



Brief Note on History of Medical Literature

Yoko Yamamoto*

Department of Medical Affairs, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

DESCRIPTION

Literature and medicine is a thriving sub disciplinary of literary research that examines the diverse relationships between literary records and texts, and medical records and texts. The author examines the historical connection between these two areas and suggests that the rise and fall of medical care for the power of language can be used as a marker of the degree of medical care for the predicament of individual patients. The recent explosive growth of medical interest in literature and narrative is seen as evidence that the transition to reductionism and narrative in medicine has been completed. Patients and doctors have reason to expect the pendulum to swing towards technically and narratively competent medicine. Founded in 1982, Literature and Medicine is a peer-reviewed journal publishing scholarship that explores representative and cultural practices related to health care and the body. Areas of interest include illness, nausea, health and disability, violence and trauma, relationship. And the culture of biomedical sciences and technology and clinics expressed and interpreted in linguistic, visual, and physical texts. Literature and medicine include themes and general issues each year. Previous theme issues have dealt with identities and differences like pathology of cancer, genomics expression and pain narration.

Types of medical literature

Primary literature: The primary material is the original material. Created by researchers, contains proprietary research data, and is usually published in peer-reviewed journals. Primary sources may also include conference papers, preprints, or preliminary reports.

Secondary literature: Secondary sources are interpretations and evaluations derived from or with reference to primary sources. Examples include reviews (especially meta-analyses and systematic reviews) and reference books. Experts in each field will cover key literature and integrate, generalize, and integrate new research.

Tertiary literature: Tertiary materials consist of primary and secondary materials such as textbooks, encyclopedia articles, guidebooks and handbooks, and distillation and collections. The purpose of the academic literature is to provide an overview of the main research results and an introduction to the principles and practices of this area.

Similarities between literature and medicine

More than the sum of the words: Literary studies arise from the basic belief that written or spoken literary texts and literary words mean more than the sum of the meanings of individual words. Through their structures, dictions, images, and actions, literary texts and languages guide both writers and readers to understand what they may call familiar “known”, but cannot be easily and clearly expressed. Literary studies somehow tries to answer basic questions such as “Why do we read?” and “Why are we writing?”. As humans, by suggesting that we are attracted to the use of this particular language, which reveals something beyond what the words themselves, says.

Serious readers of literary works become text diagnostic text diagnostic tools and serve as a medium for translating text into meaning.

Similar goals: Literary studies arise from the basic belief that written or spoken literary texts and literary words mean more than the sum of the meanings of individual words. Through their structures, dictions, images, and actions, literary texts and languages guide both writers and readers to understand what they may call familiar “known”, but cannot be easily and clearly expressed. Literary studies is trying to answer some basic questions such as “Why do we read?” and “Why are we writing?”. As humans, by suggesting that we are attracted to the use of this particular language, which reveals something beyond what the words themselves, says. Serious readers of literary works become text diagnostic tools and serve as a medium for translating text into meaning.

Similar methods: if some of the basic beliefs and goals of literature and medicine match, then those methods also match. When doctors and patients face clinical problems, they are busy reading and writing about their lives. Companies that care about the patient’s health concerns connect doctors and patients with one language or another to describe the events (physical and other) in the patient’s life that provide the context of the medical problem.

Correspondence to: Yoko Yamamoto, Department of Medical Affairs, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, E-mail: yamamotoyoko@uot.jp

Received: 30-Dec-2021, Manuscript No. JP-22-1115; **Editor assigned:** 3-Jan-2022, PreQC No. JP-22-1115(PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2022, QC No. JP-22-1115(PQ); **Revised:** 21-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JP-22-1115(R); **Published:** 27-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-6887, 22.1.352.

Citation: Yamamoto Y (2022) Brief Note on History of Medical Literature. J Pharmacovigil. 10:352.

Copyright: © 2022 Yamamoto Y. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.