Hippocratic Writings Hippocrates

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It may take some thought to realize this, but Hippocrates' writings were probably so important because they are such an extensive listing of healthcare issues. Almost all of what Hipporates has to say about why things are the way there are is wrong, but he is pretty good, at least, when it comes to observation and writing down what he sees.

Hippocratic Writings (Classics): Amazon.co.uk: Hippocrates ...
Works by Hippocrates. On Airs, Waters, and Places. Written 400 B.C.E. Translated by Francis Adams. On Ancient Medicine. Written 400 B.C.E. Translated by Francis Adams. Aphorisms. Written 400 B.C.E.

The Internet Classics Archive | Works by Hippocrates
So far as it can be inferred, the medical works that remained from the Classical period (among the earliest prose writings in Greek) were assembled as a group and called the works of Hippocrates (Corpus Hippocraticum). Linguists and physicians subsequently wrote commentaries on them, and, as a result, all the virtues of the Classical medical works were eventually attributed to Hippocrates and his personality constructed from them.

Hippocrates | Biography, Works, & Facts | Britannica
380 p. ; 20 cm Previously published as: Medical works. 1950 Bibliography: p. 354-[356] Includes indexes

Hippocratic writings : Hippocrates : Free Download, Borrow ...
Hippocratic Writings Classics Series Volume 451 of Penguin classics: Author: Hippocrates: Editors: Geoffrey Ernest Richard Lloyd, John Chadwick, W.N. Mann: Translated by: J. Chadwick, John Chadwick, I.M. Lonie, W.N. Mann, E.T. Withington: Contributor: Geoffrey Ernest Richard Lloyd: Edition: reprint, revised: Publisher: Penguin Books Limited, 1983: ISBN

Hippocratic Writings - Hippocrates - Google Books
Hippocratic Writings; Hippocrates G. Lloyd (Edited by) E.T. Withington (Translator) I.M. Lonie (Translator) J. Chadwick (Translator) W.N. Mann (Translator) 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 ...

Hippocrates - Penguin Books
Hippocrates of Cos or Hippokrates of Kos (ca. 460 BC – ca. 370 BC) was an ancient Greek physician of the Age of Pericles, and was considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine.

Hippocrates (Author of Hippocratic Writings)
References. Adams, Francis (1891). The Genuine Works of Hippocrates. New York: William Wood and Company. Gillispie, Charles Coulston (1972). Dictionary of Scientific Biography. VI. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. pp. 419–427. Garrison, Fielding H. (1966). History of Medicine. Philadelphia: W.B. ...

Hippocratic Corpus - Wikipedia
Hippocrates was the first documented chest surgeon and his findings and techniques, while crude, such as the use of lead pipes to drain chest wall abscess, are still valid. The Hippocratic school of medicine described well the ailments of the human rectum and the treatment thereof, despite the school's poor theory of medicine.

Hippocrates - Wikipedia
The Hippocratic Corpus - A collection of over 60 books written by Hippocrates and other Greek doctors, noting symptoms, treatments and their effectiveness. Promoted the four humours - Hippocrates...

Greek Doctors - Greek Medicine - GCSE History Revision ...
It is impossible to be certain which, if any, of the works in the Hippocratic corpus were written by Hippocrates himself (c.430 BC). His fame was such that many Greek medical writings became attributed to him. What they have in common is not dogma but, rather, constructive debate between one another.

Hippocratic Writings by Hippocrates - Goodreads
English. By (author) Hippocrates , Translated by E.T. Withington , Translated by I.M. Lonie , Translated by J. Chadwick , Translated by W.N. Mann , Edited by G. Lloyd. Share. 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.

Hippocratic Writings : Hippocrates : 9780140444513
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Hippocratic Writings (Penguin Classics): 9780140444513 ...
The very familiar " Hippocratic Oath " is a document on medical practices, ethics, and morals. Originally, Hippocrates was credited with composing the oath, however, newer research indicates it was...

Hippocrates - Quotes, Oath & Medicine - Biography
The Hippocratic Oath is a very short, ancient medical text that is part of a collection of works that has traditionally been assigned to the authorship of one man: Hippocrates of Cos.

Did Hippocrates write the Hippocratic Oath? - Bad Ancient
Hippocrates (460 BC- 377 BC) became known as the founder of medicine and was regarded as the greatest physician of his time. He based his medical practice on observations and on the study of the...

Hippocratic Writings by Hippocrates - Books on Google Play
Hippocratic Writings by Hippocrates - Books on Google Play He was a physician trained at the Dream temple of Kos, and may have been a pupil of Herodicus.

Hippocratic Writings Hippocrates - edugeneral.org
Paperback with a creased creased lower front corner. The 'writings in this volume are the work of a number of men as well as Hippocrates of Cos. They exerted a direct influence on the practice of medicine for hundreds of years and the tradition of medical ethics expressed in Epidemics and The Oath persists today.

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 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.

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 at University of Newcastle, UK.

Hippocrates Collection contains the following works: On Ancient Medicine, Aphorisms, On Fistulae, On Fractures, On Hemorrhoids, On Injuries to the Head, The Law, The Oath, On Regimen in Acute Disease, & On Ulcers. Hippocrates of Kos (460 - c. 370 BC), 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.

This book is available as open access through the Knowledge Unlatched programme and is available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. We need to talk about Hippocrates. Current scholarship attributes none of the works of the 'Hippocratic corpus' to him, and the ancient biographical traditions of his life are not only late, but also written for their own promotional purposes. Yet Hippocrates features powerfully in our assumptions about ancient medicine, and our beliefs about what medicine – and the physician himself – should be. In both orthodox and alternative medicine, he continues to be a model to be emulated. 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?

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