

The Medicine in the different Islamic periods in Egypt

The thesis is concerned with the medicine in different Islamic periods in Egypt starting from the beginning of Islam until the time of Mohamed Ali and his family.

The thesis is divided into 3 parts and an introduction.

The introduction: it is concerned with medicine at the Pharonic era and the researcher discovered that the medicine at that period was well organized and so advanced and the ancient Egyptians discovered many diseases and their methods of healing.

At the time of Roman period, the school of Alexandria played great role in developing the medicine and they added the anatomy in their study and they were influenced by the medicine of the Pharonic era.

The first chapter: included

The medicine before the advent of Islam and it was not organized and it depended on the superstitions and priesthood.

After the advent of Islam the prophet advised the people to depend on medical ways for healing and abandoning superstitions and by depending on god . Prophet's successors did the same.

Also I mentioned the medicine at Eldawla El Amawya and the most famous doctors during that era and how they paid a great attention to hospitals for example the first hospital was erected by El Walid Ibn Abd El Malik and the medicine at the time of Al Dawla El Abasya and the most famous doctors of that era and how they were so respected from the rulers and the ordinary people and the doctors during that time practiced the anatomy and this time witnessed great doctors as Al Razy, Ibn Sina and others.

The researcher mentioned the medicine at El Dawla Tolonya , El Dawla Akhshedyia and El Dawla Aybya.

During this period there was no racial discrimination and there is no differences between Egyptians Muslims , Christians and Jews as most of the doctors were either Christians or Jews.

During the Mamluk period the medicine reached its peak and hospitals were erected every where but the most famous one was the hospital of sultan El Mansour Klawoon.

At the time of the Ottoman period the medicine was neglected and abandoned but a few number of doctors appeared during that time.

The second chapter included:

The medical instrument which was discovered and remained from the Islamic time such as the group of El Hafaby and the collection of Dr. Hinry Amin which was discovered at El Fostat the first capital of Islamic Egypt and the researcher discovered the number of the medial instruments are over 200 instrument for different purposes.

The medical books which remained from the Islamic period and the researcher arranged these books chronologic and most of these books are written in Arabic and a few were written in Turkish and Persian.

The chemistry and how it was discovered and developed by the Arabs and how they used it in healing.

The medical schools and how they increased in the Islamic period and became organized and the students received their study during 3 years and after that they have to pass the final test to get a license to work as doctors.

The third chapter included the hospitals, their forms , the management of hospitals and the researcher gave examples as the hospital of El Mansour Kalawon. At the end the researcher mentioned the influence of the Islamic medicine over the foreign countries.