



Srčane bolesti u djelu Amatusa Lusitanusa, dubrovačkog liječnika XVI. stoljeća

Cardiac diseases in the writings of Amatus Lusitanus, the 16th century Dubrovnik physician

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SAŽETAK: Povijest medicine u Dubrovniku predstavlja najslavnije poglavlje u zdravstvenoj kulturi hrvatskog naroda. Dubrovčani su 1377. uveli prvu karantenu, 1306. leprozarij, 1317. prvu ljekarnu, a 1347. godine osnovana je prva bolnica. Dubrovnik je postao i mjesto dolaska brojnih stranih liječnika. Među njima najslavniji je bio Amatus Lusitanus koji je tri godine živio u ovom gradu i u VI. centuriji svoga djela "Curationum medicinalium Centuria septem" opisao liječenje i srčanih bolesnika svojim osebujnim i za danas vrlo neobičnim medicinskim postupcima.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: povijest medicine, Amatus Lusitanus, Dubrovnik.

SUMMARY: The history of medicine in Dubrovnik is one of the most famous chapters in the health culture of the Croatian nation. In 1377 the Dubrovnik citizens introduced the first quarantine, in 1306 the leprosarium, in 1317 the first pharmacy and in 1347 the first hospital was founded. Dubrovnik became the place where many foreign physicians came. Amatus Lusitanus who lived for three years in this town was the most famous among them and in the VI chapter of his article "Curationum medicinalium Centuria septem" he described the treatment of cardiac patients applying his specific and today very unusual medical procedures.

KEYWORDS: history of medicine, Amatus Lusitanus, Dubrovnik.

CITATION: Kardio list. 2010;5(12):299-301.

O bala hrvatskog Jadrana bila je kroz stoljeća pod jakim utjecajem italčkog tla, posebno u doba srednjovjekovlja, humanizma i renesanse jer je bila kolijevka i glavno žarište postantičke medicine i farmacije. Dubrovačka republika bila je pod jakim utjecajem samostanske medicine i farmacije sinova Sv. Benedikta, Monte Cassina¹. Prisutan je i Salerno sa svojom medicinskom školom, a i prvi poznati liječnik koji je 1300. godine uzet u gradsku službu u Dubrovniku bio je Mr. Riccardus iz Salerna. Medicinu toga vremena upotpunjavale su i odredbe iz Medicinskog edikta Fridriha II, kralja obiju Sicilija, a potom medicinskog znanja Bolonje, Pavije i Padove. Ljekarnica Male braće ima najduži redoslijed svojih ljekarnika i to od 1317. Ljekarnike s domaćeg tla. Isprva se ljekarna bavila prodajom ljekovitih trava, a kasnije su se prodavali i pravi lijekovi. Godine 1681. Ljekarna se premješta u gornji klaustar, a 1901. premještena je iz prostora klauzure u prostor u kojem se i danas nalazi².

Samostansko ljekarništvo osobice je cvalo od VI. do IX. stoljeća, utemeljeno na radovima Kasiodora i njegovim prijevodima grčkih medicinskih knjiga. Osnova je bila Dioskuridova knjiga o bilju, zatim djela Hipokrata i Galea. Biljke su činile kroz stoljeća važni dio procesa liječenja, a mnoge su u narodnoj tradiciji ostale i danas. U dubrovačkim samostanima liječilo se uglavnom uzgojenim ljekovitim biljkama u dijelu vrta, tzv. Herbarijumu, što je bilo propisano još od doba Karla Velikoga. Neke od biljaka koje i danas nalazimo u narodnom liječenju, služile su kao sastavni dio recepture samostanskih ljekarnika. U knjigama, često nazvanima, knjigama sekreta liječenja nalaze se tajne prirode liječenja koje je čovjek stoljećima otkrio. U tim knjigama sekret je sinonim za lijek. Propisivali su se ljekoviti pripravci u obliku voda, ulja, infuza, sirupa

The Croatian Adriatic coast was strongly influenced by the Italic region throughout centuries, especially in the middle ages, during the period of humanism and renaissance as it was the cradle and main center of post-antique medicine and pharmacy. The Dubrovnik Republic was strongly influenced by the monastic medicine and pharmacy of the sons of St. Benedict, Monte Cassina¹. Salerno with its school of medicine was also present, the first famous physician who was in 1300 employed by the town of Dubrovnik was Mr. Riccardus from Salerno. The medicine of these times was complemented by the provisions from the Medical edict Frederick II, the king of the both towns of Sicilia, and later by the medical knowledge of Boulogne, Pavia and Padova. The Little Brothers pharmacy has the longest sequence of pharmacists and from 1317 there were local pharmacists present. At first the pharmacy engaged in selling medicinal herbs, and later they sold real medicines. In 1681, the pharmacy was relocated to upper cloister, while in 1901 it was relocated from the premises of the cloister to the premises where it is located nowadays².

The monastic pharmacy flourished from 6th till 9th century, based on the articles of Kasiodor and his translations of Greek books of medicine. The basis was the Dioskurid's book of herbs then the papers of Hippocrates and Galen. The herbs were an important part of the treatment process throughout centuries, and many remained as a part of the national treatment tradition even nowadays. In the Dubrovnik monasteries people were treated mainly by cultivated herbs in a part of the garden, the so called Herbarium which was prescribed since the age of Carlo the Great. Some of the herbs that we still today may find in the indigenous treatment were used as an integral part of the recipes of monastery pharmacists. In the book often called Books of Secrets for Treatment, there are secrets of the nature of



i masti. Pred Kneževim dvorom u ljekarni koja je tada tamo postojala, nalazio se inventar lijekova koji je godine 1553. pokazao brojne jednostavne lijekove zvane "simplicia" i sastavljene lijekove "composita"³. Većina jednostavnih lijekova su biljne naravi tako da tu među ostalima nalazimo Fructus anisi, Fr. datali, Lignum aloe, Lign. santali albi i rubri, Mandragoru, brojne aromatične droge, smole, ukrućene sokove, kao što je Aloa i Opium. Composita su bila sastavljena od mnogo sastojaka, među njima izdvajam "Species dulces" koji su se nazivali "confectiones". "Conditia" su ukuhani vegetabilni dijelovi u šećeru ili medu, što su kasnije radili slastičari i od kojih je došao poznati lijek toga doba, marcipan. "Sirupi" su se izrađivali iz šećera sladorne trstike i u tom starom inventaru se spominju S. Deupatorio, S. D'isopae, S. Di fumo terre i drugi.

Kako su korištene navedene trave i lijekovi u liječenju saznaje se iz djela jednog od najvećih liječnika staroga Dubrovnika, Židova Amatus Lusitanusa. Amatus je bio rođen 1511. u Portugalu, a umro u Solunu 1568. god. U Dubrovnik je došao bježeći pred progonom Židova jer se znao da Grad osim svojeg domicilnog stanovništva katoličke vjeroispovijesti, prima još samo Židove⁴. Prije Dubrovnika radio je u Anconi, Pesaru, Rimu, a godina dolaska u Dubrovnik je prema izvorima 1556. U Italiji je slovio za odličnog znanstvenika i liječnika pa je, kako je to često u našoj struci, bio metom napada zavidnih kolega. Nakon što je Amatus ustvrdio greške u prevođenju i komentaru Dioskoridove knjige glasovitog liječnika i botaničara Pietra Andree Mathioli, ovaj ga je napao nazivajući ga "Amatus — neznalica".

Amatusov liječnički rad u Dubrovniku opisan je u VI. centuriji njegovog djela "Curationum medicinalium Centuriae septem". Riječ je uglavnom o liječenju Dubrovčana ili pak njihovim gostima i ljudima koji su dolazili čak izdaleka da ih liječi Amatus. Zanimljivo je da je kod hemoroidarnih krvarenja stavljao pijavice na "stražnje crijevo" i propisivao laksativ "decoctum rhabarbarum et tamarindorum". Preporučavao je koprivu kod krvarenja iz nosa i plućnih bolesti, a korijen peršina, radix petroselini davao kao diuretik. Veliki Amatus je jednome mladiću, kojemu je kod koitusa umjesto sperme izišao flatus "što ga je veoma žalostilo" dao piper albus et niger, semen urticae i pyrethrum.

Među stotinu različitih prikaza slučajeva, kuracija, nalaze se i neki koji govore o dobrom poznavanju srčanih bolesti. Kuracija XXXIII. govori o liječenju dubrovačkog vlastelina Pava Gradića koji je tada imao 47 godina. Nema podataka na koji ga je način liječio, ali je postavio dijagnozu angine pectoris u kombinaciji s gihtom. "In qua agitur de dolore stomachi, cordis quoque regionem infestante, ab humore melancholoco et viscida pituita eveniente: simulque de podagra." Amatus donosi i prvi poznati opis akutnog infarkta miokarda u nas. Bio je pozvan nekom opatu na otok Lokrum koji se tužio na bolove u srcu i iznad srca i potom naglo izgubio svijest i umro. Amatus je, da bi dokazao smrt, stavio svijeću pred nos umrloga, zrcalo pred usta i čašu vode na grudima. Potom je obznanio da bolesnik, po svemu sudeći nije umro od apopleksije, nego od koronarne tromboze. Sliku srčanog popuštanja donosi Amatus u slučaju žene turskog poglavara iz Herceg Novog (uxor Eminii Neocastrensis) koja je imala 50 godina. "Bila je debela i troma, ruke, noge i vjede bile su joj otečene" i

treatment that the man had been discovering for centuries. In such books a secret is a synonym for a medicine. Different healing agents in form of water, oil, infusion, syrup and fat were prescribed. In front of Knežev dvor in the pharmacy that existed there at that time there was an inventory of medicines that in 1553 showed a number of simple medicines called "simplicia" and complex medicines called "composita"³. The majority of simple medicines were herbal medicines and there are some of them like Fructus anisi, Fr. datali, Lignum aloe, Lign. santali albi and rubri, Mandragoru, a great number of aromatic drugs, resins, hardened juices, such as Aloa and Opium. Composita were composed of many ingredients, some of them are "Species dulces" that they called "confectiones". "Conditia" are cooked vegetable parts in sugar or honey, later prepared by confectioners who are famous for well-known medicine that from that period comes known as marzipan. "Syrups" were made from sugar of sugar cane and this old inventory includes some names mentioned such as S. Deupatorio, S. D'isopae, S. Di fumo terre and other.

The method how the above herbs and medicines were used in treatment is shown in the paper of one of the greatest physicians of old Dubrovnik, the Jew Amatus Lusitanus. Amatus was born in 1511 in Portugal and he died in Solun in 1568. He came to Dubrovnik fleeing during the time of Jew-baiting because it was known that besides its domicile citizens of Catholic religion, the Town was receiving only Jews⁴. Before coming to Dubrovnik, he worked in Ancona, Pesar, Rome, and according to historical resources, he came to Dubrovnik in 1556. In Italy, he was known as a renowned scientist and physician and this is the reason why he was the "target of attacks by envious colleagues" as this often occurs in our profession. After Amatus had determined errors in translation and comment of the Dioskorid's book of the famous physician and botanist Pieter Andree Mathioli, the latter called him "Amatus — a nitwit".

The work of Amatus as a physician in Dubrovnik was described in the VI chapter of his paper "Curationum medicinalium Centuriae septem". It was about the treatment of the Dubrovnik citizens or their guests and people who came from distant places to be treated by Amatus. It is interesting that in case of bleeding from hemorrhoids he put leeches on the "rear bowl" and prescribed laxative "decoctum rhabarbarum et tamarindorum". He recommended nettles in case of nose bleeding and pulmonary diseases, while he administered the parsley root, petroselini radix as a diuretic. Great Amatus administered piper albus et niger, semen urticae and pyrethrum to one young man who complained about release of flatus instead of sperm during coitus "which made him feel very sad".

Among some 100 different presentations of the case of "curations" there are some presentations which suggest some good knowledge of cardiac diseases. The XXXVIII Curation speaks about the treatment of Pavo Gradić, the Dubrovnik landowner who was 47 years old at that time. There is no data about how he was treated, but he was diagnosed angina pectoris combined with gout. "In qua agitur de dolore stomachi, cordis quoque regionem infestante, ab humore melancholoco et viscida pituita eveniente: simulque de podagra." Amatus presents the first known description of acute myocardial infarction in our country. He was invited by some abbot who complained about pains in the heart and above heart and then suddenly lost conscience and died. Amatus put a candle in front of the nose, a mirror in front of the mouth and put a glass of water on



zaključuje da je umrla od "hydropsa" zbog popuštanja srca.

U to doba Dubrovnikom je, kao i ostalim europskim gradovima, vladala i zaraza luesom. Prikaz luetičkog mio-karditisa Amatus donosi kod još jednog dubrovačkog vlastelina Jakova Basiljevića, koji je imao 45 godina. Prije obraćanja Amatusu za pomoć bolovao je od luesa i otečenih očnih kapaka, a potom je dobio visoku temperaturu. "Nakon svakih 4 do 5 pulzacija, puls mu izostaje, nakon čega slijede dvije pulzacije." Amatus smatra da je to stanje opasnije kod mladića nego kod djece i drži da nastaje zbog toga što "loši sokovi komprimiraju arteriju." Preporučio je jačanje srca, puštanje krvi i purgancija. U dekursu je opisao da je pacijent bio prvo "heterorhythmus, potom pararhythmus i konačno eurhythmus" te zaključuje da se radilo o myocarditis luetica. Slučajevi luesa su u patricijskim krugovima bili razmjerno česti. U liječenju luesa Amatus je koristio kure mazanjem živom te napitke radix chinae, lignum guajaci i radix sarsaparillae.

Amatus Lusitanus je u Dubrovniku proveo samo tri godine ali, kako povjesničari toga doba tvrde, Dubrovčani nikada prije nisu imali liječnika koji je po svojoj spremi i po sposobnostima bio ravan Amatusu.

Received: 21th Nov 2010

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the chest to prove his death. Afterwards, he made it known that the patient obviously did not die of stroke, but of coronary thrombosis. The cardiac failure was presented by Amatus in the case of the Turkish principal's wife from Herceg Novi (uxor Eminii Neocastrensis) who was 50 years old. "She was fat and sluggish, her hands, legs and eyelids were swollen" and he concludes that she died of "hydrops" as a consequence of heart failure. At that time the region was just like the other European towns affected by the infection lues.

The luetic myocarditis was diagnosed by Amatus in another Dubrovnik landowner, Jakov Basiljević who was 45 years old. Before he asked Amatus for help, he had been suffering from lues and swollen eyelids followed by high temperature. "Following every 4-5 pulsations, the pulse lacked, followed by the two pulsations." Amatus thinks that this condition is more dangerous for young people than for children, and thinks that it occurs because "bad juices compromise the artery". He suggested strengthening of heart, blood letting and purgation. In the decursus he described that the patient was first "heterorhythmus, after that pararhythmus and finally eurhythmus" and concludes that myocarditis luetica was concerned. The cases of lues were rather frequent in patrician circles. In the treatment of lues, Amatus used the cures by covering the mercury over the body and using drinks radix chinae, lignum guajaci and radix sarsaparillae.

Amatus Lusitanus spent only three years in Dubrovnik, but as the historians living in that age claim the Dubrovnik citizens had never had a physician who was equal to Amatus judging by profession and abilities.

Nakladnik i izdavač / Editing and publishing company: **Hrvatsko kardiološko društvo / Croatian Cardiac Society** • Adresa / Address: **Kišpatićeva 12, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia** • Telefon / Phone: +385-1-2388-888 • Za nakladnika / For Publisher: **Davor Miličić (HR)** • Glavni urednik / Editor-in-Chief: **Mario Ivanuša (HR)** • Urednički odbor / Editorial Board: **Zdravko Babić, Željko Baričević, Antun Car, Maja Čikeš, Viktor Čulić, Duška Glavaš, Irena Ivanac, Mario Ivanuša, Goran Krstacić, Jana Ljubas, Željko Madžar, Goran Miličević, Viktor Persić, Đeiti Prvulović, Robert Steiner, Vedran Velagić i Hrvoje Vražić** • Savjet / Advisory Board: **Mijo Bergovec (HR), Bojan Jelaković (HR), Žarko Mavrić (HR), Davor Miličić (HR), Jure Mirat (HR), Vjeran Nikolić-Heitzler (HR), Dubravko Petrač (HR), Stojan Polić (HR), Željko Reiner (HR) i Luka Zaputović (HR)** • Tehnički urednik / Technical Editor: **Stjepan Horvat (HR)** • E-mail: kardio@kardio.hr • URL: <http://www.kardio.hr/kardio-list.html> • Priprema i tisak / Editing prepared by: **ČVOR d.o.o.**, Matice hrvatske 24, Bjelovar, Croatia, Phone: +385-43-244-050, www.cvor.hr • Prijevod / Translated by **Studium d.o.o.** Phone: +385-1-3475-720 or +385-1-400-20-60 www.studium-jezici.hr or www.sudski-tumaci.com • Naklada / Print run: **1100 copies** • Informacije o pretplati / Subscription info: Tiskano izdanje je besplatno za liječnike, a mrežno izdanje je u cijelosti dostupno svima. / **Physicians can receive the print editions of Kardio list free of charge. Kardio list is open access journal with free and unrestricted access for all online readers.** • Copyright: **Hrvatsko kardiološko društvo / Croatian Cardiac Society**.

ISSN: 1846-0836 (tiskano izdanje / printed edition) • ISSN: 1846-3231 (mrežno izdanje / online edition) • UDK/UDC 616.12(051)=164.42=111.

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