

**MEDICINE UNDER THE KHOREZMSHAHS**

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**Abstract:**

In the Middle Ages, science and culture reached a high level in the countries of Central Asia. Science centers, madrasahs in big cities were established. Many scientists, philosophers, representatives of literature and art matured. These scientists and scholars in various fields of science and culture created immortal works. They are invaluable to world science and culture; they became masterpieces. Firdausi's Shahnama, Ibn Sina's "Laws of medicine", ghazals of Sheikh Sa'di, Alisher Navoi "Hamsa" is one of them. In the process of such a general rise, medicine also developed. In cities and large populated areas, hospitals, pharmacies were established. Medical knowledge in big cities was established. In addition, madrasahs are also secular. Among the sciences, medical science was also taught. If there are not many of them, well-educated judges also prepared.

**Keywords:** Medical Collection, research work, divine, statesmen, treatment, prevention.

**INTRODUCTION**

In the Middle Ages, the rise of science and culture in the countries of Central Asia was the result of socio-economic changes that took place in the countries. Secondly, the reason for this was that many heads of state at that time supported scientists. They appreciated science. Many of them were educated people themselves. It is known in history that the rulers of Khorezm, Bukhara and Samarkand at that time were such statesmen. Below we will get acquainted with the development of medicine in these countries.

By the 9th and 10th centuries, the status of the world-famous ancient Khorezm began to be restored. The state of Khorezm, which was disintegrated during the Arab invasion, was restored. At that time, the reigning king Ma'mun ibn Muhammed united the northern and southern Khorezm lands and established a single state of Khorezm. Khorezm began to develop politically and economically as a whole state. As a result, Khorezm became one of the most developed countries of the East. Its capital, Gurganch (Urganch), spread the word to the whole east in terms of its cultural life and the development of various sciences. The capital of the state, Urganch, is located at the junction of large caravan routes and plays an important role in international trade. Many merchants came to the city from faraway places. Therefore, many caravanserais, bazars, baths, luxurious palaces were built in Urganch. Many scientists, philosophers, architects, artists, poets and judges lived here. The kings of Khorezm welcomed them, gave them a place in their palaces, and paid them a good salary.

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## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Khorezm was particularly prosperous during the reign of Ma'mun ibn Ma'm (beginning of the 11th century). This king himself was a knowledgeable and educated person. That's why he appreciated science and always encouraged the people of science. Dozens of scientists, philosophers, artists, poets and judges lived in his palace.

Khorezm scientists raised the science of that time to a high level, enriched it with new discoveries. In the process of this general rise, medicine also developed. Judges with deep knowledge and good experience have developed. Famous judges came from other countries and served in the cities of Khorezm. Especially in the city of Urganch, the capital of the Khorezm state, many scientists and judges gathered. Most of them were members of the "Society of Scientists" established in the palace of the Khorezm king. This community is known in history as "Ma'mun Academy". The Academy was headed by Abu Rayhan Beruni, a famous encyclopedist. The "Academy" consisted of major specialists in almost all fields of science known at that time. Among them there were also famous judges. Among them, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Sahl Mashihi, Abu Abdullah Ilaqi, Abu Mansur Qamary, Abul Khayr Hammar are known. At that time, the royal palace is now a special hospital. According to legend, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Sahl Masihi and Abu Abdullah Ilaqi served in this hospital for some time. Along with assisting hospital doctors in diagnosing and treating patients, they also conducted scientific research work on patients. For example, they reviewed the main symptoms of various diseases, their course and consequences, drew conclusions, and developed new treatments.

At that time, other famous judges served in Khorezm in addition to the judges named above. Among them, Ismail Juijani and Umar Chagmini are known to us. Thus, in the Middle Ages, many famous judges lived in the Khorezm state, created and made a great contribution to the development of scientific and practical medicine in our country 5-History of Medicine. We will get acquainted with these judges below.

### ABU ABDULLAH ILAQUI

Abu Abdullah Ilaqi (Sharafuddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yusuf Ilaqi) was originally from the Tashkent oasis. At that time, this oasis was called "Ilaq oasis". Ilaqi's year of birth is unknown, he died in 1068.

Iloqi was first educated in one of the Shosh (now Tashkent) madrasahs. At that time, Shosh, like other cities of ancient Uzbekistan, was one of the most developed cities in the East. There were many mosques-madrasas, houses, shops, and caravanserais in the city. Among them were hospitals, clinics and pharmacies. Many scientists, philosophers and experienced judges lived in the city, secular knowledge was taught in madrasahs along with religious beliefs.

Ilaqi had the intention of becoming a hakim (educated physician) from a young age. For this purpose, after acquiring the basic knowledge in the madrasa in Tashkent, he went to Bukhara to Abu Ali ibn Sina. However, when Ilaqi arrived in Bukhara, Ibn Sina had gone to Khorezm. Ilaqi stopped for some time in Bukhara, took lessons in various sciences from the scholars there, and then went to Khorezm to meet Ibn Sina. At this time, Ilaqi was very visible with his knowledge and experience. That is why he was well received in Khorezm and included among the members of "Mamun Academy".

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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In Khorezm, Divine achieved his goal and learned the secrets of medicine from Ibn Sina. Divine lived in Khorezm for a long time and gained more experience working in the palace hospital in Urganch. Here, Divine did not limit himself to the treatment of the sick, but conducted research on the sick and various diseases. Then he generalized the results of this observation and drew the necessary conclusions. Based on this, he improved the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Divine collected all of these, studied the works of the great judges of the past, and created many works on various issues of medicine. Among them, we know the following books: "Causes and symptoms of diseases", "Methods of treatment", "Medical collection", "Brief law". In "Causes and Symptoms of Diseases" Divine covers the issues of diagnosis. The scientist considered the causes of the disease from the point of view of pathology of moisture, which was the main concept at that time. In this, he attached special importance to blood and bile. Therefore, in the treatment of these patients, he initially recommended taking blood and giving bile-reducing drugs. In the matter of diagnosis, Divine emphasized to carefully examine the femurs and to pay attention to every sign of the disease. He considered the examination of the patient's roof pus to be the main method. The doctor mentions that it is also necessary to check the waste products (urine, feces, sputum, etc.).

**CONCLUSION**

In "Methods of treatment", the author gave detailed information about all the medical measures known at that time - giving medicine, taking blood, diet treatment, etc. In addition to these, he reminded that the use of natural factors (fresh air, water, sunlight, bathing in the sea, walking) also gives good results. Diet also gave great importance to food. He showed that sometimes it is possible to treat a sick person only with diet. In his book "Medical Collection I" he summarized the theoretical and practical achievements of medicine known at that time. In this, he also cites the opinions of previous scientists. This book was widely distributed among Central Asian physicians. Doctors used it in their practical work.

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