Odyssey: the history of performing arts medicine

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The first publication to summarize the occupational diseases of musicians was Ramazzini's Diseases of Tradesmen in 1713. While there was sporadic interest in performing arts medicine during the 1800s, the first book devoted to the subject, Singer's Diseases of the Musical Profession, was published in 1932. During the 1960s and 1970s, both physicians and performers became more...
History of medicine. Medicine in Ancient Civilization. The medical school in Athens and in other cities. Hippocrates – "the father of Medicine". The study of anatomy for over a thousand years. Exploring the human body by artists such as Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci. Hippocrates made medicine, art, science and profession. Hippocrates is the most famous of all the doctors. It is often called the "father of medicine", and some of his ideas are still important. Doctors in many countries take the Hippocratic oath. This is a collection of promises, written by Hippocrates, who are the backbone of the medical code of honor. The Hippocratic Oath contains many of its basic ideas and principles. 3. Medicine in the Middle Ages. In the Middle Ages, people are trying to protect their health. History of medicine, the development of the prevention and treatment of disease from prehistoric and ancient times to the 21st century. Read More on This Topic. 

When the medicine of ancient Egypt is examined, the picture becomes clearer. The first physician to emerge is Imhotep, chief minister to King Djoser in the 3rd millennium BCE, who designed one of the earliest pyramids, the Step Pyramid at Saqqara, and who was later regarded as the Egyptian god of medicine and identified with the Greek god Asclepius. Superior knowledge comes from the study of Egyptian papyri, especially the Ebers papyrus and the Edwin Smith papyrus discovered in the 19th century. The history of medicine is a long and distinguished one, as healers sought to alleviate illnesses and fix injuries since the dawn of humanity. Ancient Egyptian practitioners were also adept at performing eye-surgery, no surprise in the desert where foreign objects blown into the eye could cause irritation. Innovatively, the Egyptian doctors cured Night Blindness by feeding the patient powdered liver, rich in Vitamin A. The physicians drew upon a great store of knowledge in the Peri-Ankh, the Houses of Life; here, students were taught and papyri documenting procedures were stored.