



A look at the history of veterinary medicine

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ABSTRACT

If the main problem for the Central Asian countries is the preservation of peace and tranquility in Afghanistan, then the next problem is climate change, which cannot but affect Uzbekistan.

The world's media are spreading disturbing and sad news about forest fires in Siberia, Europe and America. All environmental changes and catastrophes in the world actually occur due to human fault, most floods are the result of global warming.

Such problems create risks such as a shortage of clean drinking water and food. The leading role in protecting the population of our country from such problems is played by the field of veterinary medicine. This article analyzes the practical experience of the development of veterinary medicine in our country.

Keywords:

Central Asia, Afghanistan, the world, climate change, Siberia, Europe and America, clean drinking water, food shortage, veterinary medicine, economy, growth, development

A. Kadiri, the founder of the Uzbek novel school, said: "It is good to return to Past and work." Following this idea, we want to draw the attention of magazine lovers to the history of the industry.

In addition to love for the animal world, getting to know it, caring for them, knowing about the health of our four-legged friends, we will extend their life.

For this reason, in ancient times, veterinary medicine arose in connection with the needs of people, but this period was essentially based on consumerism. The area of animal husbandry, developed in the ancient East, has been significantly improved as a result of the accumulation of initial experience and knowledge.

The word "veterinary" comes from the Latin word "veterinarius", which means the care of livestock. This term first appears in written sources in the treatise "On Agriculture" by the Roman writer - agronomist Columella, who lived in the 1st century BC. In the early stages of

human development, that is, when some species of wild animals began to be domesticated, the field of folk veterinary medicine (cattle treatment) was created and entered the initial stages of development.

In some archaeological sources, there are opinions that the emergence of traditional veterinary medicine is associated with the advent of pottery. They point out that among the early pottery were found objects that people used to store and prepare food for themselves, as well as to prepare and store medicines for their animals. Based on such archaeological sources, it can be concluded that veterinary medicine dates back to much earlier times.

During the patriarchy, livestock was the main source of income for people, and the owner of the livestock was both a shepherd and a shepherd and a doctor. Of course, this is the primitive era of views on folk veterinary medicine, and it was necessary to provide first aid to domestic animals in case of illness, injury, childbirth, etc. From the same means - medicinal

herbs, ashes, products from the animals themselves and others - people used in as medicines.

As we mentioned above, the first found information about the treatment of animals refers to the areas of ancient Egypt and India in the 4th millennium BC. But the first written sources in this area appeared in Ancient Greece in the III-I centuries BC, and initially doctors were engaged in the treatment of animals. Later, the early knowledge of veterinary medicine was developed in other countries such as Greece, Rome and Arabia. The papyrus writings of the ancient Egyptians contain information about 4 diseases: animal rabies, purulent poison, bird scabies and cattle disease, but their essence is not disclosed.

In the 3rd millennium before century, there was a higher educational institution in Egypt, in which, among other sciences, veterinary medicine was taught. Physicians were specifically trained in veterinary medicine, sources said, as it was necessary to have enough knowledge about animal products to recommend them to patients.

Also in 3000-1600 before century, according to the documents of the Middle Kingdom period, domestic animals, birds, wild animals, and products of plant origin were used to treat patients. That is why their study is so important and the ancient Egyptians left many manuscripts in this area.

One of them describes the use of magic, as well as some wise methods of healing. It also provides a detailed description of the circulation of blood in some animal species. Part of the manuscript on the treatment of wounds of domestic animals and people has been preserved. Such information is preserved in the historical manuscripts of Mesopotamia, Sumer, and others, located in the valleys between the Tigris and Euphrates.

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In ancient times, the anatomy of animals and the diseases that appeared in them were not sufficiently studied, therefore, epizootics and

epidemics were often observed. At that time, people had an idea only about the heart, lungs and stomach. In those days, these cases were prevented by the fact that they did not have enough knowledge about diseases to objectively study and control them. Although the ancient manuscripts preserved in them contain information about the symptoms of diseases and methods of their treatment, they did not give sufficient conclusions about the origin and prevention of diseases. Very complex preparations were often used as a therapeutic agent. In ancient Babylon, methods such as massaging, compresses and washing were known to treat pets, and water and various oils were widely used in their implementation.

Animal diseases are described in many works of Roman scientists. In the Middle Ages, folk medicine was used, and animals were treated by animal owners, shepherds and blacksmiths. Long-term observations have helped people to determine that many plants act differently on animals. As a result of long-term observations, some plants are poisonous and cause the death of animals, while others have hemostatic properties, such as healing wounds, softening the stomach and accelerating the birth of the fetus.

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There are also records of veterinarians dealing with rabies, which is very common in dogs and small animals. In ancient Palestine, some veterinary issues were well developed, mainly they created a series of laws on the methods of using animals for food and their slaughter, quarantine of sick animals and measures to suppress epizootics by slaughter. At that time, the Jews were famous for the castration of animals. In ancient Greece, horse breeding was in the first place in animal husbandry, and in the Roman and Greek states, hippiatric doctors were involved in the study and treatment of horses and their diseases.

By the second half of the 18th century, research in the field of veterinary pathology expanded with the development of a scientific approach to this area and the opening of veterinary schools in France, Germany, Austria, and other countries. At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the first veterinary reference books and periodicals appeared in Europe, which had a great influence on the development of veterinary medicine.

The emergence of professional veterinary medicine in Russia coincided with the 10th-13th centuries, and in the 16th-18th centuries the first legislative documents on measures to combat epizootics appeared. During this period, the first printed literature on veterinary medicine appeared in Russia, such as the manuscript "Aptekarsky Baggage" and "Medical Book on Horse Diseases".

In 1733, a stable for the training of veterinary personnel was opened in the village of Khorosheye near Moscow, the first veterinary educational institution. At the beginning of the 19th century veterinary institutions were opened in the St. Petersburg and Moscow Medical and Surgical Academies, and by 1848 the St. Petersburg academy was transferred to Tartu, and the Moscow one to Saratov.

Also, due to the increased attention to the development of the industry, a veterinary school was opened in Kharkov in 1851, and in 1873 this school was transformed into an institute. In the same year, a veterinary institute

was opened in Kazan. During this period, a great contribution to the development of veterinary medicine was made by Russian scientists I.D. Knigin, Ya.K. Kaidapov, H.G. Bunge, V.I.

According to historical sources, the cradle of veterinary education is not France, but Russia. Because the first special school for the training of specialists in the field of veterinary medicine in Europe was founded in France in 1761, the Lyon Special Veterinary School. Scientists who have made a great contribution to the field of veterinary medicine: in Greece in the 4th century AD. Apsyrt wrote more than 120 works in the field of therapy and surgery, describing a number of infectious diseases related to veterinary medicine.

Vegetius, who lived in the Roman Empire in the 4th century AD, wrote many manuscripts on veterinary matters. These manuscripts were later revised and republished over the centuries.

In the 13th century, the Arab expert Abubakr wrote the best treatise on the treatment of horses from certain diseases. By the 19th century there was a rapid development of such sciences as veterinary medicine and medicine.

During this period, such famous scientists as Pasteur and Lister identified the cause of the development of purulent inflammation in damaged tissues and organs and made many discoveries. In addition, Western veterinary surgery was heavily influenced by Russian veterinary surgery.

Part of Mullane's discovery, a researcher at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, is the basis for the discovery of similar and integral aspects of the human and veterinary fields, and he honors the name of the veterinarian Gelman who applied this practice in field. Russian scientist veterinarian E. It is believed that Kaidanov can be compared with Darwin, the founder of the theory of evolution. Kaidanov studied parallel stages of development, taking the evolutionary position of nature, man and the entire organic world, and supported the opinion of specialists who conducted research on this matter.

Bayanus, a veterinarian known for his evolutionary approach to biological material in

Russia, can be called the founder of the first school of comparative anatomy with his scientific research in this area. In this respect, Bayanus can be placed at the forefront of Darwin-like reforms. The famous Russian veterinarian V. It can be said that Vsevolodov entered his name on the page of history with his first manual on Cattle Breeding.

This scientist, who stood on the positions of evolutionism, was a contemporary of the great physiologist I.P. Pavlov and, studying the higher nervous system of the animal world, deeply analyzed the negative consequences of nervousness on the animal organism, studied the causes and consequences of a number of dangerous diseases caused by this cause. Ya.E. And Kolyakov achieved significant success in the field of microbiology and epizootology in the 30s of the 20th century and managed to isolate the virus of infectious anemia.

Many discoveries in the field of helminthology were made by N. I. Skryabin, his student V. L. Yakimov described a number of new types of pathogens for piroplasmiasis, coccidiosis and water auras. A.A.Polyakov has achieved many achievements in the field of veterinary sanitation and veterinary-sanitary expertise in preventing the transmission of animal diseases to humans.

In the opinion of veterinary experts, the field of veterinary medicine inherently has the noble task of protecting human health from diseases common to humans and animals, from the study of animal health to the protection of human health in general. When the time comes, we will be able to say that the words "Medicine heals a person, veterinary medicine protects humanity" are true and vital truths, as the Russian scientist S.S. Evseenko in 1884, based on historical events. True, these phrases were quoted in various social networks and literature on behalf of various scientists, to whom these phrases refer, in our opinion, is not of great importance, but historical examples prove that these are vital, true statements.

In the 18th century, the first scientific founder of veterinary medicine, a scientist who identified non-contagious and contagious diseases in animals, was Johann Wallstein. He used anesthesia to perform the first scientific

operation on animals and introduced the antiseptic method of treating wounds. Jackson introduced ether anesthesia in 1846 and Simpson introduced chloroform anesthesia.

At the end of the 19th century, the intensive growth of veterinary surgery and its achievements are mainly associated with German scientists - Müller, Hoffmann, Baer, Flener, who wrote books on general and private veterinary surgery.

During the years of independence, great changes have taken place in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry. For example, in 2019, the creation of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine on the basis of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute, the transformation of this educational institution into the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology in 2022, the creation of Tashkent and Nukus branches in its composition, which for many years have not had a large importance in our country, which indicates the high attention of the President and the Government of the Republic.

The Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Husbandry, the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Desert Ecology, the Fisheries Research Institute will be transferred to the State Committee for the Development of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry, further improvement of the training of young, qualified personnel in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry, advanced training of veterinary specialists, as well as veterinary medicine and the introduction of new innovative technologies into production in the development of the livestock industry indicates that this industry is developing.

At the same time, practical work to strengthen the material and technical base of these educational institutions and research institutes, improve the skills of the teaching staff, strengthen scientific and pedagogical cooperation with leading educational centers abroad, introduce modern educational and information technologies and innovative teaching methods into educational institutions. processes.

Dear subscribe, today we briefly got acquainted with the history of veterinary medicine. In Europe and America, the profession of a veterinarian is on a par with medical workers and is highly valued by the population according to the results of social surveys. Economic growth is one of the most pressing issues in modernizing Uzbekistan. Today, we undoubtedly have every reason to set the task of determining the path of development, having deeply analyzed the processes of development of the national and world economy, realistically assessing our own resources and capabilities. This requires the study of sustainable and long-term economic growth and its factors.

In this regard, over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has established close cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and a number of other leading financial and economic organizations. Also, with the involvement of many leading companies from Japan, South Korea, China and Europe, practical work is being carried out to develop the country's export potential, to produce domestic products that replace imports on the domestic market.

In addition to the development of close cooperation in the areas of industrial development of Uzbekistan, it is important to study the experience of the developed countries of the world and introduce effective methods, joint development of all sectors and systems of agriculture, and the transformation of this area into the leading industry of the country.

In view of the foregoing, we have sought to throw a brief digression into the history of veterinary medicine, as in any field, and found it necessary to provide information on the challenges of training competitive specialists in a modern market economy with world experience in the field. Everyone is connected to the animal kingdom at some point, whether they are pet owners or want to make money from it, learning about the history and specifics of this industry can be beneficial. Attention to the field of veterinary medicine in our country is important not only in this regard, not only in

providing the domestic market with products and preventing their safety, but also in establishing the export of meat and dairy products.

In particular, the areas of rabbit breeding, poultry farming, beekeeping, fishing, etc. Previously, much attention was not paid, and now the development of this area in the world has begun in Uzbekistan, using the high experience and knowledge of European countries that import these products.

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