

Geraniums (Pelargonium):

- This plant is a sedative. It reduces stress, removes flatulence and intestinal gas.
- Effective to remove enterozoa.
- Refreshes blood, cures diarrhea, cures wounds.



Coltsfoot (Tussilago Farfara):

- Cleanses bronchus.
- An excellent expectorant.
- Beneficial for cough, common cold and flu.
- Its boiled water is used at the treatment of Erysipelas as compress.



Globe Artichoke (Cynara Scolymus):

- Rejuvenates liver, dissolves sands and stones in kidneys and regulates urinary tract and diabetes.
- Helps to prevent breast, cervical and prostate cancer, protects heart and veins.
- Beneficial for the treatment of Jaundice.
- Cures diarrhea, prevents to smell sweaty, takes away fever and whets appetite.



Soapwort (Saponaria):

- Beneficial for bronchitis as an expectorant and with its effects to make body sweat and take away fever.
- Beneficial for eczema and scabies.



Lime Tree (Tilia):

- Strengthens body against common cold and flu and helps body to sweat and take away fever.
- Fairly effective when used with aspirin, removes edema by not exhausting kidneys.
- Beneficial for bronchitis and cough and the treatment of ulcer.
- It has a sedative effect for the nerves.
- Beneficial for neural hypertension.
- It is also used to cure wounds and moles.



WHO IS SABUNCUOĞLU ŞEREFEDDİN

SABUNCUOĞLU Şerefeddin who was one of the most well-known physicians of Sultan Mehmed II "The Conqueror" was born in the city of Shahzades (princes); Amasya in 1386. According to his genealogy he mentioned in his books, we understand that his father's name was Ali Çelebi and his grandfather's name was Sabuncuoğlu Hacı İlyas Çelebi and they both were well-known physicians of their era.

Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin had received his formal education in Amasya Darüşşifa (an Arabic word used for "hospital" in Ottoman Empire) and began to his medical profession at the age of 17. After those years he devoted his life to education, research and experiment. He proudly states in his works that he had been head-physician in Amasya Bimarhane where mental patients were used to get cured. Because it was really hard to work in a darüşşifa in that era when medical science was being learned in a mentor system, such an important responsibility had been given to qualified people. Sabuncuoğlu had dealt with surgery contrary to most of physicians in his era. At those times, physicians had not paid attention to surgery and preferred drug therapy even surgical intervention was required because of the vital danger of surgery and lack of technical abilities to reduce that danger and simplify surgical operations. Sabuncuoğlu had applied surgical operations at that era and passed beyond time. Arabian medical science historians call him "Selaset-i Cerrahi" (one of the three most significant physicians).

MÜCERREBNAME

Mücerrebname is one of the most important works of Sabuncuoğlu. In Mücerrebname, Sabuncuoğlu describes his medicine, pastes, methods of treatment and the plants he used to cure diseases. He collected his knowledge that he gained with years of experience and shared his experiments in Mücerrebname.



Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Medical And Surgical Museum

HEALING PLANTS

"MÜCERREBNAME FROM HIS WORK..."



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