



## MEDICINE IN THE UZBEK KINGDOMS OF THE XVIIIth – XIXth CENTURIES

Poyonov Ikhtiyar

Master Student of Karshi State University

### Abstract

This article provides brief information about the state of medicine and the activities of doctors in the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Ko'kan khanates in the XVIII-early XIX centuries.

**Keywords:** Uzbek khanates, medicine, medicine, doctors.

At the beginning of the 18th and 19th centuries, all khanates had schools that mainly taught medical science. In addition, scientific and technical achievements developed at that time in Europe and Russia entered the education system in madrasahs. During this period, there was a tradition among poets of writing poems about medicine. For example, according to the order of Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rahim II, the poet and physician Ahmad Tabibi wrote a poem about Khiva's anthology. Ahmed Tabibi Khan was a special physician. A similar anthology was written by the poet Fazliy Namangani during the Kokan Khanate. Considering the lack of information on the development of medicine and the activities of doctors in the Uzbek khanate in the 18th-19th centuries, there were not many of them. Below is information about some doctors and their activities.

**Salih ibn Muhammad Kandahari** – was one of the prominent physicians of the Uzbek khanates. He was born in Herat and practiced medicine in Bukhara during the reign of Emir Shahmurad (1785-1800). Salih ibn Muhammad dealt more with children's diseases and the main part of his work was devoted to pediatrics. One of his works is "Tuhfat al-shaista" ("A Worthy Gift").

This work consists of an introduction and two chapters, in the first chapter the specific characteristics of the child's organism are mentioned. Kandahari writes: "The child's body is sensitive to the effects of the external environment (hot, cold), that's why they get sick quickly with colds." When the author writes about children's diseases, he divides them into two groups. The first group includes diseases that occur in the period from birth to five years, and the second group includes diseases that occur in the period from six years to adulthood.

Salih ibn Muhammad Kandahari's second work is called "Tuhfat al-Ma'sumin" ("Gift to the Innocents"). This work consists of an introduction, two chapters and a





conclusion. In addition to children's diseases, this book also provides information about the physiology and pathology of the female body. In the introduction, the author talked about the importance of water, air, lifestyle, that is, hygiene for health. The first chapter provides information about the physiological and pathological conditions of pregnancy. It is written about the necessary nutrition and living conditions for pregnant and lactating women. In the second chapter, it is written about known children's diseases and their treatment. In the concluding part of the book, the author provides information on how to prevent the emergence of poisonous insects in children.

The third book of Salih Kandahari is called "Amal al-Salihin". This book can be called a pharmacology manuscript. In it are written ways to cure diseases. In it, the methods of preparation of various drugs, the amount and the order of use are written in alphabetical order.

Among the famous doctors of that time were Junaydullah Khaziq, Jafar Khoja Hazoraspi, Mahmud Yaipani, Tursunkhoja Hakim, Abdulla Khoja, Hakim of Boyadog, Hakimcha doctor, Abdulvahab Ibadi, Ahmad Khoja doctor, Qadir doctor, Ataullah doctor, Khoji doctor and others.

One of the famous doctors and scientists of the late 18th and early 19th centuries is Junaydullah ibn Islamshaikh Haziq. He was born in Herat and received a good education. He knew medicine, history and poetry well. At the beginning of the 19th century, he moved to Bukhara and practiced medicine. Junaydullah Haziq was respected among the people due to his deep knowledge and great skills. Junaydullah Haziq was also engaged in literature. He wrote poetry and historical works. Haziq was seriously engaged in literature, in his poems he gave a number of reprimands to the emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah Khan. This angered the ruler and later Junaydullah Haziq was forced to move to Kokan.

Haziq certainly had works on medicine, but the only work left of them is Tahqiq wa Qawaid ("Investigation and Determination of Truth"), which he wrote about Umar Chagmini's book called "Kichik Kunun".

One of the doctors of Khorezm at the end of the 19th century is Jafar Khoja Hazoraspiya (Jafar Khoja ibn Nasriddin Khoja Husayn Qarwaqi Hazoraspiya). His works were mainly about the client of the east. Hazoraspi believed that when the disease develops, changes occur in the liquid part of the body. For this reason, he believed that it is necessary to draw blood before giving medicines to patients. Hazoraspii's work entitled "Summary of Medical Science" is famous. In it, Hazoraspii writes about the symptoms and treatment of the following diseases: helminthiasis (ring); mentioned about skin diseases (scurvy, scabies, vitiligo, furunculosis),





infectious diseases (rubella, chicken pox, whooping cough, etc.), poisons and serums. In addition, he wrote down information about the methods of preparation and use of drugs.

Mahmud Yaipaniy (Mahmud Hakim Yaipaniy Koqaniy) is one of the Uzbek doctors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was born in 1851 in a place called Yaipan (present-day Yaipan city), which is 20 km away from Kokon. His family was from an intellectual family. From a young age, Yaipani was interested in literature, studying history and other subjects. He was educated at "Jami" and "Mirzo Koqandi" madrasas in Kokon. In the madrasah, much attention is paid to the study of the Holy Qur'an and Sharia. Arithmetic, geometry and Arabic were taught as subjects. Only individual students helped interested teachers to independently study other subjects (astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, geography, history, and medicine).

Yaipani tried to study independent sciences and soon became familiar with the works of Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Galen, Abu Bakr Razi, Ibn Sina and other scholars. By the end of the 19th century, science had advanced significantly in Europe and Russia, and in order to get acquainted with their achievements, Yaipani studied Latin and Russian. At that time, Yaipani's life was spent in the capital city of Kokan. At that time, Kokan was considered the trade and cultural center of Central Asia. Many scientists, writers, musicians lived in the city. Examples of them are Furqat and Mukimi, scientists Buzruk Khoja and Abdulvahab Ibodi, doctors Tursunkhoja Hakim, Baldabek Hakim, Abdullah Khoja, Hakim and Hakimcha. Getting to know and talking with such mature doctors and scientists played a big role in Yaipani's development as a scientist and doctor.

In order to increase his experience, Yaipani used to prepare free treatments and medicines for patients and monitor their condition. He collected herbs from forests and mountains to prepare medicine, and also grew medicinal plants on the land near his house. He first tested the effect of drugs on animals (sheep, monkey) and then gave them to patients. In Yaipani's house, there were square containers for water purification and rectangular containers for medicines. After hard work, he became known as a famous healer. Khudoyar Khan heard about Mahmud Hakim Yaipani and invited him to become a doctor in the palace. "I am not interested in kingship, I have the crown of poverty on my head," replied Yaipani Khan.

Mahmud Hakim Yaipani worked hard to raise the level of the people. He tried to spread medical science among the people. Mahmud Hakim Yaipani has several books on philosophy, history and other subjects. His two books are famous: "Tariq al-Ilaj" ("The Way of Treatment") and "Qanun al-Ilaj" ("Rules of Treatment").





"Tariq al-Ilaj" was written in 1913 and consists of three parts. The first part provides information about the history of Fargona and the Khanate of Kokhan. The second part of the book is written in the form of a poem, in which negative thoughts are expressed about those who are far from science, but pretend to be scientists and scholars. The third part of the book is devoted to medicine. It provides detailed information on diagnosing and treating patients. Medicines are given and the last pages of the book list the drugs known at that time.

The book "Qanun al-Ilaj" is devoted entirely to medicine and drugs. Yaipani mentioned poor nutrition, heavy physical work and nervous tension as factors affecting the body's fluid bodies. Yaipani confirmed the existence of parasitic diseases, and mentioned that ringworm and malaria were caused by living "insects". He said he had small parasites (helminths). Yaipani's views on the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases are very close to current theories. Yaipani died in 1930.

The Uzbek poet Muqimi (Amin Khoja Muqimi) was also interested in the medicine and health care system of Central Asia. He wrote about the poverty of the people and the abundance of diseases. He described malaria as a "severe heart disease", and about another milder disease - leishmaniasis, he said: "this disease scars the faces of men and women and makes us do stupid things." It seems that Muqimi knew about the diseases that spread during that time.

Bukhara scientist and poet Ahmed Donish and Khorezm scientist and poet Kamil Khorezmi were familiar with medicine. On his initiative, the first paramedic clinic was opened in Khiva.

Thus, in the Central Asian khanates at the end of the 19th century, hospitals, pharmacies and other facilities of the health care system disappeared, and the number of doctors decreased. More than three or four madrasah-educated doctors worked in each city. Treatment methods were also old ways. These methods were far behind the treatment methods used in modern Europe. However, these doctors were not enough. Urban and rural people used only folk medicine.

### References:

1. Шониёзов К. Ўзбек халқининг шаклланиш жараёни .Шониёзов К. Ўзбек халқи шаклланиш жараёнининг айрим масалалари // ЎИФ. – 1996. – №6. – 79–87 б.; Ўша муаллиф: Ўзбек халқи этногенезининг айрим назарий масалалари // ЎИФ. – 1998. – №6.–31– 44 б.; Асқаров А.
2. Ўзбек халқи этногенези ва этник тарихининг баъзи бир назарий ва илмий методологик асослари // O'zbekiston tarixi. – 2002. – №4. – 54–60 б.: Ўша муаллиф. Ўзбек халқининг келиб чиқиш тарихи. Тошкент, Ўзбекистон, 2015.







- 680 – б.: Абдуллаев У. Этнологиянинг баъзи бир назарий масалалари // O`zbekiston tarixi. – 2002. – №1. – 60–65 б.
3. Pardayev A., Marjona N. THE CRUSADES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON EUROPE //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 5. – С. 37-42.
  4. Пардаев, А. А. (2020). ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВОҲАСИДАГИ ДЕМОГРАФИК ЖАРАЁНЛАР (1989-2019 ЙИЛЛАР). ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ, (SI-1№ 3).
  5. Pardayev, A. (2022). Provision of Drinking Water and Gas to the Population of Kashkadarya Region. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 2(2), 100-103.
  6. ALIMKHANOVNA, A. N. Applying Effective Methods to Stabilize Inflation: the Role and Importance of Monetary Policy in Curbing Inflation. International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology, 7(4), 1-4.
  7. Jakhongir, O. (2022). WAYS OF DEVELOPING THE FINANCIAL MARKET. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(9), 569-574.
  8. Jakhongir, O. (2022). FINANCIAL POLICY. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(10), 592-597.
  9. Mekhruza, V., Abdurahmon, A., Farrukhjon, K., Lazizjon, I., Rohel, G., & Manzurakhon, A. (2022). Marketing Strategies and Business Analysis in the Case of Lamborghini Company. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMY, 1(5), 1-8.
  10. Vafokulova, M., & Juraev, U. (2022). Marketing strategy and failure of Forever 21.(What is the reason behind Forever 21's failure?). Eurasian Research Bulletin, 4, 67-75.
  11. Хасанова ЮМ, Рузиев ЗИ. Жумаева Гулрух Журакуловна. Друкується за рішенням Вченої ради Державного університету «Житомирська політехніка»(Протокол № 12 від 25.11. 2019 р.) Редакційна колегія: д. е. н., проф. ВВ Євдокимов.;426.
  12. Ikramovich RZ, Mirjalilovich IA. THE ROLE OF BANKING SERVICES IN ENSURING THE STABILITY OF THE BANK. In" ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM 2021 Jun 15 (pp. 132-133).
  13. Akmaljon O, Erkin G, Nodira M. DIGITAL MARKETING. Uzbek Scholar Journal. 2022 Nov 11;10:112-6.
  14. Saidazimkhon, S. (2022, August). LEXICOGRAPHICAL FORMATION AND THE USAGE OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 57-62).





15. Raimova, M. M., & Yodgarova, U. G. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME.
16. Raimova, M. M., & Yodgarova, U. G. (2021). PATHOGENETIC ASPECTS OF RESTLESS FEET SYNDROME. *British Medical Journal*, 1(1.2).
17. Yodgarova, U., Raimova, M., & Boboyev, K. (2019). Etiopathogenetic factors and clinical picture of restless legs syndrome in persons of Uzbek nationality. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 405, 236.
18. Раимова, М. М., Ёдгарова, У. Г., Бобоев, К. К., Маматова, Ш. А., & Ядгарова, Л. Б. (2021). Современные патогенетические механизмы развития синдрома беспокойных ног. *ЖУРНАЛ НЕВРОЛОГИИ И НЕЙРОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, (SPECIAL 1).
19. Раимова, М. М., Бобоев, К. К., Абдуллаева, М. Б., Ёдгарова, У. Г., & Маматова, Ш. А. (2021). СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НЕМОТОРНЫХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ПАРКИНСОНА И СОСУДИСТОГО ПАРКИНСОНИЗМА. *ЖУРНАЛ НЕВРОЛОГИИ И НЕЙРОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, (SPECIAL 1).
20. Хамдамова, М., Ашурова, Н., Хамдамов, И., & Хамидова, Н. (2012). Контрацепция у женщин пременопаузального возраста. *Журнал проблемы биологии и медицины*, (1 (68)), 138-141.
21. Svetlana, B., Zita, A., Igor, P., Tatyana, Z., & Yuliya, M. (2016). The medico-social characteristic of girls with various clinical forms of premenstrual syndrome. *Modern European Researches*, (3), 31-35.
22. Хамдамов, Б. З., & Сайфиддинов, С. И. (2015). Оптимизация методов местного лечения гнойно-некротических поражений стопы при сахарном диабете. *Международный журнал прикладных и фундаментальных исследований*, (3-1), 22-24.
23. Агаев, Р. М., Агаев, Б. А., & Джафарли, Р. Э. (2005). Роль лазерной терапии в снижении осложнений после эхинококкэктомии из печени. *Анналы хирургической гепатологии*, 10(2), 96b-97.
24. Мирходжаев, И. А., Иноятов, Х. Х., & Норов, Ф. Х. (2016). Оптимизация методов хирургического лечения множественного и рецидивных форм эхинококкоза печени. *Биология и интегративная медицина*, (1), 20-27.
25. Хамдамов, Б., Аскарров, Т., Муродов, А., Мардонов, Ж., Хамдамов, И., Сайфиддинов, С., ... & Тешаев, У. (2015). Лазерная фотодинамическая терапия в лечении гнойно-некротических поражений стопы при сахарном диабете. *Журнал проблемы биологии и медицины*, (1 (82)), 94-97.



26. Davlatov, S. S. (2021). The review of the form of neuropathic diabetic foot. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (24 (149)), 28-42.
27. Bobamuratova, D., Boymuradov, S., Kurbanov, Y., & Akramova, D. (2021). Clinical analysis of complications of cavernous sinus thrombosis in COVID-19 patients. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 429.
28. Rakhimbaeva, G. S., & Akramova, D. T. (2020). Role of Increasing Levels of The Hormone Cortisol in Cognitive Impairment in Parkinson's Disease: Vascular Parkinsonism. *Eur. J. Mol. Clin. Med*, 7, 2987-2994.
29. Akramova, D. (2017). Dependence of the indicators of cognitive potential of p300 to the forms of epilepsy. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 381, 333.
30. Tolibova, N., & Vakhobova, N. (2017). Stroke incidence and association with risk factors in women in Uzbekistan. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 381, 377.
31. ХАЛИМОВА, Х. М., РАШИДОВА, Н. С., & РАХМАТУЛЛАЕВА, Г. К. (2022). БИРЛАМЧИ БОШ ОҒРИҚЛАРИ ПАТОГЕНЕЗИДА НЕЙРОТРОФИК ОМИЛЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ. *ЖУРНАЛ БИОМЕДИЦИНЫ И ПРАКТИКИ*, 7(1).
32. Rashidova, N., Khalimova, K., Rakhmatullaeva, G., & Holmuratova, B. (2021). Anxiety-depressive disorders in women with migraine. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 429, 119306.
33. Holmuratova, B., & Rashidova, N. (2021). Gender types of migraine. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 429, 119311.
34. Halimova, H. M., Rashidova, N. S., & Holmuratova, B. N. GENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PRIMARY HEADACHES. *БИОМЕДИЦИНА ВА АМАЛИЁТ ЖУРНАЛИ*, 64.
35. Rashidova, N., Khalimova, K., Rakhimbaeva, G., & Holmuratova, B. (2018, December). Comparative Characteristic of Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein in Women with Genuine and Idiopathic Epilepsy. In *EPILEPSIA* (Vol. 59, pp. S88-S89). 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA: WILEY.
36. Pulatova, K. S., Pulatov, T. M., & Esankulov, M. O. (2021). THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN OBERWEIGHT PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(2), 1202-1207.
37. Pulatova, K. S., Inoyatov, S. S., & Numonov, D. U. (2022). REDUCED SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH OVERWEIGHT AND ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(1), 302-306.



38. Rubenovna, A. I., Samvelovna, P. K., Mamasolievna, J. N., & Shodiyor Shokiro'g'li, D. (2021). Features of Anti-Hipertension Therapy in Overweight Pations. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 278-283.
39. Dilshodovna, A. M., Odylovna, K. F., & Samveilovna, P. K. (2022). Peculiarities of Psychological Disorders in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND MEDICAL SCIENCES*, 1(6), 203-207.
40. Tashkenbaeva, E. N., Pulatova, K. S., & Yorbulov, L. S. (2022). Evaluation of Echocardiography in Patients With Coronary Heart Disease Combined With Metabolic Syndrome. *Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science*, 3(6), 194-197.

