

جامعة سيدي محمد بن عبد الله - فاس
UNIVERSITÉ SIDI MOHAMMED BEN ABDELLAH DE FES
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FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE, DE PHARMACIE ET DE MÉDECINE DENTAIRE



SCRCHD
SALEH HAMZA SERAFI CHAIR
FOR RESEARCH OF CORONARY
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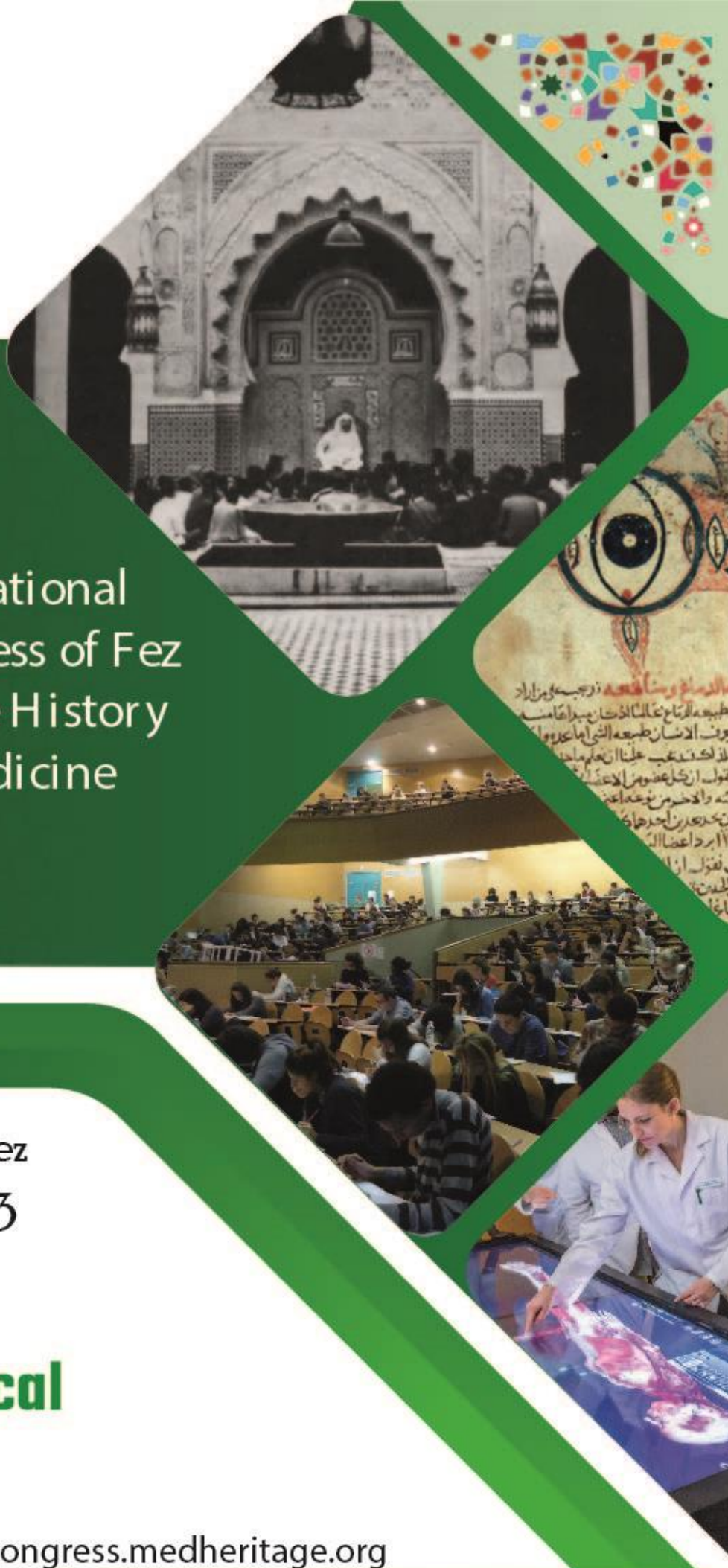
11th International Congress of Fez On the History Of Medicine

Medical Faculty of Fez
25-28 Octobre 2023

Principal Theme:

**History of medical
education**

Congress Website: <http://congress.medheritage.org>



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Principal Theme: HISTORY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

Introduction:

Knowledge, learning, educational foundations, and cognition have long been the cornerstone of progress and advancement in societies. This led the sociologist Ibn Khaldun to dedicate significant importance to the subject of education and its functions in his book "Al-Muqaddimah." He considered knowledge and learning to be inherent in human development. Thus, various scholars classified curricula, determined methods of acquisition and instruction, and explored the principles of understanding, comprehension, and the clarification of intended meanings. They also developed methods of communication within the framework of descriptive rhetoric, as described by Al-Jahiz.

Throughout history, nations of different backgrounds have sought the means of knowledge and the reasons for learning, searching far and wide from east to west. Scholars and explorers traveled on foot or by camel between the lands, giving rise to scientific communities. These communities emerged from the earliest human gatherings, whether in places like Athens for the Greeks, Alexandria for the Romans, or Damascus, Baghdad, Fez, and Cordoba for the Arabs. Knowledge was also exchanged through the Silk Road, the caravans of Timbuktu, the port of Venice, and other mobile universities. All of this contributed to the individual and collective transmission of knowledge.

Therefore, it is evident that seekers of medical knowledge were not exempt from this educational system and its rich dimensions. For instance, in the East, Razi traveled between the cities of Rey, Khurasan, and Baghdad as a scholar and learner. In Morocco and Andalusia, wise physicians like Ibn Zuhr, Ibn al-Khatib, and Ibn Bajjah traveled between Fez, Marrakech, and Cordoba. As Islamic civilization reached its peak, educational hospitals appeared, where students would accompany their professors for several years before being allowed to practice medicine. Students of Abu Bakr Razi gathered around him in hierarchical circles, discussing the diagnosis, treatment, and discharge of patients—a practice that continues today in modern hospitals or what is known as university hospitals.

In the early 16th century, medical colleges emerged in several European universities, relying on Arabic references translated into Latin, such as Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine" and Al-Razi's "Al-Mansouri." In the mid-19th century, as knowledge progressed in Europe, a modern medical approach based on scientific foundations and methodologies replaced traditional medicine. In 1910, the Flexner Report on medical education was published, which revolutionized the philosophy and methodology of medical education, not only in the United States but worldwide. Today, medical education is on the verge of profound transformations, with technology and artificial intelligence becoming key elements in shaping the future physician's education.

Thus, the complexities that shaped the various learning and acquisition methodologies in different fields of knowledge, especially in the field of medical education as described by Ibn Khaldun, prompted the scientific and organizational committee of the 11th International Conference on the History of Medicine in Fez to propose the topic of the history of medical education for researchers and specialists to discuss its various dimensions. The conference aims to address the foundations and methodologies of education in general, medical cognitive acquisition methods specifically, and the pedagogical developments necessary to encompass all these foundations. The conference will

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provide an opportunity for experts and enthusiasts from around the world to exchange opinions and experiences regarding the evolution of medical education throughout history, starting from ancient civilizations (Chinese, Indian, Greek) to the Islamic Arab civilization and the emergence of modern medical colleges in Europe, culminating in contemporary pedagogical methods.

It is worth mentioning that the 11th conference in Fez on the history of medicine coincides with the 12th century anniversary of the founding of Al-Qarawiyyin University (245-1245 CE). Thus, it is a suitable occasion to highlight this academic institution in the field of medical education.

Over the course of four days, between the cities of Fes and Meknes, within the walls of the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry in Fes, as well as the alleys of the old city, attendees will have the opportunity to blend tradition with modernity. The 11th edition of the Fes conference will serve as a model that brings together science, knowledge, art, and heritage. So, welcome to Fez on October 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, 2023.

Conference themes :

- Methods of science and education in Islamic civilization
- Institutions of science and education in Islamic civilization
- Medical education and ethics in antiquity (Greece, India, China, etc.)
- Medical education in the first medical schools in Europe and America (Salerno, Montpellier, Oxford)
- Al-Qarawiyyin University and medical education
- Medical education in Islamic civilization
- Medical education in the Modern and Contemporary eras
- Approved references in medical education
- Major educational reforms in medical history
- Medical schools and their ideologies throughout history
- Medical exams and certifications throughout history
- Panel Discussion: Evolution of Medical Education from the Past to the Present

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Submission requirements:

If you are interested to join the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Medicine in Fez, and you would like to submit research papers, kindly send them to the following email address before July 15, 2023:

medicalheritage.fez@usmba.ac.ma

Your submission requires also:

- That the abstract shouldn't exceed 500 words.
- To send a resume including a list of scientific publications, if available.
- The research paper can be submitted by individuals or institutions.
- The research paper can be submitted in one of the two languages of the Conference (Arabic or English)
- Participants whose research papers have been approved will be notified, starting from July 20, 2023, regarding the submission of their complete research papers. The deadline for submitting the initial copies of the research papers is September 10, 2023.
- At the end of the Conference, and after having reviewed and corrected their papers on the basis of the comments and observations received at the conference, the submitter will be requested to submit the final version of his papers, valid for publication on December 10, 2023.

Please note:

- The Organizing Committee does not sponsor travel tickets.
- The Organizing Committee will arrange lodging for Conference participants whose papers have been accepted and who come from outside Morocco.
- Depending on the availability of resources, the Organizing Committee may offer lodging to Conference participants residing in Morocco whose papers have been accepted, upon their request.