

LEXICON OF ABU ALI IBN SINA'S "LAWS OF MEDICINE".

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Abstract: In this article, we will explore the key terms and concepts of Abu Ali Ibn Sina's Laws of Medicine in order to explore the depth of his medical knowledge and the continuing relevance of his teachings in the field of medicine. By examining these basic principles, we can gain an understanding of Ibn Sina's holistic approach to health care and appreciate his contribution to the development of medical science.

Key words: Abu Ali ibn Sina, medicine, philosophy, medical education, pharmacology, vocabulary, practice, teaching.

INTRODUCTION.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina was a famous Persian polymath who made significant contributions to various fields, including medicine, philosophy, and science. One of his most influential works in the field of medicine, "The Laws of Medicine" is a comprehensive medical encyclopedia that has served as the standard medical textbook in Europe and the Islamic world for centuries, compiled a wealth of medical knowledge from Indian and Central Asian traditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

This compilation reflects his deep understanding of the human body, diseases and treatments, and emphasizes a holistic approach to health care. Ibn Sina's Laws of Medicine Lexicon Theory of the Four Humors, Temperament, Heartbeat Diagnosis, Regimen, Pathology, Pharmacology, including basic concepts such as surgery. These concepts form the basis of his medical teachings, emphasizing the importance of balance and harmony in the body for optimal health. 'we can learn. His enduring legacy continues to inspire and influence physicians and scientists, underscoring the timeless relevance of his contributions to the field of medicine. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, made an indelible contribution to medicine. was a trailblazing polymath. His seminal work, The Law of Medicine, serves as the foundation of medical knowledge and practice, containing many concepts and principles that influence health care to this day. the seat is made up of the four humors, which govern the health and temperament of the body. According to this theory, a balance of blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile is necessary to maintain well-being. Imbalances in these humors lead to disease, and treatment was aimed at restoring the balance.[7]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Ibn Sina's emphasis on a holistic approach to health care is evident in his discussions of temperaments, pulse diagnosis, regimen, pathology, pharmacology, and

surgery. He recognized the interconnectedness of body and mind and advocated treatments that addressed the root cause of illness rather than the symptoms.[6]

Pulse diagnosis, a method used to assess a patient's condition by examining the heartbeat, was a key diagnostic tool in Ibn Sina's practice. By carefully monitoring the rhythm, strength and quality of the pulse, he could gather valuable information about the patient's health and choose treatment methods accordingly. Regime or lifestyle management was another important aspect of Ibn Sina's medical philosophy.[3]

He believed that a balanced diet, regular exercise, adequate rest, and emotional well-being were necessary to maintain health and prevent disease. His emphasis on preventive care emphasizes the importance of lifestyle choices in promoting general well-being. In the field of pharmacology, Ibn Sina's knowledge of medicinal plants and compounds was extensive. He documented the properties of various substances and their therapeutic uses, and laid the foundation for pharmacological research and the creation of drugs.[2]

Ibn Sina's contribution to surgery was also great, as he created the technique of surgical procedures and emphasized the importance of hygiene and asepsis in medical practice. His meticulous approach to surgery and patient care set high standards for the medical professionals of his time.[5]

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the lexicon of Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine" testifies to his deep understanding of the human body and dedication to improving medical knowledge. His holistic approach to health care, emphasis on preventive medicine, and pioneering contributions to various medical disciplines continue to inspire and inform the practice of modern medicine. Ibn Sina's lasting legacy will serve as a beacon of wisdom and enlightenment for generations of health professionals and scientists.

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