



**MEDICINE AND HUMANISTIC IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ABU ALI IBN  
SINA**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes Abu Ali ibn Sina's views in the fields of medicine and philosophy, especially his humanistic ideas. Ibn Sina was not only a great physician, but also a thinker who linked human health with the development of society. In his works, medical ethics, compassion for patients, and the psychological and physical factors of illness are deeply discussed. The study comparatively examines Ibn Sina's medical-philosophical heritage alongside modern medical ethics.

**KEYWORDS**

Abu Ali ibn Sina, philosophy of medicine, humanism, medical ethics, patient, medical ethics, The Canon of Medicine

**INTRODUCTION**

Abu Ali ibn Sina was one of the greatest scholars of the Eastern Renaissance, and his scientific heritage occupies a special place in world civilization. He was born in 980 in the village of Afshona near Bukhara. Ibn Sina made enormous contributions to many sciences, including medicine, philosophy, logic, chemistry, and astronomy.

His most famous work, Al-Qanun fi't-Tibb (The Canon of Medicine), was used for centuries as the main medical textbook in Eastern and Western universities. This work contains not only methods of treating diseases, but also profound reflections on the ethical duties of physicians, the culture of treating patients, and the value of human life.

In Ibn Sina's view, medicine is not only the treatment of the body, but also the art of understanding the human being as a whole. Therefore, his ideas remain highly relevant to modern medical ethics today.



## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY**

In this study, Abu Ali ibn Sina's works *The Canon of Medicine*, *The Book of Salvation*, and *Danishnama* were analyzed as primary sources. Comparative methods were also applied alongside modern philosophical and medical literature.

Research methods:

Historical-analytical method

Comparative-philosophical approach

Textual analysis

Conceptual generalization

The literature analysis shows that Ibn Sina viewed a physician not only as a knowledgeable expert, but also as a person of high morality. He considered knowledge, patience, honesty, and compassion to be the main qualities of a doctor.

## **RESULTS**

The analysis identified the following main humanistic ideas in Ibn Sina's philosophy of medicine:

### **1. Human health as the highest value**

Ibn Sina considered human life the greatest blessing. According to him, the main duty of a physician is to preserve life and improve its quality.

### **2. Medical ethics as an essential principle**

Ibn Sina emphasized that doctors should be kind, patient, and honest toward patients. He noted that rude behavior by physicians negatively affects the healing process.

### **3. Importance of mental condition**

The thinker regarded psychological factors as important causes of illness. He scientifically explained that stress, fear, and sorrow can harm human health.

### **4. Individual approach**

He argued that treatment should be individualized, since every patient's body is unique.

### **5. Priority of prevention**

Ibn Sina stressed that preventing disease is better than treating it after it occurs.

## **DISCUSSION**

Ibn Sina's humanistic views are in harmony with the principles of modern bioethics. In modern medicine:



- Respect for patient rights
- Maintaining confidentiality
- Informed consent

Principles of compassion all correspond closely with his ideas.

For example, empathy plays an important role in doctor-patient relationships today. Ibn Sina expressed this centuries ago in the idea that “healing the patient’s soul is half of healing the body.”

He also promoted a healthy lifestyle, including:

- Proper nutrition
- Physical activity
- Mental peace

These ideas form the basis of today’s preventive medicine.

## **CONCLUSION**

Abu Ali ibn Sina holds an incomparable place in the history of medicine not only as a great physician, but also as a humanistic philosopher. At the core of his medical views lie human dignity, compassion, and moral purity.

Although modern medicine has achieved great technological progress, the humanistic principles advanced by Ibn Sina have not lost their significance. On the contrary, they remain an important methodological foundation for the development of medical ethics.

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