

# DOWNLOAD PDF MEDICAL GYNECOLOGY; A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PHYSICIAN

## Chapter 1 : Alexander Skene - Wikimonde

*Medical Gynecology: A Treatise on the Diseases of Women from the Standpoint of the Physician (Classic Reprint) [Alexander J. C. Skene] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The growth of gynecology in recent times has been phenomenal, especially in the direction of surgery.*

The text is divided into thirty-four sections, each section dealing with a specific problem and containing diagnosis and treatment; no prognosis is suggested. Treatments are non surgical, comprising applying medicines to the affected body part or swallowing them. The womb is at times seen as the source of complaints manifesting themselves in other body parts. Aristotle is another strong source for medical texts from the 4th century BC with his descriptions of biology primarily found in History of Animals, Parts of Animals, Generation of Animals. He was the chief representative of the school of physicians known as the "Methodists". Marion Sims is widely considered the father of modern gynaecology. While performing these surgeries he invited men physicians and students to watch invasive and painful procedures while the women were exposed. On one of the women, named Anarcha, he performed 13 surgeries without anesthesia. Physicians and students lost interest in assisting Sims over the course of his backyard practice, and he recruited other enslaved women, who were healing from their own surgeries, to assist him. This drawing by Jacques-Pierre Maygrier shows a "compromise" procedure, in which the physician is kneeling before the woman but cannot see her genitalia. Modern gynaecology no longer uses such a position. In some countries, women must first see a general practitioner GP; also known as a family practitioner FP prior to seeing a gynaecologist. If their condition requires training, knowledge, surgical procedure, or equipment unavailable to the GP, the patient is then referred to a gynaecologist. In the United States, however, law and many health insurance plans allow gynaecologists to provide primary care in addition to aspects of their own specialty. As in all of medicine, the main tools of diagnosis are clinical history and examination. Gynaecological examination is quite intimate, more so than a routine physical exam. It also requires unique instrumentation such as the speculum. The speculum consists of two hinged blades of concave metal or plastic which are used to retract the tissues of the vagina and permit examination of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus located within the upper portion of the vagina. Gynaecologists typically do a bimanual examination one hand on the abdomen and one or two fingers in the vagina to palpate the cervix, uterus, ovaries and bony pelvis. It is not uncommon to do a rectovaginal examination for complete evaluation of the pelvis, particularly if any suspicious masses are appreciated. Male gynaecologists may have a female chaperone for their examination. Diseases Examples of conditions dealt with by a gynaecologist are: Cancer and pre-cancerous diseases of the reproductive organs including ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, vagina, and vulva.

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## Chapter 2 : Medical Medieval Manuscripts Gynecology

*Full text of "Medical gynecology ; a treatise on the diseases of women from the standpoint of the physician" See other formats.*

Monts, montagnes ou collines, Florence, , modern foliation in pencil with errors ff. Bound in modern green cloth with green morocco leather on spine and corners, gilt ornamentation and modern catalogue on spine. Flyleaves of cardstock and modern paper. Dimensions x mm. Exceptional medical compendium of medieval gynecology, including three texts in Hebrew of Muscio who borrowed heavily from the Greek physician Soranus , of the celebrated woman physician Trotula of Salerno, and of an unedited work spuriously attributed to the Greek physician Galen. Also included are a still-unedited original Hebrew work on diseases of the genitalia and another on hemorrhoids. This manuscript occupies a central place in the study of the history of medicine, helping chart the exchange of knowledge between Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew cultures. No other extant Hebrew manuscript includes so many gynaecological texts. Watermarks suggest a dating just before the second quarter of the fifteenth century probably in northern Italy or perhaps Spain or Provence by German emigres writing in Sephardic script. Solomon Hayyim Halberstam , his MS , stamped on spine, on inside front pastedown, and on ff. Sir Moses Montefiore , his MS , stamped on spine, inside front pastedown, and written in modern pencil on recto of front flyleaf. Most famous English Jew of his time, Montefiore became a legend in his lifetime, fighting worldwide for the lives and rights of Jews. He founded after the death of his wife Judith Lady Montefiore a college in Ramsgate, which with the appointment of Haham Moses Gaster in , acquired many manuscripts including the Halberstam Collection see Hirschfeld, no. Solomon was a Spanish physician lived at Beziers in the middle of the thirteenth century, who translated into Hebrew from the Arabic several works, including texts by Maimonides, Averroes, and Avicenna. This original treatise by Solomon is extant in ten other manuscripts, two of them dated in and and the others from the fourteenth and mainly fifteenth centuries. It is unpublished and unedited see Steinschneider, , p. This manuscript is the only known copy of this text and is edited Barkai, pp. He also addressed pathological conditions, including malpresentations of the fetus. The Hebrew version is extant in only three manuscripts, and the present manuscript served as the basis for the critical edition, which used variants from two Vatican manuscripts Cods. Barkai with a French translation by Garel, This text is unedited and is extant in only two other manuscripts: Parma, Biblioteca Palatina, Cod. Parm and Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Cod. This treatise demands further study. The beginning is missing. This is the only known copy, and was edited from this manuscript by Barkai, pp. Trotula earned the reputation of being an expert in feminine matters, and it is believed she occupied the chair of medicine at Salerno. Her book was written to educate male medics about the female body. She gives information about menses, conception, pregnancy, childbirth; included are many remedies mostly of herbs, spices, and oils. Barkai mentions Monica H. Green identified its own title when it was circulating independently: Liber de sinthomatibus mulierum. There is only a fragmentary Hebrew translation of this text, which, based on the English translation, Green identified as the version 3 of the treatise. Medical miscellanies are quite common. The catalogue at the Institute of Microfilmed Hebrew Manuscripts in Jerusalem lists about , of various sizes from two to dozens of works in each manuscript. However it is very unusual to find so many gynecological texts in one manuscript. Following a general introduction to the history of medieval Jewish medicine, Barkai studies its origins in Muslim countries, explores the main Arabic and Judeo-Arabic texts, and charts the renaissance of Hebrew as a language of science in the twelfth through the fifteenth centuries. He fincludes a study of fifteen extant medieval Jewish gynecological texts including translations from Greek, Latin and Arabic as well as original Hebrew treatises and a comparison of the particular characteristics of Jewish gynaecology to the Latin and Arabic traditions. Register for our Newsletter.

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