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# V INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

## "ABU ALI IBN SINO (AVICENNA) AND INNOVATIONS IN MODERN PHARMACEUTICS"

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ТОШКЕНТ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКА ИНСТИТУТИ

ИБН СИНО ЖАМОАТ ФОНДИ

# АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ВА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКАДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР

V ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАН

МАҚОЛАЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

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## АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО И ИННОВАЦИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКЕ

СБОРНИК V МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ  
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

### МУНДАРИЖА

#### **СЕКЦИЯ 1. ВКЛАД АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО И УЧЕНЫХ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО ВОСТОКА В РАЗВИТИЕ ФАРМАЦИИ**

<b>ABU ALI IBN SINO VA O'RTA ASRLAR SHARQI ALLOMALARI ILMIY MEROSINING FA'RMAIYATI SHAKLLANISHIGA QO'SHGAN XISSASI</b>	
<i>QONUNCHA</i> BY MAHMUD CHAGHMINI AND ITS PHARMACEUTICAL ISSUES.....	3
Abdukhalimov B., Ibragimov F.	
ИБН СИНО МУТАФАККИР ОЛИМ ВА ЯНГИЧА ТИББИЁТ АСОСЧИСИ.....	4
Ҳамид Наййирободий	
WHAT ARE THE SEVEN RULES OF TESTING DRUGS OF IBN SINA?.....	5
Prof. Dr. Kadircan Keskinbora	
LIFE AND CREATIVITY OF ABU MUSO JABIR IBN HAYYAN.....	6
Umarov B.B., Khamidov Yo.Yo	
ABU ALI IBN SINA'S ATTITUDE TO MEDICINE .....	7
Umarov B.B., Khamidov Yo.Yo	
ХИМИКО-БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ЕЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ.....	8
Абдуллаева А.Э.	
ABU ALI IBN SINO'NING MATEMATIKA FANIGA OID MEROSI .....	8
Abduraxmonov B.A., Ashurmatov G'.G'.	
INGLIZ TILIDA FARMASEVTIKA ATAMALARNI O'RGANISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI..	9
Axmedova N.A.	
ФАРМАЦЕВТИК ТАЪЛИМДА РАҚАМЛИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИ.....	10
Байдуллаев А.С.	
ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ В ТРУДАХ АВИЦЕННЫ .....	11
Толипова И., Файзуллаева М.	
CREATIVE HERITAGE OF ABU YUSUF BIN ISOK AL-KINDIA.....	12
Umarov B.B., Tursunov M.A.	
ТИББИЙОТ СОҲАСИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИДА ИБН СИНО ИЛМИЙ MEROSI.....	12
Qodirova N.T., Sadikova N.B., Tursunova Z.B.	
АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ҚЎЛЛАГАН ШИФОБАХШ ЎСИМЛИКЛАР .....	14
Қодирова З.К., Ганиев Б.Ш.	
IBN SINO ASARLARIDA GIGIENAGA OID TADBIRLAR .....	15
Nuralieva X.O., Karieva M.T., Maqsudova S.A.	

## CREATIVE HERITAGE OF ABU YUSUF BIN ISOK AL-KINDIA

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Abu Yusuf ibn Ishak al-Kindi (801-873), a prominent philosopher, famous Arab philosopher, mathematician, physicist, astronomer, healer, alchemist, founder of oriental music, was born in the family of the ruler of Basra. Being young, he was educated by noble mentors of his time, mastered many foreign languages. He was the first supporter of Aristotle in his «Bayt ul-Hikma», is the founder of Eastern peripatetism (Aristotelianism), the theory of Eastern music.

He wrote more than 40 treatises and explanations of the works of such famous Greek philosophers as Aristotle, Euclid, Ptolemy and others. Following Aristotle, al-Kindi argued that “the eternal is that which could never be non-existent at all.” The existence of the eternal is not conditioned by something else; the eternal, which has no cause, is neither destroyed nor changed, since it is a body. As such an indefinable beginning, al-Kindi called matter, which acts as primary in relation to the form that generates specific differences, creates things, which is their potency. Having no substratum, no attribute, no cause, no kind, the immutable timeless principle is not comprehended by the human mind, cannot become the subject of research, and therefore the subject of philosophy, which studies such things, the nature of which it can cognize. The Europeans called him Alkindus. The scientific views of the scientist for his time were progressive, in his opinion, although Allah is the creator of the whole world, he is one and eternal, but all substances and objects in nature are material. Al-Kindi recognized five substances: matter, appearance, time, movement. The great philosopher was engaged in and developed such sciences as: metaphysics, logic, ethics, mathematics, optics, astrology, medicine, music and other branches.

His works “On Rays”, “On Incendiary Mirrors”, “On the Cause of the Blue Color of the Sky”, “On the Cause of Ebb and Flow”, “On the Cause of Snow, Hail, Lightning, Thunderstorms, Thunder”, “On Rains, Downpours and Winds”, “On the various types of swords and the iron of good blades and the localities by which they are called”, “On the pharmacopoeia”, “On the chemistry of incense and distillations” were written in different years of his life. The latest book contains more than a hundred recipes for aromatic oils, balms, aromatic waters and imitations of expensive medicines. The book also describes 107 methods and recipes for making perfumes and equipment for making perfumes, such as the alembic still, which still bears the ancient Arabic name.

“Different weapons and about the iron of different regions”, “Distillation and about the chemistry of fragrant compounds”. In the last work, the author describes essential oils, fragrances, balms and provides information on more than 100 recipes for medicinal compounds. In the theory of knowledge and logic, he recognized and put forward materialistic views. He left us as a legacy about 150 writings and works, including 30 treatises on medicine. Among the natural philosophers of antiquity, Al-Kindi was the first scientist to criticize the essence of the teachings of alchemy. His works were translated into Latin by Western European scholars of the transitional period.

Al-Kindi was the first in the Islamic world to pay special attention to the philosophical works of Aristotle. He wrote: “We should not be ashamed of approving and acquiring the truth, no matter where it comes from ... For the seeker of truth, there is nothing better than the truth itself, and we should not neglect the truth and look down on those who spoke or conveyed it.” Turning to the legacy of Aristotle, al-Kindi became the founder of peripatetism in the Muslim East.

## TIBBIYOT SOHASI RIVOJLANISHIDA IBN SINO ILMIY MEROSI

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Darhaqiqat, Ibn Sino o‘z davrida ilm-fanning deyarli barcha sohasida chuqur iz qoldirgan qomusiy olimdir. Hozirgi kunda buyuk ajdodlarimizning buyuk ishlari, ilmiy faoliyati va boy merosini chuqur