

**HISTORY OF DERMATOLOGY: THE STUDY OF SKIN DISEASES AND PRESENT
FORMS**

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Abstract: The investigation of pores and skin illnesses and conditions, additionally known as dermatology, has a lengthy and fascinating records tracing all the way lower back to historic civilizations. While current day dermatology is a profoundly specific medical area that makes use of the most current logical and mechanical headways, its companies have been based totally on the fastidious perceptions and drug treatments created by way of early medical practitioner extra than millennia. This article will check out the beginnings and development of dermatology from historical instances to introduce day structures, presenting key upgrades that have shaped each comprehension we would possibly interpret pores and skin and advances in treating its afflictions.

Keywords: Skin illnesses, modern methods, medical condition, history, developing era, current position.

Introduction: The investigation of skin, the study of dermatology, has gone through huge changes over time. From the first portrayals of skin illnesses in Quite a while and in Hippocratic works to the principal compositions on dermatology, significant people and disclosures have denoted the strength. In the eighteenth and nineteenth hundred of years, the specialty solidified itself as a field of clinical review in view of the principal characterizations of dermatoses, demonstrative strategies, and medication medicines. In the twentieth hundred years, the logical and mechanical unrest changed dermatological work on, consolidating new helpful assets, as well as careful and tasteful strategies. Notwithstanding such a fiery cycle, it is vital to give a verifiable combination to the clinical local area to perceive and grasp the starting points that upheld perhaps of the most significant specialty in the ongoing clinical situation.

Skin problems are a critical part of the worldwide all out of sicknesses, influencing a large number of individuals around the world. Dermatology is the clinical specialty liable for the investigation of in excess of 4,000 illnesses of skin and cutaneous adnexae, representing 15% to 30% of short-term clinical consideration in wellbeing frameworks, consolidating a wide munititions stockpile of symptomatic, remedial, and stylish assets.

Skin illnesses have been known to humankind since its starting point, taking into account that the basically visual part of these circumstances permitted their initial acknowledgment. The main records of cutaneous nosologies date back to antiquated history, when they were portrayed by the incredible civic establishments that molded Western medicine. From the Egyptian papyrus arises the primary skin cleanliness gauges, the treatment of wounds, and the utilization of restorative plants. From the hypothesizes of Hippocrates, the dad of medication, actual review and clinical thinking are laid out as mainstays of clinical determination. Romans, Middle Easterners, and Byzantines secured and added to the improvement of medication for a really long time, with checked progresses in the radiance of the Renaissance and the Illuminism.

The investigation of skin sicknesses has been connected to general medication for quite a long time. Just in the eighteenth hundred years, driven by the progression of science and scientific classification in the fields of information, did the main texts and works devoted explicitly to the investigation of skin sicknesses arise. From this spearheading period, the commitments of the

incomparable European schools of dermatology - Austrian, English, and French - stick out; through the revelations, speculations, arrangements, and works of their prestigious dermatologists, they permitted the solidification of this significant field of review and clinical forte.

All through the nineteenth and twentieth hundred of years, the logical transformation and mechanical developments changed dermatology, working on symptomatic strategies and giving new restorative assets. The specialty was solidified through logical social orders, diaries, and scholarly congresses, progressively drawing in light of a legitimate concern for the clinical local area. Furthermore, dermatological practice extended to envelop an extensive variety of careful, demonstrative, and stylish methodology.

Dermatology went through a serious course of verifiable development and change, following the advancement of contemporary medication. The information on the starting points of the claim to fame, its extraordinary names, and its disclosures and works is a fundamental property for dermatologists and dermatology occupants, as well as an important acknowledgment for the clinical local area overall. In this manner, the article presents a hypothetical survey of the starting points of dermatology, coordinated by the writers into five periods: crude dermatology, pre-current dermatology, current dermatology, logical dermatology, and technoscientific dermatology.

Western medication had its beginnings set apart by two extraordinary antiquated civilizations: Egyptian and Greek. Clinical practice in Egypt was firmly connected with religion; ministers gave clinical consideration in strict sanctuaries, and sicknesses were credited to the desire of the divine beings. The indications of sicknesses and clinical therapies were recorded on papyrus, a forerunner of paper, in which clinical signs, findings, plants, and remedial details were depicted.

Skin illnesses are referenced in a few texts, particularly in the Edwin Smith (1600 BC) and Ebers (1550 BC). The Edwin Smith papyrus, otherwise called Book of Wounds, has been perceived as one of the vitally clinical texts of antiquated Egypt, comprising of 48 instances of cutaneous wounds and wounds, large numbers of which happened during fights and mishaps in Egyptian building locales. This papyrus likewise tended to other clinical fields like general practice, gynecology, pediatrics, and even cosmiatry, referencing restoring solutions for skin.

In old Rome, cleanliness and healthy skin consumed a pertinent space in public activity. Roman showers or public showers were expected for parties and medical services, in which the Romans washed in pools of warm and cold waters, which were accepted to have restorative properties; they likewise cleaned the skin utilizing instruments, for example, the strigil, a bended cutting edge utilized for scratching. During washing meetings, notwithstanding skin purging, body oils were applied to moderate bothersome issues and saturate the skin.

Like the Egyptians, Romans accepted that organs and sicknesses were related with their divine beings, relegating every god a particular pathology. Under this rationale, they credited every illness to a particular specialist; subsequently, some devoted themselves to the treatment of hernias, eyes, ears, and skin, and the last option were liable for the remedy of restorative showers.

Regardless of the clinical strict methodology, the most common way of applying science to Roman medication started at the level of the Roman Realm. In this unique circumstance, the commitments of Aurelius Cornelius Celsus (25 BC-50 Promotion) stick out. In his work *De Medicina*, a clinical reference book, Celsus committed a whole part to skin illnesses, portraying roughly 40 medicines for dermatological circumstances.

The principal portrayals of different skin sores are ascribed to Celsus, among them acrochordons, mollusum contagiosum, and kerion celsi, outside on the scalp of kids like honeycombs. In Greek, kerion implies honeycomb, identical to the Latin expression favus.

During the Medieval times, Europe encountered an extensive stretch of relative scholarly stagnation, in which strange notions and mysticism ruled over ideas about sickness and clinical consideration. Medication was subjected to the Catholic Church, which held the wellsprings of information, like Greek clinical texts, converted into Latin in archaic religious communities and houses of worship.

The unsafe day to day environments and unfortunate cleanliness of archaic social orders inclined toward the flare-up of a few pandemics of irresistible sicknesses, like smallpox, which, when it didn't cause demise, produced crippling sequelae, for example, skin scars, distortion, and alopecia. During this period, uncleanliness is assessed to have impacted around 5% of the whole populace of middle age Europe.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth of years, the Renaissance saw a serious extension of information and revaluation of Greek objectivity, animating an expansion in interest in the clinical fields, including the investigation of the skin. In this way, the main characterizations of dermatological sicknesses show up, as well as the extension of thoughts of skin life structures and effective treatments.

During this period, the spearheading work of Girolamo Mercuriale (1530-1606), teacher of medication at the College of Padova, Italy, sticks out. Mercuriale suggested that dermatoses be characterized into infections of the scalp (fungi) and sicknesses normal to different region of the skin (skin condition), the last option partitioned by their morphological qualities, variety, surface, and volume. Mercuriale is likewise perceived for his *De Morbis Cutaneis, et Omnibus Corporis Humani Excrementis Tractatus*, (Composition of Illnesses of the Skin and All Waste products of the Human Body) distributed in 1572 and thought about the antecedent of distributions in dermatology.

North of hundred years after Mercuriale, Daniel Turner (1667-1741), through his work *De Morbis Cutaneis*, presents an interest in dermatology in the Unified Realm, being considered until the start of the twentieth 100 years as the dad of English dermatology. The composition *De Morbis Cutaneis*, distributed in 1714, introduced north of 100 clinical instances of dermatological illnesses and their particular medicines; it was converted into a few dialects and distributed in a few versions.

All through the eighteenth and nineteenth of years, the investigation of dermatology heightened in Europe, with three significant clinical and research focuses sticking out: the Assembled Realm, France, and Austria. Dermatologists from the English, French, and Austrian schools laid out the underpinnings of the study of dermatology, giving revelations, hypotheses, information that actually resound in the strength.

The extension of logical information all through the twentieth hundred years and the improvement of new demonstrative and restorative assets prompted a few advances in dermatological practice. Probably the main developments of that period are featured:

Photography Over the course of medication, patients' clinical cases, determinations, and therapies were kept recorded as a hard copy through notes and clinical records, as well as divided

between experts through oral conversations and interchanges. Notwithstanding, pictures - crucial for care and showing in dermatology - depended solely on visual memory.

The visual documentation of cutaneous illnesses started with wood etchings, which developed into woodcuts, diverse copper inscriptions, and wax moulages, until arriving at visual records, with the creation of photography in 1840.

Conclusion

All in all, the investigation of pores and skin illnesses has made vast development from its beginning factors in ancient civilizations to turning into a profoundly stepped forward subject that contacts actually all areas of remedy today. While early physicians laid the basis of cautious appreciation and arrangement, every new time has received emotional jumps our figuring out via logical revelation and mechanical development. This path of growth ensures dermatology will continue to be at the the front line of nation of the artwork scientific advances with the opportunity to in addition increase care, effects and non-public delight for sufferers round the world.

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