François Boissier De La Croix De Sauvages Encyclopedia Article

François Boissier De La Croix De Sauvages

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

François Boissier De La Croix De Sauvages Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

François Boissier De La Croix De Sauvages.....3

François Boissier De La Croix De Sauvages

1706-1767

French physician and nosologist, that is, a classifier of diseases. Nosology, from two Greek words, *nosos* (disease) and *logos* (reason or explanation), was a major aspect of the philosophy of medicine in the eighteenth century. Boissier, a disciple of Georg Ernst Stahl, was among the earliest important contributors to it. His works include *Nouvelles classes de maladies* (1731), *Pathologia methodica* (1739), and *Nosologia methodica* (1763).