

## Medical Knowledge

The Prophet (SAW) said: “Make use of medical treatment, for Allah (SWT) has not made a disease without appointing a remedy for it, with the exception of one disease: old age.”

Before the Islamic era, medical care was largely provided by priests in sanatoriums and annexes to temples. Muslim scholars made numerous advances in medicine and laid the basis for modern day medical practice. Arabian hospitals became centres of medical education and introduced many concepts and structures that we see in modern hospitals, such as separate wards for men and women, personal and institutional hygiene, medical records and pharmacies. In addition, the techniques they developed such as the use of alcohol as an antiseptic are still used.

Books on medicine written by Muslim scholars such as Al-Razi, born in 865 C.E. and Al-Zahrawi, a Muslim physician in Corboda around the year 1000 C.E. became leading medical text in European universities and were among the most highly respected and frequently used medical textbooks in the Western world for several centuries.

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