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# Neuropathology and Psychiatry History of Development

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**Abstract:** The science of neurology was founded a thousand years ago by Abu Ali ibn Sina, and only at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century did the science of neurology separate from European medicine. Abu Ali ibn Sina was the first to distinguish between general neurology and private neurology and described the activity of human organs in close connection with their structure. At the same time, the organs were divided into head and adnexal organs, and the brain and spinal cord were included in the main (central) organs. He described the brain as the primary organ of emotion and movement. Describe the anatomy of the brain. Ibn Sina describes the brain as "the center of consciousness".

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Through this organ we see, hear, observe and smell the world. In this organ thought arises, and from thought arises knowledge. The work of internal organs depends on the brain. Ibn Sina deeply studied the anatomy and physiology of the spinal cord and wrote: "the creator ... lowered a part of the brain down (to the lower part of the body) and showed mercy to a person so that the nerves separated from him, divided into small branches and died. to carry out his duties easily and uninterruptedly. Ibn Sina said that the respiratory center is located between the brain and spinal cord, and the spinal cord governs the genital and urinary organs.

Ibn Sina described the anatomy and physiology of the peripheral nervous system in his book The Laws of Medicine. Ibn Sina describes the peripheral nerves as follows: "The nerves start from the brain or spinal cord and consist of small soft conductors. They are designed to perform tasks of movement and perception." In addition, he noted the motor and sensory functions of the cranial and spinal nerves separately. Ibn Sina created a classification of nervous and mental diseases. The modern classification of the nervous system is not much different from the classification created by Ibn Sina. Ibn Sina divides diseases into acute and chronic, mild and severe, curable and incurable.

He divides the disease into 4 periods: initial, exacerbations, exacerbations and remissions. He has pronounced disorders of the nervous system as a result of diseases of the internal organs. Ibn Sina paid great attention to psychotherapy in the treatment of patients. In his opinion, factors that improve mood, such as a kind word, a good friend and the closeness of loved

ones, excursions, hunting, music, lift a person's spirit and strengthen his health. In addition, the works carried out by al-Khwarizmi, al-Faraubi, Abu Bakr ar-Razi and other scientists on the study of types of diseases are commendable.

Human nerves are fragile but strong. The more nervous a person is, the faster he gets sick and the pain is stronger. The stronger the nerves, the stronger the strength. If a person's nerves are calm and he is calm, he will stay away from illness. Abu Bakr ar-Razi wrote that such a person recovers quickly and without complications even when he is ill. For thousands of years, mental illness has been seen as a symptom of supernatural forces and was thought to be the result of God's wrath or, conversely, His mercy. Depending on these ideas, the attitude towards patients suffering from mental illness also differed.

It was generally believed that stupid patients provoked the wrath of God, looked down on them and often killed them. People suffering from a disease called peaceful tetanus were considered "God's beloved servants" and were treated with kindness, dressed in new clothes, and garlands were hung around their necks. "You should know this," wrote Hippocrates, "on the one hand, pleasure, joy, laughter, games appear in the brain, and on the other hand, sadness, longing, dissatisfaction and pity. Because of this, we become lazy, distracted, or at night, or at least during the day, we fall into panic and fear.

According to Hippocrates, mental illnesses are caused by diseases of the brain, and he said that damage to one side of the cerebral hemispheres causes disorders such as seizures on the opposite side of the body. The terms "melancholia", "mania", "paranoia", which are still used in psychiatry, refer to Hippocrates. In addition, he noticed that there are 4 types of breakdowns of the body and clients (sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric and melancholic) and that each type is the result of the influence of nature (weather, environment) on a person.

The development of neurology in Uzbekistan was caused by the opening of the Central Asian State Medical School. In January 1920, the Department of Nervous Diseases was established at the Faculty of Medicine of Dorilfun. Professor M. L. Zakharchenko was the first to create this department and headed it until 1939. From 1940 to 1959, Professor A.Ya. Shargorodsky, in 1963-1965 the department was headed by Professor S.G. Okhundov. Since 1966, the department has been headed by Professor N.M. Majidov, Academician of the European and Asian Academy of Medical Sciences. Since 1960, the Department of Children's Neurological Diseases has been established.

Children's traumas during childbirth, neurological diseases and the mental changes observed in them are scientifically studied. In recent years, in the study of neurological diseases in children, their causes, development and clinical symptoms New avenues of discovery open up. In the diagnosis of diseases, they rely not only on clinical examination and laboratory methods, but also widely use modern electrophysiological methods.

The use of such methods in medical practice, in particular in neurology and psychiatry, is very effective for the detection and prevention of diseases caused by injuries of the brain and spinal cord, convulsions, involuntary movements and congenital injuries. Later, several Uzbek scientists: from scientists - A. R. Rakhimjonov, N. M. Medzhidov, Kh. K. Salakhiddinov, from professors M. Kh. Samiboev, F. T. Abdukhakimov, Sh. Sh. M. Otajonov, E. Shamsiev, S.S. Busakov, Sh. A number of innovations in the science of nervous diseases were introduced by Askarov, F.K. Khannanova, G. K.

In connection with gaining independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, much attention was paid to the development of medical science. In 1991 medical institutes were opened in Bukhara, Nukus and Urgench. This event is a new stage in the development of neurology in Uzbekistan. Thus, looking at the scientific and practical activities of neurologists in Uzbekistan, we observe the development of a number of famous scientists in this period. The scientific research and achievements of these scientists have made a great contribution to the

development of the science of neurology and bringing it to the scale of world neurology.

**Neuropathology** (from the Greek "neuron" - nerve or nerve, pathos - disease, logos - science) is a science that studies nervous diseases and disorders in the motor, sensory, autonomic parts of the nerve, as well as measures for their treatment and prevention.

**Psychiatry** (from the Greek "psyche" - soul, iatros - treatment) studies disorders that manifest themselves in human cognition and behavior. He deals with the changes taking place in the mental activity of a person, their treatment and prevention. Neurology consists of two parts: general neurology, which in turn studies the anatomy, histology and physiology of the nervous system, and general neurology deals with topical diagnosis, that is, where the damage is located and what happens as a result. Private neuropathology is the study of the causes, development, clinic, consequences, treatment and prevention of neurological diseases.

Psychiatry also consists of two parts: general psychopathology - the science of the general symptoms of mental illness, the patterns of their course, methods of detection and classification, treatment and prevention; private psychiatry - types of mental illnesses, comparative diagnostics and methods of treatment;

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