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The Interplay Between Philosophy and Medicine: Plato and Aristotle

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The Interplay Between Philosophy and Medicine: Plato and Aristotle

Konstantina Konstantinou¹

Abstract

This paper explores the convergence of philosophy and medicine in Ancient Greece, focusing on the influences of Plato and Aristotle on medical thought and practice. Rooted in the socio-economic transformations of the fifth-century BCE Athenian “golden age”, this period marked a transition from mythological explanations of health to empirical, observation-based medicine. Socrates’ personae, as portrayed by Plato, played a role in shifting thought from speculative ideas to rational inquiry, laying a foundation for the Hippocratic Corpus. The study examines how Hippocratic principles shaped both Plato’s and Aristotle’s philosophical frameworks, focusing on the empirical and ethical principles these thinkers integrated into their understanding of health and the human body.

Using literature review, textual analysis, and comparative evaluation, this paper highlights the philosophical overlap in medical thought across Plato and Aristotle and how their thoughts still influence current medical practice. For Plato, medicine served as an ethical and practical science grounded in rational inquiry, and his works such as *Gorgias* and *Phaedrus* reflect the view that medicine, like philosophy, seeks truth and moral purpose. He advocated for medicine as a “perfect art”, valuing both individual health and the ethical governance of society. Aristotle, influenced by his medical lineage, advanced a more empirical approach, distinguishing between types of bodily motion and introducing early anatomical classification in his studies of homogeneous and heterogeneous body parts. He emphasised that medicine must aim at human flourishing (*eudaimonia*) through balanced, adaptable care, with compassion and ethical responsibility central to medical practice.

This paper argues that Hippocratic ideas on natural causation, observation, and patient-centred ethics significantly shaped both philosophers. Their works established fundamental principles for Western medicine, bridging empirical observation with moral philosophy and creating a framework within which modern medicine continues to operate, grounded in scientific inquiry, ethical integrity, patient autonomy and holistic care.

Key Words: *Medicine, ancient philosophy, history of philosophy, Plato, Aristotle*

Introduction

The development of rational thought in Ancient Greece, transitioning from mythological to empirical approaches, is closely intertwined with socio-economic transformations that influenced scientific and intellectual pursuits. The fifth century BC, marked by the “golden age” of the Athenian Republic, witnessed foundational shifts in scientific thinking and methodology. This period laid the groundwork for scientific inquiry in various disciplines, particularly medicine, which

began distancing itself from mythological explanations and integrating observational, evidence-based practices¹.

Socrates (470–399 BC) personae, given to future researchers by Plato, and others², exemplified this intellectual progression. His innovative “midwifery method” (*maieutics*) engaged his interlocutors in discovering knowledge within themselves, moving philosophy towards a process grounded in dialogue and inquiry. His choice of the term ‘midwife’³ is

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significant, symbolising the connection between intellectual exploration and the emerging field of medicine. Socrates' influence catalysed the gradual shift from speculative theories to natural explanations of phenomena, positing that an expert in intellectual dialogue who works through induction and formulation of definitions creates a stable interpretation for all human actions⁴. This approach eventually laid the groundwork for the Hippocratic Corpus, a seminal body of texts outlining scientific principles for diagnosing and treating diseases while discarding supernatural interpretations. Medicine was thus gradually separated from archaic knowledge through research for 'reasons why this is'⁵.

This article examines the synergy between philosophy and medicine in Ancient Greece by focusing on two key philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, to reveal how their philosophical inquiries established ethical and empirical foundations in medical practice. Through a study of these thinkers, we explore how Ancient Greek philosophy shaped the methods and values that still inform the ethical and empirical frameworks of contemporary medicine.

Method

The article employs a methodology rooted in literature review, textual analysis of primary sources, and comparative evaluation.

Literature Review: This study begins with a comprehensive literature review of works by Plato and Aristotle and of broader texts on the sociohistorical context in which they lived. Each text is examined for its portrayal of medical ethics, diagnostic principles, and the nature of the soul-body relationship.

Textual Analysis: Through close readings of texts, we identify key themes where philosophical inquiry overlaps with medical practice. Their analysis clarifies how these thinkers' works contributed to the ethical and empirical frameworks that structured ancient medical practices and led to the philosophical foundations of modern medicine.

Comparative Evaluation: We engage in a comparative analysis, evaluating the similarities and differences in the views of Plato and Aristotle on medicine. We explore how each thinker approached the role of observation, natural causation, and ethical obligations within medical practice. By comparing these perspectives, we outline their contribution to the progression from speculative to empirical methodologies and the evolving emphasis on patient welfare and moral responsibility.

The revolution of Hippocratic Medicine

Ancient Greek medicine underwent a gradual transformation, culminating with the work of Hippocrates and his followers. They established a comprehensive medical approach that relied on natural explanations for diseases and rejected religious and supernatural causation⁶. The Hippocratic Corpus, a collection of 53 works encompassing clinical observations, diagnostic methods, and treatments, emerged as a cornerstone of this new rational approach to healthcare.

Central to the Hippocratic school of thought were three principles:

Natural Explanations for Disease: Disease was no longer seen as punishment from the gods but as a natural phenomenon, thereby enabling objective diagnostic methods⁷.

Observational Diagnosis: Physicians studied patients through observation, listening, and physical examination, which represented a departure from speculative interpretations⁸.

Avoidance of Theocratic Medicine: In contrast to theocratic approaches, Hippocratic practitioners supported the body's natural ability to heal, focusing on strengthening and correcting the body's defences⁹.

Hippocrates (c. 460-375 BCE), slightly older than Plato (428-348 BCE) and preceding Aristotle (384-322 BCE), influenced both philosophers with his ideas on medicine and natural causation. As they developed their philosophical frameworks, Plato and Aristotle drew on Hippocratic principles, integrating his empirical methods and ethical approach to health into their own thinking. Hippocratic thought provided an early model of rational, empirical medicine and introduced ethical guidelines that would shape their perspectives on health, science, and ethics¹⁰.

Hippocratic influence on Plato

Plato, building on universal principles and Empedocles' doctrine of the four elements, incorporates this theory into his understanding of the medical art, which he references across dialogues such as *Gorgias*¹¹, *Phaedrus*¹², *Charmides*¹³, and *Theaetetus*¹⁴. Of these, *Gorgias*¹⁵ and *Phaedrus*¹⁶ most directly address his views on medicine, revealing how Plato's moral philosophy connects health, ethics, and society.

In *Gorgias*¹⁷, Plato critiques various disciplines by examining their status as sciences and asserts that true arts, particularly medicine, - unlike rhetoric - validate their scientific status by grounding their doctrines in reason. Medicine thus stands as a genuine science of health and disease - a "perfect art"¹⁸, aligned with

rational inquiry and ethical purpose – in contrast with fields based on fame or faith, which Plato views as subordinate to the more precise logic of dialectic. Medicine, with its well-defined objective, purpose, and scientifically rigorous methodology, embodies this “real science”, a notion further explored in *Charmides*¹⁹, where reason-based disciplines are seen as superior to subjective pursuits.

Plato describes the ideal mode of knowledge, particularly in the context of statecraft, as one where understanding and reasoning are proportionate to the truth they reflect. He believes that the diversity within forms of governance mirrors this diversity in knowledge, where each faculty of understanding must match the clarity of its subject matter, akin to Hippocratic medicine’s approach to diagnosing and treating the body. In this encounter with rhetoric, Plato underscores that the art of Hippocratic medicine involves acknowledging the limitations of words alone in addressing health.

In *Gorgias*, this idea manifests as a rejection of rhetoric as a primary tool for health, while in *Phaedrus*, it evolves into an endorsement, suggesting that well-guided rhetoric can support holistic well-being²⁰ in a framework in which medical knowledge and moral philosophy should work together to support personal and societal well-being. This reflects Hippocratic influence, where medicine is both a practical science and a moral discipline, dedicated to holistic health. For Plato, true knowledge - including medical knowledge - should focus on both the health of the individual and the ethical structure of society.

In *The Republic*²¹ and *Laws*²², Plato extends this perspective to politics, where he discusses the ethical dimension of law and medicine. Here, he suggests that laws should operate like medical treatments: as tools that balance coercion with guidance and respect for individual autonomy. Just as medicine serves the body with a sense of ethical duty, so laws should serve the state, promoting principles of patient (or citizen) autonomy and informed consent.

This ethical framework is later echoed by Aristotle in his *Nicomachean Ethics*²³, where he builds upon Plato’s principles, advocating for a compassionate and morally accountable approach in both politics and medicine.

Hippocratic influence on Aristotle

Aristotle believed that motion differed between living and non-living things, as inanimate objects move only when acted upon, while animate beings can initiate movement independently. Heat and cold

(exterior or interior), for example, create motion²⁴. He classified movements into voluntary, involuntary, and automatic: voluntary movements arise from an individual’s will, involuntary ones happen in states like sleep, and automatic motions, such as internal organ function, occur without conscious thought²⁵.

Aristotle’s early exposure to medicine began through his father, Nicomachus, a court physician to King Amyntas of Macedon and a member of the Asclepiad family - a lineage renowned for its medical knowledge, which later adopted the name Aristotelian. Their children were educated not only in literature but also in anatomy. This foundation led Aristotle to prioritise medicine as a cornerstone of rational inquiry, situating it between myth and emerging philosophical frameworks as part of the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

Aristotle, belonging to the Platonic school of thought, believed that medicine’s foundational principles could be deduced from general philosophical principles. He contributed significantly to the establishment of scientific medicine, and his corpus of work - much of which intersects with themes in the Hippocratic Corpus²⁶ - explores various wellness topics. Aristotle also reflected on virtues, distinguishing between aesthetic virtues and moral virtues, the latter aimed at the happiness of the ‘aristos’²⁷ (the noble or virtuous individual).

In his ethical framework, Aristotle defines moral virtues as qualities related to both actions and internal emotions, each accompanied by pleasure or pain²⁸. Through this lens, virtue itself can be associated with the balance between pleasure and pain, a theme he explores extensively in his works. Cicero later expanded on Aristotle’s concept of ethos (character or moral disposition) in *De Re Publica*, translating these ideas into the Roman concept of *moralibus*.

Aristotle often used metaphors from medicine to illustrate his views on moral philosophy and citizenship. He argued that a doctor’s reliability is not solely based on formal qualifications but grows through genuine engagement - by speaking with, listening to, and reasoning with patients and society. In his analogy between rhetoric and medicine, Aristotle highlighted the uncertainties within both fields, emphasising that a practitioner must skilfully adapt their methods to persuade or treat effectively²⁹.

For Aristotle, medicine’s goal is to restore the patient’s health as fully as possible, but where complete recovery is unattainable, treatment should aim to bring the patient to the best possible condition. He introduces the term *epieikeia* (equity) to describe the physician’s

adaptive approach, considering the specific circumstances of each illness. In this way, a well-informed practitioner must use knowledge thoughtfully, avoiding missteps that might arise from relying on incomplete information or rigid formulas.

Aristotle's philosophy aligns with Pythagorean orthodoxy, particularly in his views on ethics within the arts. Drawing on Pythagorean principles, he asserts that 'bad' aligns with the 'infinite' and 'good' with the 'finite', thereby linking vice to excess and deficiency, while virtue lies in moderation. This concept is central to Aristotle's virtue ethics, which emphasises cultivating balanced personality traits to encourage virtuous actions in both learners and practitioners. Aristotle believed this principle of moderation applies universally, guiding those in scientific and artistic pursuits as well as aspiring medical professionals to strive for a harmonious and ethical approach in their work³⁰.

Results

The integration of medical thought appears early in Plato's (428–347 BCE) work and even more prominently in Aristotle's (384–322 BCE) philosophy. In *Alcibiades*³¹, Plato conveys his belief that the human being comprises a celestial, immortal soul that uses the body it is trapped in as a tool for acquiring knowledge. This dualism establishes the body as separate from the soul, which Plato describes as longing to reconnect with a realm of pure, eternal ideas - a concept developed further in *Phaedrus*³². This perspective on the soul and body influences his broader views on health, where the state of the soul reflects and affects physical well-being.

Aristotle also acknowledges the divinity of the soul but diverges from Plato regarding its nature³³. He proposes that the soul is the "entelechy," or actualising force, of the body's potential for life, making it inseparable from physical form³⁴. For Aristotle, an ideal human integrates seamlessly into nature, embodying both 'potential' and 'actual' states. This integration shapes his approach to medicine, where he introduces the early concepts of histology, categorising body parts into *homogeneous* (e.g., flesh, bones, blood) and *heterogeneous* (e.g., hand, foot, face) elements, emphasising that each structure has a unique function within the body's overall composition³⁵.

Aristotle's approach to medical philosophy involves what he terms "three degrees of composition", which classify body structures based on their form and function. This model laid foundational principles for

medical science, as it provided a framework for studying the body through observation and categorisation.

Discussion

Doctors should consider various individual factors in patient care starting with these foundational concepts. Modern medicine has moved away from outdated beliefs, seeking to understand underlying causes through research and experimentation³⁶. Speculative ideas of ancient medicine have been replaced by theories that are testable, forming the basis for accurate diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. Additionally, clinical studies play a critical role in advancing research and refining conclusions about diseases³⁷. Since the human body has intrinsic healing capabilities, the physician's role is to support and strengthen these natural defences, guiding the body toward recovery³⁸.

In ancient Greece, and later in the Roman era, medicine was initially regarded as a divine gift, enjoyed by many demigod heroes known for their extraordinary healing powers. However, the transition from mythological to scientific explanations for health and illness is closely linked to broader socio-economic changes. The economic expansion that accompanied Greek colonisation, especially in areas like Magna Graecia and through increased trade, transformed governance structures and promoted democratic values. As societies became more democratic, their approach to understanding the world and human behaviour grew increasingly rational. This shift, particularly during the fifth century BCE in the Athenian Republic's "golden age," marked a significant advancement in medical knowledge and education, as medicine began adopting scientific methods.

Science has developed from ancient knowledge by deepening our understanding of disease through innovative methods for exploring human nature³⁹. This progression traces causal relationships from immediate symptoms back to their underlying origins, seeking the fundamental causes. Such an approach mirrors the thinking of pre-Socratic philosophers, who aimed to understand the origins of the world and natural phenomena. As a result, physicians of that era could focus medical thought on the natural causes of illness, moving away from supernatural explanations.

The simplistic views of ancient medicine, often rooted in religious beliefs, were gradually replaced by emerging theories - some verified, others speculative - about diseases, which laid the groundwork for systematic diagnosis and treatment. This transition from theoretical understanding to practical medical application advanced research, enabling physicians to

draw informed conclusions about various ailments⁴⁰. Greek cosmology and science, while centred on human experience, were also profoundly intellectual, positing that the essence of research lies in the pursuit of knowledge rather than practical application alone. For physicians, science was seen as a means to serve a purpose beyond material gain, aimed at deeper understanding⁴¹. The intellectual currents of that period introduced universal values across disciplines, values that continue to resonate today.

Conclusion

The approaches of Plato and Aristotle demonstrate that a philosophy of medicine can significantly

shape our understanding of the soul, body, and health. Plato's concept of medical thought, grounded in the relationship between body and soul, emphasises the treatment of illness while striving for truth and the highest ethical standards.

Aristotle adopts a more practical approach, recognising the interdependence of soul and body and focusing on the pursuit of human virtue and happiness as part of health.

Together, their ideas established foundational principles that influenced medical practitioners after Hippocrates, integrating philosophical thought with medicine and defining the ethical and intellectual boundaries within which medicine operates today.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Η Αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ της Φιλοσοφίας και της Ιατρικής: Πλάτων και Αριστοτέλης

Κωνσταντίνα Κωνσταντίνου

Το παρόν άρθρο διερευνά τη σύγκλιση μεταξύ φιλοσοφίας και ιατρικής στην Αρχαία Ελλάδα, εστιάζοντας στις επιρροές του Πλάτωνα και του Αριστοτέλη στην ιατρική σκέψη και πρακτική. Με ρίζες στους κοινωνικοοικονομικούς μετασχηματισμούς της αθηναϊκής «χρυσής εποχής» του 5ου αιώνα π.Χ. αυτή η περίοδος σηματοδότησε μια μετάβαση από τις μυθολογικές επεξηγήσεις της υγείας στην εμπειρική ιατρική που βασίζεται στην παρατήρηση. Η μορφή Σωκράτη, όπως απεικονίζεται από τον Πλάτωνα, έπαιξε ρόλο στη μετατόπιση της σκέψης από τις θεωρητικές ιδέες στην ορθολογική έρευνα, θέτοντας τα θεμέλια για την Ιπποκράτεια Συλλογή. Η μελέτη εξετάζει πώς οι ιπποκρατικές αρχές διαμόρφωσαν τα φιλοσοφικά πλαίσια τόσο του Πλάτωνα όσο και του Αριστοτέλη, εστιάζοντας στις εμπειρικές και ηθικές αρχές που ενσωμάτωσαν αυτοί οι στοχαστές στην κατανόησή τους για την υγεία και το ανθρώπινο σώμα.

Χρησιμοποιώντας βιβλιογραφική ανασκόπηση, ανάλυση κειμένου και συγκριτική αξιολόγηση, αυτό το άρθρο υπογραμμίζει τη φιλοσοφική επικάλυψη στην ιατρική σκέψη στον Πλάτωνα και τον Αριστοτέλη και πώς η σκέψη τους εξακολουθεί να επηρεάζει την τρέχουσα ιατρική πρακτική. Για τον Πλάτωνα, η ιατρική υπηρετεί ως ηθική και πρακτική επιστήμη που βασίζεται στην ορθολογική έρευνα, και τα έργα του όπως ο Γοργίας και ο Φαίδρος αντικατοπτρίζουν την άποψη ότι η ιατρική, όπως και η φιλοσοφία, αναζητά αλήθεια και ηθικό σκοπό. Υποστήριξε την ιατρική ως «τέλεια τέχνη», εκτιμώντας τόσο την ατομική υγεία όσο και την ηθική διακυβέρνηση της κοινωνίας. Ο Αριστοτέλης, επηρεασμένος από την ιατρική του καταγωγής, προώθησε μια πιο εμπειρική προσέγγιση, διακρίνοντας τους τύπους σωματικής κίνησης και εισάγοντας την πρώιμη ανατομική ταξινόμηση στις μελέτες του για ομοιογενή και ετερογενή μέρη του σώματος. Τόνισε ότι η ιατρική πρέπει να στοχεύει στην ανθρώπινη άνθηση (ευδαιμονία) μέσω ισορροπημένης, προσαρμοσμένης φροντίδας, με συμπόνια και ηθική ευθύνη στο επίκεντρο της ιατρικής πρακτικής.

Αυτό το άρθρο υποστηρίζει ότι οι ιπποκρατικές ιδέες για τη φυσική αιτιότητα, την παρατήρηση και την ηθική με επίκεντρο τον ασθενή διαμόρφωσαν σημαντικά και τους δύο φιλοσόφους. Τα έργα τους καθιέρωσαν θεμελιώδεις αρχές για τη δυτική ιατρική, γεφυρώνοντας την εμπειρική παρατήρηση με την ηθική φιλοσοφία και δημιουργώντας ένα πλαίσιο μέσα στο οποίο η σύγχρονη ιατρική συνεχίζει να λειτουργεί, βασισμένη στην επιστημονική έρευνα, την ηθική ακεραιότητα, την αυτονομία του ασθενούς και την ολιστική φροντίδα.

Λέξεις Κλειδιά: Ιατρική, αρχαία φιλοσοφία, ιστορία της φιλοσοφίας, Πλάτων, Αριστοτέλης

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