Contributions of Muslim Scientists to Medicine and Related Sciences

Abdi O. Shuriye Raihan Othman



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CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

THE GLORIOUS CONTRIBUTION OF IBN AL-QUFF ON

CARDIOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY AS WELL AS OTHER

SURGICAL MATTERS

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21.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter investigates the contribution of Ibn Al- Quff on cardiology and embryology as well as other surgical matters. He was a physician with five major interests which were anatomy, embryology, clinical medicine, surgery and prevention (Athar, 2010). Additionally, Ibn Al-Quff or his full name Amin Al-Dawlah Abu al Faraj Ibn Yaqub ibn Ishaq Ibn al-Quff al-Karaki was born 22nd of August 1233 and death in 1286, in Damascus, Syria. The methodologies adopted in this chapter are library and internet based collections data such as journals and books. The significance of this research are to preserve and develop the innovation works which had been done by Ibn Al-Quff in promotion to the medicine era as well as to encourage the young physicians nowadays to follow Ibn Al Quff in specifically to invent something noble for the goods of the society. The main objective of this chapter is to investigate Ibn Al Quff's contribution as a physician specifically in medicine area of cardiology, embryology and surgery. Besides, to study how Ibn Al-Quff did innovations specifically on these areas. Moreover, his explanation on his research is also explored.

21.2 IBN AL-QUFF REMARKABLE INNOVATION

During Ibn Al-Quff life time, he had learned medicine starting from Ibn Abi Saybi'ah to Ibn Nafis (Harmaneh, 1974,pp. 1119-1121; Singh and Kirmani, 2005,pp. 407-408). He has wrote many books and medical texts such as a surgical manual "Al Omdah fi sina'at al jiraht", Al Shafi Fi El Tobb (The healer in medicine), Jame'e Al Gharad iFi Hifz Al Sihah wa Rafi'e Al Maradh (Compodium in preserving health and eliminating disease), Al Oussoul Fi Sharh Al Fousoul (Foundation in explanation of Hippocratic Collection) and Al Kouliat Fi Kitab Al Quanoun Fi Al Tibb (Synopsis of Avecina's Qanoun). All his books and medical texts were based on his study of Hippocrates' writings, Al Masa'il but ibn Hunayn ibnIshaq (809-873) and the major writing of Al-Razi on therapeutic and clinical medicine text (Harmaneh, 1974, pp. 1119-1121).