

Amazing Properties of Pharmacist Plant Inula

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ABSTRACT

Elecampane is a well-known medicinal plant. It has been used for medicinal purposes since ancient times. Ancient medicine believed that the decoction of the elecampane root has the power of an antidote, strengthens the heart, liver, spleen, intestines, bladder, opens blockages of the liver and spleen. The powder of the roots of elecampane, when applied externally, helps with winds, joint diseases, sciatica from the cold. Fried seeds of elecampane, when ingested, are treated for intestinal ulcers. In folk medicine of Central Asian countries, the infusion of elecampane roots is drunk with difficulty breathing, inflammation of the respiratory tract and tuberculosis. A decoction of its roots is used in the treatment of inflammation of the bladder, diabetes mellitus, jaundice and hemorrhoids.

KEYWORDS: *elecampane, herbal medicine, folk medicine, expectorants, joint diseases, strengthens the heart, liver, spleen, intestines, bladder, when ingested, are treated for intestinal ulcers..*

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants-are used for the treatment of humans and animals, for the Prevention of diseases. It is determined that there are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants on earth. Currently, 40-47% of the drugs used in medicine are taken from plant raw materials. On the ground of Uzbekistan, about 1000 species of medicinal plants grow. The composition of these plants will be organic compounds with a complex structure: glycosides, flavonoids, coumarins, excipients and mucous substances, oils, vitamins, dye substances, ferments, phytoncides, starch, proteins, polysaccharides, alkaloids, fatty and fatty acids and other compounds. In the work of Abu Ali ibn Sina "the canon of medical science" about the use of medicinal plants for therapeutic purposes, information about the healing properties and methods of use of the plant is given about 476.

Pharmacist are finding plants and getting alkaloids from them, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences Institute of chemistry of plant substances have isolated from 2200 natural compounds from various organs of more than 4000 plants. On this basis, more than 100 valuable drugs such as allapenin, cytizine, galantamine were created and introduced into medicine. In order to make full and rational use of the unique medicinal plant resources growing in the mountains of our country, to increase the production of pharmaceutical products, medicines, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev By the decree of on May 3, 2017, it is necessary to ensure that the medicinal plants grow raw materials and are of high quality, many free economic zones have been established, specializing in the production of medicines that meet international standards.

Definition of Botany: Pharmacist is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the family of INULA-Compositae (Compositae), there are about 100 species. Inula is widely distributed mainly in Europe , Asia and Africa. In Uzbekistan, 9 types are three. Of these, the tallest Inula, Black INULA HELINIUM L and yellow INULA GRANDIS species are more common.



Black inula is a herbaceous plant of yellow color, with a creamy stem, length up to 1-2 m, growing out of feathers, the leaves are large, the ends are uneven, the top is green, the bottom is gray, soft as velvet, the leaves of the feather are elongated or ovulate, large, small, the tendon is shrinking, the stem or leaves are long bandaged, Its fruits consist of four-sided lean seed grains. It blooms in May-September, fruits ripen in August-October.

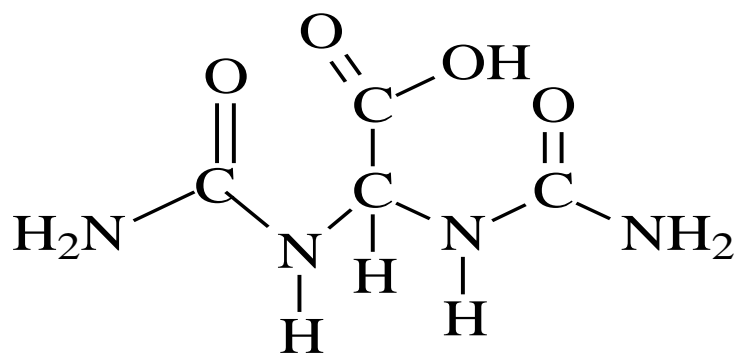
Inula grows on mountain lands, mountain slopes, Plains, Meadows in the steppe and forest-steppe areas, along water bodies and other moist lands.

Organs of use: in medicine and folk medicine.

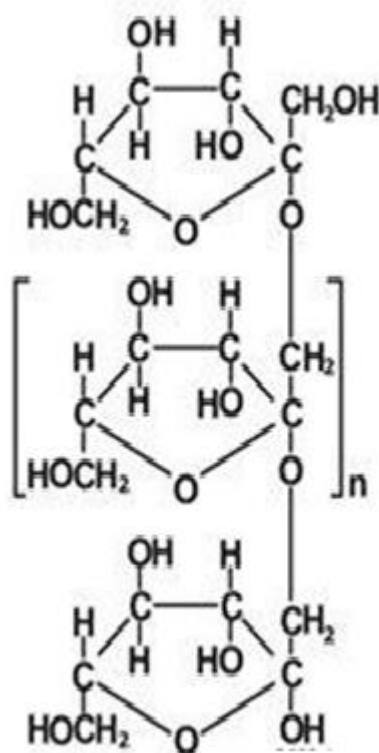
Tubers and roots are used to harvest in autumn or early spring. The chemical composition of the black Inula consists of the following organic compounds, which have a complex structure.

Chemical composition:

In the composition of tubers and tubers it was determined that there are oils up to 1-3%, a mixture of 3 seekviterpene lactones from the crystalline part of the oils, namely alantolactan $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, digidroalantolactan $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$ and alantate acid $C_4H_8N_4O_4$ and 0,16% alkaloids, acetic and benzoate acids, and a small amount of alantol $C_{15}H_{23}O_2$ and proazulene in efir oil. In the roots up to 44 % are inulin, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ inulene, and in the Leaf the bitter substance is alantopyrine. Apart from these, in the root are: vitamins C and E, Macroelements: K, Ca, Mg, Fe and microelements: Mn, Cu, Zn, Mo, Cr, V, Al, Se, Ni, Sr, J, B.



Allantoin (2,2-bis (carbamoylamino)acetic acid)



(C₆H₁₀O₅)_n Inulin (D-fructose polymer)

Effect and use: in medicine and folk medicine, a variety of apricot, tincture and decoction of black andise rootstocks and roots are widely used in Tibetan medicine for angina, diphtheria, gastrointestinal diseases, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism in India, in China for sputum relocation, wound diseases, gout in Mongolia, arthritis in Bulgaria, root solution of alcohol is used in the treatment of heartburn, headache, in Europe and the USA In scientific medicine, the decoction of black Inula Root is used against microbes that carry sputum in inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract. It was determined in experiments that the plant has a diuretic, herbaceous effect. The oil in it contains allantolactones, which have a 25-fold stronger effect than Santonin against vomiting (soldier, husks and swine soleter). The drug Black Inula has a bactericidal and anti-inflammatory effect. Therefore, in various skin diseases, chasotka, eczema, neurodermitis, hemorrhoids are also widely used.

The roots and roots of the black Andean are accepted in the form of a boil. For the preparation of the boil, put 20 gr of crushed rootizni in an enameled container, put over 200 ml of room-heated boiling water, cover with a lid, boil in a boiling water bath for 30 minutes, cool, strain through a boiling marlia and squeeze the remaining raw materials. The volume of the prepared broth is brought to 200 ml with boiled water. For the treatment of diseases of the upper respiratory tract (bronchitis, trachitis), which are accompanied by a difficult migration of sputum, drink warm 2 tablespoons 3 times a day, 30 minutes before meals. In the treatment of skin diseases and wounds, the same decoction is used.

The drug Allaton dorivor from the root and Root is prescribed to drink in the form of ointments for the treatment of diseases of the stomach and 12-fingered intestines and wounds.

USED LITERATURE

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