First illustrations of female "Neurosurgeons" in the fifteenth century by Serefeddin Sabuncuoğlu

G. Bademci

Faculty of Medicine. Department of Neurosurgery. Kirikkale. Turkey.

Summary

Males have dominated medicine for many centuries. Females could not appear in the medical history equally till the end of the 18th century; although they always have been in medicine as healers. It is worth mentioning that first illustrations indicating female surgeons were found in the book written in Turkish by Serefeddin Sabuncuoğlu in the 15th century; while Europe was newly waking up from its dark ages and Middle East was under the influence of strict rules of Arabic and Islamic culture. Serefeddin Sabuncuoğlu (1385-1470) was the author of the first illustrated surgical textbook Cerrahiyyetu’l-Haniyye (Imperial surgery) in Turkish Literature.

Inside miniatures drawn by Serefeddin Sabuncuoğlu indicated that the female surgeons, acknowledged "Tabibe", had been allowed to practice alone in Anatolia. Tabibes are illustrated in the miniatures practicing on the management of dead foetus with foetal hydrocephalus and macrocephalus which were the first clues by means of Turkish women in Neurosurgery.

KEY WORDS: Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu. Medical history. Female surgeon. Cerrahiyyetu’l-Haniyye

Primeras ilustraciones de una mujer “Neurocirujano” en el siglo XV, por Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu

Resumen

Los hombres han dominado la medicina durante muchos siglos. Las mujeres no aparecen en la historia de la medicina hasta el final del siglo XVIII, aunque siempre han estado en la medicina como curanderas. Vale la pena mencionar que las primeras ilustraciones que indican la presencia de mujeres en la cirugía se encontraron en un libro escrito en turco por Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu en el siglo XV, mientras Europa todavía...
lived during the most glorious time of Ottoman Empire, many scientist and artists raised in Amasya during his frametime as well as afterwords. The city also became architecturally enriched with the buildings of numerous new mosques, palaces, inns, bridges, fountains, schools and hospitals. He worked as a physician in the Amasya Hospital for 14 years, when it was a very prestigious to hold a position as a doctor in a hospital. Sabuncuoglu, a splendid and courageous surgeon, operated in different parts of the human body, developed numerous original techniques. He has three scientific books and four autographs known to us. His most popular work, Cerrahiyyetu'l-Haniyye is the first book written in Turkish in his own calligraphy containing colored hand made miniatures of surgical techniques and instruments. There are three original hand-written copies of the book housed two in Istanbul and one in Paris. Unfortunately, some parts are suspected to be missing. Cerrahiyyetu'l-Haniyye consists of three chapters (cauterization treatments, surgical procedures and fractures and dislocations) with 193 topics totaling 206 pages dealing with various interests of surgery. As a pioneer of surgery and a highly qualifying scientist, unfortunately he is not widely known in time and space.

As an oldest clue; name of female doctors was found on the tombs belong to the Ancient Rome. They were doctors giving drugs and treating male and female patients both. And they could be able to treat patients without permission of the male superiors. In the period between 1273-1410, twenty-three women were permitted performing surgery by their own, in their local area in Lordship of Napoly. But the development of medicine was also affected from "the dark ages" period of Europe. The nomenclature, "the dark ages" could also explain the neglection of female physicians in between 7th and 13th century. Women were permitted to work only as "midwife", rather than a physician. The dominant idea was that the physiology of both gender seemed to be similar but women were lower version of the mankind. Despite of all bad influence; the extreme efforts of "wise-women", "gentle-women", "charitable-women" kept alive female doctors in medicine towards 16th and 17th centuries while priests and male practitioners named female healers as "unwanted" even by God. Extreme efforts of women were immense, with graduation of the first female physician from Halle University at 1754. As her name was not recorded, an English lady, Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910) was accepted the first woman in the United States to receive a medical degree, after 29 medical schools had denied her admission because of her sex. During the same time, Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919) served as a surgeon with the Union Army in the Civil War. Following, restrictions on women were extremely over at the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

During the dark ages period the knowledge of medicine was kept alive by Arabic culture in the East. Arabic world was productive on science; but painting, drawing, sculpture and female practicing were strictly prohibited by Islamic rules. The attitudes towards women were worse in Middle East Area and in Arabic civilization which is directed on by Islamic rules. In this period, developing Ottoman Empire had very modest look of science in Anatolia; despite the period has been unjustifiably neglected or erroneously mentioned in Arabic culture. A Turkish surgeon, Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu did not hesitate to illustrate the details of obstetric and gynaecologic procedures or to depict women dealing with and performing procedures on female patients (Figure 1); while Europe and Middle East were under the influence of strict rules of religious culture. He also worked with female surgeons, while his male colleagues in West reported against the female healers.

Female surgeons in Anatolia, generally practiced on some gynaecologic procedures like surgical managements of fleshy grows of clitoris in the female genitalia, unperforated female pudenda, warts and red pustules arising in the female pudenda, perforations and eruptions of uterus, abnormal labours, extractions of the abnormal foetus or placenta. One of his chapter, interestingly, difficult delivery
due to foetal hydrocephalus was described and he suggests that surgeons must be performed foetal head decompression by means of transvaginal needle or scalpel (Figure 2). If the obstruction is due to a large size of foetal head other than hydrocephalus he suggested crushing of the foetal skull. In fact, essentially miniatures of indicating female surgeons in Cerrahiyyetu’l-Haniyye can be speculated that the earliest recognition of female surgeons with pediatric neurosurgical diseases like foetal hydrocephalus and macrocephalus in the 15th century; although arguably be organized clearly into this category.

The attitudes towards women in the medical history represent the general view of society on woman in the respected period. It is interesting that Turks had an open minded look of women, including female practitioners in the overall religion dominated time of 15th century.

References
17. Sabuncuoglu, S.: Cerrahiyyetul’l Haniyye. University of Capa, Faculty of Medicine, Library of department of His-
First illustrations of female “Neurosurgeons” in the fifteenth century by Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank to Hakan Sabuncuoglu, MD, for providing us enormous references and figures from his own archive.
