SOME SPOTLIGHTS OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS
FOUAD SALIM HADDAD
40 YEARS AGO

DR. BERNARD BRANDSTATER

FOUNDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT &

FIRST EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ADOPTED A MOTTO TO EXPRESS THE IDEALS AND SPIRIT OF THE SPECIALTY

"For some must watch while some must sleep"

Hamlet - Act. III, Sc. ii

ADOPTED THE POPPY AS A LOGO OF THE JOURNAL

The first issue Vol. 1 No. 1 June 1966

Papaver somniferum

Editorial...
The first issue
THE EDITORIAL EXECUTIVE BOARD GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE INITIAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ASTRA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY OF SÖDERTÄLJE, SWEDEN AND THE NON-STOP 36 YEARS ADVERTISEMENTS FROM

Vol. 1, No. 1, June 1966 TO Vol. 16, No. 4, February 2002

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ARE ALSO DUE TO

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SPECIAL ISSUES
Published by Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology

Educational Issue I
Vol. 6 No. 5 June 1982

Educational Issue II
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Special Issue–Lebanese War
Vol. 7 No. 1&2 Feb & June 1983

Third Millenium Issue
Vol. 15 No. 4 Feb. 2000

In Memory Prime Minister
Rafic Hariri
Vol. 18 No. 1 Feb. 2005
REGIONAL ISSUES

Published by Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology (1969 - 2006)

1. IRAN 2:2 June 1969
2. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT) 2:5 June 1970
3. LEBANON I 3:1 Feb. 1971
4. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 3:3 Oct. 1971
5. TURKEY 3:8 June 1973
6. KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA I 5:3 Feb, 1979
7. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5:5 Oct. 1979
8. LEBANON II 7:4 Feb. 1984
9. KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA II 8:2 June 1985
10. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA II 8:4 Feb. 1986
11. STATE OF QATAR 8:6 Oct. 1986
12. JORDAN I 9:2 June 1987
17. LEBANON III 17:4 Feb. 2004
18. KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA VI 18:4 Feb. 2006
THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF ANESTHESIOLOGY*

- As Reviewed by -

NICHOLAS M. GREENE

Some excerpts, on the Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology, from the article of Dr. Nicholas M. Greene, Chairman and Professor of Anesthesia at Yale University School of Medicine (retired):

- "... this journal has consistently proven to be one of the more interesting and educationally rewarding of the 30 or so regional issues about anesthesiology published throughout the world."

- "It is certainly the most beautifully printed anesthesia journal, regional or not, that this reviewer has encountered."

- "Single issues of journal are, however, rarely reviewed. Why does this issue of the Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology warrant inclusion amongst book reviews? The answer lies in the subtitle that appears on the front cover, "Special Issue: Lebanese War"

  a. What appears inside deserves the attention of anesthesiologists no matter where they may live and practice.

  b. The articles in this issue certainly testify to the physical bravery, the endurance and the professional dedication of the authors of articles who persisted under brutal conditions.

  c. The articles tell us the problems that may be encountered and how to go about coping with them when mass destruction and death replace civility and everything has deteriorated to confusion and disorder.

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MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR

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MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
ANESTHESIOLOGY

MORE THAN 165 ARTICLES

1966 - 2006
SECTION ON
HISTORY OF ANESTHESIA

"...to be unacquainted with events which took place before our
birth is, always to remain a child. Intelligent existence looses its
meaning without the aid of history to bring recent events into
direct continuity with the past".

Marcus Tullius Cicero 46 B.C.

- Since the foundation of the Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology in 1966, a
  major trend was to coerce anesthesiologists of the Middle East to research
document and publish the development of anesthesia, each in his own
country., with the purpose of unearthing and publication of the contributions
of the Middle East towards anesthesia and related sciences.
- A Section on History of Anesthesia was established in the Department.
- The history of anesthesia in many countries of the Middle East was written
down (Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey).

This endeavor prompted the publications of contributions of the ancient Middle
East, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt and of
Arab and Islamic scholars of the Middle Ages,towards anesthesia and its related
sciences. (Al Rhazi, Avicenna, Ibn Al Nafis,

By June 2006, at this 40th Anniversary, a
total or 98 articles on history have been
published in the Middle East Journal or
Anesthesiology.

!!RHAZES

“AL-KALFARA”

Historical Works
1966 – 2004

By
Fouad Salim Haddad
MD, FACA, DABA
Chief physician in the bimaristan hospital in Baghdad

A profuse objective writer

Important contributions:

- Treatise "Small pox & Measles" - Gave the first clear distinction between small pox and measles*

- In his Liber Continens- a monumental encyclopedic work. Collection of theoretical and empirical knowledge of Greece, Syria, Persia and India.

- Described the papillary reaction to light and the laryngeal branch of the recurrent laryngeal nerve*

- Introduced the animal gut (catgut) as a ligature in surgical operations*

Little is known about the history of anesthesia in the period of more than 1000 years between Greco-Roman times and the 16th century when the European Renaissance period started.

The development of anesthesia during that period has been studied by Dr. Adnan A. Al-Mazrooa et al\(^{(1)}\) by reviewing the following books:

- **Al-Hawi fit-tibb** (Rhazes Liber Continens) Al-Razi
- **Al-Qanon fit-tibb** (Avicenna Canon of Medicine) Avicenna
- **Al-Tasrif** (Al Tasrif Liman Agaz An-eltalif) Al Zahrawi
- **Al-Mukhtarat fit tibb** Al-Bagdadi
- **Al-Omda Fi Al-Jiraha** (Al-Omda Authority in Surgery) Ibn El-Quff
- **Al-Tayseer** (Al-Taysir) Ibn Zuhr/Avenzoar

Those authors were medical scholars who lived in the period between the 9th - 14th centuries.

The following contributions were made:

- **Use of Al-Murquid** -in Arabic means a drug that induces deep sleep.
  - Anesthesia techniques -By ingestion (solanum, cannabis, opium, mandrake)
  - By inhalation (opium, mandrake, henbane)
- **Anesthesia personnel** - The first report in literature on the role of the anesthetist "AI-Tabaaei (meaning the physician) was to look after pain relief by giving Al-Murquid to allow AI-Jaraehi (meaning the surgeon) to perform the operation"
- **Monitoring** - A third medical man put a finger on the pulse during the operation
- **Management of upper airway obstruction** –
  - Avicenna recommended introduction of a tube made of gold or silver, or similar material, to assist breathing. This is the first reported use of endotracheal tube.
  - Al-Zahrawi, Ibn Zuhr, Al-Bagdadi and Ibn El Quff recommended tracheotomy in life-threatening upper airway obstruction
- **Use of bellows

IBN SINA (AVICENNA) ADVOCATED OROTRACHEAL INTUBATION 1000 YEARS AGO

Latin:

"Et quandoque intromittiture in gutture canula facta de auro aut argento; aut silibus ambobus, adjuvando ad inspirandu";

(=Latin Liber 3 Fen 9, the quotation of orotracheal intubation)\(^{(2)}\)

“When necessary, a cannula of gold, silver: or another suitable material, is advanced down the throat to support inspiration”\(^{(2)}\).

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FOUAD SALIM HADDAD

Arabic:

Arabic “Qanun fi ilm at-tibb” (قانون في علم الطب), book 3, Fen 9 (الكتاب الثالث الفن التاسع)

Page 225, the original statement of orotracheal intubation

(3) FOUAD SALIM HADDAD Ibn Sina (Avicenna) Advocated Orotracheal Intubation 1000 years Ago. Middle East J Anesth; 17:155-162.
DISCOVERY OF THE PULMONARY CIRCULATION
BY AN ARAB IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

Ibn Al Nafis contradicted Galen

The description of pulmonary circulation in sharah tashrih al Qanoun by Ibn al-Nafis

Pulmonary circulation. A page from the manuscript of Ibn Nafis.
"The blood (of the right ventricle) passes through the vena arteriosa (= pulmonary artery) to the lung, spreads through its substance; mixes with the air and becomes completely purified; then it passes through the arterio venosa (= pulmonary vein) to reach the left chamber of the heart."

MOHAMAD S.M.TAKROURI AND MAIZAR KHALAF Ibn Al-Nafis Contributions to Science
Middle East J. Anesth 2003, 17: 163-176
Early attempts to relieve surgical pain by the administration of herbal products by inhalation from a premedicated sponge (Spongia somnifera), appears to have been Arabian in origin. With the Arab conquest of Sicily in the 9th century and the Latin translation of Arabic medical books that followed, Arabic medicine, the soporific sponge and its recipe took hold in southern Italy (Salerno, Monte Cassino), from where it spread to other parts of Europe and used in the Middle Ages. (1)

The Soporific Sponge – A Visualization (1)

An Arab physician operates under inhalational anesthesia with soporific sponge (2)

(2) TAHA JASSER Unknown Contributions of Arab and Islamic Scholars in the Field of Anesthesia in the West. Middle East J. Anesth; 18:21-31, 2005.
BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA: REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA

- In the Hellenistic civilization (330-30 BC), Alexandria became the meeting place of scholars and scientists and developed as the leading center of learning, culture and commerce of the whole Mediterranean basin.
- The greatest marvel of Alexandria was the Library (foundation and inauguration occurred under Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II) and its associated Museum
- The Alexandrian Library was where humans first collected, seriously and systematically, the knowledge of the world.
- Of its prominent scholars who impacted Arab and Islamic scholars were: Ptolemy (astronomy), Euclid (geometry), Archimedes (physics), Herophilus and Erasistratus (anatomy)

Revival of the ancient library of Alexandria was the brainchild of Dr. Mustapha Al Abadi and the Egyptian government in collaboration with UNESCO and the enthusiastic support of Mrs. Suzan Mubarak

THE ORIGIN OF THE «ALGORITHM»

- While serving in the palace of EI-Khalifeh EI- Mamoun (813-833 A.D.), Al-Khawarizmi authored scholarly texts in astronomy, geography, and algebra, as well as general mathematics.
- In the twelfth century, the algebra and other mathematical texts were translated into Latin, Spanish, and German and circulated in medieval Europe.
- According to Hunke, it was Al-Khawarizmi who taught the West their numbers, mathematics, algebra, and the problem-solving tool algorithm.
- The Germans modified the name of Al-Khawarizmi into Algorizmus (Algorismus as the Latin/French equivalent) for ease, of pronunciation.
- Al-Khawarizmi died in 840 A.D., and by the thirteenth century, the world had all but forgotten the origin of the algorithm.
- It was between 1808 and 1811 that the French mathematician Antoine-Andre-Louis Reynaud (1771-1844) became interested in algorithms. He since has been credited as one of the first people to give an explicit analysis of an algorithms. It was round this time that he discovered that the word algorithm is derived (from the name of the famed mathematician Al-Khawarizmi).

“In the vast brotherhood of pain, there is neither Orient or Occident: with opium, mandrake, hashish and henbane, the Oriental healer, like the Occidental colleague sought to bring to his operative patient, the balm of merciful sleep”.

“For some must watch, while some must sleep”

Hamlet – Act III, Sc. ii