

**METHODOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF
PHILOSOPHY AND MEDICINE: A NEW LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION
OF PHILOSOPHY AND MEDICINE**

Umirzakova N.A.¹, Jaloliddinov A.K.²

*¹[Tashkent State Dental Institute](#), Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Tashkent*

PhD., Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences with a Course in Bioethics ;

*²[Tashkent State Dental Institute](#) Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Tashkent from a 3rd year student of the TSDI, Faculty of International Education*

Introduction. One of the topical topics of medicine and philosophy is their relationship. After all, these concepts are inextricably linked, they reinforce each other and create direct support.

The purpose of the study : To show the importance and necessity of the course "Philosophy of Medicine" in a medical university, to indicate its role in the educational, humanizing aspect in the formation of a holistic personality of the future doctor.

Materials and methods of research: ten years of *experience in* teaching the course on " Bioethics " in the Republic of Uzbekistan " [Tashkent State Dental Institute](#) " at the medical , dental and psychiatric faculties serve as the research material . To solve the tasks , **the following methods are used:**

- empirical: implementation of the program of the course " Bioethics " for 3 years, observation, methodological experiments; experience in the use of digital learning technologies: LMS Moodle (problem tasks and tests).

The result of the study. The close relationship of these sciences made it possible to talk about philosophical medicine. It allows you to know the laws of bioethics, ontology, epistemology. Medical philosophy brings together knowledge about the role of a doctor and medicine in practice, about the relationship between a doctor and a patient, a doctor and his colleagues. At first glance, one can say that medicine and philosophy are completely different sciences, but if you understand their function, you can find similarities. What do they have in common? Both philosophy and medicine set tasks for themselves, trying to purposefully fulfill them, develop a step-by-step method for identifying a problem, and they also develop a special methodology for their actions. These sciences have one task, and this task is to save humanity from diseases, prolong the race and increase natural growth. "Philosophy, first of all, helps the inner world" [1], it normalizes morality, and medicine strengthens and preserves our physical health. From time immemorial, people believed that if a person is happy, then his illnesses will be removed as if by hand. The historical relationship between philosophy and medicine was formed quickly and suddenly. It appeared before the

appearance of the philosophical styles of the first doctors. "Knowledge in medicine has not been confirmed for a long time, the acquired knowledge has not been summarized, many sources assure of their mystical and superstitious origin" [2]. After all, they were not proved in any way, it was difficult to call them concrete, and even more so theoretically substantiated. Scientific and medical knowledge originated in ancient Greece. Wise healers began to be interested in philosophical problems, they were interested in the role of man in life, the root causes of the world, the existence of the people. Soon, doctors became interested in fully comprehending the whole essence of man. As a result, the relationship between the philosophical understanding of the world and the clinical understanding of the world began to emerge. Without philosophy and medicine, all other sciences cannot exist; they are the direct foundation for solving especially important problems. Medical ethics plays an important role in medical philosophy. After all, the commandment of Hippocrates "Do no harm!" is the motto for all doctors. Only the doctor knows what is needed for the complete recovery of the patient. But he can make such a decision only with the help of the philosophy of his soul.

At the intersection of philosophy and medicine, a new direction in science arose, which later became known as epistemology . The philosophy of Eastern medicine can also be cited as an example. It is she who envelops the harmony of the culture of the inner world, passes through the thorns of the soul, straight to her goal. Eastern healers combined mysticism, philosophy and medicine into one. Ancient traditions help people stay in harmony with themselves, thus improving physical health . The connection between "Medicine" and "Philosophical Anthropology" is inseparable. When studying anthropological problems, important existential questions are considered: What is a person? What is the sense of life? What is the meaning of death? And the loss of the meaning of life can be called the main reason for suicide, while there can be many reasons for suicide. Why live? What is the meaning of existence? It is these questions that an athlete paralyzed as a result of injuries, a young man with cancer, or a mother at the bedside of a dying child can ask the doctor. The doctor stands in the way of "blind death", the doctor, like God, hopeless patients are looking for consolation, support. With particular relevance, the problems of the philosophy of medicine, in particular the philosophy of health, are manifesting themselves at the moment, during a pandemic. "There is a rethinking of the concept of "life" as the highest value of human existence. "The meaning of life" and "the meaning of death" from a purely metaphysical and existential category goes to the level of "ordinary thinking". It became obvious to everyone that it is necessary to cherish and value life and, as a result, health" [3]. Examples of problematic tasks in Section 3: 1) Philosophy - the methodology of medicine. 2) Can art heal? 3) Analyze the philosophical meaning of the terms "health" and "illness". Examples of test tasks for Section 3: 1) The doctor

who scientifically substantiated art therapy: A) Galen; B) Bekhterev; B) Hill D) Freud. 2) Which of the philosophers considered health as a blessing that contributes to the spiritual satisfaction of a person? A) Hippocrates B) Plato; B) Aristotle D) Celsus. 3) Who defined illness as "a life constrained in its freedom"? A) Bogomolets; B) Davydovsky; B) Selye D) Marx.

And thus, the process of developing the best medical qualities is conceived by Mudrov as limitless, it is no coincidence that at the end of his speech he instructs students: "It remains for you to succeed in the exploits of virtue, in the strict education of yourself and in the constant striving of the spirit for perfection until the end of your life" [4]. Mudrov emphasizes the importance of the problems of each patient, the state of his body and soul, which is one of the manifestations of humanism, which he generously shared with his students: " [5].

Conclusion. Modern medicine, within the framework of philosophical thinking and approaches, is less and less using the necessary methods of treating patients with words and thoughts, and is increasingly immersed in pharmaceutical activities, which contributes to the development of some psychosomatic diseases in society and the development of pharmaceutical activities in the country. The situation can change only when a person and medicine again begin to "listen" to their body and "feel" the impending disease.

Literary sources:

1. Straus EW Preface // Phenomenological Psychology: The Selected Papers. — NY, 1966.
- 2 . Kennety S. Kendler. A Psychiatric Dialogue on the Mind-Body Problem // American Journal of Psychiatry. 2001. No. 168. - R. 989 - 1000.
3. Kanke V, Fundamentals of Philosophy. / Kanke V. - M.: Logos, 2013.- 288 p . Russian (Kanke V Fundamentals of Philosophy. / V. Kanke. - M .: Logos, 2013.- 288 p .).
- 4 . Ozachenko V, Petlenko V. History of Philosophy and Medicine. SPb ., 1994 Russian (Kozachenko V, Petlenko V. History of philosophy and medicine. St. Petersburg, 1994).
- 5 . Kurashov V History and philosophy of medicine in the context of problems of anthropology / Kurashov V - M .: KDU , 2012. - 368 s Russian (Kurashov , V Story and philosophy medicine in context problems anthropology / Kurashov V - M .: KDU , 2012. - 368 p) .