

# Development Of Medicine in Central Asian Kingdoms

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**Annotation:** During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, in a number of regions, representatives of traditional medicine stood side by side with health workers and took an active part in measures to protect public health. Actively participating in public health activities, along with doctors enjoying great reputation and attention among the population, the number of “fake” doctors has also increased.

**Keywords:** Medicine, hospital, Central Asia, doctors, pharmacology, medicinal plants, medicinal plants, Medical address, Medicines, medical science.

## Introduction:

The growing processes of globalization in the world are having a profound impact on all aspects of the political, socio-economic and cultural life of mankind[1].

During the rule of Shaybani (16th century), medicine in the country developed a lot. Almost every city had a hospital, a home for the disabled, a pharmacy, and medical schools. For example, it is known that in the middle of the 16th century, a special hospital ("Hospital") was built in a beautiful suburb of Tashkent, in a place called "Chorbog". The sick and wounded are treated here. Experienced doctors worked in hospitals. They also taught medical science to students. These highly educated doctors also wrote works on medicine [2].

## Main part:

Traditional medicine played an important role in the lives of the Central Asian khanates of the last Middle Ages. This can be clearly observed in the example of Bukhara Khanate. In the center of medieval medicine was the figure of healers. According to Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, from the scientific works written by local scientists and residents based on the centuries-old experience of these people, who have deeply mastered the secrets of medicine, the late Maulana Mullah Sultan Mahmud Tabib, who "shows miracles and has the ability of Jesus" His son was Maulana Abulhakim. During the treatment of Abullah Khan, he washed the ruler's stomach, made a meal schedule for several days and prepared the necessary medicines, - the historian shows[3].

The 16th-century historian Fazullalah ibn Rozbekhan, who accompanied Muhammad Shaibani-khan during his expedition to Dashti Kipchak (1507), also wrote down important information about the skills of Movarunnahr healers. According to him, doctors treated this historian, who contracted smallpox and jaundice on the way, by bloodletting [4]. Such doctors, who were skilled masters of their profession, occupied an important place in the life of the society even in the following centuries.

The achievements in the field of medicine had a positive effect on the development of medical services on caravan routes. By the Middle Ages, certain achievements were made in this field. In addition to cities, in large villages and important stations, medical services for trade caravans and passengers were established, and special groups of doctors were formed to deal with this. Medical knowledge and the secrets of medical care were usually passed down from generation to generation, resulting in many dynasties of physicians[5]. In particular, it is noted in the sources that there were local doctors who could provide qualified medical services to passengers and transport vehicles even in remote areas of the region[6].

Among the great doctors who lived in the territory of Uzbekistan during the Shaibani era, we have Muhammad Husayn al-Miraqi al-Samarkandi, Shah Ali ibn Suleiman al-Kakhhol, Sultan Ali Khurasani, Mullah Muhammad Yusuf the physician from Tashkent, Ubaidulla ibn Yusuf Ali al-Kakhhol, Mir Muhammad Husayn al-Aqily. known. In 1545, Muhammad Husayn al-Miraqi al-Samarkandi wrote a work on medicine, in which he described in detail the properties of various medicinal plants, how to find them, prepare and use medicine. The book contains color pictures of various medicinal plants, equipment used in the pharmacy, and pictures of containers for storing medicine.

Shah Ali ibn Sulaiman, like many doctors, wrote his works in a poetic style. For example, his "Pamphlet" dedicated to the art of Kakhakhol is written in poetic style. The work describes the structure of the eye, the origin of eye diseases, their identification and treatment, and also shows the methods of preparing special medicines for these diseases.

Sultan Ali Khursani served in the palace of Abu Mansur Kuchkinchikhan, governor of Samarkand. The well-known and famous work of this author is "The Treatment Program". The work describes in detail the disease of all organs of the human body, starting from the head to the feet. Sultan Ali Khurasani also had another work called "Muqaddimai dastur ul-ilaj". This work is often simply called "Prologue". The author included some issues in the "Preface" that were not included in a normal work.

Ubaidullah ibn Yusuf Ali al-Kahhal was also one of the prominent physicians from Tashkent. This doctor served in the palace of Tashkent governor Muhammad Darvish Bahadirkhan. Ubaydullah ibn Yusuf Ali al-Kakhhol's famous work is "Treatment of the Sick". The work consists of two parts, the first one describes the diseases that occur in all organs, and the second one is dedicated to various drugs[7].

Muhammad Aqili (Mir Muhammad Husayn al-Aqili) also came from a family of doctors. He was originally from Khurasan. But he lived in Mashhad. Muhammad Akili was a specialist doctor who mastered his profession well. The scientist has several works on medicine. Among them, the works known to us are "Treasury of Medicines" and "Korabodin" (pharmacopoeia). The author described various diseases, their symptoms, diagnosis and treatment methods in the book "Treasure of Medicines". The book gives the Greek, Arabic and Turkish (Uzbek) names of organs. In the "Pharmacopeia" various medicinal substances, ways of their preparation and use are indicated. In the late Middle Ages, embassy missions and large trade caravans included special physicians. On the one hand, this served the development of political and economic relations between different regions, and on the other hand, it served the spread of medical knowledge to different regions along trade routes. Special operatives, spies, and others in the public service are usually provided with the most necessary medical drugs, various medicinal drugs, and they are also qualified to provide first aid to themselves and their partners.[8].

One of the prominent doctors of this time is Subkhanqulikhan (Sayyid Muhammad Subkhanqulikhan ibn Saydiodir Muhammadkhan) [9]. Subkhanquli Khan was the emir of Bukhara. He was interested in various subjects, especially medicine. Subkhanquli Khan gathered doctors in the palace and held scientific conferences on medicine. It is not known that Subkhanquli Khan was engaged in practical medicine, but it is known that he has two works on medicine. These are "c" and "Subhan's Life-Giving Medicine".

During the reign of Subhankuli Khan, especially medical science and literature developed. Along with the treatment of patients, scientific work was also carried out in the hospital. Subhankulikhan had a rare library of medical books. He wrote treatises on science and astrology called "Treatment according to Subhani's medicine", "The essence of moon addresses in determining the lucky hour". The ruler wrote poems under the pseudonym "Nishani", and he also recited poems at the concerts held in the palace [10].

As the head of the country, Subkhanqulikhan paid some attention to the health care of citizens. It is known that in the conditions of Central Asia, diarrhea disease increases among the population during hot summer days. To prevent this, Subkhanquli Khan issued an order that the bakers should sprinkle sesame seeds on the surface of the bread. First of all, sesame is fragrant and pleasant, and secondly, it stops diarrhea. This event, which started with a decree, has now become a custom[2].

In 1682, a hospital was established in Bukhara by decree of Subkhanquli Khan. It was called "Healing Address". The hospital was built in the form of a madrasah. It consisted of 18 chambers. The hospital complex also included a medical school and a library. The hospital and medical school (madrasa) were headed by Maulana Mirqasim Hakim, one of the outstanding scientists of that time. Khoja Amin Rais, Okhund Mulla Abdugafur Hakim, and Khoja Yaqub served as doctors in the Bukhara madrasa.

One of the tourists who came to Bukhara in the 20s of the 19th century said, "There are many doctors in Bukhara, and even more medicines"[11].

Doctors used local methods of treatment in the treatment of various diseases. E. K. Meyendorff, who was in Bukhara in the 20s of the 19th century, like all Muslim peoples, Bukharas treat medicine with great respect... A good Bukhara doctor should hold a patient's vein and diagnose his illness without asking him any questions. had shown[12].

In the process of treating patients, doctors take into account the client's body. They divided the customer into hot, cold, wet and dry. Proportionate treatment is prescribed for them. In particular, the doctors gave the patients drugs that were invigorating, warming, relaxing or cooling in nature, according to their client. Physicians also classified foods in terms of heat and cold. If the patient is a hot client, cold medicines are given to him, and warm medicines are given to cold clients. This method of treatment is called parkhesis (diet). One of the witnesses said, "In medical books, all drugs and food are indicated in the form of heat or cold. Even the grape itself is cold, and its stem is heat. "Only bread is not included in this or that."

### Conclusion:

Doctors used various medicines in their work. According to data from the beginning of the 19th century, the number of medicines used by doctors in Bukhara was from 500 to 1000. E. A. Eversman, who was in a drug store, testifies that there are about a thousand types of drugs in Bukhara and that this number is not exaggerated[10].

Local medicines are prepared from various plants, mountain minerals and other local raw materials. It was possible to buy attar shops in the large cities of the Khanate and in various populated areas. Patients who were diagnosed with a certain disease after medical examination came to these shops and bought "heat" or "cold" medicines written by the doctor on a piece of paper.

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