Nearly one thousand years ago, and something about five centuries before the renaissance of science in Europe, the sun of knowledge was glowing passionately in the East. The scientists of the Eastern territories were expanding the borders of science and solving unanswered problems by incorporating exact scientific methods of their own. Physicians of the tenth and eleventh centuries A.D. in Islamic territories evolved the precious heritage of the medical school of Jondi-Shapur relying on the ample intelligence and ingenuity in scientific epistemology. As quoted by Will Durant, Avicenna was the first ever physician to turn to and utilize medical logic, and with no doubt in the available historical and scientific resources and documents, he is the founder of the first clinical experiments, a platform for evidence-based medicine.

Coinciding with the sixth specialized session of history of medicine, held by the efforts of Research Office for the History of Persian Medicine, we decided to include a very small piece of the great contributions of Muslim medical scientists in the field of cardiovascular diseases in an article collection. All the manuscripts have been developed and published by the young researchers and scientists of the Research Office for the History of Persian Medicine in valid international journals. Also, some selected subjects will be presented in the session by researchers. This session and scientific meeting will be held in Faculty of medicine, Shiraz University of medical sciences at 21 May 2014. Faculty members, students and any researcher interested to the subject can participate in the session. In a year nationally named as “The Year of Economy and...
Culture with National Determination and Jihadi Management”, research and disquisition in the scientific contributions of the whole Muslim world is a must, presumably resulting in the discovery of some neglected realities; many of which may be detected and discovered by scientists in Western countries as their privilege; rather a humiliation for our nations. I find it essential to thank the young researchers of the Research office for the history of medicine especially the authors of manuscripts in preparation of this article collection.