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CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE 

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surgical conditions and instrumentation referring to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. The original texts of the Hippocratic Collection written in ancient Greek, as they were published along with a translation in modern Greek in G. Pournaropoulos "Hippocrates Works", Editor A. Martinos, Athens, 1968, were studied, the particular publication being the main bibliographic fountain for this retrospective essay on medical history. **Results:** Aphorisms and points referring to Cranio- Maxillofacial Surgery and Pathology are found in the following works of Corpus Hippocraticum: "Epidemics, book IV" §19, "Flesh" §12-13, "Epidemics, book V" § 15, "Dentition" §19, "Aphorisms, III" §25, "Epidemics, book VI" §2, "Physician" §9, "Affections" §4, "Prognostic, book II" §11, "Diseases, book II" §31-32, "Epidemics, book VII" §113, "Joints" §30-34, "Wounds in the head". The scope of Hippocratic perspicacity and experience regarding Oral and Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery includes dentoalveolar surgery, orofacial infections, maxillofacial trauma, dentofacial abnormalities and orthognathic surgery, as well as cranio-maxillofacial injuries. **Conclusions:** Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery constitutes a significant part of the surgical writings of Corpus Hippocraticum. The observation, sagacity and clinical judgement of Hippocrates underline the importance of physical examination and diagnosis in every field of medical practice, particularly in Oral and Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, especially in an age when no diagnostic aids were available.

Keywords: Corpus hippocraticum; Cranio-maxillofacial surgery; Hippocrates

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CRANIO-FACIAL SURGERY IN THE WORK OF GIROLAMO FABRICI D'ACQUAPENDENTE (1533-1619)

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Girolamo Fabrici D'Acquapendente (1533-1619) one of the most famous representative of the Paduan Medical School, was at the same time a skilled surgeon, a highly-considered anatomist, an eclectic individual, builder of surgical and orthopaedic instruments, and a firm believer in the importance of anatomical knowledge for surgeons. In XVI century Padua was the main town of the territories of the Venice Republic, outside Venice even for its well-deserved fame of political, religious and intellectual freedom, and its University was attracting students from all Europe. The same Fabrici in his almost fifty years of teaching, educated entire generations of future physicians, including William Harvey. Fabrici started to publish his frequent anatomic observations and surgical experiences only in 1600 when he was almost 70 years old, and after a thirty-year activity. A particularly important item of his production is the large anatomical Atlas Totius animalis fabricae theatrum, unfortunately unpublished. We have today in the National Marciana Library in Venice, more

than 200 figures of the monumental text which should reproduce in colours and natural size the anatomy of man and the most important animals. Several of the large images we have now are a true iconographic asset of the printed Fabrici's work. This paper aims at presenting colour anatomical figures not yet published of the cranio-facial district that for the first time will be referred to the technical surgical descriptions Fabrici had learned from the classic Greek and Roman physicians or had invented, critically analysed and divulged in the academic world of the XVII century. Moreover will be presented the techniques used for craniotomy, to cure epilepsy and vertigo, to correct lagophthalmus and ectropion, nasal polyps, lip and palate clefts, tongue and tonsils surgery and the methods used to reduce jaw dislocation.

Keywords: Cranio facial surgery; Maxillofacial surgery history

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MANAGEMENT OF MAXILLO-FACIAL INJURIES IN THE XVIII CENTURY

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Maxillo-facial injuries, described in medical Operas of 1700s, are caused by accidents and strokes in the everyday life, and more frequently by blunt-, edged- (blades, swords, foils...) and fire-weapons (guns, archibuses...) in duels and in war on battle-fields. In the XVIII Century the medical treatment does not concern the radiodiagnosis, the use of antibiotics, the management of shock, the techniques of endotracheal intubation, the transportation and early resuscitation of the injured, so as to determine high mortality, but principles of clinical diagnosis and surgical treatment of injuries and traumas are outlined according to severity and site. Most advances in treatment of maxillo-facial injuries have been achieved in time war. Wounds made by gun-shot are the most complicated sort of wounds that can be inflicted: solution of continuity together with contusion, attrition, tissue dilacerations, bone fractures and complications, such as haemorrhages, inflammation, gangrene and extraneous bodies violently carried into the wound. In simple wounds the cure is performed by astringent and drying medicaments, but it must also avoid its suppuration. In complex injuries the treatment is performed according to superficial and deep wounds, and site (soft tissues of the head and neck; orbit and eye; nose; maxilla and mandible; oral cavity and tongue; salivary glands; vasa and nerves); but often the death due to internal lesions. The XVIII Century also sees the conception of new surgical instruments and techniques used in surgery, such as tracheotomy. Pissed experience leads to the modern Maxillo-Facial Surgery.

Keywords: Maxillo-facial injuries; Surgical management

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