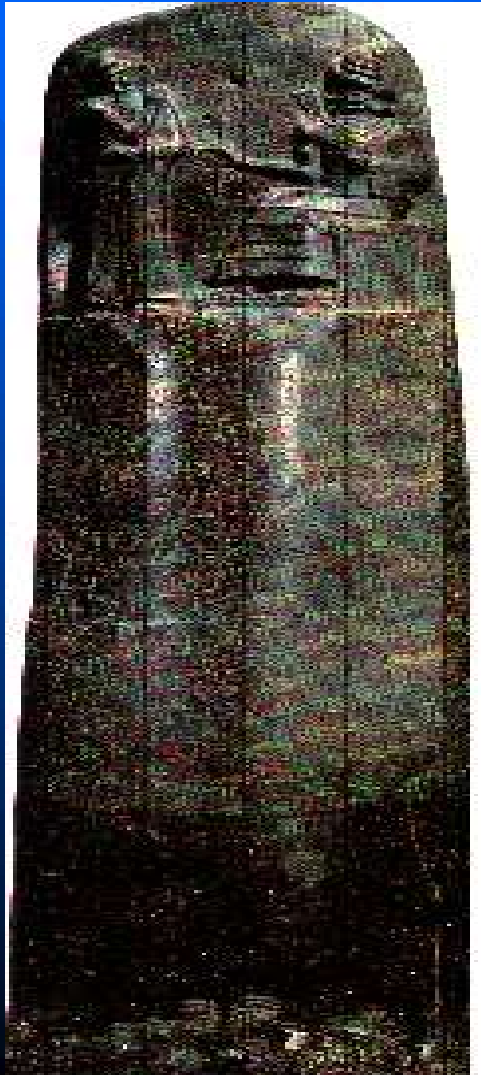
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"MEDICINE (lat.MEDICINA
from MEDICO - treat, heal) - a
system of scientific knowledge
and practical activities aimed at
preserving and improving the
health of people, prevention
and treatment of human
disease"

Health is closely related to:

1. With the "construction" of the state and public policy;
2. With the material conditions of community life;
3. With the level of development of productive forces;
4. With the development of natural science and philosophy

The Code of Hammurabi (1792 BC)



- «Paragraph 218 "If the doctor has done a great operation for Mr. and Mr. was dead or making eye surgery, cause of vision loss, the physician must cut off himself hand.
- "Article 219" If the doctor did the operation a poor man and caused him to death, the doctor has to pay the benefit of the family patient.
- "Article 220" If the doctor did operation the servant and caused him to death, then the doctor should offset the cost of the slave master .



Medicine became an independent section of human knowledge only from the time of Hippocrates (V-IV century BC)



History of medicine -
the science of the
origin, development
and present state of
medicine

Early determination of medicine history

- 1827 N.D. Lebedev "History is not a biography, a bibliography, and, significantly is not a member in a simple biography of the most illustrious doctors or «dry» calculating and evaluating all of their creations, but instructive study of the origin and changes of Medicine"
- P.E. Zabludovsky "The history of medicine - the science that studies the development of medical practice and medical knowledge in connection with the development and change of socio-economic formations, in connection with the general history of culture of the peoples"

HISTORY OF MEDICINE INCLUDES:

1. General history of medicine - studies key issues of medicine development in general, its characteristics and distinctive features, achievements and discoveries of famous medical scientists.
2. Private history of medicine - studies the origin and development of certain medical disciplines and activities of outstanding physicians.

**MAIN PURPOSE OF THE HISTORY OF
MEDICINE: the past to put at the service to
the present**

Objectives of the medicine history:

- 1. The authenticity the history of medicine.**
- 2. A careful study of the national and world medicine history .**
- 3. To educate physicians of high moral qualities: hard work, honesty, truthfulness, patriotism and internationalism, love for the motherland, to the medical profession.**

The basic principles of the medicine history:

1. The principle of historicism.
2. The combination of national and International.
3. Combination of Public and Private.
4. The continuity of ideas and discoveries.
5. The principle of veracity.

FIRST works on the history of medicine:

- Galen's Comments to the works of Hippocrates,
- "Biographies of famous doctors"
- - F.G.Politkovsky "Review of the most important discoveries, theories and systems of medical science in the 1700-1790 years." in 1808

The first lecturers, the first textbooks on the history of medicine :

- 1825 Nikifor Dmitrievich Lebedev (Moscow University)
- 1827 Lebedev N.D. "A Brief History of Medicine"
- 1884 The first Department "History and Encyclopedia of Medicine" (Head. Lev Z. Morokhovets).

Why do we need the knowledge of the history of medicine?

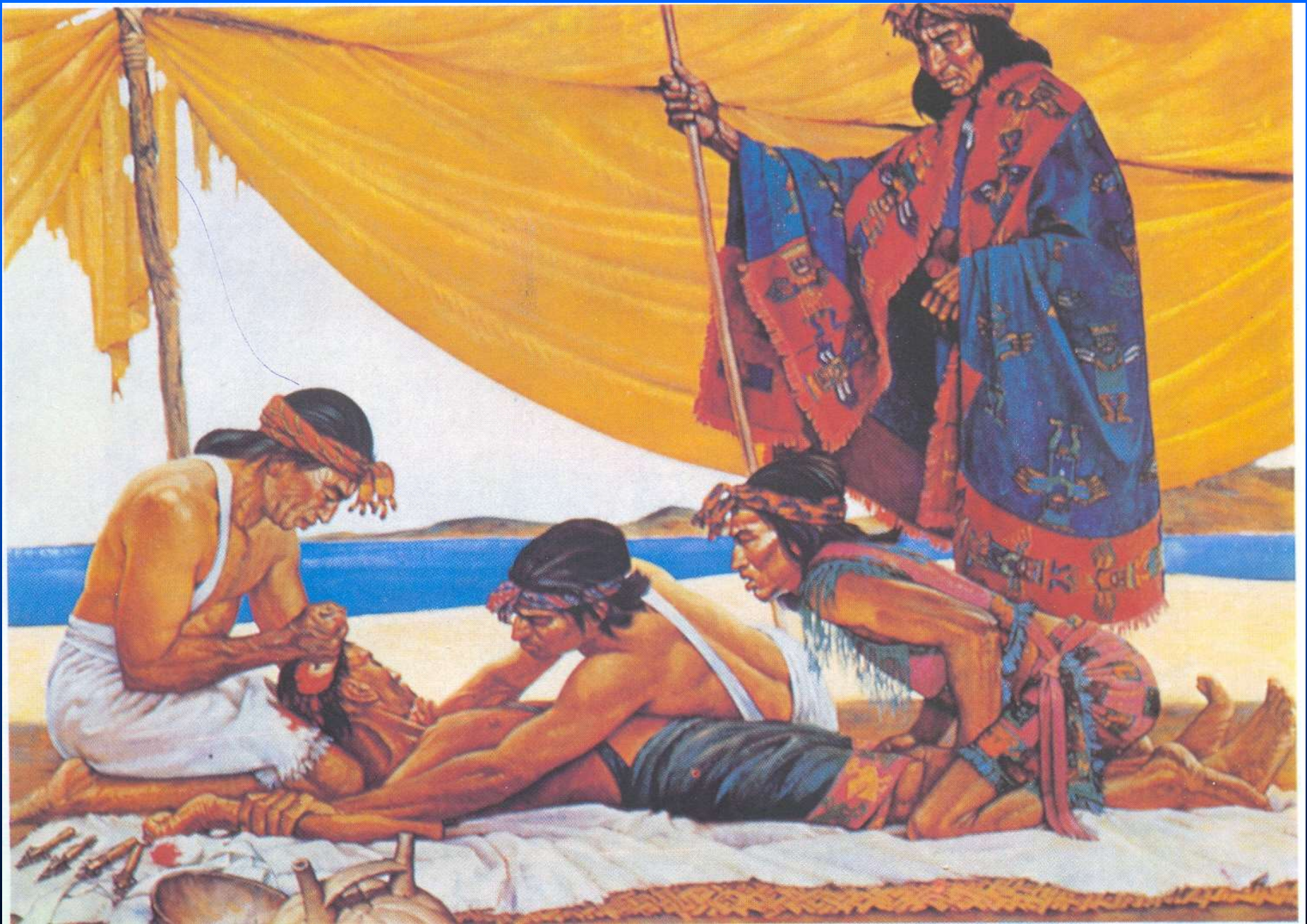
1. For the formation of scientific thought the doctor;
2. For cautions against hasty generalizations and conclusions;
3. To the knowledge of the glorious traditions of Russian and foreign medicine;
4. To the knowledge of the identity and originality of medicine of various peoples.

Periods of study the medicine history:

1. Primitive society (IV-I century BC, 2 million. Years ago);
2. Slaveholding system - the ancient world (4 th. Years ago);
3. The feudal system - the middle ages (1200 years ago);
4. The capitalist system - a new time (1640-1918 gg.);
5. The socialist system - modern times (since 1918);
6. ? ...

Sources of study the medicine history:

1. The works of material culture (instruments of labor, household items, casts, drawings).
2. The medical literature.
3. Literature to other branches of knowledge.
4. Preliterate product (epics, legends, fairy tales, songs)



The subject of history

MEDICINE is :

General questions of the historical development of medicine, the identification of the characteristic features of this development and the main problems.

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE in the
primitive society - communal
system (2 million. Years ago, IV-I
century BC)**

Primitive medicine: whether it was?

"First doctors were the first
person the same age"

I.P. Pavlov

STAGES OF MEDICINE FORMATION:

- Learning, mastering of the plant world, the nature, the first medicine;
- Extraction of fire, hunting, fishing;
- Bronze period;
- Pottery;
- Cattle breeding;
- Conflicts, wars.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE

- The origin of folk medicine.
- What is the causes of disease (fetishism, animism, totemism). Approaches to the treatment.

The erroneous views on the history of medicine in primitive society:

- **Medicine and religion;**
- **Illness and social life;**
- **Basic medical techniques from animals.**

**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!**

