

# HISTORY OF PHARMACY

## *XVIth century*

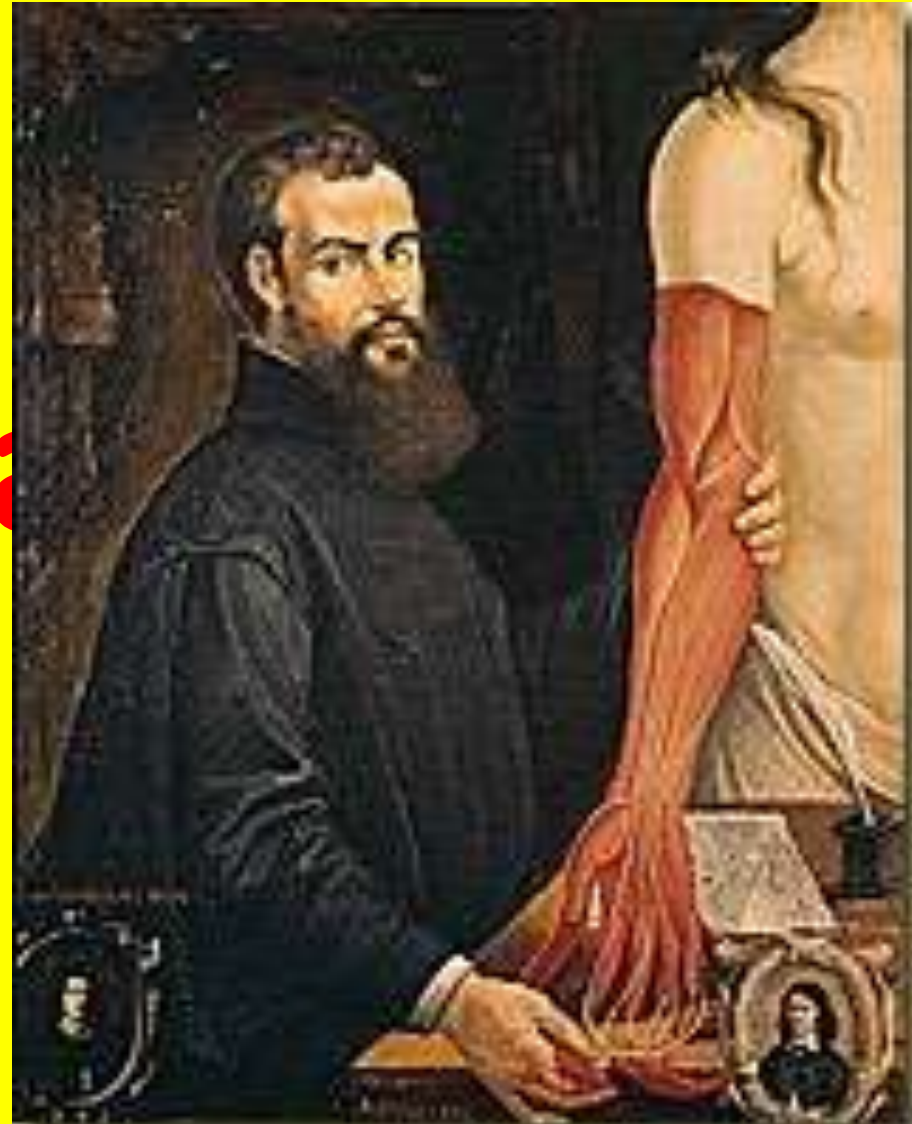
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# Andrew Vesalius

## and

## Human anatomy



## Andreas Vesalius (in Latin) 1514–1564

Is a renowned Belgian doctor, the greatest anatomist of the Renaissance, and in the history of medicine.

He is the author of the following books:

*"De humani corporis fabrica" (On the functioning of the human body)*

He was born into a family of doctors (great-grandfather and grandfather and an apothecary father), in a house located just in front of a gibbet, which leads him to see for his childhood of many corpses and skeletons cleaned by birds.

In 1528, he enrolled at the University of Louvain, to learn the arts and then medicine in 1530;

- he continued his studies at the University of Paris, where he settled in 1533.
- He is 20 years old and he masters three languages that convey medical knowledge: Latin, Greek and Arabic.
- There he studied the theories of Galen ...
- At that time, university anatomy courses took place with a reading of Galen's texts (theoretical part), then in anatomy theaters a dog, or a hanged man's human body are autopsied and dissected. (practical part)

1537, is appointed to the post of lecturer in surgery (explicator chirurgiae) and teaches the anatomy of the human body.

he keeps for his students meticulous drawings made during the of his work in the form of six large anatomical plates

Captioned as *Tabulae anatomicae sex*

In 1539 he was authorized to perform public dissections for the persons sentenced to death

Vesalius quickly noticed errors in Galen's descriptions and understands that they apply to apes and not to humans.

in 1565 that during an autopsy on a woman in Spain, the brother of this Madrilanian would have noticed that the heart was still beating, which

had earned a death sentence by the Inquisition (dissection of alive)



**Ambroise PARÉ 1510-1590**

**And surgery**



-French battlefield surgeon, the father of modern surgery and the inventor of many surgical instruments.

"He will be the surgeon of princes and kings."

Being young abandoning his studies takes a place as an apprentice barber to the barber-surgeon ( he familiarizes with bloodletting, dresses ulcerations...)

- he learns himself by leafing through Galen's first translations.

- His curiosity leads him to Paris,
- In 1529 he learned from the surgeons Urbain anatomy and dissection and in 1533, he was admitted as a barber-nurse.
- He performed dissection on a variety of patients, which has given this experience and there he will have the title of master barber-

Surgeon.

In 1536 Paré was a military surgeon in the army of Italy; he practiced

Amputations, and recurred from dislocations (he then performed the first disarticulation of the elbow), and treated wounds miscellaneous.

he is forced, for lack of boiling oil, to apply to the wounds a "digestive" ointment (made of a mixture of egg yolks, of rose oil and turpentine).

This is how chance will force him to question, centuries of brutality and ineffective therapy.

From then on, he swore "never again to burn the poor wounded.

His "soft" methods obviously seduced officers and Soldiers.