SUMMARY

Galenic definition of the concept of a homoeomeric part is derived from the philosophical principles of continualism and qualitativism assimilated by the ancient medicine. In the hierarchy of an organism the level of homoeomeric parts is the elementary level in the morphological, physiological and pathological sense. These parts are constructive elements of the organs, the basis for the essential processes of life, and primary seat of the humoral diseases. In the homoeomeric parts of organism are also initiated – according to Galen – the processes of aging.

Corpus Hippocraticum and the origin of the concept of dynamis, its biological interpretation in the works of Theophrastos; general structure of this concept. An analysis of Galen’s De facultatibus naturalibus from the point of view of various kinds of the concept of dynamis which can be discovered in that work. The reconstruction of the general Galenic concept of dynamis. Nature (physis) as an organization factor operating in the course of actualization of dynamis during the ontogenesis. Galen’s concept of nature reveals the features of the peripatetic form (morphe) and soul (psyche) when nature is acting in living bodies. Besides this interpretation of the concept of nature there is a possibility to interpret nature in another way: as a complete set of dynamis that is necessary for the development and functioning of an organism. The connections between Galenic concept of dynamis and that of qualitas occulta. The concept of dynamis does not perform the explicative functions in Galen’s system but is a component part of the phenomenological description of organism as a “black box”. The usefulness of dynamis in Galenic medicine consists in the typological character of this concept. The whole of the diversity of biological activities can be reduced to their several types. The hierarchy of dynamis in the organism: natural, animal and psychic level.