

چکیده به زبان انگلیسی

In the Hera Cave, the first revelation voice began by the word of the pen which is a symbol of knowledge and wisdom. The selection of the Pen gave glad tidings for formation of a brilliant civilization that its sparkle has still been remained. The advancement of Medical Sciences in the world of Islam was begun when the Jundi-Shapur medicine heritage that was a complex of Greek and Asian medicine transferred to Baghdad after emigration of its physicians and consultants attending to the Abbasid Caliphate. Then, the essential Greek, Indian and Persian medical writings were rendered into Arabic mainly through Syriac versions and Baghdad emerged as the the capital of Medical Sciences in the world. When Rhazes' became a junior practitioner at the Baghdad Hospital in 880 AD, found excellent medical writings, translations. The tenth century ushered in a time of original contributions associated with great intellectual activity and cultural growth. The Muslem Medical

Sciences scientists developed the latter civilizations heritage by golden means of clinical observations, physical examinations, and clinical experiences. So, Islamic medicine advanced in the fields of internal medicine & infectious diseases, anesthesia, surgery, orthopedics, urology, obstetrics & gynecology, ophthalmology, optics and ophthalmopathology. Medical education including training in basic sciences (anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacology and toxicology) was designed serious and systematic during preclinical Period. Therapeutics and diagnosis of diseases according to clinical features & physical examinations and pathology were taught to medical students in medical teaching hospitals. These teaching hospitals contained libraries, pharmacies, the system of interns, externs, and nurses. The quality of Islamic medicine influence on the Renaissance and foundation of the first medical schools and hospitals in Europe could be only evaluated by dynamic analysis of three historical currents which are

presented in this article.

The evolution of medicine in Islamic civilization from the Hera Cave to the first European medical schools reveals that the torch of medicine was in the hands of Muslims in the historical gap from the ancient Athens to the Renaissance.

By a precise research in the history of science, Islamic countries can resist against cultural and historical alienation which are gifts from the west colonization.

Thus, with historical insight, Muslims must harvest the scientific fundamentals of the powerful economic poles and in combination with their intellectual research thoughts make again the civilization which Muslims made one thousand years ago that its echo could be heard from the depth of history.