Chapter 2
Ibn Al-nafis, the Pulmonary Circulation, and the Islamic Golden Age

Abstract Ibn al-Nafis (1213–1288) was an Arab physician who made several important contributions to the early knowledge of the pulmonary circulation. He was the first person to challenge the long-held contention of the Galen School that blood could pass through the cardiac interventricular septum, and in keeping with this he believed that all the blood that reached the left ventricle passed through the lung. He also stated that there must be small communications or pores [*manafidh* in Arabic] between the pulmonary artery and vein, a prediction that preceded by 400 years the discovery of the pulmonary capillaries by Marcello Malpighi. Ibn al-Nafis and another eminent physiologist of the period, Avicenna (ca. 980–1037), belong to the long period between the enormously influential school of Galen in the 2nd century, and the European scientific Renaissance in the sixteenth century. This is an epoch often given little attention by physiologists but is known to some historians as the Islamic Golden Age. Its importance is briefly discussed here.

2.1 Introduction

Ibn al-Nafis (1213–1288) was an Arab physician who made significant contributions to the early knowledge of the pulmonary circulation. However little has been written about him in the physiological literature. He forms a link between the early studies of the school of Galen (130–199) in the second century, and the European Renaissance scholars such as Michael Servetus (1511–1553), Realdus Columbus (1516–1559), Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564), and William Harvey (1578–1657). The intervening period of some 1300 years includes a section which is sometimes referred to as the Islamic Golden Age, is often largely ignored, and some of its contributions are emphasized here. Ibn al-Nafis was a remarkable man and deserves to be better known.

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2.2 Islamic Science in the Eighth to Sixteenth Centuries

As alluded to above, there is a tendency for people who are interested in the history of physiology to move rapidly over the 1300 years between the flowering of the Greco-Roman school of Galen in the second century to the beginnings of the European Renaissance. One of the reasons for this is the extraordinary influence that Galen's teaching had for upwards of 1400 years. For example, when William Harvey was at Cambridge University in the late 1500s, part of his instruction included Galen's writings [11]. In fact some of Galen's teachings, for example on blood-letting, were still being followed in the eighteenth century. However with the blossoming of the scientific Renaissance in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Galen's teachings were increasingly questioned by scholars such as Michael Servetus, Realdus Colombus, Juan Valverde (ca.1525–ca.1587), Andreas Vesalius, and finally William Harvey. There is therefore a temptation to ignore the intervening 1300 years or so.

One the other hand, some historians of science refer to the period from the eighth to the sixteenth centuries as the Islamic Golden Age. This terminology is inexact but is shorthand for the scientific activity that took place in a substantial area of Europe and Asia from the Iberian Peninsula and north Africa in the west, to the Indus Valley in the east, and from southern Arabia in the south, to the Caspian Sea in the north. Some scholars prefer the term "Arab science" because most of the documents were written in Arabic which was the lingua franca of the region. However not all the scientists were Arabs; indeed some of the most distinguished such as Avicenna (ca. 980–1037) were Persians. In addition although most of the scholars were Muslim, this was not true of all.

A number of important scholarly institutions developed in this period. Some of the most significant centers were Baghdad, Damascus, and Cairo. The institutions included groups of scholars in schools that were like emerging universities in that they were made up of collections of like-minded academics and teachers. There were also academic hospitals, libraries, and observatories. For example, Damascus where Ibn al-Nafis trained, boasted the Nasiri Hospital in the twelfth century which attracted many academic physicians including Ad-Dakhwar who amassed a large library of medical texts. According to one authority, the University of Al Karaouine in Fes, Morocco, can claim to be the oldest university in the world being founded in 859. Cairo had the Al-Azhar University which began in the tenth century and offered academic degrees.

A feature of these institutions was the emergence of polymaths, that is scholars who worked in a large number of different areas. We are certainly aware of this to some extent in the European Renaissance when people such as Robert Boyle (1637–1691) made important contributions in chemistry, physics, mechanics, and physiology. However as we shall see, Ibn al-Nafis wrote in a bewildering array of fields including physiology, medicine, ophthalmology, embryology, psychology, philosophy, law, and theology.

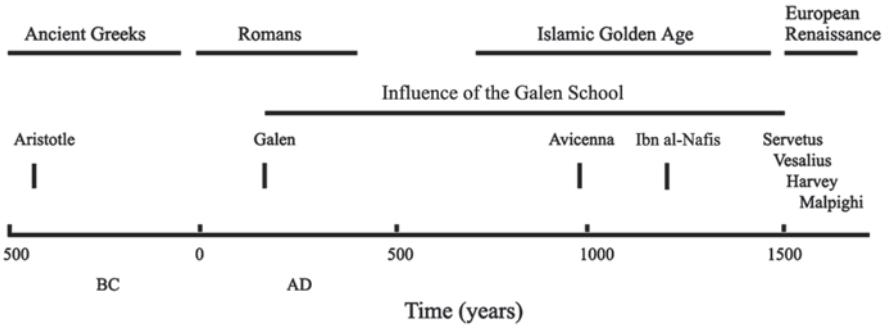


Fig. 2.1 Approximate time-line showing the period of the Islamic Golden Age, and the long influence of the teachings of the Galen School

One of the most important writings of Ibn al-Nafis was his *Commentary on Anatomy in Avicenna's Canon* (Sharh Tashrih al-Qanun Ibn Sina). Avicenna is usually referred to by his Latin name rather than Ibn Sina, and he was one of the most illustrious scholars of the period although he preceded Ibn al-Nafis by some 200 years. Avicenna was born in Persia in Bukhara Province, now part of Uzbekistan, and is sometimes spoken of as the father of modern medicine. His teachings persisted at many Islamic and European universities up to the early nineteenth century. He was particularly interested in clinical pharmacology, experimental physiology, infectious diseases and clinical trials, but also made contributions to physics. His most famous textbooks were *The Canon of Medicine*, and *The Book of Healing.* Because of political problems he was forced to move frequently as an adult but spent most of his life in what is now modern Iran. Avicenna was perhaps the most eminent scholar of the Islamic Golden Age (Fig. 2.1).

2.3 Ibn Al-Nafis

His full name was Ala al-Din Abu al-Hassan Ali Ibn Abi-Hazm al-Qarshi al-Dimashqi, and so not surprisingly he is commonly referred to as Ibn al-Nafis [13–15]. He was born in Damascus (or very nearby) in 1213 and had his medical education there at the Medical College Hospital (Bimaristan al-Noori). At the age of 23 he moved to Cairo where he first worked at the Al-Nassri Hospital, and subsequently at the Al-Mansouri Hospital, where he became physician-in-chief. When he was only 29 he published his most important work, the *Commentary on Anatomy in Avicenna's Canon* which included his ground-breaking views on the pulmonary circulation and heart that are referred to below [1–6, 8]. He also worked on an enormous textbook, *The Comprehensive Book of Medicine*. This was never completed but was the largest medical encyclopedia to be attempted at the time and is still consulted by scholars.

Ibn al-Nafis was an orthodox Sunni Muslim and, as mentioned above, wrote extensively in areas outside of medicine including law, theology, philosophy, sociology, and astronomy. He also authored one of the first Arabic novels translated as *Theologus Autodidactus*. This is a science fiction story about a child brought up on an isolated desert island who eventually comes in contact with the outside world.

2.4 Pulmonary Circulation

The teachings of the Galenical school about the pulmonary circulation were discussed at length in Chap. 1 and depicted there in Fig. 1.3. A feature was that some of the blood in the right ventricle passed into the left ventricle through "invisible pores" in the interventricular septum. The existence of these so-called pores was a puzzle to some anatomists but they were a necessary feature of the Galen scheme because it was not appreciated that a large amount of blood flowed from the lungs to the heart.

In his *Commentary on Anatomy in Avicenna's Canon*, Ibn al-Nafis made three important advances with respect to Galen's scheme:

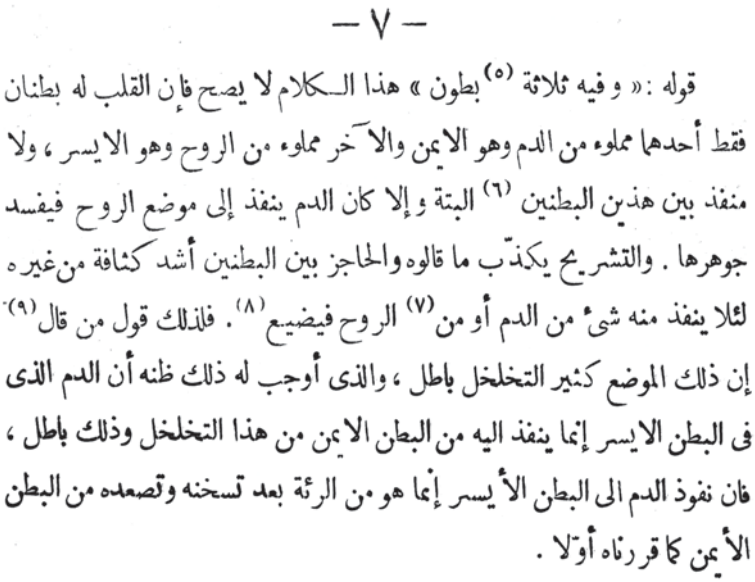
1. He stated categorically that the interventricular septum between the right and left ventricles was not porous, and could not allow blood to travel through it as was critical in the Galen model (Fig. 1.3 in Chap. 1). Here is the English translation made by Meyerhof [15] of the section of the book by Ibn al-Nafis identified as fol. 46 r:

   > but there is no passage between these two cavities [right and left ventricles]; for the substance of the heart is solid in this region and has neither a visible passage, as was thought by some persons, nor an invisible one which could have permitted the transmission of blood, as was alleged by Galen. The pores of the heart there are closed and its substance is thick.

This forceful denial of the permeability of the interventricular septum is also repeated elsewhere in the commentary. For example, in the section identified as fol 65 r and v, Meyerhof's translation is as follows:

> There is no passage at all between these two ventricles; if there were the blood would penetrate to the place of the spirit [left ventricle] and spoil its substance. Anatomy refutes the contentions [of former authors]; on the contrary, the septum between the two ventricles is of thicker substance than other parts in order to prevent the passage of blood or spirits which might be harmful. Therefore the contention of some persons to say that this place is porous, is erroneous; it is based on the preconceived idea that the blood from the right ventricle had to pass through this porosity--and they are wrong!

2. Since there is no communication between the right and left ventricles through the interventricular septum, it follows that the output of the right ventricle can only reach the left ventricle via the pulmonary circulation. In the section of the Commentary identified as fol. 46 r, Meyerhof's translation reads: "the blood after it has been refined in this cavity [right ventricle], must be transmitted to the left cavity where the [vital] spirit is generated." In the section identified as fol.



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قوله : « و فيه ثلاثة (٥) بطون » هذا الكلام لا يصح فإن القلب له بطنان فقط أحدهما مملوء من الدم وهو الايمن والآخر مملوء من الروح وهو الايسر ، ولا منفذ بين هذين البطنين (٦) البتة و إلا كان الدم ينفذ إلى موضع الروح فيفسد جوهرها . والتشريح يكذّب ما قالوه والحاجز بين البطنين أشد كثافة من غيره لئلا ينفذ منه شئ من الدم أو من (٧) الروح فيضيع (٨) . فلذلك قول من قال (٩) إن ذلك الموضع كثير التخلخل باطل ، والذى أوجب له ذلك ظنه أن الدم الذى فى البطن الايسر إنما ينفذ اليه من البطن الايمن من هذا التخلخل وذلك باطل ، فان نفوذ الدم الى البطن الأيسر إنما هو من الرئة بعد تسخنه وتصعده من البطن الأيمن كما قررناه أولا .

Fig. 2.2 Section of the Arab text from the *Commentary on Anatomy in Avicenna's Canon* by Ibn al-Nafis dealing with the pulmonary circulation. This extract states that there is no connection between the two cavities of the heart [right and left ventricles] and that blood cannot pass through the [interventricular] septum. An interesting feature of this extract is that although it was written nearly 800 years ago it can be read by people familiar with Arabic today. (From [15])

65 r and v, the translation reads, "For the penetration of the blood into the left ventricle is from the lung, after it has been heated within the right ventricle and risen from it, as we stated before."

3. In a further short passage, Ibn al-Nafis states that there must be small communications between the pulmonary artery and the pulmonary vein. This was an inspired prediction of the existence of the pulmonary capillaries because these were not seen until 400 years later by Marcello Malpighi (1628–1694). Here is the translation of the relevant section in fol. 46 r, "And for the same reason there exists perceptible passages (or pores, *manafidh*) between the two [blood vessels, namely pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein]". Figure 2.2 reproduces part of the Commentary relating to the pulmonary circulation in the original Arabic text. Figure 2.3 is a statement by Ibn al-Nafis in his own hand that one of his students has satisfactorily understood one of his other writings.

It was not until 300 years later that scholars in Europe came to the same conclusion, that is that the blood had to pass through the pulmonary circulation and could not move directly from the right to the left ventricle. The first person to state this was Michael Servetus (1511–1553) who wrote

"However, this communication is made not through the middle wall of the heart, as is commonly believed, but by a very ingenious arrangement the refined blood is urged forward from the right ventricle of the heart over a long course through the

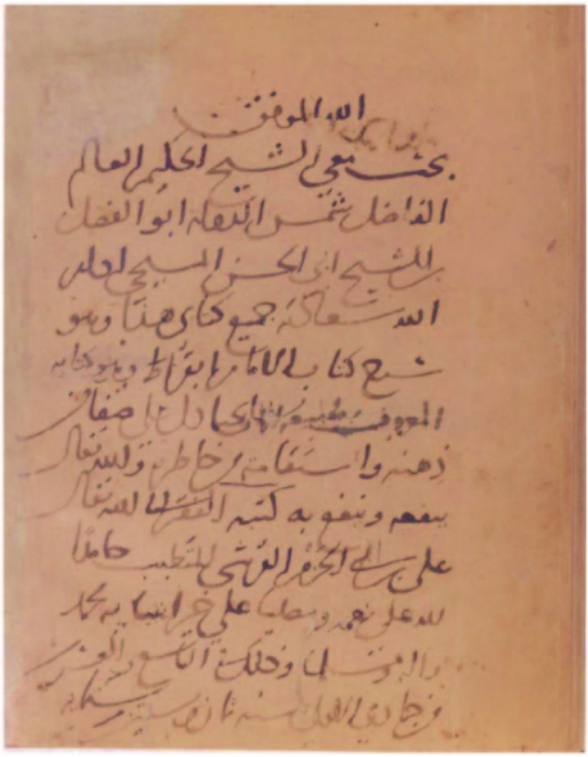


Fig. 2.3 A statement in his own hand by Ibn al-Nafis that one of his students named Shams al-Dawlah Abu al-Fadl ibn al-shaykh Abi al-Hasan al-Masihi has understood his commentary on a Hippocratic treatise. (From the National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, by permission)

lungs; it is treated by the lungs, becomes reddish-yellow and is poured from the pulmonary artery into the pulmonary vein" (translation modified from O'Malley [16]). The Latin version is as follows. "Fit autem communicatio haec non per parietem cordis medium, ut vulgo creditur, sed magno artificio a dextro cordis ventriculo, longo per pulmones ductu, agitatur sanguis subtilis: a pulmonibus praeparatur, flavus efficitur: et a vena arteriosa, in arteriam venosam transfunditur" (text in Izquierdo [10] and Fulton [7] although the spelling is slightly different between the two).

As described in Chap. 1, the statement was actually made in a theological treatise, "Christianismi Restitutio" ("The Restoration of Christianity") which was considered heretical by both Catholics and Calvinists, and as a result Servetus was burned at the stake in Geneva. Only three copies of the book survive today. Later the same ideas were expressed by Realdus Columbus, his student Juan Valverde, Andreas Vesalius, and William Harvey.

However it is interesting that Harvey was initially puzzled by the physiology of the pulmonary circulation. For example he stated, "It is altogether incongruous to suppose that the lungs need for their nourishment so large a supply of blood, so pulsatorily delivered" [9]. In fact it was only a few years before his death that Harvey reported experiments where he conclusively demonstrated the passage of liquid from the pulmonary artery to the left ventricle. This was done in a letter to a German friend named Slegel. Harvey described how he had ligated various vessels

in the lung of the cadaver of a man who had died as a result of strangulation, and showed how water passed freely through the lungs from the pulmonary artery to the left ventricle [11].

A fascinating sidelight on Ibn al-Nafis is how the manuscript *Commentary on Anatomy in Avicenna's Canon* was made known to the Western world only about 80 years ago. A young Egyptian physician, Muhyo Al-Deen el Tatawi, came across the manuscript in the Prussian State Library in Berlin in the course of writing his doctoral thesis for the medical faculty of Albert Ludwig's University of Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany [20]. The young doctor was subsequently employed by the Egyptian Public Health Service and transferred to small provincial towns where he could not carry out further research. Happily, Max Meyerhof, an eminent medical orientalist in Cairo, was made aware of the discovery and wrote a short commentary on Dr. Tatawi's thesis to save it from oblivion. This was fortunate because the thesis was never published and only five type-written copies of it were made. Meyerhof subsequently published German, French, and English translations of the relevant parts of the Commentary of Ibn al-Nafis. One of these contains a reproduction of the Arabic text [15].

A final interesting question is whether Michael Servetus whose book was dated 1553, and later Colombus, Valverde, Vesalius, and Harvey were aware of the work of Ibn al-Nafis on the pulmonary circulation published over 300 years before. The statements on the pulmonary transit of blood by Ibn al-Nafis and Servetus are rather similar and might suggest that the latter was aware of the earlier work although one study points out that there are some inconsistencies between the two statements [21]. One reason for raising the issue is that in 1547 there was a Latin translation of another book by Ibn al-Nafis entitled *Commentary on Compound Drugs*. This dealt with the last part of Avicenna's book *The Canon of Medicine* concerning lists of drugs. The translation was made by Andrea Alpago of Belluno but apparently it did not include any reference to the pulmonary transit of blood. Other translations of Alpago have also been discussed in this context [12, 17]. However, many historians believe that Servetus was not aware of the work of Ibn al-Nafis and if so, both deserve credit for the discovery of the pulmonary transit of blood.

2.5 Note on Sources

Many people have written short pieces about Ibn al-Nafis and so it might be useful to identify the primary sources that I have found helpful. First, there is the doctoral thesis by Tatawi, and the three articles by Meyerhof who was responsible for introducing the thesis to the scholarly community. Tatawi's thesis and Meyerhof's 1935b article in German both include reproductions of the Arab text. In addition the articles by Chehade, and Haddad with Khairallah add interesting information and also reproduce the original text. In fact the latter authors actually owned one of the original manuscripts. Bittar wrote a thesis on Ibn al-Nafis for Yale University and his three articles have much of interest. Sezgin [18] recently collected all these articles with others into a book which is invaluable.

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