

DYNAMIS

*Acta Hispanica ad Medicinae Scientiarumque
Historiam Illustrandam*

Vol. 15

1995

Contents

MEDICINE AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN THE ROMAN WORLD (Guest Editor Rosa María Moreno Rodríguez)

Medicine and Scientific Method in the Roman World. Introduction (<i>Spanish</i>) ROSA MARÍA MORENO RODRÍGUEZ	19
<i>Galen ad multos annos</i> VIVIAN NUTTON	25
Abstract	
This paper focuses on demonstrating the weakness of the traditional date for Galen's death. It shows that there are good grounds, from both within the Galenic Corpus and outside it, for thinking that he lived at least until he was eighty. Information from Byzantine and Arab scholars from the sixth century onwards suggests that he had died in the reign of Caracalla, perhaps in 216.	
Method in Galen RICHARD DURLING	41
Abstract	
I have discussed the four methods of ancient philosophy namely demonstration, division, resolution, and composition. But first, I glance at logic, which «discovers the principles of medical treatment». Method in pathology discovers «the affected parts of the body» and nosology, «the symptoms of diseases and their causes». In therapeutics, method «discovers drugs appropriate to specific diseases». The leader in all things pertaining to method is Hippocrates.	
Elements for the construction of case histories in Galen (<i>Spanish</i>) LUIS GARCÍA BALLESTER	47

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Immoral behavior of the patient and disease. 2.—The patient's social condition. 3.—Conclusions.

Abstract

This note calls attention to Galen's use of different, nonrational elements of Hellenic culture and society in the construction of his case histories.

Galen and the refounding of medicine (*Italian*)

MARIO VEGETTI

67

Summary

1.—The crisis in medicine. 2.—Medical sects. 2.1—The empiricists. 2.2.—The rationalists. 2.3—The methodists. 3.—The refounding of medicine: Axioms and values. 4.—The new physician. 5.—The reconquest of morality. Bibliography and Abbreviations.

Abstract

The writings of Galen discussed in this article present an outline of the project he devoted his life to. Firstly, the reconstruction of a higher model of medical knowledge, in terms of its epistemological legitimization and its cultural and social role. Galen's refoundation of the epistemological statute of medicine involved increased emphasis on axiomatization, albeit not without disregard to data obtained through experience as a final guarantee. Secondly, the construction of a lay morality, independent of the ties to power or religious constraints. Through anatomy and physiology, Galen was attempting to comprehend the providential notion that governed nature: a powerful ideology set against the uncertainty of philosophers and the propagation of irrationalist religions. From this extreme position, the galenic physician demanded that medicine be not only a general task of ideological and cultural orientation, but also a source of real, particular power over the control of moral behavior and social deviation.

The scientific conceptualization of the female being. Metaphoric use in Galen's writings (*Spanish*)

ROSA MARÍA MORENO RODRÍGUEZ

103

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Galen's commentaries on the Hippocratic doctrine of feminine nature. 1.1.—The Hippocratic view. 1.2.—Galen's exegesis of Hippocratic writings. 2.—Physiology: The female organism and androcentrism. 3.—Androcentrism and the metaphorical use of considerations of the female organism in Galen's works 4.—Conclusions.

Abstract

This article, a gender study of the writings of Galen, aims to investigate the reasons for the sustained claims of the inferiority of feminine nature with respect to masculine nature. We offer a reconstruction of the social values held by Galen, which conferred to him an androcentric model of knowledge that differed from the other scientific forms in existence at that time. We show that descriptions of the female organism are assiduously associated with maleness or nature, which we interpret as a metaphorical and exemplifying use for the transmission of ethical norms, and the credibility of the doctrine.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CONTEMPORARY SPAIN (Continued)
(Guest Editor Rafael Huertas García-Alejo)

- The role of nursing in the development of public health in Spain (1923-1935): The Public Health Nurse (*Spanish*)
JOSEP BERNABEU MESTRE; ENCARNA GASCÓN PÉREZ 151

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Antecedents: The National School of Child Care and the Child Care Public Health Nurse. 2.—The National Health School and the Nursing School Project. 3.—The Professional Association of Public Health Nurses. 4.—Conclusions.

Abstract

In this research we analyze the process of institutionalization of Public Health Nursing in Spain during the period 1923-1935. Socialization programs are first studied, within the framework of the National School of Child Care (1926) and the National School of Health (1933), as well as the agreement on postgraduate training abroad signed with the Rockefeller Foundation (1931). Secondly, we analyze the professional activities carried out by these nurses, and the organizational efforts of this collective, which led specifically to the foundation of the Public Health Nursing Association in 1934. Our findings bring to light the process of sociological definition, as a specialized sector within nursing practice, attained by the professional activity of public health nursing, and illustrate the influence of this profession on the improvement of public health in Spain.

- Childhood as a value and a problem in the campaigns for health at the beginning of the twentieth century in Spain (*Spanish*)
ROSA BALLESTER; EMILIO BALAGUER 177

Summary

Introduction. 1.—The new social construct of childhood. 1.1.—General characterization of the new orientations. 1.2.—Childhood as a value. 2.—The medicalization of child life. 2.1.—Baby doctors. 2.2.—The child's medical identity. 3.—Scientific approach to childhood diarrheas as an example of the medical model incorporated into the welfare practices aimed at children.

Abstract

The paper explores how, through a process that began in the last decades of the nineteenth century and continued during the first part of the present century, especially in the 1920's, infancy and infant health were regarded as objects of great value and as a social problem. The child's body was studied and analyzed by doctors, a situation that had important repercussions in other spheres of social life. Children were considered to have a series of characteristics which formed, as a whole, an ideal model within the family and home setting. Care, protection and intervention are the three components underlying the sanitary reform process that supported the health and welfare of children in Spain during this period.

The role of mental health during the first attempts to transform psychiatric care in Spain (<i>Spanish</i>) RAFAEL HUERTAS	193
---	-----

Summary

Introduction. 1.—The doctrinaire principles of Mental Health. 2.—Mental prophylaxis and the structure of health care. 3.—Legislative approval of the new model.

Abstract

This article analyzes the role of mental health in the definition of a new model of psychiatric care, which incorporated principles of prophylaxis and public health, and was intended to replace the previous paradigm of confinement. We study the main theoretical and organizational proposals that arose in Spain during the 1920's, both in Catalonia and in Madrid, and also investigate the major piece of related legislation, which was included in the Second Republic's attempts at psychiatric reform.

Public health during Franco's regime (<i>Spanish</i>) PEDRO MARSET CAMPOS; JOSÉ MIGUEL SÁEZ GÓMEZ; FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ NAVARRO	211
---	-----

Summary

Introduction. 1.—General evolution of public health between 1900 and 1978. 2.—Evolution of public health in Spain during the twentieth century. 3.—Health during Franco's regime. 3.1.—Scientific production in public health. 3.2.—Creation of National Health Insurance. 3.3.—The 1944 Basic National Health Law and the 1963 Basic Social Security Law. 4.—Conclusions.

Abstract

We compare the most relevant characteristics of the evolution of public health as a science during Franco's regime with the behavior of significant parameters in the evolution of health care in Spain (mortality and morbidity rates, spending on health care, institutional development of the health care system). Our purpose was to characterize how the legacy inherited by current health care legislation in Spain has given rise to the problems currently faced. The backslide during the post-Civil War period as a result of the victors' identification of the advances achieved in the Second Republic with leftist policies, delayed modernization imposed by the accelerated process of industrialization, and obstacles caused by the consolidation of National Health Insurance, led to a paradigm based exclusively on medical care.

AIDS prophylaxis. Analysis of a strategy (<i>Spanish</i>) LUIS MONTIEL	251
---	-----

Summary

Introduction. AIDS and the History of Medicine. 1.—A complex framework for prophylaxis against a new disease. 2.—Strategies of prophylaxis. 3.—Implementation of the strategy.

Abstract

This study draws attention to some of the problems encountered in developing

strategies for prophylaxis against AIDS. Some approaches have been reconsidered and amended — at least partially — although other potentially important problems remain, such as those arising from the most recent definition of the disease, now considered to be sexually transmitted, and those related with the attitudes of different target audiences of messages encouraging the use of prophylactic measures. This article attempts to highlight the practical consequences of certain theoretical claims about the disease and prophylactic measures.

On the configuration of the current model of thought on Public Health in Spain (*Spanish*)

ÁNGEL GONZÁLEZ DE PABLO 267

Summary

1.—Public Health subordinated to dogmatic moral precepts. 2.—The conditioning of Public Health by reasoned morality. 2.1.—Theoretical foundations. 2.2.—Practical application. 3.—Public Health as a provider of individual and social moral order. 3.1.—Theoretical foundations. 3.2.—Practical application. 4.—Public Health as a measure of socially appropriate behavior. 5.—Epilogue.

Abstract

From an analysis of medical works on hygiene and the promotion of health from the start of the Modern Age until the present, using Spain as the main example, we attempt to describe the process of formation, and the current configuration, of the perceptual sphere of hygiene and public health. In different sections, we note how the promotion of health — initially from a moral standpoint, and later on the basis of medicine and hygiene, was intertwined with attempts to bring about forms of behavior appropriate to the socioeconomic needs of each historical period. This phenomenon was especially evident when processes of industrialization arose.

ARTICLES

In tenebris adhuc versantes. The response of Spanish novatores to the invective by Pierre Régis (*Spanish*)

ALVAR MARTÍNEZ VIDAL; JOSÉ PARDO TOMÁS 301

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Awareness, denouncement and causes of scientific backwardness in Spain. 2.—Diego Mateo Zapata's *La Crisis Medica sobre el Antimonio* (Madrid, 1701). 3.—Manuel de Porras's *La Anatomia Galenico-moderna* (Madrid, 1716). 4.—Epilogue.

Abstract

Pierre Régis, a French Calvinist physician exiled in Holland, made a disparaging mention to the Spaniards and the Portuguese in his foreword to M. Malpighi's *Opera Posthuma* (Amsterdam, 1698). Several Spanish physicians, especially Diego Mateo Zapata, replied to Régis's invective in an attempt to win support from the new Borbonic dynasty for the scientific renovation movement started in the last decades of the seventeenth century. Two major institutions were involved in the replies: the Royal Society of Medicine and other Sciences of

Seville, and the Anatomical Theatre of the General Hospital of Madrid, both created during the reign of Charles II of Austria. The self-perception of the Spanish medical novatores and their awareness of the backwardness of Spanish science with regard to Europe are analyzed.

Animal regeneration experiments from 1686 to 1765. How to defend pre-existence? (*Spanish*)

JAVIER MOSCOSO 341

Summary

Introduction: Historiography of regeneration. 1.—Clarifications regarding «pre-existence». 2.—The first experiments: Claude Perrault and René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1686-1712. 3.—Regeneration according to the polyp-like manner. 4.—Embryology versus physiology.

Abstract

This paper deals with the way in which the pre-existence of germs was defended in the face of experimental conclusions regarding animal regeneration in the period between the turn of the seventeenth century and the 1760's. From the experiments of Claude Perrault (1680), Antoine de Réaumur (1712), Abraham Trembley (1740-44) and Charles Bonnet (1740), it became clear that pre-existence delimited its objective so narrowly as to make it invulnerable to all possible experimental refutation. Moreover, we shall argue that this construction of the objective was linked with a renewed definition of the «community of practitioners» built upon the notion of «scientific exclusion».

The Madrid Royal Academy of Medicine and botanical expeditions during the Enlightenment. A pharmacological-therapeutical connection (*Spanish*)

RAUL RODRÍGUEZ NOZAL; ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ BUENO 375

Summary

Introduction. 1.—Pharmacological research on American drugs at the Madrid Royal Academy of Medicine (1793-1834). 1.1.—The botanical-pharmacological contributions of José Pavón. 1.2.—The botanical-pharmacological contributions of Hipólito Ruiz.

Abstract

We studied the repercussions of Enlightenment botanical expeditions on pharmacological controversies that arose within the Royal Academy of Medicine in Madrid. The main contributors to the knowledge of pharmacological and therapeutic properties of American flora were José Pavón, and especially Hipólito Ruiz, of the *Oficina de la Flora Americana*. Contributions by other participants in expeditions were rare, and are limited to the writings of Vicente Cervantes, Martín Sessé and José Mariano Mociño, botanists who travelled to New Spain.

The origins of the regulation of prostitution in contemporary Spain from Cabarrús's proposal (1792) to the Madrid Regulations (1847) (*Spanish*)

JEAN LOUIS GUEREÑA 401

Summary

To regulate or not to regulate prostitution? Cabarrús's proposal.—The deba-

te among public health experts.—Police surveillance.—Patricio de la Escosura and the 1847 Regulation.—The new system of regulations.

Abstract

The publication in 1847 of the *Reglamento para la represión de los excesos de la prostitución en Madrid* (Regulations for the repression of the excesses of prostitution in Madrid) inaugurated an era of regulated prostitution in Spain, which followed upon a period of abolitionism decreed by Philip IV. In view of the spread of prostitution and venereal diseases, police measures, and especially medical measures were both considered in the development of these regulations, which had first been proposed by the Count of Cabarrús in 1792. Although completely confidential, the new system of regulations, drawn up in 1847, set the stage for the wide-reaching regulation of prostitution that came into effect in several cities in Spain during and after the mid-nineteenth century, and which included city residence and periodic health surveillance for prostitutes.

DOCUMENTS

- Sex, morals and medicine in Counter Reformation Spain. An unpublished report on pollution by the Jesuit Miguel Pérez (1550-105) (*Spanish*)
MELCHOR BAJÉN ESPAÑOL..... 443

Summary

Introduction.—Text of Miguel Pérez's report [Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid), Papeles de Jesuitas, leg. 144, no. 2].

Abstract

The religious movement known as the Counter Reformation did not impede the development, within the heart of Roman Catholic Europe, of a notable diversity of ideologies — even in political settings (eg, in the Spain of Philip II) that have been repeatedly cited as centers of intellectual ultraconservatism — and as regards the domain of sexual morality, a particularly controversial topic within Catholic theology after the eleventh century. The previously unpublished document we describe is a clear example of this lack of unanimity. It contains the theological and moral opinions of the Jesuit Miguel Pérez (1550-1605) regarding a case which was probably studied by many Castilian theologians during the final third of the sixteenth century: the proliferation of pollutions in persons of both sexes. Against traditional Catholic morality, Miguel Pérez sought to exempt from moral responsibility those persons affected, by medicalizing this problem, and by citing the doctrine of moral probabilism.

IN MEMORIAM

- Elvira Arquiola Llopis (1947-1995)
GUILLERMO OLAGÜE DE ROS 459
ÁNGEL GONZÁLEZ DE PABLO; JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ; LUIS MONTIEL; M.^a
ISABEL PORRAS 461

THESES ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE PRESENTED IN SPANISH UNIVERSITIES, 1992-1994 Section coordinated by ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ NAVARRO	463
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	479
BOOK REVIEWS	
JUAN LUIS CARRILLO; GUILLERMO OLAGÜE DE ROS (eds.) (1994). <i>Actas del XXXIII Congreso Internacional de Historia de la Medicina. Granada-Sevilla, 1-6 de septiembre de 1992</i> , Caja San Fernando de Sevilla y Jerez. José Valenzuela Candelario	487
GHISLAINE LAWRENCE (ed.) (1994). <i>Technologies of modern medicine. Proceedings of a seminar held at the Science Museum, London, March 1993</i> , Science Museum. Rosa María Medina Domenech	490
RICHARD J. DURLING (1993). <i>A Dictionary of medical Terms in Galen</i> , E. J. Brill. Elsa García Novo	493
JAUME MENSA I VALLS (1994). <i>Arnau de Vilanova, espiritual: guía bibliográfica</i> , Institut d'Estudis Catalans. Montserrat Cabré	496
KENNETH F. KIPLE (ed.) (1993). <i>The Cambridge World History of Human Disease</i> , Cambridge University Press. Juan Luis Carrillo	497
MARÍA JOSÉ RUIZ SOMAVILLA; ISABEL JIMÉNEZ LUCENA; PILAR GARDETA SABATER; JESÚS CASTELLANOS GUERRERO (eds.) (1992). <i>Teoría y método de la Medicina</i> , Universidad de Málaga. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	498
EULALIA PÉREZ SEDEÑO (comp.) (1993). <i>Mujer y ciencia. Arbor, 144</i> . Consuelo Miqueo Miqueo	501
THOMAS LAQUEUR (1994). <i>La construcción del sexo. Cuerpo y género desde los griegos hasta Freud</i> , Crítica. Teresa Ortiz Gómez	505
MALCOLM LAURENCE CAMERON (1993). <i>Anglo-Saxon Medicine</i> , Cambridge University Press. María José Carrillo	507
MAXIMIANO LEMOS (1991). <i>História da Medicina em Portugal. Doutrinas e instituições</i> , Publicações Dom Quixote/Ordem dos Médicos. Alvar Martínez Vidal	509
LESLEY DEAN-JONES (1994). <i>Women's Bodies in Classical Greek Science</i> , Clarendon Press. Rosa María Moreno Rodríguez	510

MICHAEL McVAUGH (1993). <i>Medicine before the plague. Practitioners and their patients in the Crown of Aragon, 1285-1345</i> , Cambridge University Press. Teresa Ortiz Gómez	513
JUAN ANTONIO PANIAGUA (1994). <i>Studia Arnaldiana. Trabajos en torno a la obra médica de Arnau de Vilanova, c. 1240-1311</i> , Fundación Uriach 1838.	
LUIS GARCÍA BALLESTER; ROGER K. FRENCH; JON ARRIZABALAGA; ANDREW CUNNINGHAM (eds.) (1994). <i>Practical medicine from Salerno to the Black Death</i> , Cambridge University Press. Fernando Salmón	515
ENRIQUE MONTERO CARTELLE (ed., trad.) (1993). <i>Tractatus de sterilitate. Anónimo de Montpellier (s. XIV) (atribuido a A. de Vilanova, R. de Moleris y J. de Turre)</i> , Secretariado de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Valladolid. Manuel E. Vázquez Buján	520
JEAN PIERRE PETER (1993). <i>De la douleur. Observations sur les attitudes de la médecine prémoderne envers la douleur suivies des traités de A. Sassard, M. A. Petit, J. A. Salques</i> , Quai Voltaire Histoire. Rosa Ballester	523
WILLIAM F. BYNUM (1994). <i>Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century</i> , Cambridge University Press. Juan Luis Carrillo	524
CARLOS PLACER GALÁN; JOSÉ MARÍA URKIA ETXABE (1993). <i>El Cuarto de Socorro de San Sebastián. Origen y desarrollo (1881-1936)</i> , Obra Cultural de Kutxa-Caja Gipuzkoa. Esteban Rodríguez Ocaña	526
ROSA GÓMEZ REDONDO (1992). <i>La mortalidad infantil española en el siglo XX</i> , Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas / Siglo XXI de España Editores. Elena Robles González; Josep Bernabeu Mestre	528
JEAN LUC BONNIOL; PASCALE GLEIZE (1994). <i>Penser l'héritité. Ethnologie Française</i> , número 4. Rosa Ballester	531
MARCOS CUETO (ed.) (1994). <i>Missionaries of Science: The Rockefeller Foundation and Latin America</i> , Indiana University Press. Antonio Lafuente	532
Área 3, <i>Cuadernos de temas grupales e institucionales</i> , 1994, número 1. Rosa María Medina Doménech	536
<i>Ingenium. Cadernos de Historia das Ciências e das Técnicas</i> , números 1 (1989), 2, (1990) y 3 (1992); serie <i>Monografias</i> . Antonio Lafuente	537
<i>Manguinhos. História, Ciências, Saúde</i> , 1994, 1, número 1. Rosa María Moreno Rodríguez	538