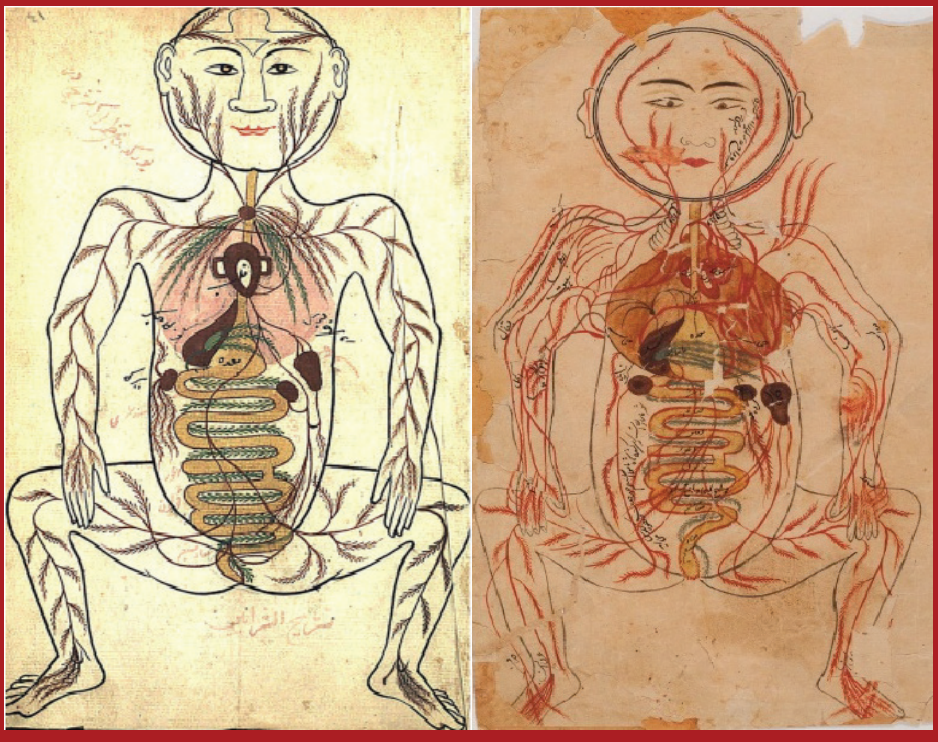


# The History of Medicine Meeting 2021

# Entangled Histories: Contributions of Iran and Turkey to the development of medical sciences

## November 12 - 15, 2021

USERN™
| Universal Scientific Education & Research Network |
| usern.org |

MARMARA UNIVERSITY

Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Health and Medical Education
Office of Persian Medicine

Research Office for the History of Persian Medicine

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF PERSIAN MEDICINE

# The History of Medicine Meeting 2021

## Entangled Histories: Contributions of Iran and Turkey to the development of medical sciences

As a post-congress event of the 6th USERN congress, Marmara University and Tehran University of Medical Sciences are inviting to four sessions dedicated to the history of medicine in Turkey and Iran. These HiMed sessions will address this year's theme of the congress "The Elephant in The Dark" on three levels: the importance of interdisciplinary dialogue within the field of history of medicine; the fruitfulness of transdisciplinary dialogue between the field of history and the medical sciences; and the historical entanglements of the medical sciences in a transnational perspective. The interests of the session include, but are not limited to:

1) The contributions of scholars in Turkey and Iran to the medical sciences.
2) The mechanism of the circulation of concepts, knowledge, technology and innovations.
3) The circulation of manuscripts and other means of knowledge transfer.
4) The history of the institutions of health in Turkey and Iran.
5) The historical role of pandemics in the establishment of transnational collaborations.

The sessions will be conducted in person/virtual in English. The venues will receive approval regarding Covid-19 measures from relevant authorities.

November 12 - 15, 2021
Istanbul, Tehran, Shiraz

The History of Medicine Meeting 2021

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Iranian Society for the History of Pharmacy
Persian Medicine

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# Scientific Program

| Lecturer | Title of Presentation | Time |
|---|---|---|
| **DAY 4, November 15th (Shiraz, Iran – Hybrid) Closing Session** | | |
| **Session 1**<br>Chair: Arman Zargaran (Tehran University of Medical Sciences) | | 07:00 - 09:00 GMT<br>10:00 - 12:00 TRT<br>10:30 - 12:30 IRST |
| Kadircan Keskinbora (Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi) (online) | *Between the old and the new: Ottoman physicians meet "New Medicine" in the 18th century* | |
| Alireza Mehdizadeh (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences) | *Four foundations of the throne of Islamic Medicine: Persian, Yunani, Indian, and Anatolian Medicine* | |
| Fuat Ince (Süleyman Demirel University) (online) | *Examination, treatment and medical education in Seljuk hospitals in Anatolia* | |
| Hamed Ahansazan (Tehran University of Medical Sciences) | *Iranian physicians in the Ottoman Empire* | |
| Mohammad Hashemimehr (Babol University of Medical Sciences) | *Reasons for the migration of diseases in the border cities of Iran and Ottoman during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar* | |
| Lunch Break | | |
| **Session 2**<br>Chair: Hamed Arezaei (Iran University of Medical Sciences) | | 10:00 - 12:00 GMT<br>13:00 - 15:00 TRT<br>13:30 - 15:30 IRST |
| Mehrdad Karimi (Tehran University of Medical Sciences) | *Qarabadins in Islamic civilization: from the Ottoman Empire to India* | |
| Fakhriddin Ibragimov (Uzbekistan Academy of Science, Ebû Reyhân Bîrûnî Şarkiyat Enstitüsü) (online) | *Ibn al-Nafis's Mūjaz al-Qānūn fi al-Tibb and its manuscripts in Turkish libraries* | |
| Masood Kasiri (University of Isfahan) | | |
| Salimeh Afrasiabi (Alzahra University) | *The importance of Soleimani's advice book written by Mohammad Hakim bin Mubarak* | 10:00 - 12:00 GMT<br>13:00 - 15:00 TRT<br>13:30 - 15:30 IRST |
| Mohammad Ebrahim Zohalinezhad (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences) | *Spanish flu and its role in the fall of the two Ottoman and Qajar governments in the early twentieth century* | |
| Break | | |
| **Closing Ceremony** | | 12:15 - 13:00 GMT<br>15:15 - 16:00 TRT<br>15:45 - 16:30 IRST |
| Kavoos Hasanli (Shiraz University) | *Cultural relations between Iran and Turkey* | |
| Nafiseh Hosseini Yekta (DG of Persian and Complementary Office at Iranian ministry of health and medical education) | *Closing Remarks* | |

# Abstracts

# Examination, Treatment and Medical Education in Seljuk Hospitals in Anatolia

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## Abstract

The Great Seljuk Empire has an exceptional place in Turkish, Iranian and essentially all Islamic history. The victory of the Great Seljuk Empire at Manzikert in 1071 against the Eastern Roman Empire is a turning point in the transformation of Anatolia into a Turkish homeland. As a matter of fact, one of the states established after the collapse of the Great Seljuk Empire was the Anatolian Seljuk State. The Anatolian Seljuks have done successful works in many fields. At the forefront of these is undoubtedly their work in the field of medicine and health. Medical activities were carried out in hospitals that we today call mostly Dār al-shifā, among other names.

In the period of the Anatolian Seljuks, it is known that hospitals were opened in places such as Mardin, Kayseri, Sivas, Divrigi, Konya, Aksaray, Cankiri, Tokat, Kastamonu and Amasya. The health services were provided here, far ahead of the period, by observing the principle of the social state. Their architecture was also designed specifically for this purpose. It is known that hospitals were mostly built by members of the dynasty. Their expenses were covered by waqfs. In this way, they did not become a burden to the state.

Medical education was provided in the Seljuk hospitals in Anatolia within the master-apprentice relationship. The training was given at the bedside and in a more practical side. It is known that specialization for physicians started in Seljuk hospitals in this period. This was different from hospitals in Europe. In education, important sources, especially the works of Rhazes, Ali ibn Abbas and Avicenna were used.

This study is carried out by considering only the Seljuk hospitals in Anatolia. The reasons for the construction of hospitals, their architectural features, administrative structures, the physicians and other personnel working in these hospitals, examination and treatment methods and medical education will be discussed in the light of the literature. The effects of Anatolian Seljuk hospitals on the Turkish Beyliks in Anatolia and the Ottoman period after them will be emphasized.