

Chapter 1 : Pilgrimage | Define Pilgrimage at calendrierdelascience.com

*A Doctor's Pilgrimage (Classic Reprint) [Allan McLane Hamilton] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from A Doctor's Pilgrimage The Pinnacle, which is the original mountain from which Daniel Boone viewed Kentucky.*

History[edit] The Catholic Association was founded in , [2] with the approval and blessing of Cardinal Manning. Its original objects are stated in its Rules as being; To promote unity and good fellowship among Catholics by organising lectures, concerts, dances, whist tournaments, excursions, and other gatherings of a social character, and to assist, whenever possible, in the work of Catholic organization, and in the protection and advancement of Catholic interests. It was particularly successful in the organization of pilgrimages to Rome and other places of Catholic interest. The first pilgrimage to Lourdes took place in September and became the forerunner of what nowadays is known as the CA Annual. The Second World War brought the activities of the Association to a halt. However, in the organisation of pilgrimage resumed with the first to Lourdes in that year. The Catholic Association was responsible for organising the HCPT pilgrimage at Easter until that pilgrimage separated to make its own arrangements. A similar situation arose when the pilgrimage of the burgeoning diocese of Arundel and Brighton was removed from the Catholic Association by the Bishop, Michael Bowen. That Diocese now has a very successful pilgrimage to Lourdes in July each year. In the s, it ceased trading as a travel agent and registered as a charity. The sole purpose of the charity is to mastermind the Pilgrimage. The Catholic Association is a company and the Directors are registered as such, although the Directors refer to themselves as Trustees. The Trustees appoint Pilgrimage Officers the heads of the different service sections including doctors, nurses, brancardiers, handmaids, youth group etc. Trustees are permitted to attend meetings of the PMC but, apart from two or three who have specific functions there, it is generally thought that the PMC should be allowed to manage itself. Pilgrimage Management Committee[edit] The Trustees appoint Pilgrimage Officers the heads of the different service sections including doctors, nurses, handmaids, youth group etc. Trustees are permitted to attend meetings of the PMC but, apart from two or three who have specific functions there, the PMC should be allowed to manage itself. The PMC is responsible for the actual organisation and practicalities of the annual Lourdes pilgrimage. As at December , the membership of the PMC consists of: The Council elects its own Officers, the President has a seat on the PMC, and the Council has power to co-opt members for a specific purpose. To serve sick pilgrims going to Lourdes on the Catholic Association Pilgrimage and to help in the smooth running of religious and other activities involving sick pilgrims on that Pilgrimage under the direction of and in collaboration with the Pilgrimage Directors and Heads of Service. To strengthen the bonds of fraternal life between its members and to help them maintain their obligations as Christians, their responsibilities in the Church and their devotion to Our Lady. Members will be expected to help all pilgrims to benefit fully from the religious and social benefits of a pilgrimage to Lourdes. It is worth remembering that members are encouraged to take the Spirit of Lourdes home with them and to promote the pilgrimage, in particular by recruiting other volunteers and by making known the facilities provided for Sick Pilgrims, both those who need to stay in an Accueil house of welcome for the sick and others who would be better served in a hotel.

Chapter 2 : Jerusalem pilgrimage: 4, medical doctors write CBT exam - Vanguard News Nigeria

*A Doctor's Pilgrimage: An Autobiography [Edmund A. Brasset] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Brasset, Edmund A.*

UMTAL organises the annual pilgrimage to Lourdes Tuesday 11 Sep 18 News A team of doctors, nurses, carers and lay volunteers gave up their free time and, at their own expense, enrolled to look after over 40 patients and ensure a safe and comfortable experience at the annual pilgrimage to Lourdes for the sick. A number of relatives also accompanied patients. Pilgrims were also welcome to join this group. Preparation and organization work starts early in the months leading up to the annual pilgrimage. Patients are examined and their medical and nursing requirements are assessed and provided for. Reservations for suitable accommodation, as well as dietary requirements and mobility aids, are ordered well in advance. Spiritual preparation for the pilgrimage also takes prominence. The Chaplain leads sessions of prayer and celebration of Mass for the organising committee, helpers and pilgrims. Arrival at the airport was an exciting moment for all: Once all were settled in the departure lounge, volunteers got further acquainted with the new patients and where briefed about their particular needs. On arrival at Lourdes Tarbes Airport, a very efficient team of local volunteers quickly aided disembarkation and lifter coaches were waiting for all to make their way to the three hotels reserved for the pilgrimage. Most hotels in Lourdes have facilities for wheelchair access but UMTAL also ensures that hotels are located close to the two main entrances to the Marian Sanctuary to ensure least possible wheelchair-pushing burden. Also, a further 14 patients were made welcome at Accueil Marie St Frai, where accommodation for the more dependent patients and specialised medical facilities are provided. Dinner was served, the necessary medical and nursing care was given and all were settled in for a restful night in preparation for 4 full days of an unforgettable spiritual journey. The morning started by following the Via Crucis on the prairie. The white marble stations of the Cross shining in the sunny morning inspired all as they contemplated on the suffering of our Lord on His way to be crucified: The recital of the Rosary in this Marian site was very touching for all pilgrims. The place chosen to contemplate the Rosary over the River Gave, directly opposite to the Grotto of Our Lady, enabled all to experience the peace and serenity this Holy Shrine has to offer. The medical team accompanying the Pilgrimage register annually with the medical bureau in the Sanctuary to attain authorization to treat patients in Lourdes and make use of all the medical resources available. In case of declaration of a possible miraculous cure, all doctors registered at the time are the first to be called in to examine the cured patient. A special religious function is held by the Sanctuary for these doctors to confirm their commitment to their patients and to ask for spiritual guidance and blessing during the pilgrimage. The afternoon saw the group celebrate mass and the Sacrament of Reconciliation at the St. It is interesting to note that just one floor up, in the Chapel dedicated to St Cosimo and St Damian, a portrait of the first Maltese Saint Dun George Preca, has just been presented to the Sanctuary and naturally, this attracted a lot of pilgrims. The evening was lit up by the Aux Flambeaux procession. The Maltese flag swaying in the gentle breeze and the sound of the Maltese Hail Marys echoing round Sanctuary filled Maltese hearts with pride and fervent prayers for our Homeland. Walking in front of the statue of Our Lady, whilst reciting the rosary and lifting candles in prayer, brought to mind the experience of life as a journey supported by prayer. The International Mass held in the underground Pope Pius X Basilica was attended the following day; a huge international crowd listened to mass in various languages, an experience of the universal church, with a procession leading the clergy, carrying flags of the participating regions and countries. This was followed by the customary group photo of the pilgrimage. Although this trip was not meant to be a tour but a pilgrimage, the afternoon was left free to attend a small excursion to the beautiful Lac de Lourdes; a beautiful, wheelchair accessible lake surrounded by forests where birds of prey can be seen diving for fish in the fresh water. An early morning Maltese mass in the Grotto was one of the highlights of the pilgrimage; a profound spiritual experience where all prayed together in our native language. This was followed by the physical and spiritual cleansing in the Baths; a moment of personal communication and prayer. A heavy downpour of rain later in the afternoon, made the underground Pius X Basilica once again the preferred venue where Adoration of the

Blessed Sacrament was held. The last day was celebrated by a mass and the Anointing of the Sick to conclude the pilgrimage. Illness tends to isolate people confining them to their homes and limiting their experiences. But this commitment gives the sick an opportunity to go out of their comfort zone and enable them to present themselves in the open to the blessings of Mary our Mother. In the meantime, the wheels are already in motion as preparations for the next Archdiocesan pilgrimage planned for the third week of July are already underway. UMTAL are a non-profit making voluntary organization.

Chapter 3 : Catholic Association Pilgrimage - Wikipedia

(Jerome Groopman, M.D., Recanati Professor, Harvard Medical School, co-author of How Doctors Think and Your Medical Mind) Rachel Naomi Remen Victoria Sweet is a master storyteller and a consummate physician.

Overnight flight to Italy Overnight flight on scheduled air to Rome April Arrive Rome Arrive in Rome and meet your Italian tour escort. Transfer by private motor coach to your hotel. Celebrate opening Mass this evening, followed by a group Welcome Dinner. Attend the Papal Audience. This afternoon take a Christian Rome Tour, including St. Mary Major and St. John Lateran, which is the Cathedral of Rome. The last visit will be at St. Evening free to explore Rome on your own. Next, visit the St. Sebastian Catacombs and see the 4th century catacomb. Peter, on the lower level of St. CB, D April Of particular interest is the Duomo the Basilica of Milan, where we will celebrate Mass. In the crypt we will see the actual baptismal place where St. Ambrose baptized the great St. Visit the Basilica of St. Ambrose where the relics of St. Ambrose remain exposed for veneration. Then drive to Magenta for overnight. The architecture in Padua includes 22 more churches and 30 secular palaces. Gianna was born and grew up, and Mesero where she is buried. Our guide will be St. Gianna sacrificed her life to save. We will learn firsthand about the virtues and life experiences of St. Following Holy Mass in St. Gianna was baptized and married, we will visit the church of Our Lady of the Assumption where St. Gianna attended Mass regularly, and the Canossian Sisters school where she visited frequently and lectured to young girls. We will see the picturesque down town and the house where St. From there we will visit Ponto Nuovo where St. Gianna lived after her marriage. There we will see the house where she lived the last years of her life and where she died. In Mesero we will pray special prayers with Gianna Emanuela at the tomb of her mother. Then we will visit her office where she cared for her patients and the Shrine dedicated to St. Gianna which is a beautiful 13th century church recently renovated and established by the diocese of Milan as a Shrine to the Family dedicated to St. CB, L April Gianna given by her son, Pierluigi and his sister, Laura. Our group will participate in the festivities of the feast day along with local and other faithful who come to honor this great saint. We will have time for prayer, reflection and meditation. Group dinner and overnight in Magenta. CB, L, D April He placed his works under the protection of Francis de Sales, thus his followers today call themselves the Salesian Society. Farewell Dinner and overnight in Magenta. Do you like this page?

Chapter 4 : WHO | Saudi health authorities ready to assist Hajj pilgrims

The pilgrimage was inspired by the restoration of an original Flying Doctor Fox Moth (pictured above). This historic aircraft carries the Flying Doctor logo and is a true demonstration of how far the RFDS aeromedical service has progressed.

Rotimi Adesanya Rotimi Adesanya A pilgrim is a person who is on a long journey to a holy place. The medical care of a pilgrim belongs to a branch of medicine known as travel medicine. Travel medicine considers diverse aspects of travel-related health, including fitness to travel and the health risks of travelling in itself, as well as the implications of exposure to a variety of infectious diseases. The medical care of them. They are usually encouraged to consider their physical abilities and health conditions before applying for pilgrimage. This piece is necessary because this is the period of the year when intending Christian travellers prepare to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Isreal. In , I was selected by the Nigerian Christian Pilgrimage Commission, a parastatal under the Presidency, to support, accompany and deliver medical care to Nigerian Christian pilgrims. It was a fruitful experience. In addition to the medical service rendered, I was also awarded the Jerusalem pilgrim certificate. Pre-pilgrim medical care Travelling can be safe and enjoyable if intending pilgrims take time to plan ahead. They should make appointments and discuss their travel plans with doctors who are experienced in travel medicine, at least three months prior to departure, to discuss fitness and the vaccines, as well as the health precautions they should take. This entails travel consultations, travel medicine appointments, recommended vaccinations and getting a medical certificate of fitness. It is important to start seeing the doctor about three months before departure. A travel health plan, which entails prescriptions for required vaccinations, preventive medications for specific destinations, is important. Counselling to reduce the risk of illness, jet lag, Deep Venous Thrombosis, motion sickness, first aids tips and stocking of basic first aid drugs shortly before travelling is also necessary. Vaccinations, if any, should be completed at least two weeks before departure. Yellow fever vaccination is the only vaccination that is mandated by international health regulations as a requirement for entry to countries facing a possible outbreak of the disease. Travelling to many areas around the world require proper protection against disease-causing insects, such as mosquitoes. It is, therefore, advisable to get insect repellants and sometimes, malaria tablets handy. Also, travelling to places situated on high altitudes requires advice and sometimes, medication that neutrallises the effects of altitude illnesses. Medical care during pilgrimage Pilgrims can protect themselves from respiratory illnesses by washing their hands often and avoiding overcrowding because it can increase the risk of infections, such as meningitis, influenza and pneumonia. They should be on the alert for the early symptoms of meningitis, which may include fever, headache, nausea and vomiting, weakness, neck stiffness and a rash. Diarrhoea is also common during pilgrimage due to change of diet and contamination of drinking water or food in the crowded and cold conditions. Be aware of how to manage diarrhoea, especially by drinking plenty of fluids made up with oral rehydration salts to avoid dehydration. If you develop these symptoms you need to talk to the medical team who are also by extension officials. Cardiovascular diseases are the major causes of death among pilgrims. Intending pilgrims with a major cardiovascular disease may have their request for pilgrimage turned down due to the strenuous exercise of climbing hilly areas and mountains. In order to stay healthy during the pilgrimage pilgrims should stay well hydrated, wear sunscreens and seek shade when possible, drink water and beverages that are sealed or known to have been purified, eat food that is served piping hot or fruits that have been washed and wash their hands frequently with soap and water or a disinfectant hand cleanser. For shaving, be aware that unclean or used razors or any sharp objects can transmit viruses, such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV; follow road safety rules to avoid injuries. Take extra care when crossing roads and always wear a seatbelt when travelling in motor vehicles. Try to avoid densely crowded areas during pilgrimage. Wear flat and comfortable shoes, high-heeled shoes are discouraged due to the hilly nature of the country. Doctors and other health workers in the medical team do more of preventive medicine. However, some pilgrims may be ill, but they will be taken care of by the medical team at the site clinics. Are you travelling, going on a tour or on pilgrimage? Remember travel medicine, get professional medical advice and

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Chapter 5 : 90th Air Pilgrimage | Royal Flying Doctor Service

A doctor's pilgrimage.. [Edmund Alfred Brasset] -- A lively, likable record of a doctor's rewarding if unrewarded first years in practice, and a little black bag full of fascinating cases, Brasset's story starts when he left Halifax and the ambition.

The 10 best pilgrimages for modern travellers Published on: We unearth 10 of the best pilgrimages to cleanse the modern soul. In a world of gadgets and instant gratification, a pilgrimage seems like an archaic concept. Something lifted from the pages of a medieval text, perhaps. But, as increasing numbers of us seek refuge from the demands of modern life and its electronic distractions, venturing into the wilderness in search of spirituality has never seemed more appealing. The Way of St James, France and Spain A series of signs guide travellers along the pilgrimage route The Way of St James or Camino de Santiago is arguably one of the most famous pilgrimage routes in Europe, with over , people undertaking the journey to Santiago de Compostela, the alleged resting place of St James, every year. The long stretch weaves its way between picturesque towns and vast cornfields. Accommodation takes the form of basic, family-run hostels dotted along the route. The journey takes around four weeks in total. April to September Mecca, Saudi Arabia The sacred Masjid al Haram mosque in Mecca Regarded as the holiest place in Islam, it is a religious duty for all able-bodied Muslims to attempt the pilgrimage to Mecca Hajj at least once in their lifetime. The holy mission culminates in a visit to the Masjid al-Haram mosque, the largest mosque in the world, or more specifically the Kaaba – a cuboid building in the centre of the mosque – which all Muslims must face when performing salat prayers. Unfortunately, it is strictly prohibited for non-Muslims to visit the holy city of Mecca. However, Medina, the second holiest city in Islam and burial place of the prophet Muhammad, does allow non-Muslims to enter, though certain areas remain restricted. Variable When should I visit? Hajj begins 19 August Sanctuary of Atotonilco, Mexico The ceiling of the Atotonilco draws comparisons with the Sistine Known colloquially as the Sistine Chapel of Mexico, this church and popular pilgrimage site is an intense mix of beauty and brutality. Two weeks before Easter each year, over 5, Christians from Mexico gather at Atotonilco to engage in spiritual exercises, which include mortification of the flesh through flagellation and fasting. On Saturday at midnight, a procession embarks on an all-night pilgrimage to arrive in San Miguel de Allende at the break of dawn on Sunday, kicking off a long list of holy events leading up to Easter. Easter Glastonbury Tor to Stonehenge, UK The Tor provides fantastic views of the English countryside Pagan traditions envelope these two mystical sites in the heart of the English countryside. A journey to the summit of Glastonbury Tor, a hill on which stands the roofless Grade I-listed St Michaels Tower, is said to lead the pilgrim on a journey of rebirth, returning as a new person. While this transformation may not be a guarantee, the stunning view of the Somerset countryside has many pilgrims flocking to the summit each summer. The stone circle has long been the site of ceremonies for neopagans and druids. Time your journey right and you could join the 10,000 strong crowds who gather each June to celebrate the summer solstice. Glastonbury and Amesbury, England When should I go? June Madonna del Ghisallo, Italy A statue outside the church honours cyclists A pilgrimage for those who prefer pedal power to power walking, the 17th-century Madonna del Ghisallo chapel in Lombardy is the mecca of the cycling world. Along with an incredible collection of memorabilia, the chapel also burns an eternal flame for cyclists who have lost their lives competing in the sport. The ride to the site from the nearby tourist town of Bellagio is suitably challenging, being around The route through the mountains is breathtaking, both due to the rugged mountain landscape and the tiny traditional wooden villages that line the walkway. The most popular of the pilgrimage routes is from Takijiri-oji, the gateway to the sacred area of Kumano, with an optional overnight stay in a traditional minshuku Japanese-style bed and breakfast at the tiny village of Chikatsuyu-oji. After completing the long trek to the sacred site, travellers can relax in the only UNESCO World Heritage hot spring open to the public in Yunomine – for the reasonable price of yen, the bath is yours for 30 minutes. Kii Peninsula, Japan When should I go? March-May, September-November The Lagoons of Huarinas, Peru Shaman are revered for their mystic healing powers The 14 ponds and lakes of the Huarinas in Peru are a popular pilgrimage for those searching spiritual healing from the sacred Shaman or Witch Doctors that reside in the area. Pilgrims who have made the journey to visit the Shaman are inducted into special ceremonies.

First, the weary traveller visits the lakes to bathe in icy waters which are said to absorb diseases and restore positive energy. In a half-conscious state, the Shaman uses his invisible power of healing to cure all participants of their woes. Booking through tour operators is advised. Variable When should I go? Competing claims are made by other faiths; Muslims say the impression is the first footstep of Adam of Eve fame, Hindus believe it was made by Shiva. Whoever it belongs to, this stunning summit in central Sri Lanka attracts thousands of pilgrims every year. Most climb in the cool of night, taking breaks from the steep ascent at one of the many tea shops en route. Time it right and visitors can watch a dazzling sunrise over Sri Lanka before checking out the mystery footprint. December-April Mount Kailash, Tibet The perilous northern face of Kailash Every year thousands of people from numerous faiths make the pilgrimage to the remote Mount Kailash, believing that circumnavigating the mountain on foot will bring good fortune. Some claim the 52km trek must be made in a single day, while diehard believers crawl the entire route – a feat that takes roughly four weeks. Officially, walking around the holy mountain has to be done on foot, pony or yak, which takes most travellers three days. Nobody has ever reached the summit of the holy Mountain, and while the path circling Kailash is widely used, it is strictly forbidden to attempt the climb. May Char Dham, India Picturesque Pamban Bridge connects Rameswaram to mainland India Char Dham is the ultimate pilgrimage for those looking to embark on a journey of cultural discovery. The Char Dham, widely revered by Hindus, is a pilgrimage route that leads people to the four sacred sites of India; Badrinath in the north, Rameswaram in the south, Dwarka in the west, and Puri in the east. The journey of 6,km is a test both physically and mentally, and unlike many of the pilgrimages on the list, it requires travel by foot, motor vehicle and train. Many travellers struggle when selecting a route around this geographic goliath of a nation, but the perfectly square Char Dham itinerary provides a comprehensive, all-encompassing route, which will see you leave the crowds of Goa, Delhi and Mumbai in your wake.

Chapter 6 : UMTAL organises the annual pilgrimage to Lourdes- maltadiocese

Hajj Doctors and Pilgrimage in the Old Days Hajj s I was going through 3 red boxes of old B/W photographs of the Hajj pilgrimage, belonging to my late grandfather, who served as a Hajj doctor/Hajj surgeon.

The boxes hav some pencil scribblings of names of places or event. It is quite easy to follow his serial photographs and match them to the hajj rites. The living conditions and transportation back then are a far cry from what we have today sheer luxury. It is his sheer courage to serve as a hajj doctor not only once but numerous times, that I feel it is worth that I write and speak about him. In doing so, he had contributed greatly to our Ummah. My grandfather is Dr Che Lah by his Malay name but at the back of one of his many Hajj photographs, his name is written in Jawi script as "Doktor Abdullah". However, he had used his call name for his schooling and work certificates. People also knew him as Dr Che Lah. I have not been able to trace his Malay wedding certificate to see his full Malay name. His Latin name is Augustine on his English wedding certificate of Joonos is the Dutch spelling for the Jawi spelling for Yunus. Joonos is pronounced as Yunus. His family could have arrived in Malaya from Hyderabad during the Dutch colonial era. His ancestors could have worked for the Dutch colonial office in Penang or nearby northern states - either Kedah or Perak. Malay names were spelled as the Dutch would spell their names. He was Indian-Malay by heritage and not Dutch, not that I know of. He was very tall, some say about 6 feet. His first wife was a Dutch Burgher. His second wife was a Chinese whom he brought on 5 of his 9 hajj trips as a hajj doctor. I looked at all the photographs and covers of the 3 boxes to see if I could find a date or get any hint of the date - unfortunately there was no date noted on any of the boxes. However, there was one photo which had my Chinese grandmother and her two children, a son and her adopted Chinese daughter. She was born in and she was standing as a little girl in the family photograph. I gather that she would be about 4 or 5 years old. So the photos were of the early s. Anyway, I read somewhere that when the Hajj steamer sailed from Penang to Jeddah, it did not go straight there. The steamer would make one or more stops at the ports along the way, mainly to replenish food supply and water. One of the transit ports was Adan Eden or Aden. Then the steamer continued its journey till it reached Jeddah. It took 16 days to sail from Penang to Jeddah. What happened in Jeddah? This is still a big mystery. Haji Zul Tiger posted in my Facebook an article on Balad. Balad is a city in Jeddah. It seems that the pilgrims would stay a day or two or three at Balad in Jeddah before they moved to Madinah by overland route. In the photos, the medical team stayed at a brick hotel with several of their packed stuffs still remained tied. They went to market; a buffalo farm, a poultry farm and the general marketplace. One picture showed an old car on the beach as they picnicked by the seaside in Jeddah. I gather the medical team had spent some days in Balad or Jeddah before moving on. Then they were photographed near some vans. They were probably negotiating a transport to travel from Balad to Madinah by road. There should be someone in the medical team who spoke Arabic in order for them to negotiate a price to hire transport to go to Madinah. I counted the number of Malaysians in the photographs to estimate the size of the advanced medical team. There must be a reason for why they were travelling and performing the hajj with the medical team. Malaysian Medical Mission early s. Dr Che Lah is seated in the middle. Dr Che Lah is seated at second left. Men in the Malaysian Medical Mission. One of them is Haji Omar as marked on one tin on the floor in the laboratory. Visiting a date farm. Man at far right is wearing ihram. The farm could be close to Makkah. Is this Dr Ahmad Adnan? Who is this young doctor? She was the older nurse with Rabiah. What is her name? Nik Zaleha and Rabiah, Malaysian hajj nurses. Nik Zaleha has probably just arrived with her luggage at her side. Who was this elderly man? Is this Dr Abbas? Who was this man? He was the man who manned the microscope in the laboratory. What is his name? The medical team arrived in Madinah on Day 20, after 16 days of sailing and 3 days in Balad and one day travelling. They made visitations inside and outside of Masjid Nabawi and Madinah ziarah dalam and ziarah luar. From the photographs, the interior of Masjid Nabawi was crude. The exterior of Masjid Nabawi was acceptable. The medical team were photographed at various places as part of their ziarah luar Madinah. They visited a small fort or masjid, Makam Syuhada Uhud at Mount Uhud, and a few unidentified places or buildings. Rugged terrain around Jabal Thur, on the outskirts of Makkah. Jabal Thur is the mountain

in the centre, with its peak pointing left. At the top of the peak is Gua Hirah, which faces Makkah. After they stayed in Madinah, when the Hajj season approached, the medical team moved to Makkah. They looked stylish with their selendang showing a turf of hair above their foreheads. Malaysian hajj nurses with heavy dark coats, dark shades and scarves. The photos showed an old Masjidil Haram. The marble wall tiles were fixed as we have them today. The floor outside Masjidil Haram was not covered with marble floor tiles but was sand or earth and was dusty. There were many structures surrounding the Kaabah which cluttered the space near Kaabah. They are closed and cemented today Masjidil Haram in the early s In Makkah, the medical team organised and set up the doctors quarters, the nurses quarters and a simple clinic. The corridor was narrow and rooms were very small. The doors were also small and near to each other. Patients sat on chairs and waited in the long narrow corridor. One of the doctors junior attended to an elderly man. One photo showed a nurse bidan attending to an elderly female patient. The younger nurse served as a dispenser or pharmacist. Hajj medicine brought by the Malaysian Medical Mission to Makkah. The conditions in the ward and clinic were clean. Sunshine lit the spaces in the rooms. There were oil lamps and fans on the table and floor. Carpets covered the brick floor. Suitcases were piled up neatly and pushed against the wall. The room conditions were neat. In Mina, the Malaysian hospital was a brick building perched on the hillside of a rocky mountain. There were tents scattered on the plains below. Posted by Faridah at

Chapter 7 : Health Scare From Two Planes Tied to Pilgrimage to Mecca - David Harris Jr

God's Hotel is the story of what may have been the last almshouse in America. Dr. Victoria Sweet writes a riveting account of her experience practicing medicine in a place that exists between what she calls 'premodern medicine' and our modern health care system.

From Istanbul to Makkah: Regardless of their different races, colors, cultures and languages, pilgrims were in Makkah for the same goal: To gain proximity to God. Some came from war-torn countries, while some from countries where poverty, illiteracy and violence prevail. Hands were raised up to the sky, some praying for an end to war in their country, while others hoped for the prosperity of their nation. Hajj is a challenging yet very spiritual journey. For the challenging part, needless to say, Hajj requires patience first and foremost, as one may have to deal with very large crowds, a lot of physical activity and many other challenges. However, these challenges seem unimportant when compared to the feelings one experiences during this journey. Hajj brings people from diverse nations and different social and economic standings together: It makes them realize that they are equal before God, regardless of their wealth or poverty. It is an event for social interactions, in which one shares with the other all that they have. The feeling of getting closer to God wipes away any feelings of selfishness and arrogance. In fact, Hajj itself is an assessment from beginning to end and a chance to erase past sins and start anew. Lastly, it is a chance to remember what is crucial in life and set our goals accordingly. Particularly noticeable was the increasing number of security officials protecting the pilgrims. During this Hajj journey, I met a person whose story was so interesting it had to be shared. Since it is the dream of every Muslim to come to Makkah, there were people with several stories of how they made it. However, the story of a year-old Turkish doctor, Ayse Humeyra Okten, grabbed my attention. I had heard about her on several occasions in Turkey, but had the chance to meet and interview her in one of the tents in Mina before heading to Arafat. For the challenging part, needless to say, Hajj requires patience first and foremost, as one may have to deal with very large crowds, a lot of physical activity and many other challenges. Sinem Cengiz Born in Istanbul in , Okten was one of the young Turkish doctors sent by the Red Crescent to Saudi Arabia to work during Hajj in . Okten was the first Turkish doctor to wear a headscarf and was a pioneer as the first female doctor to go to Hajj during the republican era in Turkey. Although she faced several challenges during those years due to the infrastructural conditions in Saudi Arabia and the difficulties emanating from patients, she loved these lands so much that, after returning to Turkey, she searched for ways to come back to Saudi Arabia. After gaining residency in Saudi Arabia, her life began to be split between Istanbul and Hijaz. Since then, she has established a life in Madinah working as a doctor and accepting this country as her second home. This year was her 64th Hajj and, when I asked her why she has not visited Turkey in the past few years, she replied: There are several hospitals and schools named after her in Turkey. Okten said that Turks love visiting for Hajj and Saudis enjoy spending time in Turkey, and that the interactions between the two societies have increased over time. This has given her hope that friendly relations between the two nations can shed a light on the problems of the Muslim world.

Chapter 8 : The 10 best pilgrimages for modern travellers - World Travel Guide

A lively, likable record of a doctor's rewarding if unrewarded first years in practice, and a little black bag full of fascinating cases, Brasset's story starts when he left Halifax and the ambition to become a brain surgeon behind for Canso in Nova Scotia, where there was only fish and fog. After.

Chapter 9 : Pilgrimage April - St. Gianna Physicians Guild

The Doctors of the Church are men and women who are revered by the Church for the special value of their writings and preaching and the sanctity of their lives. A Doctor is named by a special decree of the Pope or an Ecumenical Council.