

Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine

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ANNOTATION

Bukrat, the "father" of European medicine (approx. 460-370 BC), lived and created. The beginning of scientific medical terminology was determined in his works.

Most of the terms used by Bukrat in his works are included in the international medical dictionary. In the formation of medical terminology in ancient Greek after Bucrates, Herophilus III (born about 330 BC), Erosichtratus (about 330-240 BC) from the Alexandrian medical school (4th century BC), and later Rufus Ephesus (ca. 1st century BC) and Hlavdius Galen (ca. 129 BC), an educated scientist, philosopher, physician, anatomist, and pharmacist, contributed the most. Together with Bukhrot, they founded the future scientific medical terminology and raised its first floor.

INTRODUCTION

There is no person in the world who has not heard of the Hippocratic Oath.

But, few people were interested in what kind of person wrote the text that was uttered, more than one era, by medical figures, embarking on the fulfillment of their sacred duty, for the benefit of people. Our goal is not only to reveal Hippocrates as a person, but also to look into the secrets of medicine in ancient Greece.

Hippocrates - translated from Latin Hippocrates, and translated from Greek - Hippocratis, an ancient Greek physician, father of medicine, naturalist, philosopher, reformer of ancient medicine. Hippocrates was born in 460 BC in the town of Meropis on the island of Kos - southeast of the Aegean Sea. He belongs to the descendant of Asclepius, the family of Podalaria, who has been practicing medicine for eighteen generations. Historians managed to find some historical documents telling about the childhood and youth of the ancient Greek healer, but this information is not enough to reveal the character of the young Hippocrates.

The descendants were left with only legends, stories, legends that tell his biography. The name of Hippocrates, like Homer, later became a collective name.

MAIN PART

Hippocrates' father is Heraclid, his mother is Fenaret's midwife. The first educator of Hippocrates and a teacher in the field of medicine was his father. Hippocrates began his activity at the temple. Even as a young man of twenty, he already enjoyed the fame of an excellent doctor.

Hippocrates' contemporaries noted his ingenious observation, insight, intuition and logical conclusions. All his conclusions were based on careful observations and strictly verified facts, from the generalization of which, as if by themselves, the conclusions followed. It was at this age that he was initiated into the priesthood, which was then necessary for a doctor.

Having received an initial medical education, Hippocrates, in an effort to replenish knowledge and improve the art of healing, to acquire new skills, went to Egypt. In different countries, he not only studied medicine according to the practice of local doctors, according to votive tables, which were hung everywhere in the walls of the temples of Aesculapius, but also collected and systematized it.

Having traveled around Greece, Asia Minor, visited Libya and Tauris, Hippocrates, having learned different schools of healing, got acquainted with their methods, and upon returning to his homeland founded his own medical school. The great merit of Hippocrates lies in the fact that he was the first to put medicine on a scientific basis.

Considering medicine and philosophy as two inseparable sciences, Hippocrates tried to combine and separate them, defining each of its own boundaries. He brought medicine out of dark empiricism - the doctrine of experience, which was understood as a direction in the theory of knowledge, recognizing sensory experience as a source of knowledge and considering that the content of knowledge can be presented either as a description of experience, or reduced to it.

DISCUSSION

Having cleared empiricism of false philosophical theories, which often contradicted reality and dominated the experimental side of the matter, he laid the foundation for its development. The age-old traditions that forbade the autopsy of corpses allowed the study of anatomy and physiology only on animals. Of course, this did not make it possible, with all the medical observation of Hippocrates, to deeply study the human anatomy, and therefore many of his information did not correspond to true knowledge. Nevertheless, Hippocrates already knew about the presence of ventricles in the heart, about large vessels. Already in those distant times, he understood that the mental activity of a person is connected with the brain.

In accordance with the views of the ancient Greek philosophers on the structure of the surrounding world, Hippocrates and his students argued that the human body consists of solid and liquid parts. Four fluids play the main role in the human body. In *On the Nature of Man*, he also hypothesized that health is based on the balance of the four bodily fluids: blood, phlegm (mucus), yellow and black bile. He gave these fluids a life-giving force that determines health. Speaking about their significance in human life, Hippocrates presented his judgment about this in this way: ... "the nature of the body consists of them, and through them it gets sick and is healthy." These were still primitive views on the function of the body, but they already reflected the embryonic knowledge of human physiology.

Hippocrates imagined the organism as a constantly changing state, depending on a certain ratio of the above mentioned liquids. If their ratio changed, and the proportion of their harmonious combination was violated, illness set in. If all the fluids in the body are in a state of harmony and "... observe proportionality in mutual mixing in terms of strength and quantity," then the person is healthy. These were the first prerequisites for the theoretical understanding of illness and health, which were the starting point in the study of these most complex medical problems.

The teachings of Hippocrates, both in the field of philosophy and in the field of medicine, aroused great interest and had a great influence on the ideas of brilliant minds, outstanding figures of medicine in subsequent eras. "Avicenna opened a new notebook: Greece... The experience of Knidos, Knossos, Sicilian-Crotonian schools. Their knowledge is summarized in the Hippocratic

collection - a conglomerate of different authors from different times. Hippocrates is valuable for Ibn Sina with surgery; the desire to establish a general diagnosis, the principle of treatment is the opposite, as well as the treatment of ulcers, wounds, fistulas. He studies Ibn Sina and all types of bandages: circular, spiral, ascending and the so-called hippocratic diamond-shaped hat.

Ibn Sina was especially interested in the teachings of Hippocrates on the formation of man by the external environment, on the natural origin of the mental warehouses of people, on the unity of nature and man. "I love Hippocrates," summed up Avicenna, "but I need to check everything," The legacy of Hippocrates is so great that the well-known publisher of his writings, Charterius, spent 40 years and his entire fortune, estimated at 50 thousand lire, compiling and printing his works.

Today we do not need to verify the truth of the works of Hippocrates, thousands of years of practice itself has confirmed the genius of his theories.

Hippocrates is recognized as the founder of medical science. Over 100 medical writings are collected in the so-called "Hippocratic collection", They are traditionally attributed to the greatest physician of antiquity, Hippocrates. The Hippocratic Collection includes works not only by Hippocrates and his students, but also by doctors representing other areas of ancient Greek medicine.

The "aphorisms" of Hippocrates are undeniable and relevant to this day.

"Eat breakfast yourself, share lunch with a friend, and give dinner to an enemy." Apparently, each of us has either no or very few enemies, so we usually eat dinner ourselves, despite the theory of Hippocrates, who noticed the adverse effects of food taken at night. "Old people have fewer diseases than young people, but these diseases are already for life." "Marriage is a fever that starts hot and ends cold."

"Life is short, art is eternal, accidental circumstances are fleeting, experience is deceptive, judgment is difficult." "What drugs do not cure, iron cures; what iron does not heal, fire heals; what fire does not heal, death heals."

In the works of Hippocrates, in his "Aphorisms", one can find interesting instructions on caring for newborns, on the child's diet. But Greek medicine, despite a fairly high level of development for its time, did not leave a systematic presentation of information about the child.

In the works of Hippocrates: "Fractures", "Wounds of the head", "Reposition of the joints", surgical diseases and their treatment, operations on various organs are described in detail. His school knew the basic principles of the treatment of fractures and dislocations. After reviewing these works, we can conclude that surgery in ancient times was very high, Of great interest are the statements of Hippocrates about surgery: "For those who want to devote themselves to surgery, it is necessary to practice widely in operations, because practice is the best teacher for the hand." And then he added, "When you are dealing with hidden and serious illnesses, then here ... you must admit it is necessary, to call for help reflection." Different dressing techniques developed by Hippocrates, which also take place in dressing surgery of our time: A circular bandage is the simplest form of a bandage bandage. The bandage begins with it and ends with it, less often it is used as an independent bandage on areas of the body of a cylindrical shape.

RESULTS

A spiral bandage can cover a significant part of the body, producing uniform pressure on it, so it is used for serious injuries to the abdomen, chest, limbs. Return bandage, or the so-called "Hippocratic cap" bandage for closing the cranial vault. This is a rather complex bandage, its imposition requires special skills. The writings of Hippocrates mention the use of dry dressings, dressings soaked in wine, alum solutions, and ointment dressings with vegetable oils.

To stop bleeding, Hippocrates recommended giving a high position to the injured limb. This technique is also currently used for venous bleeding, for example, with rupture of varicose - dilated veins of the lower extremities.

Hippocrates first described the picture of acute inflammation of the joints. He introduced the term "arthritis", formed from the merger of the Greek word "artrion" - joint and the ending "itis", indicating the inflammatory nature of the change in the joint. Ancient written documents from Egypt, India and China contain references to malignant tumors in humans. Hippocrates made a great contribution to the development of ancient oncology. The term "cancer" is believed to have been assigned by Hippocrates to tumors that resemble in shape the spreading, spreading legs of a lobster. This was especially true for breast cancer. The term "sarcoma" was proposed by Hippocrates for fleshy tumors, noticing the outward resemblance of some of them to fish meat. It should be noted that this terminology is used in medicine to the present.

CONCLUSION

In the writings of Hippocrates, there are indications of the beginnings of gynecology. One of the chapters is called "On Women's Diseases." In this chapter, Hippocrates describes the symptoms and diagnosis of uterine displacements, inflammation of the uterus and vagina. He also recommends some surgical interventions in gynecology - the removal of a tumor in their uterus with forceps, a knife and a red-hot iron. When choosing methods of therapy, Hippocrates not only used local treatment, but also considered it necessary to influence the entire body.

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