

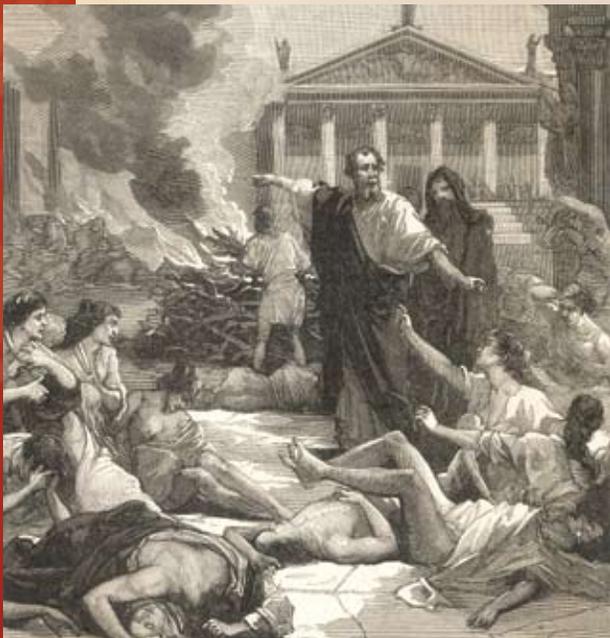
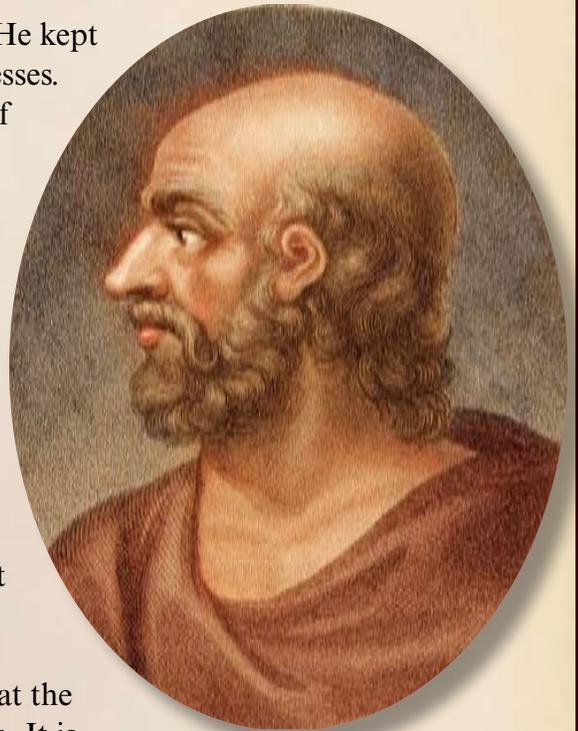
Hippocrates

The study of medicine has seen great men and women. The great ones change the world. They make lives better. They use good judgment when they make hard decisions.

Hippocrates (hah-PAHK-ruh-teez) was a Greek doctor. He thought in new ways. He changed the world of medicine. He had many great insights. He is called The Father of Medicine. Back then, doctors did not use science. They used rituals they thought would help heal.

Hippocrates believed in “learning by doing.” He kept records of his patients. He wrote down their illnesses. He wrote down their treatments. He kept track of what worked. Then he could learn from what he did. Then he shared his learning with others. His students worked with him. They followed him when he saw his patients. They learned by doing, too.

Hippocrates made up good steps to follow. The steps worked out what was wrong with a patient. He said doctors should watch a patient first. Then they could diagnose (DIE-ag-knows). That means naming the problem. Then they could make a prognosis (prog-NO-sis). That is predicting what would happen. They should watch the patient some more. They should see if there were any changes. Only then they could treat the patient. These steps led to what doctors do today. It is called clinical observation.

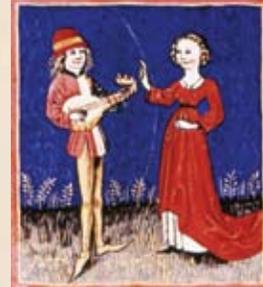


Hippocrates thought that medicine should do something new. It should build up a patient’s strength. He thought surgery was the last thing to do. It was only for when there was no other way. This was not what other doctors did. Most just listed and named the diseases. They did not watch the patient.

At the time, many thought gods caused illnesses. Hippocrates thought they had natural causes. He thought there were reasons for illness. The causes were inside the patient’s body. He tried to find the cause for each illness. He thought if you could find the cause, you could find a cure.

He thought the body should be treated as a whole instead of as a bunch of parts. He watched patients. He found their symptoms. He would look at the color of their skin. He would look at their eyes. He would ask if they had fevers and chills.

He was the first doctor to list the symptoms of pneumonia. He also wrote about epilepsy in children. He learned about arthritis and mumps. He wrote about even more illnesses after that.



the four humors

Hippocrates thought the body had four humors. Humors were fluids in the body. They were black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm. He thought illness was caused by the humors. It was caused when these fluids got out of balance. People would vomit. They would cough. They would sweat. Hippocrates thought this was the body trying to get better. It was getting rid of one of these fluids. It was trying to balance the humors.

Later, doctors would learn more. They would find better ways to work. The four humors got them started. Doctors started to use science. They tried to find the cause of an illness. They didn't just blame the gods.

Comprehension Question

What was Hippocrates' big idea?

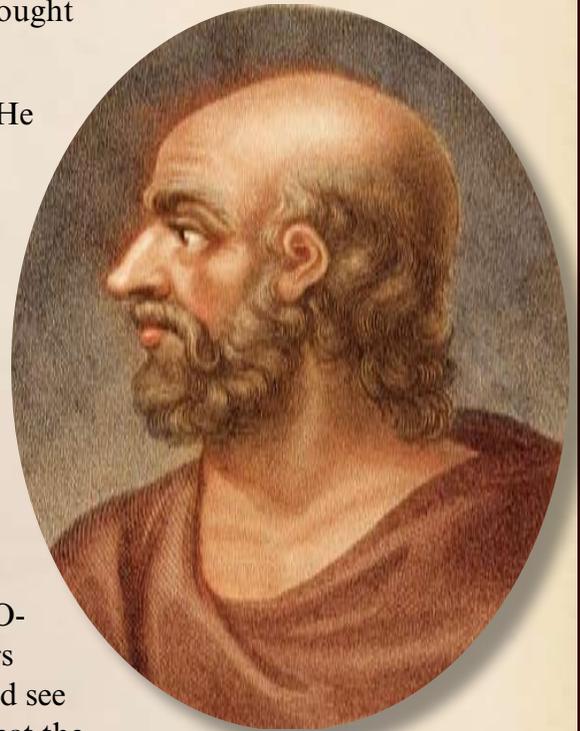
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The field of medicine has seen great men and women. The great ones change the world. They improve lives. They have something in common, too. They use good judgment when making hard decisions.

Hippocrates (hih-PAHK-ruh-teez) was a Greek doctor. He was also a free thinker. He changed the world of medicine. He had many great insights. For this, he is called The Father of Medicine. Until he came along, there was little science in medicine. Doctors used rituals they thought would help heal.

Hippocrates believed in “learning by doing.” He kept records of his patients, noting their illnesses and their treatments. He kept track of what worked and what didn’t so he could learn from his experiences. Then he shared his learning with others. His students worked with him, following him when he saw his patients. They learned by doing, too.

Hippocrates found a new way to work out what is wrong with a patient. He said doctors should observe a patient first. Then they could diagnose (DIE-ag-knows), or name the problem. After that, they could make a prognosis (prog-NO-sis). That is what is likely to happen. The doctors should observe the patient over time. They should see if there are any changes. Only then could they treat the patient. These steps led to what doctors do today. It is called clinical observation.

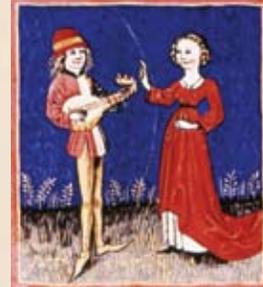


Hippocrates thought the goal of medicine should be to build a patient’s strength. He thought surgery was a last resort. It should be used only if there was no other way. This was different from other doctors. Most just listed and named the diseases. They ignored the patient.

At the time, many thought gods caused illnesses. Hippocrates thought they came from natural causes. Hippocrates thought there were reasons for illness. The causes were inside the patient’s body. He tried to find reasons for illness. He thought if you could find the cause, you could find a cure.

He thought the body should be treated as a whole instead of as a bunch of parts. He observed patients. He found their symptoms. He would look at the color of their skin. He would look at their eyes. He would ask if they had fevers and chills.

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the four humors

Hippocrates thought the body had four humors. These were fluids in the body. They were black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm. He thought illness was caused by these fluids getting out of balance. People would vomit, cough, or sweat. Hippocrates believed this was the body's way of getting rid one of these fluids. The body was trying to balance the humors.

Later, doctors would learn more. They would make better theories. The four humors got them started. Doctors started to look at science to figure out illnesses. They no longer only thought the gods were to blame.

Comprehension Question

List three ways Hippocrates changed medicine.

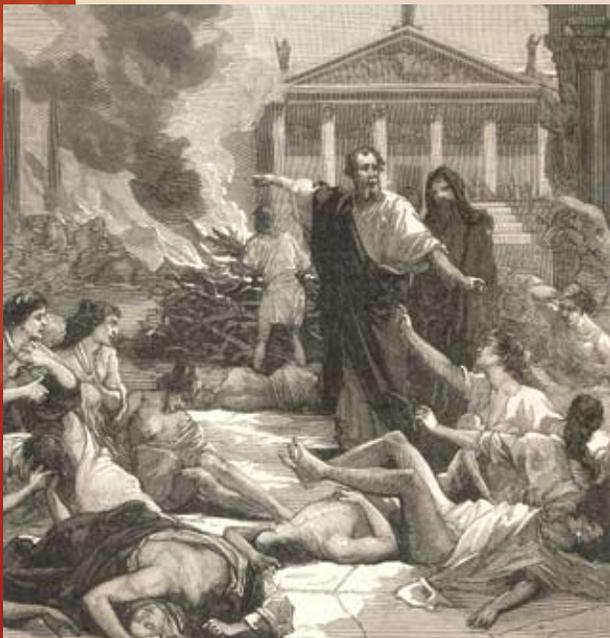
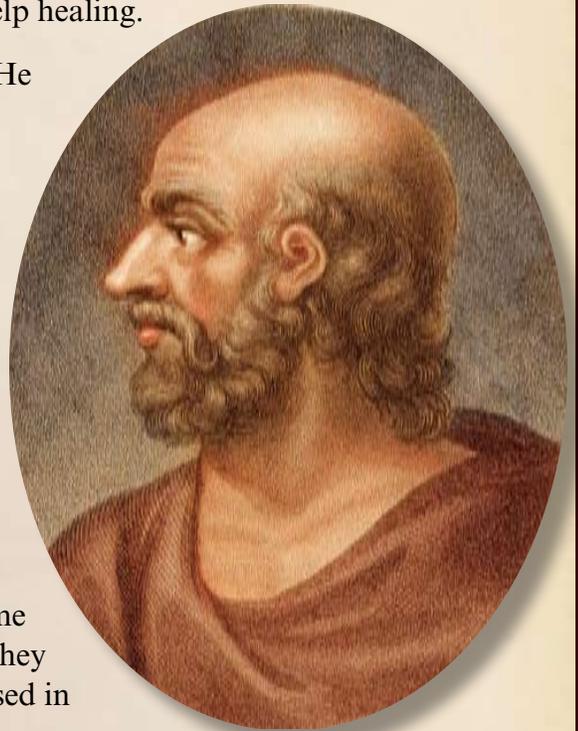
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The field of medicine has seen great men and women. The great ones change the world and improve lives. They have something in common, too. They use good judgment when making difficult decisions.

Hippocrates was a Greek doctor. He was also a free thinker. He changed the world of medicine through many great insights. For this, he is called The Father of Medicine. Until he practiced medicine, there was little science in medicine. Doctors performed rituals they thought would help healing.

Hippocrates believed in “learning by doing.” He kept records of his patients, noting their illnesses and their treatments. He kept track of what worked and what didn’t so he could learn from his experiences. Then he shared his learning with others. His students worked with him, following him when he saw his patients. They learned by doing, too.

Hippocrates taught doctors how to work out what is wrong with a patient. He said they should observe a patient before they could diagnose, or name the problem. After that, they could make a prognosis, or what is likely to happen. They should observe the patient over time to see if there are any changes. Only then could they treat the patient. This teaching led to the steps used in modern medicine. It is called clinical observation.



Hippocrates believed the goal of medicine should be to build a patient’s strength. He believed surgery was a last resort. It should be used only when necessary. This was different from what other doctors were doing. Most practiced diagnosing and labeling the diseases. They ignored the patient.

Hippocrates thought there were natural causes for diseases. Many others thought gods caused illnesses. Hippocrates thought there were internal, personal reasons for them. He tried to explain and find reasons for illness. He thought if you could find the cause, you could find a cure.

He believed the body should be treated as a whole instead of as a bunch of parts. He observed patients, paying attention to their symptoms. He would look at the color of their skin and at their eyes. He would also ask if they had fevers and chills.

He was the first doctor to describe the symptoms of pneumonia. He also described epilepsy in children. He accurately described arthritis and mumps. He described other illnesses, as well.



the four humors

Hippocrates believed the body contained four humors, or internal fluids. They were black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm. He thought illness would occur when these fluids were unbalanced. Vomiting, coughing, and sweating were the body's way of getting rid of excess amounts of one of these fluids.

Later, doctors would develop better theories, but the four humors got them started. Doctors started to look at science to understand illnesses. They no longer only thought the gods were to blame.

Comprehension Question

How did Hippocrates change medicine?

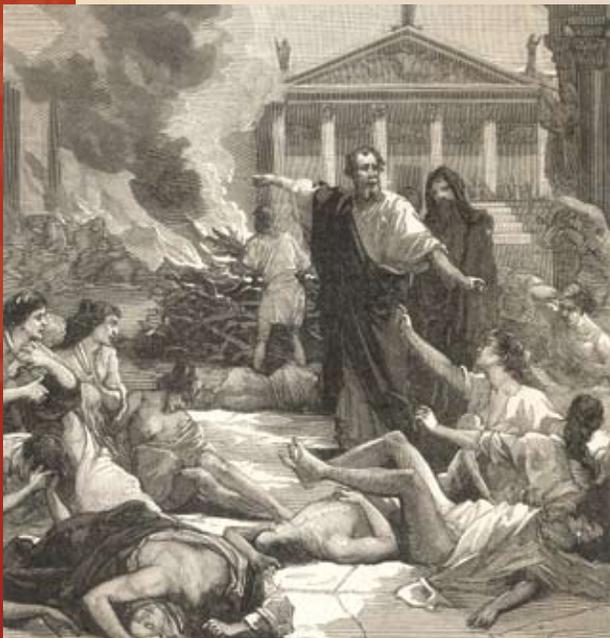
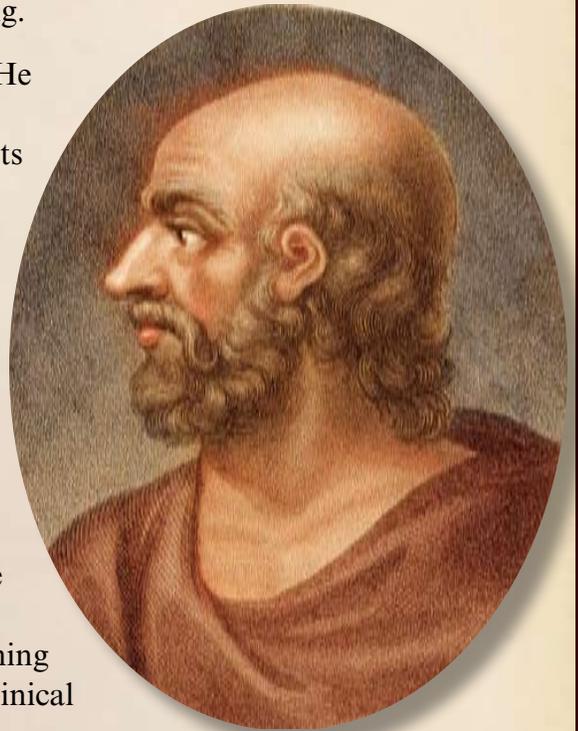
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The field of medicine has seen great men and women: they have changed the world and improved lives. They have something in common, too: they use good judgment when making difficult decisions.

Hippocrates was a Greek doctor and free thinker. He changed the world of medicine through many great insights, which led others to call him The Father of Medicine. Until he practiced medicine, there was little science in medicine; doctors performed rituals they thought would help healing.

Hippocrates believed in “learning by doing.” He kept records of his patients, noting their illnesses and their treatments. He recorded what treatments proved effective so he could learn from his experiences. Then he shared his learning with others. His students worked with him, following him when he saw his patients, learning by doing themselves.

Hippocrates codified how to diagnose and treat a patient. He said they should observe a patient before they diagnosed the problem. After that, they could make a prognosis, or what is likely to happen. Then they should observe the patient over time to see if there are any changes. Only then could they treat the patient. This teaching led to the steps used in modern medicine called clinical observation.

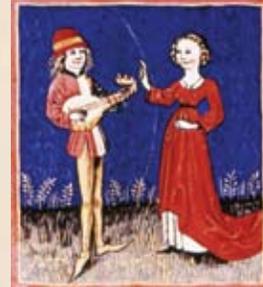


Hippocrates believed the goal of medicine should be to build a patient’s strength. He believed surgery was a last resort, used only when necessary. This was different from what other doctors were doing. Most practiced diagnosing and labeling the diseases and ignored their patients.

Hippocrates thought there were natural causes for diseases at a time when others thought gods caused illnesses. Hippocrates thought there were internal, personal reasons for disease. He tried to explain and find reasons for illness. He believed that if he found a cause, he could develop a cure.

He believed the body should be treated as a whole instead of as a bunch of parts. He observed patients, paying attention to their symptoms. He would look at the color of their skin and at their eyes. He would also ask if they had fevers and chills.

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Comprehension Question

Describe the impact Hippocrates had on the field of medicine.