

ABOUT ABU ALI IBN SINA AND THE MEDICAL TERM "COVID-2019"

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ANNOTATION

This article is dedicated to the services of the scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina, who made a great contribution to medical science, in the development of medical sciences, as well as the new medical term in the world of science "COVID-2019" syndrome and its features.

The author focuses on the linguocultural aspects of the acute respiratory disease COVID-2019, one of the most serious problems in the field of medicine, focusing on its symptoms as a term and interpreted it in connection with the activities of Abu Ali ibn Sina, one of the founders of Uzbek national medicine.

In particular, the reference to relevant scientific sources in revealing the essence of the phenomenon further enhanced the scientific significance of the article.

KEYWORDS: (Covid) Covid, propaedeutics, terminology, medicine, virus, respiratory, syndrome, coronavirus, hybrid, siege, epidemic, pneumonia, pandemia, traditional medicine, medicine.

Introduction

Abu Ali ibn Sina, who made a great contribution to the development of world science, especially medical sciences, is one of our scientists with unique talents, who grew up in Central Asia. He was the sole healer of the Middle East at that time. He is the founder of scientific medicine, which played a key role in the formation and development of medical science in Central Asia.

At the age of seventeen, Ibn Sina became known in Bukhara as a skilled physician. As a true encyclopedic scientist, he successfully dealt with almost all the sciences of his time and created works related to them. In this regard, he ranks alongside some of the most famous healers in the world, such as Hippocrates, Galen, Bian Qiao, and Sushruta. Although more than 450 works of the scientist have been recorded in various sources, 242 of them have survived to the present day. Of these 242, 43 are related to medical science.

Ibn Sina's services in the field of medical sciences are especially great. In his works, he not only put an end to the millennial development of medicine, one of the oldest sciences, but also raised it to a new high, even anticipating several of the achievements of this science in the following centuries.

There are more than 30 medical works of Ibn Sina that have come down to us. The main ones have been translated into Uzbek and published. The greatest work of the scientist on medical sciences is "Kitab al-Qanun Fittib" ("Laws of Medicine"). This work, which is considered to be a detailed encyclopedia of medical science of its time, deals with all issues related to human health and diseases in a logical order.

The law was written in 1012-1023, and manuscripts of it quickly spread around the world. This work soon reached European countries. As early as the twelfth century, medical sciences began to be taught in European universities on the basis of the works of Ibn Sina.

According to Abu Ubayd al-Juzjani, a student of Ibn Sina, at first the book "Laws of Medicine" consisted of 14 volumes, and then the information contained in them was combined into some separate fields of medicine and made into five separate books. The first book is devoted to general theoretical issues of medicine. This book can be compared to the current textbook "Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine." The author himself wrote that this book will serve as a guide for medical students.

The second book is devoted to medicines used in medicine, which describes 810 kinds of simple, i.e., single-use medicines derived from plants, minerals, and animals.

The third book of the Laws of Medicine is the largest in volume. It is published in two volumes in Uzbek and Russian languages. This book is devoted to the disease of all organs in the human body and systemic diseases. The occurrence, symptoms and treatment methods of the diseases are indicated.

The fourth book consists of seven chapters, each of which is devoted to an important area of applied medicine. The fifth book is devoted to complex medicines.

The book "Laws of Medicine" was highly praised by the famous scientist and writer Nizami Aruzi Samarkandi. He spoke of his book, The Laws of Medicine, in his book The Majma'un Navadir (Rare Stories): He wrote that "if Hippocrates and Jolinus had been resurrected, they would have worshiped before this book".

The scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina attached great importance to the issues of health, household hygiene and proper nutrition. His advice in this area has not lost its value to this day.

His accurate diagnosis of diseases (especially internal diseases), his clear and detailed description of their course, and a number of discoveries in the field of medicine allowed him to be called one of the founders of modern medical therapy.

Ibn Sina described ulcers, pneumonia, jaundice, measles, smallpox, various wounds and a number of other diseases so accurately and in detail that even modern doctors admire him. The scientist, who attaches great importance to the issue of the influence of external factors on the human body, emphasizes that some diseases can be spread through water or air.

It is surprising that our ancestor told us exactly a thousand years ago about the ways of transmission of acute respiratory disease called COVID-19, which frightens the whole world today. This medical term is a completely new term, which means "CO" - corona, "VI" - virus, "D" - disease.

Previously, the disease was referred to as the 2019 coronavirus or "2019-nCov". Studies have shown that the genetic makeup of this coronavirus is similar to that of coronavirus Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), which appeared in 2002 in Guangdong Province, China.

So far, the origin of the new coronavirus is not clear, there are only speculations. This dreaded virus first appeared in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, among locals involved in the Huanan Animal and Seafood Market. The market sells seafood, dog meat, snakes and even bats for consumption. It is thought that the coronavirus mutated in the animal's body and then transmitted to humans.

Initially, it was suggested that the coronavirus outbreak was seafood. But as the symptoms of the disease began with pneumonia, it became clear that the infection was transmitted through the air, and at first glance it turned out to be wrong. Later, experts concluded that the 2019-nCov was caused by the crossbreeding and hybridization of another coronavirus of unknown origin with the coronavirus detected in the bats. In the next stage, it was suggested that the coronavirus was transmitted to humans from snakes.

To date, no vaccine or antiviral drug has been found to protect against this coronavirus. Chinese officials have confirmed that the virus has the ability to pass from person to person through the air. The fact that several medical staff in hospitals serving patients have contracted the virus also confirms once again that it is contagious.

According to Chinese experts, the incubation period of the virus can last from 2 to 12 days, but the average is 7 days. That is, a person may not show their symptoms for 2 to 12 days after being infected with the coronavirus. Worst of all, a person who carries the virus in their body at this time can infect another person they come in contact with without knowing they are sick.

Worse, no thermal imagers are able to detect the presence of disease during this period. Like all coronaviruses, the 2019-nCov injury zones are the respiratory tract, lungs, heart, gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidneys, and nervous system.

Symptoms of the disease begin in the form of a simple cold, develop rapidly, and lead to acute respiratory illness, lung damage, and acute respiratory failure that is life-threatening.

Coronaviruses differ from ordinary influenza viruses in that they infect not only humans but also animals such as birds, cats, dogs, cattle, camels, pigs, and rabbits. The virus is a genetic mutation in the body of these animals. As a result, its danger, strength, sharpness, and complexity increase several times. Disease syndromes in an organism infected with such viruses are atypical.

For example, pneumonia caused by a viral infection is more severe and acute than normal. Such viruses are easily distinguished by "disobedience" and aggression to treatment. Sometimes, the symptoms of the disease may also appear in the form of simple diarrhea, interstitial abdominal pain and diarrhea.

If, from the point of view of the teachings of our religion, the most effective measure in this case, along with the application of all measures against the disease, is to limit the source of the disease. Infectious diseases that start suddenly, spread quickly, and cause many deaths are commonly referred to as plague, pest, and black death. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said in several hadeeths that if a plague is spreading somewhere, one should not go there, and if it appears in a place where one is present, one should not run away from it. Today, the so-called "siege" of quarantine carried out by modern medical experts also reflects the content of this hadith.

So far, the virus of any epidemiological nature has spread very quickly, even though it is very fast. After the outbreak of the epidemic is over, over time, the nature of the virus changes and the susceptibility of people to it also decreases. It is a new virus and we do not yet have enough information about how it affects children or pregnant women. We know that people of any age can be infected with this infection. To date, no deaths of children due to

COVID-19 have been reported. In rare cases, the virus can cause death, especially in the elderly with chronic diseases.

Today, the acute respiratory disease called COVID-19 is not an epidemic in the language of experts, but a pandemic and has spread to 200 countries around the world.

An epidemic is a high incidence of an infectious disease that is usually recorded in a specific area over a period of time.

A pandemic is an intensive outbreak of an epidemic disease in one or more countries, continents, where the pandemic spread is transmitted by airborne droplets.

In conclusion, it can be said that the great encyclopedic scientist Abu Ali ibn Sino is a scientist who has made a great contribution not only to the medicine of our country, but also to the world medical science. His works have been translated into dozens of foreign languages and serve as a guide to the peoples of the world, as the author himself points out.

His advanced ideas are also important in the prevention and treatment of today's acute respiratory pandemic COVID-19.

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