

## SOURCES CITED IN IBN SINA'S WORKS ON MEDICINAL PLANTS

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**Abstract.** *The article provides information from the writings of Abu Ali Ibn Sina about the local names and scientific names of medicinal plants used in medicine.*

**Keywords:** *Abu Ali Ibn Sino, medicinal plants, The Canon of Medicine, medicine, plant raw materials, oriental medicine, curative, treatment.*

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's brilliant work, which is considered one of the most important monuments of humanity in the field of medicine, is "Kitab al-qanun fit-tibb" ("Laws of Medicine"), written in 1012-1024. In his invaluable encyclopedic work, Ibn Sina summarized everything that had been created in the field of medicine before him (the opinions of Bucrat and Galen, most of Aristotle's rules, the laws and evidences of Indian and Eastern medicine), combined them with his personal experiences and the results of observing patients, and new enriched with his thoughts, this work became known to the entire medical community and gained a great reputation.

It is known that the "Laws of Medicine" has 5 volumes, the first book of which is devoted to the theoretical issues of medicine, which in turn consists of four parts:

- the first part is about medicine, and the second part is about diseases.
- The second book is devoted to simple medicines. It contains 810 articles arranged according to the Arabic alphabet, and includes products from plants and animals, as well as mineral medicines;
- the third book is considered the largest in terms of size and is dedicated to describing diseases of certain organs (from head to toe) and their treatment;
- the fourth book is devoted to surgical issues and the doctrine of fever;
- the fifth book is devoted to complex drugs.

Another of Ibn Sina's important works on medicine is the book "Tibbii Urjuza" written in verse. This book is a large poetic work with 2652 verses. The book is written as a textbook for medical students.

It is recorded that Abu Ali ibn Sina wrote more than 450 works, of which 43 are related to medicine and 23 are devoted to medical science. Known as the author of the multi-volume "Laws of Medicine", Ibn Sina studied several species of plants growing in Central Asia and neighboring regions, and successfully and widely used herbal preparations.

In addition to Ibn Sina's works such as "Medical Laws", "Medical Urjuza" and "Al-Adviyati-lqalbiya" ("Heart Medicines"), "Kitab al-Kulonj" ("The book on Kulanj"), "Maqola fi-n-nabz" ("Article on the Vascular War"), "Risola fi-l-boh" ("Treatise on Sexual Power"), "Risola fi-l-fasd" ("On Blood Collection treatise") and served as the basis for the development of medical science for several centuries.

The book "Laws of Medicine" contains about 900 herbal uses and their descriptions. Among them, kashgarbeda, korazira fruit and oil, chamomile, etc. are used as medicinal plants. used (Table 1.).

**1-жадвал.**

**Тиб конунлари асарида келтирилган айрим доривор**

№	<i>The name of the plant</i>
1	<i>Melilotus officinalis L.</i>
2	<i>Carum carvi L.</i>
3	<i>Daucus carotae</i>
4	<i>Plantago major L.</i>
5	<i>Chamomillae flores</i>
6	<i>Saponaria officinalis L</i>
7	<i>Equisetum arvense L.</i>
8	<i>Malva sylvestris L.</i>
9	<i>Origanum vulgare (K.Koch)</i>

10	<i>Melissa officinalis L.</i>
11	<i>Ziziphora pedicellata Pazij &amp; Vved</i>
12	<i>Rosa canina L.</i>
13	<i>Menthae piperita L.</i>
14	<i>Ziziphus jujuba Mill</i>
15	<i>Nigella sativa L</i>
16	<i>Spinacia oleracea L.</i>
17	<i>Apium graveolens L.</i>
18	<i>Urtica dioica L</i>
19	<i>Punica granatum L.</i>
20	<i>Digitalis purpurea L.</i>
21	<i>Acorus calamus L</i>
22	<i>Allium sativum L</i>
23	<i>Althaea officinalis L</i>
24	<i>Anethum graveolens L</i>
25	<i>Artemisia absinthium L</i>
26	<i>Angelica archangelica L.</i>
27	<i>Berberis vulgaris L</i>
28	<i>Brassica juncea(L.)Czern.</i>
29	<i>Calendula officinalis L</i>
30	<i>Corchorus olitorius L.</i>
31	<i>Coriandrum sativum L</i>
32	<i>Datura stramonium L</i>
33	<i>Driopteris filix-mas (L.)Scott.</i>
34	<i>Foeniculum vulgare Mill.</i>
35	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra L</i>

Medicinal plants listed in this table are widely used in Uzbekistan. Many scientists in Uzbekistan are conducting scientific research on this and other plants. Among them S. Sakhobiddinov (1948), Kh. Kholmatov (1964, 1994), Kh.

Khodzhimatov (1992), O. Khodzhimatov's (1995, 2021) research on medicinal plants. A. Bakhiev., K.N. Butov, S. Dauletmuratov (1983), E. Erejepov (1971), G. Abdiniyazovalar (2017) conducted scientific research on distribution areas and medical use of medicinal plants growing in Korakalpogiston.

In conclusion, the demand for natural raw materials used from medicinal plants is increasing. There is a need to determine the raw material reserves of naturally distributed medicinal plants in this area, distribution areas, and methods of use in folk medicine for diseases. In this regard, the great physician Abu Ali Ibn Sina created his school, which gained great importance. The great scholar Ibn Sina described the composition, properties and effects of medicinal products, the preparation of ointments, drinks, and medicines from medicinal products according to the prescription, and revealed their healing properties.

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