



Review article

Avicenna's¹ views on factors affecting wound healing

Hajighasemali Davood^{a,*}, Sadeghpour Omid^b, Shams ardekani Mohammad Reza^c,
Rostamian Abdurrahman^d, Hamed Shokouhsadat^e

^a Faculty of Traditional Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

^b Herbal Medicine Department, Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine, Iran University of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

^c Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

^d Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

^e Department of Traditional Pharmacy, Faculty of Traditional Medicine, Tehran university of medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 4 December 2015

Accepted 22 February 2016

Available online 24 February 2016

Keywords:

Wound

Temperament

Iranian traditional medicine

Avicenna

Canon

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The use of Iranian traditional medicine has increased over the past decade. The aim of this study is to evaluate Avicenna's (Iranian ancient physician) measures and treatments used for wounds and ulcers healing.

Design: A literature review study in which we reviewed the book of Avicenna (Canon in Medicine) and some other books of ancient Persian physicians and philosophers. Our search method and evidence extract has been chapter based for "Canon" and word based about other books like "Alhavi" of Razi.

Results: As a result of comparison of Avicenna's route and new medical findings, everybody can understand that despite restrictions and limitations of Avicenna's time, many of his believes, measures and recommendations about wounds, are compatible and consistent with new scientific findings.

Conclusion: Wound healing in the view of Avicenna is a whole body process that the body temperament and wellbeing closely affects it and factors like total body fluids and quality and quantity of blood and the quality of patient's nutrition may delay or hasten this process. So treatment of ulcers directly depends on local factors like Cleanliness and systemic ones like body nature and temperament and quality of nutrition.

© 2016 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Methods	2
3. Wound and its classification	2
4. Treatment measures of injuries and wounds based on "Canon"	2
5. Tips of modern medicine in this regard	3
6. Discussion	3
7. Conclusion	4
8. Enclosures	4
8.1. Description of specific words:	4
References	4

1. Introduction

Wound healing, as a normal biological process in the human body, is achieved through four precisely and highly programmed phases: hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling. For a wound to heal successfully, all four phases must occur in the proper sequence and time frame. Researchers have defined wound cares as: "It doesn't only mean wound dressing but also means the

¹ Iranian scientist (physician) and philosopher (980–1037 AD) and the author of the book "cannon" in medicine.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: hajighasemali.1347@yahoo.com (H. Davood), sadeghpouromid@yahoo.com (S. Omid), ardekani@tums.ac.ir (S.a.M. Reza), arostamian@tums.ac.ir (R. Abdurrahman), sh-hamed@razi.tums.ac.ir (H. Shokouhsadat).

patient's general health status, lifestyle and avoidance of other factors delaying his recovery" [1].

Iranian traditional medicine literatures contain topics which suggest that the ancient physician's attention had been exactly on some important factors which affect wound healing process.

Based on this doctrine each person along his life period has a nature or a temperament (Mezaj) which may be safe and balanced or imbalanced. So going out or imbalance of the temperament or body nature named "Illness". Everybody may have warm, cool, wet or dry nature alone or warm and dry, warm and wet, cool and dry or cool and wet temperament together [3]. Each one of these personal temperaments affect directly on the life style and Duration of wound healing process and the first line of each cure measures Considered by physician must contain the correction of patient's temperament toward its natural balance [4].

In this article with the aim of understanding of Avicenna's ideas about wound healing and comparing them with new medical findings, at first we will give a brief mention of the medical approaches to the treatment and care of wounds and then we will explain the views of Avicenna on wound healing, and finally will describe Avicenna's attention on the principles of wound treatment.

2. Methods

In this literature review study we reviewed the book of Avicenna (Cannon in Medicine) and some other books of ancient Persian physicians to consider their methods about wound treatment and reduction of its damage and disability.

Our search method and evidence extract in this study has been chapter based for some books like "Canon" and word based about another like "Alhavi" of Razi.

The main Persian traditional textbooks used in this study are Avicenna – cannon fi – alteb, Razi, Abubakr, Al havi – fi – al teb, Jorjani, Ismail, zakhireh Kharazmshahi.

3. Wound and its classification

As we know physical injury to the body surface is called wound, and this includes crush or tear of the skin and mucous membranes or cutting the skin or mucous surfaces caused by surgical procedures. Usually damage to the body surface caused by: traumas, radiation, infections, and iatrogenic factors. [1]

Avicenna at the last chapters of the fourth volume of Canon specifically had considered and explained different types of wounds and their cure, with special attention to the causes and etiology of ulcers on various topics.²

In addition other topics (chapters) of Canon had reviewed specifically different types of diseases which may carry to wounds in their process too. These topics contain: The third section (ouram and bosour)³ the fourth section (ruptures),⁴ the fifth section (fractures),⁵ the sixth section (animal bites)⁶ and the seventh section (wound complications).⁷

In the view of ancient Iranian practitioner, Avicenna, ulcers were divided to two essential groups:

1. Wound with any kind of secretions (thick or thin) named "Ghoroooh".
2. And others without any secretions.

² Cannon, Arabic edition, published by Alaalami library, Beirut, Lebanon, 2005,4th volume, p: 191.

³ The same, p:140.

⁴ The same, p:180.

⁵ The same, p: 225.

⁶ The same, p:282.

⁷ The same, p: 332.

Canon has defined different types of wounds with secretion as: long-term and infected wounds of the muscles named "Ghorhe", and about the secretions, purulent and thin discharges of the wounds named "Sadid", the thick secretions is named "Vasakh" which is a semisolid, white or black excreted substance. Based on Avicenna's wounds classification, some wounds are superficial and on the body's appearance and another maybe deeper. About deep wounds, if the ulcer's surrounding tissue has got firmed and has created a tract from the deep of the wound to the skin surface is named "Nasoor" (something like Fistula) and when around the wound will not be tight; is called "Makhba" or "Kahf".

"Canon" offers "for diagnosis a 'Nasoor' (Fistula) with several opening mouths that make it difficult to treat, the physician can fill each of the wound tract with the colored liquids and watch if it exited from the other mouths".⁸

4. Treatment measures of injuries and wounds based on "Canon"

Avicenna, in the chapter of wounds of his book, explains essential factors affecting wound healing:

"Wounds are more curable in some people than others. These groups include: People with mild and good-natured ('Mezaj' or temperament⁹), those without waste fluids in their body (too dry or too moist and plump bodies respond slower to treatment measures of wounds, for example cirrhotic patients or pregnant women) and people with good quality and enough blood in their body."

From point of view of Avicenna, in all injuries block of the bleeding is the first treatment, although sometimes a little bleeding may prevent of inflation, rash and fever. Then, prevention of swelling has priority, because in the presence of inflation wound healing may be delayed and when blood has collected in injured tissue, the physician is obliged to discharge and emit it (Table 1).

About the ulcers without any tissue losing, treatment merely includes closure of the wound without using of oily or liquid drugs but about the greater wounds (large lesions) with only a little of tissue losing, treatment is suturing (stitch) and prevention of accumulation of secretions in the wound, using of drier and cohesive (adhesive) drugs¹⁰ (like Aloe) and for the deep injuries the cure obtains by dressing of the wound without more opening its mouth.¹¹

More profound injuries may need opening and this is because of the pain and weakness caused by the tissue swelling and accumulation of secretions. If the treatment contains wound closure alone, the edges should only be brought together and close the lesion well. But if it needs to be repaired, at first it must be firmly dressed as the excreted fluid got drained well, and after that the local drugs must be placed and kept on it.¹²

If a great amount of tissue has been damaged, the physician needs to use of the tissue repairing and growing drugs¹³ (like the powder of marine Coral or Fraxinus excelsior). In this condition

⁸ Cannon, Arabic edition, published by Alaalami library, Beirut, Lebanon, 2005,4th volume, p: 204.

⁹ Temperament is the natural condition and situation of the body and in Iranian traditional medicine it means "mezaj". Each person may have warm, cool, wet or dry temperament or a compound condition from 2 factors together.

¹⁰ A group of drugs which use to dry wound's secretion and paste its edges together singly or combined with other corrective factors.

¹¹ Cannon, Arabic edition, published by Alaalami library, Beirut, Lebanon, 2005,4th volume, p: 181, paragraph 3.

¹² Cannon, Arabic edition, published by Alaalami library, Beirut, Lebanon, 2005,4th volume, p: 181, paragraph 4.

¹³ The drugs in Iranian traditional medicine which used to accelerate tissue repairing singly or combined with other drugs as oral or local medication.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3222541>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3222541>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)