

The Contribution of Abu Ali Ibn Sino (Avicenna) to Ancient Pharmacy and its Place in the Present Time

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada 980-1037-yillar oralig'ida yashagan fors olimi Ibn Sinoning hayoti va dorishunoslikka qo'shgan xissalari yoritilgan. Ibn Sino o'zining tibbiy ensiklopediyasi "Tib qonunlari" bilan mashhur bo'lib, 600 yildan ortiq Islom olami va Yevropada standart tibbiy matnga aylandi. Uning tibbiy nazariyalari va muolajalari ilg'or edi va bugungi kunda ham qo'llanilmoqda. Maqolada Ibn Sino ijodining tabobat va aqliy tafakkurdagi doimiy ta'siri alohida ta'kidlangan.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Ibn Sino, Avitsenna, Fors polimati, Islom oltin davri, hissalar, tibbiyot, tibbiyot qonunlari, tibbiy ensiklopediya, standart tibbiy matn, anatomiya, fiziologiya, diagnostika, davolash, sil kasalligi, opiat anesteziyasi, falsafa, astronomiya, adabiyot, Foma Akvinskiy, meros, intellektual fikr.

Introduction. Even at the age of 17, Ibn Sina became known as a skilled physician among the people of Bukhara. At that time, the ruler Nuh ibn Mansur was sick, and the palace doctors were powerless to treat him. A young doctor, whose fever has spread throughout the city, is invited to the palace to treat the emir. The patient quickly recovers from his treatment and gets back on his feet. Instead, Ibn Sina will have the opportunity to use the palace library. The library of the Somonites was one of the largest and richest libraries in the Middle East at that time. Ibn Sina studied in this library day and night for several years, became one of the most educated and knowledgeable people of his time, and from that moment began to independently study the philosophy of the Middle Ages. He devotedly read "Metaphysics" by Greek authors, especially Aristotle. But most of what was described in this book was incomprehensible to Ibn Sina. By chance, Abu Nasr Farabi's book "About the goals of metaphysics" fell into the hands of a young scientist, and Ibn Sina was able to master metaphysics only after reading it. Ibn Sina received all the necessary knowledge in Bukhara, and his scientific work began at the age of 18. He published a treatise on spiritual powers dedicated to Nuh ibn Mansur, a medical poetic work called "Urjuza", and at the request of his neighbor and friend Abulhusayn al-Aruzi, a multidisciplinary work "Alhikmat al-Aruzi" ("Wisdom of Aruzi"). In addition, at the request of another friend, the jurist Abu Bakr Albarqi (or Baraqi), the 20-volume encyclopedic work "Alhosil wal-mahsul" ("The End and the Result") and the 2-volume "Kitab al-bir wal-ism" ("Generosity and wrote the crime book"). Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, made significant contributions to the field of pharmacy.

Research Methodology. The article examines Ibn Sina's contribution to pharmacology using

research methodologies such as literature review, data set study, data analysis, synthesis, review and improvement.

Analysis and results. As a physician and scientist, Ibn Sina conducted extensive research on medicines and their effects on the human body. He wrote extensively on the medicinal properties of plants, minerals and animal substances and used them to develop several important medicines. The Great Allama defined the forms of use of drugs, the methods currently used in modern medicine: that is, showing drugs in solid form (tablets, powders, dragees), liquids (solutions, tinctures, tinctures, decoctions), at the same time the methods of injecting into the body were used several centuries ago, and opinions were expressed about its use. At the same time, the ways of administering drugs to the body, their absorption, distribution in the body, and their amount in the blood are of certain importance. Only then, the drug interacts with the body tissue and shows its effect. The effectiveness of these drugs largely depends on the way they are administered to the body. There are drugs that do not have any effect when taken orally, but have a positive effect when administered in another way (injection). There may be cases where the same drug has different effects on the body when administered in different ways. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly choose the way in which the positive effect of each drug is administered to the body. Ibn Sina gave information about the ways of introducing drugs into the body, through the mouth, back (anal), nasal or urinary tract. One of Ibn Sina's most important contributions to pharmaceuticals was his invention of the distillation apparatus. This apparatus allowed him to extract essential oils from plants, thus creating powerful remedies with concentrated active ingredients. This distillation process became widely used in the centuries after Ibn Sina's work and revolutionized the way herbal medicines were produced and administered. In addition to his achievements in drug production, Ibn Sina also wrote extensively on the dosage and proper use of various drugs. His work emphasized the importance of understanding the effects of different substances on the human body and tailoring treatments to the individual needs of patients. At the same time, the great doctor also talked about the use of drugs, that is, the ways of sending them to the body. The forms of use of the Great Alloma drug are classified, and the methods currently used in modern medicine: that is, showing drugs in solid form (tablets, powders, dragees), liquids (solutions, tinctures, tinctures, decoctions), at the same time the methods of injection into the body were used several centuries ago, and opinions about their use were expressed. At the same time, the ways of administering drugs to the body, their absorption, distribution in the body, and their amount in the blood are of certain importance. Only then, the drug interacts with the body tissue and shows its effect. The effectiveness of these drugs largely depends on the way they are administered to the body. There are drugs that do not have any effect if taken orally, but have a positive effect if given in another way (injection). There may be situations where the same drug has different effects on the body when it is administered in different ways. That's why it is necessary to choose the right way to show the positive effect of each medicine when it is injected into the body. Ibn Sina gave information about the ways of introducing medicine into the body, through the mouth, back (anal), nasal or urinary tract. He knew, used and wrote in his works about the fact that it is possible to send it through the rectum, especially when it is not possible to send it through the mouth, and it is considered useful. Currently, the incidence of cancer is increasing in the period when the negative impact of various man-made factors, especially carcinogenic factors on the human body is increasing. According to the World Health Organization, the world may face cancer in the next 10-12 years. Because obesity, excessive

consumption of alcohol and smoking are increasing among the world's population, which creates the basis for the emergence of this disease. According to the prediction of the above organization, it may reach 19 million by 2025, 22 million by 2030, and 24 million by 2035. Eastern medicine had the concept of cancer, and Ibn Sina tried to find a cure for this disease. In "Medical epic", the great Hakim discussed the treatment of bad breath and its symptoms.

Conclusion/Recommendations. In conclusion, Ibn Sina's contribution to pharmaceuticals had a great impact on the field of medicine both in his time and in the following centuries. His innovations in drug development and administration paved the way for many of the treatments we use today, and his writings are studied. Ibn Sina's works are used as the main guide in the history of medicine.

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