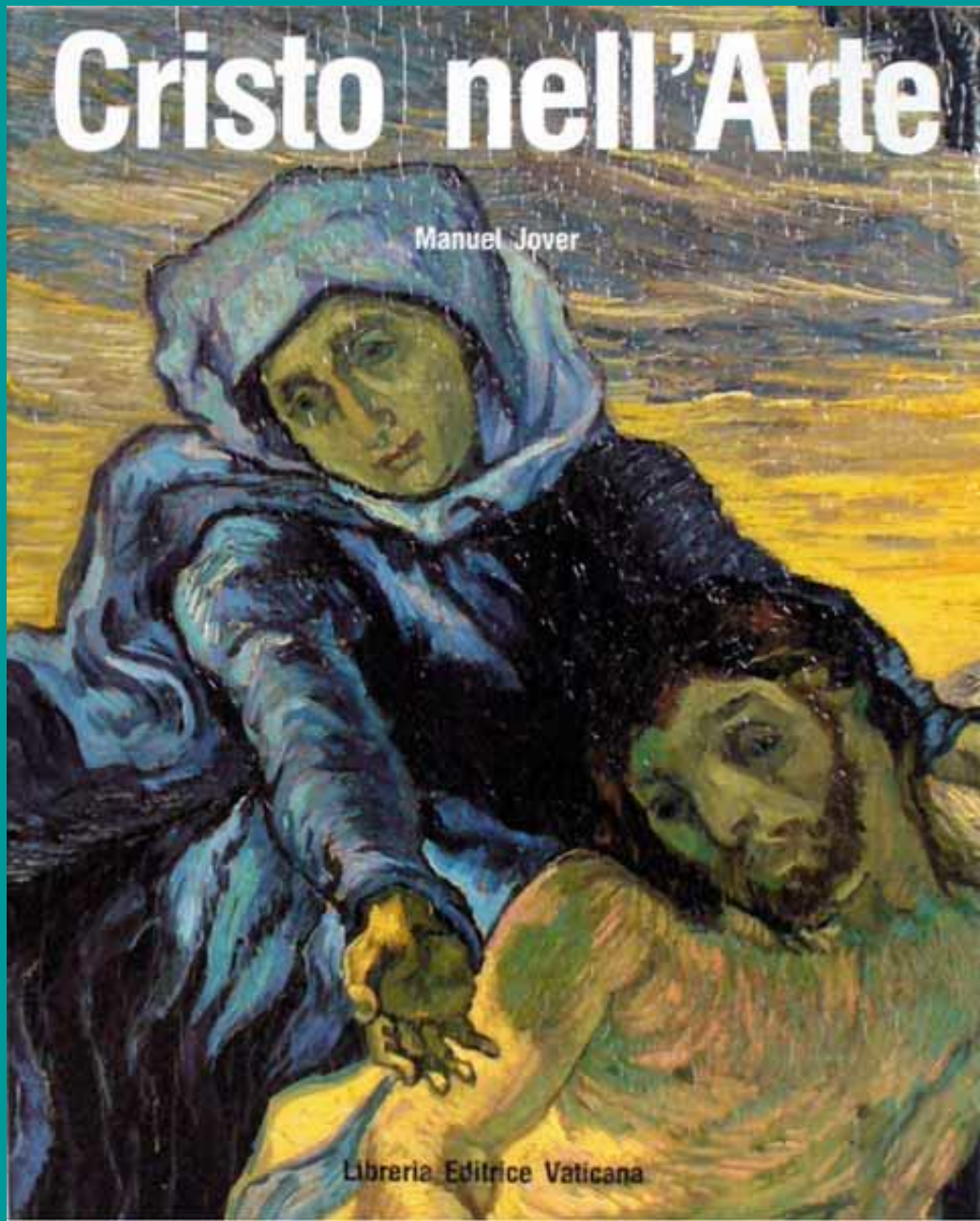


Cristo nell'Arte

Manuel Jover



Libreria Editrice Vaticana





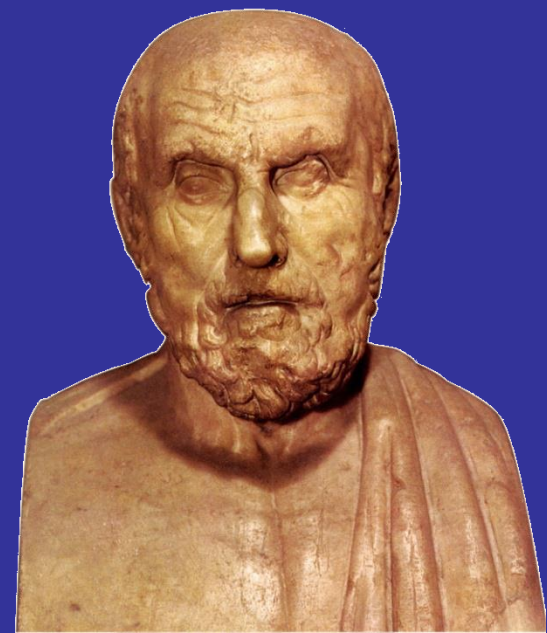
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τι δὲ. Ταύρα

ἡ' α ἡ' α

— 3 —



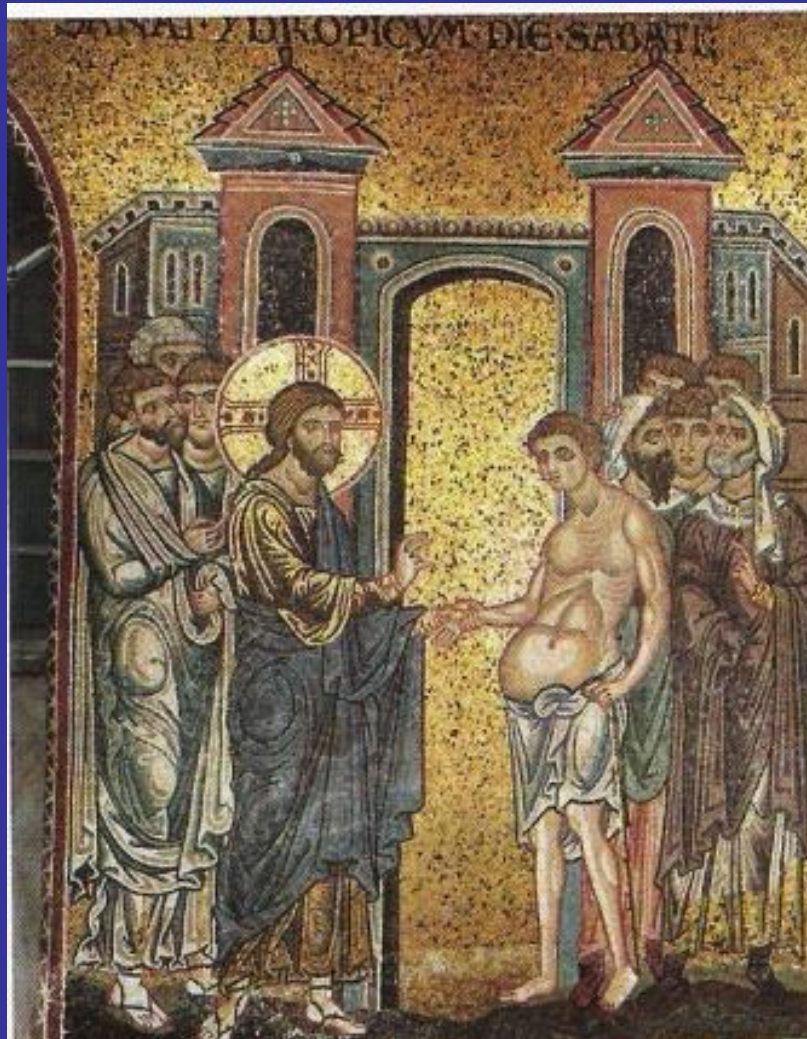


Medici scrittori: l'evangelista Luca

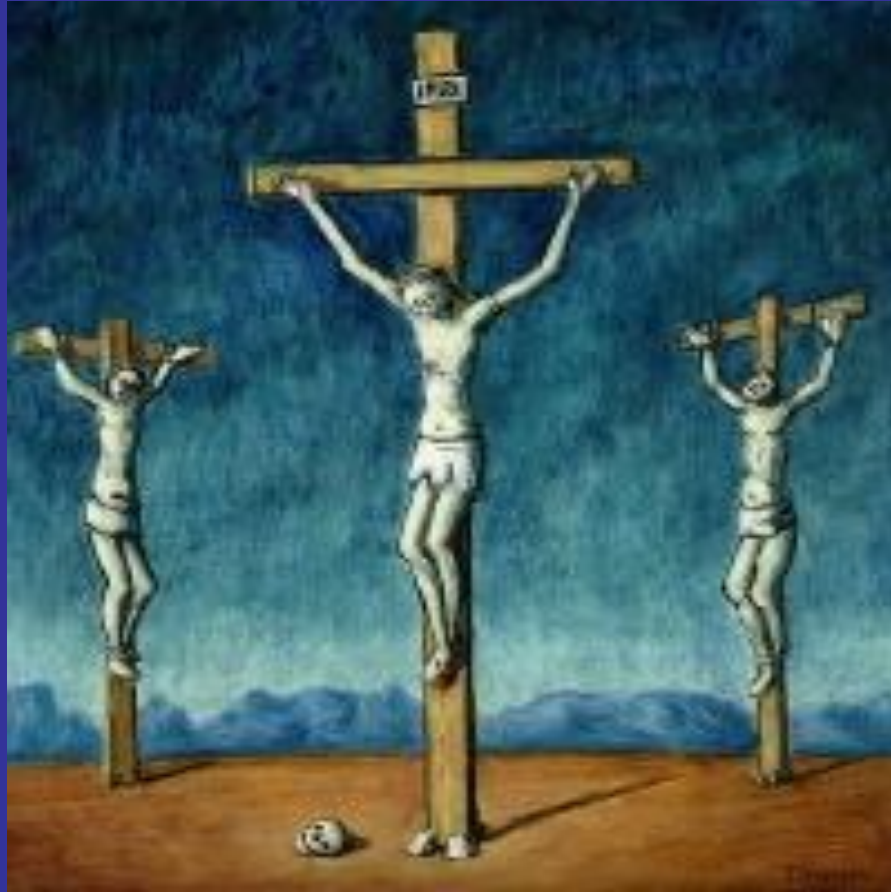




Gesù medico, Cristo guaritore



La morte di Gesù vista da un medico



INFORMALMENTE ... riflessioni, racconti, esperienze

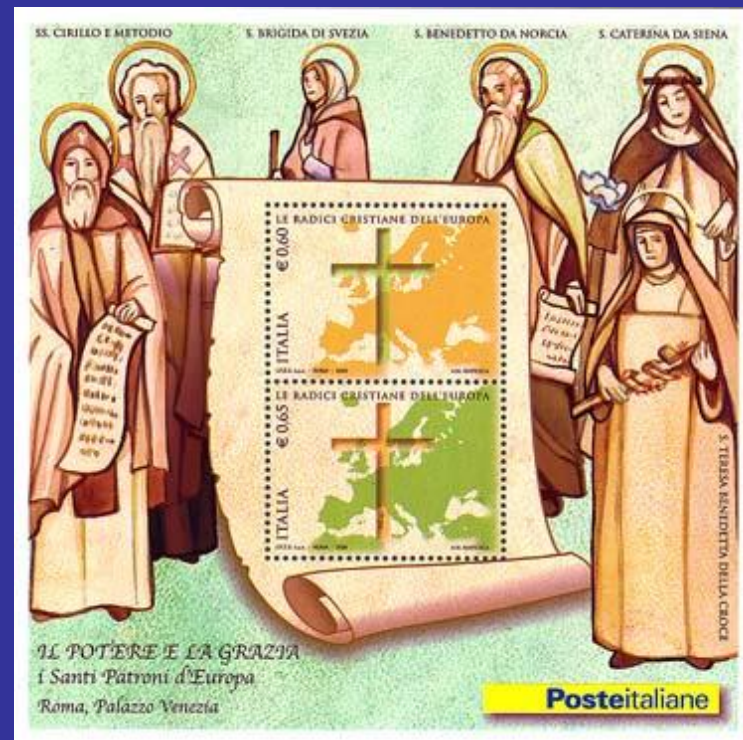
Ma Gesù morì di infarto?

Francesco Fiorista¹, Lorenzo Fiorista²

¹Divisione di Cardiologia, Ospedale San Carlo Borromeo, Milano, ²Divisione di Cardiologia, A.O. San Paolo, Milano

(G Ital Cardiol 2009; 10 (9): 602-608)







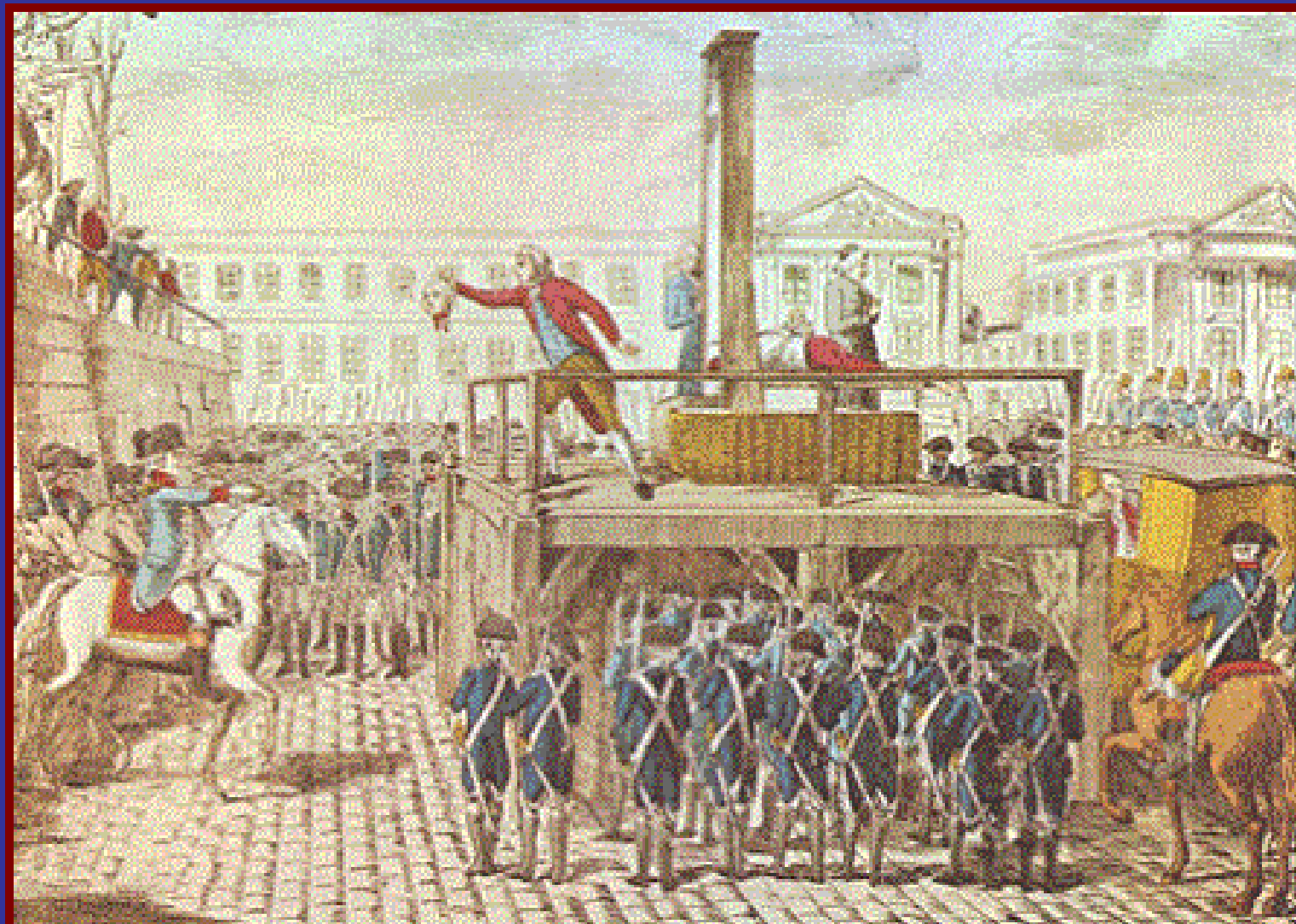


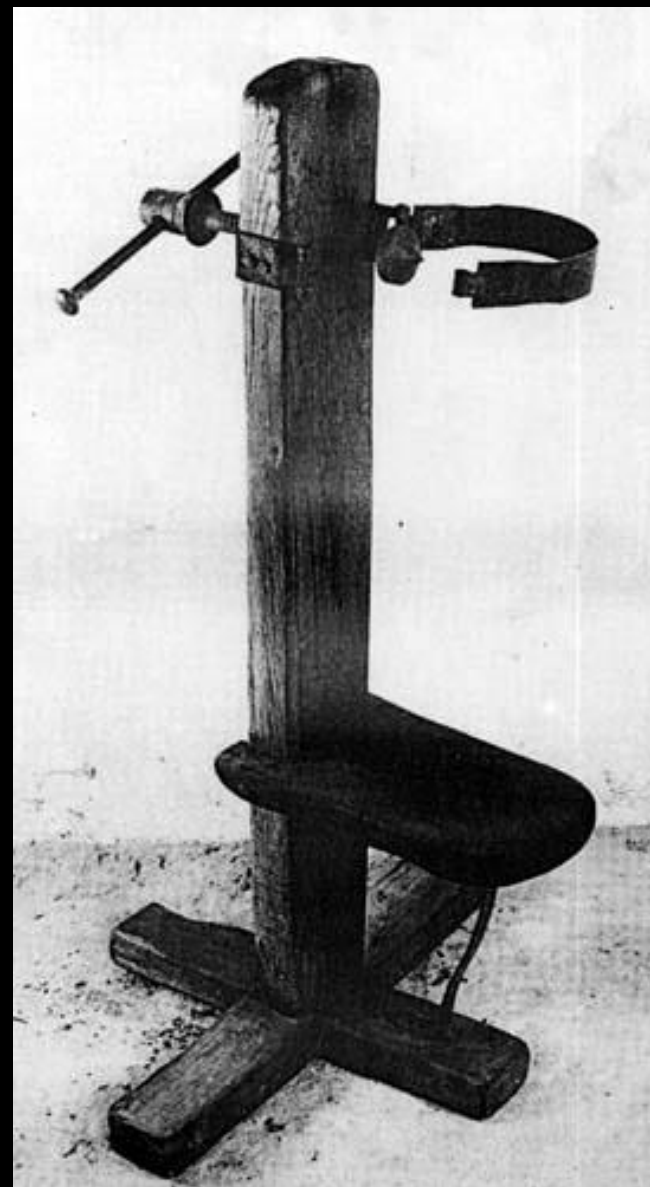


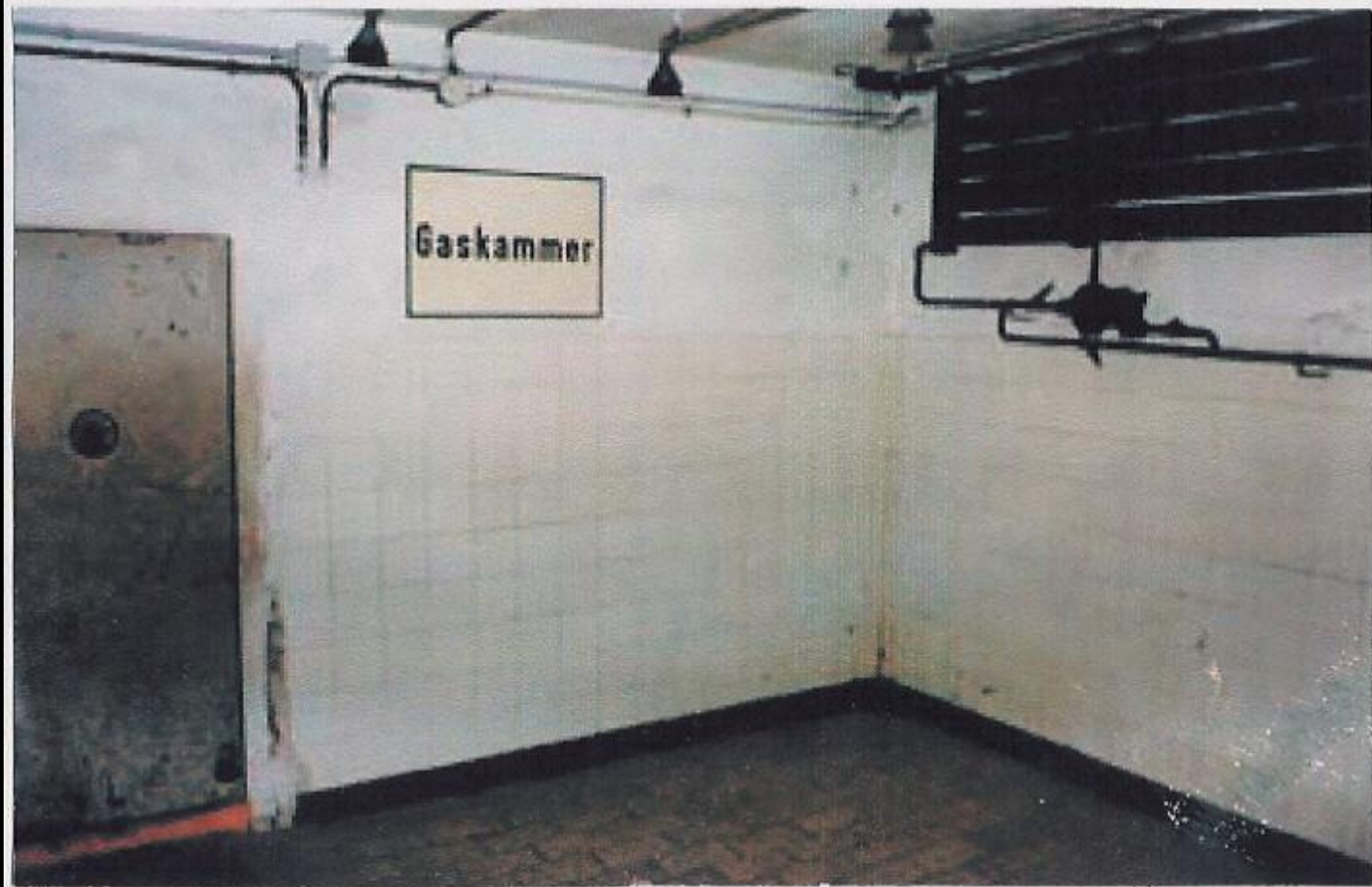










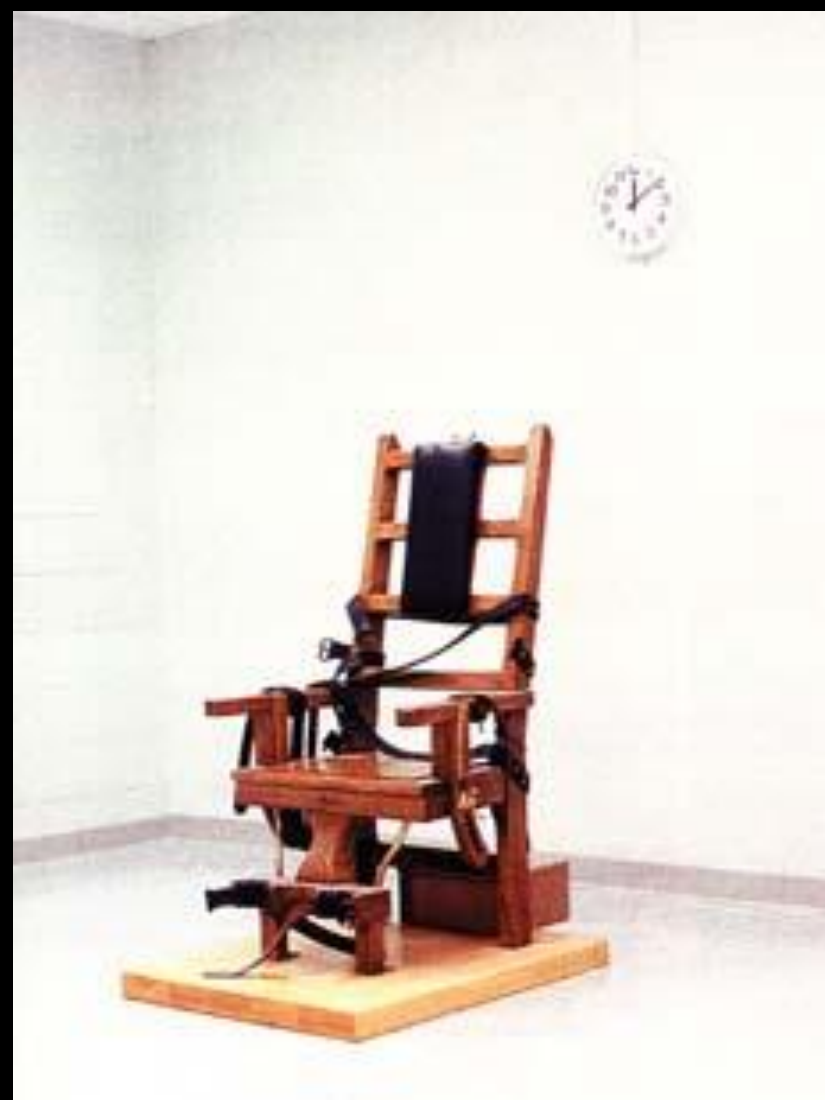


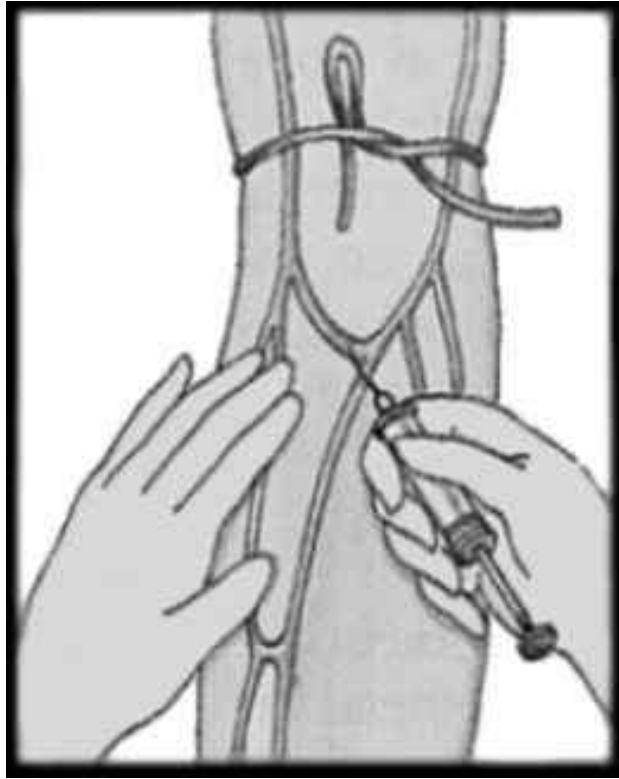


DEAD MAN WALKING

SUSAN SEAN
SARANDON PENN

A FILM BY TIM ROBBINS





Nagasaki, 5 febbraio 1597







AUFBINDEN (legare in alto)







So che la croce sarà il mio
sepolcro. Là sono collocati i
miei antenati, padre, nonno,
bisnonno, trisnonno.

Plauto, *Miles gloriosus*

Che un cittadino romano sia legato, è un misfatto; che sia percosso è un delitto; che sia ucciso, è quasi un parricidio; che dirò dunque, se è appeso in croce? A cosa tanto nefanda non si può dare in nessun modo un appellativo sufficientemente degno!

Cicerone

Vivono con sommo
spasimo talora
l'intera notte e di poi
ancora l'intero giorno

Origene

Estremo e sommo supplizio della
schiavitù

Cicerone

Il disgraziato costretto su quel legno,
ormai sfinito, ormai deforme
e compresso nell'orribile gobba delle
spalle e del petto...

Seneca



Special Communication

On the Physical Death of Jesus Christ

William D. Edwards, MD; Wesley J. Gabel, MDiv; Floyd E. Hosmer, MS, AMI

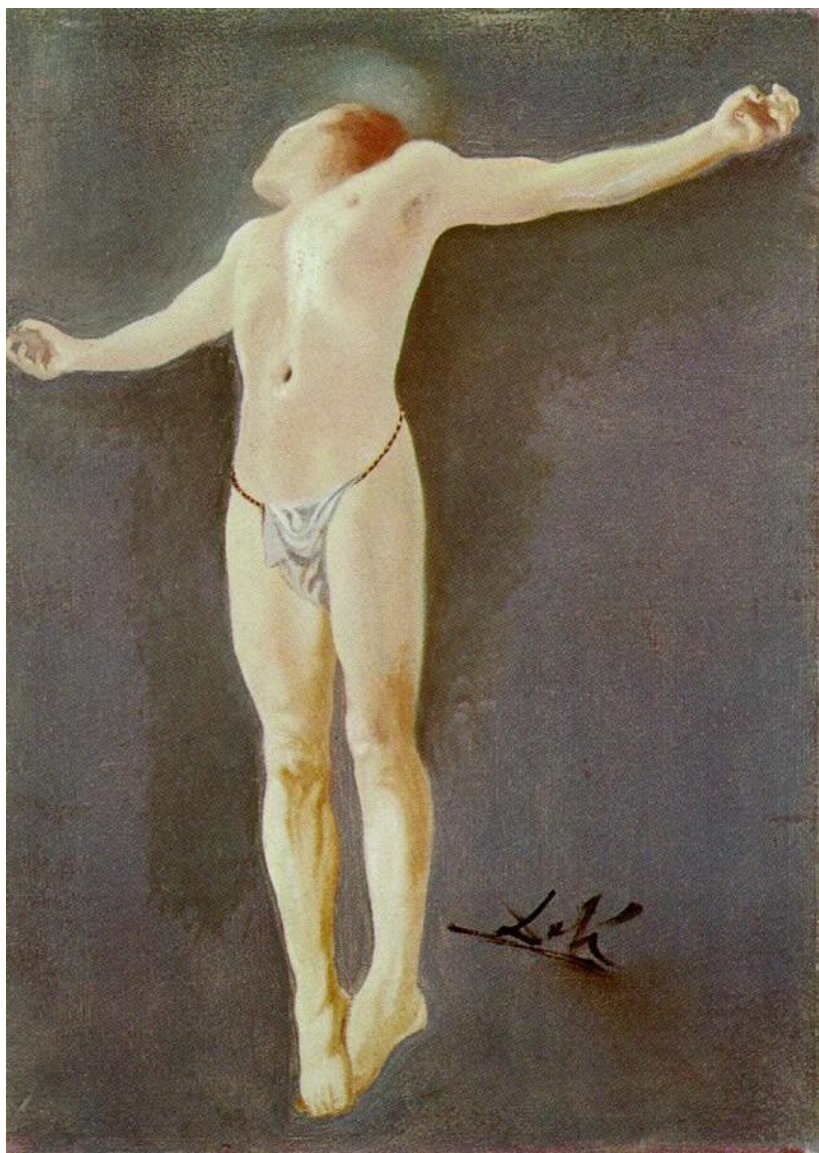
▪ Jesus of Nazareth underwent Jewish and Roman trials, was flogged, and was sentenced to death by crucifixion. The scourging produced deep stripelike lacerations and appreciable blood loss, and it probably set the stage for hypovolemic shock as evidenced by the fact that Jesus was too weakened to carry the crossbar (patibulum) to Golgotha. At the site of crucifixion his wrists were nailed to the patibulum, and after the patibulum was lifted onto the upright post, (stipes) his feet were nailed to the stipes. The major pathophysiologic effect of crucifixion was an interference with normal respirations. Accordingly, death resulted primarily from hypovolemic shock and exhaustion asphyxia. Jesus' death was ensured by the thrust of a soldier's spear into his side. Modern medical interpretation of the historical evidence indicates that Jesus was dead when taken down from the cross.

(JAMA 1986; 255:1455-1463)

Talmud, and by the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, although the authenticity of portions of the latter is problematic.²⁶

The Shroud of Turin is considered by many to represent the actual burial cloth of Jesus,²² and several publications concerning the medical aspects of his death draw conclusions from this assumption.^{5,11} The Shroud of Turin and recent archaeological findings provide valuable information concerning Roman crucifixion practices.²²⁻²⁴ The interpretations of mod-





Curiosità medica sulle cause
della morte di Gesù: perché?

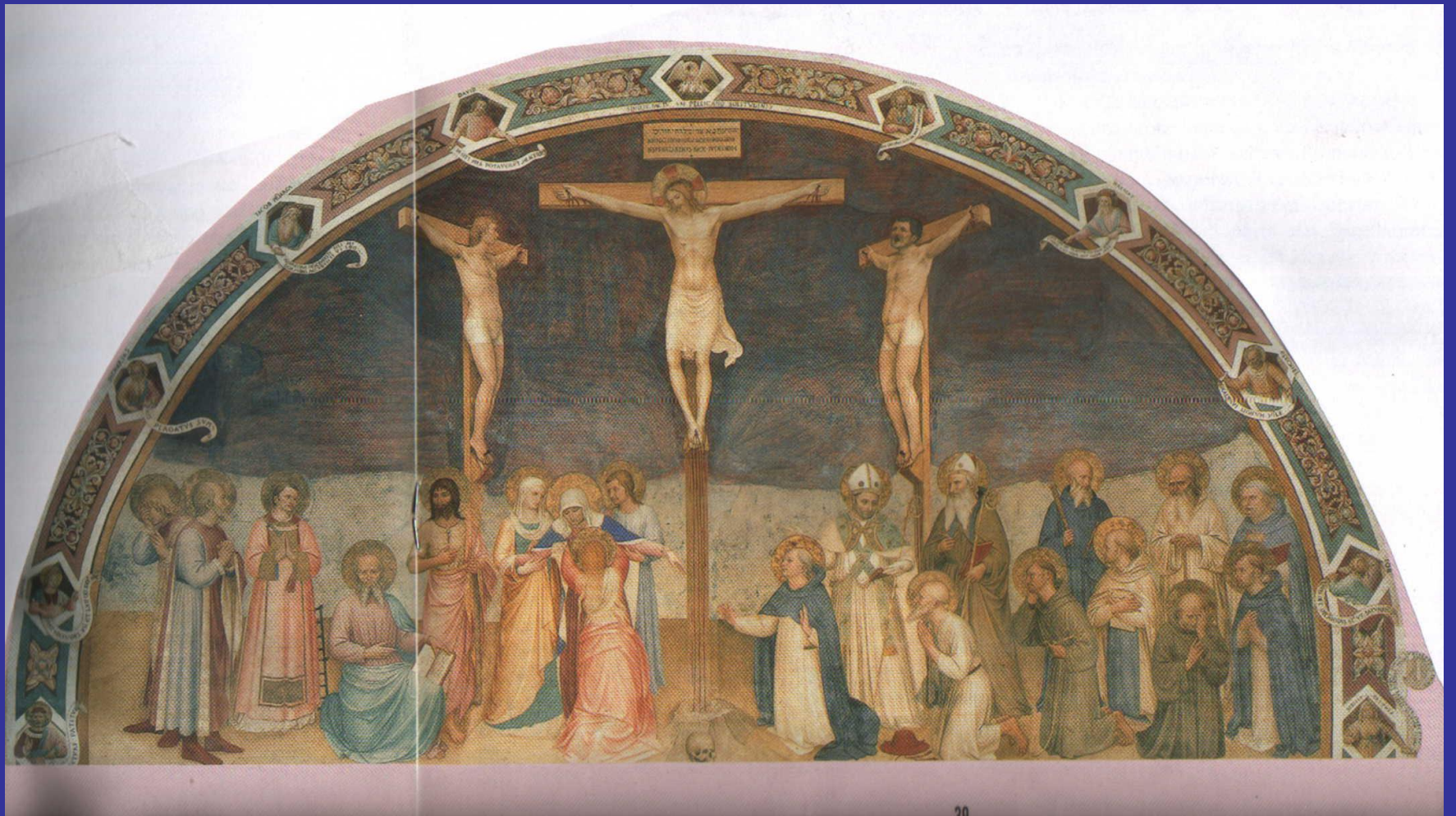


Pilato si meravigliò che fosse già morto, ma, fatto chiamare il centurione, gli domandò se era già morto. E accertato dal centurione, concesse il cadavere a Giuseppe di Arimatea...

Vangelo di Marco, 15, 44-45

- Immissa o capitata
- Commissa o croce a T
- Decussata o di sghembo o croce a X













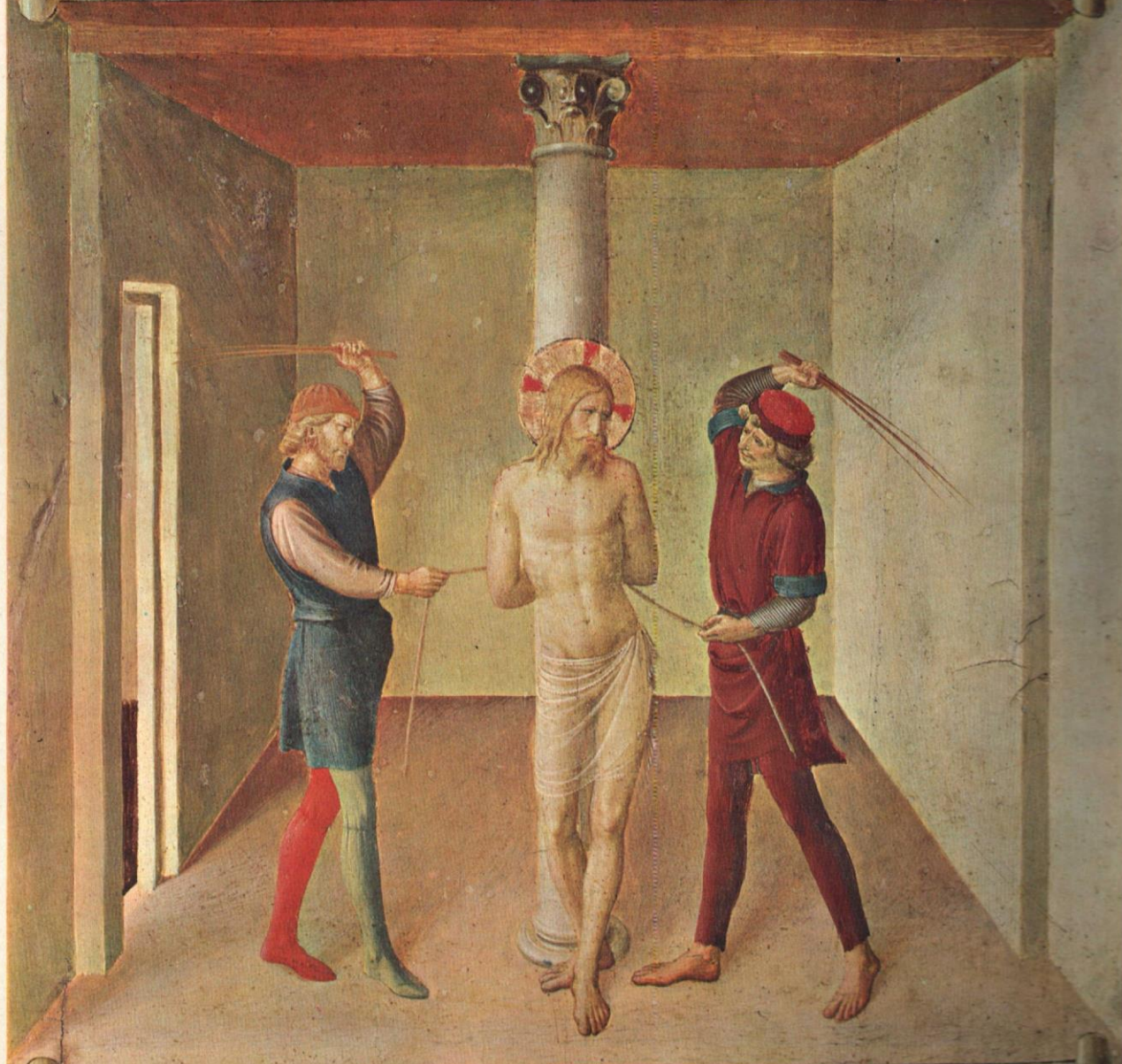
+ Capitulum .vi. Quidam iudas tradidit xpm osculo in manibus iudeorum +







EGO IN FLAGELLA PARATUS SUM 7 DOLOR MEVS IN CONSPECTU TVO SEPER. PS. XXVII



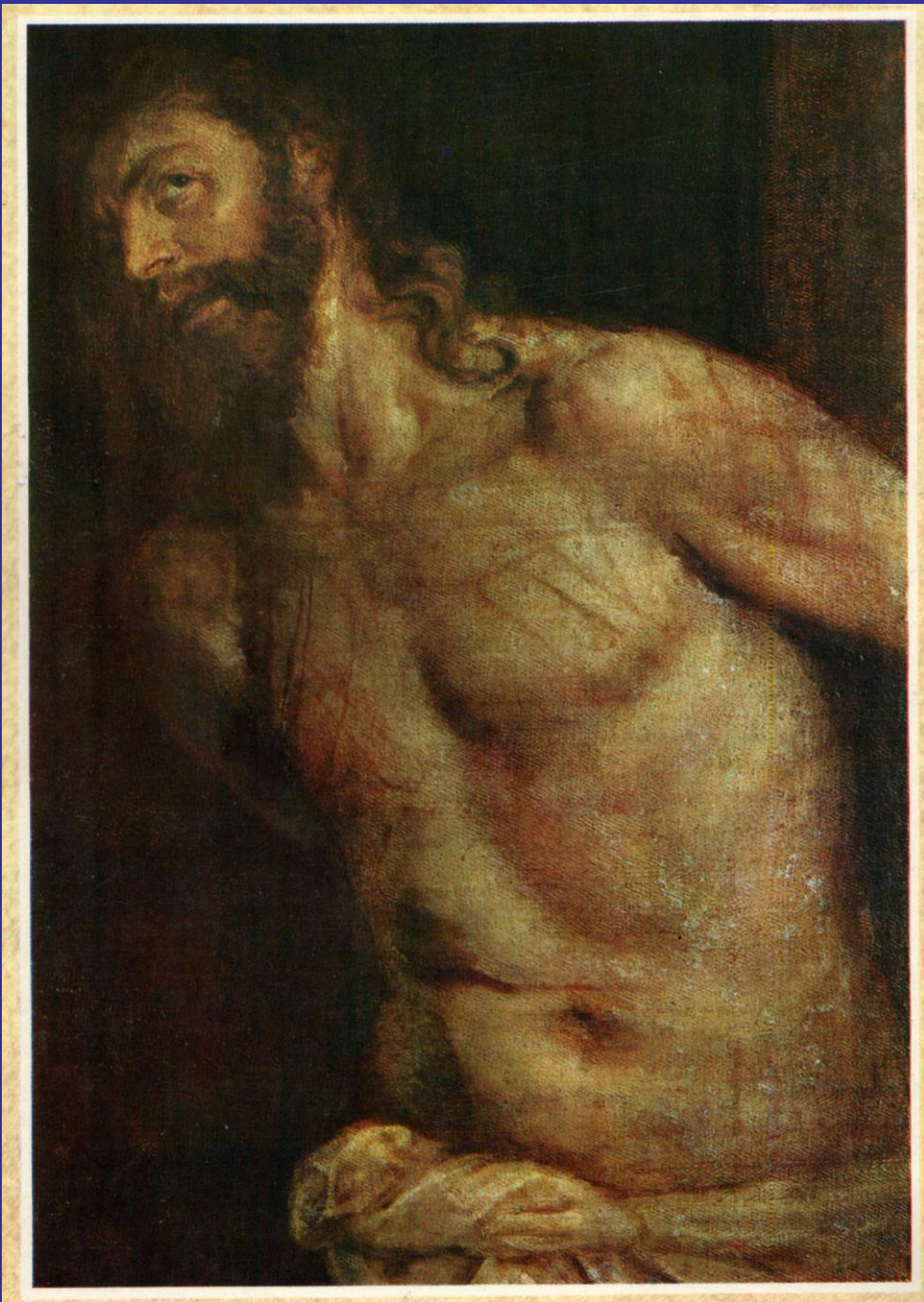
ET VC APPREHENDIT PILATUS VHM 7 FLAGELLANT EU IO XXVII

Jacopone da Todi

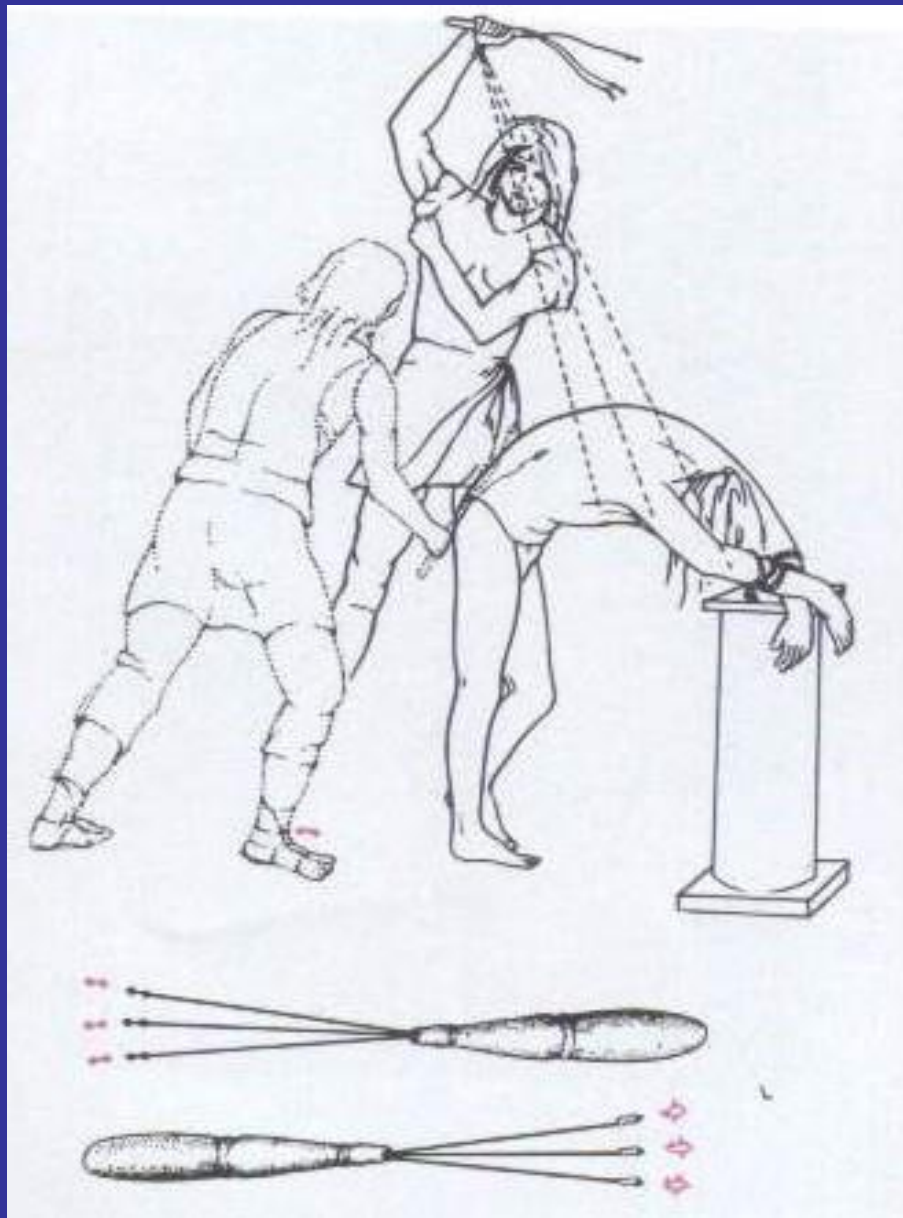
“ ... credo che lo s’occide,

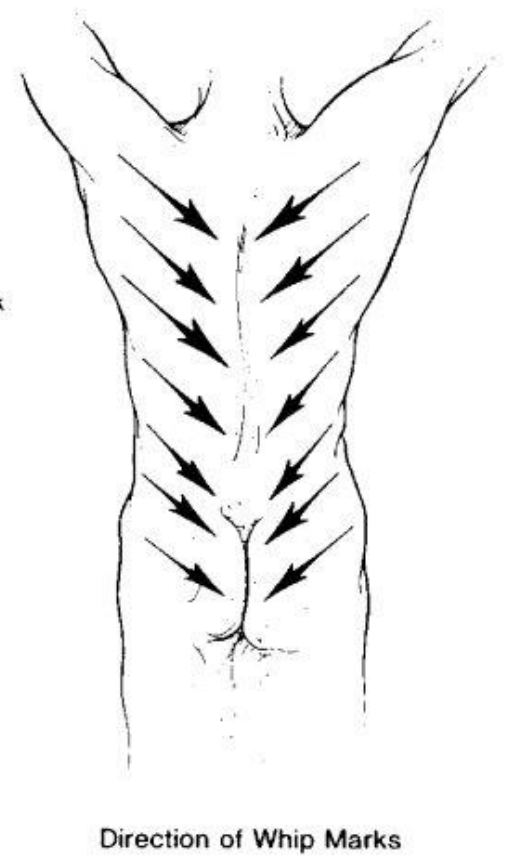
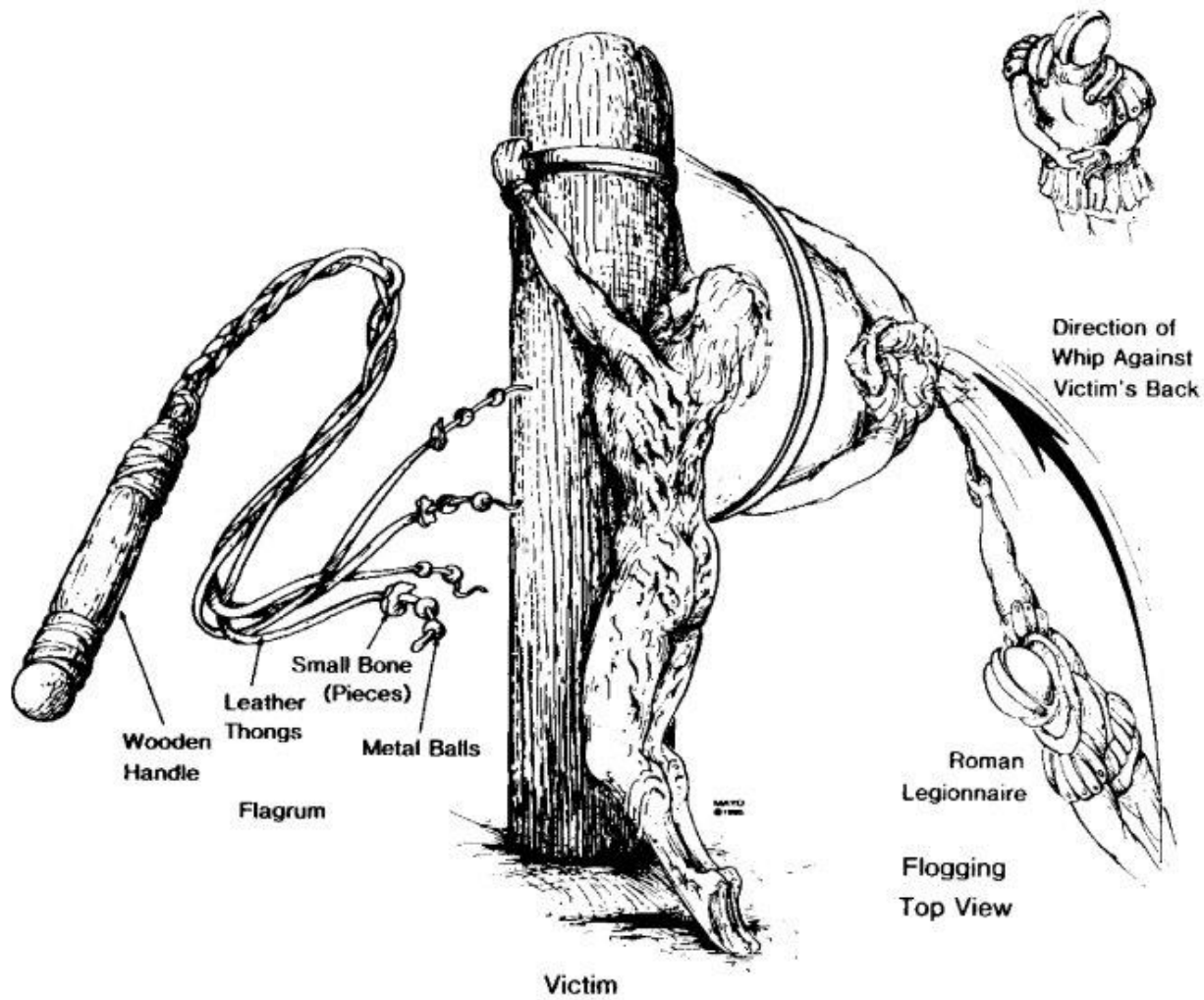
tanto l’han flagellato ...”

Donna de Paradiso, versi 6-7









A
MEL GIBSON
FILM

THE
PASSION
OF THE CHRIST

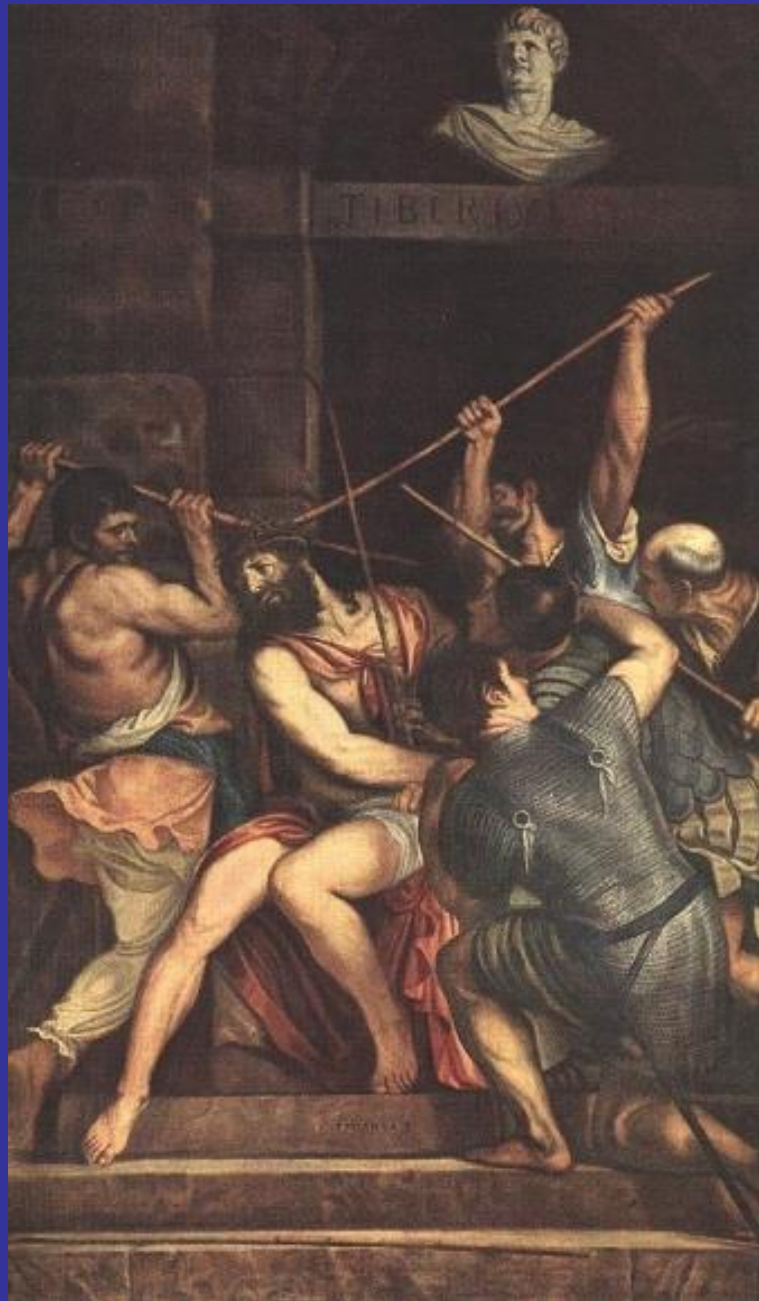
JIM CAVIEZEL

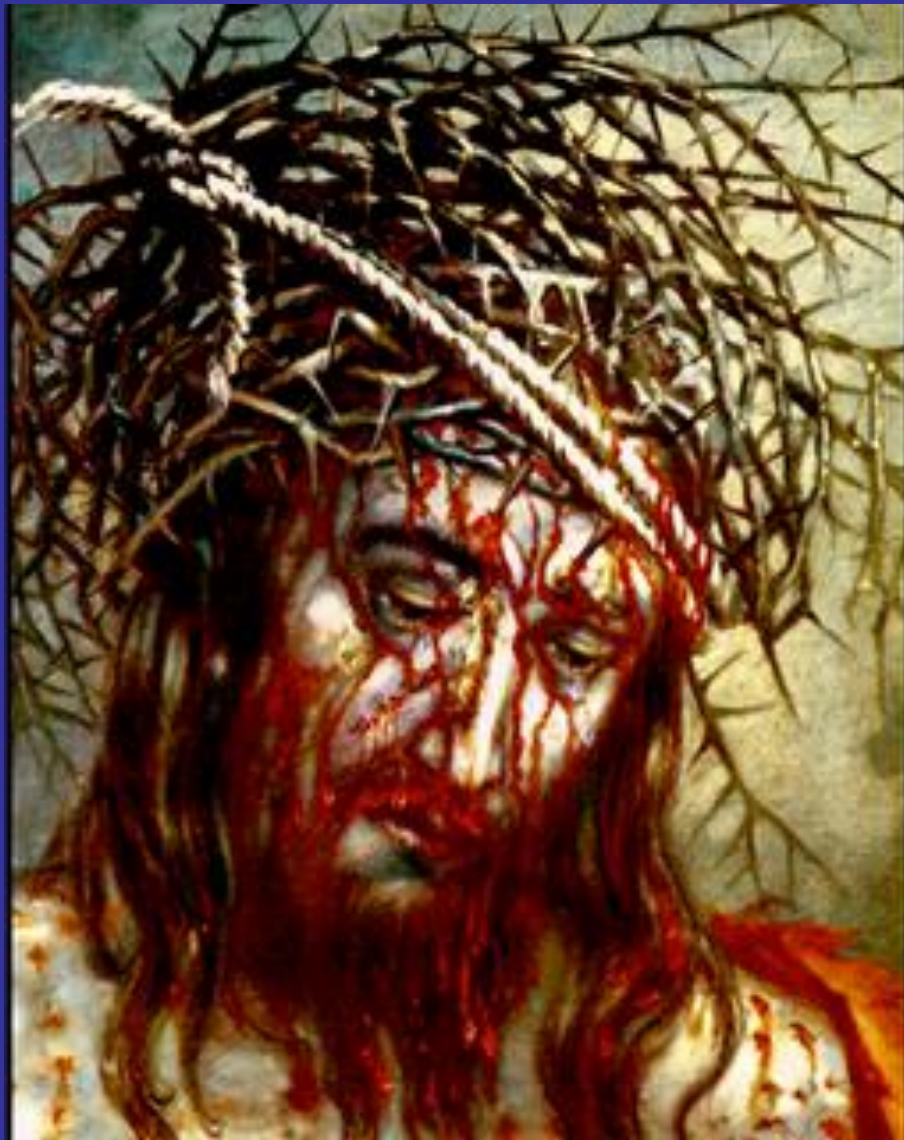
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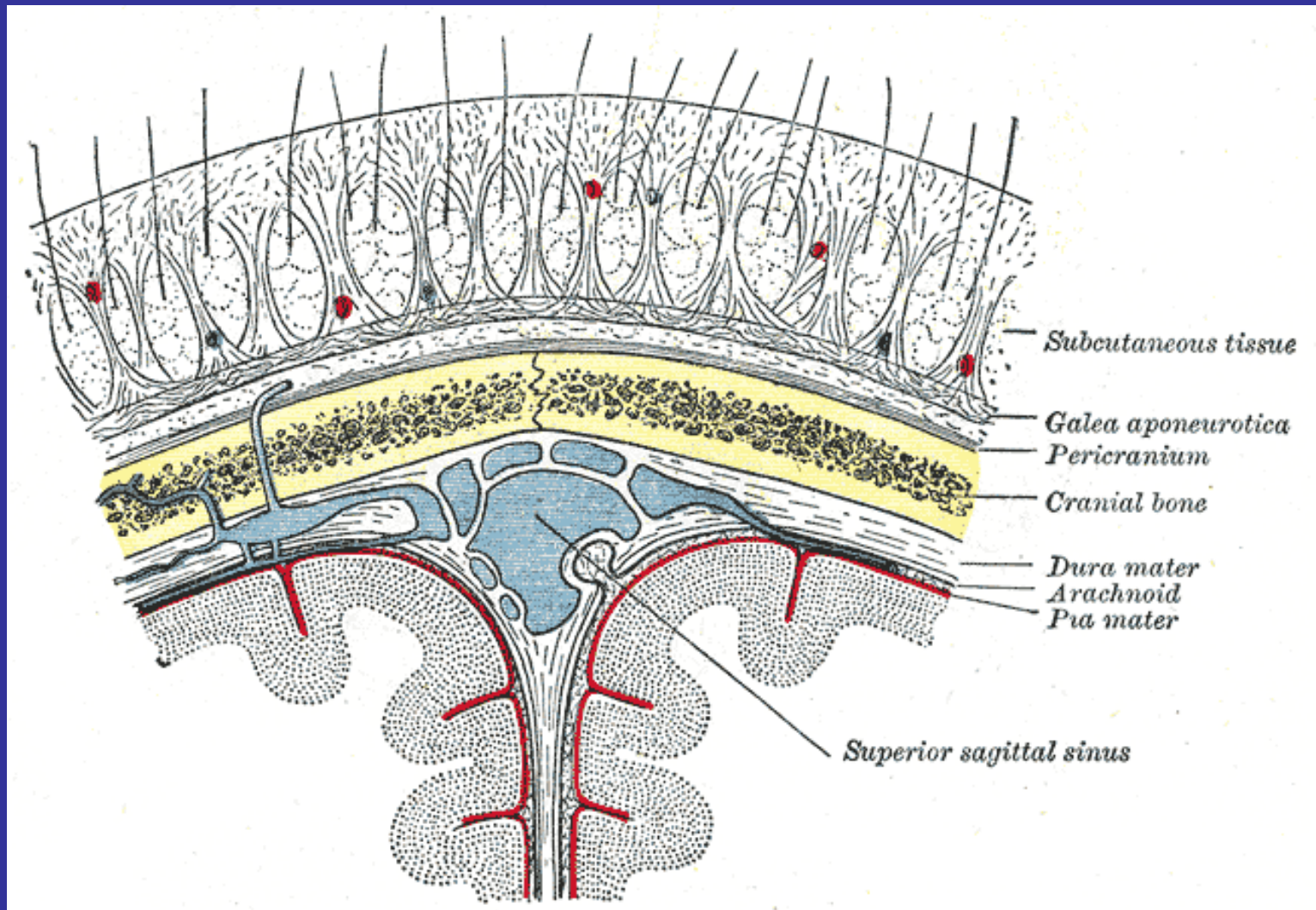




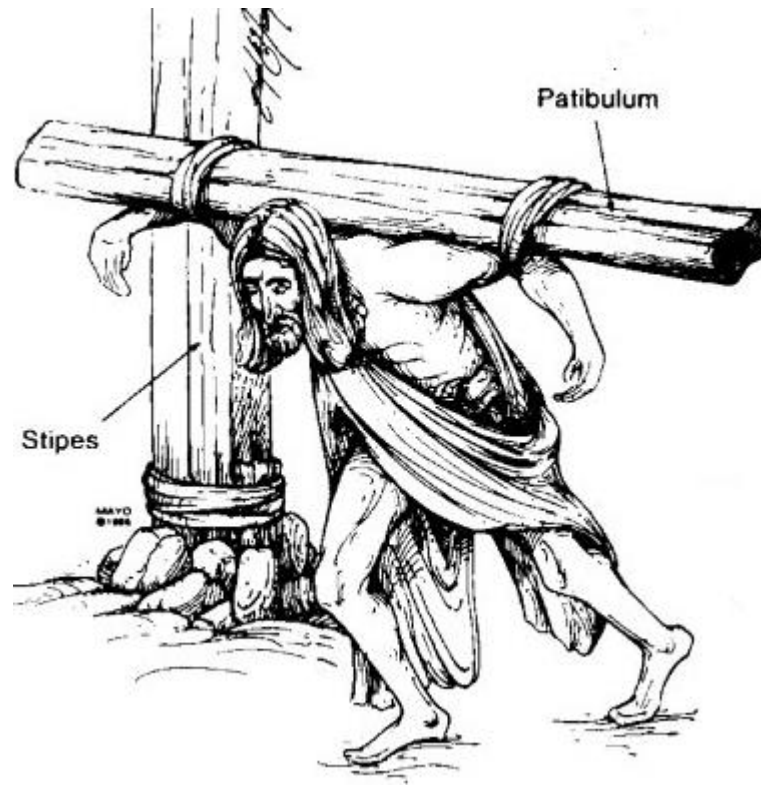








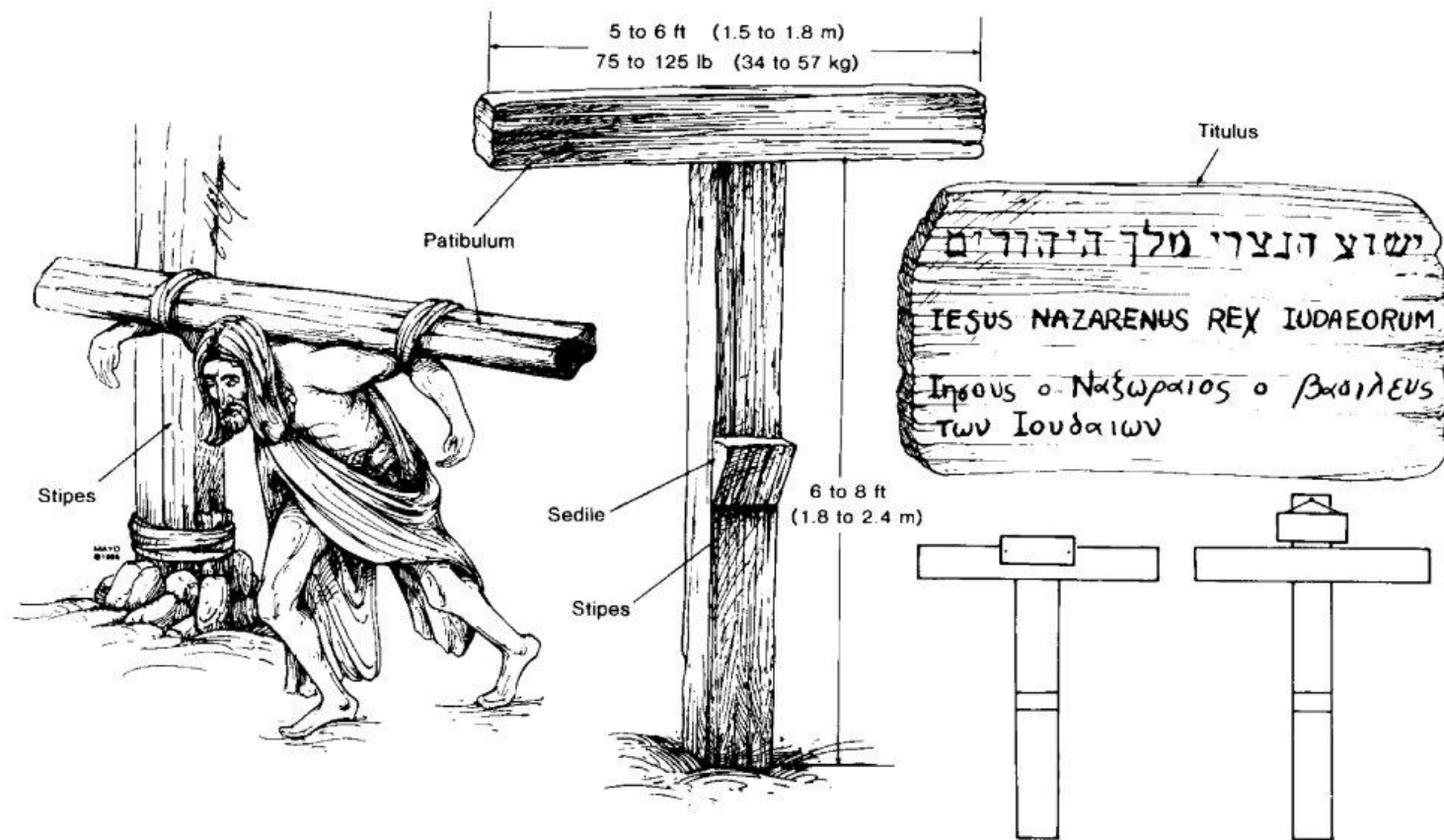


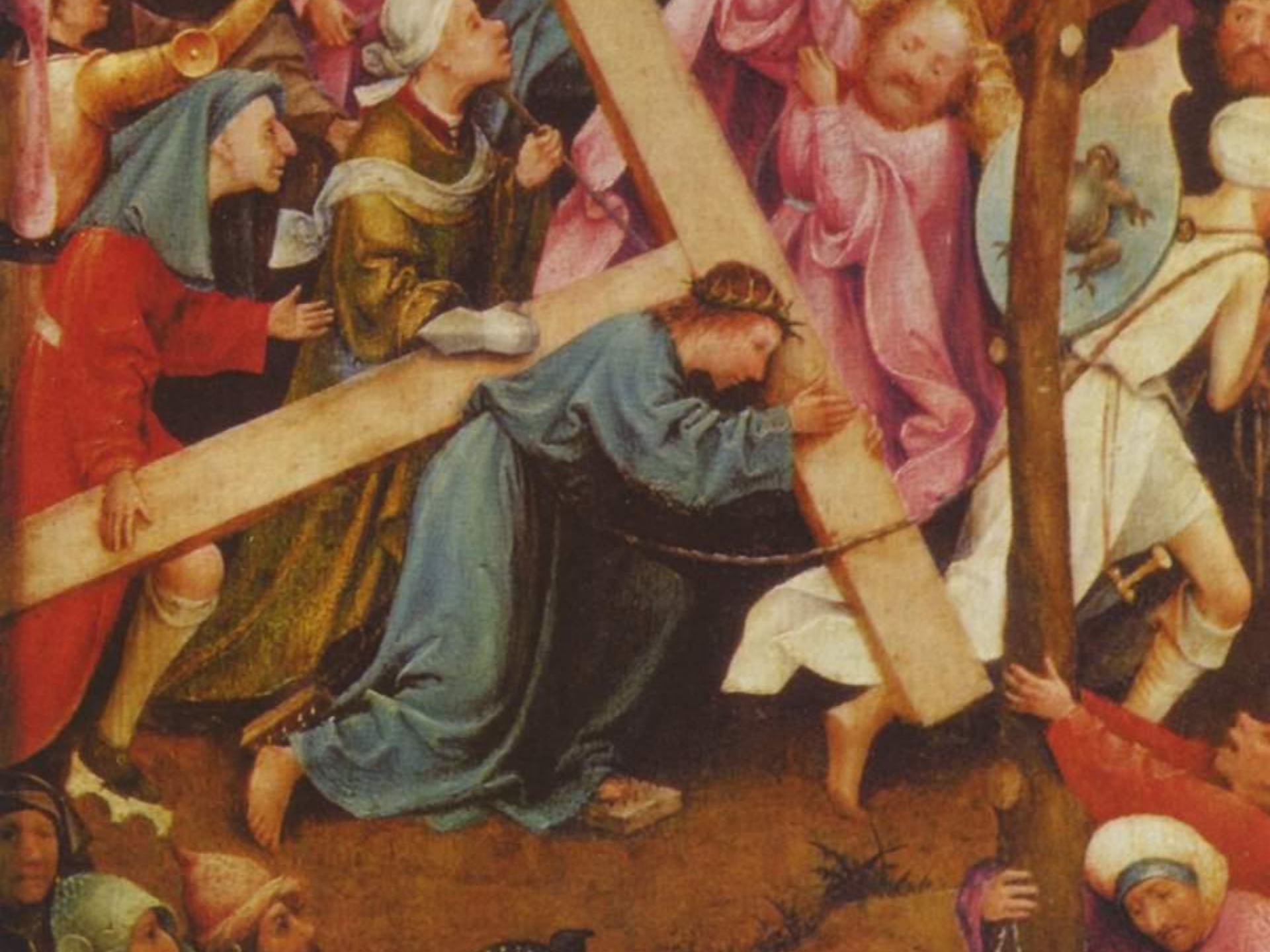


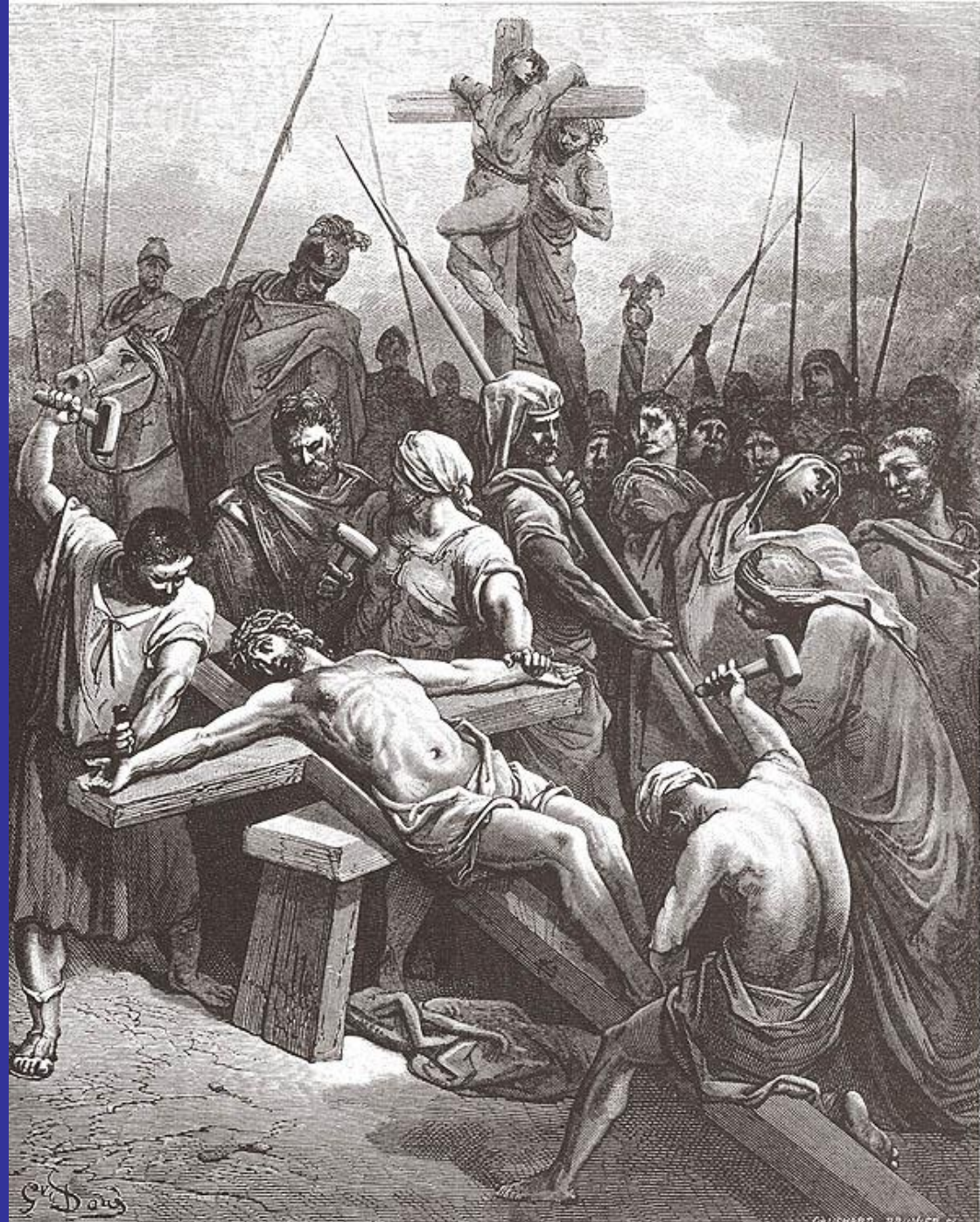
|| Pausa

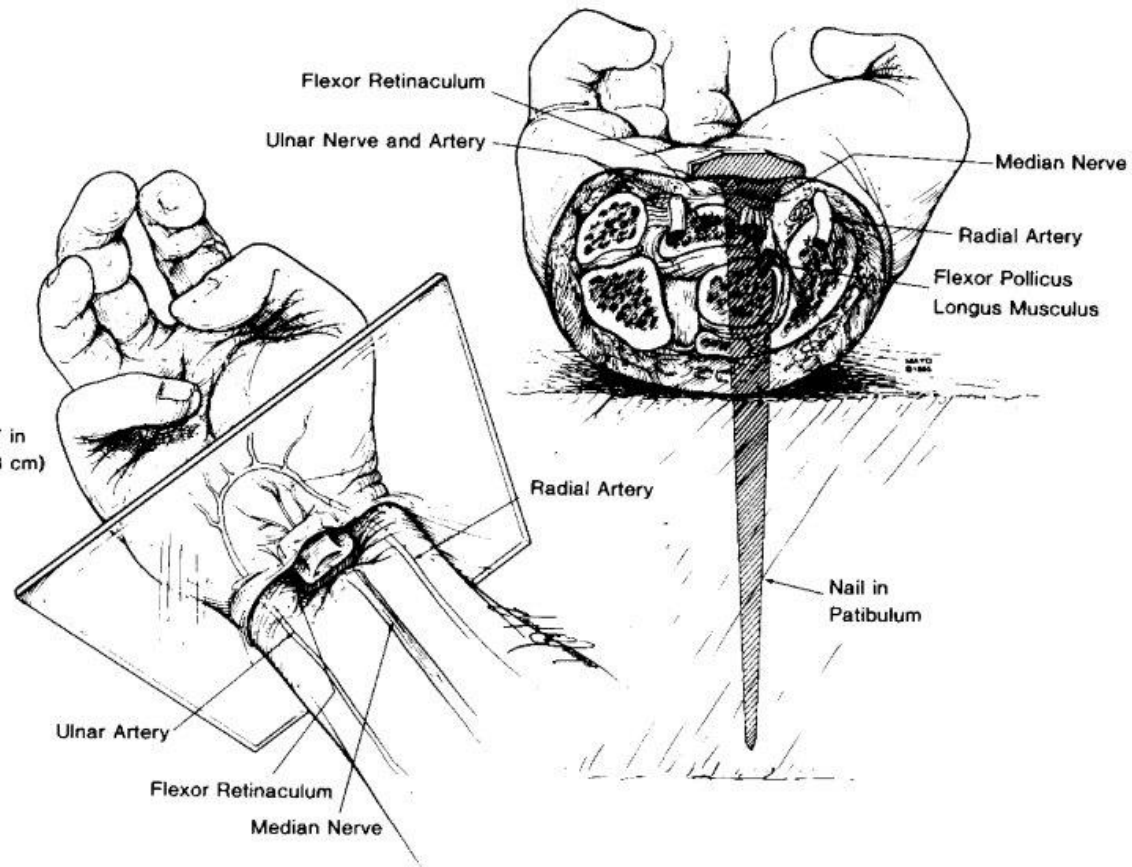
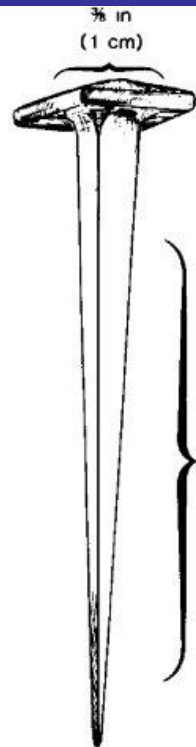












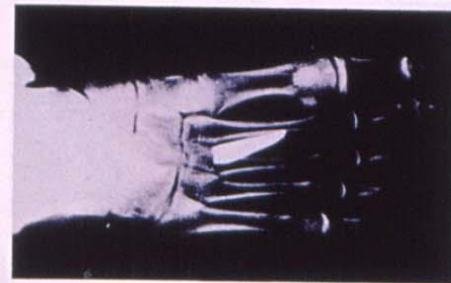
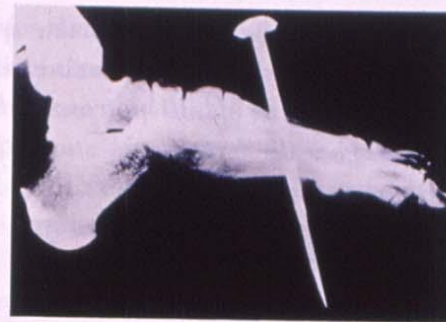
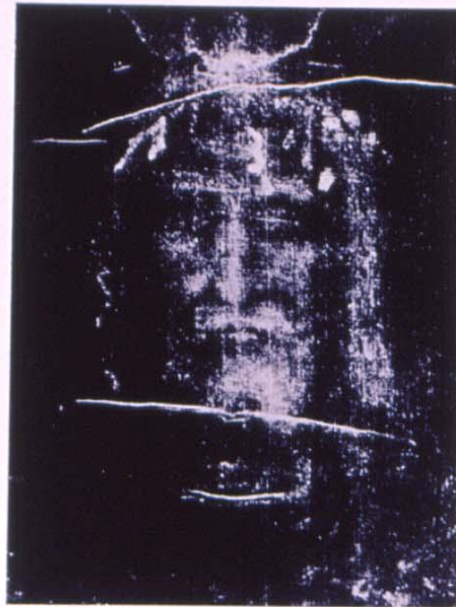
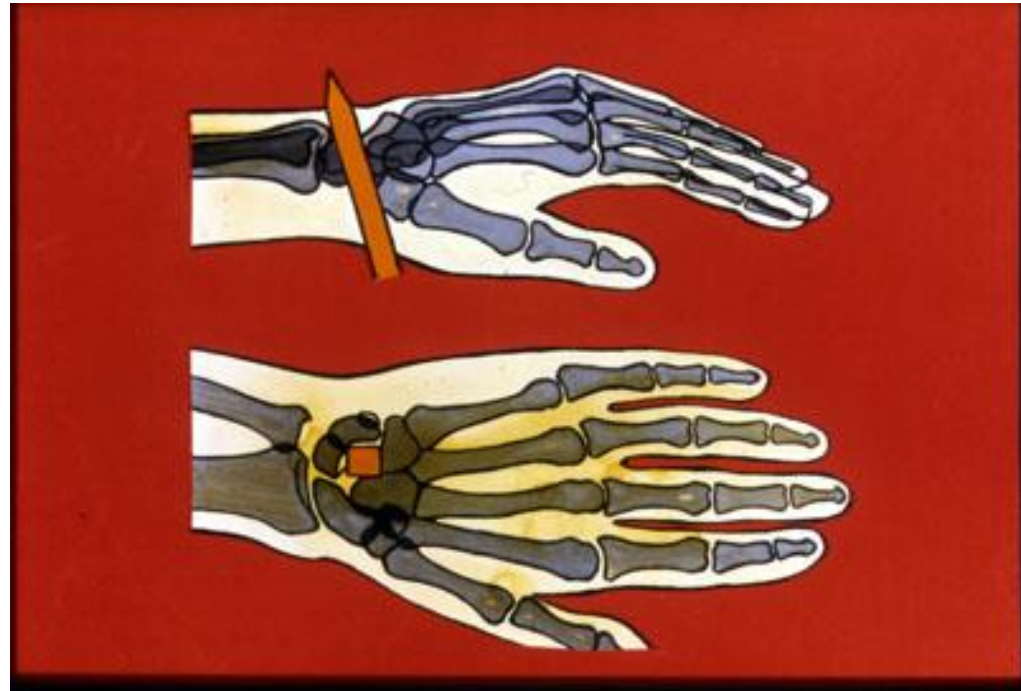
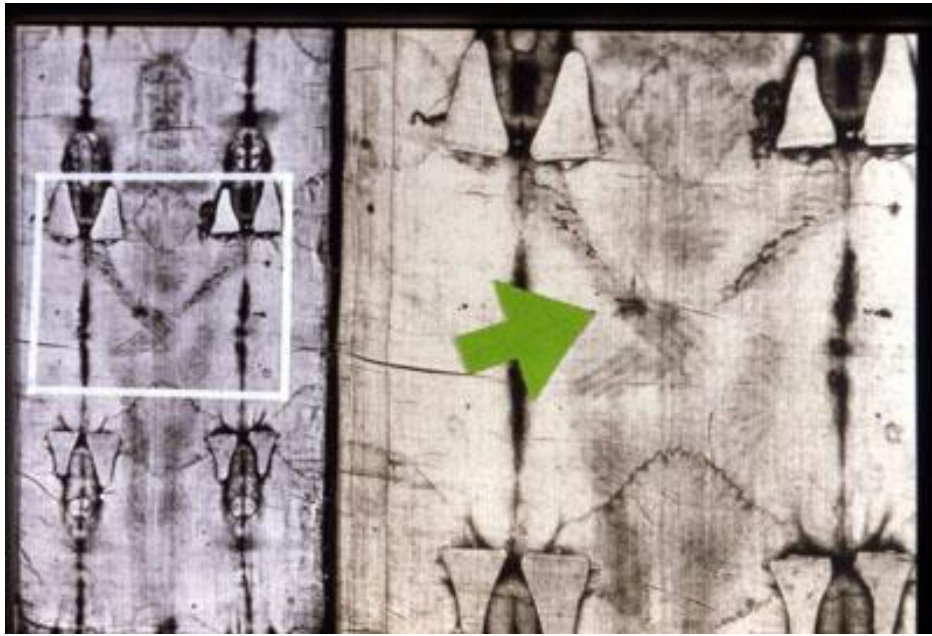
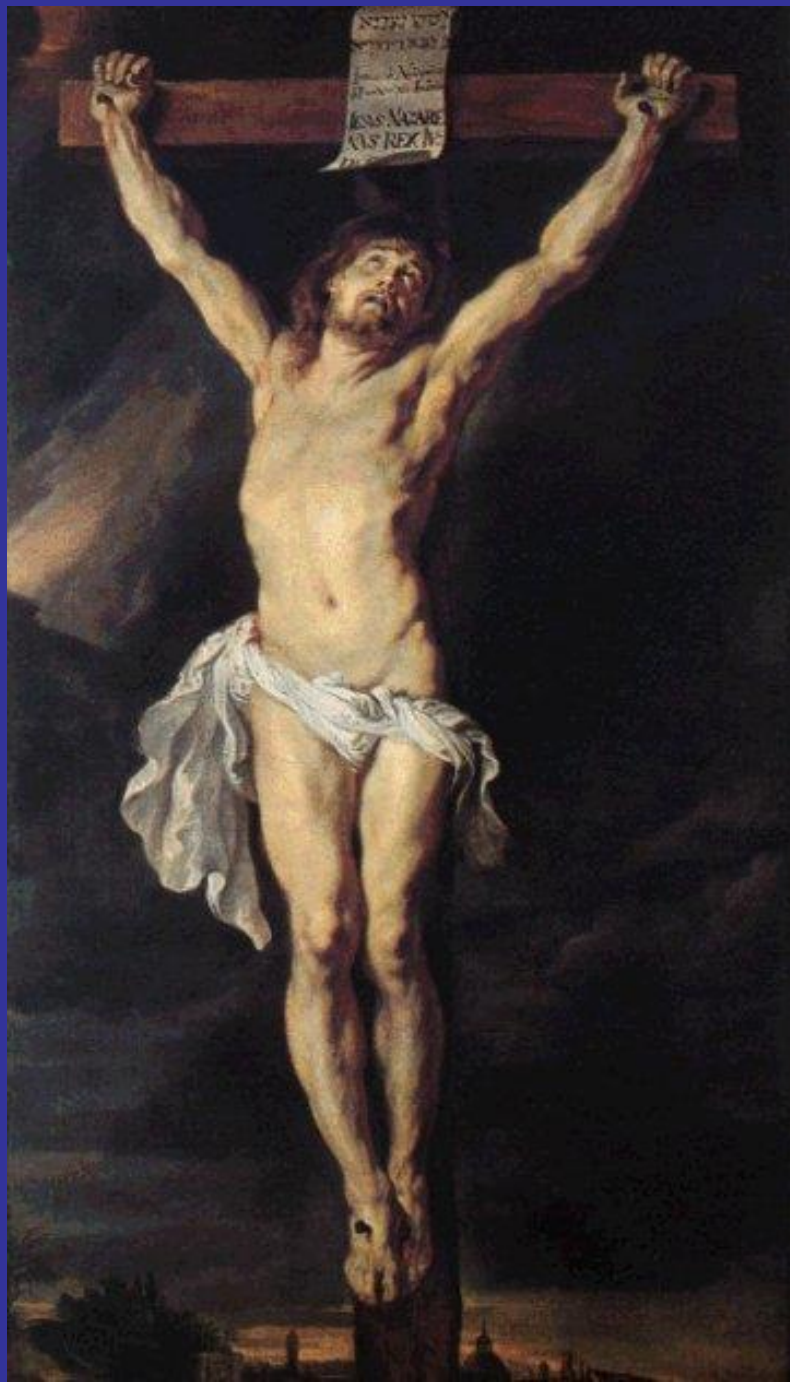
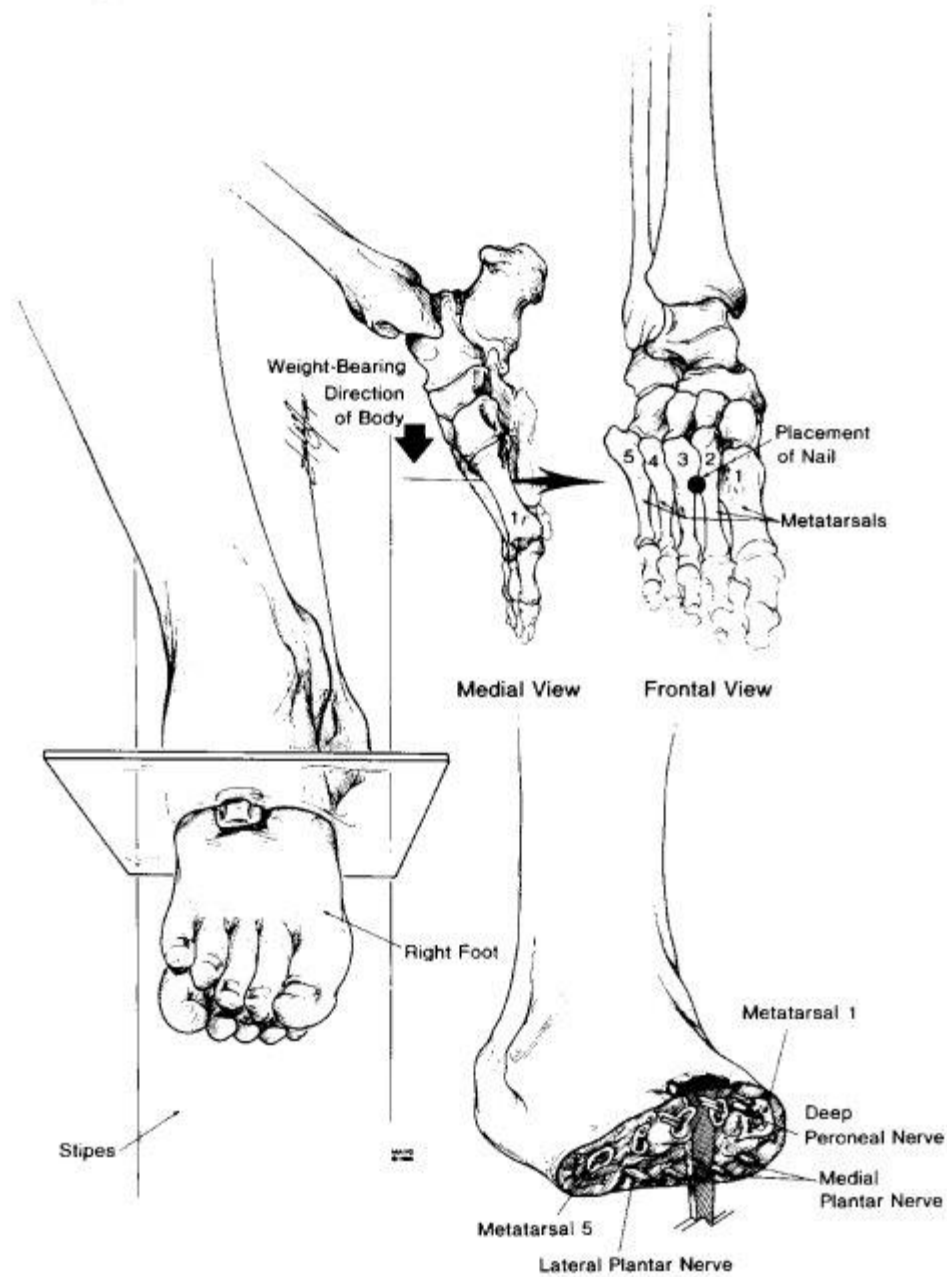
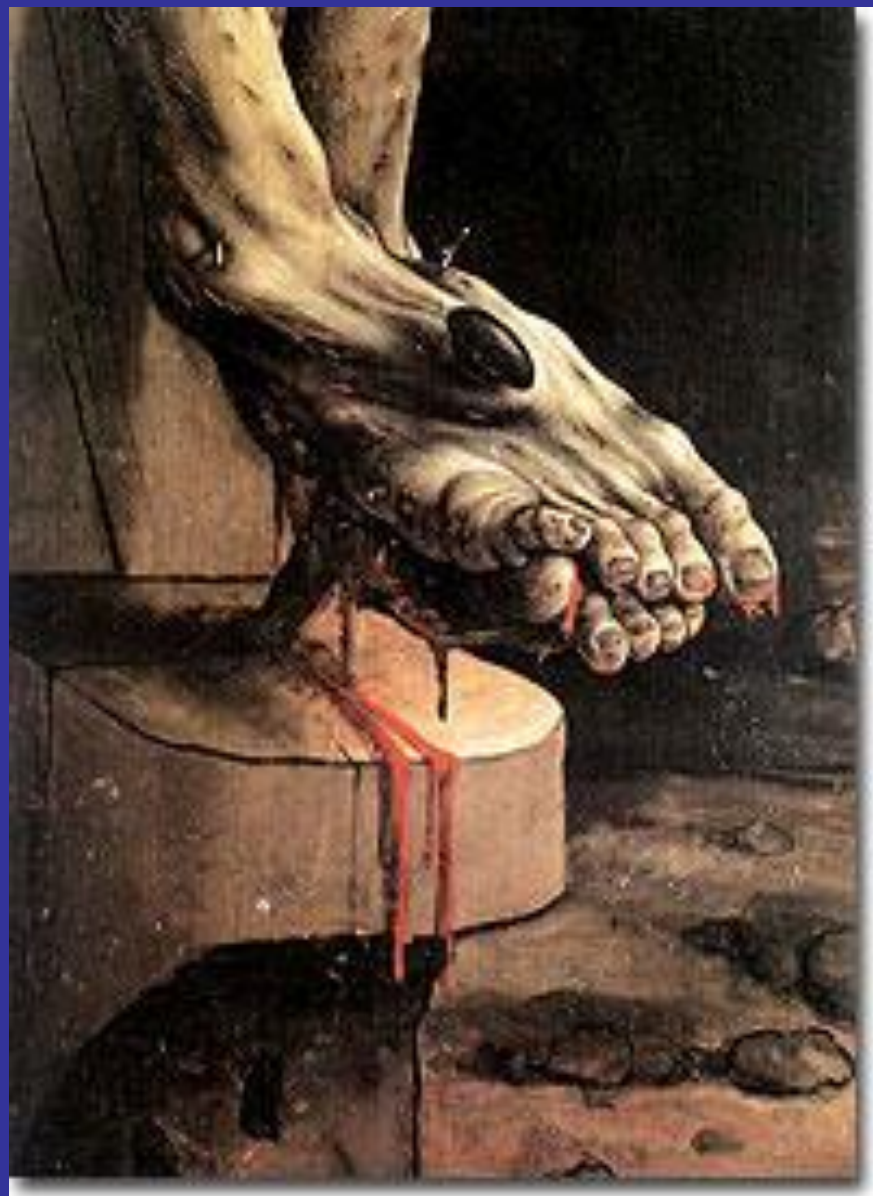


FIG. 324 - Immagine della Sindone e controlli radiografici di modelli sperimentali di crocifissione (P. Baima Bollone, P.P. Benedetto, 1978).











Croce di S. Pietro in Vinculis



*“... Il Figlio dell'uomo
dovrà essere innalzato...”*

Vangelo di Giovanni

Capitolo 3, versetto 14

Capitolo 8, versetto 28

Capitolo 12, versetto 32

Capitolo 12, versetto 34

|| Pausa





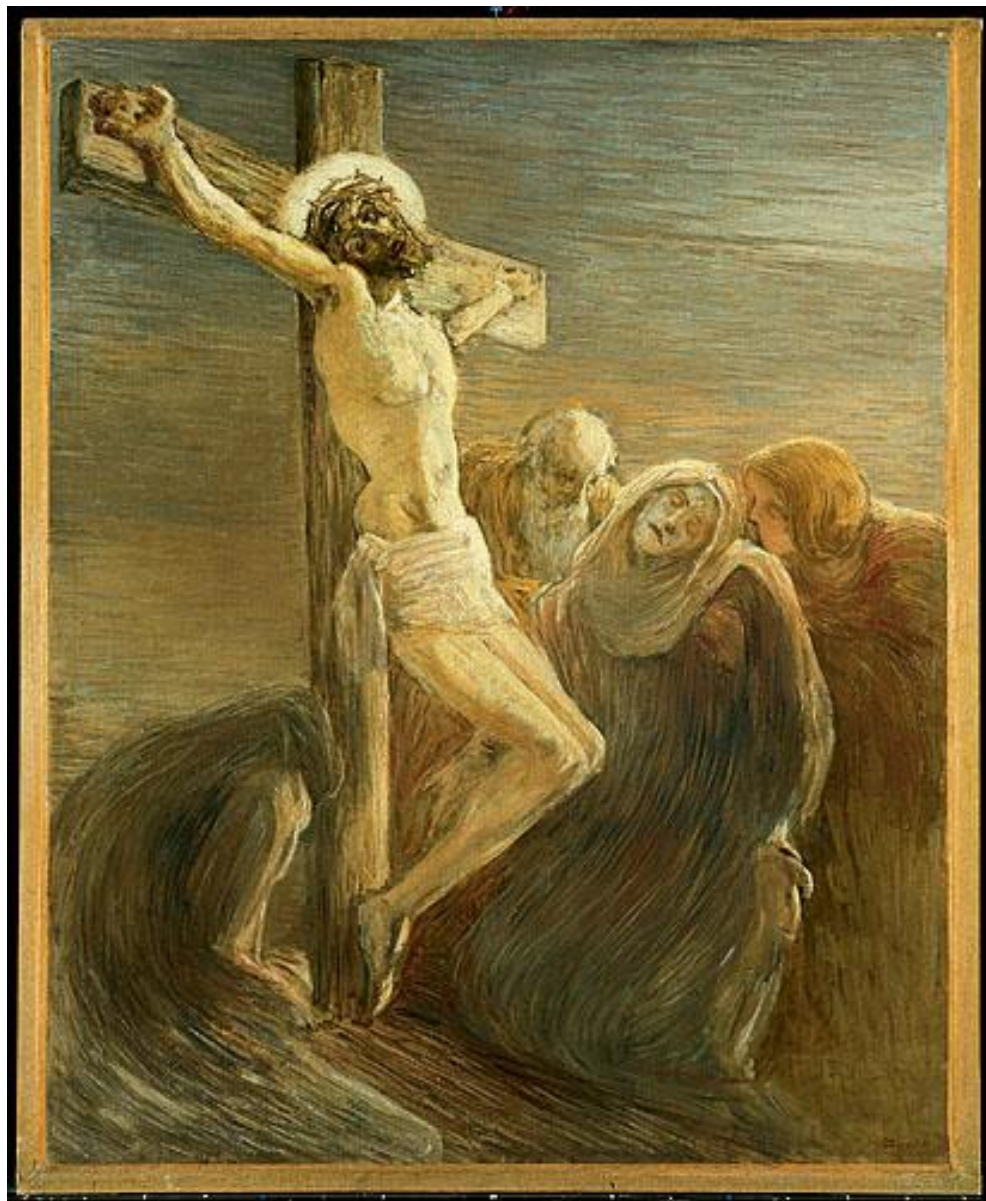
... dum pendébat Filius...

Stabat Mater

... figlio impiccato

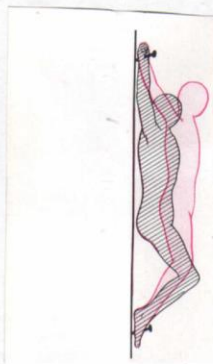
Donna de Paradiso

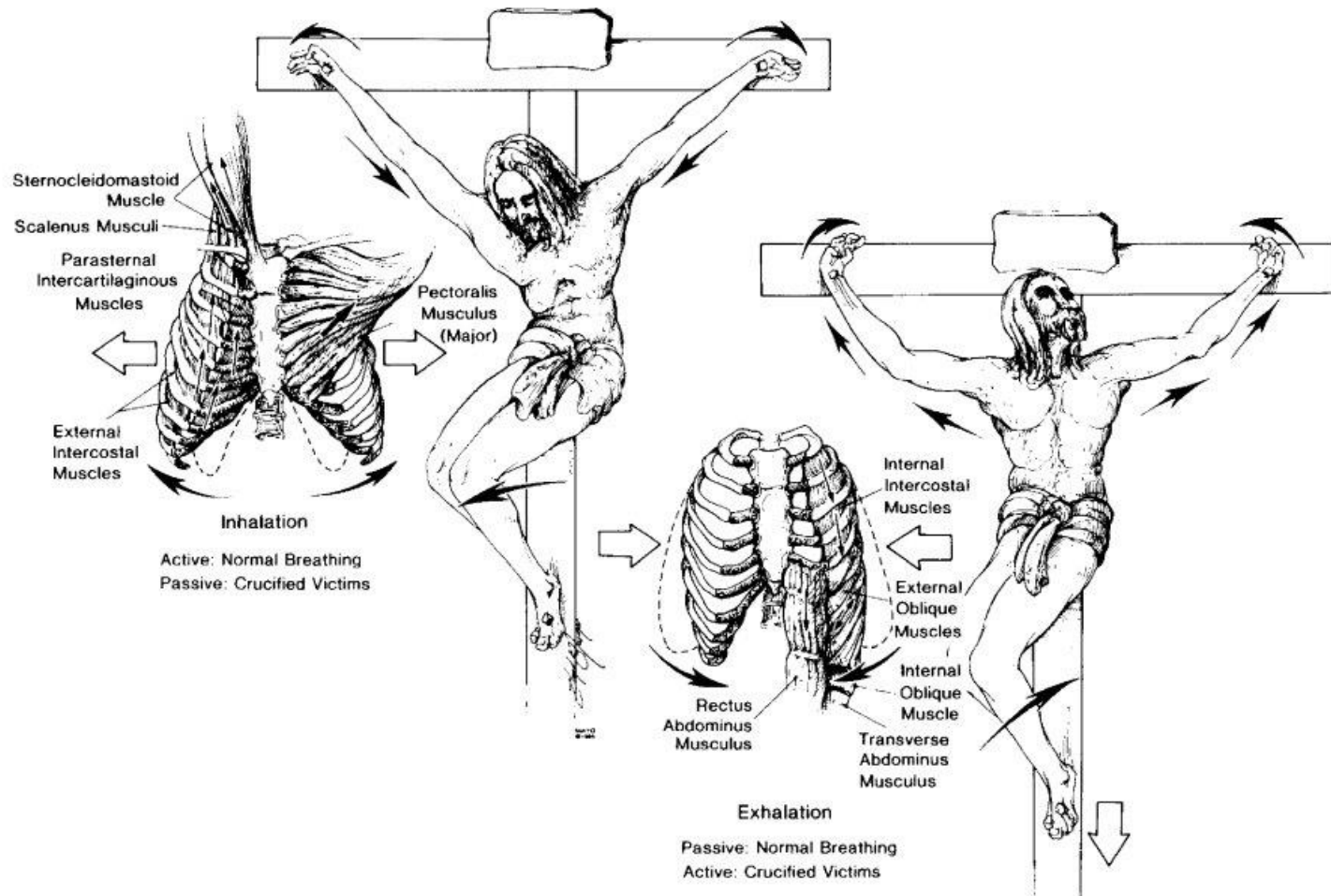






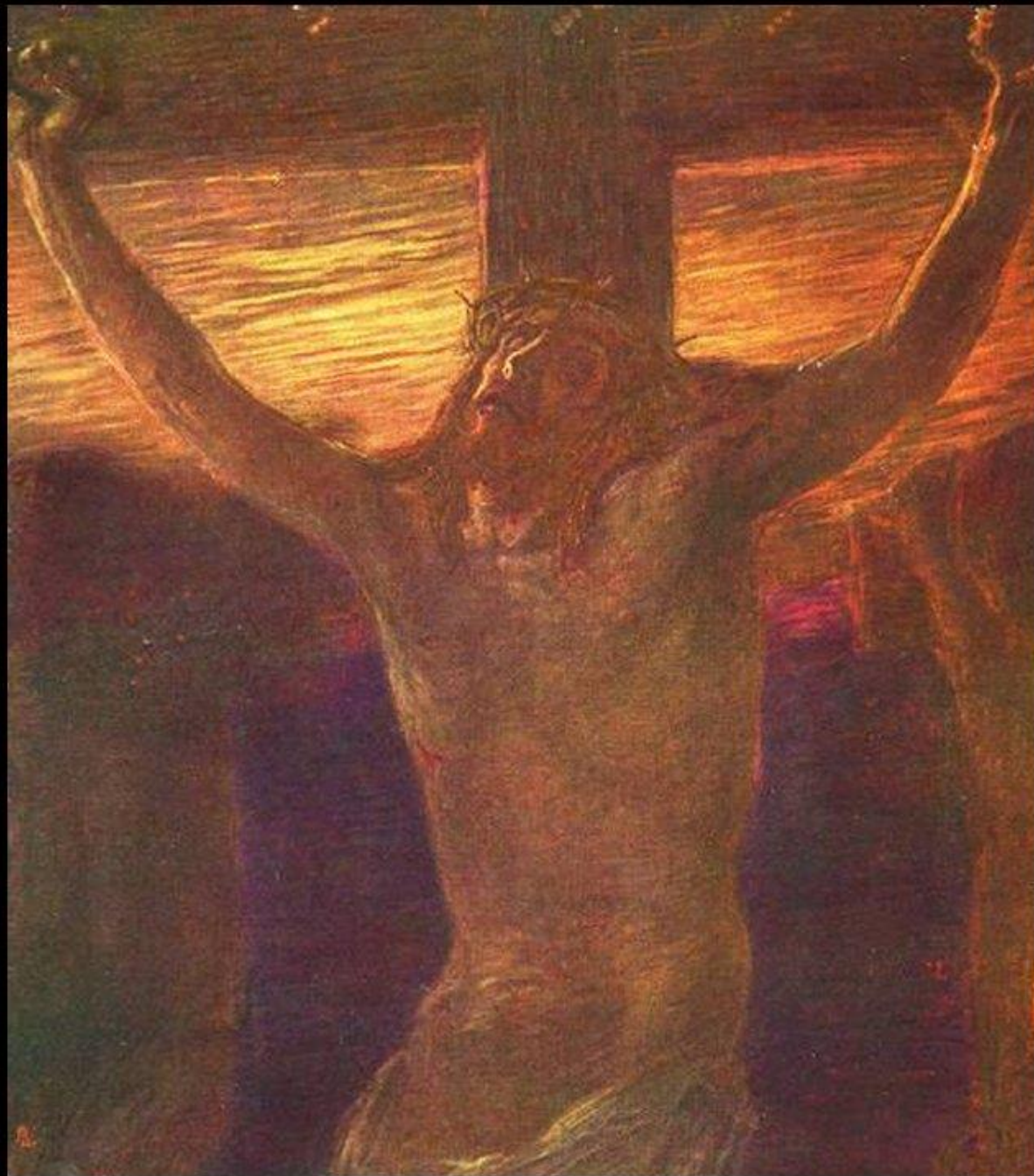




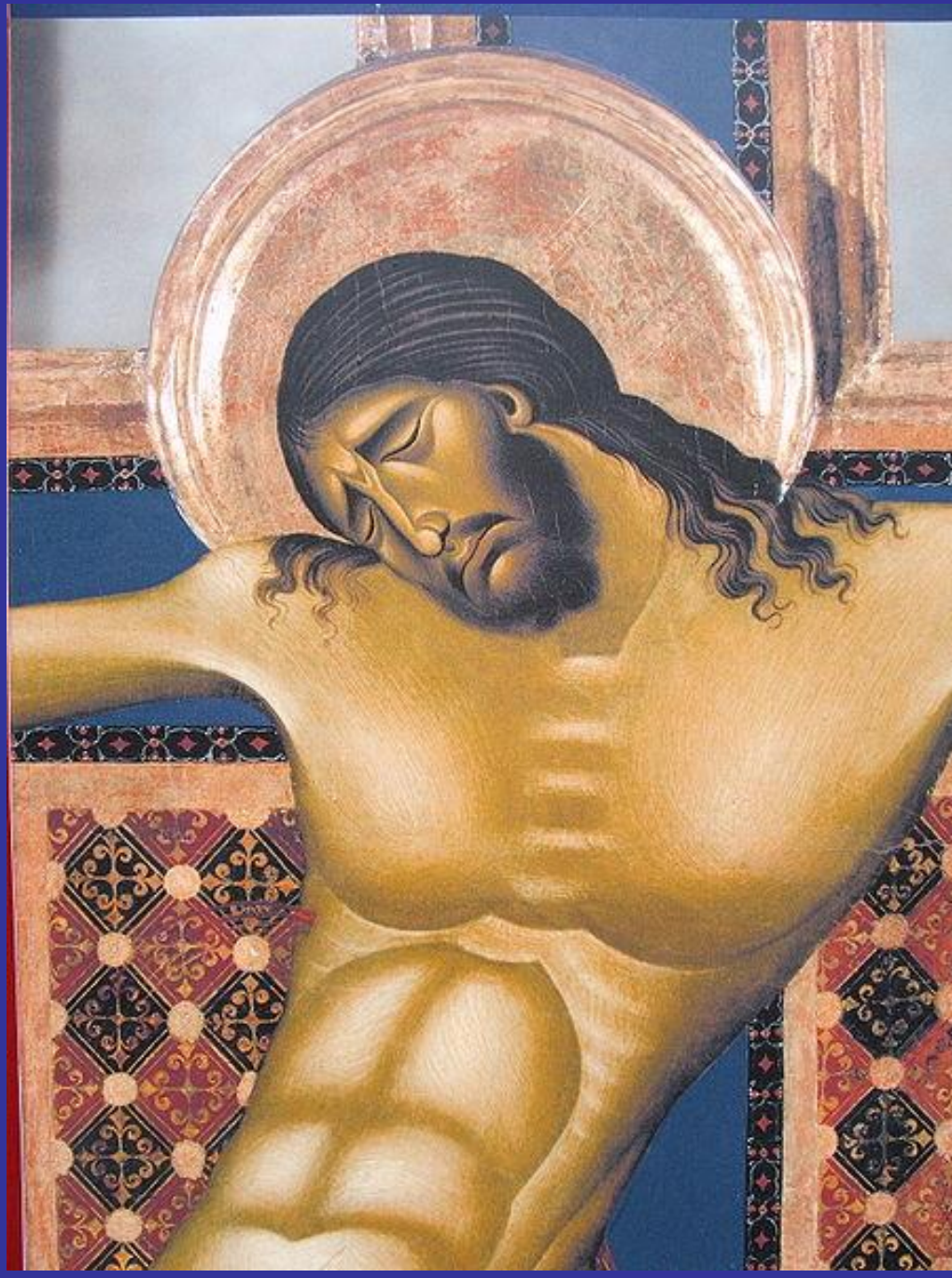


Ascendere crucem,
excurrere in crucem,
inequitare cruci

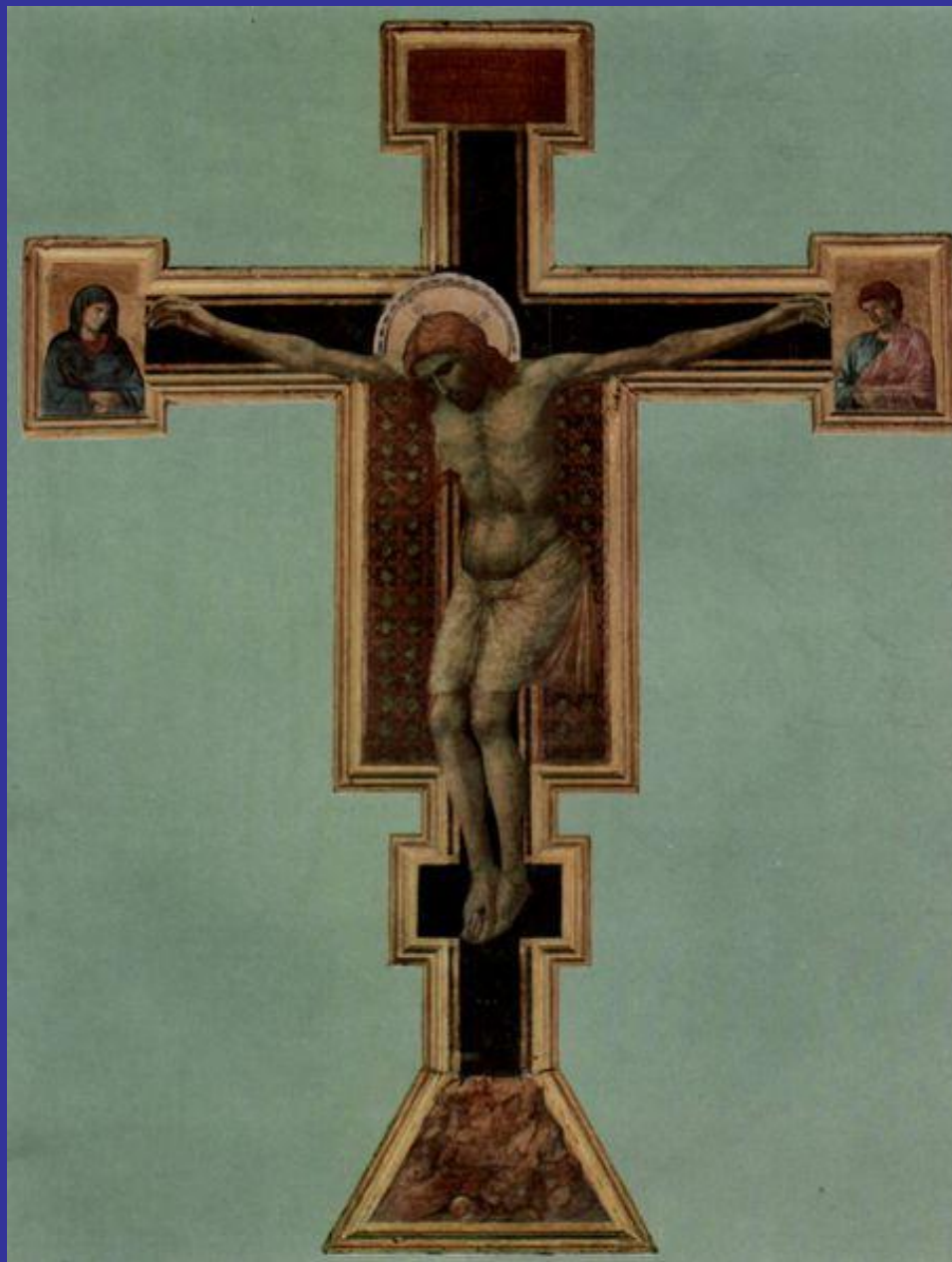
Firmico Materno (IV secolo d.C.)

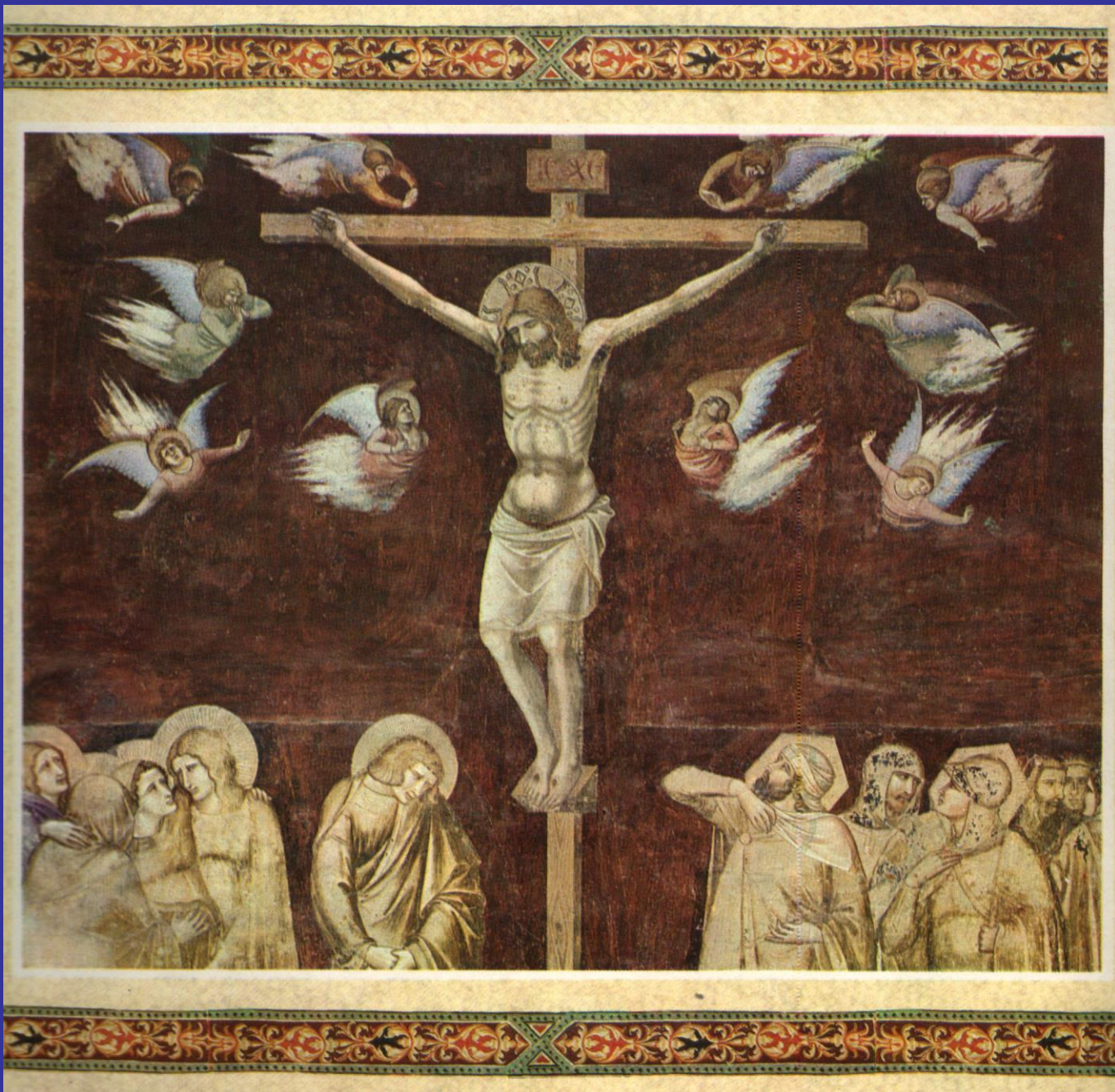


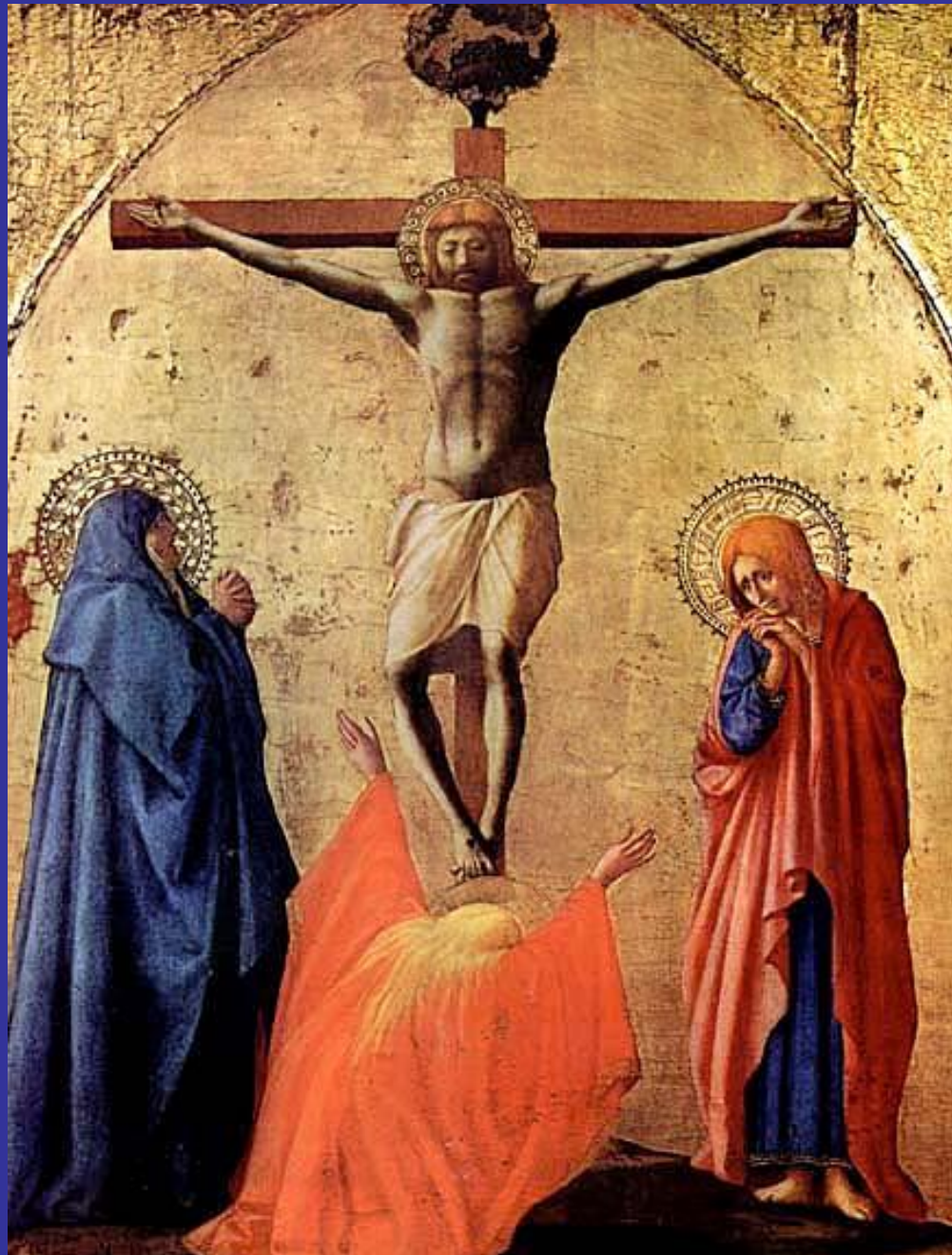














Morte rapida di Gesù: cause

- Asfissia
- Tetania
- Asistolia secondaria allo shock o alla lesione dei nervi mediani ai polsi
- Sincope da deglutizione da riflesso letale dopo che in quella posizione abnorma gli fu data da bere la posca



Morte rapida di Gesù: concause

Anemia emorragica

Ipossiemia cardiaca e cerebrale per
accumulo di sangue nelle parti inferiori
del corpo

Disidratazione e digiuno

Tossiemia da riassorbimento dalle ferite
infette

Esposizione al freddo del corpo nudo

Stress psico fisico

Morte rapida di Gesù: ipotesi

- Morte cardiaca da insufficienza acuta coronarica (Infarto Miocardico Acuto o IMA?)
- IMA da trauma (i) toracico (i) esterno (i)??
- IMA da embolizzazione coronarica di vegetazioni trombotiche non infettive aortiche o mitraliche post traumatiche??
- IMA da stress (vasospasmo coronarico) con rottura di cuore e emopericardio???





In preda all'angoscia, il suo sudore divenne come gocce (*“thrómboi”* nel testo greco) di sangue che cadevano a terra.

Vangelo di Luca, 22, 44



British Medical Journal



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ESTABLISHED IN 1844, AND REORGANIZED IN 1868

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A CASE OF HAEMATIDROSIS.

BY

CHARLES T. SCOTT, M.B. CANTAB.,

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

THE following case was brought to my notice by Dr. H. Adcock, of Middleton, Northants, in conjunction with whom these notes are written.

Madeline —, aged 11 years, a bright intelligent girl of rather nervous temperament, commenced to have abnormal perspirations about four months ago, following a "chill on the liver"; since then they have been gradually growing more and more frequent and severe.

The sweats occur upon the forehead only, from the eyebrows to the roots of the hair, and as far as the outer margins of the orbits laterally; they consist of either clear watery fluid or white froth or bright pink fluid. At the present time they recur at intervals of from a minute to an hour, but during waking hours there is rarely a lapse of more than five to ten minutes, and often there are as many as eight "sweats" in ten minutes.

The "frothy" are the most common variety, accounting for 60 of a counted consecutive hundred; the red variety formed 34 per cent. and the watery 6 per cent. They are most frequent soon after waking in the morning and towards bedtime. The quantity secreted at each "sweat" is from 10 minims to 1 drachm; the secretion invariably appears rapidly, so that in a second the forehead is bathed in sweat, and occasionally it is so rapid that it can be seen as it issues from the forehead in a fine jet and can be heard upon the bedclothes. There is a distinct aura, which takes the form of a faint "sick feeling" in the epigastrium, more severe when a coloured sweat is heralded, so that the child will say, "A pink one is coming now," or "Now there is a frothy one," and her prognosis is invariably correct.

There are no sweats during sleep, but she is frequently awakened by one coming on; as a rule she sleeps for some hours at night with no sweats, but her rest is always disturbed by waking for sweats.

William Stroud, 1871

- Sudden death from violent emotions of mind may be induced in various ways; sometimes by a sort of palsy of the heart, at other times by its over distension, the latter condition often terminating in rupture.

Antico Testamento - Salmo 69, 21

L'insulto ha spezzato il mio
cuore e vengo meno

Vennero dunque i soldati e
spezzarono le gambe del
primo e dell'altro crocifisso
con lui.

Vangelo di Giovanni, 19, 32



Venuti da Gesù e vedendolo
già morto, non gli spezzarono
le gambe, ma uno dei soldati
gli trafisse il fianco con un
colpo di lancia e ne uscì subito
sangue ed acqua.

Vangelo di Giovanni, 19, 33-34









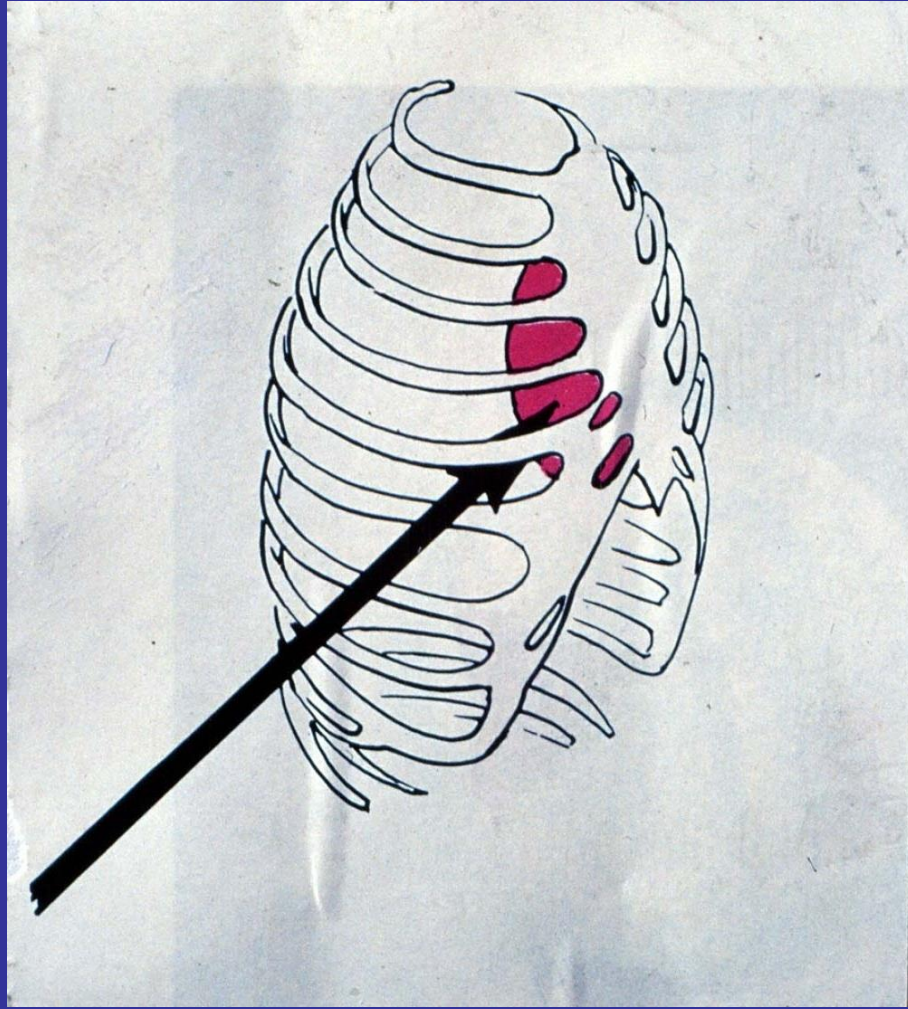


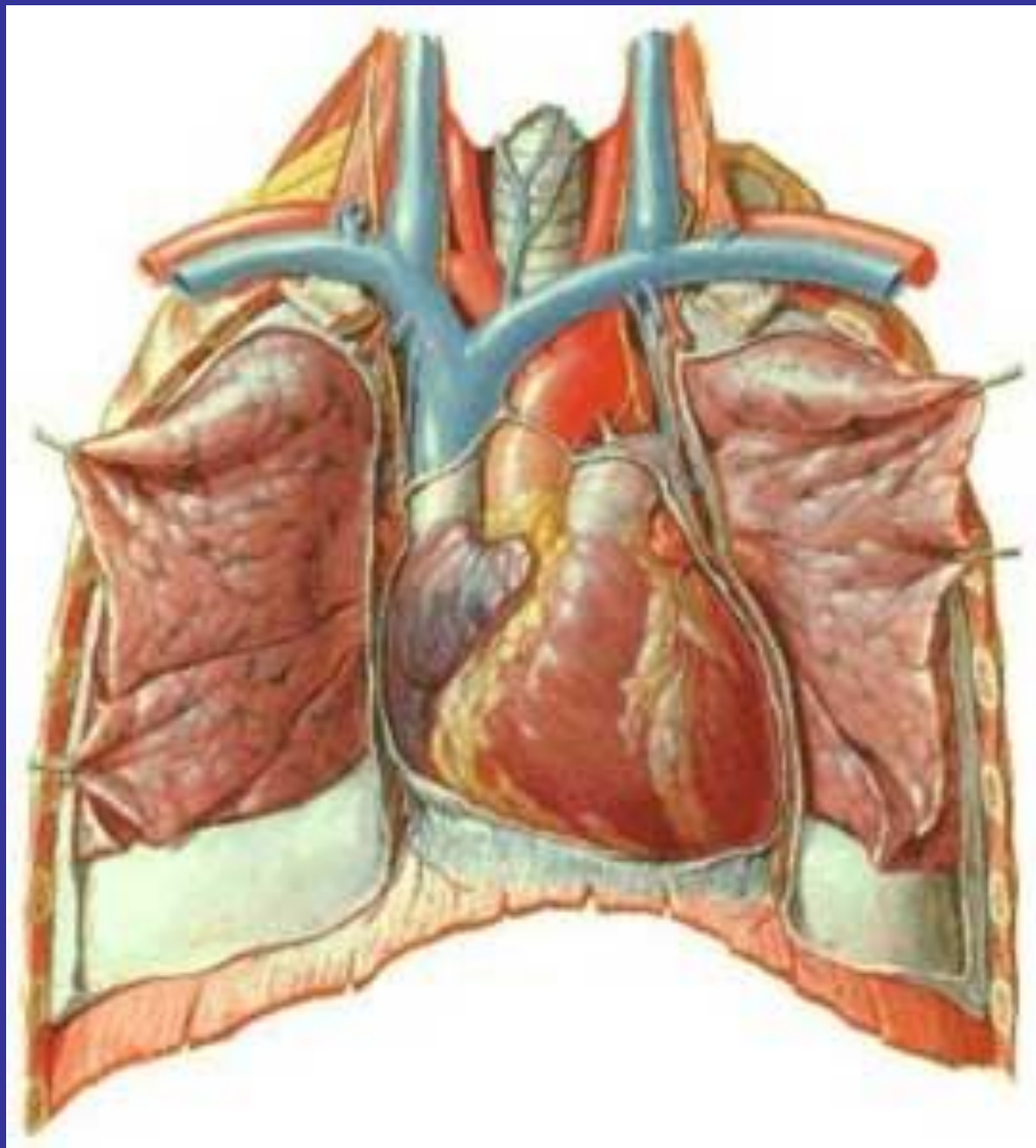
K618, 1791

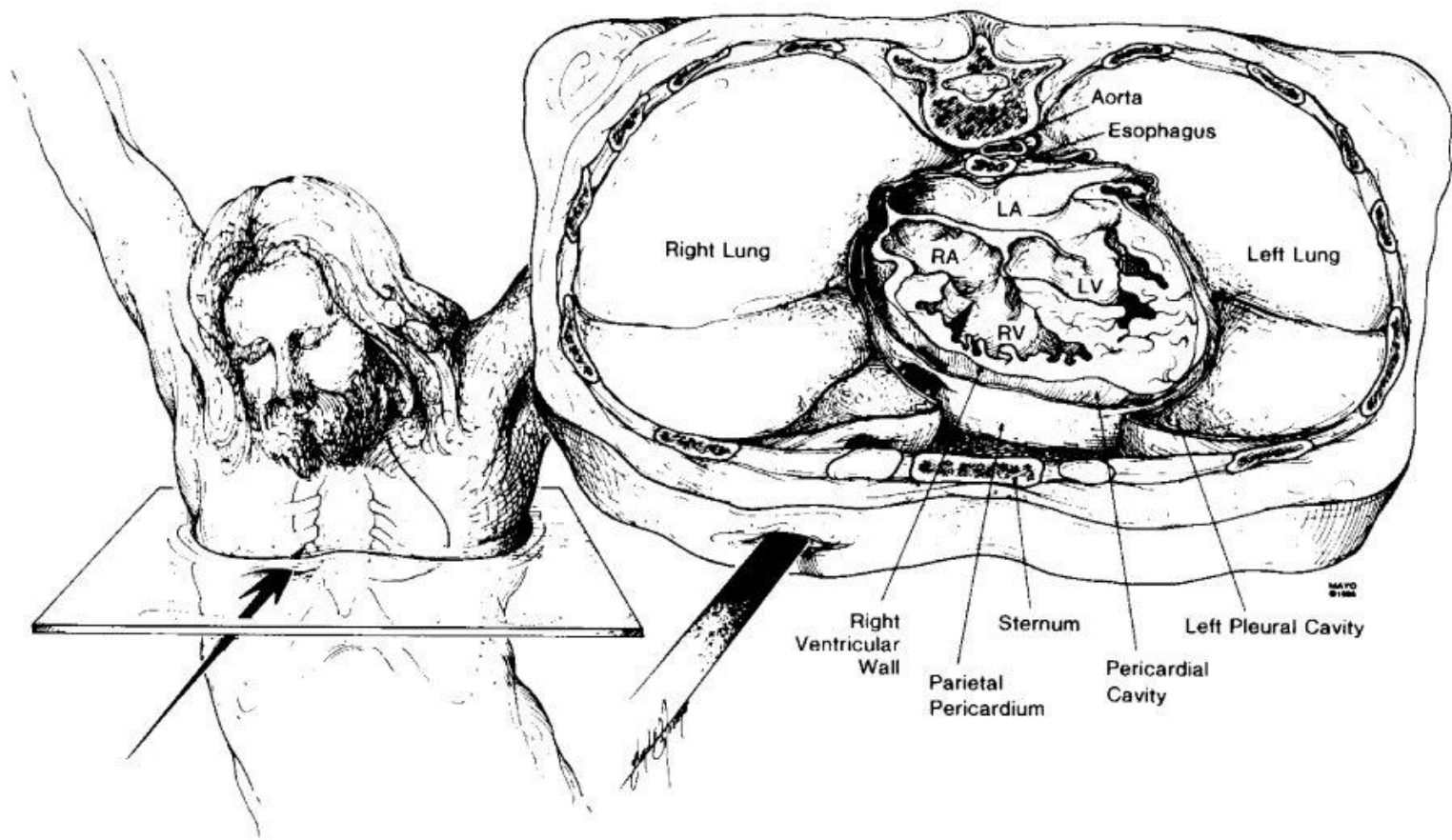
Cuius latus perforatum
unda fluxit cum sanguine

(Ave Verum Corpus)





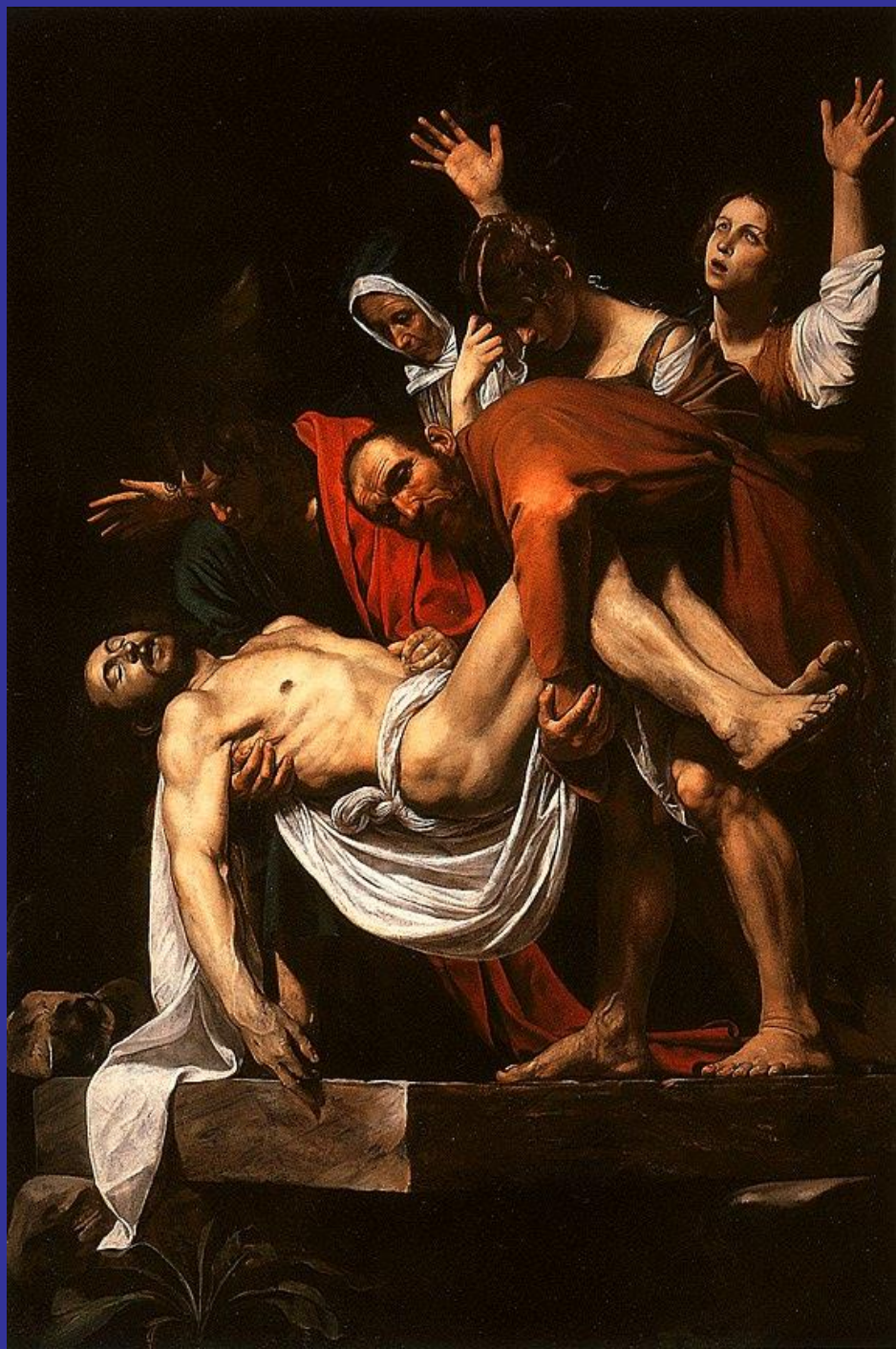




Doppio fiotto di sangue ed acqua: ipotesi

- Pericardite o pleuro pericardite siero-emorragica traumatica
- Idropericardio peri o post agonico
- Trasudato secondario a idrotorace da stasi ematica vene endotoraciche e intercostali (rigidità inspiratoria intratoracica degli appesi)
- Emopericardio con rottura di cuore





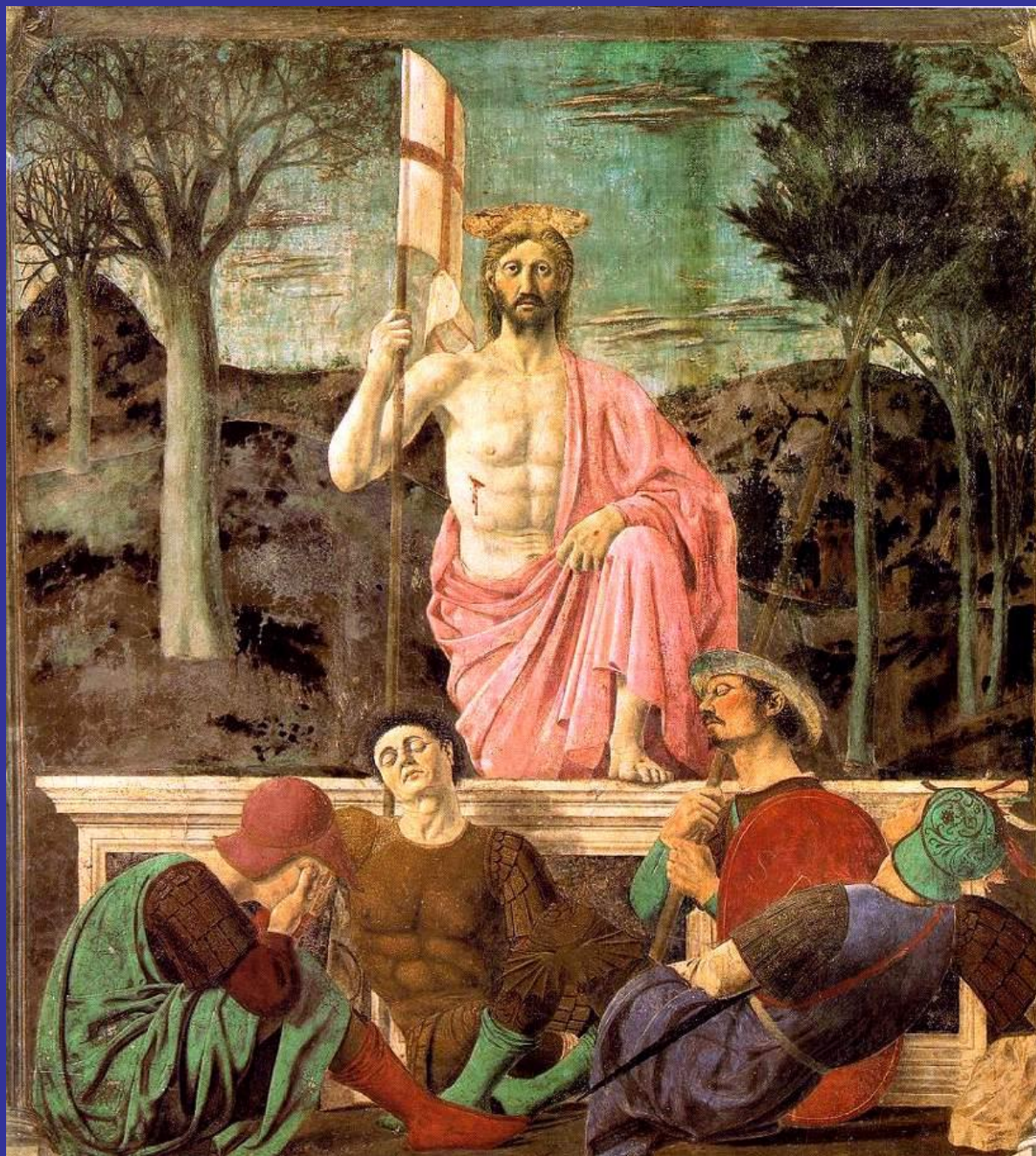


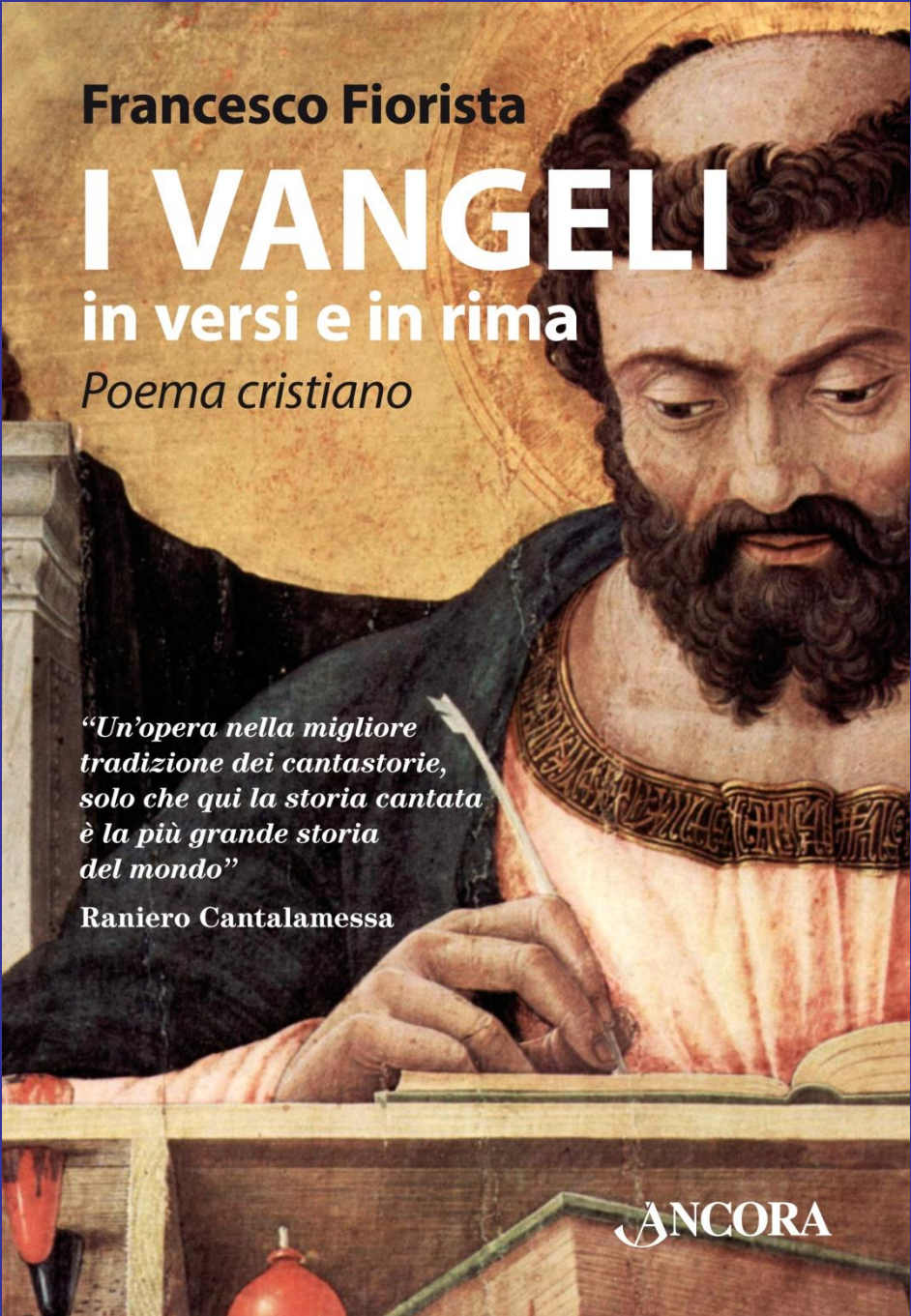












Francesco Fiorista

I VANGELI

in versi e in rima

Poema cristiano

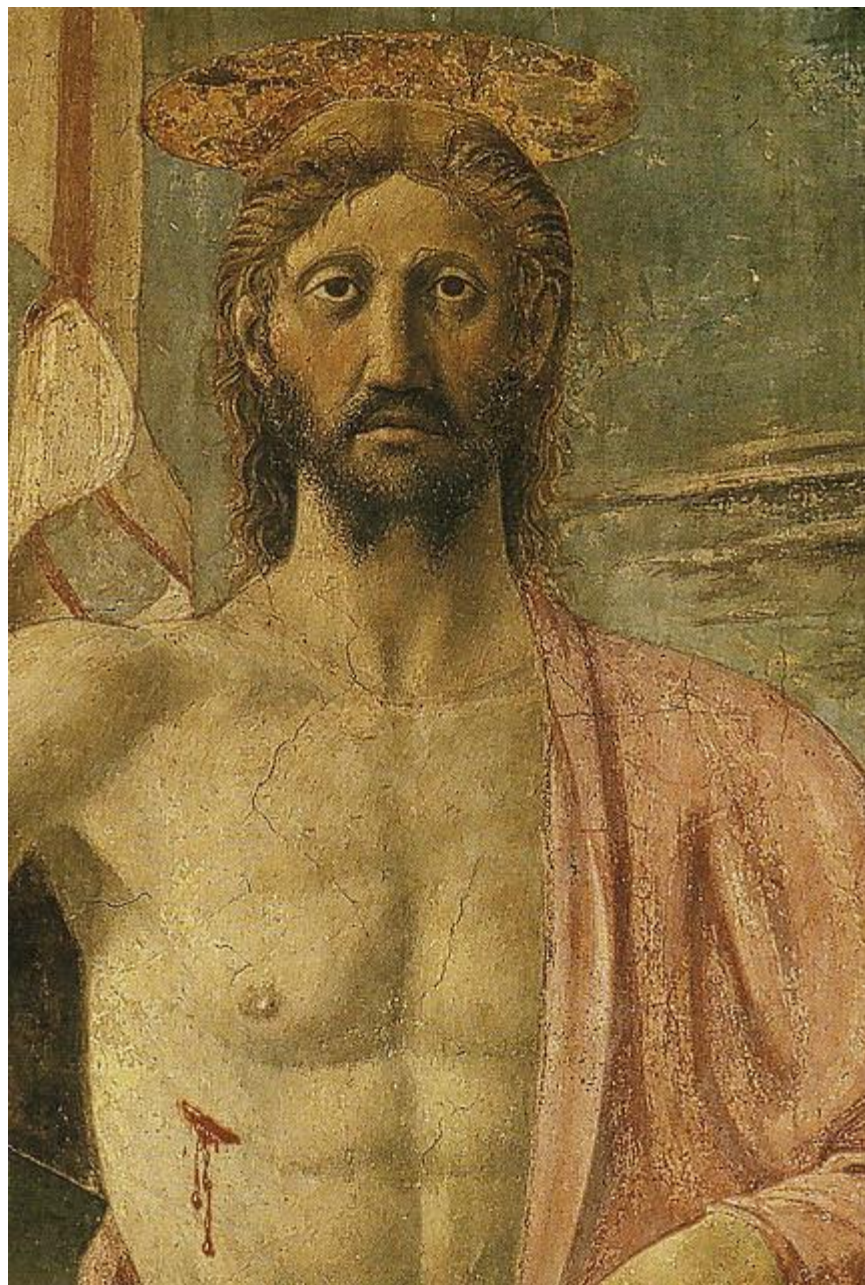
*“Un’opera nella migliore
tradizione dei cantastorie,
solo che qui la storia cantata
è la più grande storia
del mondo”*

Raniero Cantalamessa

ANCORA

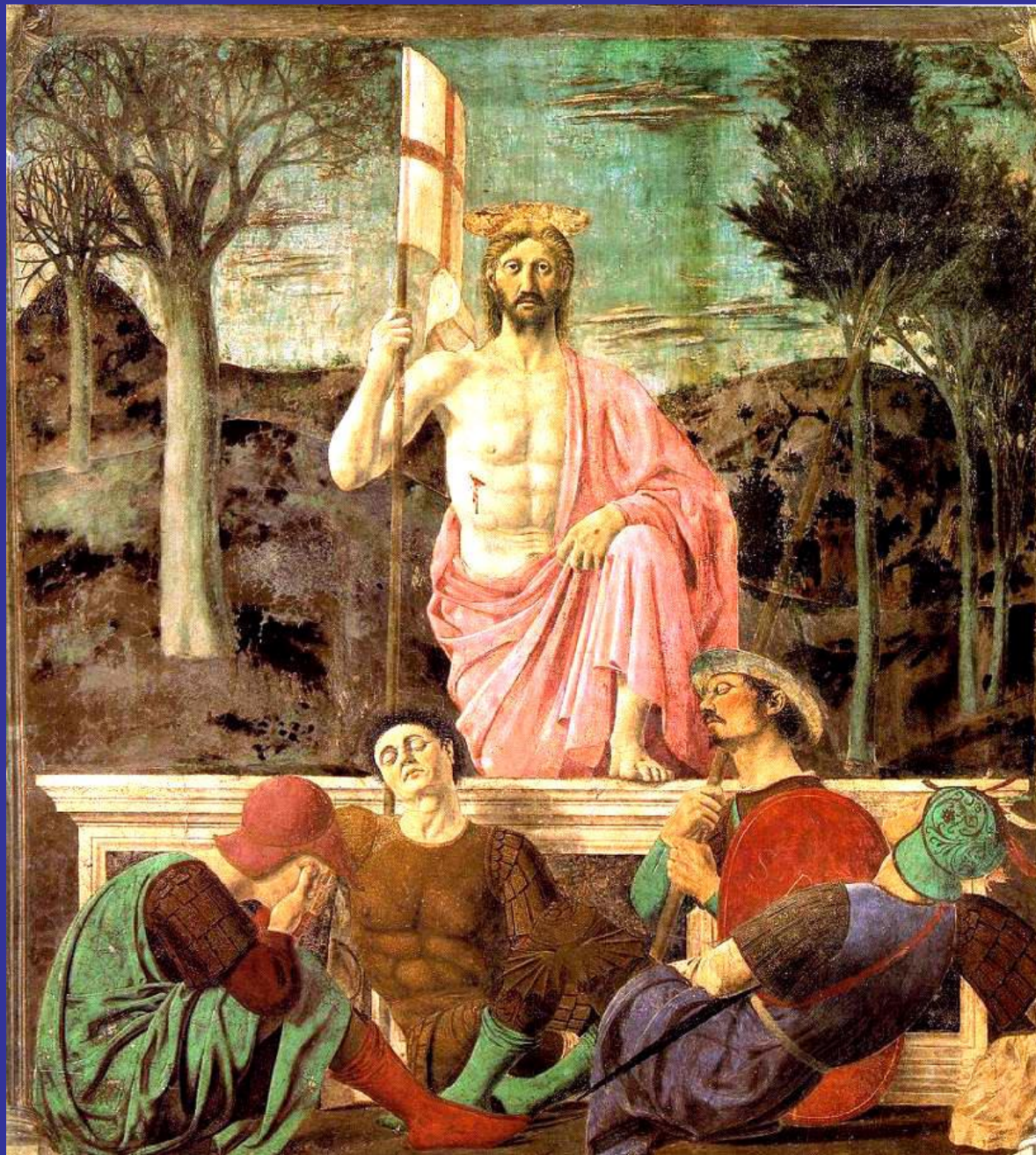








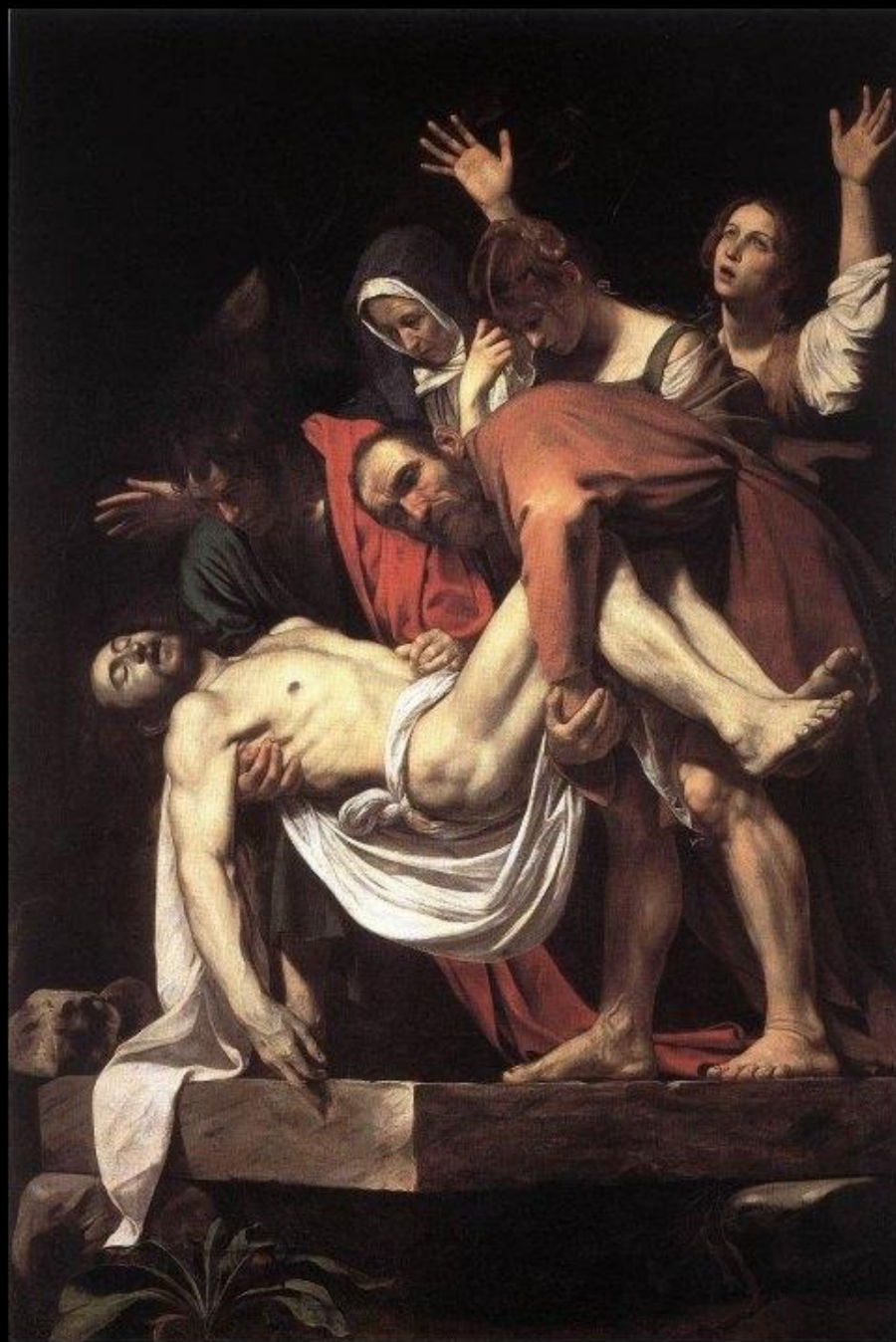






|| Pausa







San Bernardo

Patet arcanum cordis per foramen pectoris..

Si svela il mistero del cuore attraverso il foro
del petto...





Francesco Fiorista¹, Maria Garagiola¹, Lorenzo Fiorista²

¹Divisione di Cardiologia, Ospedale San Carlo Borromeo, Milano, ²Divisione di Cardiologia, A.O. San Paolo, Milano

Gesù medico nei Vangeli: ancora al di là dell'arte perduta di guarire







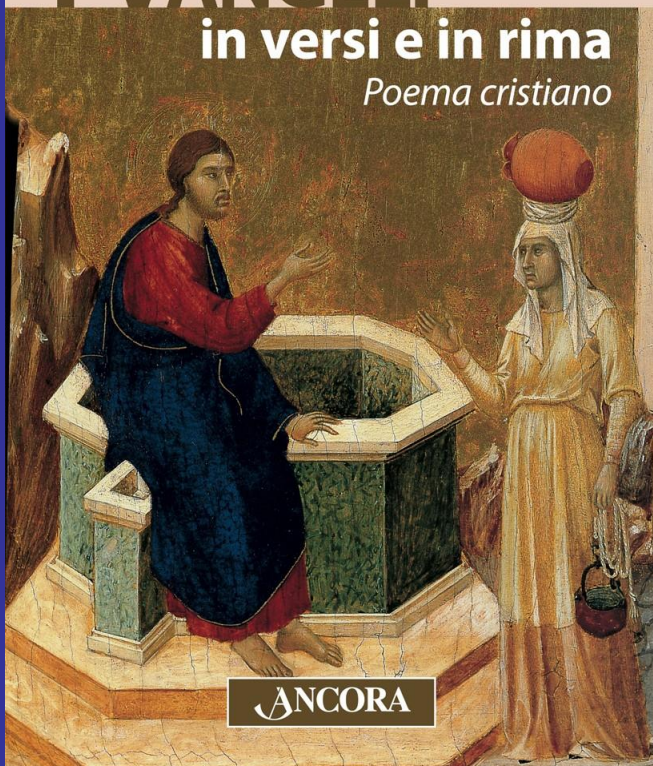




Francesco Fiorista

I VANGELI

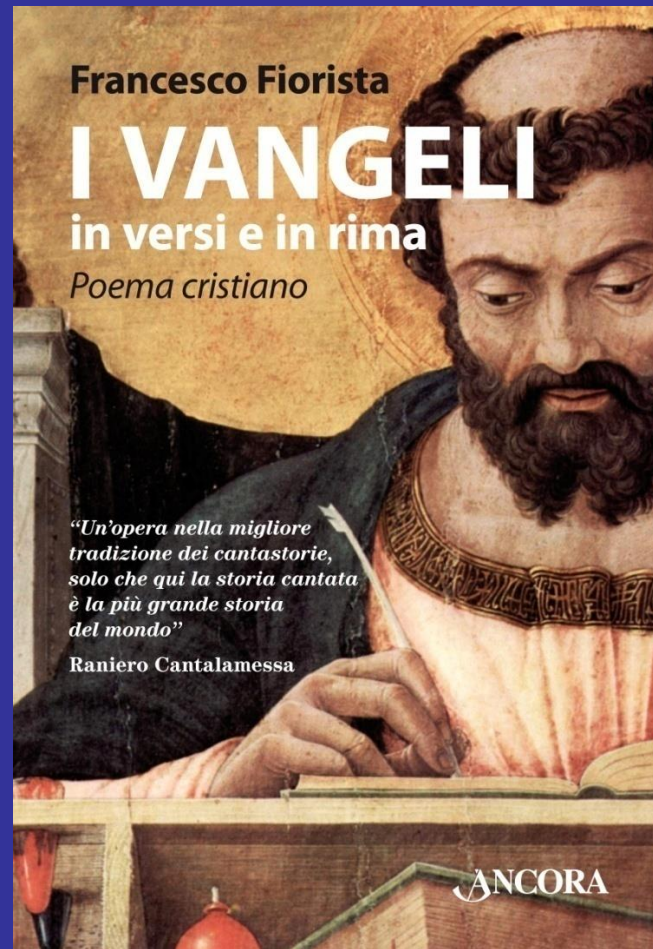
in versi e in rima
Poema cristiano



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I VANGELI

in versi e in rima
Poema cristiano



FRANCESCO FIORISTA

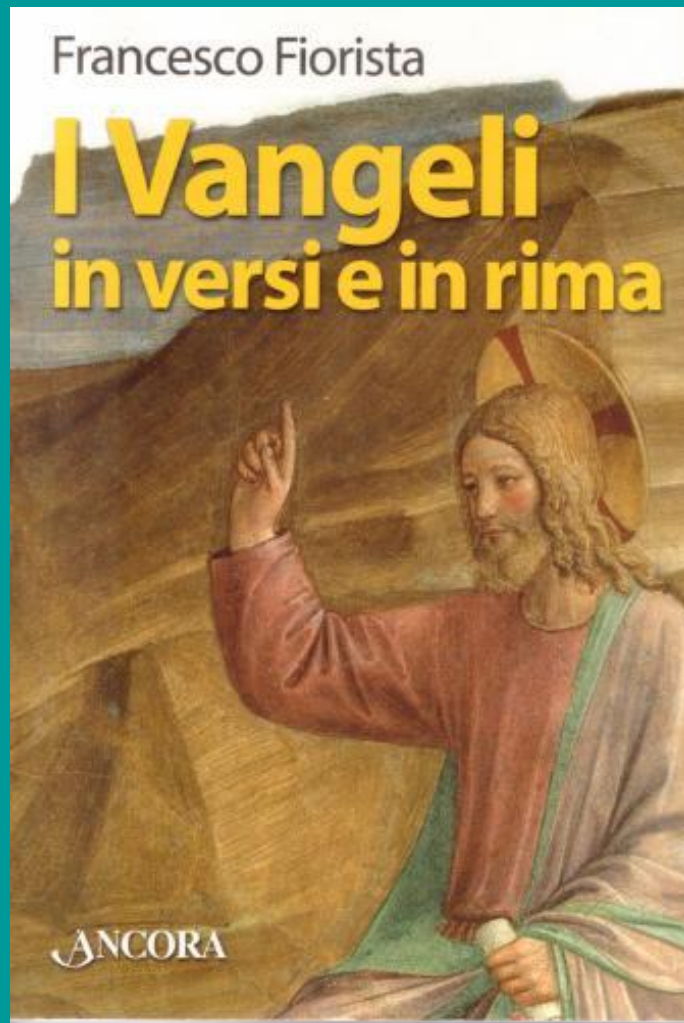
I VANGELI IN VERSI E IN RIMA

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I Vangeli in versi e in rima

ANCORA



Prima edizione 1941











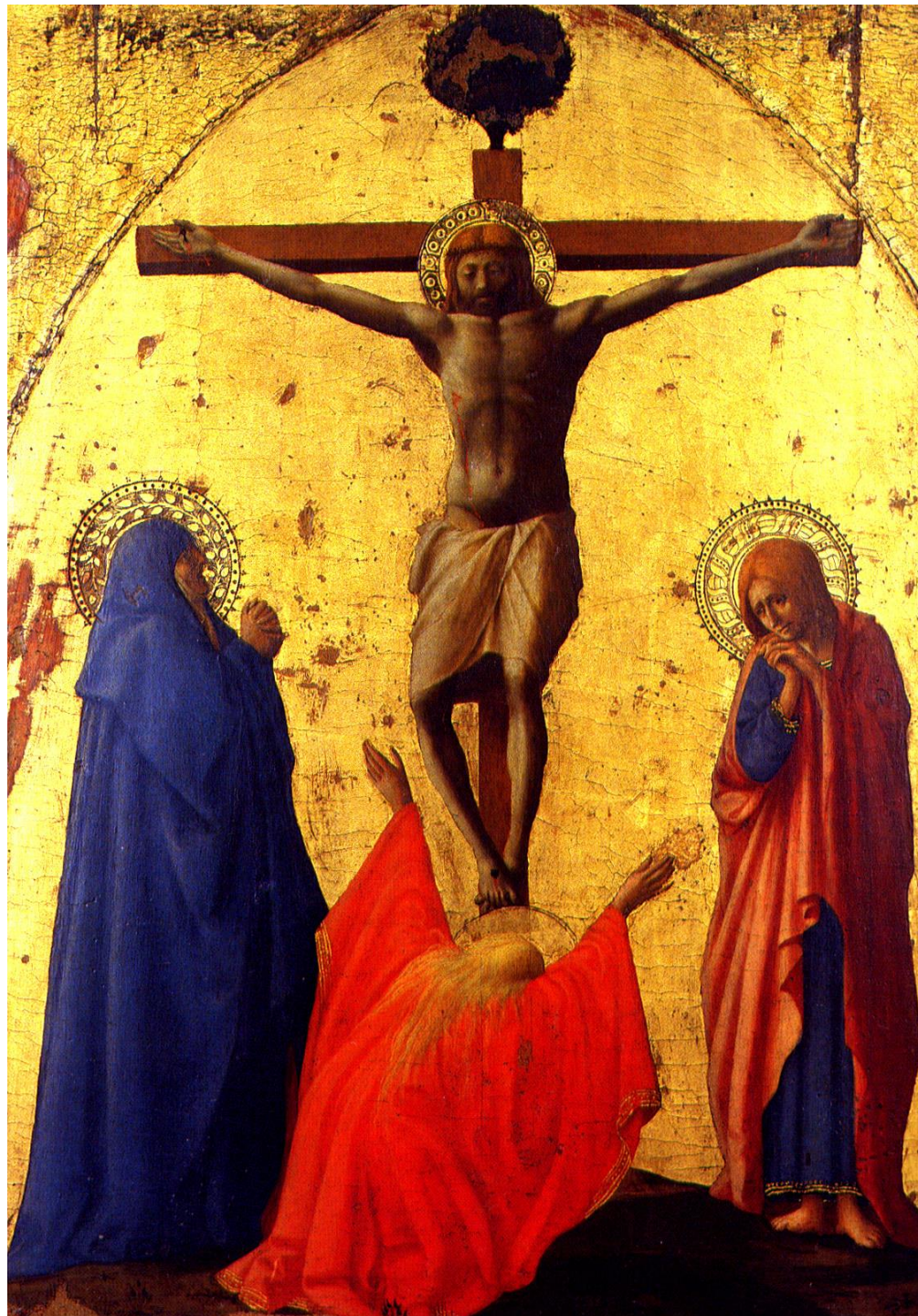


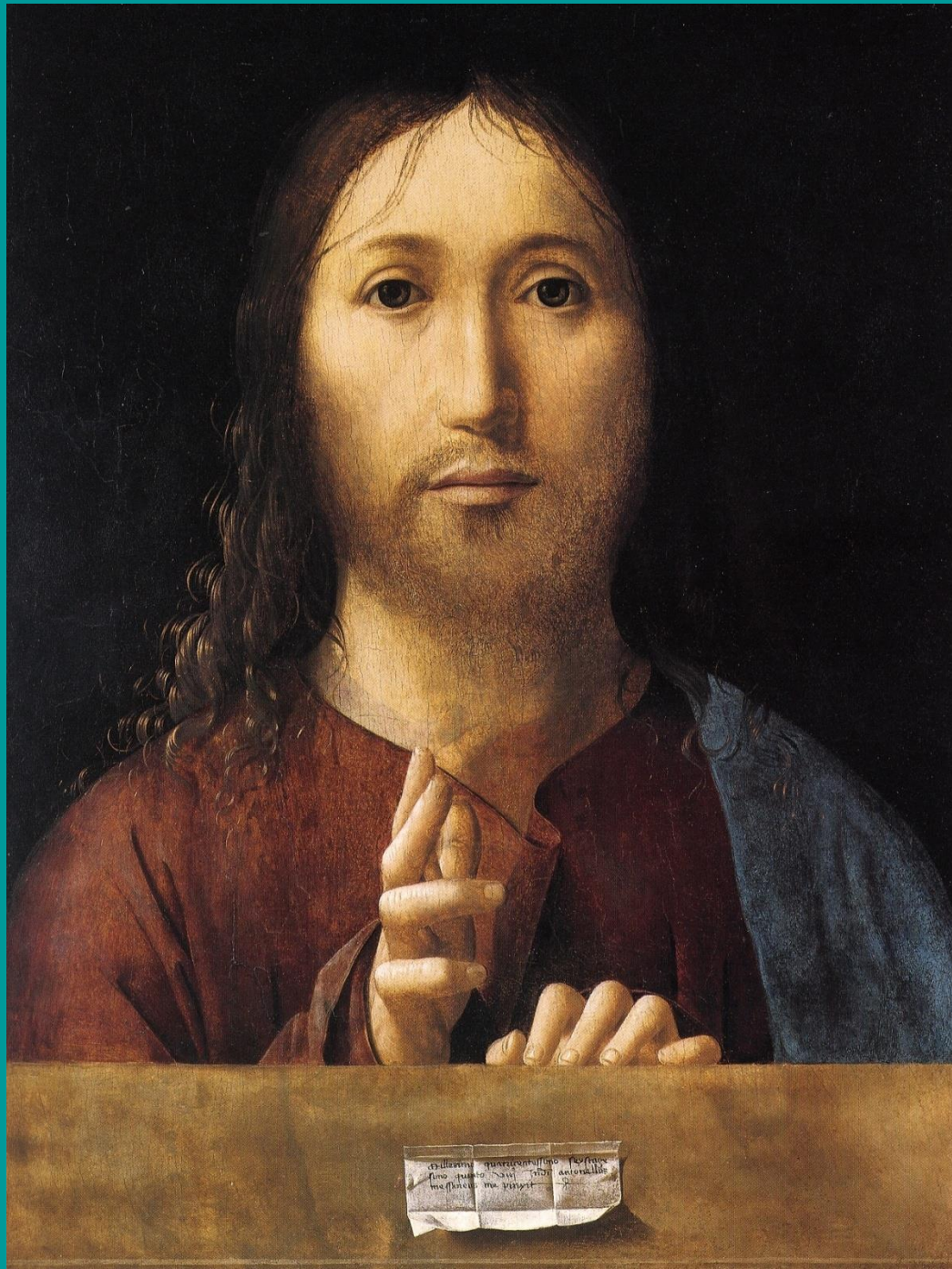












Quilren quarentillio fofano
fmo quito nam fmo anonallio
mefano me fofano

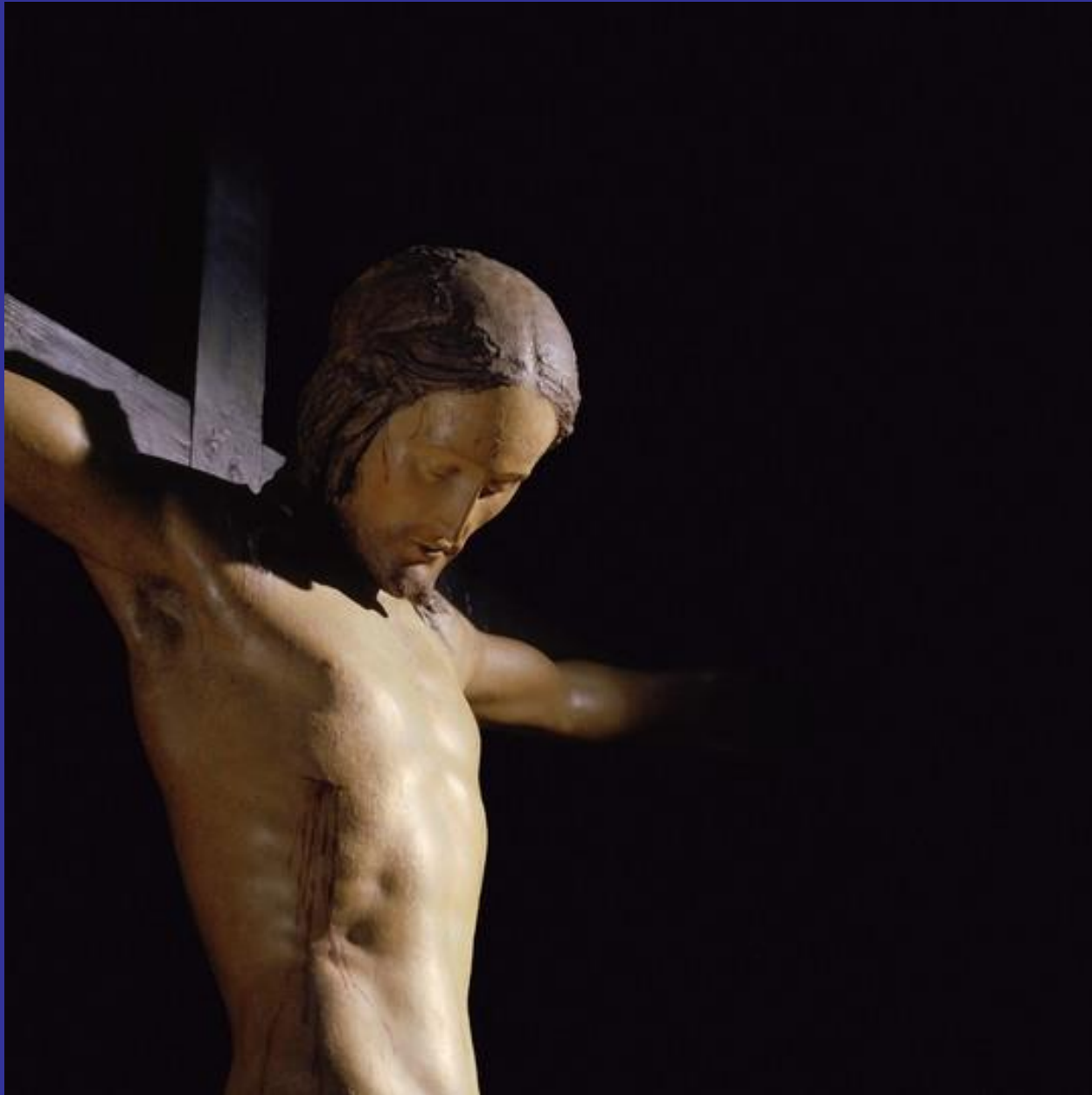
MARCELLO
PERA

PERCHÉ
DOBBIAMO
DIRCI
CRISTIANI

IL LIBERALISMO
L'EUROPA
L'ETICA

CON UNA LETTERA DI BENEDETTO XVI

NOVEMBRE 2011

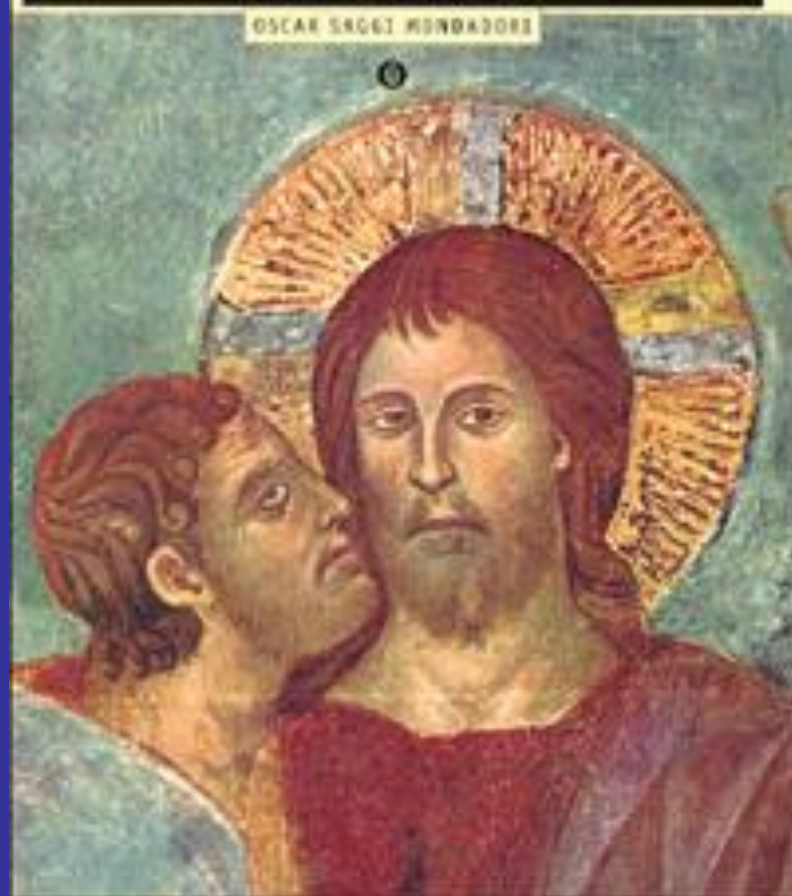


Giuseppe Ricciotti

VITA
DI GESÙ CRISTO

RELIGIONI

OSCAR SAGGI MONDADORI





Prof. Don GIUSEPPE ROCCHI
ABATE DEI CARDELI SECOLARI LATINARI

27 - 2 - 1920

ROMA

27 - 1 - 1954





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