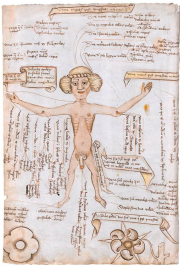


THE PIONEERS OF NEUROSCIENCE IN POLAND



Dissection of the human head and neck, showing the brain, nerves, and muscles. It is a detailed dissection of the neck area, with various structures labeled in Latin.

It is generally considered that modern neurology was born in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was a period of rapid development of various branches of knowledge. However, it should be noted that neurology of diseases and changes of such diseases have been described since ancient times. Examples include the descriptions of neurological diseases and symptoms in ancient Egyptian papyri or in the works of Hippocrates. Other references to the "Father of Medicine".



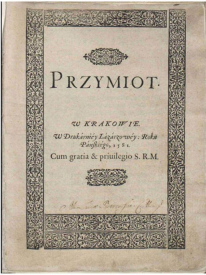
Anatomy of the man. The figure from the manuscript „Anatomia Completa“ from the 14<sup>th</sup> century written by Tomasz of Wroclaw (1297-1378) – surgeon of Silesian dukes. Photograph from the website [http://www.medycynapolska.eu/default\\_005.html](http://www.medycynapolska.eu/default_005.html)

- The history of Polish neurology can be divided into several periods:
- the period from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when the first anatomical drawings were made;
  - the period of the greatest development of neurology from the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century;
  - the 18<sup>th</sup> century period;
  - the period of modern neurology – from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present.



Stefan Falinski's 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 Polish neurology textbook was the work of the Polish physician and surgeon, Stefan Falinski, published in 1534. The book was written in Polish and was one of the first Polish medical textbooks. It contained a lot of information about the treatment of various diseases, including neurological diseases. The book was written in a simple and clear language, which made it easy to read and understand. It was a very important work for the development of Polish medicine and neurology.



Cover page of the book „Przmiot“ by Wojciech Dolez, published in 1581, in which the neurological symptoms of syphilis have been described.

For centuries, syphilis also caused the effects of neurological diseases, which was the most common neurological disease. The first Polish neurology textbook, written by Stefan Falinski, published in 1534, contained a lot of information about the treatment of various diseases, including neurological diseases. The book was written in a simple and clear language, which made it easy to read and understand. It was a very important work for the development of Polish medicine and neurology.



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

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, we should also mention the work of another surgeon, who was writing a very important work on the treatment of various diseases, including neurological diseases. The book was written in a simple and clear language, which made it easy to read and understand. It was a very important work for the development of Polish medicine and neurology.



The scheme of nerves of the neck from „Anatomie 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 Hirschfeld.

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

- [Jan Paweł](#)
- [Narcyz Czajkowski](#)
- [Edward Flatau](#)
- [Szymon Goldkorn](#)
- [Włodzisław Białecki](#)
- [Kazimierz Orzechowski](#)
- [Jan Piliś](#)
- [Mieczysław Biegański](#)