



THE LIFE OF ABU ALI IBN SINA AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIELD OF PHARMACY

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ABSTRACT

Abu Ali Ibn Sina, better known as Avicenna, was a Persian philosopher, physician and scientist. His main work in medicine is the book "Medical Laws". The book is one of the most influential volumes in the history of medicine, remaining a standard textbook in European medical schools for centuries. In this article, we will consider Abu Ali Ibn Sina's contribution to the development of the pharmaceutical industry and how important it is for us.

The task of the work: to get more information about Abu Ali Sina. finding answers to the questions and considering the tasks added to the field of pharmaceuticals.

Materials and styles:

About Abu Ali Ibn Sina

Abu Ali Ibn Sina was born in 980 AD in the region of Bukhara on the territory of our Republic. Ibn Sina was a mature scholar at the age of 18. He is best known for his Laws of Medicine, which he completed in 1025. This authoritative medical encyclopedia served as the standard medical text in Europe for over 500 years and served as the foundation for the development of modern Western medicine.

His "Laws of Medicine" are written in Arabic and consist of five books. In the first book, general information about the principles of medicine is given, and in the following books, the specific aspects of the human body, methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases were considered.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina wrote many works on medicine, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, politics and other sciences. Among his works, "Kitab al-Sifa" theory of teaching and "Kitab al-Qanun" had a great impact on the world of medicine.

Ibn Sina's main medical works

"The Law of Medicine" ("Kitab al-Qanun fi-t-tibb") is a work of an encyclopedic character, in which the instructions of ancient doctors are reworked with the achievements of Arab medicine. Ibn Sina in "Qanun" showed that diseases appear as a result of small particles. He was the first to pay attention to the contagiousness of smallpox, to distinguish between cholera and plague, to explain the difference between leprosy and to study a number of other diseases. There are many Latin translations of the Law of Medicine. "The Law" consists of five parts, two of which are devoted to drugs and medicines and the definition of their

preparation. 1400 of the 2600 drugs listed in the book are of plant origin.

"Medicines" ("Al-Adviyat al kalbiya") - he wrote during his first visit to Hamadon. In this work, the activity of the heart during the formation and manifestation of pneuma, in particular, heart disease and its treatment, is explained in detail.

"Removing mistakes by correcting and warning in various ways" ("Daf' al-mazorr al kulliya an al-abdon al insaniya bi-tadorik anvo' khato an-tadbir").

"About the benefit and harm of wine" ("Siyasat al-badan wa fazail ash-sharab wa manofi'ikh wa mazarikh") is Ibn Sina's shortest treatise.

"Epic about medicine" ("Urdjusa fit-tib").

"Treatise about the Vascular War" ("Risolayi nabziya").

"Events for travelers" ("Fi tadbir al-musofirin").

"Treatise on sexual power" ("Treatise fil-l-box") - the disease, its prevention and treatment of lust disorders are described.

"Treatise about vinegar and honey" ("Treatise fi-s-sikandjubin") - the preparation of vinegar and honey with different composition and consumption in diseases is described.

"Treatise about Sachartqi" ("Ristola fil-khindabo").

"Blood vessels during blood sampling" ("Risala fil-uruk al-mafsuda").

"Risola-yi judiya" - ear, stomach and dental diseases are described. In addition, hygiene problems are listed in it. Some researchers doubt Avicenna's authorship.

Medical laws

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's Laws of Medicine was a comprehensive text that synthesized the medical knowledge of ancient Greece, Persia, and India. The work is divided into four parts, viz., General Principles, Materia Medica, Special Pathologies and Formulary. The "General Principles" section discusses the basic functions of the human body, such as respiration, digestion, and blood circulation, as well as the role of temperament in maintaining health. Medicines, herbs and minerals used in medicine were discussed in the "Materia Medica" section, and special diseases such as tuberculosis, epilepsy and melancholia were discussed in the "Special Pathologies" section. Recipes for preparing medicines are given in the "Formulae" section.

One of the notable contributions of Avicenna's Laws of Medicine was his emphasis on empirical observation and experimentation in medicine. He emphasized the importance of clinical observation and the need for doctors to test their knowledge through personal experience. Another important contribution was his explanation of infectious diseases, which believed that microorganisms enter the body and spread through contact.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine" was an important text in the history of medicine. It served as a guide for medical education and practice for centuries and influenced the development of medical knowledge in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. The book was translated into Latin in the 12th century and was widely studied in European universities. The influence of the book can be seen in the works of famous medieval physicians William Harvey, Andreas Vesalius and Paracelsus.

Contribution to the development of the pharmaceutical industry

One of the fields in which Ibn Sina advanced was the field of pharmaceuticals, so to speak. He has made many contributions to the field, including creating new drugs and improving existing treatments. He was especially skilled in the use of medicinal plants and emphasized

the importance of using natural substances in medical procedures.

Conclusion: In conclusion, my research on Ibn Sina's life and work, and his contribution to pharmaceuticals, seems to have often overlooked his legacy. Among them is the book "Laws of Medicine" which is recognized all over the world. This work of Ibn Sina remains one of the most important texts in the history of medicine. Its comprehensive coverage of medical knowledge and emphasis on empirical observation and experimentation made it a fundamental book in the development of medical science. The work's legacy can be seen in the texts being used as a guide in folk medicine and ongoing developments in modern medicine. This is not a happy situation either.

Through careful research and documentation, I have endeavored to provide a valuable resource for scholars and students to help deepen our understanding of this influential figure and his impact on the pharmaceutical industry.

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