Hippocratic Writings

Hippocrates, also known as Hippocrates II, was a Greek physician of the Age of Pericles (Classical Greece), and is considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He is referred to as the “Father of Modern Medicine” in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine. This intellectual school revolutionized medicine in ancient Greece, establishing it as a discipline distinct from other fields with which it had traditionally been associated (theurgy and philosophy), thus establishing medicine as a profession.

However, the achievements of the writers of the Corpus, the practitioners of Hippocratic medicine, and the actions of Hippocrates himself were often commingled; thus very little is known about what Hippocrates actually thought, wrote, and did. Hippocrates is commonly portrayed as the paragon of the ancient physician, and credited with coining the Hippocratic Oath, still relevant and in use today. He is also credited with greatly advancing the systematic study of clinical medicine, summing up the medical knowledge of previous schools, and prescribing practices for physicians through the Hippocratic Corpus and other works.
Hippocratic Writings

**Hippocrates**

Two short texts: *On Sight* and *On Anatomy*. Their content and language are closely analyzed to interpret them in the context of Greek medical writing.

**Hippocratic Oratory**

*Aphorisms of Hippocrates*

Galen of Pergamum (A.D. 129 - ca. 216) began his career tending to wounded gladiators in provincial Asia Minor. Later, as court physician to Emperor Marcus Aurelius, he became the center of a small circle of distinguished physicians. Susan Mattern's *The Prince of Medicine* offers the first authoritative biography in English of this brilliant, audacious, and profoundly influential figure. Like many Greek intellectuals, Galen was a polymath, writing on subjects as varied as ethics and eczema, grammar and gout. He was one of the great thinkers and medical practitioners of the high Roman Empire, as highly regarded for his philosophical works as for his medical treatises. He is remembered today for his influence on Western medicine, but he was also a complex individual with a contentious personality.

**Airs, Waters, Places**

Orchomenos, Ephesos, and Kos, among others, are studied to explain their role in ancient medicine. These treatises are known for their sophistication and are central to understanding the ancient Greek world of the late fifth-century BCE.

**Reinventing Hippocrates**

Ancient Concepts of the Hippocratic

Jacques Jouanna's papers on Greek and Roman medicine range from the early beginnings of Greek medicine to late antiquity.

**The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen**

Keith Stewart analyzes Galen's characterisation of black bile to understand the different ways it is used in his arguments that cannot always be reconciled with the content of his sources.

**The Oath of Hippocrates**

The name of Hippocrates has been invoked as an inspiration of medicine since antiquity, and medical practitioners have turned to Hippocrates for ethical and social standards. While most modern commentators accept that medicine has sometimes fallen short of Hippocratic ideals, these ideals are usually portrayed as having a timeless appeal, departure from which is viewed as an aberration that only a return to Hippocratic values will correct. Recent
historical work has begun to question such an image of Hippocrates and his medicine. Instead of examining Hippocratic ideals and values as an unchanging legacy passed to us from antiquity, historians have increasingly come to explore the many different ways in which Hippocrates and his medicine have been constructed and reconstructed over time. Thus scholars have tended to abandon attempts to extract a real Hippocrates from the mass of conflicting opinions about him. Rather, they tend to ask why he was portrayed in particular ways, by particular groups, at particular times. This volume explores the multiple uses, constructions, and meanings of Hippocrates and Hippocratic medicine since the Renaissance, and elucidates the cultural and social circumstances that shaped their development. Recent research has suggested that whilst the process of constructing and reconstructing Hippocrates began during antiquity, it was during the sixteenth century that the modern picture emerged. Many scholastic endeavours today, it is claimed, are attempts to answer Hippocratic questions first posed in the sixteenth century. This book provides an opportunity to begin to evaluate such claims, and to explore their relevance in areas beyond those of classical scholarship.

Hippocrates On Ancient Medicine

The Invention of Medicine

This work is a sampling of the Hippocratic Corpus, a collection of ancient Greek medical works. At the beginning, and interspersed throughout, there are discussions on the philosophy of being a physician. There is a large section about how to treat limb fractures, and the section called The Nature of Man describes the physiological theories of the time. The book ends with a discussion of embryology and a brief anatomical description of the heart.

Hippocrates Is Not Dead

The aim of this book is to make Hippocrates' On Airs, Waters and Places and the Hippocratic Oath accessible to intermediate students of Ancient Greek. The running vocabulary and commentary are meant to provide everything necessary to read each page. Hippocrates' On Airs, Waters and Places is a great text for intermediate readers. The simple sentence structure makes it easy to read, while its subject matter, the impact of climate on disease and character, is interesting for a number of reasons. The presentation falls roughly into two halves, the first detailing various environmental factors that contribute to specific diseases, the second more ethnographic in its account of the differences between Asians and Europeans as a function of their environment and customs.

Hippocrates Now

Greek Medicine from Hippocrates to Galen


On Epidemics

"On Epidemics" by Hippocrates (translated by Francis Adams). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered—gems of world literature, we publish the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.
This book will challenge widespread assumptions about Hippocrates (and, in the process, about the history of medicine in ancient Greece and beyond) and will also explore the creation of modern myths about the ancient world. Why do we continue to use Hippocrates, and how are new myths constructed around his name? How do news stories and the internet contribute to our picture of him? And what can this tell us about wider popular engagements with the classical world today, in memes, 'quotes' and online?

The Genuine Works of Hippocrates
T. A. Cavanaugh's Hippocrates' Oath and Asclepius' Snake: The Birth of the Medical Profession articulates the Oath as establishing the medical profession's unique internal medical ethic - in its most basic and least controvertible form, this ethic mandates that physicians help and not harm the sick. Relying on Greek myth, drama, and medical experience (e.g., homeopathy), the book shows how this medical ethic arose from reflection on the most vexing medical-ethical problem -- injury caused by a physician -- and argues that deliberate iatrogenic harm, especially the harm of a doctor choosing to kill (physician assisted suicide, euthanasia, abortion, and involvement in capital punishment), amounts to an abandonment of medicine as an exclusively therapeutic profession. The book argues that medicine as a profession necessarily involves stating before others what one stands for: the good one seeks and the bad one seeks to avoid on behalf of the sick, and rejects the view that medicine is purely a technique lacking its own unique internal ethic. It concludes noting that medical promising (as found in the White Coat Ceremony through which U. S. medical students matriculate) implicates medical autonomy which in turn merits respect, including honoring professional conscientious objections.

Hippocrates and Medical Education
Hippocrates' Woman demonstrates the role of Hippocratic ideas about the female body in the subsequent history of western gynaecology. It examines these ideas not only in the social and cultural context in which they were first produced, but also the ways in which writers up to the Victorian period have appealed to the material in support of their own theories. Among the conflicting tange of images of women given in the Hippocratic corpus existed one tradition of the female body which says it is radically unlike the male body, behaving in different ways and requiring a different set of therapies. This book sets this model within the context of Greek mythology, especially the myth of Pandora and her difference from men, to explore the image of the body as something to be read. Hippocrates' Woman presents an arresting study of the origins of gynaecology, an exploration of how the interior workings of the female body were understood and the influence of Hippocrates' theories on the gynaecology of subsequent ages.

The Hippocrates Code
"Airs, Waters, Places" by Hippocrates (translated by Francis Adams). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompass every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten−or yet undiscovered gems−of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Hippocratic Practice: Context and Ethos
The Hippocratic Corpus comprises some sixty medical works of varying length, style and content. Collectively, this is the largest surviving body of early Greek prose. As such, it is an invaluable resource for scholars and students not only of ancient medicine but also of Greek life in general. Hippocrates lived in the age of Socrates and most of the treatises seem to originate in the classical period. There is, however, no consensus on Hippocratic attribution. The 'Hippocratic' Corpus examines the works individually under the broad headings: content - each work is summarised for the reader comment - the substance and style of each work is discussed context is provided not just in relation to the corpus as a whole but also to the work's wider relevance. Whereas the scholar or student approaching, say, Euripides or Herodotus has a wealth of books available to provide introduction and orientation, no such study has existed for the Hippocratic Corpus. As The 'Hippocratic' Corpus has a substantial introduction, and as each work is summarised for the reader, it facilitates use and exploration of an important body of evidence by all interested in Greek medicine and society. Elizabeth Craik is Honorary Professor at University of St Andrews and Visiting Professor
Read PDF Hippocratic Writings Hippocrates

Hippocratic Oath and Asclepius' Snake In Ancient Concepts
Lesley Dean-Jones and Ralph Rosen have gathered 19 international authorities in ancient medicine to identify commonalities among the treatises of the Hippocratic Corpus which led scholars of antiquity to group them under one name.

On Regimen in Acute Diseases
In this book lies a key for decoding modern medical terminology, a living language that, despite some quirks, is best approached as an ordered system. Rather than presenting a mere list of word elements to be absorbed through rote memorization, The Hippocrates Code offers a thorough, linguistically-centered explanation of the rules of the terminological game, both for the language of medicine and for scientific vocabulary in general. Its careful exposition of Latin and Greek linguistic principles—along with a healthy dose of innovative exercises—empowers students to successfully employ the word elements that are the building blocks of modern medical terminology. Along the way, fascinating discussions of the practice of medicine in the ancient world provide an integral aid to the understanding of medical vocabulary. Code-breakers drawn to language, history, and medicine will be as stimulated as they are enlightened. The Hippocrates Code features:

28 chapters covering the principles behind the formation of medical vocabulary derived from Latin and Greek, complete with a rich harvest of the most useful prefixes, suffixes, and bases
Detailed anatomical diagrams paired with an etymological tour of the human body
Selected readings from ancient medical writers, with commentaries that compare and contrast medical practices in antiquity with those of the present day
An abundant array of diverse and often ingenious exercises that require critical thinking about the application of word elements.

For additional vocabulary practice, exercises, pronunciation aids, and much more

The Hippocrates Code companion website: www.hippocratescode.com

Galen and Black Bile
This collection of papers studies the Hippocratic writings in their relationship to the intellectual, social, cultural and literary context in which they were written, as well as the impact and reception of Hippocratic thought in later antiquity and the early modern period.

Hippocrates in Context
First published in 1963, this book by University of Missouri Microbiology Professor Herbert S. Goldberg provides the reader with a picture of the life and times of Hippocrates, the “Father of Medicine.” Hippocrates was born on the island of Cos in 460 B.C., and his works remained for centuries the foundation of medical and biographical knowledge. In addition, it was Hippocrates daring approach to the problems of sickness and disease that drove the opening wedge into the wall of fear that surrounded human ills. Hippocrates scrupulous attention to professional ethics is honored even to this day by the medical oath that bears his name—The Hippocratic Oath. Goldberg accurately describes the professions and trades during Hippocrates time, as well as the early education of youth in ancient Greece. Medicines were not based on science, but on driving evil spirits from the body. Hippocrates scientific approach to the study and treatment of disease has deservedly earned for him the title of “Father of Medicine.”

The Cambridge Companion to Hippocrates
Hippocratic Writings
Hippocrates is a towering figure in Greek medicine. Dubbed the ‘father of medicine’, he has inspired generations of physicians over millennia in both the East and West. Despite this, little is known about him, and scholars have long debated his relationship to the works attributed to him in the so-called ‘Hippocratic Corpus’, although it is undisputed that many of the works within it represent milestones in the development of Western medicine. In this Companion, an international team of authors introduces major themes in Hippocratic studies, ranging from textual criticism and the ‘Hippocratic question’ to problems such as aetiology, physiology and nosology. Emphasis is given to the afterlife of Hippocrates from Late Antiquity to the modern period. Hippocrates had as much relevance in the fifth-century BC Greek world as in the medieval Islamic world, and he remains with us today in both medical and non-medical contexts.

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The collection of writings known as the Corpus Hippocraticum played a decisive role in medical education for more than twenty-four centuries. This is the first full-length volume on medical education in Graeco-Roman antiquity since Kudlien's seminal article from 1970. The articles in this volume were originally presented as papers at the XIIth International Colloquium Hippocraticum in Leiden in 2005.