

Course Title: **History of Medicine and History of Poland**
Coordinator /contact: Prof. Ryszard Gryglewski/e-mail: wgryglew@cm-uj.krakow.pl
Responsible person/contact: as above
Address: Department of History of Medicine, ul. Kopernika 7
Year: **1-6**
Total number of hours: **30**
 Lectures: 20+10
 Seminars: -
 Labs/Practicals: -
 Others (e.g. recitation): -
 Exams: multiple choice final test
Conduct/Dress Code: **casual**
Student's Evaluation:
 -credit requirements: attendance, positive result of the final test
 -attendance requirements: one unexcused absence is allowed
 -type of the final exam: multiple choice final test

Date	Day	Time	Topic	teacher	place
4 Sep.	Mo	10.30-12.00	1. History of Anatomy and Histology (Part 1) Speculative anatomy in ancient civilizations with religious and philosophical implications. Anatomical knowledge as theory and as practice of dissections. Origins of autopsy method; Alcmeon of Croton, Aristotle, Praxagoras of Cos, Herophilos and Erasistratus, Galen. <i>De usu partium corporis humani</i> as first major book on anatomy and its reception in medieval sciences. Lessons of anatomy in medieval schools of Salerno and Montpellier. Medieval universities; Should anatomy be a part of medicine or philosophy? Mondino Luzzi and Guy de Chauliac as influential <i>anatomists</i> . Renaissance epoch: New schools of anatomy in Bologna and Padua – <i>anatomia sensibilis</i> , <i>anatomia sensata</i> . Leonardo da Vinci as anatomist or rather engineer?	Prof. Ryszard Gryglewski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 Lecture Hall B
5 Sep.	Tu	10.30-12.00	2. History of Anatomy and Histology (Part 2) Andrea Vesalius and his <i>De humani corporis fabrica libri septem</i> . Origins of <i>Theatra anatomica</i> and their place in the scientific and social sphere. Birth of Leiden medical school and the "golden times" of European anatomy; Jan Swammerdam, Frideryk Ruysch, Regnier de Graaf. New preparatory techniques and discoveries concerning blood system; Girolamo Fabrici d'Acquapendente, William Harvey, Marcello Malpighi. Microscopy research; Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn and practical anatomy for the surgeons; Bernhard Siegfried Albinus. William Hunter and his developmental anatomy. French school of medicine; Félix Vicq-d'Azyr as the founder of comparative anatomy and his <i>Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie</i> , morphological anatomy of Marie François Xavier Bichat. German school of topographical anatomy; Joseph Hyrtl, Jacob Henle. Ludwik Karol Teichmann and his work on lymphatic system.	as above	as above

6 Sep .	Wed	10.30-12.00	3. History of physiology (Part 1) Physiology as a part of philosophical research. Vivisection as a formative element of <i>anatomia vivorum</i> and anatomical experiment. Hippocratic humoral theory and the physiological concepts of Aristotle. Heart, brain or liver? – where is the central structure of life? Alexandrian School on route to empiric-rational medicine. Influence of Galen's strategy for explanation of the motion of blood. Jean Fernel, Santorio Santorius working on the process of digestion. Birth of <i>iatrochemistry</i> – works of Paracelsus and Philipp Ulstad. The chemical roots of biological processes in works of Jan Baptist van Helmont and Franciscus Sylvius. Influence of Rene Descartes philosophy on mechanical understanding of life processes. <i>Iatromechanical</i> works of Giovanni Borelli and importance of his <i>De Motu Animalium</i> . Niels Stensen (Steno) works on muscles action.	as above	as above
7 Sep .	Th	10.30-12.00	4. History of physiology (Part 2) Albrecht Haller's <i>Elementa Physiologiae Corporis Humani</i> in history of medicine – concept of <i>anatomia animata</i> . French school of experimental physiology with François Magendie and Claude Bernard – discovery of internal secretion, experimental method established. German School of Johannes Müller; Justus von Liebig, Carl Ludwig, Emil du Bois-Reymond – modern studies in electrophysiology, invention of kymograph. Russian School of physiology; Ivan Sechenov and Ivan Pavlov – electric currents in brain activity conditioned reflex. Polish School of Physiology; Napoleon Nikodem Cybulski, Adolf Beck, Leon Popielski – discovery of adrenaline and histamine. Charles Scott Sherrington and discovery of synapse. Discovery of acetylcholine by Otto Loewi.	as above	as above
8 Sep .	Fr	10.30-12.00	5. Pathological Anatomy Humoral theory of diseases versus solidarity theory of illness. Miasmatic and contagious explanation of epidemic. Thomas Sydenham and his nosology system. Antonio Benivieni as a pioneer of pathological anatomy. Giovanni Battista Morgagni's <i>De sedibus et causis morborum</i> the very first book on pathological anatomy. Tissue pathology in works of Marie Xavier Bichat. Pathological anatomy in clinical investigations; René Laennec, Richard Bright, Thomas Hodgkin, Thomas Addison. Second (or Younger) Vienna Medical School as starting point for modern teaching about nature of diseases; Karl von Rokitansk'y, Ferdinand von Hebra, Alfred Biesiadecki. Rudolf Virchow cellular pathology. Microbiology and Bacteriology. From Antonie van Leeuwenhoek to Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.	as above	as above

19 Sep .	Tu	10.30-12.00	6. History of clinical medicine Hospitals in antiquity. Muslim clinical medicine – first hospitals in Bagdad and Damascus. Rhazes, Avicenna, Al-Nafis. Patient and physician in medieval Europe. Monastic medicine – diagnosis and treatment; rudiments of uroscopy, herbal pharmacology. Medicine in universities – theory and practice. Birth of clinical medicine in Europe; bedside teaching in Italy and Netherlands. Herman Boerhaave's school in Leiden. Clinical medicine in Vienna; Gerhard van Swieten, Anton de Haen, Maximilian Stoll. Clinical schools in Edenborough and Paris. New diagnostic methods – percussion and auscultation; Leopold Auenbrugger, René Laennec, Joseph Skoda. Early days of medical statistics; Pierre Louis and his numerical method, Carl Wunderlich. History of X-Ray techniques in medicinal diagnosis.	as above	as above
21 Sep .	Th	10.30-12.00	7. History of Surgery Surgery in antiquity. <i>Sushruta Samhita</i> as first textbook on surgery. Bleeding and treatment of wounds as one of major problems of practical surgery. Ambrois Paré and his teaching in the subject of desmurgy. Fight for pain relief from antiquity till modern times; introduction of nitrous oxide and diethyl ether as the breaking point in the history of anesthesia; Horace Wells Crawford Long, William Morton, Robert Liston, Ludwik Bierkowski. Chloroform and James Young Simpson. Introduction of local anesthesia. Fighting infections; Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, Joseph Lister. Invention of aseptic and antiseptic remedies; Charles Chamberland's steam sterilizer (autoclave), surgical mask and gloves of Johann Mikulicz-Radecky. History of artificial ventilation.	as above	as above
26 Sep .	Tu	10.30-12.00	8. History of Pharmacology Herbal medicine as the starting point of pharmacology. Ancient Greek medicine; <i>pharmacognosis</i> , achievements of empirical school. Galen's pharmacology – new methods in treatment. Medieval pharmacy, first pharmacy shops. Paracelsus and his pharmacology. Antoine Baumé's first pharmacological laboratory. Paul Ehrlich's "Magic Bullet". Frederick Banting and Charles Best and discovery of insulin. Sir Alexander Fleming and discovery of penicillin. Gerhard Johannes Paul Domagk, inventor of sulfonamidochrysoidine. Era of antibiotics: Selman Waksman, Albert Schatz. History of aspirin and discovery of its action mechanism.	as above	as above

28 Sep	Th	10.30-12.00	9. Roots of social medicine; State medicine in ancient Egypt. Greek medicine and the importance of public health; dietetics in Hippocratic tradition. Religious tradition, everyday habits and law regulations in ancient Rome. Hygiene in medicine of ancient India and ancient China. Role of asylums and leproseries in medieval society. Medical service organization during time of plagues. Enlightenment and the birth of medical police: Johann Peter Frank's <i>System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey</i> . Problems of health and disease in political and social perspective: Rudolf Virchow, Edwin Chadwick.	as above	as above
--------	----	-------------	--	----------	----------

History of Poland –

13 Oct	Fr	10.00-11.30	The Rights of Intellectual Property in Medicine	Dr Dariusz Kasprzycki	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1
20 Oct	Fr	10.00-11.30	History of Polish medieval culture, introduction to Polish history	Dr Wiktor Szymborski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1
27 Oct	Fr	10.00-11.30	Poland in the Early Modern, Renaissance, Reformation, tolerance and intolerance in Europe and in Poland during the XVI century	Dr Wiktor Szymborski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1
3 Nov	Fr	10.00-11.30	XVIII century Poland - Enlightenment in culture, architecture, history of science	Dr Wiktor Szymborski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1
10 Nov	Fr	10.00-11.30	History of Poland in the XIX century, history of culture, architecture, history of Cracow and Lwów	Dr Wiktor Szymborski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1
17 Nov	Fr	10.00-11.30	Poland in XX century - Poles during the second world war, history of Polish art after the war, the most important issues of contemporary Polish history - 1945, 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1981, 1989	Dr Wiktor Szymborski	CDK, ul. Łazarza 16 S1

Additional literature (not obligatory);

R. H. Major: *A History of Medicine*. Blackwell Scientific Publications. Oxford 1954 Vol I & II,

R. Porter ed.: *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Medicine*, Cambridge University Press 2001,

J. Duffin: *History of Medicine: A Scandalously Short Introduction*, University of Toronto Press 2011 (2nd ed.)