



General summary of the thesis

Introduction:

Dealing with the thesis Issue of the most important issues of History of Science at the Arabs in general, and the history of medicine in particular, not a concept of medicine and treatment methods among the Arabs, we have allocated for the research in two scientific doctors of the leading manufacturers of Medicine at the Arabs, namely, al-Rhazi and Ibn Rushd, was selected on the basis that each one of them a school in itself, the former is al-Rhazi was described as a doctor philosopher as medicine is a worry and discussed first, then comes the philosophy, and we find that clear in all his works in the simplicity of his style philosophical through the presentation of the material, medical and that philosophy always create the question of essence, we find Rhazi learn the medical profession at the beginning of forty years of age because it created many questions had to be looking to her for an answer.

Ibn Rushd was on the other side of Al-Rhazi was always described as philosopher doctor, gesture Philosophy full the world and all surrounded by science, philosophy is the mother of science, because it was on its way into the first step in true knowledge of any science, so it was Ibn Rushd, even in the introduction of the medical article characterized by the fact that the philosophical nature of philosophy taught all that is in the kidneys and, he chose colleges of medicine without the main points, he put the finest writers in the science of medicine, a book "colleges in medicine."

In this thesis, and then introduced the concept of medicine and treatment methods at Al-Rhazi, Ibn Rushd, we have explained this in four chapters and an introduction and a conclusion as follows:

- **Part I : "Sources of Medicine at Al-Rhazi and Ibn Rushd":**

in order to stand on the extent of the impact of sources in medicine, which in Medicine each to make it clear medical background, and the extent of benefit or not at all of them, have divided this section into two chapters:

- **Chapter I: sources of medicine at Al Rhazi:**

The sources of medicine at Al Rhazi is divided into two parts: -
1): non-written sources, including the learning phase, which provide them Rhazi science of oral medicine doctors of his time, and clinical views.
2) Written sources are divided into foreign sources of Greece and the Indians and others, and Arab sources. the sources Greek monitor where Rhazi many doctors of Greece, such as Hippocrates and Galen and Deskoraydos and others have mentioned the number of items monitored by them to Benin over the affected medicine, Greek, and many mentioned

in his books, however this does not negate the many critique them, we find Hippocrates may put him Rhazi A Guide to the criticism of the book chapters to Hippocrates, Galen and find him-Rhazi has said a lot of medical issues that criticized them.

The Indian sources have Rhazi monitor each other and that MAP in the study of Indian medicine, and those Indian doctors's trap, and Shark alhendy, and Sendhshar , Ashlemen, addition to medicine books Indian, which did not mention the authors.

The sources of the Persian, Rhazi found single source mentioned in his book Alhaoiy in medicine in a lot of medical issues on behalf of the Persian and said "Alkonash" attributed to Ibn Abi Khalid in a single position. The Arab sources, the monitoring of al-Rhazi, many doctors Arabs which impact Arab in a lot of medical issues, but did not survive many of them from criticizing it and benefit him of their views of medical, which was contrary to experience laboratory, of whom Jesus Ibn Masoah, and Ibn Al Batreek, Al Kendy, Joseph Al Saher, and others a lot.

Chapter II: Sources of medicine at Ibn Rushd

and is divided into two parts: the sources are not written, and include Growing scientific, which is divided into three sections: childhood and upbringing, and the stage of apprenticeship and learning, then the stage of professorships and teaching of medicine, then the conditions of scientific and political, which is the source of Medicine Ibn Rushd because the conditions of scientific And political influence on the scholars in terms of learning or not, The times that you can not find it on the flag to incite and encourage innovation and the allocation of funds for that, society gets rigid, and left behind, and vice versa.

The written sources, we find the sources of Greek and Arabic, the Greek medicine books was in three of the greatest doctors Greece of Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen, although the latter outnumbered experimentation, and prolific, but the Arabic sources were few in number, such as Greek in six doctors have mentioned Ibn Rushd in his book "Colleges In medicine "are the Ibn Siena and Ibn Wafhed and Abo maroan Ibn Zahr, Al-Rhazi, and Al Kendy, and the Ibn Abbas El Magosy, has not been without some criticism of their views in the medical issues and her grandfather measurement and experience that they were incompatible with their views.

• Part II: The concept of medicine and treatment methods at Al-Rhazi :

in which we review the concept of medical language and terminology used and the concept of medicine at Al-Rhazi, and so we are

exposed to methods of treatment at Al Rhazi must first recall means that before the treatment, a diagnosis of the disease and find out its causes, and the approach applied by those interested in matters of medicine from reaching the diagnostics and knowledge of etiology and treatment, it is the measurement of reason and experience, or seen, Rhazi The curriculum adopted in the experiment had bewitched him and seen, it is the sole criterion of the sincerity of the words of the ancient or not.

As for the diagnosis of the disease were several tools that had to be a researcher with the knowledge of the disease, including for example the case of urine, texture, color of urine indicates the health or disease, because urine separated from the blood, and thus shows the status of the body's interior, which passes the blood, such as liver, kidney, spleen and heart , was with Al-Rhazi the best way to be followed by the researcher to a urine sample and testing it to see the case of the body in terms of health and disease.

As for the causes of the disease when Rhazi shows that the cause of the disease varies from one body to another, there hulls of her willingness to accept the disease, and the hulls have autoimmunity make the disease does not affect them, and also varies depending on the type of the disease itself, there are diseases of different symptoms from another, and thus varies depending on the different causes of the symptoms, like us, has a number of these diseases as causes of disease, smallpox, and semi-paralysis and urinary retention.

As for the method of treatment of the disease at Al-Rhazi, there are treatments and there are supplements, therapeutic, the treatments at Al Rhazi two types The first type is a treatment through food has put him Rhazi book detailed the benefits of food, has called "the benefits of food and pay the disadvantages," The second type of treatment through medicine, has been singled out his two-part full-Rhazi in his book "Encyclopedic" contains in medicine, "said Rhazi which dealt with single drugs and diseases. As for the supplements therapeutic routes for treatment at Al-Rhazi, such as treatment through sport, and that no conditions should be available in his doing until the lead role of therapeutic effective, and treatment through the steam baths and showers with cold water and hot all that it controls must be taken into account even realized to make the most of them in the hospital in case of a disease, or before they occur. Then treatment through the water, which we are dealing with in terms of the qualities which make it drinkable, and therapeutic benefits and disadvantages, and types of this water and benefits of each type of health. Then treatment through the air, and so is the nature of the surrounding air the patient, each illness is necessary to the owner air violates the nature of his illness, the patient of Asthma does not work with moist air, but he has dry air even assisted by air as a kind

of supplement treatment in access to full treatment.

Finally, treatment and then come through vomiting, which means the disposal of increased four batters, which turns the body upwards from health to disease, and disease is determined depending on the type of mixing in excess of moderation.

And treatment by vomiting when Rhazi is one of the treatment at times, and supplements therapeutic in others Alastafraq by drugs of various types of laxative, and Emetics and generating one of the treatments at Al-Rhazi, and vomiting through sport and bath and massage are supplements for treatment.

Part III:

the concept of medicine and treatment methods at the Ibn Rushd: Differs from the concept of medicine at the Ibn Rushd concept at Al-Rhazi in his handling of a holistic perspective, but consistent with the Al-Rhazi and with each doctor old or new that the medicine industry, its purpose is to preserve health and reverse the disease in each patient individually, though littered with his view of the nature philosophical background Scientific reverse look-Rhazi her.

As for the treatment of Ibn Rushd were several of the treatment of food, medicine and sports massage and bath and other types of treatments, but before treatment, two steps must take care of a doctor or a researcher with the things of Medicine, and are diagnosed with the disease, and pathogens, narrated the causes of disease were reviewed by Ibn Rushd holistic perspective, We found the enumerates the causes of diseases, and shows that the extent of the disease concept of the extent of health, the body in the case of health shall exercise all the natural functions to the fullest, if failed in one of them, it went from health to disease.

The number of Ibn Rushd causes of all diseases which respond to the body and dividing them into four types depending on the mood mostly on the body, such as contagious warm the land and disease hot and humid, and disease-cold-humid, and disease-cold land, and the number of each type of causes of disease and that all of the increase of mixing of mixtures of four hippocratism for the normal limit, and the consequent increase of this disease.

As for the diagnosis of diseases have multiple means of case urine and texture, and the significance of each color from the colors of sediments in the knowledge of diseases, and pulse types, and the significance of each type in the knowledge of health status of the case of the disease, and the statement of all the reasons vary from person to person for reasons of age and seasons of the year , and of the means of diagnosing diseases by Ibn Rushd is the signs on the health of members

such as the heart, brain, liver and other organs, and by reviewing all matters relating to each member of the signs of his health, and if We did not found indicate the state of his illness, and thus interfere with the doctor to return to the body of his health.

As for the method of treating the disease at the Ibn Rushd has varied for several types of treatment through food, and treatment through medication, which was empty for many types of different drugs such as medications palliative for pain, medicines extended to the mouths of the veins, and medicines constrictor of the mouths of the veins, and medicines softeners and Hardened and booster members , medicines and drugs generating the fragmented stones, and then treatment through vomiting, Z also among the many kinds Kalosnfrag Balvsd, vomiting and laxative medication, bathing and vomiting, and vomiting sports, massage and vomiting, followed by treatment through the air in its different forms.

Part IV: - posts Rhazi and Ibn Rushd in Arabic medicine:

Al Rhazi and Ibn Rushd's had contribution in the history of industry medicine among the Arabs, which had the greatest impact in perpetuating mentioned throughout the ages, has divided this section into three chapters:

Chapter I: contributions of Al-Rhazi in Arabic medicine:

In which we dealt with his contributions, which were represented in his works to stand on scientific presentation and accuracy of scientific language, and the author of each machine and its impact on the industry of medicine. Then innovations Rhazi Medical in the field of diagnosis and observation In the field of experimentation and treatment, and in the approach to Al-Rhazi in scientific writing and in establishing the principles of stability, experimental, and the uniqueness of Rhazi and enable it in the field of clinical medicine, and its uniqueness in activating the role of the medical reports of the disease and its importance in a statement the record of patients to the patient.

Chapter II: The contributions of Ibn Rushd in medicine Arabs:

In which we dealt with his contributions in the field of His medical and distinguish them from other works of other authors colleges in medicine and explain "Arjozet Ibn Sina" in medicine, and an article in the trick heal, and also his summing books Galen Medical eight, and innovations in Medical the field of diagnosis and observation, and in the field of experimentation and treatment, and his approach to his writings, scientific writings, and then in the way mixed between philosophy and medicine, and the extent of use of each other, and in the systematization of money and the way of cash to Galen and Hippocrates, and the extent to which the principles of induction in his writings and medical innovations in the field of science vision and the discovery of the true function of the

retina and the reasons for the length and myopia.

Chapter III: Al Rhazi, Ibn Rushd, disease resistance:

In which we dealt with the way al-Rhazi in disease resistance by many means, which include food, water, drink, sports and the bathroom and sleep and wakefulness and other means, which display Rhazi partly single, and presentation of Ibn Rushd from the point of college total by the mood of the template "Alm'zaj" on the body warm and cold and wet and dry, and the relationship between moods of how disease resistance, and measure every mood, including the preservation of his health, and that the main objective in the manufacture of medicine is not treating the disease, but maintaining good health.

Conclusion: -

We concluded at the end of this thesis that the Arab medicine as an industry has had a contribution in the development of industry, medicine, and that propagates did not just move it and save it to the Classic Greek without check or scrutiny, add, or criticism, we have reviewed in this thesis also innovations Rhazi, Ibn Rushd to ways and means not detected Greek medicine, and also his criticism of the methodology Greek represented in Hippocrates and Galen, through the accuracy of scientific writing, which made Rhazi criticized Hippocrates through his book chapters, or leader, and makes Rhazi is writing a book with the same title made it all a criticism of Hippocrates in his presentation of the material medical.

But this does not deny that the medicine the Arab with a state of great contributions in the field of Arabic medicine, but it has many drawbacks, and that drugs that are not up nor can the author to conduct experiments on it and find that clear in their words and phrases: "I guess" or this He looked at the speech, and other guesses rumors, which were not confirmed by experiment and taken by each criterion and a measure of access to the full certainty in the truth of what I pass it on the senior. And also the view of al-Rhazi that the medicine industry to fall short of treating many diseases, not Arabic medicine convicted on that alone, but the medicine industry in general, there are many diseases have no cure, but there is said to generally accurate a doctor there is coexistence with the disease, this is complete in itself, but failed to match the recovered fully by the end of the medicine industry as Ibn Rushd.