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**MICHAEL SERVETUS – THE PIONEER IN THE STUDY ABOUT BLOOD CIRCULATION**

Michael Servetus was a French doctor. He was born to a noble family in Tudella, Navarre, Spain either in 1511 or 1509. He was the first doctor to discover the pulmonary circulation of the heart. His teachings were used in many medical schools around the globe during 14 centuries. Michael Servetus opposed many theories such as Galen’s theory. Unfortunately, Servetus was executed by the order of inquisition in 1533. The studies and works of Michael Servetus are unique and important due to his boldness and strength. Servetus was able to unlock all the doors for doctors to challenge or disagree with other scientists and theories [3, p. 507].

Michael Servetus was bright in his early age. At 20 years old he published his first work known by “De Trinitatis Erroribus” (1531), opposing the orthodox teachings in it. Servetus studied in Collège de Calvi in Paris in 1533. Later on, he moved to Lyon, where he met Symphorien Champier, a medical humanist or a doctor. Champier was the one, who inspired Servetus to study medicine [1].

Servetus went back to Paris to study medicine. During his studies he published some books and then started to teach mathematics and astrology. In a year after his graduation Servetus opposed Galen’s theories and Arabic medical tradition. Due to this some of the teachers became jealous of him. After he finished studying medicine in Paris, he lived in Charlieum, then Servetus moved to Vienne. In Vienne he practiced medicine by being a personal physician to Pierre Palmier and Guy de Maugiron. Servetus had time to prepare for his second book which describes the pulmonary circulation [3, p. 508].

Unfortunately, in 1533 the government decided to execute Servetus by burning due to his opposition of the trinity. Some of the ministers tried changing the penalty into cutting his head instead of burning. However, it was rejected on the 27th of October. At that day Michael Servetus was burned alive. After his death, some of his studies were rescued from burning and got rewritten and observed by many doctors in the next 14 centuries [2].

In conclusion, it’s important to say that Servetus did open the doors of freedom of speech. Many doctors could learn from Servetus’s boldness and strength and were able to argue, challenge and point out their points of view against others without a governmental punishment. Marian Hillar once said “Servetus died so that freedom of conscience could become a civil right in modern society”

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