A pioneer from the Islamic Golden Age: Haly Abbas and spinal traumas in his principal work, The Royal Book.

Belen D¹, Aciduman A

Author information

Affiliations

1. Department of Neurosurgery, Ministry of Health Diskapi Research and Educational Hospital, Ankara, Turkey.

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Abstract

Spinal diseases have attracted medical scientists throughout the history of medicine, probably because they are relatively easy to diagnose and fairly simple to treat. Physicians who made great progress in medicine during the glorious Islamic civilizations also enthusiastically dealt with spine-related problems. More than a thousand years ago Persia was a cradle of medical learning, and Islamic medicine and other sciences spread westward from that center. A leading figure during this period was Haly Abbas, who created an excellent and compact medical encyclopedia, The Royal Book. Sadly, this book has rarely been cited in the literature. The subject of the present vignette is Abbas' work regarding spinal trauma.

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However a few other commenters have said that the Islamic golden age was more of an Arabian Golden age than an Islamic one. So what say you r/askhistorians? Was it Islamic? As far as an Islamic character goes, many of the writings of these philosophers might be characterized as a proto-scholasticism. They are, as Aquinas would with Catholicism a few centuries later, attempting to apply rationalist neo-Platonist philosophy onto an Islamic framework. can you source that? because Al-Ghazali is famous for his writings against neo-Platonist, especially in The Incoherence of Philosophers. Philosopher was the word used to label neo-Platonist in the Islamic world. permalink. Avicenna began his prodigious writing career at age 21. Some 240 extant titles bear his name. They cross numerous fields, including mathematics, geometry, astronomy, physics, metaphysics, philology, music, and poetry. Often caught up in the tempestuous political and religious strife of the era, Avicenna's scholarship was unquestionably hampered by a need to remain on the move. At Esfahān, under ’Alā al-Dawlah, he found the