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DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE REFORMS CARRIED OUT IN IT

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Abstract: This article provides a broad overview of the development of medicine in Uzbekistan during the Middle Ages, its scientific foundations, and its main directions. In particular, the development of medical science in scientific centers such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khorezm was analyzed, as well as the teaching of medical science in madrasas and the transmission of knowledge based on the teacher-student tradition. This study aims to reveal the influence of medieval medicine on later periods, including the development of modern medicine, and highlights the importance of historical experience and knowledge today.

Keywords: Urjuza, Zahirayi Khorezm Shahi, Medical Science, "Laws of Medicine", Scientific Schools.

In the Middle Ages, the territory of Uzbekistan was one of the centers of science and culture, and great achievements were made in the field of medicine. During this period, scientific schools were formed in centers such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khorezm, and medical science developed. Medical science was taught in madrasas and practices were conducted in medical institutions. Great scholars such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Ismail Jurjani, and Abu Abdullah Ilaqui, who emerged from this region, expressed scientifically based opinions on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, as well as the methods and remedies for them. Abu Ali Ibn Sino he is an incomparable contributor to World medicine, his world-famous work is "the laws of Tib". It has been used for centuries in the East as well as in European countries. Abu Ali Ibn Sina decided to publish books on the advice of great doctors, and he wrote a book called "Urjuza". To create such a work, the author says about the fact that he worked hard and wanted his ideas to quickly reach the people: "I put on this Urjuza a maturation feather and a hush suprasi, I made it easy to weave, easy to learn the science, less hard". Whoever looks at it with an eye of discernment can gain great knowledge through this small work.

The fact that the Urjuza of Abu Ali Ibn Sina was original was studied by translating it into other languages and writing a commentary on it.He was also a great work of science, although he himself was small, devoted to the science of Medicine. According to historical records, Isfahan had a hospital built under the leadership of Ibn Sina. They called it" the House of healing." We have shown above the works of Ibn Sina on the Tibi, according to official data Ibn Sina classified 31 works. Of these, the largest and most important is the work "the laws of Tib". In the Middle Ages, science was highly developed in the eastern countries. But at the same time, it was not without some errors and shortcomings. The main drawback was that at that time the phenomena of repentance were not examined in depth experimentally, but were often resolved through abstract philosophical reasoning and inference. This was the case in the medical field. For example, the nature and causes of diseases have not been proven experimentally. It is based on the concept of

"theory of humidity" and majors. Abu Ali Ibn Sina's medical views, particularly in his works on medicine, are also reflected in his famous work, the "Laws of Medicine."

The article highlights the scientific heritage of the great alloma Abu Ali Ibn Sina, in particular, the role of the foundations of the "Tib laws" in World medicine, as well as the formation of hygienic rules for the organization of enterprises, pharmacies of that time, bringing important information on the development of the field of Medicine and surgery. Also, another of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of Medicine in the Middle Ages is Ismail Jurjani. He lived from the 11th to the 12th centuries, doing important scientific work in the fields of Medicine, anotomy, and medicine. One of his famous works is "Zahirayi Khorezmshohiy", which details the causes of diseases, their identification, methods of treatment. This work served as an important guide to medicine in its day. Jurjoni gained fame among the population very quickly thanks to his deep knowledge and experiences. He achieved great relevance in diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Jurjoni's time in Khorezm was the most productive years of his life. He wrote some of his most major works in Khorezm. The most famous of these is "Zahirayi Khorezmshahiy". In addition, Jurjani also classified works entitled "diagnosis of diseases" - the essence of Medicine - "reserve of medicines" and "a word about Ibn Sina". Each of these books is devoted to some important issues of theoretical and Amal medicine. These works played a major role in the development of medieval Eastern medicine. "Zahirayi Khorezmshahi" is a large scientific work of over 600 pages. The book consists of 10 chapters, each of which is devoted to a specific area of medicine. The book presents the author's own thoughts and reflections on medicine and its functions.

In the book, the author also discusses the following important issues. The structure of human organs and their functions, and the state of a healthy and sick organism are different. Symptoms of diseases, methods of examining the patient's body, methods of examining the blood vessels, methods of examining the body's waste products, the effect of various factors on the human body, food substances and their importance, hygienic rules and their importance for health. Jurjani also discusses the consequences of various diseases. Jurjoniy's "Zahirayi Khorezmshahi" is the second most popular work after Ibn Sina's "The Laws of Medicine". In his scientific career, Ismail Jurjani paid special attention to a healthy lifestyle, prevention of diseases and proper nutrition. He continued the scientific tradition of Ibn Sina and made a very significant contribution to the development of Medicine.

Abu Abdullah Ilaqiy is one of the healers who lived and worked on the territory of Uzbekistan. He was engaged in the development of scientific, theoretical and practical aspects of Medicine. He focused on studying the causes of disease, identifying them, and improving treatments. In his career, Iloki was engaged in practical work such as monitoring patients, experimental treatment and studying the effects of drugs. He was influenced by the scientific school of Ibn Sina and tried to continue and develop his scientific views. Ilokiy conducted research on various diseases, not limited to the treatment of patients only. Iloki created many works on the treatment of diseases to the great Hakim. The following have come down to us from them: "Causes and Symptoms of Diseases", "Treatment Methods", "Medical Kit", "Brief Law".

Illuminates the causes and diagnostic issues of the origin of diseases. About the causes of the disease, the scientist was in the basic understanding at that time. In matters of diagnosis, Ilokius's careful examination of patients emphasized the attention to every sign of illness. The examination

of the patient's vein was considered the main method. Iloqi is based on practical experience of medieval Eastern medicine. He is recognized as one of the scientists who contributed to the formation of medicine.

Methods and Techniques

In the process of preparing this article, historical analytical and comparative methods were used.Written sources on medieval medicine in particular studied scientific literature and modern research.During the study, the scientific heritage of such scientists as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Ismail Jurjani and Abu Abdullah Ilaqiy were analyzed.Their contributions to medical science have been compared and summarized.Also using the comparative method, the differences between the Eastern Medical School and the development of European Medicine were studied.And through analytical yandashuv, the main reforms that took place in the medicine of Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages and their practical significance were clarified.

Result

The results of the study showed that in the Middle Ages, Uzbekistan was one of the centers of highly developed medical science.During this period, scientific schools were formed, and medical theory and practice developed in harmony.Based on the analysis, it was found that the scientific heritage of scientists such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina Ismail Jurjani and Abu Abdullah Iloqi played a key role in the development of medicine. Their work has had a significant impact on the development of disease detection, treatment methods, and pharmacology.The establishment of hospitals, the introduction of hygiene rules, and the use of medicinal plants in the Middle Ages also contributed to the further development of medicine. These processes laid the groundwork for the formation of a scientifically based approach in medicine. It serves as an important stage in the development of the science of medieval medicine in general.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the medical science in Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages was highly developed, and this process was formed on the basis of scientific schools, experienced doctors, and a rich scientific heritage. The work of scholars such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Ismail Jurjani, and Abdullah Iloqi was particularly important in the development of medicine.The identification of their scientific work has contributed significantly to the improvement of treatment methods and the development of the field of Pharmacology.This suggests that medicine was formed in the middle ages not only in theory, but also in practical terms.In general, medieval medicine served as a solid scientific basis for the formation and development of modern medical science.

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