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O'SIMLIKLARNING SHIFOBAXSHLIK XUSUSIYATLARI KIMYOVIY MOHIYATINI O'RGANISH**STUDY OF THE CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF PLANTS****ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ СУЩНОСТИ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ СВОЙСТВ РАСТЕНИЙ****Nishonov Mirkozimjon**

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Annotasiya

Ushbu maqolada tibbiyotda va tabobatda qo'llaniladigan o'simliklarning shifobaxshlik xossalari moddalarning tarkibi va tuzilishiga hamda ularning majmuaviy ta'siriga bog'liqligi dalillar asosida yoritilgan.

Аннотация

В данной статье подчеркивается тот факт, что целебные свойства растений, используемых в медицине, зависят от состава и строения веществ и их коллективного действия.

Abstract

This article highlights the fact that the healing properties of plants used in medicine depend on the composition and structure of substances and their collective effect.

Kalit so'zlar: tarkib, tuzilish, xossa, shifobaxshlik, davolash.

Ключевые слова: состав, структура, свойство, целебность, лечение.

Key words: composition, structure, property, healing, treatment.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that our ancestors have been using plant resources for the treatment of various diseases since ancient times. In fact, many types of plants have medicinal properties. However, studying the reasons for their healing on a scientific basis will strengthen the cooperation between folk medicine and modern medicine and increase the effectiveness of treatment.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It is known that plants are a living natural chemical laboratory with a complex structure, capable of synthesizing complex organic substances or compounds from inorganic substances. [1-2].

The substances of this complex structure not only perform a certain physiological task during the growth and development of plants, but also play an important role in protecting them from the effects of the external environment. Also, organic or biologically active substances accumulated in plant organs are considered as sources of high-quality raw materials for various sectors of our industry and national economy, as well as for medicine. Medicinal plants contain carbohydrates, organic acids, polysaccharides, starch, protein, fatty and fatty acids, essential oils, alkaloids, tannins, saponins, glucosides, bitter substances, phytoncides, trace elements, vitamins, mineral salts and other substances. . Due to the complex effect of these substances, plants have

healing properties. We want to show the factors of necessity of some of these compounds for medicine.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Anthocyanins give purple to red color. Anthocyanins are flavone glucosides and are hydrolyzed and decomposed into sugar and aglyconanthocyanides. They, in turn, are divided into keracyanin, enin and betanin. Anthocyanins are well soluble in water, if they are heated or boiled, they quickly break down, that is, they lose their color and properties. Anthocyanins are more abundant in flowers, fruits and seeds of plants. Medicines made from quercetin and rutin substances are used more often in scientific medicine. They are used against diseases such as cardiovascular disease, bleeding, stomach ulcer, and high blood pressure.

Tanid accumulates in the leaves, fruits, bark, roots and buds of some plants. This substance is found dissolved in plant cell sap. It is combined with other substances or separate. After the death of the plant tissue, it is absorbed into the cell walls. Tanid leather is the main raw material for the tanning industry. This substance is used in scientific medicine as a bactericidal substance that prevents gastrointestinal diseases.

Saponins are found in leaves, flowers, seeds, roots and buds of plants. The amount of saponin varies depending on the period of plant development. At the end of the plant's vegetation, the amount of saponin in the roots and buds is very high. Saponins have foaming properties and belong to the group of glucosides. When they are hydrolyzed, the sugar part and sapogenins are broken down. Saponins have the power to inflame the cells and tissues around the nose, lips and eyes. They make the eyes red with tears and sometimes cause allergies. Saponins break down red blood cells (erythrocytes), that is, hemolyze them. Medicines with expectorant and diuretic properties are prepared from saponins in medicine.

Summary

In general, it can be concluded that the medicinal properties of plants depend not only on the chemical composition and structure of the substances included in their composition, but also on the combined effect of several organic compounds, mineral salts, macro and microelements. depends on many aspects. For example, one molecule of water does not satisfy thirst, but only liquid water, assembled from its several molecular complexes, can show this property.

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