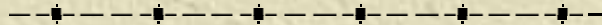
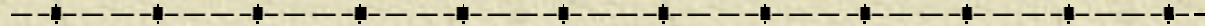




# Healing in the countries of the Ancient East



# The countries of the Ancient East include:

## ✦ 1. Ancient Mesopotamia

✦ Schumer

✦ Babylonia


✦ Assyria

✦ 2. Ancient Egypt

✦ 3. Ancient India

✦ 4. Ancient China

III Millennium B.C. - IV  
Millennium A.D

- 
- 
- ✦ **AT Countries Ancient East earlier other Places accomplished transition from Primitive society to the slave it contributed:**
  - ✦ **Heyday culture Ancient world**
  - ✦ **Development philosophy, natural science and health thoughts**



# Common features healing at Countries Ancient East

1. Medicine stood out from among the remaining professions
2. Manifested class approach to doctoring
3. Medicine has been closely associated with religion (temple, priestly medicine)
4. Form an idea about the origin of the disease (myths about the souls of humans and animals, a violation of moral and ethical standards of hygiene and traditions)



**5. Formed two areas of medicine:**

- Empirical (materialistic)**
- Religious (mystical, religious)**

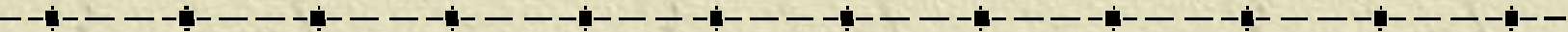
**6. To treat patients mainly used herbal medicine**

**7. Began to develop surgical therapies**

**8. There have been created the first sanitation facilities**

**9. Developing hygienic knowledge**

**10. There were first medical texts containing records of recipes, description of disease, treatment methods, methods of preparation of medicines.**



- ✦ **11. Formed two areas of training healers:**
  - A family of knowledge handed down from generation to generation
  - The knowledge obtained in the common schools at the temples
  
- ✦ **12. Formed the basis of of medical ethics**
  
- ✦ **13. To develop continuity in the area of medicine between the ancient civilizations**

## Special features associated with the historical and cultural development of the country

- 
- ✧ Mesopotamia - the cuneiform, horoscopes
  - Egypt - embalming of dead bodies; papyrus Ebers
  - India - hygiene, disease prevention, plastic surgery
  - China - the philosophical doctrine of Yin and Yang, pulse diagnosis, acupuncture.

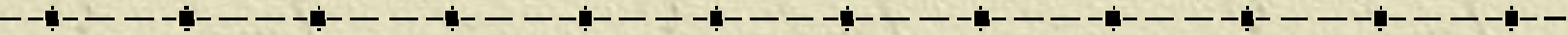
# Healing in Ancient Mesopotamia

---

✦ The word "Mesopotamia" was introduced by the Greek historian Herodotus.

The first ancient Sumerian city-states were formed in the lower Euphrates Valley 4-3 around the turn of the second millennium BC



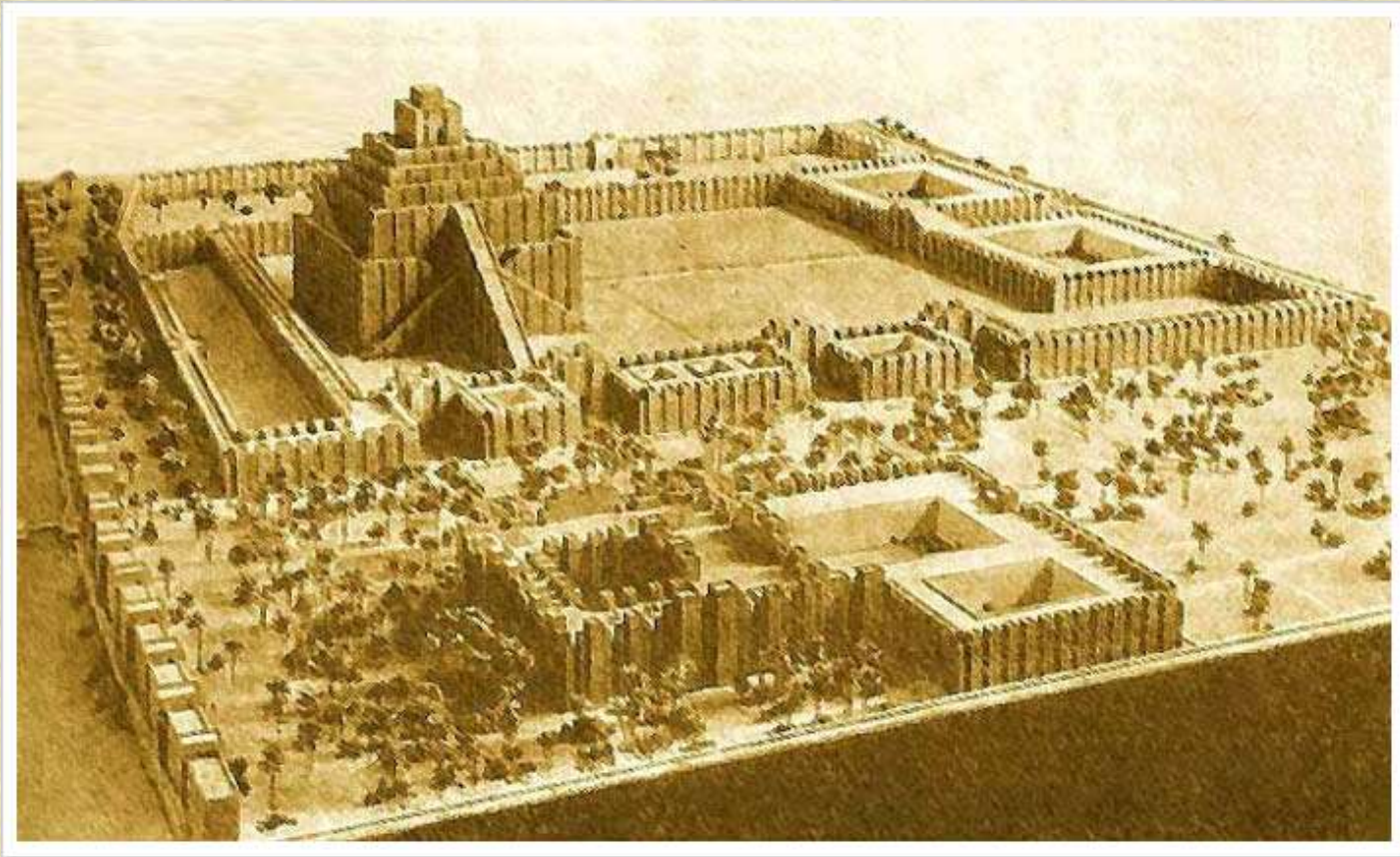


- ✦ **Since the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, begins the story of the kingdom of Babylon, which existed for fourteen centuries.**
- ✦ **In 539, the kingdom of Babylon was captured by the Persians, and stopped its existence.**
- ✦ **In Upper Mesopotamia at the end of the 3rd millennium to VII century. BC. there was another great power Assyrian kingdom destroyed in 614-605 years. BC. as a result of the invasion of the Medes.**

## Sources of information about history and healing of ancient Mesopotamia

- 
- ✦ 1. The original made cuneiform writing on clay tablets, stone, metal
  - ✦ 2. Artefacts found in archaeological research
  - ✦ 3. Testimonies of historians (Herodotus, Berossus) and the works of scientists from different eras (Strabo, Flavia), who described the customs and religious beliefs of the peoples of Mesopotamia, the achievements of their culture and healing.

# City in Mesopotamia



# Healing in Sumer

- ✦ **The Sumerian physician mastered the art of the cuneiform, Sumerian studied language and literature, spelling and speech arts, philology and pedagogy, compiling dictionaries**
- ✦ **Healers worshiped by many gods, Lord Endilyu, goddess of birth Ninety, god of plague Erra, the goddess of healers Goulet.**
- ✦ **Intermediaries in communication between gods and people were the priests.**

# Schumer healers have used in his practice:


- 
- ✦ Herbal remedies (herbs, mustard, plum fruit tree, fig, fir, pine, etc.).
  - ✦ The composition of drugs include the means of mineral origin: crude oil, bitumen river, a natural gum, salt
  - ✦ Used animal products: milk, bodies of water snakes, tortoise shell, etc.

# The main achievements of the Sumerians

- 
- ✦ Created the foundations of law and established the first code of laws.
  - ✦ Developed a strict hygiene rules, based on the collective experience and national tradition
  - ✦ The arithmetic and geometry, healing, art and literature of the Sumerians were the basis for the further development of knowledge among the peoples of Assyria, Babylonia, and other nations of the ancient Forward Asia

# Healing in Babylonia and Assyria

- 
- ✦ The Babylonians made great progress in the development of law, the development of linguistics, mathematics, astronomy, healing.
  - ✦ The gods of ancient Babylonia and Assyria were presented in the form of people and have all the human qualities
  - ✦ In addition to the gods, the spiritual world of the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia was filled with demons and spirits. They were considered the perpetrators of unpleasant events and diseases.

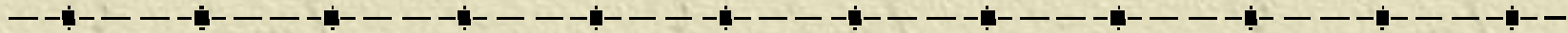
- 
- 
- ✦ **Doctors' knowledge of Old Babylonian period were recorded on clay tablets**
  - ✦ **Collections plaques were selected on the grounds of illness or names of damaged parts of the body.**
  - ✦ **From tablets together make up the "Guide", which has been widely used by healers.**



# The clay tablets



## In ancient Mesopotamia, formed two directions of healing:



- ✦ **ASUT (art healers).** Art healers engaged in empiric healers ASU. Ashiputu (art spellcasters). The representatives of this direction were called ashipu (conjure).

## Representations about causes of disease in ancient Mesopotamia

---

- ✦ 1. Associated to the violation of socially accepted ritual, legal, moral precepts;
- ✦ 2. Natural phenomena and lifestyles (eating junk food, bathing in polluted river, contact with dirt and sewage);
- ✦ 3. Defined religious beliefs ("hand of God", "a whiff of the evil spirit," etc.).


# Healer ASU

- 
- ✦ He believed that the appearance of of diseases is associated with natural causes.
  - ✦ His actions were aimed at relieving the specific manifestations of the disease, "stop the fever and heat," "remove the edema," "make the disease go away", "calm protruding vessels of hands and feet," etc.
  - ✦ For this purpose used herbs, mineral products (alum, sulfur, salt), animal products (honey, wax, melted butter, fish oil, etc.).

# The exorcist ashipu

---

- ✦ The disease associated with the supernatural, "hand" of God, a demon or ghost evil spell, etc.
- ✦ The ritual caster dominated prediction and spell casting.
- ✦ At the same time, rituals were accompanied by drug treatment.

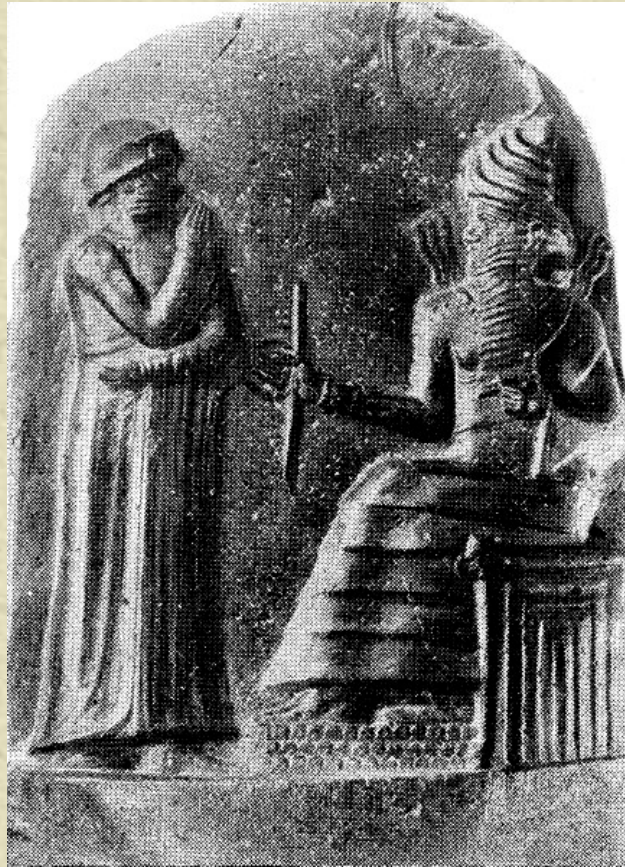
- 
- 
- ✦ **The structure of the human body in ancient Mesopotamia, have not studied.**
  - ✦ **Obstetrics done by women. After the death of mothers allowed by dissection of the abdomen to rescue the living baby. On the living women in childbirth cesarean section while not performed.**
  - ✦ **Rapid healing applied only to the treatment of wounds and injuries.**

## Legal bases of activity healers

---

- ✦ **The Code of Hammurabi - the sixth king of Babylon I dynasty, who ruled in 1792-1750 ys. BC.**
- ✦ **Some paragraphs of laws related to the legal aspects of healers**

# The laws of King Hammurabi



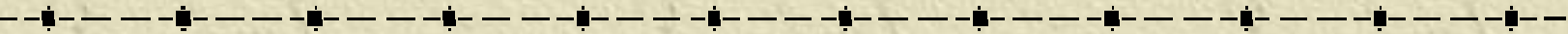


# Hygienic traditions Mesopotamia

- 
- ✦ There are strict hygiene rules. Above all, they concerned the priests and the person of the king.
  - ✦ Not allowed to drink unboiled water from canals and rivers, as natural and artificial lakes were a source of disease.
  - ✦ In 705-681 years. BC. in the capital of Assyria - Nineveh, began to construct the system for water supply. The idea of building of underground water pipes and ground arch bridges has come to the West from the East.

# Transferring of medical knowledge

- 
- ✦ **By the middle of the 2nd millennium widespread individual training at the famous literate.**
  - ✦ **About the medical schools in the texts of ancient Mesopotamia is not mentioned. Most probably, they did not exist.**



- ✦ **Babylonian-Assyrian culture largely served as a benchmark for the whole of the ancient Middle East.**
- ✦ **Together with tables of cuneiform was widespread Mesopotamian medical texts which were not changed almost until the beginning of our era.**

# Healing in Ancient Egypt

---

✧ **Ancient Egyptian culture African origin**

**Its typical features:**

- **Hieroglyphic writing**
- **Religious representations**
- **The cult of the dead**
- **typical art style.**

## The main sources the history and healing of ancient Egypt

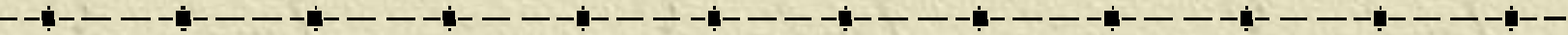
- 
- ✦ 1. The medical texts of papyrus scrolls;
  - ✦ 2. Description of historians (Manetho, Herodotus) and ancient writers (Diodorus, Polybius, Strabon, Plutarch and others.);
  - ✦ 3. Archaeological research (the study of Egyptian mummies and medical instruments);
  - ✦ 4. Sculpture, painting wall
  - ✦ 5. Relief images and hieroglyphic inscriptions on the walls of pyramids, tombs, sarcophaguses.

# The hieroglyphic inscriptions on the walls



## **Ancient Egyptian healing is associated with religious conceptions and cults**

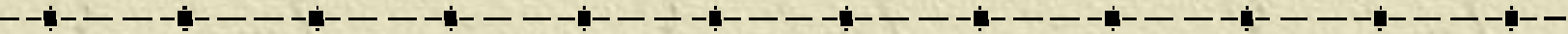
- 
- ✦ Among the main deities of ancient Egypt, relating to the doctoring was the god Djehuty. He was honored as the inventor of the hieroglyphic writing and medicine. A bright feature of Egyptian religion was the funerary cult**



- ✦ **Embalming** it was the first experience about the structure of the human body.
- ✦ **Already in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC the ancient Egyptians described the large organs: brain, heart, blood vessels, kidneys, intestines, muscles.**



## **Causes of diseases the ancient Egyptians was associated :**

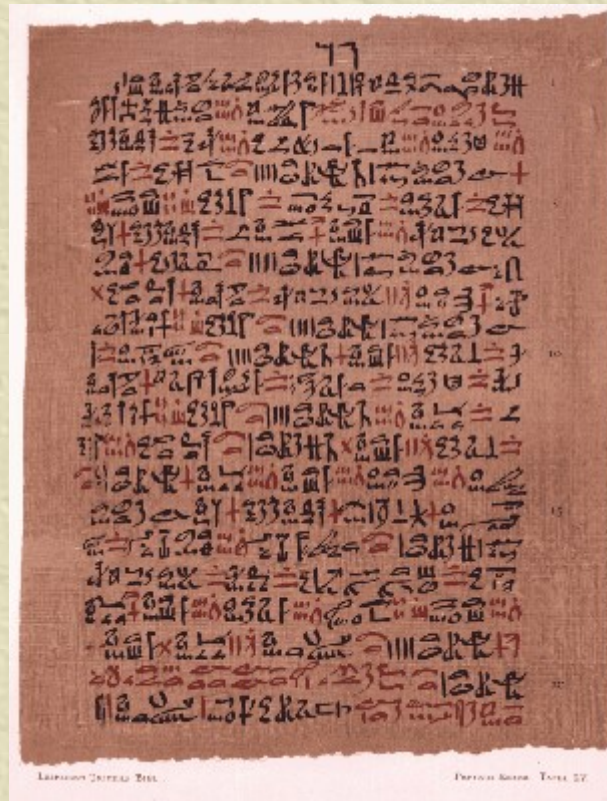


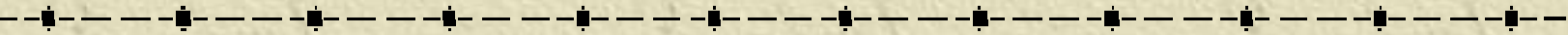
- ✦ With natural causes (junk food, intestinal parasites, weather changes)**
- ✦ With supernatural causes (introduction of evil spirit into the body).**

## **Great medical papyrus G.Ebersa (XVI century BC.).**

- 
- ✦ Contains 900 formulations of medicines for the treatment of many diseases. Some recipes are accompanied by references to magic spells.**
  - ✦ A special section of papyrus is devoted to cosmetics.**

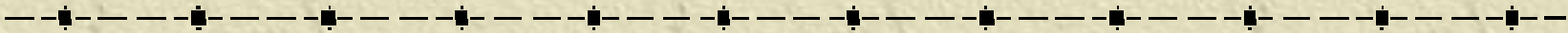
# The Ebers Papyrus (XVI century BC.).



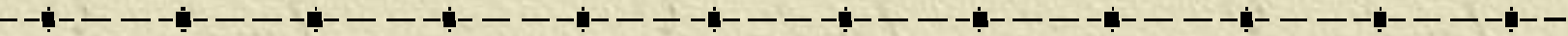


- ✦ **In ancient Egypt, were common serious infectious disease (smallpox, malaria, plague)**
- ✦ **The Nile valley has been a large a hotbed of heavy parasitic diseases - urinary and intestinal schistosomiasis**

# Great Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus (XVI c. BC)



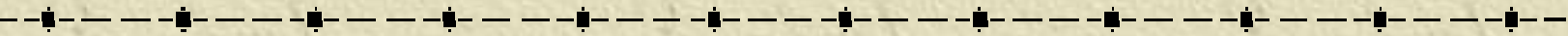
- ✦ Contains information about the operative treatment.
- ✦ The papyrus describes 48 cases of traumatic injuries of the skull bones, brain, cervical vertebrae, clavicles, forearm, chest, spinal column, and how to treat them.



- ✦ **Great importance in ancient Egypt was given to hygiene requirements.**
- ✦ **Hygienic traditions prescribed cleanliness at home and moderation in food.**

## The transfer of medical knowledge was carried out in two directions:

- 
- ✦ 1. In special schools at temples
  - ✦ 2. Medical knowledge passed by inheritance - from father to son.



- ✦ **Egyptian healers used the universal recognition.**
- ✦ **The rulers of many countries have invited them to the service, which contributed to the wide dissemination of medical knowledge in other countries of the ancient world.**

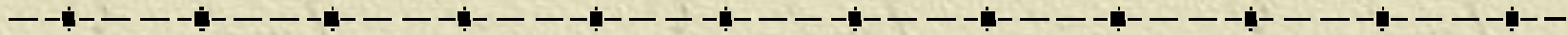


# The periods of history medicine in ancient Indian

- 
- ✦ 1. Indus civilization (XXIII-XVIII centuries BC., The valley of the Indus)
  - ✦ 2. Vedic period (XIII-VI centuries BC., River valley. Gang). In this period it was composed "holy texts" - the Vedas.
  - ✦ 3. Buddhist (V-III centuries BC.) And Classic (II cent. BC -V c. BC) periods - the heyday of the traditional culture of ancient India.

# Sources on the history and healing of Ancient India

- 
- ✦ The ancient literary monuments: the Vedas, epics, Charaka and Sushruta treatises
  - ✦ Data Archaeology and Ethnography; Material monuments, folk epic.



- ✦ **The heyday of Indian culture came at the end of the 3rd - beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.**
- ✦ **India culture greatly superior to the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.**

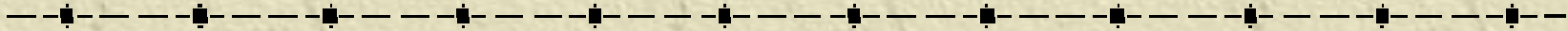
# The characteristic features of Indian culture

- ✦ Monumental architecture
- ✦ The high level of sanitary improvement of cities
- ✦ The development of irrigation
- ✦ The development of handicrafts and foreign trade

## Healing in the Vedic period

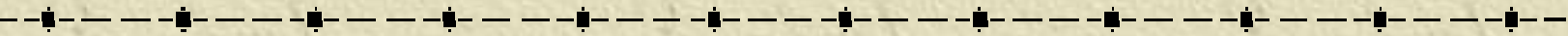
- ✦ The main deity of the Vedic religion was considered Indra - the god of thunder and lightning, a generous patron of the people; the embodiment of strength, courage and fertility.
- ✦ In the ancient Indian mythology were evil spirits and demons: the Asuras and Rakshasas - the enemies of gods and men, also Pichashi - which brought unhappiness, disease, destruction and deprived posterity.

# Indra - the god of thunder and lightning, generous patron of people



## Information about the medical healing of the Vedic period is limited

- 
- ✦ Medical knowledge of the Vedic period, closely intertwined with religious beliefs and magic rituals.
  - ✦ These views are reflected in the "Atharva Veda". It is represented by the empirical experience of the people on the use of medicinal plants



- ✦ **Ancient healers called bhishadzh - "to cast out demons."**
- ✦ **In the later periods of the history of ancient India healer-exorcist turned into a healer - a doctor.**



## Healing in the classical era

- 
- ✦ **By the beginning of our era in ancient India, there was a highly traditional system of medicine - Ayurveda.**
  - ✦ **Ayurveda or Ayurvedic medicine uses natural medicines on the basis of a national philosophical tradition.**

## Famous people of traditional Indian medicine

- 
- ✦ Physicians Charaka (I-II centuries AD.) And Sushruta (about IV c. AD) - The authors of two classic treatises:
  - ✦ "Charaka Samhita" (dated to I-II cent. AD), which describes the treatment of internal diseases
  - ✦ "Sushruta Samhita" (dated IV century AD.), Which is largely devoted to the surgical healing.

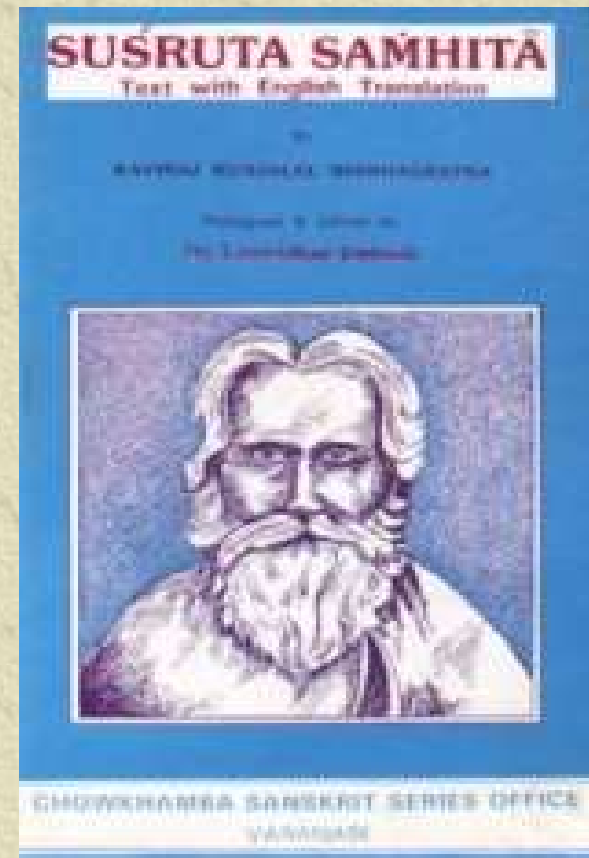
# Famous healers of ancient India

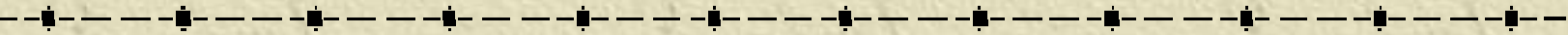
Charaka



Charaka

Sushruta





- ✦ **Conceptions of the structure of the human body in ancient India were the most complete ancient history.**
- ✦ **Knowledge of the Indian healers in the structure of the human body have a significant role in the development of ancient Indian surgery.**

# Knowledge about the causes of disease in the classical period of the history of ancient India

- 
- ✦ 1. The person is in close contact with the environment, which, according to ancient Indians consisted of 5 elements: earth, air, fire, water and ether.
  - ✦ 2. The life of the organism seen through the interaction of three substances: air, fire and water.
  - ✦ 3. Health is understood as the result of a balanced ratio of three substances, and the disease - a violation of the right ratios and negative impacts on human five elements.

## Diagnosis of diseases

- ✦ Is based on interviews with the patient, check the heat of the body, skin color and language, secretions in the lungs and noise, etc.
- ✦ Sushruta describes sugar diabetes, which he tested the taste of urine.

## Treatment of internal diseases

- 
- ✦ The most fully represented in the treatise "Charaka Samhita"
  - ✦ The treatise contains sections: the treatment of wounds, treatment of head diseases, the treatment of whole organism diseases, treatment of mental illness, treatment of childhood diseases, antidotes, anti-aging elixirs.

## The Art of surgery in ancient India

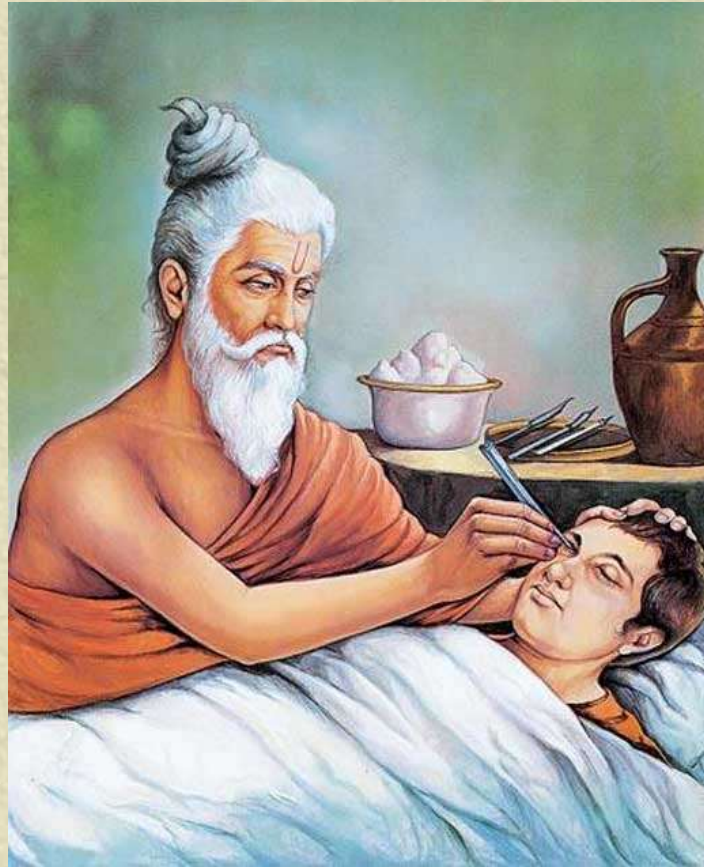
- ✦ By its level was the highest in the ancient world.
- ✦ Following the customs of the country, physicians carefully observe cleanliness during operations.
- ✦ Surgical instruments made from steel.
- ✦ Suture material made from linen, tendon fibers and horsehair.



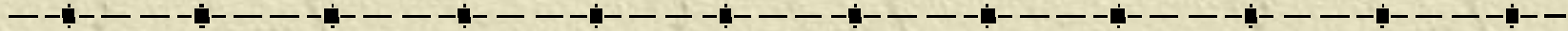
## Achievements of Indian healers:

- 
- ✦ Performed amputations, laparotomy, herniotomy, plastic surgery.
  - ✦ Removed the lens - cataract.
  - ✦ Rhinoplasty method came to be known as "the Indian method." Indian plastic surgery outpaced the European until the XVIII century.

# Cataract surgery



# Surgical instruments in ancient India

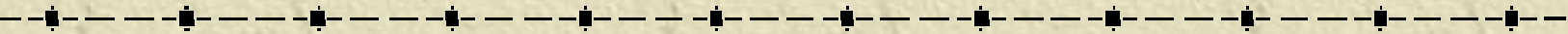


## Birth attendance (Obstetrics) in ancient India

- 
- ✦ Sushruta gave detailed advice to pregnant women about the observance of cleanliness and healthy lifestyle
  - ✦ Described deviation from the normal course of delivery; malformation of the fetus; cesarean section.

## Hygienic tradition in ancient India

- ✦ In ancient times were first attempts prevention of infectious diseases.
- ✦ At all times, great importance was attached to personal hygiene.
- ✦ Hygiene skills developed an empirical way, are fixed in the laws of Manu.



- ✦ An important role in the development of medicine in ancient India were the monasteries and monks.**
- ✦ All the monks had knowledge in the field of medicine.**
- ✦ Healing in Ancient India was connected closely with religious and philosophical doctrines, among which a special place is yoga.**

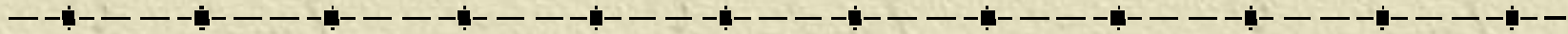
## Yoga includes:


- ✦ Religious philosophy.
- ✦ The moral and ethical doctrine.
- ✦ The system of exercises, postures (asanas).
- ✦ A lot of attention is paid to cleanliness of the body and the peculiar lifestyle.
- ✦ The teachings of yoga consists of two levels: Hatha yoga (physical yoga) and Raja Yoga (the mastery of the spirit).

## Among the centers of medical education occupied a special place Taxila

- 
- ✦ A person who studies medicine had to master all the skills of medicine.
  - ✦ After graduation the teacher spoke to his disciples preaching, which is the basic ethical position is very similar to "The Oath," the ancient Greek healers.





 **Indian medicine has had and continues to have great influence on the development of medicine in various regions of the globe.**

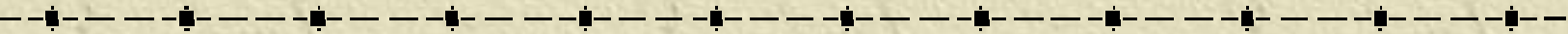
## Healing in Ancient China

- 
- ✦ For thousands of years, China has been a unique example of the constancy of the national culture and traditional medicine.
  - ✦ This is due to the relative geographic isolation of China from the ancient civilizations of the East.

## **In the history of ancient Chinese healing distinguish two periods:**

- 
- ✦ The period of the traditional Chinese art of healing (VII-III centuries BC.)**
  - ✦ The period of the Han empire (III c. BC - III century AD) - were composed chronicles of the Han Dynasty.**

# Sources on history and healing of Ancient China



- ✦ Medical writing on monuments (from the III century BC.),
- ✦ Data of archeology, ethnography
- ✦ Artefacts

## Typical Chinese philosophy

---

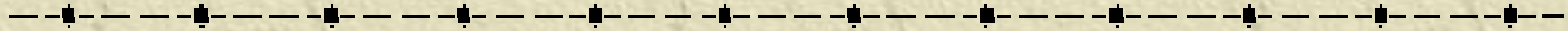
- ✦ One Primordial matter is creates two opposing substances - yin and yang.
- ✦ Yin was perceived as a negative, cold, feminine and yang - as a positive, warm and masculine.
- ✦ The concept of yin and yang was perceived traditional medicine.

## Representations about health and disease in ancient China

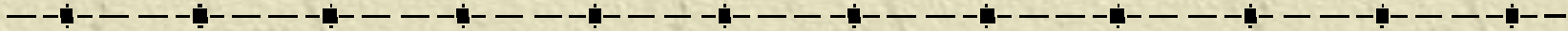
- 
- ✦ Health is understood as a result of the balance of yin and yang and disease - as a violation of their right of interaction.
  - ✦ The variety of diseases was due the interaction of the organism with the environment and nature

## Traditional Chinese medicine involves

- 
- ✦ Chzhen- jeou therapy (acupuncture, cauterizing)
  - ✦ The system of breathing exercises (Chi Kung)
  - ✦ Point massage (An-Mo)
  - ✦ Medicinal healing, dietetics Traditional Chinese gymnastics





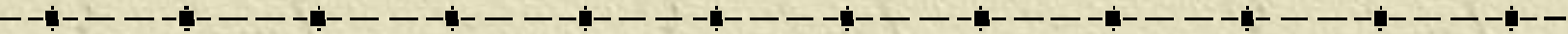


## The art of diagnosis in ancient China

---

- ✦ Examination of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and tongue of the patient
- ✦ Listening to the sounds arising in the human body
- ✦ A detailed survey of the patient
- ✦ Examination heart rate and the pressure on the active points of the body. Chinese healers have studied pulse. They examined heart rate at 9 points and distinguished 28 kinds of pulse

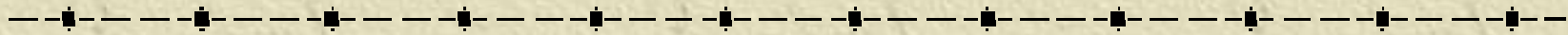
## From traditional Chinese medicine entered the world practice:



- ✦ from plants - ginseng, lemongrass, camphor, tea, rhubarb, resin
- ✦ from animal products - deer antlers, liver, gelatin
- ✦ from mineral substances - iron, mercury, sulfur, etc.

## Disease prevention in ancient Chinese medicine

- 
- ✦ For the Chinese, "the real doctor is not the one who treats the sick, and the one who prevent disease."
  - ✦ Among the most important therapeutic measures in ancient China, has long been a massage, physiotherapy and breathing exercises



- ✦ **In today's world, the traditional Chinese art of healing has a growing role**
- ✦ **It is important to study the heritage of Chinese medicine for modern practice.**