



## EBN ABĪ ŠĀDEQ, ABU'L-QĀSEM 'ABD-AL-RAḤMĀN

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**EBN ABĪ ŠĀDEQ**, ABU'L-QĀSEM 'ABD-al-RAḤMĀN b. 'Alī b. Aḥmad NAYŠĀBŪRĪ (Nišāpūr, 5th/11th century), medical author known in the century after his death, at least in Khorasan, as “the second Hippocrates” (Bayhaqī, p. 107), and reportedly a student of [Avicenna](#) (Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a, II, p. 22). His commentaries on Hippocrates' *Aphorisms* (*Foṣūl*) and *Prognostics* (*Taqdemat al-mārefa*) Galen's *De usu partium* (*Manāfe' al a'zā'*) *Masā'el fi'l-ṭebb* of Ḥonayn b. Eshāq (d. 264/877)—completed in 460/1068 (Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a, II, p. 22)—and the *Šokūk 'alā Jālīnūs* of Rāzī (d. 313/925) approximate a core course in medicine. The dates of his commentary on *Prognostics* and his rebuttal of Rāzī's reservations about Galen, both lost, are unknown.

His reputation rests chiefly on quotations by Esmā'īl Jorjānī (d. 531/1136; Richter-Bernburg, *Persian Medical Manuscripts*, index), on the gnomological literature (see references below), and on Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a. Although known in Khorasan in his lifetime, Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a reports that it took nearly two centuries for his work to reach Damascus. A manuscript of Ebn Abī Šādeq's works copied directly from the author's autograph was acquired by Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a's father (Ebn Abī Oṣaybe'a, II, pp. 22, 266) and may be the source of the Syrian tradition of his work preserved, for example, in two Cairene codices (cf. Ebrāhīm Šabbūh, *Fehrest al maḳṭūṭ al-moṣawwara* (Ma'had al-maḳṭūṭ al-'arabīya), qesm III, joz' 2, Cairo, 1959, pp. 116f., nos. 148, 149).



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