HIPPOCRATES AND GALLEN
Describe the key features of Hippocrates’ ideas about medicine.

Target: Recall; key features (AO 1 & 2 : 9 marks)

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<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Simple or generalised comment is offered, supported by some knowledge. Answer offers very general comment or limited information. <em>Eg. He believed in the 4 Humours; He developed the idea of Clinical Observation.</em></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>NB Hippocrates did not develop the Theory of Opposites – peg at L1 any answers about treatment based on this theory. Statements are developed with support from material which is mostly relevant and accurate. Answer provides information about Hippocrates’ ideas. <em>Eg. Hippocratic Oath; Developed Theory of 4 Humours; Developed Clinical Observation; Believed the body often healed itself when given rest and good food.</em></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>The response shows understanding of the focus of the question and deploys sufficient accurate and relevant material to support the points the student makes. Answer explains a range of aspects of Hippocrates’ ideas. <em>Eg. Covers several of the points mentioned at Level 2.</em></td>
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HIPPOCRATES
BREAKING NEWS
All newly qualified doctors take the ‘Hippocratic Oath’
Doctors swear that they will work in a professional manner and do their best to help their patients.
Ancient Greek medical knowledge is demonstrated in what is known as the Hippocratic Collection.
Hippocrates believed that the work done by a doctor should be kept separate from the work done by a priest.
Hippocrates and other doctors worked on the assumption that all diseases had a natural cause rather than a supernatural one.
Hippocrates believed that the body was made up of four humours (liquids).
Hippocrates believed that the body was made up of four humours (liquids).
If one of these humours was out of balance you became ill. The doctor would then need to balance the humour to make you better.
The doctor would either bleed the patient, make the patient vomit or give the patient something to purge their bowels.
Clinical Observation
Hippocrates believed that the observation of a patient was a vital aspect of medical care.
Just like today, Ancient Greek doctors examined their patients.
Diagnose
(say what is wrong with the patient)
Treatment

(suggest the best form of natural treatment)
What developments in medicine were made by Galen?

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<td>Simple or generalised comment is offered, supported by some knowledge. Student offers valid comment or detail about the work of Galen. e.g. He developed the Theory of Opposites; he helped to advance knowledge of anatomy. Reserve top of level for answers which offer several valid points.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Statements are developed with support from material which is mostly relevant and accurate. Student offers detailed description of the work of Galen. e.g. Describes Galen’s experiments on anatomy; explains how treatment was based on the Theory of Opposites. Reserve top of level for answers which link treatment and religious beliefs.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>The response shows understanding of the focus of the question and deploys sufficient accurate and relevant material to support the points the student makes. Student show how the work of Galen led to developments in medicine (they may also comment on whether these developments were progress or not). e.g. Shows how the Theory of Opposites was a development from Hippocrates’ Four Humours; shows how experiments on anatomy increased understanding of surgery (although advances were limited); shows how Galen’s work in writing down his ideas allowed a more systematic training of doctors and treatment of the sick to develop. Reserve top of level for answers which explain how religious aspects worked in conjunction with more practical treatment so that treatment at the Asclepion combined healthy lifestyle, hygiene and prayer.</td>
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It was an ideal place for a young ambitious surgeon to learn his craft.
He spent twelve years travelling to improve his knowledge, including visiting the famous medical school in Alexandria.
He gained practical experience as a surgeon at a gladiators' school.
One of Galen's most famous experiments involved a pig and a sharp knife.
The pig squirmed on the table. Galen cut into its neck and found the nerves.
'Watch,' said Galen to his audience, 'I will cut this nerve but the pig will keep on squealing.'

'Now,' said Galen, 'I will cut another nerve which controls the pig's voice. It will not squeal.'
In this experiment Galen proved that the brain controlled the body, not the heart.
Galen emphasised the importance of Hippocrates' methods.

He told doctors to observe, record and use their experience of past cases to decide how to treat the illness.
The theory of the opposites
If the symptom was too much phlegm then the patient's problem was caused by cold. Galen recommended an opposite treatment - a hot treatment such as taking pepper.
Galen had dissected dead bodies in Alexandria to increase his knowledge of the body.
• Muscles attach to bones same in humans and in dogs.
• Blood was created in the liver.
• Thought he saw holes through the septum, which allowed the blood to flow from one side of the heart to the other.
• He thought the human jaw-bone was made up of two bones, like a dog's.
What really made Galen famous were the 60 books he wrote.
His books were so convincing that they became the standard medical textbooks for 1500 years.
Galen tried to show his students how different parts of the body fitted together into a well-designed whole.

This idea was particularly important to the Christian Church.

To challenge Galen was viewed as heresy!