

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF MEDICINE AND THE BODY IN THE RENAISSANCE















FROM DANGEROUS DRUG TO MIRACULOUS

12 SEPTEMBER 2023



USES, ABUSES, AND MEDICAL RATIONALE OF OPIUM IN THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

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Opium was known since the antiquity for its narcotic and anodyne action, and gained an important place in the European pharmacopoeias since the time of Hippocrates. The perilous nature of the "tears of the poppy" was equally well-known to medical practitioners of the Hellenistic and Roman eras, as most of them held a strong conviction that opium was, on numerous occasions, too dangerous to be utilized as a medicinal

substance. Galen in particular placed it in the fourth category of coldness, the strongest, which reflected the danger that was then associated with its use, and advocated its use only in desperate cases when there was no alternative. The sole exception to this restricted use of opium was its incorporation in compounded drugs, such as theriac, where the addition of warm ingredients would balance the hazardous and cold qualities of opium. In Europe this view went unchallenged until the sixteenth century, when opium underwent a theoretical change that made it more easily usable in everyday practice. Furthermore, the dissemination of treatises documenting the utilization of opiates among remote and unfamiliar cultures, including the Turks and the Indians, introduced novel observations and heightened the understanding of the effects exerted by these substances. In this talk, I will explore how, during the seventeenth century, the confluence of these factors instigated a surge in opium consumption, ultimately culminating in the manifestation of addiction.