















IN IBN AL-NAFIS' OCTOBER

TRANSFORMATIONS IN MEDICAL THEORY IN ISLAMIC SOCIETIES (1200-1520)

CSMBR

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ograph, In Ibn al-Nafis's Shadow. Based on a close study of four Arabic commentaries composed on The Canon of Medicine of Ibn Sīnā. A key figure in the transformations Sina (Avicenna), and four commentaries composed on its abridgment, The Epitome of Medicine/The Epitome of the Canon. The system was at the heart of subsequent book makes three key, interrelated claims. First, it shows that medical theory in these commentaries advanced well beyond what is found not only in the works of Galen

This talk is based on my forthcoming mon- and Aristotle, but also in the works of earlier Islamic physicians such as al-Rāzī (d. c. 925), al-Majūsī (d. c. 994) and Ibn in medical theory was Ibn al-Nafis (d. 1288) whose reworking of the medical discussions, even though he was not unique in transforming medical theory. Second, these advancements in medical theory, including those found in Ibn

al-Nafis's Commentary on the Canon, were indebted to a post-classical tradition of tahqiq (verification). Verification encapsulated the systematic investigation of the content of a source text, such as the Canon, using lexical, philosophical and empirical arguments. Moreover, arguments and new positions that emerged first in medical commentaries were subsequently taken up by philosophers and theologians in topics that were relevant to them, such as on categories of motion, foetal ensoulment and the soul-body relationship.In this talk I shall provide examples from humoral theory and generation.