

Review Paper

Effective Materia Medica on Infertility From Hakim Mo'men's View



Seyede Sedighe Yosefi¹, Zeinab Hamzeh Gardeshi², Mohammad Azadbakhat³, Mostafa Moallemee⁴, *Minoo Hamoun⁵

1. Department of Iranian Medicine, School of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.
2. Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.
3. Department of Pharmacognosy and Biotechnology, School of Pharmacy, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.
4. Department of Islamic Doctrinal Thought, School of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.
5. Department Medical Sciences History, Student Research Committee, School of Paramedicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.



Citation: Yosefi SS, Hamzeh Gardeshi Z, Azadbakhat M, Moallemee M, Hamoun M. [Effective Materia Medica on Infertility From Hakim Mo'men's View (Persian)]. Complementary Medicine Journal. 2020; 9(4):3834-3851. <https://doi.org/10.32598/cmja.9.4.941.1>

<https://doi.org/10.32598/cmja.9.4.941.1>



Article Info:

Received: 28 Aug 2019

Accepted: 19 Oct 2019

Available Online: 01 Jan 2020

Key words:

Infertility, Hakim Momen Tonekabani, Tohfata -al-momenin, Traditional medicine,

ABSTRACT

Objective Momen Tonekabani is one of the most famous physicians in the history of Iranian herbal pharmacology. He wrote a comprehensive book of single and compound drugs with the aim of correcting the book Ekhtiarat-e-badice. This book is an example of the pharmacology books in the Safavide era. Infertility is a complex life crisis and a psychological threat. Many studies have likened the psychological consequences of infertility to public grief reactions.

Methods This review study, using a library method, focuses on the book Tohfata al-Momenin for collecting data. In this regard, effective materia medica in infertility treatment are investigated.

Results We found 396 materia medica, each of which had a direct and indirect effect on infertility. They could be consumed in the form of incense, ointment, herbal bath, gilding, vaginal suppository, half-boiled, rectal suppository, and oral.

Conclusion The list of materia medica presented in this study can be tested in experimental and clinical studies, and if proven to be effective, can be used in infertility treatment.

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

Hakim Momen Tonekabani is one of the most famous physicians in the history of Iranian herbal pharmacology. He learned the science of medicine from his father and other members of his family, all of whom were physicians, and became one of the most skilled physicians of his time. He wrote a comprehensive book of single and compound drugs with the aim of correcting the book

Ekhtiarat-e-badice and presented it to Shah Suleiman, the Safavid king. Tohfata al-Momenin is one of the pharmacology books in the Safavid era [1-3]. The importance of fertility in family and community health is obvious. Infertility is a complex life crisis and a psychological threat. Many studies have likened the psychological consequences of infertility to public grief reactions. The World Health Organization reports that 43% of women and 7.30% of men suffer from secondary infertility, most of which can be prevented [6].

* Corresponding Author:

Minoo Hamoun, MA.

Address: Department Medical Sciences History, Student Research Committee, School of Paramedicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran.

Tel: +98 (918) 8130146

E-mail: minoo_hamoun@yahoo.com

2. Materials and Methods

This study use library method and the study of texts focusing on the book Tohfāt al-Momenin for collecting data. The keywords used for searching in Persian were: Madre Heiz (emmenagogue), Mobahhi (aphrodisiac), Sexual stimulants, Sexual enhancer, Pelvic inflammatory, Agham (Sterility), Monghi-e Rahm (Uterine Purifier), firmness of the uterus, Silan (Gonorrhea), Vaginal moisture, Uterine weakness, uterine rupture, Sperm ejaculation, intercourse, semen production, Uterine suppression, erectile dysfunction and erection, Pleasurable intercourse, and Testicle pain. The materia medica affecting fertility in the Book Tohfāt al-Momenin, along with the sentences where they were directly or implicitly mentioned, were noted separately. Then, they were arranged alphabetically in a table.

3. Results

In the end, 396 materia medica were extracted, each of which had a direct and indirect effect on infertility. As mentioned in the book Tohfāt al-Momenin, they could be consumed in the form of incense, ointment, herbal bath, gilding, vaginal suppository, half-boiled, rectal suppository, and oral.

4. Discussion

Having a child is one of the concerns of any couple, which after a while of marriage, if it does not happen, can cause worries in couples and their families. The past tradition is historical civilization. Tradition is part of past experience that has been proven throughout history. If a society ignores its past experiences, it has in fact denied its identity. Modern medicinal methods for the treatment of infertility are emerging; the use of these fertility treatments, in addition to being jurisprudentially and legally accurate, requires studies from the perspective of psychology and sociology so as not to have negative social effects and consequences [9].

Hakim Momen, after carefully studying and reviewing old medical books in Syriac, Arabic, Hindi, Greek, Persian, etc., and recognizing their pros and cons in addition to using the experiences of himself and his ancestors, compiled the book of Tohfāt al-Momenin. From his point of view, infertility can be due to the man or the woman, and has considered the poor quality and quantity of semen as the causes of infertility. Although the results of the present study do not claim that all the collected materia medica are effective in treating infertility, more experimental and clinical studies are recommended on these materials using modern scientific principles and methods.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

All ethical principles were considered in this article. The participants were informed about the purpose of the research and its implementation stages; they were also assured about the confidentiality of their information; Moreover, They were allowed to leave the study whenever they wish, and if desired, the results of the research would be available to them.

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally in preparing all parts of the research.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

This study was extracted from the master thesis of last author. The authors would like to thank the Deputy for Research and Technology of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank