

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND USE IN MEDICINE.

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Abstract: *Medicinal plants are plants used for the treatment of humans and animals, for the prevention of diseases, as well as in the food, perfumery and cosmetic industries. It has been determined that there are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants on earth. The chemical, pharmacological and functional properties of more than 1000 plant species have been investigated. There are more than 700 species of medicinal plants in Uzbekistan. Of these, about 120 species of plants grown in natural conditions and cultivated are used in scientific and folk medicine. Currently, about 40-47% of medicines used in medicine are obtained from raw plant materials. Plants are living natural chemical laboratories with complex structures and the ability to create complex organic substances or compounds from simple inorganic substances. Dried herbs, shoots, roots, rhizomes, buds, bulbs, barks, leaves, flowers, buds, fruits (seeds), seeds, juice, pulp, essential oil, etc. are used medicinally.*

Key words: *medicinal plants, chemical composition, use in medicine, shoot, root, rhizome, tuber, bulb, bark, leaf, flower, bud, fruit (seed), stem, juice, paste, stone, ether oil*

COMMON THREAD - AIR OBYKNOVENNYY - ACORUS CALAMUS L.

Preparations made from the rhizome of Igir are widely used in chronic gastritis, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, especially in the case of a decrease in the acidity of gastric juice, in various types of intestines and in other unpleasant conditions of the digestive system. Herbal medicine is used for cholecystitis, various forms of hepatitis, kidney stone diseases. The powder of the rhizome of Igir is one of the components of "Vikalin" and "Vikair" preparations, which are used in stomach and duodenal ulcer diseases. The rhizome contains essential oil (4.85%), pinene (1%), camphene (7%), (10%) calamine, (8.7%) camphor, ocarone, isocarone, azarone, proazulin, ascorbic acid. and other substances. Also contains choline, resin, leucine glycoside. Fenugreek is rich in starch (up to 20%).

MEDICINAL CULTURE - ALTEY LEKARSTVENNYY - ALTHAEA

OFFICINALIS L. Preparations made from cauliflower have protective, emollient, and anti-cold properties, expectorant and pain-relieving effects. It is used for chronic bronchitis, tracheitis, laryngitis, pneumonia and asthma. It is also used for gastric gastritis and inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. To prepare a tincture of the root of the medicinal flower, put 6 g (2 tablespoons) of raw materials in an enameled container, pour 200 ml of hot boiled water over it, then close the lid and boil (in a water

bath) for 30 minutes, cool at room temperature for 10 minutes, and will be floated. 200 ml of boiled water is added to the strained tincture. Stored in a cool place for up to 2 days. The infusion is drunk 3 times a day after meals. In addition, decoction of cauliflower root is used for gargling, steaming and washing the intestines. The root of the medicinal flower contains 35% mucilage, pentosan and hexosan. Also, the root contains up to 16% pectin, up to 37% starch, up to 10% sucrose, up to 2% asparagine, up to 4% betaine, up to 1.7% fat. The petals contain up to 0.02% essential oils.

RAYHON-BAZILIK DUSHISTYY ILI B. CAMPHORNY - OCIMUM BASILICUM L. Basil is the source of eugenol and camphor essential oils. Essential oils and eugenol are used in perfumery and food industry. Leaves are a source of carotene and rutin. In medicine, the above-ground part of basil (without stems and woody lower parts) is used. It has anti-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and antiseptic effects. Therefore, it is useful to use the plant during the flu epidemic. Basil improves dizziness, digestive organs, relieves toothache, relaxes smooth muscles of the uterus, reduces swelling of the rectum. Essential oil of Angina 1 gryphon 50 g. mix with powdered sugar and take 1 tablespoon after meals with tea. Gripp-2 5 drops of essential oil are taken 2-3 times a day with honey. Urinary tract stone disease - 2 tablespoons of basil flowers are boiled in 1 glass of water, cooled and strained through gauze and used as a diuretic. Nervousness and severe fatigue - add 1 tablespoon of basil to 1 cup of boiled water, infuse for 15-20 minutes and drink with sugar or honey. It should not be more than 2 times a day. Nausea - add 1 tablespoon of basil to 1 cup of boiled water and let it rest for 20 minutes. It is passed through gauze and drunk in case of nausea. Toothache - soak a cotton ball with essential oil and apply it to the aching tooth. Infuse 1 tablespoon of basil in 1 glass of boiled water for 15-20 minutes and rinse your mouth. In angina, gargle with this tincture. Eutal-basil and eucalyptus essential oils are mixed in the same amount, diluted in 1 glass of boiled water and inhaled with its steam (covered with a towel). Otitis - 2 tablespoons of ground basil are put in 0.5 l of water and kept until boiling over low heat, let it rest for 10 minutes and apply a compress to the sore ear. Koproress can be done for 1-2 hours every day until the ear pain stops. Wounds - add 1 tablespoon of basil seeds to 1 glass of boiled water and leave for 15 minutes, then wash the wounds. Basil essential oils soften and nourish the skin. Its preparations are not recommended for heart diseases, diabetes, thrombophlebitis. The surface of the plant contains 1-1.5% essential oils, up to 6% additives, glycosides, saponins, minerals, ascorbic acid, sugars, cellulose, protein, vitamins. R, provitamin A, preserves camphor. Essential oil is a plant containing eugenol (70%), methyl havinol, cineole, linalool, camphor otcimen.

TALL ANDIZ - INULA HELENIUM L. The root and rhizome are mainly used in medicine. Andiz drug is sputum

It is considered to be a highly effective remedy for coughs and colds. Essential oils have antiseptic and anthelmintic properties. Black andise root and rhizome decoction -

10 g (1-2 tablespoons) of raw materials are placed in a glass container, 200 ml of boiled water is poured over it, the lid of the container is closed, and then heated in a water bath for 15 minutes. Drink 1 spoon every 2 hours per day without boiling. The rhizome and roots contain essential oils 1-3%, saponin, tar and bitter substances. The root also contains friedelin, dam-maradienol, phytomelan, and large amounts of inulin and pseudoinulin.

DYEING ROYAN - MARENA KRASILNAYA - RUBIA TINCTORUM L. Medicinal properties of the plant have been known since ancient times. Royan

A decoction made from the root was recommended by Abu Ali ibn Sina for paralysis and loss of tissue sensitivity. A decoction of the fruits, mixed with vinegar and honey, is used in the treatment of spleen tumors and other diseases. The roots of the plant are used in the form of extracts, powders, and other preparations to remove stones from the kidney, urinary tract, spleen, and gall bladder, and as a diuretic. In scientific medicine, its dry extract is a spasmolytic, diuretic agent for removing stones from the urinary tract. It is included in the complex drug "Sistenal". The powder is used in homeopathy, the tincture is used in anemia. In Tibetan medicine, angina and diphtheria; in Indian medicine in amenorrhoea and anorrhoea; used in Korean medicine for heart diseases. Powder, decoction, extract are used in folk medicine for kidney, urinary tract, liver, spleen, respiratory organs, intestinal and bone, rickets, osteomyelitis, anemia, ascites, dysentery, scrofula, gout, sciatica, ulcer, dermatomycosis, pigment ulcers, skin cancer. In Turkmenistan, it is drunk when the mind is low. Preparation and use of the drug - plant extract is taken in the form of a tablet of 0.25 g. Drink 2-3 times 3 times. Before drinking, the tablets are mixed in 0.5 cups of warm water. The duration of treatment is 20-30 days. If necessary, the treatment period is repeated after 4-6 weeks. The extract is not used in glomerulonephritis (kidney ulcer). Cystenal (Cystenal) is a complex drug that contains 0.01 g of roan root tincture, 0.15 g of magnesium salicylate, 6.15 g of essential oils, 0.8 g of ethyl alcohol, and up to 10 g of olive oil. 3-4 drops 30 minutes before meals in diabetes; 20 drops for painful stings, 10 drops 3 times during the day for regular stings, in case of boils associated with taking the drug, drink it during or after meals. It is released in vials of 10 ml. Systemal - as mentioned above, it is not used in the case of glomerulonephritis (inflammation of the kidneys). Tincture made from the roots and rhizomes (Bulgarian recipe): pour 200 ml of cold water into 1 teaspoon of crushed raw materials, leave to cool for 8 hours and raw 200 ml of boiled water is poured into the material for the 2nd time, after 15 minutes it is left to rest again. Both tinctures are mixed and drunk several times a day. The powder prepared from the root and rhizome of the plant is drunk 1 g. 3 times a day with a small amount of water. Contraindications: excessive consumption of herbal medicine can cause chronic colds. Application in other areas - the ancient Greeks, Romans, Egyptians highly valued the roan root. They got a red color from it. In ancient times, it was the only plant used to dye fabrics.

Honey juicy. In veterinary medicine, its extract and dry extract are used to remove stones from the urinary tract. Currently, it is also used in the production of carpets. Different colored dyes are obtained from it. Cow's milk turns red when it is eaten by large cattle. It is cultivated in many countries of Western Europe and some Asian countries for dyeing. The plant rhizome contains organic (lemon, apple, wine) acids. Triterpenoids, vitamin C, anthraquinone 2.68%, alizarin, rubiadin, purpurin, lucidin, pseudopurpurin, iridoids, asperuloside, etc. are also found. The surface contains carbohydrates, pectin, iridoids, asperuloside 0.16%, desacetylasperuloside, coumarins, flavanoids: rutin, gioside

KIDNEY TEA – POChEChNYY CHAY - ORTHOSIPHON STAMINEUS BENTH. Kidney tea is licensed for use as an aqueous infusion as a medicinal substitute. Kidney tea is used as a diuretic in chronic kidney diseases and kidney stone diseases. Cystitis, urethritis, gout, diabetes; It is prescribed for cholecystitis, chronic kidney diseases, II-III stage heart failure, gout and similar diseases. Kidney tea preparations can be used simultaneously with cardiac glycosides. The plant is widely used in all kinds of kidney diseases, and it does not have a harmful effect on the body even when used for a long time.

The raw materials of kidney tea contain triterpene saponins, inositol, bitter orthosiphon glycoside, up to 1.5% wine, citric and other acids, 0.2-0.66% essential oil, 5-6% additives, a large amount of potassium there will be salts.

Medicinal Chamomile - ROMASHKA APTECHNAYA - MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA L. Tincture of medicinal chamomile flowers is used as a diaphoretic, antiseptic and pain reliever for stomatitis, gangrene, tonsillitis and angina. It is also used in the treatment of stomach and intestinal, gynecological diseases. In diseases of the liver and biliary tract, its tincture is used as an expectorant, pain reliever and sedative.

Medicinal chamomile contains 0.2-0.8% essential oil, guaianolide group lactones, proxamazulen, coumarins, carotene, vitamin C and mucous substances, sesquiterpene carbohydrates and alcohols (bezabolol, keto alcohol) and caprylic acid. Chamomile essential oil should not be less than 0.3% according to DF requirement

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L. The plant is used in the folk medicine of many countries. The plant tincture is an astringent, stops bleeding, acts as an anti-cold, analgesic, antiseptic agent, and is used in various It has wound-healing, diuretic and bile-stimulating properties, as well as appetite-stimulating, tissue-restoring, and nervous system-calming properties. Herbal tincture is used in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (constipation, diarrhea), liver, heart, and cystitis. It is also used as a sedative and pain reliever for headaches and other nervous diseases. In German folk medicine, tincture of the plant is used for various gastrointestinal diseases, chicken pox, liver, kidney, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, headache, and insomnia. Alcoholic tincture is drunk drop by drop in rheumatic diseases. When crushed fresh leaves are applied to wounds, it causes them to heal faster. When the alcohol tincture is mixed with water and rinsed,

unpleasant odors disappear. Pure tincture is applied to harden the gums. A new herbal preparation - imanin is used for burns and other skin diseases, ulcers and purulent wounds, and for the treatment of severe colds. When dyeing fabrics from the flowers of the plant, the aqueous tincture gives a yellow color, depending on the concentration of the boiled solution, it gives a pink and red color. Increases blood pressure a little. Therefore, it is recommended to use the plant with a mixture of other plants for hypertensive diseases.

Methods of application.

1) 10 g of dry herb is infused in 1 glass of boiled water. One tablespoon is drunk 2-4 times a day after meals.

2) 15-20 g of dry plant is added to 0.5 l of alcohol or vodka. Drink 30 drops with water 3 times a day after meals.

3) Add 20-30 drops of herbal tincture to 0.5 cups of water. Rinse to remove bad breath.

The tincture is prepared in a concentrated form for external use (2-3 tablespoons of herbs are boiled in 2 cups of water).

Summary: The plant contains coloring substance hypericin, flavonoids hyperoside, rutin, quercitrin and quercetin, nicotinic acid, ceryl alcohol, additives, small amounts of choline, carotene (up to 55 mg%), vitamins C and RR, alkaloids and phytoncides. there is. The plant has a unique aroma, bitter taste, and is poisonous. Since ancient times, people have been using medicinal herbs to treat diseases. 3-4 thousand years ago, India, China, Qad. In the countries of Egypt, works containing information about medicinal plants were written. In the East, in particular, in the folk medicine of Central Asia, treatment using medicinal plants has its own history. has traditions. Regarding the use of medicinal plants for medical purposes, Abu Ali Ibn Sina's work "Al-Qanun" contains information about the medicinal properties of about 476 plants and the methods of their use. Now. during that time, the types of medicinal plants increased, and folk medicine was enriched with medicinal plants. More than medicinal plants, pomegranate, bittersweet, almond, dogwood, medicinal gulhary, walnut, jag-jag, zubturum, frankincense, dogwood, amonkara, pistachio tree, sachartki, chayot, shildirbosh, shirminiya, wormwood, yantoq, mint, kiikot, tograyhon, rubella, rubella, and others are widespread. Paxicarpine from bitter gourd, psoralen from gorse, garmin from frankincense, anabazin from gorse, galantamine from gorse, spherophysin from sedum, etc. alkaloids are obtained. An anthelmintic pelterin tanate and an extract are prepared from pomegranate seeds. Medicinal gulkhairi preparations are expectorants and softeners, medicines made from jag-jagi and lagochilus stop bleeding, and medicines made from pistachio and tea tree are used in the treatment of stomach diseases.

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