



History of medical education from the from the second to the seventh centuries AH

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Abstract

Medicine and medical education has constantly been of crucial importance in the Islamic civilization, with many discussions in ancient medical and historical texts dedicated to this issue. One of the most important topics discussed in ancient sources is the characteristics of professors and medical students. In advance to studying medicine, the student should have learned basic sciences and religious and moral books. In medical books and among physicians, there have been discussions about educational works and books, theoretical and practical medicine books, and also places and institutions of medical education, including medical circles, medical assemblies, and schools of theoretical and practical medicine. Muslim physicians invented novel ways of teaching. They wrote books and textbooks that specifically addressed medical education. Moreover, special schools and hospitals were established to teach theoretical and practical medicine by the medical scholars. Considering this issue, this article endeavors to explain this issue using a library method.

Keywords: Medical education, Physicians, History of medicine, Medical schools

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