

The Effect of Darwinism on Modern Medicine

Jonathan L. Grantham, M.D.

I swear by Apollo Physician and Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods and goddesses...that I will fulfill this oath and this covenant.

Hippocratic Oath – Classical Version

I swear to fulfill, to the best of my ability and judgment, this covenant.

Hippocratic Oath – Modern Version

From earliest times man has recognized a link between healing and spirituality. In many ancient cultures, including those of the Old Testament Jews and the American Indians, a single person performed the role of priest and healer. Though they developed the basis for the practice of modern medicine, even the ancient Greeks relied at least in part on a higher power, as seen in the original Hippocratic Oath. From the 2nd through the early 19th century Christian institutions became the preeminent providers of health care and the practice of medicine was guided by Christian morals and ethics, with an emphasis on spiritual well being and concern for the sick and the poor.¹ During the Age of Reason and especially with the publication of Darwin's "The Origin Of Species By Natural Selection" a significant paradigm shift occurred. Implied in this work was a worldview that was independent of God. An appropriate understanding of the natural world was to be found through knowledge without consideration of the Divine. Science trumped theology, and scientific became synonymous with valid.²³ While Darwinism had profound effects across all the sciences, in medicine it had a number of dramatic deleterious consequences, both direct and indirect.

The most obvious direct effect is due to the concept of vestigial organs in the human body. A vestigial organ is defined as one "that is functionless and generally reduced in size but bears some resemblance to the corresponding fully functioning organs found in related organisms."⁴ There were once felt to be approximately 180 vestigial organs in the body, with the best known being the appendix.⁵ Though it is now known that all the body's structures serve some purpose and there are no true vestigial organs, in the past it was the standard of care to remove any "vestigial" organs that became diseased or

damaged. Due to the remarkable amount of duplication of function present in the human body, usually no discernable damage occurred because of this practice. There was, however, one notable exception.

The meniscus is a C-shaped cartilage located between the articular surfaces of the femur and tibia. There are two in each knee, one medial and one lateral. It is now known that the meniscus is the main shock absorber for the knee, decreasing knee joint forces anywhere from 50-90% depending on the amount of flexion,⁶ but until the early 1980's it was felt to be vestigial. Consequently, prior to the 1980's, if the meniscus was damaged in any way, it was removed completely. Studies have now shown that 20% of patients undergoing total meniscectomy develop severe osteoarthritis of the knee within three years and all such patients show advanced radiographic changes within twenty years.⁷ Due to a faulty evolutionary concept hundreds of thousands of people worldwide have been prematurely crippled at a significant physical, emotional and economic cost.

Darwinism had a more subtle, insidious effect on the doctor/patient relationship. As seen in the classical version of the Hippocratic Oath, for centuries there has been a recognized link between the practice of medicine and spirituality. This was developed even further as Christianity became the dominant religion in Europe and subsequently the United States. Christianity introduced the concept of agape love, or sacrificing for the good of others, into medicine and this attitude came to define the doctor/patient relationship.⁸ While the causes and therefore the appropriate treatments of most conditions were not known until recent times, the care and compassion exhibited by health care providers was considered paramount in the healing process. In fact, as much attention was likely to be paid to the patient's spiritual condition as to their physical well-being.⁹

However, as mentioned previously, Darwinism removed the need for God as an explanation for the natural world and created a chasm between science and all other disciplines. Science became paramount, and that which could not be quantified was considered to be of less importance.¹⁰ Modern medicine "evolved" into a sterile profession where science and technology supplanted care and compassion.

Recent studies have begun to reverse this trend. Researchers have examined the correlation between religious beliefs and such health outcomes as disease morbidity, recovery from injury, and mortality rates in the general population.¹¹ In the last several years over 1200 studies examining these issues have been performed, with a link between faith and a positive health benefit seen 75-90% of the time.¹²¹³¹⁴ In fact, in a meta-

analysis performed for the NIH, epidemiologist Lynda Powell found that people who regularly attend church have a 25% reduction in mortality compared to non-church goers after correcting for all other variables.¹⁵ The data is so overwhelming that over half of the medical schools in the United States now make courses on spiritual health part of their curriculum, and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations has mandated that hospitals add spirituality as a nursing diagnosis for patients.¹⁶ It's ironic that the scientific method, which contributed to the removal of religion from medicine, has been instrumental in its return.

Without doubt the most serious consequence of evolutionary theory on medicine was the application of the concept of natural selection in Nazi Germany. In 1895 Dr Jost, a German psychologist, published a paper advocating the right to medically assisted suicide for the terminally ill. In the case of mental incapacity the right to choose would revert to the state and incurability was deemed sufficient to justify death.¹⁷ Little attention was given to the idea at the time. This changed when the National Socialist Party came to power. The Nazis believed in the concept of Social Darwinism. They felt that to restore Germany to prominence it was necessary to cleanse society of "undesirables", thereby achieving a "Master Race". To sell their plan to the public, they promoted Dr. Jost's proposal, utilizing the brutal economic conditions of the Great Depression as a rationale and employing German psychiatrists and specially designated hospitals to implement the plan. Initially, patients with such conditions as schizophrenia and mental retardation were forced to undergo sterilization procedures, but as the program progressed, two changes occurred. First, the definition of mental illness became skewed. In addition to cognitive impairment, difficulty assimilating to society was considered evidence of impairment. According to J.E Meyer "mentally defective, asocial, and inferior were used as almost identical terms." At one point 60% of the population was diagnosed with some form of mental illness. Secondly, as time went on the program progressed from one of compulsory sterilization to elimination. By 1939 over 350,000 German citizens had been "euthanized" and this program "evolved" into the Final Solution, or Holocaust.¹⁸ Because of the misapplication of Darwin's theory members of the German medical community became collaborators in genocide.

"The Origin Of The Species" is one of the seminal works in the history of science. Its influence has extended far beyond the field of anthropology until it has become ingrained in the public consciousness. The concepts both stated and implied in Darwin's original work have had profound effects throughout society, including the field of medicine. While the impetus to better understand and either prevent or treat illness has been a boon to mankind, there have been several unforeseen consequences of this movement. From a physical/spiritual disconnect, through improper procedures based on faulty concepts, to the use of the theory of natural selection to justify murder, Darwinism has numerous significant negative effects on the practice of medicine.

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