

**MEDICINE OF ANCIENT GREECE**

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**Abstract:**

Science and culture are highly developed on the European continent countries were ancient Greece and Rome. That's all there is to it to other European countries from a political, social and cultural point of view relatively advanced. In the field of spiritual life and science great discoveries were made. Dozens of great scientists in these countries, philosophers, representatives of art and literature grew up. That's it there were also famous judges.

**Keywords:** mythology, human, anatomy, physiology, phytotherapy, health, illness, blood.

**INTRODUCTION**

Greece is the homeland of the great Hippocrates, recognized as the greatest judge in the history of world medicine. Hippocrates is the founder of true scientific medicine. His contribution to the formation and development of Greek and world medicine was so great that a golden statue (bust) was erected in Athens in recognition of his service.

The history of ancient Greek medicine can be divided into two parts: the pre-Hippocratean period and the post-Hippocratean period. Although the pre-Hippocratean era has a long history, not many great discoveries were made at that time. Information about Greek medicine at that time came mostly in the form of various narratives. For example, in the poem "Iliad" by the famous Greek poet Homer, there is the following story: when the Greeks fought at the gates of Troy, the legendary judge Asclepius (Aesculapius) was in their army. Asclepius had two sons, Mahaon and Podaliri, and two daughters, Hygieia (Hygieia) and Panacheia. Mahaon was a surgeon, Podaliri was a therapist. Hygieia was well aware of people's ways of keeping their horses healthy. And Panakeya knew well all kinds of medicines.

In that war, Asclepius and his sons and daughters provided medical aid to wounded and sick Greek warriors. Mahaon, as a surgeon, together with his father, helped the wounded, bandaged their wounds, removed the bullet (spearhead) that had entered their bodies.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

According to legend, this war took place in 1193-1184 BC. If this legend is true, the medicine of the ancient Greeks, especially surgery, was well developed at the end of the second millennium BC.

In Greek visual art, Asclepius is depicted as a strong man leaning on a staff with a snake coiled around it. It has its own history. According to the legend, the son of Minos, king of the island of Crete, fell ill and died suddenly. Minos is very sad about this and calls Asclepius to the palace to revive his son: Asclepius was walking in the desert wondering how to solve this difficult problem. The god of marijuana with his eyes. shows. This herb is a plant that revives a dead

person. Asclepius was happy about this and entered the palace of Minos with a snake clinging to his staff. The people in the palace are afraid of this. But, Asclepius said to Minos without breaking his vow, "I found the way to revive your son from this snake", and he took the herb bitten by the snake, prepared a decoction from it and drank it to Minos' son, the boy opened his eyes. After that, the snake is taken as a symbol of medicine.

According to Greek mythology, Asclepius was the son of Apollo, the god of medicine. There is another story related to the name of Asclepius. It says that Asclepius was not born of his own mother. They took him out by opening his mother's womb. It is known from this that at that time in Greece, if a woman could not give birth on her own, an operation was known to open her stomach and extract the child.

Judges are highly respected in Greece. For example, Homer wrote: "One well-experienced physician is better than ten people of other professions." The true scientific medicine of the Greeks begins with Hippocrates. The main source for the study of ancient Greek medicine is the famous debate book "Hippocrates Collection I" ("Corpus Hippocraticum"). This book was written in V-IV centuries BC. The book is connected with the name of Hippocrates, a great judge known to the whole world. Hippocrates is the author of this book. However, according to historical data, Hippocrates wrote the main parts of the book. He founded the book. Then his students continued the book and completed it.

The collection of Hippocrates is considered the greatest work in ancient scientific medicine. It contains the most comprehensive account of ancient medicine. In the book, the methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients are worked out so thoroughly that some of them have not lost their value even now. The fact that this book has been a program for judges for more than two thousand years is proof of this.

Ancient Greece also had temple medicine. However, this medicine did not play a big role. Practical medicine developed rapidly and spread widely. In that period, the first private hospitals appeared in Greece. Judges with good experience and a lot of money established a hospital in their homes. They were called "yatreya". Medical schools were also opened in some Yatreyas. The teachers who teach in such a school are called "yatrolipt", that is, those who teach medicine. Doctors who graduated from the school passed the exam and swore that "I will dedicate the whole of Rome to the treatment of the sick with integrity and honesty."

In the cities of ancient Greece, there were special city doctors who carried out measures to protect the health of the population and controlled it. This laid the foundation for the organization of public health care. At that time, special schools (communities) of judges were established in some cities and islands in Greece. Of these, we know the schools of Croton, Knidos and Kos.

**CROTON SCHOOL.** This school was in the territory of present-day Italy. At that time, the lands of Croton were dependent on Greece. Representatives of the Croton school were based on the opinion of the famous philosopher A. Naxos that "air is the basis of everything" regarding the structure of the human body and its nature (characteristics). This idea was brought into medicine by the famous judge Alcmaeon.

Alcmaeon was the most prominent representative of this Croton school. At that time, they explained the role of air in nature as follows: air has the property of densification and rarefaction. It breaks off and turns into vapor (bug1) and water. It gets denser and turns into various objects

and rocks in nature. Then it turns into the world of plants and animals. Finally, people and their members will appear from it.

Alcmaeon believed that the human body and all organs originate from pneuma (air). According to Lee, the pneuma has the ability to produce various dependent objections. In general, there are many contradictions in nature. For example, heat is cold, dryness is wetness, bitterness is sweetness, hardness is softness, blackness is whiteness, etc. There are four opposites in the human body. These are heat and cold and dryness and wetness. A person's health is preserved if the power of these opposites is in balance. If one of these interdependent characteristics prevails, the balance will be disturbed and the disease will occur. Alcmaeon probably learned the concept of four opposing forces in the human body - heat, cold, dryness and wetness - from ancient Eastern medicine. The Greeks called being in balance "isonomy", and when one of them prevails, "monarchy". Alcmaeon was a very experienced judge in practical medicine. He was also a good anatomist. Alcmaeon was one of the first to discover the optic nerve. Eustace found his flute. Examining the brain, he found that it contains the center of thinking and perception.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diogenes was another prominent representative of the Croton school. He lived in the 3rd century BC. Diogenes was also a good anatomist. After examining the heart and blood vessels, he saw blood in the right ventricle of the heart, and a cavity in the left ventricle. He also checked the veins and saw blood in the veins and empty spaces in the arteries. Based on Sliun, he came to the conclusion that there is air in the left ventricle of the heart and in the arteries. That is why the artery is called an aero (air) blood vessel. This misnomer has survived to this day. Although representatives of the Croton school made several discoveries about human anatomy and physiology, they were not without some errors.

KNIDOS School. The school of Knidos was founded in the city of the same name. This school was founded by a scientist named Euryphon. From the school of Knidos we have a work called "Internal Diseases". Representatives of the Knidos school studied the symptoms of various diseases very carefully. Knidosians also enriched the medicinal substances. For example, they added garlic, onion, lime, white earth and several other substances to the list of medicines. The school of Knidos has achieved particularly good results in the field of general medicine. However, in the matter of the nature of the human organism, they, like the Crotonians, were based on the theory of pneuma. They accepted only two of the dependent opposites in the human body (heat and cold). They called the balance of this opposition "crasia", and the violation of the equilibrium "dyscrasia". The result of the Cnidus school was that they developed the pathogenesis of the disease. According to this concept, health and disease mainly depend on body fluids (blood, bile, mucus, and mucus). It is believed that these fluids determine health and illness.

KOS school. Kos m aktab was formed on the Greek island of Kos. The greatest figure of this school is the world-famous Hippocrates. This scientist lived in the 5th-4th century BC. The main merit of the school of Kos is that it raised practical medicine to a high level. In particular, he achieved great results in the field of surgery and founded clinical medicine. Hippocrates and his students perfected the surgical technique. In the treatment of my dislocated and broken limb,

they paid special attention to bringing it back to its natural state. The oldest period of the Kos school is the 5th century BC. This period corresponds to the years of the life of the greatest judge, Hippocrates.

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