SURGICAL WRITINGS OF LATER MIDDLE AGES IN WESTERN EUROPE

Theodore J. Drizis MD, PhDME, PhDHI Kalamata – Greece

AIM

The aim of this work is to present surgical writings during the later Middle Ages in Western Europe constituting historical milestones in Surgery.

MATERIAL

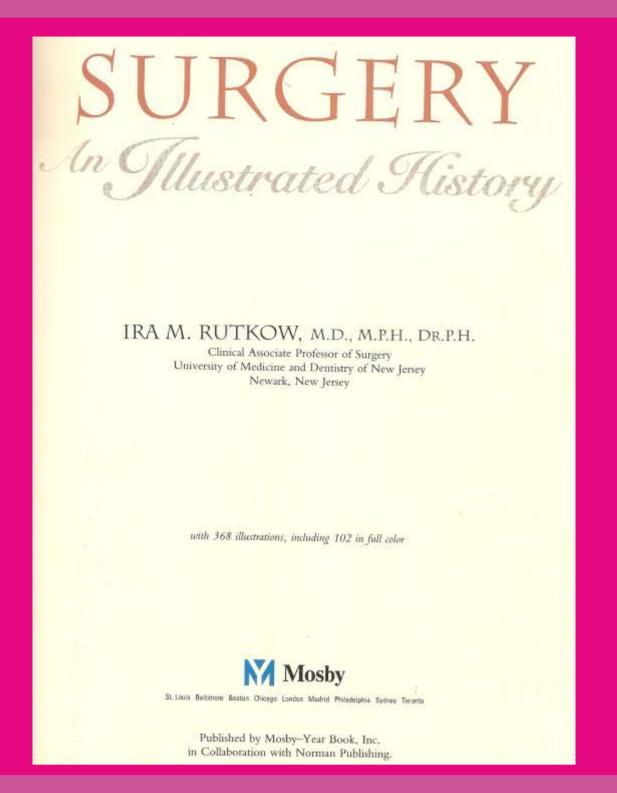
The material is textbooks of History of Medicine and a historical treatise for Medieval Surgery.

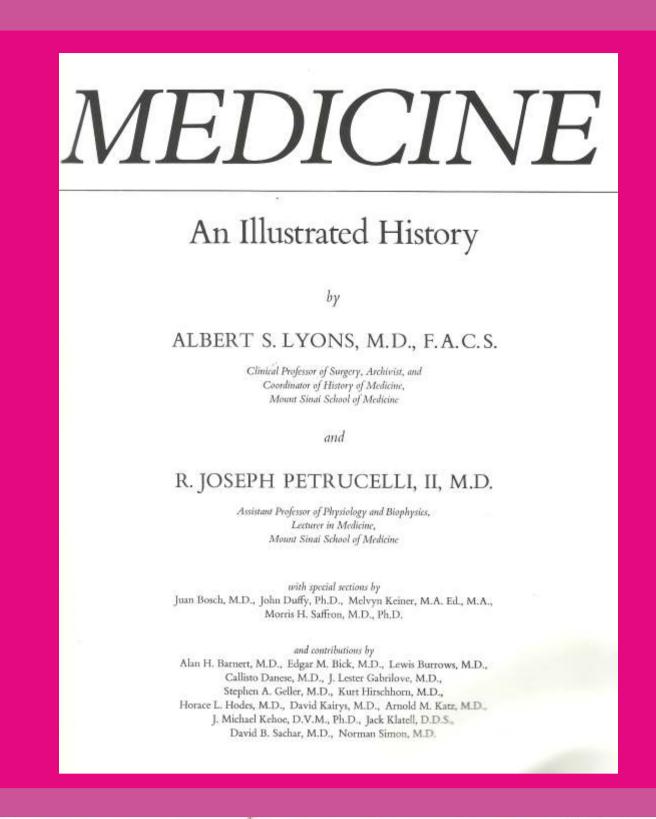
METHOD

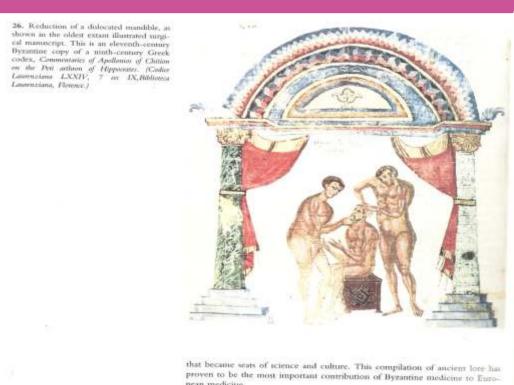
The method is the textual criticism of the relative accessible to us bibliography.

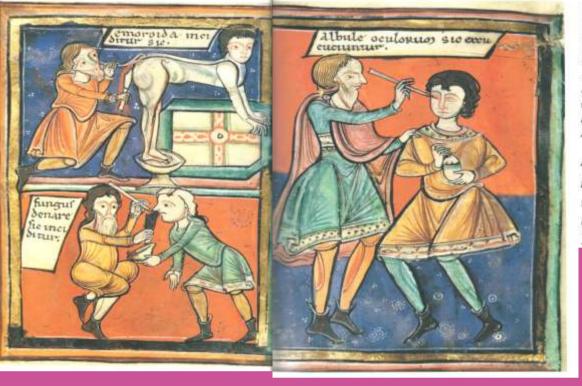
RESULTS

Chronologically, the results are: The anonymous author's "Bamberg Surgery" of Salernitan School, middle of 12th c. CE,







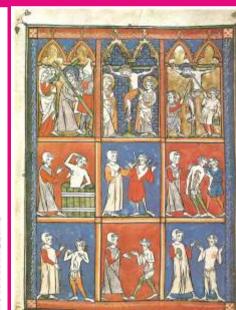


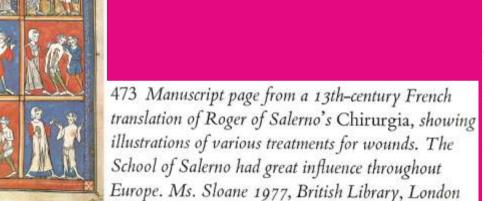
48. Preceding pages, Operations for hemorrhoids, nasal polyp, and cataract in a manuscript of the late twelfth century. The surgeon excising hemorrhoids uses a clawed separator in his left hand, a knife in his right. The surgeon performing the cataract operation may be using a needle to couch the lens; his patient holds a jar of ointment. (By permission of the British Library, London, Ms Sloane 1975, f 93.)

474 Eleventh-century manuscript illustration from the School of Salerno showing surgery for hemorrhoids and nose polyps and the technique for cataract couching. Ms. Sloane 1975, fol. 93, British Library London

the "Practica Chirurgiae" or "Surgery of Master Roger", a collection of Ruggierio Frugardi's lectures in Salernitan School end of 12th c. CE;

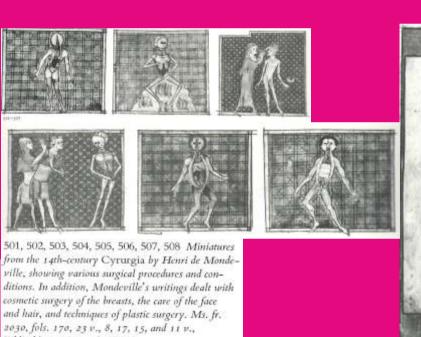














549 Illustration in the 14th-century manuscript
Rolandus Parmensis Chirurgia, showing an operation for removing bladder stones, a procedure with a low rate of success at the time. Ms. 1382, Biblioteca Casanatense, Rome

the "Rolandina" of Rolando Theodoric's "Chirurgia" Capelluti from Parma, mid-13th c. (Teodorico Borgognoni), CE of Salernitan School too. 13th c. CE of the University



Surgeon using an eviscerated dog to warm the intestines emerging from a wound in the abdomen. Rolandus

Library MS 1382, folio 23



Surgeon operating an inguinal hernia - fractured skull - Rolandus Parmensis, Chirurgia , Rome: Chirurgia , Rome: Casanatense Library MS 1382, fol. 24v. Surgeon examining a fractured skull - Rolandus Parmensis, Chirurgia , Rome: Casanatense Library MS 1382, folio 11 recto.

(Teodoric's "Chirurgia" (Teodorico Borgognoni), 13th c. CE of the University of Bologna, son of the universitarian surgeon Ugo (Hugh) Borgognoni in Bologna.



The Bruno's of Longoburg "Chirurgia Magna" and "Chirurgia Parva" in 13th c. CE.







The Guglielmo's (William's) Salicetti "Ciroxia Vulgamente Fatta" of School of Bologna in 13th c. CE.



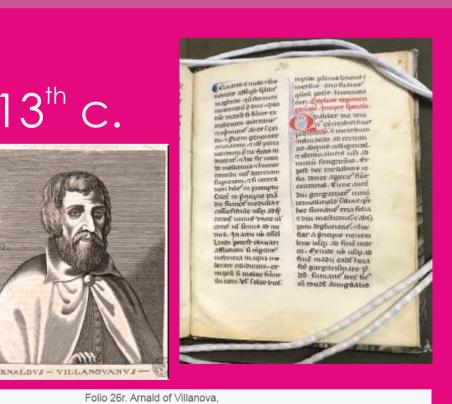
The Guido's Lanfrachi of Milan "Chirurgia Parva" and "Chirurgia Magna" in Paris 13th c. CE. The Henri's de Mondeville "Chirurgie" in Paris 13th c. CE.



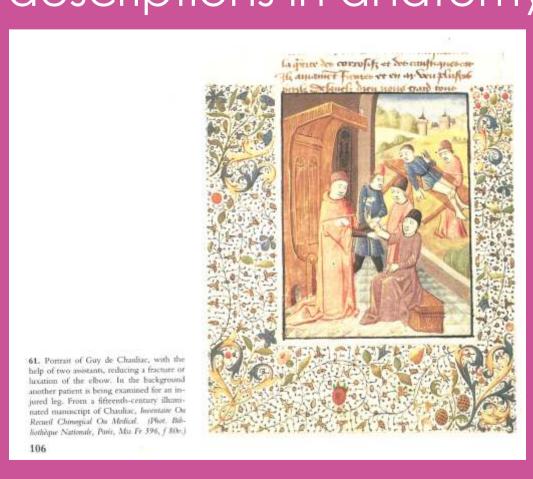
The Arnold's of Villanova

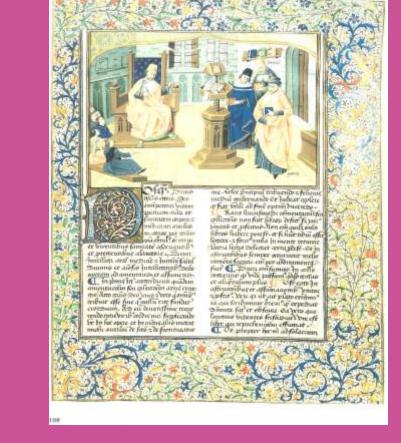
"Parabole" in Montpellier 13th c.

CE. The Mundinus di
Luzzi "Anatomia" in
Bologna (1275 – 1326 CE)
with dissecting and
surgical techniques.

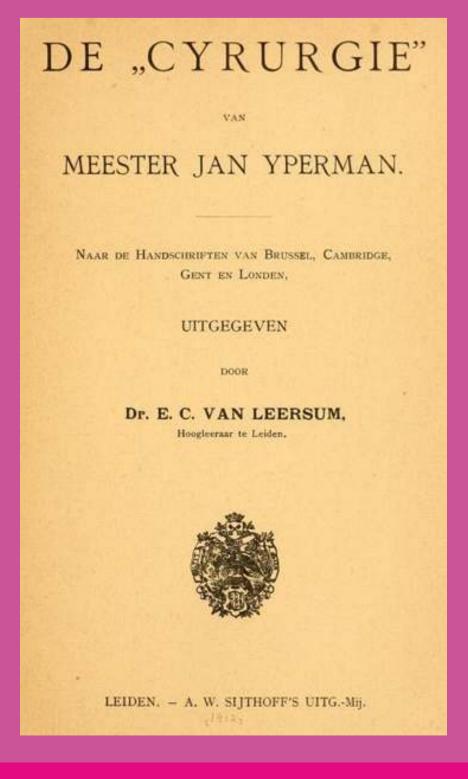


The Guy de Chauliac's "Inventorium Seu Collectorium Cyrurgie" in manuscript or "La Grand Chirurgie" in printing later, in Paris and Avignon 14th c. CE with descriptions in anatomy and surgery.

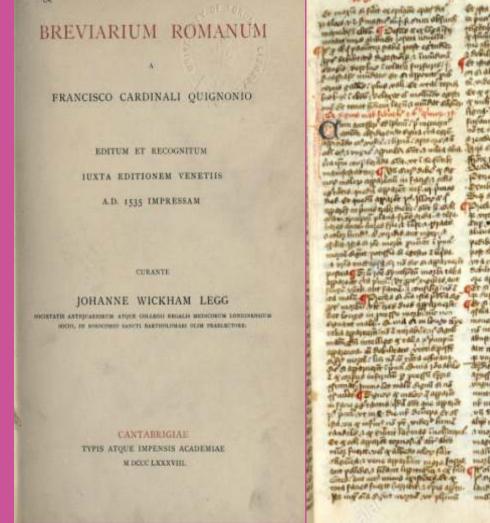




The Jean
Yperman's
"La Chirurgie"
Flemish
(Flanders)
in 14th c. CE.
The Peter's
of Angelata
six books on
surgery in
Bologna
14th c. CE.

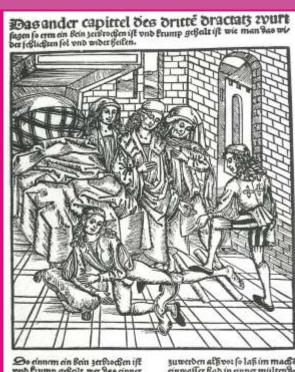


The John's of Mirfield "Breviarium Bartolomei" in London 14th c. CE. The John's of Ardene surgical writings in Newark of



Nottinghamshire and in London, 14th c. CE.

All the previous referred surgeons – writers were clerics, all the writings were in manuscript form.



He should help the poor according to whatever they are able to pay but should ask good reward from the rich. In this manner you will achieve happiness and salvation . . . You should also wear good clothes but you should not be vain . . . The surgeon should also know anatomy and be aware that there is a connection and a separation of the members of the body so that he knows where he should cut or cauterize . . .

87. Woodcut from the earliest printed surgical book with illustrations, Brunschwig's Dis Ist Das Buch Der Cinurgia Hantwirckung Der Wundartzney (1497). Here the surgeon is rebreaking a limb that has healed imperfectly. (Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as Ira M. Rutkow says: "...The Middle Ages was a time of rediscovery in surgery... The revival of surgical learning presaged the Renaissance and the eventual maturation of modern surgical thought".