



MEDICINE IN THE PERIOD OF THE UZBEK KHANATES

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the medicine in the period of Uzbek khanates. The main factors which impacted to the development of the medicine of that period were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Ibn Sina, health, illness, client, inner immanent norm, temperament, diseases, pharmacy*

Our country has been known as one of the first cradles of civilization since ancient times, and science and culture in the region were constantly developing. Interest and attention to medical knowledge in Movarounnahr in the 9th-12th and 14th-15th centuries is known to us from history. It is no exaggeration to say that the development of medical knowledge reached its peak in the country, especially in the 10th-11th centuries, by the time of Ibn Sina. Medical fields such as medicine, surgery, and traditional medicine have developed. Medicine found its expression not only in scientific works and treatises, but also in poetic epics. By the end of the 15th century, the vast territory of the state established by Amir Temur came under the rule of the Shaybani dynasty. As a result of military struggles, Muhammad Shaibani Khan, the founder of a new dynasty, conquered most of the territories under the control of the Timurids. At the beginning of the 16th century, new states - khanates - were established in the territory of Movarounnahr. During the period of centralization of the country, economic stability was achieved. Thanks to such economic stability, science, especially medical science and practice, further developed and flourished. Many rulers began to contribute to the development of medicine, took on patronage. Care of the population's health, providing them with medical assistance, attention to medical scientists made a big turn in medicine.

1. During the rule of the Shaibani dynasty, special attention was paid to the construction of hospitals, pharmacies, and medical schools in the large cities of Movarounnahr.

2. During the rule of the Shaybani dynasty, three factors had a major impact on the development of medicine. These are:

3. Medical institutions established by the country's rulers and serving the population;
4. Works and rational activities of local medical scientists;
5. The works of medical scientists living in neighboring countries and their significant influence on the development of medical science in the Khanate.

Under the direct patronage of the rulers of the state, major medical works were created in the khanates, which were the result of mature experts in the field of medicine and their research.

Medicine, medical science and practice in the khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokan developed in a unique way.

Great medical scholars became the brightest stars of the Shayban dynasty.

Physicians who lived in the territory of Uzbekistan during the Shaibani period	
1.	Muhammad Husayn Miraqi al-Samarkandi
2.	Shah Ali ibn Suleiman al-Qakhal
3.	Sultan Ali Khurasani
4.	Mullah Muhammad Yusuf
5.	Ubaidullah ibn Yusuf al-Qakhol
6.	Mir Muhammad Husayn al-Aqili

One of the great doctors of this period - Shah Ali ibn Suleiman is a kakhhol (eye doctor). Shah Ali ibn Suleiman was one of the most powerful physicians who served in the palace of the governor of Tashkent, Baraq Khan, and created his works in a poetic way.



Shah Ali ibn Sulaiman's works on medicine

"Treatise dedicated to the art of Kahhol" written in 1499-1500	"Treatise dedicated to the art of Kahhol" written in 1499-1500	"Treatise dedicated to the art of Kahhol" written in 1499-1500
(written in poetic style) This work is devoted to the structure of the eye, the origin of eye diseases, their identification and treatment.	(written in poetic style) This work is devoted to the structure of the eye, the origin of eye diseases, their identification and treatment.	(written in poetic style) This work is devoted to the structure of the eye, the origin of eye diseases, their identification and treatment.

In addition, Shah Ali ibn Sulaiman translated Ali ibn Isa's "Tazqirat ul Kahholin" from Arabic to Persian in the 10th century.

In the palace of Kochkunchikhan, who ruled the country in 1510-1530, one of the prominent doctors of his time, Sultan Ali Khurasani, served. Since their origin is from Khurasan, they are attributed as "Tabib-i Khurasani", that is, the doctor of Khurasan.¹ Sultan Ali Khurasani lived in Samarkand for more than 40 years and practiced medicine. Sultan Ali Khurasani wrote two works about all his scientific and practical works, these works have reached our time.

Medical works written by Sultan Ali Khurasani

1526-1527 years	"Dastur al-ilaj" ("The program of treatment") was written in the century. The work consists of two parts: Part 1 - Season 24; Part 2 consists of 8 seasons. In the work, he described in detail the diseases of all organs of the human body, from head to toe.
1530-1533 years	He wrote the work "Muqaddimai dastur al-ilaj" (Introduction to the Guide to the Treatment of Diseases). This work shows how to take measures to maintain health.

Mulla Muhammad Yusuf, one of the wise and sharp doctors who served in the palace of the Shaybani dynasty in Bukhara, was a doctor originally from Tashkent and knew well about other diseases besides cataracts and eye diseases. Abdullatif Khan (1540-1551), one of the governors of Samarkand, appointed them as his personal physicians.

The works of Mullah Muhammad Yusuf

1. "Tahqiq ul-hummayat" ("Determining fevers")
2. "Risola dar tahqiq-i nabz wa tafsira" ("Treatise on Blood and Peshab")
3. "The Ophthalmologist's Advantage"

Mulla Muhammad Yusuf's work "Treatise on veins and urine" consists of two parts ("purpose" and "matlab"), in the first part the changes of the pulse depending on the season of the year, the person's psyche, changes according to the type of disease are described, and in the second part, depending on the urine methods of identifying diseases are described. The author says that he followed the instructions and advice of his teacher Maulana Mirkalon in writing both works.

Ubaidullah ibn Yusuf Kahhol is another eye doctor who lived during the Shaibani dynasty. During the years 1562-1567, he wrote a large work entitled "Shifa ul alil" - "Cure of Diseases" dedicated to the governor of Tashkent, Muhammed Darvish Bakhodirkhan. The work consists of two books and is dedicated to diseases and treatment methods of body parts "from head to toe", typical of the medicine of that time. In writing the book, Ubaidullah ibn Yusuf used the experiences of Abu Bakr Razi, Ismail Jurjani, and Najibuddin Samarkandi.

Muhammad Aqili-Mir Muhammad Husayn al-Aqili was from a family of doctors. Originally from Khurasan, but lived in Mashhad. He wrote a number of works on medicine:

1. "Treasure of Medicines"
2. "Qarabodin" (Pharmacopeia) The book contains Greek, Arabic, Turkish (Uzbek) names of organs. Medicines, their preparation, methods of use are explained in detail.

Muhammad Akili's works on medicine are widely distributed in Uzbekistan.

¹ Mahmud Hasani, Karimova S. Navoi era medicine. T.: Ibn Sina. 1991. Page 7.



In the middle of the 16th century, in the "Chorbog" area of Tashkent, one of the largest hospitals of its time served the population of the special "Hospital". "Hospital" was not only a place of treatment, it also included a madrasah that taught medicine to students and a pharmacy. The opening of "Dor us Shifo" in Herat, which was a component of Movarounnahr for many years, served to gather here famous healers of that time. Nematullah bin Fahriddin Mubarakshah Hakim Kermani is another famous doctor who came to Herat and worked here. Hakim Kermoni's range of knowledge is extremely wide, he was not only a doctor, but also a poet. In 1463-1464, Hakim Kermoni wrote a work called "Bahr ul Hawass". This work consists of an introduction, three articles and a conclusion. In the introduction, the names of plants and precious stones used in medicine and their meanings in different languages are given. The first article is devoted to the properties of drugs used in simple form, the second article is devoted to the preparation of complex drugs, and the third article is devoted to the order and quantity of drugs given according to diseases, and in the final part, the terms used in medicine.

Another of the court physicians of the rulers of Herat is Muhammad Hosseini Purbakhshi Bahauddavla. In 1501, they wrote a work called "Khulasat al-Tajarib" - "Summary of Experiments". This work was compiled in the form of a textbook as a result of many years of observations of Muhammad Husayniy Purbakhshiy Bahauddavla.

Another doctor who made a great contribution to the medicine of the 16th century is Imoduddin Mahmud ibn Mas'ud Shirozi (1515-1592), and more than 20 of his scientific works are known to science.

Imoduddin Mahmud ibn Mas'ud Shirazi's works on medicine		
1	1569 year	He wrote the work "Risola-i otashak" - "Treatise about wounds".
2	The year is unknown	"Risola-i Podzahr"
3	The year is unknown	He wrote works "Risola dar bab-i samum" - "Treatise dedicated to poisons".

- Let's take a look at the medicine during the time of Subkhanquli Khan of Bukhara Khanate. Medical science flourished during the reign of Bukhara Khanate in 1680-1702. Along with patronizing the doctors of his time, Subkhanquli Khan was also seriously engaged in the science of medicine. He especially deeply studied the works of Ibn Sina and Hakim Kermani.
- As the head of the country, Subkhanquli Khan paid some attention to the health care of citizens. It is expedient that we can single out the following important services in the development of medicine:
- In the conditions of Central Asia, the incidence of diarrhea increases during hot summer days. In order to prevent this, he issued a decree that the bakers should sprinkle sesame seeds on the surface of the bread. Sesame is first of all fragrant, pleasant, and secondly, it stops diarrhea. This event, which began with a decree, has now become a custom;
- Subkhanqulikhan holds an important place in the history of medicine as the first medical works written in Uzbek (Turkish). It is known that Subhonqulikhan has two works on medicine. About the work written in Uzbek, the author wrote: "The doctors of the past left us works written in Arabic and Persian languages. I have not found a medical book written in Turkish (Uzbek). Local people cannot use books written in Arabic and Persian. That's why I wrote my book in Turkish (Uzbek) so that our people can use it."
- In 1682, a hospital was established in Bukhara by decree of Subkhanquli Khan. It was called "Dar ush-shifo", which means "healing address". ²Funding for the hospital was allocated from the khan's treasury. The hospital was built in the form of a madrasa and consists of 18 rooms.
 To the hospital complex:
 A) hospital;
 B) medical school;
 C) large library;
 G) entered rooms where medicines are prepared.
 The library of the madrasah was one of the largest libraries in the khanate. Madrasah has special rooms where experiments were conducted. Two pharmacists served in the pharmacy.
 The following doctors and scientists taught at the Bukhara "Dor ush-shifo":
 - Maulana Mirqosim Hakim - worked as the head of a hospital and medical school;
 - Hoja Amin Rais;

² History of Uzbekistan (XVI-first half of the XIX century) Responsible. Ed., Prof. D.A. Alimova .-T .: Fan., 2012. P. 594.



3. Okhund Mulla Abdugafur Hakim;
4. Khoja Yaqub (these were the bookkeepers of Subkhanqulikhan)
5. Mulla Mirmuhammad Munshi.

Subkhanqulikhan-Sayyid Muhammad Subkhanquli ibn Syednodir Muhammadkhan - two works on medicine were written in Uzbek, but it is not known that Subkhanqulikhan himself was engaged in practical medicine.

It is called "Ihya ut mibbi Subhani" or "Subhan's life-giving medicine". This work consists of 8 parts, and the work is devoted to drugs. In each part, issues related to the quality, preparation and use of drugs are covered in detail. This work written by Subhanquli Khan was inspired not only by Ibn Sina's works on medicine, but also by the work "Bahr ul Khawass" ("Sea of Qualities") written by Nematullah ibn Fahriddin Mubarakshah Hakim Kermani, who was originally from Iran, in 1463-1464.

Another work on medicine written by Subhonqulikhan is called "Subkhan's Medicine". The book is not so large, but the language is understandable and simple, and it gives clear information about the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

Later, the scientists who taught at the Medical Madrasa, on the order of Subhanqulikhan, wrote the work "Bahr ul Khavass" ("The Sea of Qualities") written by Nematullah ibn Fahriddin Mubarakshah Hakim Kermani in 1463-1464, Ibn Sina's "Law of Nature", "Ikhtiyari Arti" about medicine. Comparing with the works "Nozhat ul Qulub", "Bahr ul Jawahir" and "Shifa ul Alil", the conclusion was copied for Hakim Abdurakhman Barqikhan in the form of a medical work.

Abulghozi ibn Abulmuhammad Khan Khorezmi (1605-1664) was a statesman with deep knowledge and experience in the fields of history, mathematics, literature and medicine, who ruled the Khanate of Khiva in 1644-1664. During the years of his reign, he gave great importance to the development of the country. He attached great importance to the improvement of the teaching process in madrasahs. He himself wrote several works on history and literature. Along with the renovation of madrasahs in the country, he established a hospital for the poor and sick under the madrasah in the capital. The expenses of the hospital and pharmacy were paid from the treasury of the khanate.

Abulghozi ibn Abulmuhammad Khan Khorezmi wrote the book "Useful to Man" about medicine in Uzbek. This work, written in Uzbek, was later translated into Persian. This work consists of four parts. In its first part, simple drugs, their properties, methods of preparation and use are described.

The second part of the work is devoted to complex drugs, methods of their preparation, use and storage.

The third part deals with the most commonly used drugs in medicine - generic drugs. Abulgazi Khan's book "Useful to Man" was widely distributed among doctors and many doctors used it.

At that time, a poet and physician named Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat lived in Marv. This doctor, originally from Mahad, studied not only medicine, but also history and literature. He was in countries such as Turkey, India, Iraq, and finally came to Marv, took lessons from famous healers and lived there until the end of his life.

Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat's works on medicine:

1. "Poem of health" (a work dedicated to Bayram Khan, governor of Marv)
2. "Tuhfai Husayniy" (a work dedicated to Husain, the son of Bayram Khan, governor of Marv)

Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat's work "Health Poem" is written in a poetic way according to its name. The book describes mizoj, its essence and types, types, food products and their effects on health. From food products, eggs, meat, poultry, their place in human health, their "hot" and "cold" characteristics are described in detail. The doctor was instructed to pay close attention to the patient's diet along with the medicine. For example, it has been shown that the best egg is a chicken egg. According to Hasrat, the yolk of a chicken egg has the characteristic of "heat" and the white of a chicken egg has the characteristic of "coldness". Walnuts are "hot" and "dry". Nuts are good for liver, spleen and stomach diseases. Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat's work "Tuhfai Husayni" is devoted to common medicines and their "hot and cold" properties.

The most prominent doctors in Khiva Khanate:

1. Abulghazi ibn Abulmuhammad Khan Khorezmi
2. Ja'far Khwaja ibn Nasriddin Khwaja al-Husayn Qarwuqi Khazarospi
3. Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat and others were revered by the people.

Ja'far Khwaja ibn Nasriddin Khwaja al-Husayn Qarwuqi Khazarospi's "Compendium of Medical Knowledge" is similar in content to the third book of Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine". Khazarospi's medical ideas are based on the concept of the client, which is typical for Eastern medicine.



SUMMARY

1. The "red thread" of all the doctors in the work was that they clearly knew the temperament of these patients and prescribed drugs based on it;
2. It was necessary for the doctor to know not only human temperament, but also the nature and temperament of herbal, mineral and animal medicines. After knowing the type of foods, drinks, fruits, and plants that the patient eats, they recommend;
3. They paid serious attention to the quality and quantity of medicines; At that time, the norm in medicine was expressed in the following phrases:
A) specific number (quantity with a certain quality - S.N.);
B) compatibility of one quantity with another quantity (the amount of plants included in the medicine is taken into account - S.N.); they knew exactly the quantitative proportions of several plant substances in the preparation of complex medicines;
4. At what time and in what amount (dose-S.N) was prescribed to take the medicine;
5. Only a doctor who knows the client temperament well can treat the patient successfully.

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