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THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF ABU ALI IBN SINA AND THE SCHOLARS OF THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE FORMATION OF PHARMACY




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АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ВА ЎРТА АСР ОЛИМЛАРИ ИЛМИЙ МЕРОСИНИНГ ФАРМАЦИЯ РИВОЖИГА ҚЎШГАН ҲИССАСИ

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ВКЛАД НАУЧНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНЫ И УЧЕНЫХ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЬЯ В СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ФАРМАЦИИ

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Резюме. *IX асрдан XIII-асргача бўлган давр "араб техникасининг олтин даври" деб аталади, ўрганилаётган айрим мавзуларда дори воситалари ва фармацевтика соҳаси муҳим ўрин тутади. Дори-дармонлар нуқтаи назаридан, араб табобати деб ҳам аталадиган ислом табобати, ислом олтин асрининг келажагида номаълум бир вақтда пайдо бўлган ва араб тилида ёзилгани маълум бўлган тиббий технологияга ишора қилади. Асосан арабларнинг муваффақиятига асосланган аттор ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятида ўзаро алоқада бўлган Сефарад яҳудийлари араб клиник даври ва доривор маҳсулотларнинг тарқалишида асосий рол ўйнаган. Шу билан бир қаторда, табобат ва тиббиётга оид шарқона матнларга бой бўлган, аниқланмаган улкан пул маблағлари Шарқ технологик ноу-хаулари ҳам бу ҳудудларда ривожланганлигидан, арабларнинг бир қисми арабларнинг маданияти ва анъаналари билан узвий боғланганлигидан далолат беради.*

Калит сўзлар: *Буюк араб шифокорлари, тиббиёт, дорихона, араб табобати.*

Abstract. *From the 9th to the thirteenth century, the period is called the "Golden Age of Arab technology," and remedy and Pharmacy occupy an outstanding region in some of the taught topics. Within the information of drugs, Islamic remedy, moreover known as Arabic medicinal drug, refers back to the medical technology that become evolved in some unspecified time in the future of the Islamic Golden Age and turn out to be written in Arabic. Even though clinical improvement changed into not on time at some point in the Turkish duration because of numerous horrible political, economic, and extraordinary causes, the Turkish human beings had an obligation to spread the Arab way of life and essential Islamic thoughts in our US of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Sephardic Jews, who continued to have interaction in their attar activities, which have been largely based on Arab success, performed a key function in the transfer of the Arab clinical era and medicinal drugs. As an alternative, the huge, unspecified sum of money, rich in oriental texts of medicine and medicinal drug, indicates that eastern technological know-how also flourished in those fields, and that part of the Arabs became inseparably related to the cultures and traditions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

Keywords: *Great Arabic physicians, medicine, pharmacy, Arabic medicine*

Introduction. Ibn Sina (/ even, v- /; c. 980 - June 1037), normally known as Avicenna within the West, has become a Persian polymath known as the father of modern medication and one of the maximum important physicians, astronomers, philosophers, and writers are Islamic Golden Age. Avicenna has been known as "perhaps the maximum essential fact seeker of the pre-present day generation" via Sajjad H. Rizvi. He changed into a student of Peripatetic Muslim philosophy advocated through the manner of the Greek philosopher Aristotelian. About 240 of the 450 works he's thought to have survived, such as a hundred fifty philosophical and forty medical inventions. The ebook of recovery, an encyclopedia of philosophy and technology, and the Canon of medicine, a clinical encyclopedia that has ended up the usual textual content of drugs in many ancient facilities and was used until 1650, are of his most tremendous works. (P. Pormann, E. Savage-Smith).

Literature Review. Youth development and schooling. During the 12 months of 980, Avicenna was born right into a Persian family within the town of Afshana in Transnanaxiana. The website has been converted closer to Bukhara, the capital and country of the Samanids. Abd Allah, his father, changed from being born in the Turkmen city of Balkh. At some stage in the reign of Noah II, he become a Samanids authentic who served as governor of the Harmaytan royalty. Avicenna additionally had a more youthful brother. Some years later, the circle of relatives moved to Bukhara, an academy that drew many scholars. Avicenna received his training there, which was reportedly owned using his father at the time. In spidespiteeality that each of his father and brother converted to Ismailism, Avicenna did no longer. Avicenna turned into first taught the Quran and books, memorizing the entire Quran at the age of ten. His father ultimately gave him an Indian grocery save, which taught him math. Ismail al-Zahid, a Hanafi jurist, taught him the law afterward. They worked collectively on Porphyry's Synagogue (d. 305) and probably the Aristotle Dynasty (died 322 BC). Natali told Avicenna to do his arch after analyzing Ptolemy's eBook Almagest (died one hundred seventy) and Euclid's factors. Avicenna was well versed in Greek science at the age of eighteen. (E.G. Browne, 2002).

Purpose of Study. Avicenna, moreover known as Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abd Allah ibn Sina, eventually became a Muslim scientist and great genius who was born about 980 near Bukhara, Iran [now Uzbekistan], and died in 1037 in Hamadan, Iran. Philosophers and scientists from around the Muslim world. He has emerged for his contribution to Aristotle's philosophy and solutions. He prepares bundle deal al-shif (medicine eBook), an extensive encyclopedia of philosophy and period, in addition to Al-Qanun f al-Tibb (Canon of medicine), one of the most well-known volumes of scientific facts. (B.A. Akhmedov)

Relevance. Muslim college students established a pharmacy as a brilliant and well-defined work in the early ninth century. It is so important in the history of pharmacy that the earliest beginnings of pharmacy as a separate activity can be found in the Arab world (12, 14). They were the first to establish hospitals with a dedicated pharmacy and apothecary. By the middle of the seventh century, there was a distinction between medicine and pharmacy. Al-Biruni, one of the top Arab scientists, says that "pharmacy should be able to stand on its own two feet in medicine as language and syntax are separated from composition, prosody in poetry, and true judgment from philosophy, pharmacy, useful medicine, now it is not a worker." The main text of the pharmacy was written by every other Arab scientist, Sabur (d. 869) (A.Y. Borisov). Any way to separate development and written training would be very possible if all conditions were met. As a result of the cessation of quitting, the construction of the pharmacy as a prominent place and professional work shows that the capacity of the community and the preparation is higher than a factor where it is possible to understand it. The acceleration of drug demand in the growing population and the similar availability of the market, the unique curiosity, and the rapid translation of medical literature into a few important factors for the formation and development of Arab pharmacies. Not surprisingly, Arab pharmacists have provided a wealth of innovative techniques and building materials, in addition to establishing independence within the distribution of prescription drugs, how to disseminate the abovementioned records through the provision of clinical information, and biochemical technology- how to the drugstore. The importance of a professional pharmacist has changed from being ignored now, however, to an accepted opportunity. Al-Biruni described the pharmacist as "a specialist who specializes in collecting all the drugs, choosing the simplest and most complex form, and prescribing the drugs correctly, following the most accurate techniques and techniques that can be promoted through medical professionals" in his book. "Saydanah in the form of Tibb" (1). (Kazan)

Methods of Research. To fulfill the call for herbal remedies in Uzbekistan, meaningful research is completed under the following guidelines: research and review of the latest herbal remedies to complete and replace the catalog of clinical sales through the use of effective and safe home remedies; safety and reasonable use of medical resources, and contain valuable remedies within the culture to fulfill the wishes of the pharmaceutical company. (Y.N. Nuraliev). Institute of Chemistry of Vegetative materials; Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences; Uzbekistan national college named after Mirzo-Ulugbek; Uzbek research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute; The Tashkent Nation Pharmaceutical Institute is a scientific institute in Uzbekistan that conducts research analysis and presentation

of herbs used by Avicenna to prepare science. Avicenna highlighted three important aspects of therapeutic approaches. 34 The first principle (quality) involves the selection of home remedies that are about the same as those for illnesses, derived from the old medical philosophy of treating a condition with the same treatment. The second principle (plural) allows for the size of the amount of heat, cold, humidity, and drying of a tree used to treat illness. The next step is to determine the dosage of the tree and the climate. (O.P. Molchanov, Issues Nutrition (1952), p. 5)

The Canon of Medicine. Avicenna wrote the Canon of medicine (Al-Qanun fit-Tibb), a 5-quantity metal encyclopedia. Until the 18th century, it was modified into the same old clinical textbook among the Muslim worldwide and in Europe. In Unani remedy, Canon maintains to play an essential characteristic. (L.E. Goodman)

Liber Primus Naturalium. Avicenna assessed whether or not positive factors, along with rare sicknesses or problems, may be a result of natural reasons. He used the polydactyly version to demonstrate his notion that everyone's medical condition has a reason. This view of scientific conditions existed some seven centuries before the light. (D. Gutas, (1988)).

Conclusion. Ibn Sina grows to be the primary to find out that germs motivate disorder, and he defined the reasons and tactics of jaundice as well as the deadly illnesses caused by microorganisms consisting of carbon. Whilst treating many lifestyles-threatening internal illnesses, he used a cooling technique. Among many different medical, mathematical, and musical achievements, Sina developed a philosophical encyclopedia and superior the accuracy of astronomical devices. Electricity, warm temperature, mild, energy, vacuums, and infinity have all been studied in some way. Gravity become tested, and a hyperlink between time and movement has become proposed. Al Qanun fil-Tibb, or 'Canon of medication,' is Sina's maximum influential artwork the numerous several. It turned into the primary have observed of infectious illnesses including tuberculosis, and soon after its translation, it quickly have grown to be the standard EU remedy.

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Резюме. *Период с IX-го по XIII-й век называется «золотым веком арабских технологий», лекарства и фармация занимают видное место в некоторых изучаемых темах. Что касается лекарств, исламское лекарство, также известное как арабское лекарство, относится к медицинской технологии, которая возникла в неустановленное время в будущем Золотого века ислама и оказалась написанной на арабском языке. Несмотря на то, что в какой-то момент турецкого правления клиническое развитие стало несвоевременным из-за множества ужасных политических, экономических и чрезвычайных причин, турецкие люди были обязаны распространять арабский образ жизни и основные исламские мысли в странах США, Босния и Герцеговина. Сефардские евреи, которые продолжали взаимодействовать в своей деятельности по производству аттара, которая в значительной степени основывалась на арабском успехе, выполняли ключевую роль в передаче арабской клинической эры и лекарственных препаратов. В качестве альтернативы, огромная неуказанная сумма денег, богатая восточными текстами о медицине и лекарствах, указывает на то, что восточные технологические ноу-хау также процветали в этих областях, и что часть арабов стала неразрывно связана с культурами и традициями арабов.*

Ключевые слова: *Великие арабские врачи, медицина, фармация, арабская медицина.*