



The role of Avicenna in medicine: the significance of the scientific works of Ibn Sina in the study of disease

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the biography of the greatest physician-scientist Avicenna, his experience in studying medicine, as well as his works in the field of medicine.

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Keywords:

Avicenna,

450 works in 29 fields of science,

Abu-l-Mansur Kamari,

treatment of the emir,

court doctor,

library of the Samanids,

“Canon of Medicine”,

“Book of Healing”,

a number of medical works.

Avitsennaning tibbiyotdagi oʻrni: Ibn Sino ilmiy ishlarining kasallikni oʻrganishdagi ahamiyati

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit soʻzlar:

Ibn Sino,

29 fan sohasiga oid 450 ta

asar,

Abu-l-Mansur Kamariy,

amirning davolanishi,

saroy tabibi,

Somoniylar kutubxonasi,

“Tabobat kitobi”,

“Shifo kitobi”,

bir qator tibbiy asarlar.

Maqolada eng buyuk shifokor-olim Avitsennaning tarjimai holi, uning tibbiyotni oʻrganish tajribasi, shuningdek, tibbiyot sohasidagi ishlari tasvirlangan.

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Роль Авиценны в медицине: значимость научных трудов Ибн Сина в исследовании болезней

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

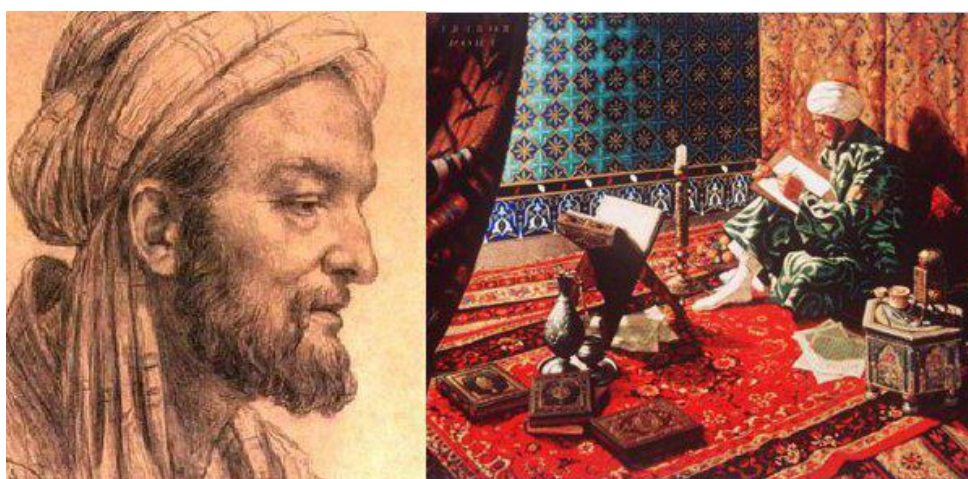
Авиценна,
450 трудов по 29 отраслям
науки,
Абу-л-Мансур Камари,
лечение эмира,
придворный врач,
библиотека Саманидов,
«Канон врачебной науки»,
«Книга врачевания»,
ряд медицинских трудов.

В статье описывается биография крупнейшего врача-ученого Авиценны, его опыт изучения медицины, а также его труды в области медицины.

Abu Ali Hussein ibn Abdullah ibn al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Sina known in Europe as Avicenna – a medieval Persian scientist, representative of Eastern Aristotelianism, a great physician who can be compared with Hippocrates and Galen, mathematician, physicist, chemist, specialist in animal physiology, philosopher ... Avicenna was born in the city of Afshana near Bukhara in 980. He was the court physician of the Samanid emirs, and for some time was also the vizier in the state of Hamadan.

The famous scientist wrote more than 450 works in 29 fields of science, of which only 274 have survived. Abu Ali ibn Sina was considered the most influential and famous philosopher-scientist of the medieval Islamic world.

In his young 12 years, Avicenna began to study the science of healing on the advice of the famous physician of the time, Abu Salah al-Masihi.



“Then I became addicted to studying the science of medicine, and began to read books on medicine. And medical science is not a difficult science, and of course, I succeeded in it especially, and in a short time so that the famous doctors of that time began to come to me for I also visited the sick, which taught me many methods of treatment that cannot be found in books. As a result of my experience, such healing paths opened up before me that it defies description. And I was at that time only 16 years old” – wrote Avicenna in his autobiography.

He studied medicine ibn Sina under the guidance of Abu-l-Mansur Kamari, the most famous Bukhara doctor at that time, but his training with Kamari did not last long. Soon Ibn Sina quickly began to practice independently and became such a famous doctor that he was invited to the palace to treat the seriously ill Emir of Bukhara Nukh ibn Mansur. In his autobiography, Ibn Sina recalls this as: "Once the emir fell ill, and the doctors could not determine his illness. They knew my name then, and they told the emir about me and asked to summon me. I participated with the court doctors in the treatment and distinguished myself in this service to him, after which he awarded me the title of vizier".

Having received the position of vizier, Sina made enemies for himself in military circles. Soon the emir decided to remove him from his post and send him out of his possessions. Forty days later, the emir suffered another attack of illness, which again forced him to find the scientist and reappoint him as his vizier.

In gratitude for the healing of Ibn-Sina, the emir allows access to the famous repository of Samanid books, the Bukhara library. The most famous and valuable books of that time were kept in this book depository. The scientist used the Samanid library for several years. During this time of work in the Bukhara library, the great doctor had the idea to create a generalizing work on medicine, where one could find the name of the disease with all its symptoms, as well as indicate why the disease arises and how it can be healed. To translate this idea into reality, Ibn Sina made the necessary extracts from various books, scripts, periodically summarizing them. So the preparation of the material for the most famous work of the doctor "Canon of Medicine", which Sina visited for many years of his life, began.

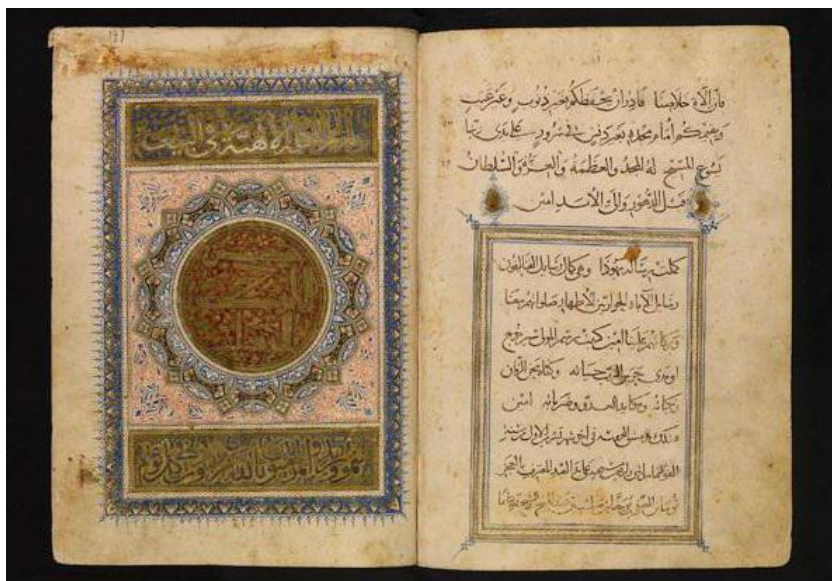
The foundations of the two works that made the glory of Ibn Sina, the Canon of Medicine (Al-Qanun fit-tibb) and the Book of Healing (Kitab ash-Shifa), were laid in Khorezm, or rather in the city of Urgench.

The "Canon of Medicine" was begun in Khorezm in 1000 and finished around 1020. This medical encyclopedia became a medical text in many medieval universities and was used until 1650.

In the 13th century, certain fragments from the "Canon of Medicine" were translated into Armenian, which suggests that this greatest book was used not only in the East, but also in the West.

From the 12th to the 17th centuries, doctors from many countries of the East and West studied the basics of their science according to the "Canon". The Arabic text of the Canon was published in full only once (in 4 volumes, Rome, 1593), but there are many translations of it into Latin. The most thorough of these belongs to the Tribe.

In his work "Canon of Medicine" Avicenna writes that a doctor should have "eyes like a falcon, the hands of a girl, a heart like a lion and the wisdom of a snake". In this book, Cena wrote the assumption that some tiny creatures can cause disease. The idea that infectious diseases are caused by bacteria was suggested by Ibn Sina 800 years before Louis Pasteur. He was also the first to draw attention to the difference between plague and cholera, the infectivity of smallpox, described leprosy, separating it from other diseases, studied a number of other diseases, which served as new discoveries in medicine. For 600 years "The Canon of Medicine" was considered the main reference book on medicine in all educational institutions of the world, including the most famous universities in the West.



“The Canon of Medicine” consists of 5 volumes-books:

- The first volume consists of four parts, where the theoretical part of medicine is reported:

- in the first part, a definition of medicine is given;
- the second deals with diseases – their causes and symptoms;
- in the third – on the preservation and maintenance of health;
- in the fourth, about the methods of treatment of various diseases.

- The second volume contains a description of "simple" medicines, where the scientist gives the names of 785 products of mineral, animal and plant origin, many of which were not known to scientists in antiquity.

- The third volume examines individual diseases and methods of their treatment.

- And in the fourth volume, general diseases of the body, issues related to surgery, treatment of various types of fevers are given.

- The fifth volume contains descriptions of “complex” medicines.

In addition to the “Canon of Medicine”, Avicenna wrote a number of works devoted to medical science:

“Medicines” – the role of the heart in the onset and manifestation of pneumonia, the peculiarities of diagnostics and treatment of heart diseases are given in detail; “Risala-yi zhudiya” – describes the treatment of diseases of the ear, stomach, teeth.

“Removing harm from various manipulations through corrections and error warnings”; “Poem about Medicine”; “Blood vessels for bloodletting”; “Treatise on vinegar honey” describes the preparation and therapeutic use of mixtures of vinegar and honey, different in composition; “Treatise on the Pulse”;

“Treatise on Chicory”; Hygiene problems are also described.

Sina was also the first to write in his work about the meaning and importance of physical exercise in medical and health-improving practice. Gave the concept of physical exercise – voluntary movements leading to deep, continuous breathing.

He argued that if a person engages in physical exercise in a timely manner and in moderation and adheres to the regime, then he will not often get sick and need neither treatment nor medication. Having stopped these physical activities, he wasted away. Exercise strengthens ligaments, nerves, and muscles. He advised paying attention to age and health in class. He spoke about hardening with cold and hot water, massage.

CONCLUSION

Summing up the results of my biographical research, I would like to say that there are very few people like Ibn Sina and it is unlikely that there will still be such. Due to the wide differentiation of sciences, we are unlikely to see the birth of another such genius. Scientists break up scientific knowledge, deepen in one area, but completely forget about the other, there is no overall picture of things. Now all efforts are aimed at prolonging human life, raising its level, much attention is paid to clinical medicine, prevention, alas, is not among the leading disciplines. However, Ibn Sina also said such things as: "Those who give up physical exercises often languish, because the strength of their organs weakens due to the refusal of movement". Avicenna considered it much more important to prevent the disease than to cure it. Due to the universal industrialization, the world in which we live has turned into a huge mechanized monster, which we are trying to cure by replacing spare parts – the release of chemicals – a kind of "magic" pills that will rid us of everything. But the causes of the disease remain, and until we get rid of them, the diseases will not disappear.

Death terrified a person at any time, and it also attracted his curiosity. One of the first attempts to unravel her mystery was the activity of Ibn Sina, alas, only distanced her arrival.

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