

History of Medicine in the Epoch of Amir Temur and His Dynasty

Shohistahon Uljaeva Mamajonovna, Akilova Ugilkhon Mirzapayasovna, Khatamova Rano Zafarjon qizi, Zakirova Dilfuza Tulkunovna, Elmuratova Shokhista Ablakulovna

Abstract— The article reveals the state of medicine and medical science during the Timurids period. Many scientists of that time arrived in the empire from different sides of the East.

Samarkand, Herat, Shiraz and other large cities were centers of medical science. Famous doctors of that time treated and taught in the palace and hospitals: Mir Sayyid Jurjoniy, Mavlono Fazlulloh Tabrizi, Mavlono Izaddin Masud Sherozy, Shamsiddin Odam and Nizomiddin Sherozy and other doctors of that time served in the state of Timurids. At this time, baths played an important role. There were about 10 known bath-houses in Samarkand in the period of Timurids: bath-house near Mukhammad Sultan madrasah, Abu Laysa bath-house, Murzo Ulugbek bath-house in Registan and others. In addition, some sanatoriums were built to restore the body in mountainous and ecologically clean places

I. INTRODUCTION

As all branches of a science the medical science was developed during Amir Temur and Timurides' epoch. Despite this the given problem has not been educated enough in the historiography.

On medicine development uniform space rendered very big influence, it caused the merge of various medical knowledge. At that time various scientific schools approached, they were synthesized and integrated.

In the conditions of this process, the new epoch began in the development of medical science as well as all branches. More attention was given on a medical science, preventive maintenance and treatments, cleanliness and the construction of medical institutions. Temur allowed the order to build hospitals in each city and to provide them with professional doctors of that time.

At Amir Temur's courtyard the management department "dor-ush-shifo" worked, it supervised and were responsible for proper medical services.

Well-known doctors of Asia of that time worked in Amir Temur's and timurides' courtyard. Among these doctors there was Mir Sayyid Jurjoniy.

After the campaign to Damascus Amir Temur sent the most well-known physicians of that time as Mavlono Jamoliddin, Mavlono Sulaymon to Samarkand.

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Dr. Prof. Shohistahon Uljaeva Mamajonovna, Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Uzbekistan.

Akilova Ugilkhon Mirzapayasovna, Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Uzbekistan.

Khatamova Rano Zafarjon qizi, Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Uzbekistan.

Zakirova Dilfuza Tulkunovna, Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Uzbekistan.

Elmuratova Shokhista Ablakulovna, Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Uzbekistan.

According to sources it is possible to know that Amir Temur's personal doctor Mavlono Fazlulloh Tabriziy was with him till the end of his life. From above-stated it is possible to draw a conclusion that some well-known doctors were together in campaigns with Amir Temur too.

Besides, well-known doctors at that time Mavlono Izaddin Masud Sherozy and Mavlono Farrukhserved in Amir Temur's palace too.

II. ANALYTICAL RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Well-known doctors Shamsiddin Odam and Nizomiddin Sherozy worked in Shakhrukh's palace.

Burkhoniddin Kermony was Ulugbek's personal doctor.

Hospitals were called "Shifakhona". During Amir Temur's and timurides' epoch old hospitals were redesigned or reconstructed; they were often constructed by spring mineral waters. They were built among beautiful trees and water, it promoted to treat patients faster and effectively.

In the period of Timurides' princess Milkat oga and Amir Temura's great-grandson, Shakhrukh Mirzo's son Alauddavla built the big hospitals of that time too. In hospitals skilled doctors worked, doctoring school appeared, patients were treated on the traditional method.

Temuride Abu Said Mirzo (1455-1469) constructed a sanatorium in paradise village Oba¹ over warm spring water, and Hussein Boikaro expanded its territory, there were planted different trees, flowers and parkways were constructed. Around the sanatoria the big gardens were constructed. This place looked exotic and perfectly influenced on the mood of patients.

The great poet and the thinker of Central Asia Alisher Navoi cared about population's health too. He constructed some hospitals, bath-houses at own expense and he regulated financial work of these establishments himself.

Poor people were treated free of charge at the expense of the state.

The history of medicine of the epoch of Amir Temur was the history the Unani medicine, at that time people were basically treated through the Unani medicine which were transferred from predecessors. Works by Abu Ali ibn Sino and other great doctors in the West and the East were the basic source for physicians of that time.

At that time there paid attention to 4 elements too as ibn Sino: the earths, air, water and fire, natures: cold, hot, wet, dry. And also 4 moods: blood (which hot damp), that slime (cold / damp), yellow bile. Pulse theory was the core

from methods of definition of illness and their treatment.

Doctors in the period of Temurides treated patients through Regimenal therapy, dietotherapy, medicamentous treatment and operations too.

Besides, water procedure was one of ways treatment in Central Asia. In the period of Amir Temur and temurides bath-houses were known too as well as former times. Doctors often recommended water treatment with various temperatures and herbs.

There were about 10 known bath-houses in Samarkand in the period of Temurides: bath-house near Mukhammad Sultan madrasah, Abu Laysa bath-house, Murzo Ulugbek bath-house in Registan².

According to data by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Hizomiddin Shomiy, Fasikh Khavafi and other authors of that time it is possible to know about conditions of a medical science. At that time it was observed interrelations of science and practice too. Not only did a lot of doctors treat patients of the population, but also taught in madrasahs.

Mavlono Darvish Ali, Mavlono Kamoliddin Masud Shervoniy taught in "Gavharshod oga" and "Ikhlosiya" madrasahs. Mavlono Darvish Ali mastered the method of secreting blood very well.

Doctor Mavlono Nizomiddin Abdulkhay was engaged in treatment of patients in the hospital "Dorush-shifo" of Alisher Navoi. He mastered the methods of treatment with blood-vessels well and succeeded in this sphere.

Physicians in the period of Amir Temur and temurides developed the traditions of former great doctors and wrote treatises and different reviews of these works.

After Temur's death Herat became one of the capital centers of the state Temurides, and the medical science naturally developed there.

Well-known physician Mansur ibn Mukhammad ibn Jusuf ibn Fakikh Iyos wrote some works on medicine. One of works of his is named "Risola dar tashrikh-i badan-i" ("the Brochure on human anatomy")³. In his book nature of bone, nerves, muscle, arterial and venous blood were analyzed. In the end of work it was spoken complex bodies of person.

His other work was known under the name "Kifoyaii Mansuree" or "Kifoyaii Majokhidiya". In this book different bodies of the person, treatment of their illness were analyzed. In the end simple and difficult medicines were characterized.

In the XV century the book "Bahr-ul-javohir" was made by one of the medieval doctors Yusuf Kharavee.

Doctor Kutbiddin from the city of Herat wrote the book about medicine "Sittaya zaruriya dar pizishki". The book was written in the period of the government of Husain Baikaro.

The Middle Agers needed physicians. They always threatened dangerous infections as plague, cholera, dysentery and other diseases. Highly skilled doctors even became the high-ranking officials. It means that they were appreciated in a society, as a sign of honor and recognition and they were offered high posts.

From above-stated, it is possible to draw conclusions, that in the palace of Amir Temura and temurides there was a department of medical management, this body was

responsible for preservation health of the population of empire.

This operating control settled a course of work of medical sphere, including from reconstruction and a structure of new hospitals, a professional training, maintenance with medicamentous means, ways of treatment, as regards questions they solved all with the head. The state supervised a medicine condition at the same time, helped in the necessary moments.

As well as all branches, the medical science blossomed in the period of Amir Temur and temurides. It is possible to note the schools of Samarkand, Herat, India. After Zakhridin Bobur had arrived in India, the Central Asian medicine naturally extended there. Bobur as the governor of Maverannahr and India was the transmitter of medical news. He brought many Central Asian doctors to India. Bobur played a great role in the development of medicine of India. The medical science was integrated as well as all branches of a science of that time in India too.

III. REFERENCES

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