

M0007606: 'Earliest Authentic records of dentistry in Egypt'

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EARLIEST AUTHENTIC RECORDS OF DENTISTRY EGYPT

Of all the centers of ancient culture, Egypt alone has not yet revealed a single authentic record that prosthetic dentistry had ever been resorted to. With the recent deciphering of the Edwin Smith Papyrus, we are now certain that "Oral Surgery" was practiced. The "Case Reports" of the method of treatment and their prognosis have fortunately been confirmed through archeological findings and "Art" as illustrated.



The oldest known medical treatise. This surgical treatise is about 11 inches high and 15 feet, 34 inches long. c. 4000 B.C.

In addition to the mental foramen are two borings which were made by the Egyptian "Surgeon" or "Dentist" to drain an abscess below the first molar. This is fully described in the Papyrus c. 3000-2500 B.C.



Röntgenogram of the same mandible showing the abscess area and also the position of the holes.



Reduction of a dislocated jaw. This picture is Greek-First Century B.C. The Surgeon's position is exactly the same as prescribed in the Papyrus.



Papyrus Ebers in Egyptian hieratic characters containing eleven dental prescriptions. c. 1550 B.C.



Babylonian Stone Tablet. Dental prescriptions 2000 B.C.



Code of Hammurabi 2200 B.C. Inscribed on a Stone Pillar. Dental Text



Miniature belonging to the chapter: "de fractura mandibulae" and "de fetore oris" from a M.S. of the 15th Century at Leyden, Holland.



Chinese-Turkestan M.S. about 350 B.C. Containing six formulas for the cure of the toothache.