

Book Review**Reflections of Medicine in Literature**

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Abstract: "Kütüphanedeki Beden", created by compiling a sample of the various literary texts, is a reference source for readers from all walks of life, from amateur and professionally.

Key Words: *History of medicine, Literature, Society.*

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Introduction

Medicine has been an indispensable part of human life since the beginning of creation. The perception of medicine in every community, every age and culture generally involves great partnerships. Especially today, all medical personnel, especially doctors, nurses and other healthcare workers, are respected in almost every country. In other words, many people who are dealing with this area represent prestigious sections of the society and many young people are aiming to take part in this sector. Sectoral developments related to medicine very very rapidly and on the other hand, it is known that health professionals sometimes experience problems such as being exposed to the violence of their close relatives from time to time, how was the point of view of this profession in the recent past when it was at the top of the most preferred occupations, such as the high level of materiality, direct relationship with technology, openness of development and personal reputation? Or did the workers in this area have adequate navy and ethics? Finally, how is the reflection of this profession in the public? The anthological study, which Iain Bamforth compiled in 2003 from the various literary texts "The Body In The Library" in its original name, and translated by Begüm Kovolmaz into the Turkic language a year after the name "Body in the Library", gives a historical dimension to all these questions. Moreover, it performs medieval reflections on literature from various periods and basically through author texts. In this way, the study called "Kütüphanedeki Beden" becomes a reference source for anyone who wants to learn about the development of medicine.

Bamforth opens with a “presentation” of twenty-nine pages to warm the subject first¹. Then the example, quoted from fifty-four independent literary texts that are included in the study, presents it to the reader in a carefully defined sequence. The sequence of these sample texts has been designed to attract the attention of many readers who are both directly involved and who are amateurishly interested because of their personal curiosity.

First, examples of early medical applications and approaches that may be of interest to readers are given. The authors who are involved in the production of literary works are those who are outside the medical field, which allows the reader to present the information about medicine in aesthetic pleasure rather than in a didactic manner, which in turn increases the literary sensitivity of the primary target audience of the book.

For example, the first text is made from Charles Dickens, and it is possible to read a memorable mother-son relationship in the story quoted from the author’s first products. In order to recognize a satisfactory example in the literary aspect of the medical facilities and qualifications of the period, it can be considered that this story has been chosen carefully and has earned its place in the first place. However, when all the sample parts involved in the study are evaluated holistically, the reader will be able to recognize Europe’s two hundred years of medical history. In fact, it can be seen from time to time that this historical process can be taken more seriously by means of sentences made to different people and sources in the text. With the help of special passages selected from well-known texts such as Flaubert’s “Madame Bovary”, it is possible to reach the medical facilities of the period and the level of development as well as the socio-cultural conditions of the period in which these texts are written:

“...it meant that we had to cut the heel beam; ihh, later, it was up to the tibia muscle to get rid of the inward skewness. Because the doctor did not dare take two surgeries at a time. He even trembled, fearing to dive into an area he did not already know.

Since the time of Celsus, Ambroise Pare has been practicing an artery for the first time for fifteen centuries, and neither Dupuytren who has opened a thousand vestibles from a thick brain layer nor Gensoul who cuts the upper jaw for the first time, Monsieur Bovary who approached Hippolyte with his fingers crossed I think the shaky and thoughtlessness has never been so nervous”¹ (Bamforth, 2004).

Flaubert, in his 1856 novel, uses the presence of the reader, the narrator who knows everything, to list the objective and historical data about the subject in the flow of events. The knowledge that this is the strephendopodie (strephepodie) which is accepted in the terminology of the foot plagiarism mentioned at the beginning of two pages is also shared by the reader who knows everything. Thus, readers will have an idea of the changes and developments that have taken place in the history of a French writer living in the 19th century, from the date of the writing of the novelist and the novelist in the ancient times.

Bamforth includes a two-paragraph rating on each page that prepares the reader with relevant sample text. In this way, the book provides information about the sociological, cultural and economic phenomena

¹ Iain Bamforth, born in 1959 in Glasgow, is a multidirectional medical practitioner in Australia who is also a poet, writer and translator interested in literature. The researcher has also carried out interdisciplinary studies outside of The Body In The Library in the direction of these features, he has written articles and books in various journals in both medical and literary fields.

which are created by the editor and which contain comments on pages containing comments. In addition to this, it is also possible to find critical examples of today's points about the treatment of patient rights and the evaluation of both disciplines as an independent field of study by removing the ambiguity between pharmacy and medical sciences, as well as many literary anecdotes related to medicine closely or remotely in *The Body In The Library*.

Conclusion

Compilation works are literary genres that require a lot of labor and precision at the point where the text is chosen. As Iain Bamforth himself presented at the presentation, the same is true of "*Kütüphanedeki Beden*". As a matter of fact, this book is a product of a long and meticulous study, an interesting *anthological* study, which can be of interest to almost every section of society, from medical school students to pharmacists and literary fans. Researchers and enthusiastic readers are able to access medical history in an amusing way, thanks to carefully selected examples, as well as through the clear and understandable language used by translator Begüm Kovulmaz in the adventure of change and development over many centuries of medical possibilities.

In short, "*Kütüphanedeki Beden*", which promises to be a pleasant reading experience for anyone who is interested or interested in tapping at some point in their life, can be recommended to warm up the field especially to young people who are just starting out in the profession. At this point it should be said that there is no new edition of this book, which presents a critical and historical perspective on the subject of medicine. In fact, this should be regarded as a privilege, not a handicap, as a precious work will lead to the reading of it by the mass that will really seek it out.

Conflict of Interests

Authors declare no conflict of interests

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