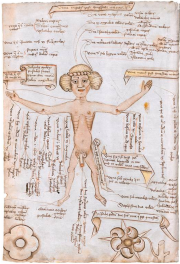


THE PIONEERS OF NEUROSCIENCE IN POLAND



Dissection of human anatomy. Faculty of Medicine, Krakow University of Medicine and Surgery in Krakow, Poland
The picture is considered by scientists. History of Neuroscience Online Project. On: Definition of scientific knowledge from
It is generally considered that modern neurology was born in the 19th 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 and others in the works of Hippocrates. Other references in the "Tome of Medicine".



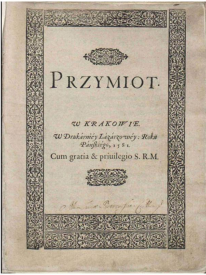
Anatomy of the man. The figure from the manuscript „Ani Compendi” from the 14th century written by Tomasz of Wroclaw (1297-1378) – surgeon of Silesian dukes. Photograph from the website
http://www.medycynapolska.eu/default_005.html

- The history of Polish neurology can be divided into several periods:
- the period from the Renaissance until the end of the 18th century, including
 - the period of the greatest development of neurology from the middle of the 19th century until the end of the 19th century
 - the 20th century period
 - the period of modern neurology – from the end of the 19th 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 Stefan Falinski, a surgeon of Polish dukes, who published it in 1534. The book was written in Polish and was one of the first Polish medical books. 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.



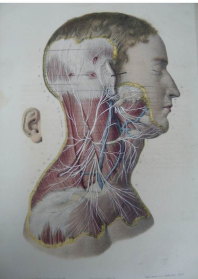
Cover page of the book „Przmiot” by Wojciech Dolez, published in 1581, in which the neurological symptoms of syphilis have been described.

For centuries, syphilis was considered a venereal disease, which was the most common neurological disease. It was a very dangerous disease, which could lead to death. The book „Przmiot” by Wojciech Dolez, published in 1581, was one of the first Polish medical books, which described the neurological symptoms of syphilis. 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 16th century, the development of Polish medicine was very rapid. The first Polish medical books were written in Polish, which made them easy to read and understand. The book „On herbs and their potency” by Stefan Falinski, published in 1534, was one of the first Polish medical books. 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.



The scheme of nerves of the neck from „Anatomie ou description et iconographie du systeme 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 Pawlowski](#)
- [Napoleon Czubowski](#)
- [Edward Fajusz](#)
- [Szymon Goldkorn](#)
- [Włodzisław Białecki](#)
- [Kazimierz Orzechowski](#)
- [Jan Piliś](#)
- [Mieczysław Biegański](#)