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CHAPTER 1: Supplemental Questions

1. Who was Imhotep?

He was the first doctor recorded in history.

Where did Imhotep live?

Egypt

When did he live?

3500 B.C.

What kinds of work did he do?

He was a politician, astronomer, architect, and physician.

2. Who was Hippocrates?

A Greek physician

Where did he live?

Kos, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey)

When did he live?

460 B.C.

3. What new medical methods did Hippocrates teach?

Every disease has a natural cause—find the cause; cure the disease.

Talk to the patient about their symptoms; find out all you can.

Allow the patient to rest. See that he is kept clean, has fresh air, and eats simple wholesome food.

4. In your own words, paraphrase the following quotes of Hippocrates:

"Desperate diseases require desperate remedies"

Drastic action may be needed to save a life: e.g., amputate a gangrenous limb to prevent death by gangrene.

"Illness is sometimes stronger when a mind is troubled"

A positive outlook promotes healing and recovery.

"One man's meat is another man's poison"

A food that makes one person sick may be harmless to another.

5. What did Hippocrates teach physicians about proper conduct?

Don't take bribes.

Do no harm.

Treat everyone the same.

Offer services for free to those who cannot pay.

Love of man = love of medicine

6. What title has been given to Hippocrates? Father of Medicine

7. Who was the most important physician during the Roman Empire? Galen

What was his hometown? Pergamum

When did he die? A.D. 200

8. Why could Galen not study human bodies as he wished?

Roman law forbade dissecting the human body.

9. What other means did Galen use to better understand the human body?

He studied two human skeletons at Alexandria, Egypt.

He dissected animals to learn more about body systems.

He treated injured gladiators, which increased his knowledge of human anatomy.

10. Galen served as physician to the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

11. How did Galen's ideas live on after his death?

His ideas lived on in 125 books he had written. Doctors in the Middle Ages referred to Galen's writings and accepted all as scientific fact.

TIMELINE (see Appendix):

- Add Imhotep (Egypt, 3500 B.C.)
- Add Hippocrates (Greece, 460 B.C.)
- Add Galen's Death (Rome, A.D. 200)