

**THE STUDY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE HERITAGE OF ORIENTAL
SCIENTISTS**

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Abstract: *Throughout the history of mankind, the issue of Medicine has never lost its relevance. It is especially at the center of the discussion that it should be based on religion or contradict religious teachings.*

Keywords: *history, write works, Western Renaissance.*

At the time when Islamic teaching arose, there was a specific folk medicine of society. After all, up to the VII century, many works on medicine were written, but the source of this folk medicine was not the basis. When verses and hadiths of the Qur'an, which heal the soul and the body, came together, Muslim healers began to write works based on Sharia and science. As a result of this, a new Nabawi genre of Medicine appeared.

Since the IX century, the science of Medicine in Muslim countries has reached its highest peak, new inventions, new scientific works have appeared. These works also served as the basis for the Western Renaissance. The views of Western medical thinkers built on the inventions and works of Muslim healers led to the emergence of new studies and works.

The medicine of the Arab caliphates began to form from the middle of the VII century. Its most prosperous period dates back to the X-XI centuries. Scientists of great doctors of their time from Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand, Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Cordova were trained. Mosques are considered the main centers of medical education.

In the development of medical knowledge, translators of medical literature from Arabic to Latin played an important role. They conveyed the works of Muslim Eastern healers to Europe. In turn, Eastern thinkers preserved the legacy of ancient medical classics. Almost all the literature that existed in the IX-X centuries was translated into Arabic. The palace physician of the famous translator Khalifa al-Mutawakkil was Hunayn ibn Ishaq (809-873 yy), who knew Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin well, traveled throughout the Byzantine Empire with the aim of finding manuscripts of scientific works.

Among his translations there are works of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Galen, Plato, Aristotle, Soran, Uribasiy, Pavel from the island of Egina. He taught medicine in Baghdad, introduced the term medicine into the Arabic language, founded medical texts in Arabic, contributed to the formation of Ophthalmology, describing the muscles and nerves of the eyes (a book about ten treatises, about the eye).

One of the most famous surgeons of the Middle Ages, kurdobalik (emirate of Spain, Cordova) lived in az-Zahrevich 936-1013 years. His 30 volumes "book of medical knowledge" are a brief summary of practical experience accumulated throughout his life. The booklet on surgery and devices (volume 30) is the first illustrated work on surgery, which deals with issues such as cauterization, wounds, pus, hernia, treatment of varicose veins, removal of tumors, cuticles, stones, amputation of limbs, training of midwives and removal of a dead fetus from the mother's womb. AZ-Zahravi's works were published in Morocco and served as a textbook and practical guide for medieval surgeons. Today it is the property of the National Library of Paris.

Az-Zahra used antiseptics in the treatment of wounds and skin lesions, invented ketgut, and described about 200 surgical instruments for the first time and presented them in drawings. He first

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described tuberculosis of bones, developed a method of cauterization. He introduced into practice the patient's lying position during operations on the small pelvis, the term cataract (Latin cataract - clouding), and the operation to remove it during eye surgery.

The Researcher T.As Sorokina noted in his work, the Egyptian doctor Ibn Al-Haysam, who lived in 965-1039 years, studied the eye structure and explained the refraction of the Rays around the eyes of the first marotaba. The King gave the name to the eye parts, such as the veil, the lens, the vitreous body. Having made the appearance of lenses from crystals and glass, he put forward the idea of correcting vision with the help of two-bladed lenses and introduced a proposal that they can be used in old age. The brochure about optics made it popular in Eastern countries and Western European countries. The original of the book is not preserved. The copy, translated into Latin, was preserved to this day under the name "treasures of the Arabic lens".

Ummar ibn Ali al-Mavsiliy (Cairo, X century) invented the cataract removal operation with the help of a needle, which he invented, through exposure to the pupil of the eye, and he received the name "Ummar operation".

Abu ar-Roz (850-923) linked theoretical knowledge with hospital practice. There are about 200 works belonging to his pen. His work "about chickenpox and measles" is of great importance, in which they describe the symptoms, the course, and treatment of the disease, its differences, and the need for vaccination against re-infection with chickenpox, and vaccination. Among the measures for the treatment of the patient, he recommended rinsing with solution water, emphasizing the care of the oral cavity. Since he was well aware of chemistry, he studied the effects of drugs and mercury salts on monkeys. In the field of surgery, he described his instrument, which he began to draw from the bowels of cotton wool when sewing wounds in the abdomen when tying the ligaments, when sewing in surgery, the thread from the bowels of the sheep, and also created to remove foreign bodies from the throat cavity. Within the Arabic-speaking countries, it has already implemented the recording of disease history data of the first patients. R & D books have long served as a textbook in medical faculties of medieval universities in Western Europe.

Ibn Sina (980-1037) was a medieval encyclopedic scholar, philosopher and physician, court physician of emirs and sultans, and minister of Hamadan. He has written more than 450 works in 29 areas of science. He studied logic and philosophy, geometry and astronomy, physics and chemistry, botany and theology, music and medicine. Favorable conditions for scientific activity were created for him in the palace of Amir Shams ad-Dawla. He was the chief physician and adviser to the emir and even accompanied him on military expeditions. He lived in Khorezm for several years and worked in the Bayt ul-Hikma with prominent scholars and physicians such as al-Beruni and al-Masihi, who had a great influence on the formation of Ibn Sina's scientific views. Ibn Sina's "Removal of Harm from Various Manipulations by Correcting and Preventing Defects", "On the Benefits and Harms of Wine", "Poem on Medicine", "Booklet on Pulse", "Events for Travelers", "Booklet on Chicory", "His works such as "Blood vessels for blood transfusion", "Book of healing", "Book of knowledge" are famous all over the world. The role of the heart in the development and manifestation of pneumonia, the features of the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases in the booklet "On sexual potency", in the book "On vinegar and honey" considered the use of vinegar and honey mixtures in the preparation and treatment. Ibn Sina pays special attention to physical and mental healing. He has published mystical works on the treatment of the soul, including The Book of Love, The Book of the Origin of Prayer, The Book of the Meaning of Pilgrimage, The Book of Deliverance from the Fear of Death, and The Book of Destiny.

By the IX-XI centuries, the science of medicine reached its peak in Muslim countries. Abu Ali ibn Sina's achievements in the field of medicine were also recognized, and the scientific literature written by him was later accepted as the primary source all over the world, especially in the universities of Western Europe. Ibn Sina's *Al-Qanun Fit Tib* (Laws of Medicine) was published in 1473 in Milan, Europe. By 1500, this work had been published sixteen times. About 230 books by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi, such as "al-Mansuri", "al-Hawi", "Burus soa" and others, have also achieved great success in the field of medicine. Rozi's "Medical Citizen" was published forty times between 1498 and 1866.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that between this period, Muslim medical scientists, encyclopedist scientists made great contributions to the renaissance of the Islamic world. In particular, Ibn Rushd's works on medical science such as "Al-Kulliyot", "Esoguchi" of Hunayn ibn Ishaq, "Kitab al-malakiy" of Ali ibn Abbas, "Zadul Musafir" of ibn Jazeera, "Taqbimul Abdon" of ibn Jazeera, "at-tasriyf lime ajaza Anit Anit Talif" of Abul Qasim az-Zahr, "at-tasriyf Phil mudovati vat-daqiyr" of ibn az-Zahr enters the ranks. Ibn Abu Usi'i, who lived at the beginning of the XIII century, gives information about the activities and works of 399 Muslim healers who lived and worked in IX-XII centuries in his work "Uyyunul anbaa fii layer atibbaa" ("a fountain of messages about the healers strata").

In IX-XI centuries, a large library, pharmacy and schools were restored in major cities of the East such as Alexandria, Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo. Founded in Baghdad, Baytul Hikma organized the "Assembly Ulama" (Society of scientists), in which scientific works on Oriental Medicine were created, as well as other medical resources were translated. 30 works of Abu Yusuf ibn Ishaq Cindy (800-879) on medicine, more than a hundred works of Khunayn ibn Ishaq (810-873), translations of Hippocrates and Galen works, 106 works of Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Aliyu Razi (865-925) on medicine, 30 volumes of the famous surgeon Abul Qasim az-Zahravi, known in the West as Abdukasis, 106 works of Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn works of "Jome'al-Kabir and qod urifa bil-Khawi" were written in this center.

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