

## UZBEKSITAN REGION OF MEDICAL PLANTS

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**Abstract.** *This article discusses medicinal plants in the treatment of ailments.*

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The flora of Uzbekistan has more than 4,500 plant species of 1012 genera and 167 families. The natural vegetation of Uzbekistan is very rich in fodder (more than 1,700 species), various types of medicinal plants (600 species), essential oil plants (more than 650 species), saponiferous plants have more than 100 species, and tannins containing about 400 species.

Since ancient times, people have used the gifts of nature in their habitats to treat their ailments. At the same time, plants were given a significant place in strengthening and maintaining vitality, in getting rid of dangerous infections and intoxications, from violations of the functioning of various organs and for preventive purposes. 3000 years before our era, the effects of opium poppy, rhubarb, ginseng and other wild medicinal plants on the body were already known. About two hundred of them are described.

Hippocrates. A significant contribution to the science of medicinal plants was made by the great scientists of Central Asia, Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Biruni. Ibn Sina became famous as the creator of the multi-volume work "The Canon of Medical Science", which is an extensive set of the most studied and successfully used drugs and medicines from plants growing in Central Asia and neighboring regions. The second book of this work is devoted to medicines used in medical practice of that time. It contains descriptions of more than 800 medicinal substances of plant, animal and mineral origin. Biruni initiated the science of medicinal plants - pharmacognosy, with a detailed description and systematization of many plants, some of which he tried to give their names in different languages. "Saidana" is a work on pharmacognosy written by Beruni at the end of his life.

In total, about 750 plant species are mentioned in this book. The book contains about 400 names of the countries from which the plants were delivered (from Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, Arabia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and other areas of their growth).

Uzbekistan is a country in Central Asia that stretches from the foothills of the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai Mountains in the east and to the Aral Sea in the west. Uzbekistan borders Kazakhstan from the Northeast, and Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan from the Southeast, the western side borders Turkmenistan, the southern part borders Afghanistan. The area of the country is 447400 sq .km with a population of over 32 million people.

There are more than 3,000 species of algae and more than 2,000 species of fungi in Uzbekistan. The basis of the flora of Uzbekistan is formed by such large families of local flora as Asteraceae 600 species, Fabaceae 450 species, Roaceae more than 250 species, Brassicaceae, Lamiaceae, Rosaceae, Boraginaceae, Apiaceae.

The plants cultivated in agriculture occupy a significant part of irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture: cotton, rice, corn, alfalfa, wheat, barley, mulberry for feeding silkworms, vegetable, melon and fruit orchards and others.

Prickly capers (*Capparis spinosa* L). Description. A perennial herbaceous plant with creeping, branched rounded bare stems up to 2.5 m long. The leaves are rounded, inversely ovate, 5-6 cm long, glabrous, short-stemmed. Pedicels are long, half rounded, obovate, 2.5-5 cm long. Seeds 3-3.5 mm long, kidney-shaped, brown. The flowers have a strong honey smell. Blooms in May - June, fruits in July -August. Propagated by seeds.

Distribution. All over the territory of Uzbekistan. Habitats. It is weedy and ruderal on the hills, in the crops of rain-fed wheat, along the edges of roads and dry riverbeds from the desert to the foothills. From the desert zone to dry lands. Numerous populations. In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Samarkand and Jizzakh on the rocky, gravelly slopes of the low mountains.

Chemical composition. In flowers and buds: rutin, quercetin, vitamin C, saponin, coloring substances, glycosides. The seeds contain 25-35% semi-drying oil, 25% oleic and 33% linoleic acids. The aboveground part of the plant contains 0.32% rutin and quercetin, up to 150 mg% vitamin C, stachydrin, thioglycoside: in fruits up to 36% sugar, 25-35 mg% vitamin C, flavonoids and thioglycoside; in seeds 25-36% fat; in roots 1.2% alkaloids (stachydrin), 0.44% flavonoids, 4.5% sugars, coumarins and other substances.

Action and application. In folk medicine, one of the oldest healing remedies used for a variety of diseases. Abu Ali ibn Sina recommended capers as an analgesic, wound healing, anthelmintic, for asthma and gastrointestinal diseases. Decoction from the roots is used for hepatitis, root bark is smoked for syphilis, flower juice is prescribed for ash and as a wound healing, decoction of fruits - for hemorrhoids, toothaches and to strengthen the gums. Root extract (25%) 96% spirge and 25% decoction of roots accelerates blood clotting.

Psoralea bony (*Psoralea drupacea* Bunge). Description. A perennial herbaceous plant, 60-130 cm tall with a powerful thick root. The stems are densely pubescent. The leaves are simple or trifoliate, short petiolate; the leaflets are almost rounded, 1.5-5 cm long, 2-5 cm wide, densely pubescent with large dense glands, notched at the edge. Inflorescence-axillary brushes. The flowers are small, 4-7 mm long, whitish-purple.

The pedicels are very short. The calyx is bell-shaped, densely pubescent with long hairs. The fruit is a bean, densely shaggy, inversely ovate, twice as long as the calyx 5-6.5mm long, 2.5-3.5mm wide on a very short stem, single-seeded. The seeds are small, fused with a bean shell. The leaves emit a peculiar smell when rubbed. Blooms in late May, June, July, bears fruit in June-September. Propagated by seeds.

Distribution. Tashkent, Ferghana, Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions.

Habitats. On the plain, in the foothills on fine-grained loamy gray soils, cartilaginous-clay loams, light loams in combination with ephemeroïd vegetation. It is often found in significant populations.

Chemical composition. The antibiotic bakugiol and coumarin umbeliferol were obtained from the aboveground part. Fruits and roots contain psoralene, isopsoralene, tannins, semi-solid essential oil; fatty oil, drupacin and drupanol are present in the fruits.

Action and application. In folk medicine, leaf powder is used to treat ulcers (boils, carbuncles), vitiligo, eczema and is used to treat hair loss. The chemical compound psoralen has photosynthetic, estrogenic, contraceptive and embryotoxic effects

In medicine, the drug psoralen (a mixture of furocoumarins from fruits) is used in the treatment of vitiligo disease and round-shaped baldness.

Drupanol at a dose of 10 mg / ct with 10-day administration has anabolic and androgenic effects. The androgenic effect of drupanol, in experiments on cockerel chickens, was expressed by a marked stimulation of crest growth in the experimental group compared with the control group by 1.6 times.

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