

KÖVETELMÉNYRENDSZER

Semmelweis Egyetem	Oktatási szervezeti egység megnevezése:
Általános Orvostudományi Kar	Népegészségügyi Intézet
Tantárgy neve: History of medicine / Orvostörténet Tantárgy típusa: kötelező/kötelezően választható/ <u>szabadon választható</u> (a megfelelő aláhúzendó) kódja: kreditértéke: 2 pont	
Tantárgy előadójának neve: Dr. Forrai Judit	
Tanév: 2012-13	
A tantárgy feladata a képzés céljának megvalósításában: The history of medical science, considered as a part of the general history of civilization The study of the history of medicine helps us to describe and understand how people in different times and cultures experienced and dealt with these fundamentals of human existence. This knowledge can inform debate about the present and the future, and help to bring medicine and science to a wide audience. All human societies have medical beliefs that provide explanations for birth, death and disease. Many cultures in ancient times treated illnesses with magic and herbal remedies. Ancient Egyptians thought that their gods healed them. The ancient Greeks pursued medicine as a science. Hippocrates, the most famous physician of the time (c. 400 B.C.), believed that diseases had natural causes, not supernatural ones. By the Middle Ages, Europe was hit with a terrible epidemic that killed millions of people called the plague, or Black Death. The Renaissance marked a new period of interest in art and science throughout Europe. Despite new medical discoveries, many doctors still practiced old ways. Most sick people could not afford to see a trained physician. Instead, they consulted midwives who assisted with childbirths and made herbal remedies to treat illnesses. Minor surgeries were not done in the hospital but at the local barbershop. Medical research and training improved in the 18th century but there were still no cures for diseases like smallpox, a disease that killed millions of people over thousands of years. Middle Eastern doctors gave people mild doses of the smallpox to combat the disease. The portrayal of the history of medicine becomes more difficult in the 19th century. Discoveries multiply, and the number of eminent doctors is so great that the history is apt to become a series of biographies. Nevertheless, it is possible to discern the leading trends in modern medical thought. In the beginning of 20th century the research and technology have expanded medical knowledge and improved medical practices like surgery. Today, doctors are able to perform less invasive surgical procedures. The science of medicine has progressed dramatically in just the last 50 years. Career opportunities in health care have also expanded. There is a need for more skilled medical professionals, not only in hospitals, but in dentist and doctors' offices, research labs, rehabilitation centres, mental health clinics, nursing homes and even schools.	
A tárgy tematikája (lehetőleg heti bontásban, sorszámozva): <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction. What is Medicine? Methods and sources of Medical History. The birth of paleomedicine (bones teeth, mummies).Prehistoric medicine. Far East.2. Far East Medicine. Chinese civilization, Japan, India.3. Medicine of ancient civilizations, rivers valley's culture: Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the medicine knowledge. Medicine - in the Bible time - Heritage of the empirical knowledge. Practitioners. Theories of diseases.4. Greco-Roman Medicine. Homeric medicine. Asclepius, Hippocrates. Corpus Hippocraticum- the concept and doctrine of his theories about the nature and diseases (the four humors). The Oath. Hygiene and health education. Post-Hippocratic schools – the golden heritage in the school of Alexandria. The roman physicians, diseases. Advance of public health. Water supply and sanitation, climate, soil and health, diseases, endemics. The workers' health, provision of medical care. (Celsus, Galenus)5. Medieval medicine. Byzantine Healers, Arabian Hakims, Monks, Crusaders and medieval	

„doctors.” The Arabian medicine: chemistry, pharmacy, hospitals. Razes, Avicenna, Abulcasis. The medieval Monasteries (Monte Cassino). The growth of European cities, sanitary problems of urban life. The first religious medical school in Salerno. Medieval Universities, medical humanists, and Christian caritas.

6. Medicine in the Renaissance. The Arts and the humanism. The new mentality of medicine: Paracelsus. The revolution of anatomy: Vesalius and his contemporaries. The first step toward the specialization. Botany and mineralogy. The printing of book's role in medicine. Foundation of the administration of Public Health. Epidemic diseases: communicable and non-communicable diseases. Theories, therapies, and medical care, hospital. Quarantine.
7. Experimenters, Teachers and Theoreticians in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Body as machine -old schools: iatrochemical, iatrophysical theories. New schools: animism, tonus, vitalism, stimulation, homeopathy. The circulation of the blood. Harvey's methodology Malpighi. Microscopy. Birth of modern clinical medicine: Sydenham. Boerhaave and his pupils.
8. Industrialism in the Eighteenth Century. Clinical medicine- schools of clinical (French, English, German, and Habsburg). The first Vienna School: van Swieten. surgery (Hunter, Valsalva), pathology (Morgagni, Bichat). Public health and hygiene. Occupational health, prison reform, general health (death rate, statistics), Ramazzini, Frank. Smallpox. Infant mortality. Nursing, dispensaries and hospitals, development of obstetrics. Sanitary conditions – filthy towns.
9. Clinical medicine in the second half of the nineteenth Century. Bacteriology a new science in medicine. Revolution, concepts and theories under the microscope. New discoveries Pasteur, Koch. Social revolution, industrialism, public health. National and international movements and health reforms, and medical care. Period of great epidemics. International health organization. The Red Cross.
10. Development of surgery and gynaecology. The man-midwife (Smellie, Hunter), History of anaesthesia. General and local possibilities. Wells, Morton, Simpson, Jackson). Asepsis and antisepsis. Early efforts to develop aseptic techniques. Semmelweis, Lister. Progress in surgery, Billroth. Cholecystostomy, appendectomies.
11. Emergence of specialism. Logical outgrowth of locality pathology, new instruments. Initially the medical professions: Paediatrics, Psychotherapy, Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngologist, Dentistry, Neurology and Psychiatry, Dermatology and Venerology.
12. From the black death to the AIDS. The history of epidemics. The theories and therapies. Tropical medicine. The development of epidemics, the bacteriology and immunology. The new medicaments. Ehrlich and the chemotherapy, sulphonamides, antibiotics. Virology. Salk and Sabin. New diseases and screenings methods.
13. Consultation

A foglalkozásokon való részvétel követelményei és a távolmaradás pótlásának lehetősége:

Jelenlét: kötelező, max. 3 hiányzás, beszámoló megadott tematikából.

Az igazolás módja a foglalkozásokon és a vizsgán való távollét esetén: orvosi/egyéb igazolás

A félévközi ellenőrzések (beszámolók, zárthelyi dolgozatok) száma, témaköre és időpontja, pótlásuk és javításuk lehetősége: előadás készítés 15-20 slides a megadott témában + múzeumi látogatás

A félév végi aláírás követelményei (ideértve a hallgató egyéni munkával megoldandó feladatainak számát és típusát is):prezentáció leadása

Az osztályzat kialakításának módja: előadás értékelése

A vizsga típusa:

Vizsgakövetelmények:

A vizsgajelentkezés módja:

A vizsgajelentkezés módosításának rendje:

A vizsgáról való távolmaradás igazolásának módja:

A tananyag elsajátításához felhasználható jegyzetek, tankönyvek, segédletek és szakirodalom listája: Chrestomathy on the History of Medicine. Ed. Dr. Forrai J. Dr. Ballér P.. Budapest, 1992.SOTE

