

Contributions of Muslim Scientists to Medicine and Related Sciences

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CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

CONTRIBUTIONS OF IBN-SINA IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

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18.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter investigates about the contribution of Ibn-Sina in pharmaceutical sciences. Ibn-Sina was the most famous physician, philosopher, encyclopaedist, mathematician and astronomer at his time. The objective of this chapter is to investigate the contribution of Ibn-Sina in pharmaceutical sciences through his book; The Canon of Medicine. Ibn-Sina is chosen among Muslims Scientists because of these reasons: Ibn-Sina is a simply best represents the Iranian-Islamic scientific culture and medicine in history and he is a well recognized and respected in science and medicine throughout the world. The methodology adopted in this chapter is library based research and data is collected from reliable sources such as articles, journals and books. This chapter explores the findings of Ibn-Sina that using different methods of medications and treatment in pharmaceutical sciences.

18.2 IBN-SINA THROUGH HISTORY

Hakim Abu Ali al-Husayn Abd Allah Ibn Sina was born in 980 A.D. near Bokhara, Afghanistan. At the age of ten he was already expert in the Quran and the Arabic classics. During the next six years he devoted himself to Muslim Jurisprudence, Philosophy and Natural Science. He also studied Logic, Euclid, and the Almeagets. He turned his interest to Medicine at the age of 17 and by the age of 18 he had built up a name as a physician (Hamza Sheth, 2010, pp. 7-35).

Ibn Sina has been wrote 246 books, including Kitab Al- Shifa (The Book of Healing) and Kitab Al-Qanun fit Tibb (The Canons of Medicine). The Book of Healing consisting of 20 volumes was a monumental work that has been approved to be the largest ever produced by one person. In this book, Ibn Sina developed his theories of medicine and its relevant allied sciences by illuminating the doctrines of logic, natural sciences, psychology, geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, music, and metaphysics. Meanwhile, The Canons of Medicine containing over a million words which reviewed the entire medical knowledge available from ancient and Muslim sources, and as well as his own original contributions. The Canons of Medicine was the principal guide for medical science in the West from the twelfth to the seventeenth century (Hamza Sheth, 2010, pp. 7-35).

Ibn Sina is without hesitation the most widely known intellectual figure concerned with science in Islamic civilization. He has gained the image of a famous scientist, especially in the zones of Arabic, Persian, and Turkic cultures. Moreover, his