


Manifestations of inflammation described by Celsus (42 BC to 37 AD) included dolore, calor, rubor, and tumour. Galen (130–203 AD) added loss of function. He also systemised medicine up to this period. He publicised his 'galenic system', which became articles of faith for 1500 years. He was one of the earliest to use dissection, but mainly on animals. He dissected two gladiators who were killed. He coined the aphorism that gout is the daughter of Bacchus and Venus. He suspected the relation of renal calculi to gout. He described muscles, bones, and joints with great accuracy and used the term 'rheumatism' for involvement of these tissues. He turned practical hygiene into physiology, stressing the eclectic application of rest, exercise, diet, and sleep.

YALE ANDELMAN