

**ANCIENT ROMAN MEDICINE AND INFLUENCE ON
MODERN MEDICINE**

Muminova Oftobkhon Karimova

*Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health, Teacher
of the Department of Latin, Pedagogy and Psychology*

Abstract: *The Roman contribution to medicine and its influence on medical institutions played a significant role in the development of modern medicine. The sanitary systems, hospitals, pharmaceutical approaches, and surgical techniques created by the Romans are among the fundamental principles of medical institutions and healthcare systems today. These influences continue to provide effective and innovative approaches in modern medicine.*

Аннотация: *Вклад Рима в медицину и его влияние на медицинские учреждения сыграли значительную роль в развитии современной медицины. Системы санитарии, больницы, фармацевтические подходы и хирургические методы, созданные римлянами, являются одними из основополагающих принципов медицинских учреждений и систем здравоохранения сегодня. Эти влияния продолжают обеспечивать эффективные и инновационные подходы в современной медицине.*

Keywords: *drinking water, patient, sanitation, hygiene, doctor, surgeon, pharmaceuticals, army, pain, medicine, pharmacy, qualification*

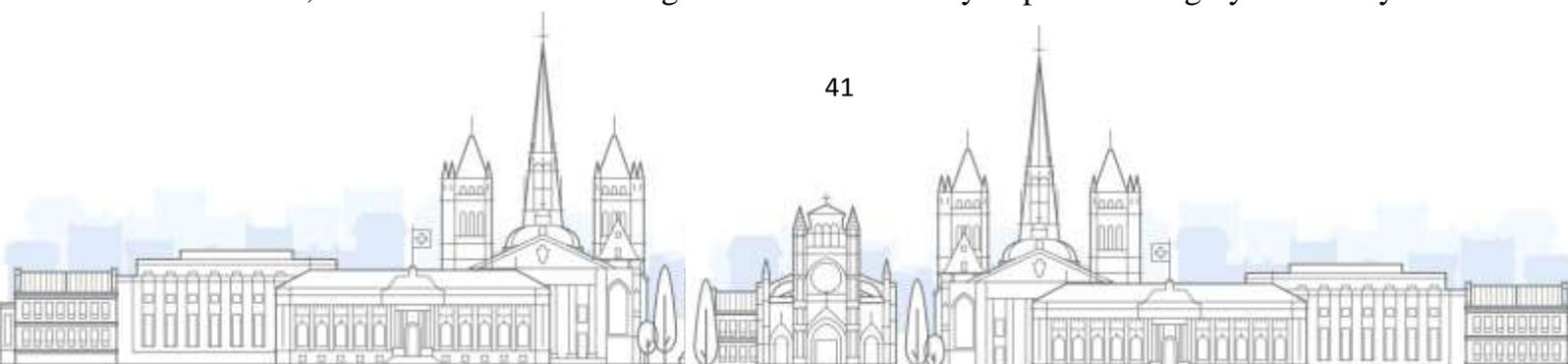
Ключевые слова: *питьевая вода, пациент, санитария, гигиена, врач, хирург, фармацевтика, армия, боль, медицина, аптека, квалификация*

The contribution of Rome to medicine and its place in modern medicine are enormous, not only in scientific achievements, but also in the creation of medical practice and the basic principles used in medicine.

The contribution of Rome to medicine was very large, for example:

1. Development of medical knowledge: The Romans made a great contribution to the development of many areas of medicine, especially surgery and anatomy. The foundations of practical medicine taught in Rome could be combined with Greek medicine. The Romans also created practical experiences in surgery and patient treatment, which were associated with the development of industry.

2. Surgical practice: The Romans improved surgical techniques. For example, in Rome, doctors had the knowledge and skills necessary to perform surgery accurately and



correctly. The Romans also established special schools to train and train surgeons and physicians.

3. Sanitary and epidemiological environment: Sanitation was a major concern in Roman cities. The Romans created clean drinking water and sewage systems, which helped reduce the spread of infectious diseases.

4. Pharmacology: Medicines were created in Rome using plants and other substances from nature. Roman physicians were also skilled in preparing medicines and distributing them in pharmacies.

Their role in modern medicine was unparalleled. The Roman legacy in medicine is still evident in modern medicine. Some of the main roles are as follows:

1. Medical procedures: Surgical techniques developed by the Romans, such as the instruments and surgical procedures used by surgeons, are still used in modern medicine. In addition, the approaches used by the Romans in treatment serve as the basis for some modern surgical procedures.

2. Sanitation and Hygiene: The sanitation systems, sewage, and clean drinking water supplies developed in Rome serve as the basis for medical sanitation and hygiene practices in many developed countries today.

3. Medical Education: Rome created a system of training for physicians and surgeons that serves as a model for teachers in medical universities and schools today.

The contributions of the Romans to medicine and their scientific achievements form the basis of modern medicine, and they continue to influence many medical approaches and practices in the present day.

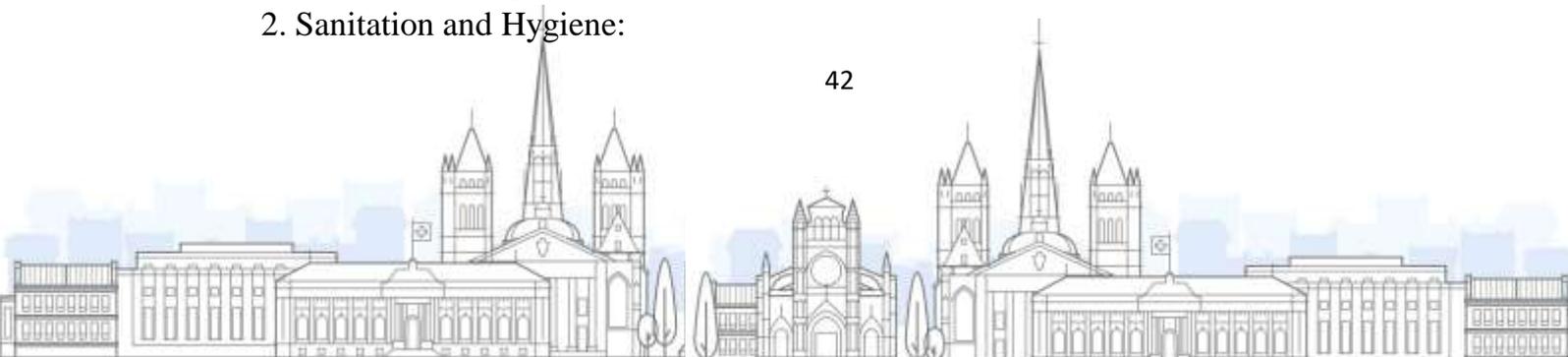
Roman medicine had a profound impact on major medical institutions. The Roman medical system played a significant role not only in the practice of medicine, but also in the development of healthcare systems. Several aspects of the medical institutions and medical system established in Rome have influenced major medical institutions of the present day. Below is a brief overview of the impact of Roman medicine on medical institutions:

1. Hospitals (Valetudinaria):

Military and civilian hospitals called "valetudinaria" were established in Rome. These medical institutions mainly served military personnel and their families. The Romans built these hospitals at large army bases and garrisons, which led to the creation of the foundations of military medicine.

- Impact: Today, modern hospitals and medical institutions support such approaches, that is, special institutions, departments, and structures were established to provide quick and effective care to patients.

2. Sanitation and Hygiene:



The connection between sanitation systems and medical institutions was very important in Rome. The Romans paid special attention to improving the sanitary conditions in hospitals and other medical facilities, which helped prevent many infectious diseases. Also, the presence of a sewage system and a drinking water supply played an important role in ensuring hygienic conditions in hospitals.

- Impact: The high sanitary requirements in medical institutions today are largely inspired by the Roman sanitary systems.

3. Medical Education and Training:

Rome had special medical schools and an educational system for the training of doctors. Physicians and surgeons received medical knowledge from qualified teachers and gained experience in practice. Roman medical schools helped create many scientific and practical approaches.

- Impact: Today, medical universities, medical colleges, and medical education institutions continue the Roman system of training qualified medical personnel.

4. Pharmaceuticals and Drug Preparation:

The preparation of medicines and the use of plants and natural substances for medical purposes was widespread in Rome. The Romans developed the teaching and effective use of medical drugs in practice.

- Impact: Modern pharmaceutical industries and drug companies continue to develop new drugs in medicine, inspired by the Roman pharmaceutical system.

5. Military Medicine:

Special medical institutions were established for the Roman army, which worked to provide prompt and effective military medical services on the battlefield. These institutions played an important role in the treatment of military injuries, infections, and other diseases.

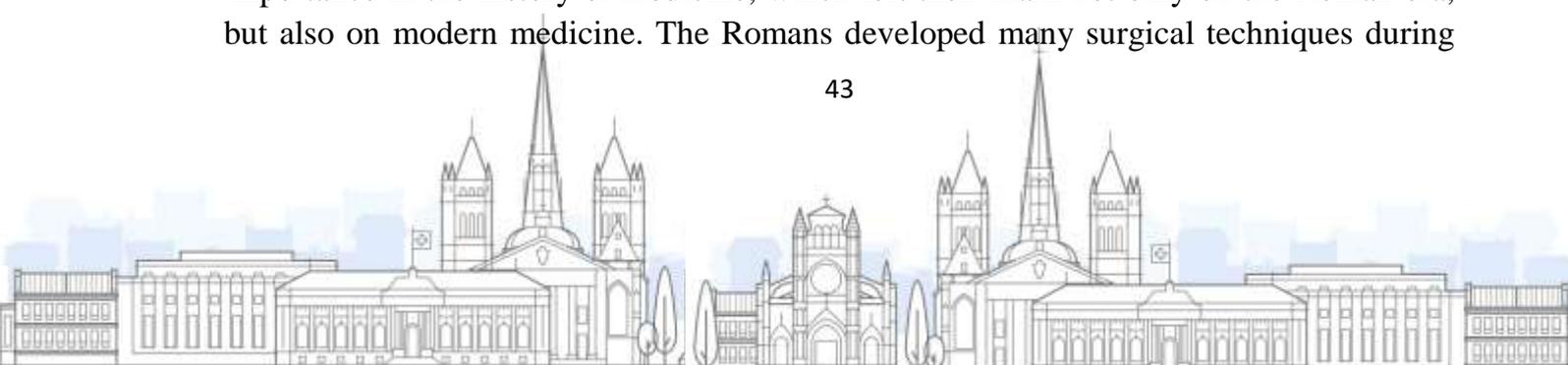
- Impact: Modern military medicine and army hospitals are similar to the Roman military medical system, creating a system for providing prompt and effective medical care in combat conditions.

6. Development of Surgical Instruments and Methods:

Surgeons in Rome organized their work and developed special methods and tools for them. There were also special places and tools in medical institutions to improve surgical practice.

- Impact: Today, modern surgical practices, especially surgical instruments and institutions, are based on the developed surgical system of Rome.

The achievements of Rome in the fields of surgery and pharmaceuticals are of great importance in the history of medicine, which left their mark not only on the Roman era, but also on modern medicine. The Romans developed many surgical techniques during



their time, developed medicines, and contributed to the pharmaceutical industry. Let us take a closer look at these achievements:

Advancements in Surgery:

1. Surgical Instruments: The Romans developed special instruments for surgeons. They used various instruments, including scalpels, knives, scissors, and other cutting instruments, to perform simple surgical procedures. There were also large surgical needles and instruments for wound repair.

- Impact: Today, modern surgeons still use these instruments (such as scalpels) and other surgical instruments to perform surgery with great efficiency.

2. Anesthesia and pain relief: In Rome, surgeons used some natural remedies to relieve pain. For example, they tried to anesthetize patients with herbs (such as green clover) or alcohol. Although these methods were not as effective as modern anesthesia, they played an important role as a first step.

- Impact: Today's anesthesia and pain relief methods, especially general anesthesia and local anesthesia, are based on experiments and experiences carried out in Rome.

3. Surgical procedures: The Romans performed many complex surgical procedures, such as setting bone fractures, cleaning wounds, and treating infected areas. In Rome, surgeons trained and gained experience in performing complex surgical procedures.

- Impact: Today's surgical procedures, especially orthopedic and bone surgery, have improved by developing techniques used in Roman times.

Advances in the field of pharmaceuticals:

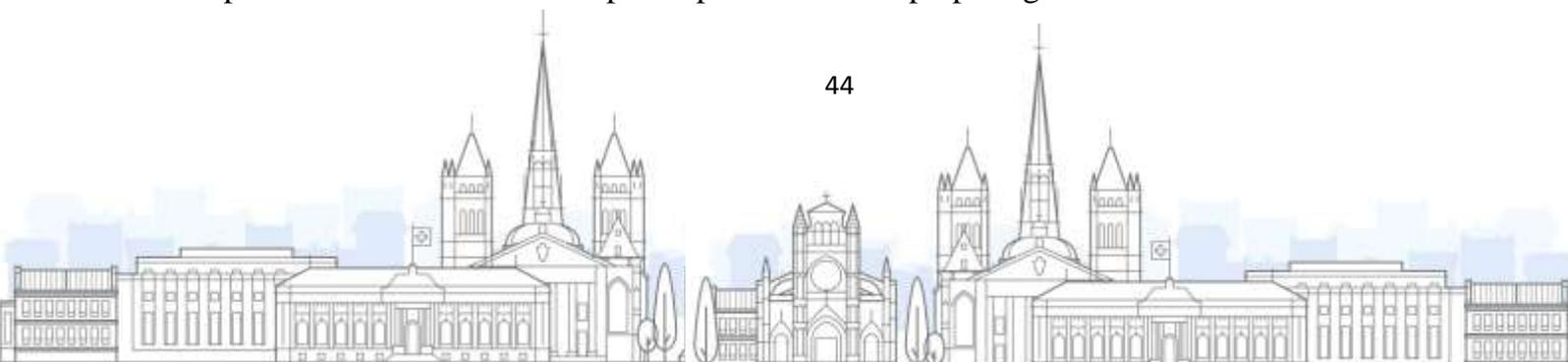
1. Development of natural medicines: The Romans were very advanced in the development of natural medicines. They prepared medicines from plants, animals, and minerals. In Rome, plant-based medicines were particularly popular, such as oregano, wormwood, mint, and other herbs.

- Impact: Natural plant-based medicines (such as aspirin or morphine) are still widely used in the modern pharmaceutical industry.

2. Medicine preparation and storage technology: The Romans developed various methods of preparing medicines. They prepared medicines in powder, liquid or syrup form. They also developed proper methods for long-term storage and transportation of medicines.

- Impact: Modern methods of developing and storing medicines in the pharmaceutical industry today are based on the scientific approaches of Rome.

3. Pharmaceutical sciences and pharmacies: Rome had pharmaceutical specialists and pharmacies. The Romans prepared medicines in pharmacies and delivered medicines to patients. Roman cities had special pharmacies for preparing medicines.



- Impact: The system of preparation and distribution of medicines in modern pharmacies is also based on the system established in Rome.

4. Identify the difference between a physician and a pharmacist: In Rome, there was a distinction between pharmacists and doctors. Physicians were practitioners who treated patients, while pharmacists were involved in the preparation and distribution of medicines.

- Impact: The distinction between pharmacists and doctors still exists today, and the role of qualified personnel in this medical system is important.

The advances of Roman medicine in the fields of surgery and pharmacy laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine. The Romans' development of herbal medicines, improvements in surgical procedures, and the creation of a pharmaceutical system paved the way for many scientific advances today. Rome's achievements in these areas serve as the basis for ongoing innovative approaches to medicine.

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