



## MEDICINE TIME NAVOI

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### Annotation:

The results of the analysis of the literature on the history of medicine in Samarkand in the time of the great poet of Uzbekistan Alisher Navoi, ie. XV - early XVI centuries. Some Samarkand doctors (medical scientists) provide services in the field of medicine, surgery, diagnostics and treatment.

### Key words:

East medical, lekas

The medicine of the time when Navoi lived cannot be separated from the medicine of previous centuries. Medicine of the century Navoi, i.e. XV - early XVI centuries cannot be considered separately. In this century, the healers of Moverannahr (Samarkand and Bukhara), Khurasan, Iran and India were in close connection with each other. They were familiar with each other's works.

Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf ibn Fakhri Ilyas, who lived in the XIV-XV centuries, was one of such doctors. It is known from scientific sources that he wrote three works on medicine: "Risola dar tashrih-i badan-i inson" ("A work on human anatomy"). This work was dedicated to A. Timur's grandson Pir Muhammad Bahodir (808/1405 was killed), it is known under the name "Tashrih-i Mansuri", "Tashrih bit-tasvir".

The book begins with a description of human organs. The main part is divided into 4 chapters, which are devoted to bones, nervous system, muscular system and blood vessels. The final section deals with complex organs.

The second book of Mansur ibn Muhammad "Kifoy-i Mansuri" or "Kifoy-i Muzhokhidiya" is dedicated to the doctor's teacher Muzhokhiddin. This book was dedicated to the Sultan Zayn al-Obiddin Kashmiri (823 / 1420-875 / 1470). It was completed in 1423. In it, the author provides information about a healthy human body, the occurrence of diseases, their treatment, and complex medicines.

One of the healers who served in the Shaybanid palace in Samarkand was Mulla Muhammad Yusuf kakhhol. He was the personal physician of Abdullatifkhan (959/1551). He wrote a work dedicated to Abdullatifkhan "Tahkik ul-hummaet" ("Diagnostics of hyperthermia"). It has two parts. After the death of Abdullatifkhan, Muhammad Yusuf wrote the book "risola dar tahkik-i nabz va tafsira" ("The Book of Vessels and Urine") and dedicated it to the ruler Sultan Sayidkhan (975 / 1567-980 / 1572). The book is divided into two parts: "maksad" and "matlab", the first talks about changes in blood vessels depending on the season, nature, disease, and "matlab" talks about how to determine the disease in urine.

When writing these books, the healer followed the advice and instructions of his teacher Imoduddin Masud known as Mavloni Mirkalon.

Muhammad Yusuf treated eye diseases well (therefore the word "kahhol" was added to his name). He wrote the book "Zubdat ul-kahholin". This work describes the external signs and their treatment. UzFASHI has copies of this work 2275 / VIII and 11153 / XII.

Skilled healers treated diseases not only in the capital of Samarkand, but also in other cities of Maverannahr, they generalized their practical conclusions in medical works.

One of these healers was a native of Tashkent Shah Ali ibn Suleiman al-kakhhol in 905 / 1499-1500 he wrote the work "Zubda-i manzuma dar fanni kakhholiy" ("A manuscript dedicated to the art of kakhholi"). The work was written in the Masnavi style, it described the structure of the eyes, the treatment of eye diseases, the manufacture of complex medicines for the eyes.

In 1540, this author translated for the ruler of Tashkent Navruz Ahmad Bahodirkhan the book of the Baghdad kahhol Ali ibn Isa (lived in the 10th century) "Kitob tazkirat ul-kahholin" from Arabic into Persian, supplemented it with information from other great tabibs. The book consisted of an introduction and four articles, it described the structure of the eyes, external and internal eye diseases, medicines: simple and complex, used in their treatment.

Another eye tabib, Ubaydulloh ibn Yusuf Ali kakhhol, wrote a work dedicated to the ruler of Tashkent Mohammed Darvesh Bahodirkhan in 970 / 1562-975-1567 "Shifo ul-alil" (Treatment of diseases). It consists of two books, one of which is devoted to all diseases of organs "from head to toe", their treatment, and the second to the preparation of complex drugs and their use. When writing the book, the author used the works of Abu Bakr al-Rozi, Ibn Sina, Ismail Zhurjoniy, Nazhibuddin Samarkandi, the experiences of his father, brothers and teachers.

In 1570 the Arab scribe Muhammad Al-Bukhoriy rewrote the book on medicine "Ziyoyi uyun" ("The Light of the Eyes"). The author of the work is unknown. Considering that the scribe is from Bukhara, it can be assumed that the book was also written in Bukhara.

This book consists of 4 chapters and a big conclusion, it is also devoted to eye diseases and their treatment. Many sheets indicate the "Law" of Ibn Sina. Conclusions are compiled in the form of a dictionary, where medicines used for eye diseases are presented in alphabetical order

The discovery of Dorush-shifo in Herat and the gathering of skilled healers in it attracted the attention of the healers of Iran in particular.

The famous healer of Iran, Nematulloh ibn Fakhriddin Muborakshoh Hakim Kirmoniy, served with Husayn Baikaro.

Hakim Kirmoniy was a doctor, philosopher, and poet with a broad outlook. His poems are found in manuscripts. After Husain Baikaro took the throne he served him and in 1477 he died. The Indian poet Huseynkulikhon ibn ogo Alikhon in his book "Nashtari ishq" called Hakim Kirmani great in poetry, and in medicine the second Ibn Sino.

Hakim Kirmani wrote the book "Bahr ul-havoss" at the request of an unknown person. In the process of writing the work, he studied the works of the great tabibs of the East, compared them. Then he outlined his innovations. If he spoke about any plant, then first he expounded the opinions of the living tabibs before him. Then he expressed his opinion, agreed with them or denied them. Expounded previously unknown properties of this plant. Leafing through "Bahr ul-havoss", in its pages we find the names of Gandiy, Abu Bakr Rosi, al-Khosib, Mosarzhavaykh, Ishaq ibn Husayn, Ibn Sina, Beruni, Ibn Rushd, the Greek scientists Jolinus, Socrates, Aristotle, Arabiyosis, Baiguris.

Bahr ul-havoss consists of an introduction, three articles and a conclusion. The jurisdiction lists the names of plants used in medicine for precious stones, animals and birds in alphabetical order, their names in Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Turkish.

The first article deals with simple medicines. The second article describes complex drugs, that is, drugs made by adding several simple drugs. The ways of their preparation, the rules of use are described, and medicines for the treatment of animals are described.

The third article describes the appointment of simple and complex medicines for various diseases, information about diet, dietary products. The conclusion is devoted to medical terms.

In "Bahr ul-havoss" there are the names of Uzbek plants and animals: ituzun, elon let go, karamug, sarimsok, upa, uzum, boychechak, yongok, kuruk uzum, tarvuz, olma, muz, buttermilk, suyak, teri, yurak, iron, oltin et al.

In 1625 - 1702, the son of Nodir Muhammadkhan Subkhonkulikhan was the Amir of Bukhara. He was interested in medicine, collected famous tabibs in the palace, and conducted scientific events. He himself wrote the book "Echo ut-tibbiy Subhoni". In 1697, Subkhonkulikhan built a madrasah of 18 rooms in Bukhara. In this madrasah Mirkosim Hakim taught medicine. There were rooms in the madrasah where medicines were made and experiments were carried out. Patients from far away were treated free of charge, they were given lodging. After reading "Bahr ul-khavoss" Subkhankulikhan became interested and ordered the tabibs Haji Amin Rais, Okhund Mullo Abdigafur Khakim, Khoji Yokubu kitobdor to compare this book with "Konun" by Ibn Sina, as well as with "Ihtiyoriy badiy", "Nuzhat "Bahl ul - zhavokhir", "Shifo ul-alil".

After a long hard work, the book was compared. The names of the tabibs named there were indicated and written on the edge of the book, comments were given to some places that were written incomprehensibly. Special scribes Khoja Abdurakhman Barki copied the book into a clean copy.

Another of the famous Iranian tabibs - a native of Paradise, Muhammad Husayy Nurbakhshiy Bahouddawla ibn Mirqivomuddin (913/1507 died) studied in Paradise, then in Herat.

Among the tabibs who made a great contribution to the development of oriental medicine in the 16th century is Imoduddin Mahmud ibn Masud Sheroziy (921 / 1515-1000 / 1592) He served in Iran under the Shah Takhmasiy (930 / 1524-984 / 1576) and Shah Ismail Safaviy (984 / 1576-985 / 1578) he was one of the famous tabibs of his time. He taught the tabibs of Iran and India, the famous tabib of Shah Akbar Abulfayh Giloniy. Currently, about 20 works of Imoduddin dedicated to medicine are known; they are placed in many libraries in India. Below are some of these books.

Sharh Tashrih al - Konun was written in Arabic and is the most perfect commentary on Ibn Sina's Anatomy.

Risolai Otashak was written in 977/1569. Before him, this disease was not described. Risola-i podzahr was dedicated to taryokas. It was written in Persian and describes the preparation and use of taryok.

"Risola dar bob-i samum" gave the concept of poisons and poisonous plants.

"Risola Chub-i Chiniy" was written in 993/1585.

In the 16th century, Syphilis was discovered and treated with a Chinese root. In the 16th century, another tabib Nurullah A'lo al-Hakim wrote about the properties of the Chinese root "risolai dhikri manofi-i bihi Chini". It was written in 944/1537 after the author's travels to India.

## Conclusion:

1. Great contribution to the development of oriental medicine in the 16th century, famous healers of Samarkand, such as Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf ibn Fakikh Ilyas, Mulla Muhammad Yusuf kakhhol, Shah Ali ibn Suleiman al-kakhhol, Ubaydul Nef ibn Kakhhol Fakhriddin Muborakshoh Hakim Kirmoniy and other doctors.

2. Famous Samarkand medic Hakim Kirmoniy was a healer, philosopher, poet with a broad outlook. His poems are found in manuscripts. In the 15th-16th centuries, Samarkand tabibis laid the foundation for antiseptics.

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