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Surunkali qabziyatda anjirning 8 ta quruq mevasini ikki stakan suvda 20 daqiqa o'tacha olovda quynatiladi. So'ng yarimta limon suvi, bir choy qoshiq zanjabil (imbir) kukuni qo'shib aralashtiriladi. Shisha idishga quyib, qopqog'ini zich yopib, salqin joyda saqlanadi. Uni 14 kun davomida 3-4 mahal 1 osh qoshiqdan ovqat orasida qabul qilish ich qotishi muammosini bartaraf etadi.

LIFE AND WORK OF ABU BAKR AR-RAZI

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Abū Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakaria Ar-Razi (865-925) is the author of The Book of Secrets and The Book of Secrets of Secrets. «The Secret of Secrets» Ar-Razi begins with ideas about the world. Original and unique is the trace left in the science of the medieval East by the outstanding chemist and physician Muhammad Zakaria Ar-Razi. Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya Ar-Razi, known in Europe by the name of Razes, was born in the Persian city of Ray, near modern Tehran. Although Ar-Razi was one of the Arabic and Farsi-speaking scientists, whose works were well known not only to the naturalists of Iran, Egypt, Spain, but also to many thinkers of the West, where he was known under the Latinized name Razes. In Persia, he received a versatile education and, in particular, studied philosophy, metaphysics, poetry and alchemy. According to ibn Usbiy, this thinker wrote more than 238 books and scientific articles, 22 of which are devoted to solving various problems of chemistry.

At the age of 30, Ar-Razi went to Baghdad, where he studied medicine. He soon became famous as a very skillful doctor; led a clinic in Raya, then in Baghdad. Ar-Razi was well acquainted with ancient science, medicine and philosophy; he left works on philosophy, ethics, theology, logic, medicine, astronomy, physics and alchemy - out of his 238 works, 61 have come down to us; many works of Ar-Razi were translated into Latin in Europe in the 10th-13th centuries.

This is what Ara-Razi had: goblets, flasks, basins, glass dishes for crystallization, jugs, pots, burners, oil lamps, braziers, ovens (athanors), files, spatulas, ladles, scissors, hammers, tongs, sand and water baths, fabric, woolen, hair and silk filters, alembics, aludels, funnels, cocurbites, mortars with pestles, metal sieves. All this immediately came to life when it was launched into the immediate business of melting, decanting, filtering, digestion, distillation, sublimation, amalgamation, dissolution, coagulation.

Philosophical teaching. At the heart of the philosophical concept of Ar-Razi, close to some varieties of Gnosticism, is the doctrine of the five eternal principles: «creator», «soul», «matter», «time», «space»; the “reason” sent by the “creator” inspires the “soul”, captivated by “matter”, with the desire for liberation; the path to this is the study of philosophy. The atomism of Ar-Razi is close to the atomism of Democritus; Ar-Razi believed in absolute space, absolute time and recognized the plurality of worlds. All things, in his opinion, consist of indivisible elements (atoms) and empty space between them. The size of the empty space between the atoms of the four principles themselves determines their natural movement. Thus, water and earth move downwards, while fire and air move upwards. Ar-Razi for the first time in the history of chemistry classified substances and divided them into three large classes: earthy (mineral) substances, vegetable substances, animal substances.

The main works of Ar-Razi in medicine are the book «Al-Havi» («Comprehensive book on medicine») and the 10-volume «Medical book dedicated to Mansur» - a kind of medical encyclopedia in Arabic. Being translated into Latin, they served as a guide for doctors for several centuries. Al-Razi also compiled instructions on the construction of hospitals and the choice of a place for them, wrote works on the importance of the specialization of doctors (“One doctor cannot treat all diseases”), on medical care and self-help for the population (“Medicine for those who do not have a doctor”).

ФАРМАЦИЯ СОҲАСИ ТАЛАБАЛАРИГА ТЕХНИКА ФАНЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ УСУЛЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ.....	17
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