

1: Razi's Al-Hawi and saffron (*Crocus sativus*): a review

Thirty -three clinical observations by Rhazes (circa A.D.) (A. - THE BIOGRAPHERS OF RHAZES It is a singular fact that so little is known about the life of ABU.

However, more clarification is needed regarding his statement that, in medieval times, physicians never examined or came in contact with their patients but made their diagnoses from looking only at their flasks of urine. This was the case in Europe during those Dark Ages, in which the great era of the Graeco-Roman medicine came to an end and no progress in medical science was made until the Renaissance [2] , [3] and [4]. However, in the East, coinciding with the spread of Islam, the study of medicine and other branches of science revived and acquired a scientific basis during the same period [3] , [5] and [6]. Under this influence, the famous physician Mohamed Ibn Zakaria Al-Razi Rhazes, " ad opposed every form of charlatanism and combated the exaggerated importance that was given to the examination of urine [7]. His book Al-Hawi The Liber Continens showed his supreme abilities as a clinician [8] by presenting various pathological conditions, usually starting with the complaint and then analyzing its origin and finally describing the signs necessary for diagnosis [9] and [10]. Thus, he differentiated, for the first time [10] , between retention and anuria: This translation shows that, in addition to careful history taking, complete general and abdominal examination was performed in order to reach an accurate diagnosis. Furthermore, Al-Razi described, for the first time, a clinical physical sign on rectal examination to diagnose the presence of more than one bladder stone: Scholars who came after Al-Razi continued to follow him in giving prime importance to clinical observations and differential diagnosis [13]. Furthermore, in this Islamic era, physicians did work together with surgeons. Al-Tabaaei the physician was to look after pain relief by giving Al-Murquid to allow Al-Jaraaehi the surgeon to perform the operation. This represents the first report, in the literature, on the role of the anesthetist. According to Sigrid Hunke [15] , a third medical man used to be present, putting a finger on the pulse during the operation. Also, the memoirs of Prince Osama Ibn Al-Munquiz [16] and [17] reported that the Tabaaei and Jaraaehi also worked together as a resuscitation team. Both were called for the resuscitation of a warrior who collapsed immediately after an arrow hit him. Fischer, On the uniqueness of surgery, Am J Surg , pp. Kirkup, The history and evolution of surgical instruments. Krieger Publishing Co; Full Text via CrossRef [10] R. Abdel-Halim, Pediatric urology years ago. Abdel-Halim, Anesthesia years ago. Osama, Kitab ul-Ieetibar 1st ed.

2: Rhazes by Clark E on Prezi

Of all published articles, the following were the most read within the past 12 months.

Rabie El-Said Abdel-Halim In this study, we present a brief commentary on four books written by Muslim physicians and medical authors who lived between the ninth and the eleventh centuries, having to do with urology, with a special view toward aspects of paediatric urology. To visit the original article HTML version , click on any one of the following links: We are grateful to Professor Rabie E. Abdel-Halim for allowing republishing. In these books the supreme abilities of the authors as clinicians and their role in the creation of clinical medicine are shown by: Differential diagnosis between various conditions which produce similar complaints is precisely described. For example, retention of urine and different types of anuria, types of renal haematuria, dormant and moving renal stones and their precise localisation, renal or vesical pain and pain due to colitis. Finally the methodical classification of the diseases according to the organs affected is discussed. The description of the pathology and the knowledge of new diseases was an important advance made by these scholars. From the urological point of view, spina bifida and its relation to incontinence was first described by al-Razi and most of the diseases of the kidney and bladder can be recognized in the systemic classification of the diseases of these organs given by Ibn Sina who pointed out the psychological role in some cases of nocturnal enuresis. Though al-Razi was the first to think of and practice meatotomy, introduce enema in the pre-operative preparation for lithotomy and break large vesical stones piecemeal in the bladder, the merit of having integrated surgery into scientific medicine must go to al-Zahrawi. The many operative procedures and instruments described in the thirteenth volume of his encyclopaedia of medicine and surgery at-Tasrif , such as the Kalalib a primitive lithotrite , the Michaab to drill a hole in an impacted urethral stone forming the foundation of true lithotripsy, the scissors used in the dissection technique of circumcision, straight catheters and the numerous instruments and techniques for bladder irrigation, do not appear in any other classical writing. These books were translated into Latin as early as CE, and greatly influenced the European mediaeval schools of medicine up to the eighteenth century. It is noticeable that, in any contemporary article on medicine, the more than years between Graeco-Roman times and the modern era are commonly over-looked, giving the appearance that during this period nothing worthy of mention happened in medicine. In Europe, this period is usually referred to as the Dark Ages, in which the great era of the Graeco-Roman medicine came to an end and no progress in medical science was made until the Renaissance [7] [11] [12]. However, in the East, the firm establishment of the Moslem supremacy, coincided with the development of botany, pharmacy and chemistry, branches of science that the Moslem world is given credit for having established [11] [13] [24]. Between the ninth and the sixteenth centuries, the study of medicine and other branches of science revived and acquired a scientific basis [11] [13]. In this study, we present a brief commentary on four books having to do with urology, with a special view toward aspects of paediatric urology. The books were written by the Moslem scholars al-Razi, Ibn al-Jazzar, al Zahrawi and Ibn Sina, who lived between the ninth and the eleventh centuries. In addition to his treatise Liber de Variolis et Morbillis on eruptive fevers [9] [11] [15] [24] [28] [32] , which was considered a masterpiece of clinical medicine [8] , the volume work al-Hawi Continens , an encyclopaedia of medicine and surgery, is another major contribution by al-Razi to medicine [9] [11] [24] [28]. Al-Razi critically evaluated the views of the ancients in light of his own experience and practice, a mode of analysis that constitutes basic scientific research. Cumston [11] has stated that the Islamic physician has the merit of having carefully analysed the scattered insights of Greek medicine, extracting from them the most important material and leaving aside everything that was superfluous. According to Husain and al-Okbey, unlike his predecessors, al-Razi followed the original scheme of methodically classifying diseases according to the organs affected [17]. In this, he showed his supreme abilities as a clinician by presenting various pathological conditions, usually starting with the complaint, then analysing its origin and finally describing the signs necessary for diagnosis [9] [25]. Al-Razi was a keen observer, differentiating with great precision among

various conditions that produce similar complaints and accurately describing signs necessary for diagnosis. Given the symptom of heaviness in the loin, for example here is his precise differentiation of renal stones and renal obstruction or swelling: Though Rufus of Ephesus had differentiated between vesical and renal haematuria [12] , al-Razi also gave the underlying physio-anatomical reasons for this difference: And this is because blood is not filtered in the vessels of the bladder as it does in the vessels of the kidney. But the amount of blood that comes to the bladder is only enough for its nutrition, while in the kidney, because blood is filtered in it and then large blood vessels and plenty of blood comes to it, far more than its need for nutrition. Also the vessels in the bladder are not close to the interior and unsupported as the vessels which enter deep into the kidney" [5] , part 10, p. He also differentiated between renal haematuria due to a ruptured vessel and that due to congestion with increased permeability [5] , part 10, p. His chapter "The Stoppage of Urine" differs from the views of his predecessors Celsus, writing at the start of the Christian era, and Paul of Aegina CE , both of whom referred only to urinary retention. Al-Razi differentiated between retention and anuria: Or urine is within the kidney which is obstructed and in it the lesion which is swelling or stone or clots of blood or pus. Common to all of them is the pain in the lumbar region with emptiness of the bladder. But if it be a stone, the signs of the stone would appear before that. And if it be a hot swelling, with the pain there is some throbbing. And if it be diseases in the kidney then it is only heaviness. And if it be a solid swelling, the urine does not stop suddenly but gradually and with heaviness only. And if it be clots of blood or pus, then it would be preceded by ulcer. And if the urine is stopped because of the urinary passages from the kidney, the bladder will be empty and the pain in the ureter along its course with pricking and stitching as the ureteric pain is continuous and pricking, after this, use the previous criteria as in the kidney" [5] , part 10, pp. In a similar fashion, he discussed clinical observations concerning retention [5] , part 10, p. According to Husain and al-Okbey [17] , al-Razi differentiated with great precision between renal or vesical pain and pain due to colitis [5] , part 10, pp. He also excelled in differentiating between dormant stones and moving ones, describing the precise location of the latter [5] , part 10, p. Radbill [28] states that al-Razi was the first to describe spina bifida and its relation to incontinence. Pincers devised by al-Razi to grasp vesical stones see below reference [31] for the source. However, al-Razi was the first to use enemas as a preparation for surgery and to describe the sign of crepitus on rectal examination in the case of multiple vesical stones. He was also the first to break a large stone by using strong pincers Fig. Meatotomy was also first conceived of and practised by ar-Razi: As far as urological disorders are concerned, he devoted a whole chapter to a discussion of bladder stones, including their aetiology, sex incidence, symptoms and signs. Consisting of 30 volumes it is an encyclopaedia of medicine and surgery [2] [9] [11] [18]. Al-Zahrawi summed up all the surgical knowledge of his time in the 30th volume of this large medical encyclopaedia [31]. A number of historians have described this volume as giving the first rational and complete illustrated treatment of its subject, and the many surgical procedures and instruments described in it do not appear in any other work of the time [2] [9] [11] [15] [26] [30] [31] [32]. Steel drill used by al-Zahrawi to pierce urethral stones see below reference 31 for the source. You take a drill of the finest steel of this shape. It should be triangular at the point and sharp with a wooden handle. Then take a thread and with it bind the penis beneath the calculus to prevent the stone from returning to the bladder. Then introduce the iron of the drill gently into the meatus until the drill reaches the stone itself and then very, very gently revolve the drill upon the stone with your hand, and try to perforate it, till you pierce it through to the other side. Then the urine will at once be released. Then, with your hand outside the penis, squeeze the remains of the stone and they will crumble and be washed out by the urine and the patient will be cured" Fig. Forceps designed by al-Zahrawi to crush vesical stones see below reference 31 for the source. Al-Zahrawi also designed a special forceps he called Kalalib Fig. It was in fact a primitive lithotrite: Try rather to manipulate it so that it protrudes, or else attempt to break it up with the forceps so that you can extract it piecemeal" cited by [31] , pp. Scissors invented by al-Zahrawi to perform circumcision by dissection technique see below reference 31 for the source. Circumcision was not described by either Celsus or Paul of Aegina. The latter described only the excision of blackened prepuce in gangrenous infections. Therefore, as related by Spink and

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Lewis, al-Zahrawi was the first to describe the dissection technique of circumcision performed with scissors Fig. His chapter on bladder irrigation with its numerous illustrations of syringes and other instruments is of utmost originality [31]. In contrast to the Greek S-shaped catheter, al-Zahrawi used catheters of his own design, which resembled modern ones in that they were straight [24] [31]. For operating on children, he stressed that small versions of the instruments designed specially for this purpose should be used. From the observations made by al-Zahrawi with regard to his personal experience and the care with which he warns the reader of the dangers of injury that can be incurred during surgery, he was not a mere compiler, but also a very skilful surgeon [9] [11] [12] [15] [24] [26] [30] [31] [32]. Al-Qanun fi al-tibb Ibn Sina, or Avicenna [2], lived in Hamadan and Jurjan from to CE [18], and acquired great fame in mediaeval European medicine [11] [16] [21] [28] [29]. In al-Qanun, Ibn Sina basically followed the methodical, analytical line originated by al-Razi. Al-Qanun was, however, more broadly conceived than Al-Hawi the Continens [11] and included all branches of medical science [11] [16] [21]. According to Desnos, most of the diseases of the kidneys and bladder can be recognized in the systemic classification of renal diseases and the accounts of bladder diseases given by Ibn Sina in al-Qanun [12] [20]. He was also the first to point out the fact that haematuria may be due to causes outside the urinary system, for example, blood diseases [20] , vol. Apart from the methodical classification and precise descriptions of aetiological factors and signs in his chapter on urinary disturbances, Ibn Sina pointed out the role of psychological factors in the treatment of certain cases of nocturnal enuresis [20] , vol. Both Ibn Sina and al-Razi warned against catheterization in the presence of inflammation, as it increases the swelling and pain. To ensure gentle catheterisation, Ibn Sina designed catheters with rounded, firm tips and many side holes from the skin of certain marine and other animals [20] , vol. The al-Hawi, al-Tasrif and al-Qanun were translated into Latin as early as CE by Gerard of Cremona [32] and greatly influenced the European Mediaeval schools of medicine well into the eighteenth century [9] [11] [12] [15] [16] [24] [26] [28] [29] [32]. Kinderheilkunde vor Jahren: Blick in die arabisch-islamische Medizin. Contributions of Islam to medicine. Risala fi siyasat as-sibian wa-tadbirihim [About management and direction of the youth]. The fihrist of al-Nadim, a tenth century survey of muslim culture. Columbia University Press, vol. Kitab al-Hawi fi al-Tibb The book of the collector of medicine. Rhazes, Liber Continens , 1st ed. Osmania Oriental Publications, Osmania University, vol Adventures in Arabian medicine. J R Coll Surg Irel 5: Arabian medicine and its influence on the middle ages. An introduction to the history of medicine from the time of the pharaohs to the end of the XVIII century. Dawson's of Pall Mall. The history of urology. The medicine of the ancients. Ultrasonic lithotripter for urethral and bladder stones. Br J Urol

3: results in SearchWorks catalog

The Arabic text by Muhammed ibn Zakariyaâ€² al-RÄ•zÄ• (commonly known as Rhazes) to which Dr Hasan refers was originally published in Persia in around AD; versions in Arabic 1 and German 2 are available in modern sources.

4: Full text of "zc-f-c-b-3"

Title: Thirty-Three Clinical Observations by Rhazes (Circa A.D.) Created Date: Z.

5: Hydrocephalus and its treatment according to Rhazes : Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics PED

He was born c. AD (AH) in the Iranian city at al-Rayy, approximately 20 miles south of modern Tehran.1, 5 As a child, Rhazes was interested in singing and music and became an accomplished lute player and singer. He abandoned music, however, saying that "music proceeding from between mustachios and a beard had no charms to recommend it."

6: Paediatric Urology Years Ago | Muslim Heritage

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Meyerhof M (): Thirty-three clinical observations by Rhazes (Circa AD). Isis Oppenheimer BS, Fishberg AM (): Hypertensive encephalopathy.

7: Authors' response to Hasan - Europe PMC Article - Europe PMC

- openly questions Galen's clinical acumen - A larger body of knowledge made modern scientists better equipped than their predecessors These views made him somewhat unpopular.

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SMAW : beads and fillet welds Series 6 Investment Company Representative Early days in Ohio Conserving land resources Jumper the Brave Mouse that chased the grizzly bear Allergic alveolitis, is a group of lung diseases resulting from sensitization by inhalation exposures to Sleep Soundly (Soundwave 2000/Audio Cassette) Ratios and proportions 7th grade Air-conditioning America Case studies in behavior modification 6. Discussion and Implications 128 Coatings on Glass Sobotta atlas of human anatomy arabic Chemistry of Organosulfur Compounds S prescott.erau.edu assets prescott forms fall-orientation-guide. Royal Scots and Patriots of the LMS Ri 2.10 second grade lessons Perfect square roots worksheet Basal ganglia mechanisms of reward-oriented eye movement Okihide Hikosaka AutoCAD for Success-Windows Version Murder Over the Phone Domination in Graphs (Pure and Applied Mathematics) Waters of Life from Conecuh Ridge 12th public exam time table 2018 Mazda 6 mps service manual Unmasking the academy Ghost busting the quantum Nude photography books Cooke, J. E. The New South. Americans and Europeans Dancing in the Dark Unlocker 2.0.0 build 2 Supper in Beaucaire. Introduction Peter Rand Old Testament Interpretation: Past, Present, and Future Collecting myself Boolean algebra cheat sheet Recycling and Solid Waste Patricia-Anne Tom 2000 honda bvga transmission manual Equal Pay in Employment Act The long drive home