ALTHAEA ARMENIACA TEN AND ITS USEFUL PROPERTIES IN MEDICINE

Narzullaeva Mehrangiz Azizkhonovna
Samarkand state medical University
Assistant of the Department of
Organization harmaceutical business
Mo'minbayev Diyorbek Jasurovich
Student of Samarkand state medical University
Sayfullayev Jaxongir Alijonovich
Student of Samarkand state medical University
Tuychiyev Nodir Xudoyberdiyevich
Student of Samarkand state medical University

Abstract: *Foxglove Althaea armeniaca Ten. (Altey Armenian) Description of the plant: a perennial herb belonging to the Malvaceae family. The stem is erect, simple or sparsely branched, soft star hair, height 70-150 cm.Foxgloveroot is used as an adjuvant for esophagitis, gastritis, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, enterocolitis, food toxicoinfections and dysentery. In acute gastro-intestinal diseases, especially in diseases accompanied by diarrhea, the mucilaginous tincture containing a large amount of starch is used not only as a medicine, but also as a food.*

Key words: *cauliflower root, tincture, bronchitis, pneumonia*

The leaves are ovate, the lower part is usually triangular-heart-shaped, the edge is unevenly bell-shaped-toothed, sometimes with a few 3-5 lobes, dense soft pubescent, gray-green, striped, the upper leaves are short-striped. The flowers are in the axils of the leaves, arranged in bunches, with very short flowers, dense soft hairs.

Pharmacological properties:

Marshmallow is anti-inflammatory, expectorant, has expectorant and antitussive properties. The healing properties of marshmallow, this layer of mucous membranes protects from harmful factors (cold or dry air; disturbance of food ingredients, drying effect) and removes toxins from the mucous membrane. In addition, the mucopolysaccharide complex of microbial, viral and toxic substances released by damaged epithelial cells adsorbs products, loses activity, removes toxins from the mucous membrane, prevents mutual communication.

Under such a mucous layer, the activity of the inflammatory process is reduced, the cells are dense and the crusts soften, erosions and wounds heal faster. Marshmallow preparations have mucolytic properties. Medicines: marshmallow root in the form of a tincture in cold water, dry extract, syrup, antitussive used as a kit. Separated from the above-ground part of the medicinal plant safflower. From the resulting mixture of carbohydrates, the drug "Mukaltin" is obtained. Medicinal use:

Armenian saffron root - medicinal saffron is similar to the root, but differs in that it is more fibrous at the fracture points.

Marshmallow is used as an anti-inflammatory and enveloping agent for diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. Marshmallow tincture is taken orally, inflammation of the respiratory tract and throat during sputum discharge in diseases, tonsillitis, tracheitis, stomatitis, gingivitis, glossitis, gargling with tincture in diseases. Marshmallow cough medicines reduce acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, and tuberculosis. In X-ray practice, to determine the relief of the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract, barium powder is added to the marshmallow root extract. Calendula tincture to normalize the condition of eczema, psoriasis, neurodermatitis, dermatitis is prescribed for Externally, soak gauze with the infusion of the flower root,used as an emollient.

Marshmallow is used as an anti-inflammatory and enveloping agent for diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. Aqueous infusion of marshmallow inside, for rinsing is used for inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract and pharynx, accompanied by difficult coughing up sputum, with tonsillitis, tracheitis, stomatitis, gingivitis, glossitis. Althea preparations reduce cough, increase mucus production and facilitate the evacuation of sputum in acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, pulmonary tuberculosis, emphysema, acute respiratory diseases.

With esophagitis, gastritis, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, with enterocolitis, food toxicoinfections and dysentery, marshmallow root is used as an adjuvant. In acute gastrointestinal diseases, especially those accompanied by diarrhea, the mucous infusion of marshmallow, containing a large amount of starch, is used not only as a therapeutic, but also as a nutritious agent. In X-ray practice, in order to better identify the relief of the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract, an extract from the marshmallow root is added to the barium powder.

Althea infusion is prescribed internally for eczema, psoriasis, neurodermatitis, dermatitis to normalize metabolism.

LITERATURE:

1. Нарзуллаева М. А. ОСОБЕННОСТИ СВОЕВРЕМЕННОГО ПОДХОДА К АНЕМИЯМ У ДЕТЕЙ //Научный Фокус. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 105-108.
2. Нарзуллаева М. А., Туйчиев Н. Х. РАСПОСТРАНЁННОСТЬ ОБЛЕПИХИ В ЗАРАФШАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ //Горизонты биофармацевтики. – 2023. – С. 165-167.
3. Azizxonovna N. M. GULXAYRI OSIMLIGINING DORIVOR XUSUSIYATLARI //Journal of Universal Science Research. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 769-772.
4. Нарзуллаева М. А. АЛТЕЙ И ЕГО ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА В МЕДИЦИНЕ //Journal of Universal Science Research. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 91-94.

5. Nabieva F. S., Narzullayeva M. A., Bo'Riyev M. G. YUQUMLI KASALLIKLARNI TASHXISLASHDA IMMUNOFERMENT TAHLILINING AHAMIYATI //Research Focus. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 161-164.

6. Azizkhonovna N. M., Madullaevich I. O. Uses of sea buckthorn and its beneficial properties in medicine //Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. – 2023. – Т. 19. – С. 57-59.

7. Нарзуллаева, М. А. (2023). ОСОБЕННОСТИ СВОЕВРЕМЕННОГО ПОДХОДА К АНЕМИЯМ У ДЕТЕЙ. Научный Фокус, 1(5), 105-108.

8. Sobirjonovna B. N. et al. CHAKANDA O'SIMLIGIGA ZAMONAVIY QARASHLAR //journal of innovations in scientific and educational research. – 2023. – Т. 6. – №. 2. – С. 209-211.

9. Нарзуллаева М. и др. ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОЕ РАСТЕНИЕ ОБЛЕПИХА И ЕГО ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА В МЕДИЦИНЕ //Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 9. – С. 68-70.

10. Mavsuma O. MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF SEA BUCKTHORN (Hippophae Rhamnoides L.) OIL PLANT //Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 1-3.

11. Sadriddinovna A. S., Gulyamovna A. M. The relevance of the meaning of plantain in folk medicine //Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. – 2023. – Т. 19. – С. 49-50.

12. Gulyamovna A. M., Sadriddinovna A. S. Hypotensive properties of the plant salvia submutica //Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. – 2023. – Т. 19. – С. 51-52.

12. Базарова Н. С., Зиядуллаев Ш. Х. Современные аспекты полиморфных генов матриксной металлопротеиназ и ее тканевых ингибиторов у детей с хроническим гломерулонефритом и прогноз заболевания //журнал гепато-гастроэнтерологических исследований. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1.

13 Бозорова, Н. ., Анорбаева , Ш., & Назарова, . Л. . (2023). значение поддорожника в народной медицине. Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика, 2(10), 5–6.

14. Nuridinovna S. K., Sobirzhonovna B. N., Batirbekovna A. N. Heart Damage and Arrhythmias in Children After Coronavirus Infection: Early and Remote Observations //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2023. – Т. 18. – С. 61-64

15. Sobirjonovna B. N. et al. ZUBTURUM O'SIMLIGINING XALQ TABOBATIDAGI AHAMIYATI //JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. – 2023. – Т. 6. – №. 2. – С. 215-216.

16. Tuychieva Sabohat Quraqboevna. (2023). BOLALARDA SURUNKALI NEFRITIK SINDROM HAQIDA ZAMONAVIY QARASHLAR. JOURNAL OF UNIVERSAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, 1(6), 773–777.

17. Туйчиева, . С., Одилов, Ж., & Икрамова, Н. (2023). ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ШИПОВНИКА КАК ПРИРОДНОГО АНТИОКСИДАНТА. Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика, 2(10), 14–15.

18. Quraqboevna T. S. QANDLI DIABETLAR ORASIDA MODY QANDLI DIABETNING TUTGAN O'RNI VA KLINIK TAVSIFI //Journal of Universal Science Research. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 85-90.

19. Tuychiyeva Sabohat Quraqbayevna. (2023). TOPINAMBURNINR DORIVOR XUSUSIYATLARI. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(13), 281–284.

20. Куракбаевна, Т. С. (2023). Особенности диабетической нефропатии в хронических осложнениях сахарного диабета. Scientific Impulse, 1(7), 87–91. Retrieved from

http://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/ni/article/view/5577