

Contribution of Najibuddin Samarqandi to the Development of Medicine in Uzbekistan in the X-Xi Centuries

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ABSTRACT

This article extensively covers the path of medical research of the physician Najibuddin Abu Homid Muhammad ibn Ali ibi Umar al-Samarqandi, who lived in Samarkand in the X-XI centuries, his contribution to the development of medicine in Uzbekistan, and also describes the causes and manifestations of diseases, nutrition of patients, treatment of joint diseases, methods of preparation of complex medicines, which played an important role in the development of medieval oriental medicine.

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At the end of the X century, the territory of Uzbekistan was captured by the Karakhanids, who came from the Semirechye region, as well as Altai. The Karakhanid ruler Ibrahim, a descendant of Nasir Tamgach Bogra Khan, made Samarkand his capital in the middle of the XI century. At that time, a huge construction of various structures, including madrasas and hospitals, as well as baths, started in Samarkand. For example, in Samarkand in 1066, by order of Tamgach Khan, a hospital was built. At the same time, a special school was being built where medicine was taught. It was called "Tibbiy bilim maskani" ("House of Medical Knowledge"). The medical school was maintained at the expense of funds coming from bath, grain and waqf lands, as well as some other objects that had a personal relationship to Tamgach Khan.

The famous doctor of that time and scientist Muhammad ibn Abdulmalik al-Safar was the main tabib of this clinic. And the great scholar of that time Abu Tahir ibn Abdurahman ibn Hasan al-Jazoliy was elected chief tabib. The hospital's charter stated that not only the sick could find shelter there, but also helpless cripples and elderly infirm people who did not have breadwinners. To some extent, she played the role of the clinic's almshouse, where the well-known doctor and scientist Mohammed, a descendant of Abdulmalik al-Safar, was appointed at that time. The great scientist Abu Tahir, a descendant of Abdurakhman, a descendant of Hassan al-Jazoli, was elected the manager of the clinic. The hospital's charter stipulated that not only the sick, but also the defenseless cripples, and in addition the old small society, which had no breadwinners, had every chance to find shelter in it. In one way or another, in this case, the level of the actual she represented the meaning of the poorhouse. The hospital's funds were divided by article. So, 10% were intended for doctors' salaries, 3% for cooks, 5% for janitors, 3% for imams and muezzins (priests), 2% for bloodletters (apparently, at that time bloodletting was not part of the duties of a district doctor, but there were also people specializing in this matter), 15% for food for patients, 3 % for salt, onions and other seasonings, 15% for inventory and repair of premises (chambers), 5% for firewood for the kitchen, 2% for the purchase of rugs, jugs and candles. 3% of the funds were allocated from the hospital budget to pay for the labor of gravediggers. Apparently, this is due to the fact that homeless old people and cripples were kept in the hospital, who, in case of death, was buried at the expense of the hospital.

From the total funds (the source does not indicate what the budget was) 1000 dirhams were allocated for

the purchase of medicines, underwear and bedding for patients. The budget of the madrasah is shown in absolute figures (35 thousand dirhams per year). From this sum, the chief mudarris (head) of the madrasah received 2000 dirhams per year; teachers were paid differentially - depending on the degree and importance of discipline. Thus, a literature teacher received 1200 dirhams, a reader of the Koran-1500, a librarian 1200 dirhams. Students were allocated 1800 dirhams per year for scholarships; each, depending on academic performance, gave out up to 30 dirhams per month. This shows that more than 50 students studied at the madrasah. There were such hospitals in other cities. Experienced tabibs also worked in these clinics. At that time, many outstanding Hakims lived in Samarkand and other cities, of which Muhammad al-Kalotsis, Kattonal Marwazi, Najibuddin Samarqandi and others are the most famous.

Najibuddin Samarqandi (Najibuddin Abu Homid Muhammad ibn Ali ibi Umar as-Samarkand) is one of the largest tabibs from Samarkand. His works are interesting both for historians and for medical specialists. The works on medicine are very significant and have gained great fame. His year of birth is not known. He died in Herat (according to some sources, in Merv) in 1222 during the invasion of Genghis Khan.

As you know, Samarkand was then one of the developed cities. The then East. Probably, Najibuddin Samarqandi was educated there. Then he moved to Herat, where he started practicing medicine. He traveled to other cities, visited Baghdad. In the hospital of this city, he watched doctors prepare complex medicines. The famous historian of medicine Ibn Abi Usaybiya writes that Najibuddin Samarqandi had comprehensive and deep knowledge in the field of medicine, was familiar with the works of doctors of Ancient Greece, Rome, India and other Eastern countries. He comprehensively and deeply studied the works of outstanding doctors of antiquity – Hippocrates, Galen, Ibi Sina, ar-Razi, al-Majus and other scientists, to whom he often referred in his works.

Najibuddin Samarqandi has written many books on various issues of sciences, including eight on medicine. We know the following medical works of Najibuddin Samarqandi: "Causes and manifestations of diseases", "Nutrition of patients", "Treatment of joint diseases", "Methods of preparation of complex medicines", which played an important role in the development of medieval Oriental medicine. These works are widely distributed and were considered necessary manuals for tabibs. The book "Causes and Manifestations of Diseases", devoted to the diagnosis of diseases of individual organs of the human body and methods of their treatment was especially revered. In this book, Samarkand first of all focuses on the causes of organ diseases. In addition to the well-known concepts about the role of mizaj, the author also indicates the influence of various pathogenic environmental factors (bad air, wind, polluted water, climate, weather, etc.). In addition, he draws attention to errors in nutrition (substandard food, overeating or malnutrition, etc.). Then the manifestations of individual diseases are described. According to the author, in the diagnosis, a detailed study of the symptoms of the disease is of paramount importance.

Samarkand has developed an excellent system for studying various diseases. This book can be called a kind of propaedeutics of internal diseases. The book "Causes and manifestations of diseases" was used by almost all tabibs. This book served as a reference book for the diagnosis of various diseases.

The book "Nutrition of patients" thoroughly examines the importance of nutrition in various diseases, indicates which food can and cannot be consumed in a particular disease. The author created

The basics of dietetics for various diseases, noticed the healing effect of food products, pointed out that in some cases it is possible to cure a patient exclusively with an appropriate diet.

Special attention is paid to "Methods of preparation of complex medicines". This is the most perfect guide to pharmacology. In it, in more detail and more fully than in other authors, the methods of preparing complicated healing remedies are highlighted. That is why Najibuddin Samarqandi himself wrote to the preposition: "Due to the fact that there are currently very few manuals on methods of preparing medicines, and the existing ones are written too briefly and not very accurately, I decided to compile this collection, in which, as far as possible, I tried to explain more fully the methods of preparing complex medicines." In addition, Samarqandi, speaking about the reason that prompted the compilation of this book, writes that almost all such manuals offer inaccuracies and errors and he set himself the goal of correcting these errors. Indeed, tabibs, every minute writing down complex recipes with a variety of medicines (up to 30-40 ingredients), sometimes unintentionally or unknowingly allowed mistakes. Often,

substances with opposite properties were connected to one recipe. The author writes about this: "I decided to compile this collection, in which, as far as possible, I tried to explain more fully the ways of preparing complex medicines."

In the book "Treatment of joint diseases", Samarqandi presents his experiment and information on the diagnosis and treatment of various painful conditions of the osteoarticular system (arthritis, arthrosis and other joint lesions). He left a significant mark in the medicine of Uzbekistan. At present, his works have a majestic historical significance. When it comes to medieval medicine and doctors of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to keep in mind one important point. All the great medieval scientists were encyclopedically educated people familiar with all the sciences known at that time, including medicine.

The medical heritage of Najibuddin Samarqandi demonstrates the contribution of the scientist and the peoples of Central Asia to world culture. Najibuddin Samarqandi was not only a collector of scientific knowledge of oriental medicine, but an outstanding healer of his era.

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