



HISTORY OF CULTURAL MEDICINE AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE IN ANCIENT TURKESTAN

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Abstract

The origin and development of modern medicine include approaches to medicine in different periods of ancient history. As is known, the basis of knowledge about various diseases, their treatment and prevention has long been based on people's experience and observations.

Keywords: Medicine, medicine, chemistry, patient's organism.

Introduction

In medicine, Ibn Sina dealt with issues such as diagnosing diseases, studying the influence of the external environment on the patient's life and activities, finding the causes of the disease and knowing the specific characteristics of the patient's organism in treatment, and was the first to study the structure and functions of organs and systems in the body, mainly in animal organisms, through experiments. Also, many physicians and scientists contributed to the organization and development of scientific medicine in the territory of ancient Turkestan, including Ibn Abdullah Iloqi (real name Sharafuddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Iloqi) (year of birth unknown - died in 1068) - a famous medieval physician, one of Ibn Sina's students. He was born in the Iloqi oasis (now the lands around the Ahangaron River in Tashkent region) (his pseudonym was taken from this). He received his initial education in one of the madrasas of Shash (Tashkent), and then went to study first in Bukhara, then in Urgench, to improve his knowledge. Here he met Ibn Sina. In addition to medicine, Iloqi was also interested in philosophy and history. The work "Kulliyot tibbi Iloqi" ("Collection of Iloqi's Treatises on Medicine") provides information on the history of medicine. Ismail Jurjani Zayn al-Din Abul Fazayil Ismail ibn Husayn al-Jurjani al-Khwarizmi was considered a great scholar and one of the most famous physicians of his time. According to the



famous 12th-century historian Zahiriddin Abul Hasan Bayhaqi, he wrote "Al-Khufayi al-a'la'i" ("The Upper Part of the Stems"), "At-Tibb al-mulukiy", "Kitab az-zahiraye Khorezmshahi", "Kitab al-ahrad" ("Diseases Caused by Envy"), "Kitab yodgar" ("Book of Remembrance"), "Kitab fi rad alal falosafa" ("Book of Refutation Against Philosophers"), "Kitab tadbir yaum va laylat" ("Book on the Alternating of Night and Day"), "Kitab wasiyatnama" ("Book of Wills"), and other works on medicine and philosophy, dedicated to Qazi Abu Said Shari'i. His works were widely read and soon became famous worldwide. Mahmud ibn Umar Chagmini, Najibuddin Samarkandi, a 13th-century Central Asian physician and medical scholar, was born in Samarkand and spent most of his life teaching in medical centers in Samarkand. His works were used as a reference in the medical sciences of the time. The scientist also performed the first surgical operations of his time. His most famous work is the "Kitab al-asbab wal-alamat", which contains important information on therapy and pathology. and other famous medieval medical scientists played an important role. The treasury of world medical science includes such unique works as Ibn Sina's "Canon of Medicine" and "Urjuza on Medicine", Ismail Jurjani's "Honey-pot of Khorezmshah" and "Medicinal Treasure", Najibuddin Samarkandi's "Causes and Manifestations of Diseases" and "Preparation of Complex Medicines", "Collection on Medicine" and "Methods of Treatment" by Ibn Abdullah Iloqi, Ibn Umar Chagmini's "Small Canon", "1000 Problems of Medicine" and "General Medical Book", etc. Thus, for Turkestan, the Middle Ages (X-XI) were a period of formation and effective development of medical science. However, this process of scientific growth was stopped at the beginning of the XIII century (with the invasion of the troops of Genghis Khan to the borders of Turkestan). This army of evil invaders destroyed many cities and villages in its path, and a lot of cultural - destroyed educational centers and values. Thousands of unique works of famous scientists and doctors were burned. The humiliation and difficult situation of science and education in the territory of Turkestan lasted for more than 150 years. It was during this period that the Timurid dynasty appeared on the political scene. Under their rule, medicine and medical science experienced a second flourishing period. However, starting from the 16th-17th centuries, the development of science, education and medicine in central Turkestan, that is, Uzbekistan, slowed down significantly. Despite this



inconvenience, medicine and education in Turkestan developed steadily, science, culture and education were formed, reaching their highest peak.

Another circumstance that negatively affected the comprehensive development of Turkestan was the division of the state into several small khanates and its isolation from the outside world. Religious beliefs occupied a dominant position in the entire spiritual life. Science was subordinated to Orthodox Muslim dogmatism [4,5]. This situation continued until the 60s of the 19th century. In Central Turkestan, scientific study of medical issues, mainly regional pathology, began in Uzbekistan in the 60s of the last century. However, in the pre-revolutionary period, work on the study of the biology and epidemiology of parasitic diseases was isolated. The first researchers of parasitic diseases in Central Turkestan were A. P. Fedchenko, P. F. Borovsky, K. I. Skryabin, E. N. Pavlovsky, E. I. Martsinovskiy, A. D. Grekov, N. I. Khodukin, A. N. Krukov and others. They laid the foundations of parasitology in Central Turkestan, and due to the lack of a material base for the study of regional pathology, expeditions of the Moscow Tropical Institute were organized. The results of these studies played an important role in solving the urgent problems of regional pathology [2].

The first scientific expedition to study malaria in Turkestan was organized in 1921. The expedition worked mainly in the regions of Samarkand, Mirzachul and Merva (Mara), which were the most intensive foci of this disease. With the help of the Moscow Tropical Institute, malaria centers were opened in Turkestan for the first time in these cities. This laid the foundation for a systematic and systematic study of malaria in Central Turkestan. In 1921, another expedition was organized under the leadership of K. I. Skryabin. Its main task was to determine the helminth fauna of all classes of vertebrates in the territory of Turkestan. In a number of regions, expedition members conducted mass surveys and identified the invasiveness of the population with certain types of helminths. In 1922-1923, the Moscow Tropical Institute sent two scientific expeditions to further study malaria. It was headed by the doctor L. M. Isayev, later the permanent organizer and leader of the fight against tropical diseases (tick, malaria, leprosy) in Central Turkestan, doctor L. M. Isayev. It is interesting that one of the main tasks of the expedition was to study the biology of ticks and the epidemiology of tick disease (dracunculosis). Its systematic study began in 1924 after the opening of the Tropical Institute in Bukhara, whose employees were engaged in the problems of tropical diseases.



The study of tropical diseases was also carried out by the Tropical Clinic of the Medical Faculty of the Central Asian State University (Saga) (now the Tashkent Medical Academy) under the leadership of Professor A. N. Krukov. In Tashkent, N. I. Khodukin began a systematic study of the epidemiology of the pendin ulcer. In Samarkand, A. S. Artamonov worked on the study of the epidemiology of kala-Azar (internal leishmaniasis). Its clinic and treatment were studied by M. I. Slonim, R. S. Gershenovich. The diagnosis and clinic of diseases occurring in Turkestan, including sprue and pellagra, were considered. In the history of the study of regional pathology and the fight against it in Turkestan (Uzbekistan), several stages can be distinguished.

a) The first stage - from the organization of the first expedition to study local diseases to the opening of the Bukhara Tropical Institute (1921-1924), although the study of local diseases was planned, it had the character of expeditions.

b) The second stage covers the time from the opening of the Tropical Institute to the final liquidation of the Bukhara ring (1924-1932). It is characterized by the solution of a number of problems of marginal pathology, primarily the complete and final elimination of the ring. The result of all work on the study of regional pathology was the first textbook on tropical diseases of Central Asia, compiled by L. F. Burova and I. A. Kassirsky (1931). It describes malaria, leishmaniasis, protozoal intestinal diseases, sprue, pellagra, fascioliasis, hookworm, strongyloidiasis, tick-borne typhus, papillomavirus, Malta fever (brucellosis) and ringworm.

c) At the third stage (1932-1937), in-depth study and organization of the fight against malaria, smallpox, goiter, pendine ulcer, brucellosis, sprue continued. As a result of comprehensive treatment and preventive measures, great successes were achieved. During this period, smallpox was eradicated. Endemic goiter was also studied in detail. This work was carried out by an expedition led by Professor S. A. Masumov. Scientists from the Tashkent and Samarkand medical institutes, other research institutions, the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, the Institute of Dermatology and Venereology, the Institute of Experimental Medicine and the Institute of Sanitary Research, as well as a number of other scientific and medical institutions, actively participated in the study of regional diseases.



After the eradication of smallpox (1932) and smallpox (1937) in Uzbekistan, the main attention was paid to the fight against malaria, tuberculosis, brucellosis, goiter, some types of intestinal invasions and a number of other diseases.

d) At the fourth stage (1937-1941), the activities of health authorities were aimed at further studying and combating these diseases. Thus, by 1940, the incidence of malaria in Uzbekistan decreased by 5 times. The number of patients with tuberculosis, goiter, etc. decreased sharply. However, the successful work of the health authorities of Uzbekistan to study and combat regional pathology was partially interrupted by the Second World War (1941-1945). But despite the difficulties of the war, measures to combat local diseases did not stop.

e) At the fifth stage (1945-1957), almost all the scientific medical forces of the republic were engaged in the study of regional pathology and the fight against it. The result of this was the eradication of malaria as a mass disease. Drainage of swamps, the fight against malaria carriers, and irrational treatment of patients played an important role in its eradication. New treatment methods were tested in the clinic headed by Professor T. Kh. Najimitdinov. In addition, during these years, Joylangar encephalitis, trichodesmotoxicosis, tularemia, ku fever, gastrointestinal pathology in a hot climate, the effect of a hot climate on the cardiovascular system, etc. were studied. Scientific institutions opened on the territory of Uzbekistan played an important role in the development of scientific problems. In particular, great progress was achieved in the field of research and implementation of new therapeutic agents. Great work was done in this regard by employees of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute and the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, the employees of the pharmaceutical institute studied more than 400 species of local plants. The technology of production of medicinal substances was improved. The effect of mummy, which has been used in Uzbek folk medicine since ancient times, was studied, and its effectiveness in traumatic injuries of the skeletal system was determined.

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