



MONDINO DE LUZZI

BIOGRAPHY

was born approximately in 1270 in a visible family of Florentine de Luzzi with attachments to Ghibellines and wrote Società dei Toschi; his father, Nerino, and the grandfather Albissio were both druggists in Bologna, his uncle Lucio (also Liuzzo or Lucio) was teacher Meditsiny. Mondino studied in University of Bologna in Medical college and College of the Philosophy diplomaed approximately in 1290 and was used as the public lecturer in applied medicine and surgery at university since 1306-1324. During its training Mondino was a pupil of Thaddeus Florention (Taddeo Alderotti) who made the significant contributions to development of medicine in Bologna and the same student Henri de Montevilia. In addition to its progress as the anatomist Mondino was highly appreciated as the diplomat. It was attracted in city government and served as the Ambassador of Bologna to John, the son of the king Robert Neapol. Mondino died in Bologna in 1326 and Agricola along with his uncle Leuzzo who was also a lecturer in medicine was buried in narrow church of San Vitale of e. Its granite grave is decorated with the bas-relief modeled by Boso of Parma which represents the teacher seated on the big chair giving lectures to students.

Mondino was the first to perform a public dissection. Analysis of human corpses was forbidden in the past because of legal and religious concerns. Mondino executed his first public dissection in 1316 before an audience. Hearings were held in public squares where the criminal was executed. The body was then placed on a table and lifted above the hearing. Mondino acted as the demonstrator or the surgeon, showing the internal organs and the various parts of a body which were then dissected. He carried out analyses performed in a public square, including this personal dissection.



the medical curriculum. After the 20th century, the practice of public dissection was largely abandoned, allowing Mondino to teach medical students and other practitioners. It is highly probable, given the woman's position on the big, decorative chair, that she was the judge presiding over the dissection. Mondino's work was revolutionary for his time, as he was the first to present to point to certain anatomical structures in a systematic way. This was a significant step in the history of anatomy because he often used the term 'anatomy' to describe the study of a corpse and its internal organs.

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DEPOSITS TO ANATOMY

The main work of Mondino, anatomic body, humane, written in 1316, consider the first example of a modern management of analysis and the first true anatomic text. The earliest release of work was printed in Padua in 1478, and more than 40 releases exist only. By the 14th century, practice of anatomy arrived to treat analysis of a corpse according to the ordered rules; Anatomy it was intended as a management to conduct this process. Mondino's anatomy remained the most widely used anatomic text within 250 years (within the 16th century) because it clearly and briefly provided the important technical signs involved in analysis process including the included steps and a reasoning behind the organization of these procedures. Unlike his predecessors, Mondino is concentrated definitely on anatomic descriptions instead of participating in a bigger conversation on pathology and surgery in general.