TERMS FOR WEEK 3

four humors, four elements, four seasons, four stages of man
blood, phlegm, yellow bile (choler), black bile (melancholy)
hot, cold, moist, dry

Galen of Pergamon (129-216)

demonic possession

Jean Fernel (1497-1558), *De naturali parte medicinae* (1542)
*de abditis rerum causis* (1548)

Girolamo Fracastoro (1484-1553) - *Contagion, Contagious Diseases, and Their Treatment* (1546)
syphilis

Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564)
Louvain, Paris, Padua
Galen's *On Anatomical Procedures* (1538)
*De fabrica corporis humanis* (1543)
Froben Press, Basel
Emperor Charles V, King Philip II

Michael Servetus (1511-1553) *Christianismi Restitutio* -(written by 1540, published 1553)
pulmonary circulation

Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente (1537-1619), *De venarum ostiolis* (1603)

William Harvey (1578-1657) - *De motu cordis et sanguinis* (1628)

Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694)
Bologna

Robert Burton (1577-1640), *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621)
Galen of Pergamon (129-c.200-216)
  wrote nearly 500 treatises
  many forgeries- wrote *On His Own Books*

Jean François Fernel (1497-1558)
  *De naturali parte medicinae* (1542)
  first use of term physiology
  argued for observation of patients, nto just book learning
  *De abditis rerum causis* (1548)
  on the hidden causes of things - angels and demons
  physician to Catherine de Medici

Girolamo Fracastoro (1476-1553)
  also at Padua
  *On Contagion, Contagious Diseases, and Their Treatment* (1546)
  named syphilis (1530) in a poem “On Syphilis, or the French Disease”
  seeds or spores of contagion - tiny particles - validated isolation

Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564)
  *De fabrica corporis humanis* (1543)
  I on the skeleton
  II on muscles
  III & IV on veins, arteries, & nerves
  V & VI on organs (including the brain)

Michael Servetus (1511-1553)
  *Christianisimi restitutio* (written by 1540, published 1553)
  in book 5, he discusses how vital spirits reach the heart, seat of intelligence - made a connection between the intake of air by the lungs and the imparting of color, and thus life, to the blood - blood produced in the lungs - blood goes from the right ventricle to the left through the lungs, not through little holes - pulminary circulation
  Calvin
Hieronymus Fabricius (Jerry Wright) of Aquapendente (1537-1619)

*De venarum ostiolis* (1603) - On the valves in the veins
Padua
24 page pamphlet
best description of the structure of valves - used hydraulic analogy
 taught Harvey

William Harvey (1578-1657)

studied at Padua under Fabricius
1616 began lecturing for the Royal College of Physicians
physician to James I & Charles I
expounded his theory in 1618 “the movement of the blood is constantly in a circle, and is
 brought about by the beat of the heart”
*De motu cordis et sanguinis* (1628)
based on experimentation during vivisection of animals

Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694)

Bologna
use of the microscope
discovered capillary circulation in the lung, bladder, & kidney

Robert Burton (1577-1640)

Oxford
*Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621)
math, astrology
 keep busy