

# DYNAMIS

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ABSTRACT: The plague that struck Morocco in 1799 and 1800 was an epidemic without precedence. In this article, I examine accounts of the plague by British commercial agent James Grey Jackson, particularly his ideas on local Muslim understanding of the roles of the *jnūn* and God (*Allāh*) in the appearance of the disease.

### **The relationship between hygienism and town planning in the work of Philip Hauser**

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culmination of a career. 6.—Conclusions: from social medicine to the birth of urbanism.

**ABSTRACT:** The work of the hygienist physician Philip/Felipe Hauser (1832-1925) encompasses noteworthy antecedents not only of social medicine but also urbanism and town planning, as modern disciplines that emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the aim of adjusting the built environment in cities to the needs of their populations. The present study is framed within the social and cultural context of Europe in the second half of the 19th century, when Hauser acquired his training and practical experience, in relation to the expansion of medical geography and hygienist theories. He settled in Spain in 1872, coinciding with the Restoration, and this study is based on the contextualization and new interpretation of his main publications and the analysis of their development, both from a methodological viewpoint and in relation to their contents and approaches. In this way, his interest in social medicine and public health gradually led him to connect, increasingly clearly, with the incipient proposals of modern urbanism, both in general terms and as applied in town planning projects based on a diagnosis of the main problems of city life.

## **The Holy Hospital of Charity in Ferrol at the end of the Ancien Regime: a sociodemographic analysis**

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**ABSTRACT:** The Holy Hospital of Charity [Santo Hospital de Caridad] was founded by the municipal council of Ferrol in the late 18th century to meet the welfare needs of a growing population attracted by work in the munitions factories. Its hospital services were generally limited to the civilian population, acting as a complement to the services provided to military personnel by the Royal Hospital of Esteiro, run by the Navy Ministry. Analysis of its abundant documentation reveals the relationship between income levels and the demographic dynamics of the city as well as its nature as a medium-level hospital in the context of the northwest Peninsula and the marked preponderance of women among its patients. In addition, the information obtained from sources demonstrates a close link between the welfare services provided by the hospital and the most disadvantaged sectors of Ferrol society, from paupers to people working in traditional trades, domestic service, or low-skilled jobs. Strikingly, the hospital served as the main care institution for the wives of naval personnel, who were not entitled to care at the Esteiro Hospital. The detailed records allow analysis of the frequency of readmissions within the total number of cases. These rarely rose above three, due to the high mobility that characterized the population of Ferrol. Lastly, the death registers were used to calculate the average number of deaths in relation to income, obtaining slightly higher figures than observed for other institutions in the immediate surroundings. However, this difference can largely be attributed to the better quality of the sources rather than a higher mortality rate.

**“The same as at home”: the construction of the hospital patient in the surgical clinics of 1900 Barcelona**

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Medicalization of Catalan urban society. 3.—Dispensaries and surgical clinics in 1880 Barcelona. 4.—The arguments for a new care space: the Fargas Clinic. 4.1.—Spaces of the clinic. 4.2.—Regulating personal relations. 4.3.—The physician’s office as cornerstone of medicalization. 4.4.—The register of medical practice. 5.—As conclusion: surgical clinics in Barcelona, 1900-1936.

ABSTRACT: The objective of this study was to highlight the role in configuring hospital patients of surgical clinics created in Barcelona during the last two decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as a part of a general medicalization process in contemporary society. The clinic of gynecologist Miquel A. Fargas (1858-1916) is taken as reference to understand the reasons for a new medical and business strategy that grants centrality to the patient in a novel medical scenario under the control of professionals. The setting of the surgical clinic is constituted as a domestic hospital and favors a psychological change in the relationship of patients with new medical practices, far from the collective imaginary of the old general charity hospital. This process takes place in the name of the effectiveness and efficiency of the private surgical clinics, which in turn delimit medical specialties and diminish the agency of patients, who gain in physical and emotional wellbeing but lose in identity. This care model prospered and proliferated during the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in a competitive socioeconomic context experiencing growth. This report points to the decisive contribution of the clinic, which becomes the hegemonic care space in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, to the medicalization of most of Catalan society.

**Asepsis, private clinics, and public welfare: towards a dual healthcare model in the city of Valencia (1882-1936)**

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ABSTRACT: This study focuses on the first private clinics in the city of Valencia, a series of small surgical hospitals established during the final decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first third of the next century in parallel with the weakness charity care model. Coinciding with the introduction of surgical antisepsis and asepsis in Valencia, a dual healthcare model began to develop. One was the health care system inherited from the Ancien Régime based on large general welfare hospitals for the lower classes, while the other was incipient private health care based on the progressive establishment of surgical clinics. This healthcare strategy was part of the complex process of medicalization of the population, not only the urban bourgeoisie but also the lower classes, the craftsmen, and working

class. This process came to a complete halt with the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, when most of the surgical clinics were seized by revolutionary committees and transformed into so-called blood hospitals to satisfy the care needs of the state of war.

### **New data for the history of opium in Islamic medicine: *Barš* in the *Resāla-ye afyūn* of ‘Emād-al-Dīn Maḥmūd Šīrāzī, Iranian physician of the 16th century**

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**ABSTRACT:** This article describes the main investigations published to date on the history of the therapeutic and recreational use of opium in classic Islam between the 7th and 17th centuries. It presents the historical figure of Iranian physician ‘Emād-al-Dīn Maḥmūd Šīrāzī (1515-1592) and describes the general content of his *Resāla-ye afyūn* [*Treaty on opium*], the main monographic treaty that has reached us on the medicinal uses of opium in Islamic civilization. More specifically, this study addresses the history of *barš*, the opiate most widely used as a medicine and recreational drug by Islamic populations between the 12th and 19th centuries, describing its composition, the origin and meaning of its name, and the sources on *barš* cited by ‘Emād-al-Dīn. It also outlines the transmission of knowledge on this opiate from Galen to Arab authors of the 12th and 13th centuries and from these to the medicine of Safavid Iran in the 16th century, analyzing its history in Arab and Iranian medical circles of the 12th-16th centuries. It is concluded that *Resāla-ye afyūn* represented a significant advance in the medicinal uses of *barš* with respect to the knowledge of Arab physicians.

### **Historical journey of Orthoprostheses for the human musculoskeletal system in Argentina (1880 - 2010)**

Juan Carlos Muñoz, Favio Martín Montané, Gustavo Oscar Pérez Ladaga, Rubén Corrao, María del Mar Vales Flores, and María Eugenia Villanustre . . . 173

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**ABSTRACT:** According to the first National Survey on Persons with Disabilities (ENDI 2002-2003) that complemented the National Census (2001), people with disabilities represent 7.1% of the population inhabiting localities with 5,000 or more inhabitants. Motor disabilities are the most frequent (39.5%), including a complete or partial lack of one or both lower or upper limbs or their paralysis/



atrophy, or a permanent difficulty to get up, lie down, maintain standing or sitting positions, walk or hold objects, and a permanent need for technical aids, wheelchairs, orthoses, or prostheses. These data reveal the urgent need for a greater development of prosthetics in our country. This study follows the historical journey of prostheses for the musculoskeletal system in Argentina from their origin to the beginning of the new millennium, identifying future directions in its development and discussing the possible epistemological range of this discipline.

**Anilines versus organophosphorus compounds: implication of Bayer in the polemic around the Toxic Oil Syndrome**

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Toxic Oil Syndrome. 3.—Casting doubts, fomenting ignorance: the shadow over the Bayer company’s pesticide. 4.—Combating misinformation. Bayer’s counter-attack. 5.—Corollary.

ABSTRACT: Food poisoning emerged in Spain as the cause of the Toxic Oil Syndrome in 1981. However, it proved impossible to identify the toxin responsible for the disease, which allowed other causative agents to be implicated, particularly *Nemacur*, an organophosphorus pesticide marketed by *Bayer*. In this way, an alternative to the official line was developed by the physicians Antonio Muro and Luís Frontela and especially supported by the *Grupo 16* media group in Spain. The controversy extended beyond the borders of Spain and was covered by the German media, with the Green political party (*Die Grünen*) being especially interested in its propagation. This wave of accusations arrived in Germany at the beginning of February 1985, alarming *Bayer* and obliging them to offer explanations to avoid damage to the corporative image of the chemical multinational in Leverkusen. Documents preserved in the files of the German company shed new light on this polemic.

**Human experimentation with plutonium in Spain. Genesis and development of the “Indalo Project” (1966-2009)**

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Setting. 2.1.—Designer and promoter. 3.—Genesis. 4.—First Stage (1966-1972). 5.—Second Stage (1973-1985). 6.—Third Stage (1986-1998). 7.—Fourth Stage (1999-2009). 8.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: In 1966, four hydrogen bombs fell on the skies of Palomares (Almería) after a B-52 bomber collided with its mothership. Each bomb was 68-fold more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb, with three falling on land and one in the sea. The plutonium loads (Pu 239) of two of the three bombs hitting land were spread over more than 100 hectares, mostly in the town of Palomares and its surrounds. A secret agreement was reached with the USA to study the interaction of plutonium with humans and the environment in the so-called Indalo Project. Plutonium had been discovered 26 years earlier, and its long-term consequences for humans remained unknown. The objective of this article is to

describe the conditions, motivations, objectives, genesis, and development of the Indalo Project. This important and singular human experimentation project was not only enveloped in secrecy but also lacked any bioethical guarantee. Its creation was based on false official information about the complete decontamination of the area. The project was forged in dictatorship but maintained for 37 years in democracy, as revealed by the recent historiography in Spanish, evidence in documentation available from the US Department of Energy (DOE), and oral accounts from affected individuals.

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### «Like fish in the sea»: Jerónimo Muñoz and the elimination of celestial spheres. Edition and translation of the manuscript *Questio de orbibus*

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1.—Presentation. 2.—*Utrum sint plures orbes coelestes necne. Questio Prima*. 3.—*If there are many celestial orbs or not. First issue.*

ABSTRACT: Jerónimo Muñoz, the most important Spanish astronomer in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, left numerous manuscript treatises. They include a brief *questio* entitled «Utrum sint plures orbes coelestes necne» written in the late 1560s. In this article, we offer the first transcription of this opuscle, accompanied by an English translation. The presentation and translation notes point to the importance of this text in contemporary cosmological debates by rejecting the existence of the orbs or solid celestial spheres and postulating a sky of air, through which planets and comets move «like fish through water».

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