Albucasis über Hermaphroditismus

Abū al-Qāsim Khalaf ibn Abbās al-Zahrāwī († 1031), latinisiert als Albucasis bekannt, war einer der bedeutendsten Mediziner und Chirurgen des Mittelalters. Seine sehr umfangreichen gelehrten Werke prägten die universitäre Medizin in Europa bis in die beginnende Neuzeit; neben den lateinischen Übersetzungen (v.a. die des Petrus von Cremona, † 1187) sind auch mehrere volkssprachliche bekannt.


Lateinische Übersetzung (des Petrus de Argellata): Chirurgia Argelate cum Albucasi […], Venedig 1520, dort fol. 146v die untenstehende Abbildung.

Literatur: Moving from Philology to Social History: The Circulation and Uses of Albucasis’s Latin Surgery in the Middle Ages Green, in: Between text and patient: the medical enterprise in Medieval and Early Modern Europe, hg. von Florence Eliza Glaze und Brian Nance (Micrologus’ Library 37), Florenz 2011, 331–372 [auch online verfügbar auf www.academia.edu].


There are two kinds of male hermaphrodite: one had the appearance as of female pudenda with hair in the region of the perineum; the other has the same in the skin of the scrotum between the testes. Sometimes also urine is excreted through that which is in the skin of the scrotum. There is also one kind among women, in which there is, above the female pudenda, on the pubes, what resembles the male organs. These are small indeed, but protuberant, one being like the penis and the two others like testicles. This is the treatment of all three kinds, that is, two male and one female: the superfluous growths must be cut away so that every trace is destroyed; then the usual treatment for wounds should be applied until they are healed. As to the second kind, in man, where the opening is in the scrotum and the urine runs out of it, there is no operation for this, and no cure.