

# IBN SINO'S FERTILIZERS ON MEDICINES IN THE "MEDICINE EPISTLE"

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## Abstract

The most important of Ibn Sina's medical works is "The Canons of Medicine", which consists of five independent books. The second and fifth books contain information on pharmacology. In particular, the second book contains a tariff for more than 700 medicines, indicating the methods of their preparation and use. The fifth book describes 275 complex medicines.

**Keywords:** Anatomy, Ibn Sina, "Laws of Medicine", medicine, medicine, margumush, copper, sulphur, silver, disease, urjuza, medicine.

## Introduction

In the current era of advanced science and technology, our compatriot Abu Ali ibn Sino, who made a great contribution to the development of medicine, showed that the methods of using medicines in the treatment of patients, the dosage forms, have been preserved and are a guide for future generations. Abu Ali ibn Sino (980-1037 AD) was born in August 980 in the village of Afshana, Bukhara region. He studied medicine from Nuh al-Kumri and became a famous physician at the age of 16-17 due to his sharp mind and memory. Along with his medical practice, Ibn Sina spent his life writing various medical works. He wrote more than 280 works, 40 of which were devoted to the science of medicine. The most important of Ibn Sina's medical works is "The Canons of Medicine", which consists of five independent books. The second and fifth books contain information on pharmacology. In particular, the second book contains a tariff for more than 700 medicines, indicating their preparation and application methods. The fifth book describes 275 complex medicines. In addition, it lists 64 medicines used in heart diseases. The number of complex medicines described by Ibn Sina exceeds 400. At the same time, the scientist first used 17 chemical substances in medicine: mercury, copper, sulfur, silver and their compounds. In the fifth book, he describes the methods of preparing complex medicines, their effects on the body, and methods of consumption.

**The purpose of the study:** To shed light on the poetic interpretation of the great scientist and healer's work in pharmacology and the medicines he used to treat patients.

## Results

Abu Ali ibn Sino's methods of using medicines in treating patients have not only survived to this day, but are even considered one of the traditional methods. Abu Ali ibn Sino lived a short but





meaningful life, and his works, especially the "Medical Essay", are of particular importance in the development of medicine, especially pharmacology. At the same time, the great scientist created several poetic works on the topic of treatment. He called such works urjuzas due to the fact that they were written in the meter of the aruz rajaz. Abu Ali ibn Sino wrote 8 epics on treatment, and they are as follows: Urjuza about health hygiene, Urjuza about the four seasons of the year, Urjuza about anatomy, Urjuza about the will of Hippocrates, Urjuza about proven practices, Urjuza about medical advice, Urjuza about communication, Urjuza about treatment. The scientist, philosopher, and poet's "Medical Essay" was used to illustrate the goals set. "Medical Essay" is the largest and most famous of the urjuzas. The second part of the practical part of "Medical Essay" deals with the treatment of pain by giving medicine and food to the sick, the components of the medicine, the medicines that stop the pain, the use of the medicine, the treatment of diseased organs and their symptoms, and presents his suggestions and advice in verse form.

When using new drugs for treatment in medical practice, they are taken in a certain amount, i.e. in doses. Because the beneficial effect of drugs depends entirely on their dose (amount). From the above, it can be said that in the preparation of any drug, certain rules are observed, especially hygienic cleanliness, the technology of preparation of drugs, the amount of added products, and the division of the finished product into certain amounts, i.e. doses. Because taking a drug with negligence in dosage can cause various unpleasant and adverse changes in the body. At the same time, the great physician expressed his conclusions about the use of drugs, i.e. the ways of their administration to the body.

The above lines present the forms of administration of drugs, and the methods currently used in modern medicine: solid forms (tablets, powders, dragees), liquids (solutions, infusions, decoctions), as well as methods of administering drugs into the body through a needle were used several centuries ago and ideas about their use were expressed. At the same time, the routes of administration of drugs into the body, absorption, distribution in the body, accumulation in the blood, are of certain importance. Only then does the drug bind to the body tissue and exert its effect. The effectiveness of drugs largely depends on the route of their administration into the body. There are drugs that have no effect when taken orally, but have a positive effect when administered by another route (injection). There may be situations where one drug has different effects on the body when administered by different routes. Therefore, it is necessary to choose the right route for each drug to have a positive effect when administered to the body. Ibn Sina gave information about the ways to introduce drugs into the body through the mouth, anus, nose, or urinary tract. Especially when oral administration is not possible, the doctor knew, used, and wrote in his works that it is possible and beneficial to administer it through the rectum.

Currently, in the era of increasing negative impact of various technogenic factors, especially carcinogenic factors, on the human body, the incidence of cancer is also increasing, according to data, cancer is especially increasing among diseases in the world. According to the World Health Organization, in the next 10-12 years, the world's population may encounter cancer. Because obesity, excessive consumption of alcohol and smoking are increasing among the world's population, which is one of the risk factors for the occurrence of this disease. There was a concept of cancer in Eastern medicine, and Ibn Sina also tried to find a cure for this disease. In the "Medical Epic", the great sage described in detail the treatment of a malignant organ and its symptoms.





From the above information, we can conclude that the great scientist Abu Ali ibn Sino used various medicines and methods of introducing medicines into the body to treat patients, and he expressed them in poetic form in the "Medical Essay". This poetic essay of Abu Ali ibn Sino is still used in modern medicine, especially in folk medicine. At the same time, it is also important as a teaching manual for future doctors and pharmacists.

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