HALY 'ABBAS, Iranian Celebrated Physician who wrote an excellently organized Medical compendium

Naser Pūyan

Abstract

One of the greatest physicians and encyclopedists in middle Ages in Europe was born in al-Ahwaz (c.930) from Old Persian stock. 'Ali was moved to Shirāz at an early age and made his medical studies under a physician of this city, Abū Mahir Mūsā ibn Sayyar. He practised medicine in Baghdad in mid – tenth century and served as physician to 'Adud al-Dawla, to whom he dedicated his only composition, “Kāmil al- Sina’a / Kitāb al- Malikī (The Complete Book of the Medical Art / The Royal Book).

His principal work Kāmil al-Sinā ’a was divided into two sections of theoretical and practical medicine, and each section contained 10 tracts on specialized topics. This compendium was deliberately written to fall midway between the lengthy al- Hāwī and brief al-Mansuri, the famous works of Rhazes. The Medieval Latin translators named the above mentioned magnum opus the “Liber Regius”. It covers the entire spectrum of Arabic (Islamic) medicine, including one chapter on diseases of the teeth.

Haly ‘Abbas' exact date of death is not known precisely, but according to some sources, he died between A.D.982 and 995.

Keywords

Medicine; medical work; aphorism and; eight great physicians

Full Text:

PDF

106

References


Loudon Irvine, The Oxfor Illustrated History of Western Medicine, Oxford, New York, 1997, p. 44.

I bid, p. 44.

I bid, p. 44.


physician. His Latin name was Ali Abbas or Haly Abbas, and was born in Ahwaz, southwestern Persia. He flourished under the Buwayhid Amr Adhad al-dowleh, and died in 994. Known to Europeans as Holy Abbas, Majusi was from a Persian family with Zoroastrian forebears, though he himself was a Muslim. He is considered one of the three greatest physicians of the Eastern Caliphate in his time. He wrote for Adhud al-Dowleh a medical encyclopedia called The Complete Book of the Medical Art (Kitab al-Maliki, Liber regalis, Regalis dispositio; also called Kamil as-sina'a at-tibbiyya), which is more systematic and concise than Razi’s Hawi, but more practical than Avicenna’s Canon of Medicine, by which it was superseded. It was dedicated to Adhud al-Dawlah Fana-Khusraw.


The Oxford Illustrated History of Western Medicine, p. 40.

There are currently no refbacks.

This journal is distributed under the terms of CC BY-NC 4.0. Copyright © 2017 Medical Ethics Journal. All rights reserved. All credits and honors to PKP for their OJS. 

For Author | Online Submission | About | Contact