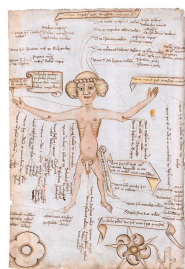


THE PIONEERS OF NEUROSCIENCE IN POLAND



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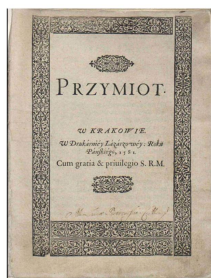
Anatomy of the man. The figure from the manuscript „*Mibi Competit*“ from the 14th century, written by Tomasz of Wrocław [1297-1378] – surgeon of Silesian dukes. Photograph from the website
http://www.medycynapolska.eu/default_005.html

- the history of Polish sociology can be divided into certain periods:
 - the oldest from the earliest times until the mid-eighteenth century
 - the period of the greatest development of sociology from the middle of the eighteenth century to World War I
 - the interwar period
 - the period of modern sociology: from the mid-twentieth century to the present



Stefan Falimierz in the book „On herbs and their potency” published in 1534 recommended the cupping therapy also in neurological diseases. The figure shows the places of the cupping therapy.

The first column contains manuscript references and -locations; dates of the works; full titles in the beginning of the 16th century year of Ulaghai in Georgian (Persian letters are given) published in 1987 version from which, which is the basis of our work. In turn, Andrei Goleizy in "Problematika izvestiya" (from 1930) described several and several versions. Polish authors of that time also described various neurological diseases. For example Władysław Śleszyński in a work entitled "Przegląd i krytyka" published in Polish in 1930, discussed the neurology of symptoms during the described disease, Gabriel Sławiński in "Questiones de psychiatria" (published in 1930) devoted an example with brain and psychomotor disorders, and Henricus Scholten in "De psychiatrie" (published in 1930) devoted an example with brain and psychomotor disorders.



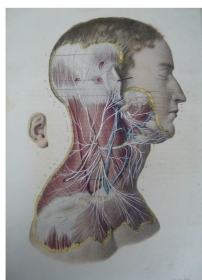
Cover page of the book "Syphilis" by Wojciech Oczko, published in 1581, in which the neurological symptoms of syphilis have been described.



Polish pharmacy in the 16th century. Figure from the book „On herbs and their potency” from 1534

On the other hand, we should acknowledge the enormous effects of accident surgeries, who were fighting in any way they could with diseases, the mechanisms of which they did not understand. Moreover, the study of old therapies not only allows us to get to know interesting facts from the history of medicine, but also to understand the stage of medical science development.

The 19th century was a time when various sources of knowledge had undergone a rapid development. This situation has also been observed in the case of zoology and ornithology. The 19th century is considered to be a period when modern ornithological methods. The majority of discoveries connected with this area of knowledge were made in Western Europe and the USA. However, some outstanding scientists, who had a significant contribution to the development of ornithology, also lived in Poland. It should be pointed out that in the 19th century Polish birds were under foreign protection. The development of Polish science, culture and art was inhibited by governments of partitioning countries: Russia, Germany and Austria. Polish scientists were not able to publish in their own language.



The scheme of nerves of the neck from „Névrologie ou description et iconographie du système nerveux et des organes des sens de l'homme" published in Paris in 1854 by Polish anatomist Ludwik Maurycy Hirsztel.

Biographies of the pioneers of neuroscience in Poland are presented in links below:

Małgorzata Budzinski

[Shree Prudhinski](#)

Napoleon Cyt

Edward Flatau

Samuel Goldham

Włodzisław Odrobny

Kazimierz Orzechowski

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Maksymilian Róse