

MiniMas ciklus didaktičko-informativnih izložbi
MiniMas cycle of didactic and informative exhibitions

**NOVOVJEKOVNA
MEDICINSKA POSUDA**

POST-MEDIEVAL MEDICINAL VESSEL
(BLOODLETTING CUP)

11. 4. - 11. 7. 2022.

NOVOVJEKOVNA MEDICINSKA POSUDA

Primjena stakla u izradi medicinskih i ljekarničkih posuda ima vrlo dugu tradiciju, posebno u kontekstu pohrane gotovih ljekovitih preparata ili sirovina za njihovu pripremu. Već od antičkog razdoblja određene forme staklenih posuda imale su i praktičnu primjenu u tada uobičajenim postupcima liječenja kao što je bilo ispuštanje krvi. Postupak je bio vrlo popularan i tijekom srednjeg vijeka, a unatoč svim iskoracima koji su kroz povijest učinjeni na polju medicinske znanosti, prakticirao se sve do 19. stoljeća kao standardni zahvat pročišćavanja organizma. Ispuštanje veće količine krvi rezultiralo je trenutnim pozitivnim učinkom kod stanja hipertenzije, no zbog nekontroliranih uvjeta u kojima se postupak provodio negativni (često smrtni) ishodi bili su gotovo redoviti.

Staklene zdjelice loptastog tijela, vrlo širokog otvora i ravno rezanog oboda češće su se primjenjivale u tretmanima izvlačenja mikrokapilarne krvi na točno određenim bolnim područjima, dok su se u postupcima ispuštanja venske krvi za prikupljanje koristile šire posude većih dimenzija, od stakla ili drugih materijala.

Lokalno ispuštanje krvi pomoću ventuza (ili *cucurbitula* – posudica oblika tikvice) primjenjivalo se polaganjem zagrijane posude na tijelo. Pod učinkom vakuuma mikrokapilarna krv izvlačena je na površinu, na mjestu prethodno zarezano kože, uslijed čega se izlivala u prislonjenu posudu.

Osim kod liječenja bolesti u akutnim fazama, ispuštanje venske krvi smatralo se korisnim i pri prevenciji bolesti. To je uvjerenje bilo bazirano na teoriji o „četiri životna soka“ ili „humora“ (među kojima je i krv), o čijem je uravnoteženom kolanju u ljudskom organizmu ovisilo ukupno zdravstveno stanje. Taj je pristup posebno obilježio srednjovjekovnu medicinu, premda vuče korijene iz antike, od samih utemeljitelja medicinske znanosti Hipokrata i kasnije Galena. U nekim samostanskim redovima srednjeg vijeka postupak je bio obavezan te je sveden gotovo na razinu osobne higijene, odnosno brige o zdravlju. U tom se značenju zadržao i tijekom novovjekovnog razdoblja, kada dozvolu za obavljanje zahvata periodičnog ispuštanja krvi imaju i briači.

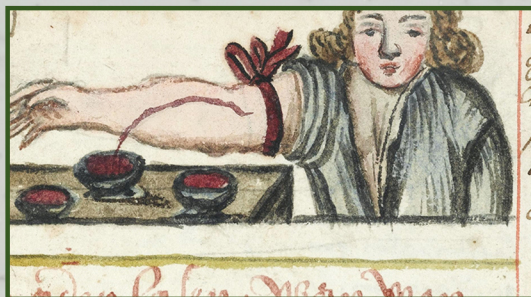
POST-MEDIEVAL BLOODLETTING CUP

Use of glass in the production of medicinal and pharmaceutical vessels has a lengthy tradition, in particular in context of storing ready-made healing preparations or ingredients used in their production. Ever since antiquity, certain forms of glass vessels were used in common medical procedures, such as bloodletting. The procedure was quite popular in the Middle Ages as well, despite all the progress in the field of medicine, it was practiced until the 19th century as a standard procedure for organism purification and general disease prevention. Letting of bigger amount of blood resulted in immediate positive effect on hypertension, but due to uncontrolled conditions of the procedure, negative outcome (often fatal) was almost regular.

Small glass cups with globular body, very wide opening and flatly cut rim were often used in treatments of drawing capillary blood from certain sore body parts, while bigger and wider vessels made of glass or other materials were used for vein blood.

Local bloodletting with cupping vessels (or cucurbitula – vessels shaped like a gourd) was applied by placing a heated vessel on the body creating a vacuum. Capillary blood was drawn to the surface, to the spot where skin was previously cut, to let blood flow into the attached vessel.

The withdrawal of vein blood was not only used for curing diseases in acute phases, but it was also considered beneficial for improving general health and disease prevention. This belief was based on the theory of “four humors of life” (including blood), whose balanced circulation influenced the entire condition of the human organism. This approach was characteristic especially of medieval medicine, though its roots can be found in antiquity, back from the founders of medical science Hippocrates and later Galen. In some monastic orders, the procedure was obligatory and interpreted almost as personal hygiene, or health care. It retained the same status in the post-medieval period, when even barbers had a license to perform periodical bloodletting.



IZLOŽBA / *EXHIBITION*

NOVOVJEKOVNA MEDICINSKA POSUDA /
POST-MEDIEVAL MEDICAL VESSEL (BLOODLETTING CUP)

3. izdanje izložbe iz ciklusa didaktičko-informativnih izložbi MiniMas /
3rd edition of the exhibition from MiniMas cycle of didactic and informative exhibitions

Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru / *Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar*
11. travnja – 11. srpnja 2022. / *April 11th – July 11th 2022*

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