**Introduction of Kahali and surgery manuscripts (diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases) in the Safavid period**

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**‌ Statement of Problem:** Manuscripts are one of the important sources that, in addition to the cultural support of a nation, can open the way for medical and treatment history research. In the Safavid era, due to the existence of natural products, most of the diseases were treated in this way, and the sages and doctors, according to their experiences and using the traditional medicine books of the previous periods, wrote numerous treatises on They dealt with the field of diagnosis and treatment. The Kahali and Surgery manuscript is one of the treatises on the diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases written by Muhammad Baqir Ibn Imaduddin Mahmood al-Tabib Shirazi, one of the doctors of the period of Shah Abbas I (996-1038 A.H.) during the Shah's military campaign to conquer Tabriz and Nakhjavan fortresses in Azerbaijan and Baz. Its withdrawal from the Ottoman Turks has been written for the quick treatment of the eye diseases of the soldiers .The contents of this manuscript in two articles include: 1. In Ain spice (5 chapters) 2. It is collected in ointments and spices for sores (5 chapters).

**Research Purpose:** The aim of the present research is to introduce and identify medicinal plants and products and how to use them to diagnose and treat eye diseases, which are very important in traditional medicine.

**Research Method:** The research method is descriptive-analytical.

**Results and Conclusion:** The results of the research show that during the Safavid era, doctors used natural plants to treat eye diseases. The experience and skill of the doctors in using herbs and spices for eye diseases caused the troops to continue their conquests. In fact, the reason for its use was to speed up the recovery process when necessary.

**Keywords:** Safavid period, Shah Abbas I, medicinal plants, eye diseases, army.