Abul-Hasan al-Tabari: A Review of his Views and Works

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Abstract

Abul-Hasan al-Tabari was a 10th century Persian physician born in Tabaristan. He was a creative and innovative physician who avoided emulating treatments without investigating and examining them. Tabari was an encyclopedist and had a holistic view to medicine. Investigation of the views of this great Persian scholar indicated that his scientific and moral characteristics contain: paying adequate attention to philosophy and medical ethics, citing other scholars’ works, attention to the necessity of clinical and hospital training, emphasizing indigenous therapy and scientific and responsible treatment with medical faults and discovery of Sarcoptes scabiei. Tabari has written valuable articles on different medical sciences; however, he is especially famous for authoring the al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya (Hippocratic Treatments) - an important medical encyclopedia. Several of Al-Tabari’s succeeding scholars and physician have referred to the al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya in their medical articles. The aim of this study is further introduction of this great physician and assessment of his theories and key works.

Keywords: Al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya, clinical training, medical ethics Tabari, Sarcoptes scabiei,

Introduction

Abul Hasan Ahmad ibn Muhammad Tabari was a 10th century Persian physician born in Toranj of Tabaristan, located in northern Iran.1,2 Al-Birûnî 3,4(973–1048 C.E.) and Hakim Jorjânî5,6(1042–1137 C.E.) named him Toranjî in their works. He is supposed to have died between 985-995 C.E.7 Najib al-Din Samarqandi in 1096 C.E.8 Al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya (Hippocratic Treatments) is found in history books.9 His biography can be found to some extent from his treatises, particularly the book al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya. In his youth, Tabari served ab-Baridi (an Abbasid ruler 928–949 C.E.) together with his teacher Abû Mâhir Shirâzî.10 When Baridi passed away, Tabari served Rukn al-Dawla (a Buyid ruler 932–976 C.E.).11

Despite learning from teachers like Ibrahim ibn Bakus (a great physician who taught at ‘Azodi Hospital in Baghdad),12 Tabari only mention Abû Mâhir Shirâzî as his teacher, whom he respected highly. In fact, it can be said that Tabari’s clinical medicine education was specifically learned from Abû Mâhir (a 3rd and 4th AH century Persian physician, well versed in surgery and treatment of fevers).10

The respect and trust between the teacher and student were mutual, and Abû Mâhir occasionally referred to his student Tabari for a second opinion in treatment and diagnosis of his patients. Because of the trust and respect Abû Mâhir held for his student’s medical ability, he referred to Tabari for treatment of his severe Sal’a (a type of cyst) behind his knee.13 On another occasion, he sought treatment and care from Tabari for the treatment of his own eye disease.14 Tabari also treated Mu’izz al-Dawla (the first of the Buyid emirs 945–967).14

Some of Tabari’s succeeding great scholars and physician have referred to al-Mu’alajat in their medical authorships such as Ibn Abi al-Mahâsen in al-Kafi Fi al-Kohl,15 Ibn Ibrahim Shâzî in al-Omdâh,16 Najib al-Din Samarqandi in al-Asbâb Va al-Allamât,17 Tunekâboni in Tabfa al-Mu’menin,18 and ‘Emâd al-Din Shirâzî in Bikhe Chini.19

In new references by Hirschberg in 1905, he spoke of Tabari as an eminent clinician with much medical expertise and novel thoughts who has not been adequately honored and celebrated for his contribution to medicine.18 In 1927, Muhammad Rihâb translated an important portion of the seventh article of al-Mu’alajat, on cutaneous diseases, into German.19

In the chapter of Jarab (a kind of skin disease), Tabari explains four types of disease including Sarcoptes scabiei, observed in lesions of small worm and insects of which itching is a symptom.13 It was the first clinical observation of scabies. Consequently, in 1938, Friedman declared in his article that Tabari was the true discoverer of Sarcoptes scabiei.20

Recently, George Sarton revealed that it is incorrect to credit the discovery of Sarcoptes scabei to Ibn Zahr (the Spanish physician 1094–1162 C.E.) but that Tabari should be credited for the discovery of this disease, its cause and diagnosis.21

Tabari and his Works

Tabari has authored several valuable books that are reviewed below:

1- Al-Mu’alajat al-Buqratiya (Hippocratic Treatments)

The book is composed of 10 parts and 474 chapters. It is extant only in Arabic. Three versions of the book are in Oxford.4 Tabari achieved prominence and distinction after writing this book. Ibn abi Osayba’ a writes, “The book is among the best and most useful

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ones mentioning diseases and their treatments completely and including many chapters.12 The book is a guide for physicians and an aid in diagnosis and treatment of diseases, citing the dialog of preceding renowned physicians and analyzing their theories, explanations and evaluations, citing his holistic and hospital experiences regarding the treatment, and the various medicinal methods he used in the different cities where he had traveled, reflecting on his debates. He was able to formulate a balance between theory and experience in medicine.14

2- Risala fi Zikr al-Qārura (A book on urology)
In his time, Tabari found no other book on urology, except two al-Tafsira and al-Bayan by Ayāb Rahavi. According to Tabari, since the two had many shortcomings, he was motivated to author the detailed book al-Qārura.13

3- Kitāb ‘Alājī al-‘Aftāf (The book of children’s diseases)
He had novel views on the specialization of pediatric diseases. In the introduction of ‘Alājī al-‘Aftāf, he writes, “I decided to write in particular about treating children and this is what has not been done so far completely and technically by any of my ancestors”. Discusses children’s diseases in detail and sixty terms including pediatric hematuria, pediatric convulsions, pediatric gastro-intestinal cancer, kidney/bladder stones and much more.24

4- Maqāla fi Tib al-‘Ain (A paper on Ophthalmology)
A copy of Tabari’s text Maqāla fi Tib al-‘Ain exists in Aleppo library in Syria.7

5- Kitāb al-‘Ain fi al-Mu‘ālahat (The book on Ophthalmology treatments)
Tabari has authored an enormous treatise on ophthalmology alone, declaring, “I have authored a distinct book completely and exclusively on ophthalmology in which I have mentioned all ocular diseases including important and unimportant, each for each temper”. Unfortunately, this book is lost.14

6- Al-Kitāb al-Kabīr (The complete book on medicine)
In al-Mu‘ālahat Tabari declares that he has written the book after his Al-Kitāb al-Kabīr.14

7- Al- Daraabādin (The book on Pharmaceutics)
This book is specific to pharmaceutics and compound medicines, which is lost unfortunately, and only some portions cited in al-Mu‘ālahat are available.14

8- Kitāb al-Fasd (The book on phlebotomy)
Phlebotomy is one of the methods used in treating diseases in Iranian traditional medicine alongside the major therapeutic techniques like food-therapy. Observing Jorjān physicians’ inaccurate method and their phlebotomies which they carry out without any understanding and knowledge, Tabari was moved to author an exclusive paper as Kitāb al-Fasd.25

Tabari’s Views on the Development of Medical Science

1- The Necessity of Learning Philosophy for Understanding Medicine
Although Tabari does not have a separate book on philosophy, he expands on this subject in fifty chapters, the topic of which is the physician’s familiarity with philosophy. Tabari believed that a selective knowledge of philosophy is necessary for a physician to grasp medical discussions accurately.14

2- Extensive Studies and Referring to other Scholars’ Works
Tabari referred to many books and scholars and explained their theories with an approving or criticizing trend. Some scholars like Jurjis (the chief of Gondishapur Hospital 765 C.E.), Hunayn ibn Ishāq (a famous physician, and scientist 809–873 C.E.), and Dioscoridus (a Roman physician pharmacologist and botanist 40-90 C.E.). A number of books like al-‘Ain by Āmedī, Plato’s book al-Kayy, Rolfs’ book al-Fasd, Hippocrates’s book Epidemia, Abu Māhir’s Tadbir al-Musafir,13 and Galen’s book Elm al-Akhlaq (which is lost, though fortunately some parts of it have been maintained in al-Mu’ālahat)14. In 1956, Stern extracted them from al-Mu’ālahat and printed them in a distinct book.26

3- The Necessity of Clinical and Hospital Training
Al-Tabari has conducted clinical trials with his teacher Abū Māhir Shirazi at Basra Hospital and gained extensive clinical experiences.13,14 In Al-Mu’ālahat Tabari writes: “I frequently observed that Abū Māhir treated like this about the so-and-so disease or treated the ailments that are diagnosed difficulty by others.”14 He believed that a good physician must be a resident of the hospital, where patients come for treatment, and pursue their needs and conditions closely with a well-grounded professional, in their medical affairs and the physician must remember the subjects that he has studied before regarding these conditions and then his treatments will be right and useful for the patients.

4- Scientific and Responsible Treatment with Colleagues and Physicians’ Performances
Periodically, Tabari studied other physicians’ views and theories and criticized them.27 Sometimes, he rebuked his ignorant and non-expert contemporaries, yet approved and appreciated the proficient ones, such as a woman physician from Rāmhormoz (city in southern Iran) named Bint Israel – who had collaborated with Tabari and completed the Mu’izz al-Daula treatment. Tabari had debates with Bint Israel and approved of her high scientific level of understanding.14 He also criticizes the physicians and people who misdiagnosis their patients; for example, he implies that a physician’s misdiagnosis of different kinds of inflammations and ordering inappropriate prescriptions may lead to the patient’s death. Also, in this same regard, he spoke of a pregnant woman who suffered from headaches, was misdiagnosed by her physician, and consequently aborted her baby, was complicated with a stroke and died.14

5- Emphasizing Native Medications
Despite having adequate knowledge and understanding of treatments methods of other renowned physicians, he was also interested in the conventional native holistic treatments and the application of people’s experiences after ensuring their validity through clinical experiences. Tabari refers to many cases regarding this matter in his book.14

Tabari and his Innovations
Tabari was a creative and innovative physician and avoided imitating his colleague’s treatments without examination and exploration. For example, he criticizes past physicians’ diagnosis of the
diseases *Bahaq* (a kind of skin disease) and *Baras* (Vitiligo) and explains that physicians in the past made no distinction between the treatment of these two diseases and medicated them in the same way.\(^{14}\)

In 1938, Freidman affirmed in an article that Tabari is the true discoverer of scabies; Tabari was the first to recognize the insect in the lesions and to discover the effective medicines, prior to the discovery recorded by two Italian scholars Bonomo and Cestoni in 1687.\(^{17}\)

Tabari’s additional research and innovations were ocular treatments. Abul Hasan had been highly skillful in treating ocular diseases and he devoted the fourth article of *Mu’alajat* “on ocular diseases and their categories, benefits, creation, and treatments” to these problems in 54 chapters. In this part of his text, he describes two types of *Rumad* (Conjunctivitis), none of which has been mentioned by his preceding physicians. Additionally, regarding a number of physicians’ misdiagnosis and carelessness in their distinctive diagnosis, he states, “some physicians have mistakenly considered the eye ache from food not reaching the retina, vitreous humor, and lens as a type of brain disease.”\(^{14}\)

Tabari and Medical Ethics

Tabari made extensive studies on vocational morality and medical morality. In chapter 35 of the first article of *Mu’alajat*, he begins with, “Principles with which a physician is required to comply in religion, morality, courtesy etc.” There are approximately ninety moral points on the interaction between the physician and patient mentioned in this chapter.\(^{26}\)

References