

Avicenna, Al-Ghazali, Zakariya Al-Razi and Omar Khayyam: The Predecessors of Modern Medicine and Metaphysics

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We are glad to learn that Akhondzadeh (1) has brought to the limelight a despairing state of the Iranian scientists being denied access of publication of their valuable scientific research in renowned journals under the unjust and deplorable terminology of sanctions.

Such an attitude reflects bias, disparity, and prejudice towards the researchers from the developing world.

Epistemology, as advocated by the stalwarts of philosophy such as Plato and Socrates thousands of years, backpropagate the study of knowledge with all its ramifications so that all and sundry get benefacted. Any impediment in the propagation of knowledge is against the spirit of the lofty goals accredited to it by those who care and comprehend the sanctity and spirit of knowledge.

To emphasize, we may add that Iran (the old Persia) has the pride of producing renowned philosophers and eminent scholars such as Avicenna, Zakariya al- Razi and Omar Khayyam who introduced innovative thoughts and new insights which later formed the backbone of modern medicine. Being the citadel of knowledge for millenniums, Iran stood and still stands as the forerunner of medicine at large and all its affiliated branches in particular and thus should be given its right place in the annals of modern medicine.

Avicenna appears both as a bridge between the West and East, as well as a prominent bridge between antiquity and modernity. In the same vein, Al-Ghazali's innovative thinking and its relevance to contemporary knowledge have made immense contributions to the understanding of metaphysical thought (2).

Rhazes is considered one of the authorities which established the basis of medical theory and practice that motivated subsequent scholars in the Islamic Golden

Age and entire Europe (3).

It is upheld that Omar Khayyam was the first to introduce the concept of a lunar eclipse. The world witnessed a complete lunar eclipse this week reminding us of its innovator who hailed from the then Persia.

Following the footsteps of its predecessors and ancestors, the new scientists should uphold the lofty goals in publishing their scientific innovations and ideas throughout the mother planet despite the harsh and inhumane sanctions they are facing at this crucial period of history.

We nurture this optimism that our colleagues in Iran would revive the old traditions of this ancient country and endeavor that this country again reaches its zenith in science. We may tell our scientists that the earth should serve as a trampoline for them and the sky should be their limit in terms of perfection, integrity, and righteousness in both its letter and spirit.

We wish all our colleagues worldwide to keep up the tempo and reckoning speed of publishing their valuable research despite the hurdles and setbacks if at all they exist.

References

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