

PERM STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

# Medicine in the Middle Ages

TSYBULINA O. V.  
MEDICAL FACULTY GROUP 114  
SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: MASLOVA  
S. M.

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An anatomical drawing of a human skeleton, showing the spine, ribcage, and pelvis. The drawing is rendered in a classical style with fine lines and shading, set against a light background. The spine is the central focus, with the ribs and pelvic bones clearly visible. The drawing is oriented vertically, with the head at the top and the feet at the bottom.

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# INTRODUCTION



Scientific medicine was underdeveloped in the Middle Ages. The medical experience was intertwined with magic and religion. A significant role in medieval medicine was played by magical rites, influencing illness through symbolic gestures, "special" words and objects.







The main methods of treatment in the Middle Ages were:

- ❖ bloodletting,
- ❖ joint repositioning,
- ❖ amputation,
- ❖ dietary treatment,
- ❖ isolation of the sick and hot mineral baths.

Herbs were widely used in the treatment and were collected at a certain time, in a certain place, accompanied by a certain ritual, and...





# DISEASES OF THE MIDDLE AGES



The main diseases of the Middle Ages were:

- tuberculosis,
- malaria,
- smallpox,
- whooping cough,
- scabies, various deformities,
- nervous diseases,
- abscesses,
- gangrene,
- ulcers,
- tumours,
- chancres,
- eczema,
- horny flames.

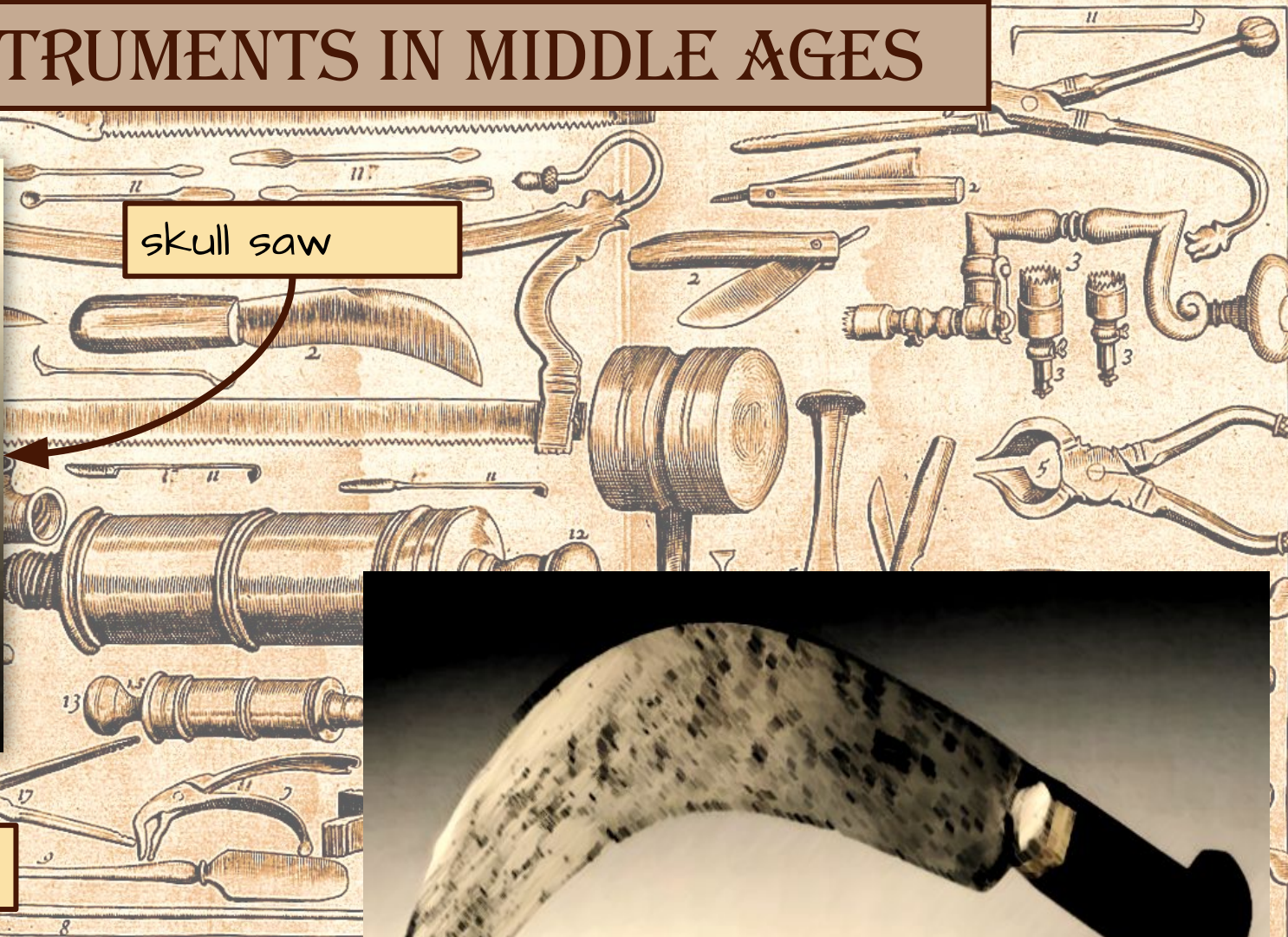
Dysentery, typhus and cholera were common companions of all wars, from which up to the middle of the 19th century significantly more soldiers died than from fighting.



# SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN MIDDLE AGES



skull saw



amputation knife

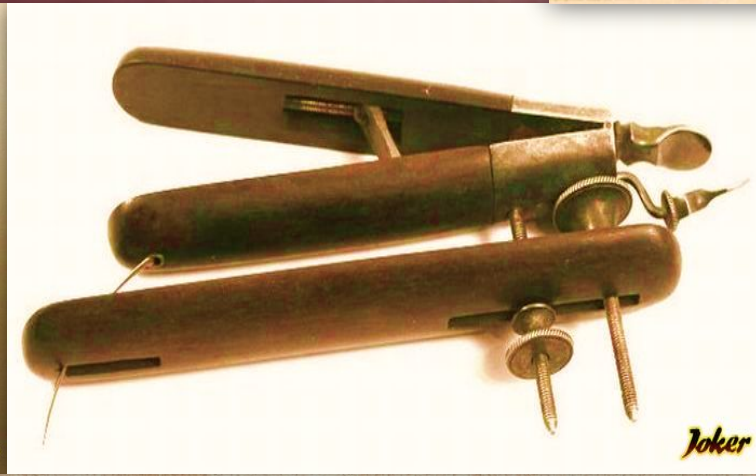


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# Different surgical instruments



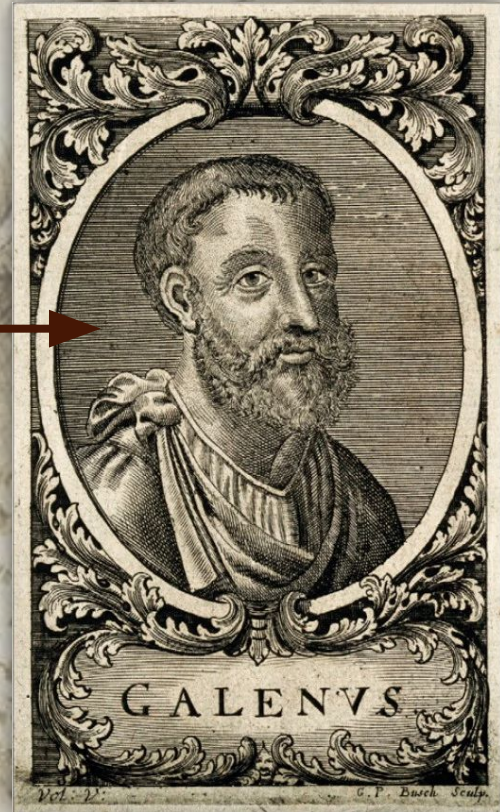


# FAMOUS HEALERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES

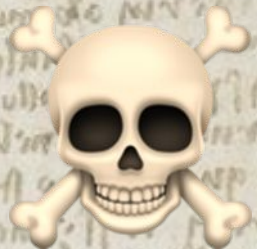


Hippocrates, the famous ancient doctor, knew the structure of the human body.

Claudius Galenus was a talented anatomist who discovered the functions of the brain and nerves. He described some bones of the skull, collected information of the heart, studied arteries, the stomach, the small and the large intestines, the womb, the liver and the kidneys. His famous work "The Use of the Parts of the Human Body" was so important that generations of doctors studied anatomy by his works.



The well known artist and scientist Leonardo da Vinci drew viscera, limbs, bones and muscles and gave notes about them. Though he wasn't a doctor, his contribution into the medical science was great.





Andreas Vesalius (1514 - 1564) was an anatomist, physician, and author of the book *On the Fabric of the Human Body*. Vesalius is the founder of modern human anatomy. He was born in Brussels. He was professor at the University of Padua and later became Imperial physician at the court of Emperor Charles V.

William Harvey (1578 - 1657) was an English physician who made prominent contributions in anatomy and physiology. He was the first to describe completely and in detail the systemic circulation and properties of blood being pumped to the brain and body by the heart.

