

Chapter-02

HISTORY OF UNANI MEDICINE AND SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

In order to promote an art, it is necessary to look at the reality of this art, its inventor and its history. So, I have tried to use those important personalities who used their knowledge and practical skills. I am daring to present here the mention of some of the personalities who dedicated their lives in the service of the people.

Therefore, the first name we find in this context is “Asclepius” who was a Greek physician, who was believed to have received the knowledge of medicine through inspiration. He spent his entire life in acquiring and teaching medical knowledge. But all this knowledge was limited to his relatives and friends. I was an expert of great ability and an expert in Laryngotomy and Tracheotomy.

Keyword: Greek physician, Arab Physician, Invention.

1. INTRODUCTION

In deferent field of Tib (Medicine), the Unani System of Medicine has impressive record. In eleventh century, the Arabs and Persians physician were introduced in India. This system is originated in Greece, and laid by Hippocrates.

The Greek literatures were rendering into Arabic by Arab Atibba (Doctors), and enriched their own contributions with this system of medicine, they made extensive use of Chemistry, Physics, Pathology, Physiology, Botany, Surgery and Therapeutics. The researcher of Unani Tibb and a social scientist are known as a *hakim* (physician), (Sheehan, H. E., & Hussain, S. J., 2002). Unani Systems of Medicines enriched between contemporary traditional medicines such as India, Persia, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, China and other countries. In India, it was introduced by Arabs between their ruling. The Delhi Sultans (rulers) provided patronage to the scholars of Unani System; soon, it took firm root in India like Ayurveda system of Medicine. Indian government took several steps for development of this system, passed laws to regulate and promote its education, training, established research institutions, testing laboratories and standardized regulations for the production of drugs and its practices. (Delhi, N. Department of AYUSH, 2008)

Table-1: Greek Physician and Their Invention in The Field of Traditional Medicine

The first name as mention above “**Asclepius**” is the person who was established human care unit and treating the illness, healing, recovering, recuperation with deferent herbal medicine and performs Jarahat (Surgery) of *larynx* (Laryngotomy) and *trachea* (Tracheotomy). (Mitchell-Boyask, R., 2007).



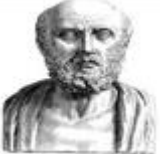









<p>Hippocrates (460 – c. 370 BC), was a Greek physician who comes in the sixteenth genealogy of Asklepos and considered one of the most outstanding person in the history of medicine. He is contributed to this field, such as prognosis and clinical observation, categorization of diseases, and formulation of humoral theory. (Baxter, A. M., 1991). He used to drain hydrocephalus, took surgical procedure in anal fistula and was very famous for setting dislocation of external end of clavicle and also started the process of cutting bones with a saw in the orthopedic cases. (Chang et al., 2007).</p>	
<p>Erasis Taratos (304 – c. 250 BC) was a Greek anatomist and best physician under Seleucus I Nicator of Syria. He was the founder of neuroscience due to deep knowledge of nerves and their roles in motor control through the brain and skeletal muscles, who was an expert in the operation of Liver abscess and Spleen abscess. (Wills, A., 1999). Antyllus was a Greek physician in the 2nd century AD, who creating bronze instrument that allowed for oral suction of the clouded lens of the eye. He used to operate on cataract and aneurysm, apart from this, he was an expert in Tendoplasty. (Leffler et al., 2020).</p>	 
<p>Aristotle described the Anatomy of heart and used anaesthetic drug. (Bynum, T. W., 2015).</p>	
<p>Herophilus a greek anatomist, born in 335 B.C. lived till 255 B.C. who is the father of anatomy, observed the human body specially brain, eye, liver, reproductive organs, nervous system and differentiating arteries from veins performed systematic dissection of the human body and described the interpretation of brain layer such as Dura matter, Pia matter and Arachnoid matter. A special type of catheter was made to expel urine in case of urinary obstruction. (Bay, N. S. Y., & Bay, B. H., 2010).</p>	
<p>Hakim Ammonius (175 AD – 242 AD) was the greek (Jarrah) surgeon during the 3rd century BC, who work in <i>anatomy, surgery</i> and internal pathology and introduce the lithoclastic cystotomy to relieve a bladder's stone blockage and invented a device called Lithotril, which was used to break and remove the bladder stones. (Tsoucalas, G., & Sgantzos, M., 2017).</p>	

Table-2: Arab and Persian Physician Their Contribution in the Field of Traditional Medicine

<p>Sheikh ur Raeis Bu Ali Sina is a Persian Hakim, (980–1037), was the prominent philosopher and physician of the Muslim world. (McGinnis, J., 2016). George Sarton, the author of “<i>The History of Science</i>” described Avicenna as one of the greatest thinkers and medical scholars in history and the most famous scientist of Islam. (Adnan-Adivar, A., 1949). He is occupied a special place during the <i>work, by</i> attention to the consideration of the structure of sciences, the establishment of the order of sciences, their classification and it is shown in their book <i>Kitab ush-Shifa</i>. He divides the philosophical sciences into two parts: theoretical and practical. He also <i>mentions</i> the natural sciences which include seven different branches such as astrology, medicine, al-chemistry, The mathematics is divided into 4 sections: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music. He played a great role in the development of world high cultural upsurge and cultural awakening in the countries of central Asia. (Kamilovna, M. G., 2022). His work includes writing on <i>astronomy, alchemy, geography and geology, psychology, Islamic theology, logic, mathematics, physics</i>, and works of poetry. (Lagerlund, H. (Ed.), 2010). Dr. Leopold Auenbrugger said that a thousand years ago, he showed percussion and clarified the difference between Ascitis and Tympanites, which helped to make modern medicine technical.</p>	
<p>Hakeem Cornelius Celsus a Roman surgeon (25 BC–AD 50), wrote a general encyclopedia with several subjects, some had medical content an eight-volume including two books about surgery (VII + VIII). He used to connect the nose, ears and lips through plastic surgery. He was provided high standard of surgical knowledge (Köckerling et al., 2013).</p>	
<p>Aelius Galenus (129 – 216 AD) is famous for his anatomical studies, he was written about health, medical practices and proper care of the body. He was used to treat caries of sternum by cutting a part of the sternum. (Kyle, D. G., 2015).</p>	
<p>Hakeem Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Zakaria Razi was born in 865 -925A.D, city of “Rey” near the Tehran, he was a greatest physician and scientist, conscider “the father of experimental <i>medicine</i>”. <i>He has a great contribution in philosophy, medicine, alchemy, medicine and in metaphysics.</i> (Tadjbakhsh, H., 2000) Razi wrote a book “<i>Kitab al-Judari va al-Hasbah</i>” comprises 14 chapters, He was mentioned the information of infectious disease and give the knowledge about small pox and measles in the 3rd chapter, better prevention and appropriate management of small pox in 13th</p>	

<p>chapter, He gave absolute idea of quarantine, isolation during epidemic of plague, leprosy or epidemic fever and advised to avoid to gathering in crowding places because infection can be transferred to others. He also wrote another book comprises 25 <i>volumes</i>. <i>This book</i> was given detail in the field of pathology, medicine, pharmacology and pharmacy. (Parvez et al., 2016) Razi was the first person who used the silk thread in suturing of wounds. In intestinal surgery, he used to cut out the damaged intestine and treat it by joining the healthy intestine together (Intestinal anastomosis) and clarified the reaction of the pupil to light in the human eye.</p>	
<p>Jaber bin Hayyan Arabic name Abu Musa Jabir Ibn Hayyan of 'Tus' or 'Tartus', is a physician who is known as Geber in Europe. His was written a book "Alchemy" in which he was mentioned the preparation of kushta, making of acid, mineral salts, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, nitrochloric acid, mercuric chloride and described <i>compounds like potassium</i> nitrate, lac ammonia. and also defined a processes like extraction, evaporation and distillation. He ha been cover the work field of philosophy, linguistics, astronomy, magic, cosmology, theology, metaphysics, liberal arts, medicine, agriculture, technology but main subject was chemistry. (Alom, M. J. Jabir Ibn Hayyan) (Adnan, K. A. H., & Hassani, A. N. B., 2022).</p>	
<p>Hakeem Abu al-Qasim bin Abbas al-Zahrawi, (936-1013AD) who is known as Abul casis in Latin. He wrote a book in the art of surgery is "<i>Kitab al-Tasrif</i>, which comprises of thirty volumes and the 13th volume contains only surgery. In this book, he had <i>described</i> about 283 instruments and printed them with pictures and how he operated with the instruments. This book is an encyclopedia in the art of surgery. It holds that all these doctors have done outstanding work in the field of medicine and surgery as a result of their hard work and efforts, (Anjum, S., 2013)</p>	
<p>Al-Hakim Alauddin Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Abi Hazm al-Qurashi al-Damashqi is known as Ibn e Nafees, was born in a village in or near Damascus. He was an Arab Polymath and wrote a book "<i>Kitab al-shamil fi'l-tibb</i>" an encyclopaedia of medicine which comprises 300 volumes, included instruction regarding the nature of a doctor's duty of pastoral care, another book was written by him "<i>Kitab al-muhadhdhab fi'l-kuhl</i>" an encyclopaedia of ophthalmology, whose areas of work included medicine, physiology, anatomy, biology, surgery, ophthalmology, jurisprudence, Islamic studies and philosophy. He is known for being the first to describe the pulmonary circulation of the blood. As an early anatomist, Ibn e Nafis also performed several</p>	

human dissections during the course of his work, making several important discoveries in the fields of physiology and anatomy, besides his famous discovery of the pulmonary circulation, he also gave an early insight of the coronary and capillary circulations. (Greydanus et al., 2012). He was also appointed as the chief physician at al-Naseri Hospital founded by Sultan Saladin. Allama Nafees was definrd that when elements mix with each other they act and react and this results in developing a new moderate quality between the all four previous qualities. This new quality is known as mizaj” (Namiranian et al., 2022)

2. CONCLUSION

Today the Unani system of medicine stands with other system of medicine with their respective educational and research institutions, practitioners, hospitals and it became an integral part of the national health care.

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