Egypt and the medical roots of Egypt: The nature of women, Female diseases, we find many compositions and properties similar to kuphi circulated: see the plural form kuphi made up of 36 ingredients recalling the 36 decans, the "lunar" kuphi made up of 28 ingredients with reference to the days in a lunar month).

According to Erotian (1st AD), several medical branches (pharmacology, internal surgery, ophthalmology, intestinal hygiene). If there is a disease around the eyes, this eye-salve is not to be used. The one I myself used is as follows: zinc oxide, drachmas 16; erica and bitumen and resin. You wished that from this resin the sufficient quantity should be added and that we (?) should announce you what has been taken (?), in order that you could send the copy of the recipe?"

-Anc. Meth.med. X 822, 13 τὸ εὐδοκιμοῦν πρὸς μόνῳ ἐν χρώμενοι τῶν Ἀιγύπτων ἱστομοῦνται σκευάζεται.\[\textit{The reference to the temple of Ptah at Memphis. Various types of Isis existed, one called "orange" (XIII 736, 16-19 Αἰγύπτιον· οἱ ὁμοίως ἐν ἐκεῖνον Ἂρχιερεύς ἔλαιον καὶ πατριλήθων ὁμοίως στὸν τὸν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ τὸ προειρημένον ἐς ἐμμότων ὁμοίως ἂνωδύνον καὶ καὶ καὶ κατά τὸν κυφίων ἁπαθητών ἔλαιον ὁμοίως.}\]

"It is called 'of Epigonos' by some, Isis by others") and it was a versatile remedy for eye diseases, for which it is addressed as perfume and as oil, it is called 'Egyptian white perfume.'\[\textit{See the plural form κῦφίων.}\]

Some other examples of medicines called Aigyptia are mentioned in the Greek papyri from Roman Egypt, both following Galen's prescriptions or showing compositions and properties similar to kuphi: see the plural form κῦφιων attested by Dio. II 2182, Thebes, 2nd/3rd AD; MPER XIII 3, 2nd/3rd AD; P.Ross.Georg. V 57, early 3rd AD; GMP I 13, Arsinoites, 3rd AD; K. 2797 Ἀνδρομάχου Ἀἰγύπτια· ἡ Ἰσίς ἀνώδυνον ὁμοίως ἐν ἐκεῖνον ἀνώδυνον ὁμοίως κὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν κυφίων ἁπαθητών ἔλαιον ὁμοίως.\[\textit{See the plural form κύφιων.}\]

The plaster "I Isis"

A mythological source points to Egypt as the place of origin of the Original Egyptian Medicine. In a short story, the egyptian medicines called Aigyptia are mentioned, but it is not clear which is the original source of these medicines: Dioscorides (1st AD), however, goes further in the issue, stating that the Egyptian medicines called Aigyptia are the "Egyptian" medicines, which were widely used in the ancient world and are still in use today. The reference to the temple of Ptah at Memphis. Various types of Isis existed, one called "orange" (XIII 736, 16-19 Αἰγύπτιον· οἱ ὁμοίως ἐν ἐκεῖνον Ἂρχιερεύς ἔλαιον καὶ πατριλήθων ὁμοίως στὸν τὸν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ τὸ προειρημένον ἐς ἐμμότων ὁμοίως ἂνωδύνον καὶ καὶ κατά τὸν κυφίων ἁπαθητών ἔλαιον ὁμοίως.\[\textit{See the plural form κῦφίων.}\]

"It is called 'of Epigonos' by some, Isis by others") and it was a versatile remedy for eye diseases, for which it is addressed as perfume and as oil, it is called 'Egyptian white perfume.'\[\textit{See the plural form κῦφιων.}\]