

Indian System of Medicine

July 2, 2019

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Evolution of Indian System of Medicine

- Indian Medicine: It originated around 3000BC when the practice of Ayurveda is considered to have started. In addition, the Siddha system of medicine is also Indian in origin.
- **Atreya, Charaka and Sushruta are the famous names in the field of early medicine in India.**
- **Atreya** (about 800 BC) is considered **the first great Indian physician and teacher.**
- Charaka (200 AD) wrote Charaka Samhita and was the most popular physician of the time.
- **Sushruta is referred to as the father of India surgery.** He wrote Sushruta Samhita, a treatise on surgery.
- Around 800 AD, the Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas were translated into Persian and Arabic and Indian medicine had spread to Indo-China, Indonesia, Tibet, central Asia, and Japan.

Evolution of other Medicine systems

- **Mesopotamian Medicine: The codes of Hammurabi, in name of King of Baby Lone, were formulated around 200BC.**
- **Greek Medicine:** Greek medicine was most evolved between 460 BC – 136 BC and Aesculapius (around 1200 BC) and Hippocrates (460-370BC) were amongst the leaders in Greek Medicine. Hippocrates is often termed as ‘Father of Medicine’.
- **Roman Medicine:** Roman Medicine emerged from Greek Medicine. Galen (130-205AD) was a famous Roam medical Teacher.

- **Arab Medicine** (Unani Medicine): From 500 AD to 1500 AD, Greeco-Roman medical literature was translated into Arabic. The local adaptation gave birth to the Unani system of medicines in schools of medicines and hospitals in Baghdad, Damascus, and Cairo.

Abu Becr (865AD-925AD; also known as Rhazes) and Ibn Sina (980AD – 1037AD; also known as Avicenna) are known as two leaders of Arab medicine.