

THE PLACE OF MEDICINE IN THE SYSTEM OF NATURAL SCIENCES

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Abstract. It is not difficult to notice the absence of medicine in this classification. Medicine is a science about objective laws of normal and pathological human life. Its place in the system of sciences is extremely ambiguous. Some scientists attributed it to the system of natural science disciplines, while others emphasized the connection with the humanities. Such polarity of opinions is explained, first of all, by the existence of two opposite directions in the history of the development of medicine - reductionism and holism.

Keywords: medicine, philosophy, science, humanities, doctor, natural sciences.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of classification of sciences occupies a central place in modern philosophy, but medicine often finds itself outside the clear framework.

There is a certain internal structure and classification of modern sciences [1]:

- Natural (physics, astronomy, chemistry, biology, anatomy)
- Technical (heat engineering, radio engineering)
- Social (economics, sociology)
- Humanities (linguistics, psychology, pedagogy, philosophy).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The representatives of holism believed that living things have some unique property, quality that distinguishes them from inanimate bodies, which is why the laws of other sciences are not always applicable in medicine and biology; new biological laws are often required to interpret the patterns of processes in living organisms. Reductionists insisted on the absence of significant differences between living and inanimate bodies, that is, in their opinion, medicine can exist as a science, but its laws are only borrowings from other areas. Medicine is based on natural scientific materialism as an ideological foundation. Natural sciences study the nature surrounding man and its influence on the body. Since the 19th century, medicine has widely used data from chemistry, physics, and biology in order to more fully understand the phenomena occurring in the human body. I think there is no doubt that at present, the study of medicine without the laws of these areas of scientific knowledge is truly impossible. For example, without knowing the law of osmosis, it is impossible to understand the principle of water entry into cells and intercellular structures; without understanding the basic chemical reactions occurring in the body, it is not possible to create medicines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When considering medicine as a science, it cannot be denied that, based on materialism, it seeks to go beyond it, creating its own general philosophical systems. Each of us is a kind of symbiosis of the spiritual and the physical, which means that in addition to the body, the disease also affects a higher instance - the human soul. With the help of a purely materialistic approach, it is quite possible to heal the body, but the spirit is not subject to it, only through philosophy and psychology can a person be completely cured. A doctor simply must be a humanitarian expert who is able to find all real options for moral choice, identify value foundations, their goals and meaning with an unconditional focus on the universal code of morality [2].

Philosophy undoubtedly has a dominant influence on the formation of a true doctor. Despite the different areas of activity, medicine and philosophy are characterized by a commonality of goals, objectives, methodology and subjects of research, which are, first of all, a person and his personality. Its course lays the foundation for the culture of ethical thinking as a value basis for decision-making in developing the tactics of a doctor's activities. Even in Ancient Greece, medicine and philosophy were united by the desire to understand the human psyche. In the Middle Ages, an important role was played by the development of alchemy, which was at the junction of these sciences and contributed to the development of laboratory techniques. Roger Bacon, Paracelsus and other philosophers of that time made many important medical discoveries. Modern concepts of philosophy are the basis of the theory of normal self-regulation, the theory of determinism. Today, medicine is aimed not only at achieving physical health of a person, but also at comprehending truth, beauty, goodness, which is based on philosophy.

CONCLUSION

Other humanities also play an important role in the training of future doctors. For example, history helps to trace the process of development of medicine; a special branch of psychology studies the role of the psyche in the occurrence, course and treatment of not only mental illnesses, but also somatic ones; we must not forget about the importance of pedagogy, because a seriously ill person who has encountered a fatal disease is like a child who needs the help and support of a sensitive, pedagogically savvy person who understands this issue, and this is exactly what a doctor should be. Thus, from all that has been said, we can conclude: medicine as a synthetic science cannot be attributed to natural or humanitarian knowledge, it occupies a borderline position between them, uses data from different fields of science, while making its own contribution to their formation. The formation of a doctor is impossible without knowledge of natural sciences, without the ability to apply their basic provisions in practice. However, only those who are able to see art in medicine, avoid a monocausal approach to understanding cause-and-effect relationships, and use a systemic approach to considering health and disease can be a true professional.

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