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UNCERTAIN DYNAMICS

ESTÊVÃO RODRIGUES DE CASTRO ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHANGING DISEASES

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as Prospero Alpini (1553–1617) demonstrated growing interest in the mutation of disease transformation. While relatively symptoms and diseases, as well as in how unknown today, the work circulated they succeeded one another or migrated widely across early modern Europe, through bodily parts. In 1627, the Portubeing republished in France and Germaguese physician Estêvão Rodrigues de ny and read by physicians such as Werner Castro (1559-1637) entered this debate Rolfinck (1599-1673) and Anne Charles with the publication of the Quae ex quibus Lorry (1726-1783). The enduring for-(lit. "The things out of which") in Florence tune of the Quae ex quibus was linked to — a 'quaint title' that seemingly echoed

In the early modern period, physicians such Hippocratic concerns, but in fact concealed a fully-fledged attempt to explain the novelty of its topic, which for the

first time focused on the process of disease change and the epistemological tools required to identify it. This paper will explore how Castro develops a diagnostic grammar of disease change and propagation, granting autonomy to concepts, such as metaptosis, epigenesis, and metastasis, which had remained peripheral in medical reasoning until the early seventeenth century. Ultimately, the Quae ex quibus introduced a major change in the way diagnosis was formulated: in an age of uncertainty, Castro taught physicians to focus their attention not only on the stable and predictable symptoms but also on uncertain dynamics that were difficult to, recognise, anticipate, and cure.