



Fees in Folk and Modern Medicine

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Annotation: Analysis of medicinal plant raw materials, as well as medicinal the forms and preparations obtained from it have their own characteristics and some difficulties, since cut, pressed, crushed and powdered objects are subject to research, and extracts are a complex of active and related substances that often interfere with the identification and analysis of each other

Key words: medicinal plant, raw materials

Preparations and medicinal forms of plant origin are successfully used for the treatment of many diseases and correction of pathological conditions of the body, since they have some advantages over synthetic ones (mild action, rare side effects, good tolerability, the possibility of long-term use, etc.). Doctors of various profiles not only use herbal remedies produced by the pharmaceutical industry and offered by pharmacy institutions in their practice, but also make combinations of medicinal plant raw materials themselves, which allows taking into account the peculiarities of the course of the disease in a particular patient.

Analysis of medicinal plant raw materials, as well as medicinal the forms and preparations obtained from it have their own characteristics and some difficulties, since cut, pressed, crushed and powdered objects are subject to research, and extracts are a complex of active and related substances that often interfere with the identification and analysis of each other.

Long-term observations have shown that the study of medicinal plant raw materials in collections and the analysis of the quality of medicines and herbal preparations cause difficulties for some students, since the bulk of literary publications on this topic have been published for a long time, and new publications and monographs contain rather scattered information.

The solution of situational problems modeling various applied aspects of the analysis of medicinal plant raw materials as part of collections and in tablet forms will contribute to the consolidation of the skills and abilities acquired by students in the course of practical classes. Medicinal collections are mixtures of two or more types of medicinal plant raw materials of various processing methods, possibly with the addition of substances of mineral, synthetic, vegetable and animal origin. According to the physico-chemical properties, the collections are free-dispersed systems, where the dispersion medium is air, and the particles of medicinal herbal remedies are a coarse-dispersed solid phase. Teas are fees for internal use only. Depending on the purpose and method of use, fees are divided into the following groups:

1. Fees for the preparation of infusions and decoctions (Species ad infusa et decocta).

They can be intended for oral administration, rinses, lotions, inhalations, etc.

2. Fees for baths (Species pro balneis).

3. Fees for wet poultices (Species ad cataplasmata).



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Depending on the nature of the pharmacological action, fees are divided into the following types:

thoracic - Species pectorales;
expectorants - Sp. expectorants;
laxatives - Sp. laxantes;
gastric - Sp. stomachicae;
sedatives - Sp. sedativae;
choleretic - Sp. cholagogae;
diuretics - Sp. diureticae;
sweatshops - Sp. diaphoreticae;
carminative - Sp. carminativae;
vitamin - Sp. vitaminicae;
to stimulate appetite - Sp. amarae;
anti-hemorrhoids - Sp. antihaemorrhoidales.

Currently, the collections are often given proprietary names: "Haoma-11" - rich in vitamins, preserves and restores liver cells, improves the functioning of the kidneys and gastrointestinal tract, improves cerebral circulation, increases immunity and improves metabolism, "Haoma-12" - is used for thyroid dysfunction, liver disease, kidneys, heart, and also with signs of female diseases, such as overweight, mastopathy, complications of menopause.

Fees can be metered and undosed and are available in single-dose or multi-dose packages. The fees are intended for both external and internal use. They are used for the preparation of aqueous extracts, less often – in pure form, as powders, powders for injection or ingestion, etc. Developing the composition, in accordance with the main focus of the therapeutic effect of the phytocomb, certain types of medicinal plant raw materials containing certain active substances in some concentration are taken.

This is the so-called basis - basis. Sometimes there may be two main components in the assembly. Their share in the amount of the fee is taken conditionally as a unit (100%). In addition to the main active component of the herbal medicine, as a rule, others are introduced that can act synergistically, increase the effectiveness of the main component, enhance its absorption, and sometimes soften the sharpness of its pharmacological effect. This is an auxiliary group of substances, or adjuvants. Usually, excipients are taken in an amount 2 (or 3) times less than the main ones (50%, or less than 30%). In addition, a third group of substances (in medicinal plants containing them) is often introduced into the collections: improving the taste, smell, color of medicines – the so-called corrigants, or corregeants. Their number is reduced proportionally by another 2 times – 25% (or 15%). Correctors are also used, the role of which can be performed by plants whose raw materials have a bright color and a peculiar shape, or both. If the collection contains only crushed grass or stems of a gloomy gray-green color, it makes less impression if there are several bright particles. Most often, immortelle flowers, cornflower flowers, lavender flowers, chamomile flowers, marigold flowers are used for this purpose. In addition to them, organic acids, mineral salts, fillers and other products can be introduced into the collections.

Six rules for collecting:

the composition should include no more than 2-3 basic funds, if possible only one;
there should be only one additional means, the largest two;



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if possible, use only one plant as a corrector, the effect of which is similar to the basic one, but when it is added, the taste of tea improves;

as a filler, such products are usually used that give the tea an attractive appearance;

always give an accurate recommendation on the preparation of the collection (tea):

leaves, flowers, seeds are infused; roots, bark, fruits are boiled.

When choosing the mode of preparation of the collection, the basic means is decisive;

it is necessary to specify the exact dosage and duration of application of the collection.

When composing herbal collections, it is very important that their components maintain compatibility with each other according to the main parameters – chemical (for example, solubility, not to allow precipitation, chemical inactivation), pharmacological (i.e. by the nature of the effect on the body, not allowing a mutually opposite effect – for example, stimulating and sedative), physico-chemical (to chemical active substances from plant raw materials at least in some quantity could be extracted with a certain solvent - water, alcohol or oil), etc. Medicinal plant raw materials and substances used for the preparation of fees must comply with the requirements of the relevant pharmacopoeia articles or regulatory documentation.

Medicinal plant raw materials, which are part of the fees, are crushed separately. The shredding of vegetable raw materials included in the fees used to obtain infusions and decoctions must comply with the requirements of "Infusions and decoctions" and the relevant pharmacopoeia articles or regulatory documentation for medicinal plant raw materials. In all cases, after grinding medicinal plant raw materials, fine particles in the form of dust are filtered through a sieve with a hole size of 0.18 mm. When preparing the collection, the raw materials included in its composition are mixed until a uniform mixture is obtained. In cases where the collection includes water-soluble substances, a saturated aqueous solution is prepared from them and the collection is sprayed with it while stirring, after which it is dried at a temperature not higher than 60 ° C. Raw materials that are hygroscopic and easily deteriorate when moistened should be added to the collection after the spraying and drying procedure, followed by mixing. Essential oils and other alcohol-soluble substances are added to the collection in the form of a solution (1:10) in 96% alcohol by spraying with stirring. In the case of preparation of a metered collection, it is thoroughly mixed to avoid stratification. Medicinal plant raw materials and substances belonging to the category of poisonous or potent should not be introduced into the composition of non-dosed collections. A detailed method of preparing aqueous extracts from medicinal plant collections at home is given in the instructions for use, which is enclosed in a pack or applied entirely to the package (pack, package). Certain requirements are imposed on the packaging of medicinal fees. Currently, at enterprises, fees are packaged in packs with an internal package, less often in packages (non-dosed medicines); after additional grinding: powdered fees are packaged in filter bags (dosed medicines). The form of packing fees into filter bags is convenient for the patient, is in high demand, ensures the preparation of a metered dosage form, and also contributes to the rational resource-saving use of raw materials.



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