



Ear Throat Nose Otorhinolaryngological Diseases And Phytopreparations Used For Them Use Of The Sarsabil And Licorice Extracts, Eucalyptus, Afsonak, Plants In Pharmaceutical And Folk Medicine

Akbarov Asliddin Tokhirovich

5th year student Young scientist
Samarkand State Medical University

Matkarimova Gulnaz Maksudjanovna

Assistant of the Department of Medical biology and genetics.
Samarkand State Medical University

e-mail: asliddinakbarov20@gmail.com

Abstract: It is an unproven fact that patients cannot be successfully treated without effective drugs. Determining the important importance of medicinal plants in the territory of our republic in protecting, restoring and strengthening the health of the population has risen to the level of state policy today. The creation of highly effective medicinal preparations or the acquisition of biologically active substances known in science from new sources and based on them the creation of medicinal preparations with a wide range of effective therapeutic pharmacological action is an urgent issue facing pharmaceutical and medical practice. Currently, technologies for obtaining slow and long-acting drugs are being developed using the combination of large molecular compounds with medicinal substances and other scientifically based methods. This article provides practical and theoretical comparisons of new information about our local medicinal plants, which have a wide range of effects on ear, nose, and throat diseases.

Key words: Sarsabil licorice root, pharmaceutical practice, pharmacological properties, extract, bronchitis, pathogenesis, inflammatory processes, medicinal phytopreparation, upper respiratory tract, glycyrrhizin, tincture, essential oils, alkaloid, flavonoid efficiency.

Purpose of work: Taking into account the above, the study of the high efficiency of the licorice plant in acute and chronic forms of respiratory diseases. Production of phytopreparations from our own local medicinal plants in pharmaceuticals.

Introduction: Asthma diseases are a common disease, and their development is caused by a decrease in air temperature, cold, and they are popularly referred to as seasonal diseases or seasonal colds. Bronchitis can be primary and secondary in terms of pathogenesis. Primary bronchitis is an independent inflammation of the bronchi, and secondary bronchitis is caused by measles, whooping cough, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. One of the main causes of the disease is the



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entry of microbes into the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs. Bronchitis is caused by pneumococci and catarrhal micrococci, less often by streptococci. Bronchitis is divided into acute and chronic, inflammation, diffuse and limited groups according to their development and duration. Licorice plant is considered a medicinal plant that has been used since ancient times. In folk medicine, licorice root is used in the treatment of various diseases, in particular, black and dry extracts and juice prepared from the root are used as an expectorant, chest pain, shortness of breath, dry throat, whooping cough, diuretic, chronic constipation, and as a mild expectorant for chronic constipation. Abu Ali Ibn Sina used the root of this plant to treat kidney, bladder and stomach inflammation, as well as asthma and lung diseases. From root preparations, glyciram is used for the treatment of asthma, eczema, allergic dermatitis and other diseases, liquiritin, licoricide and flacarbon, due to their anti-inflammatory and antispasmodic effects, it is used to treat gastric and duodenal ulcers and inflammatory diseases.

Licorice root powder, dark and dry extracts and juice of licorice root are used in pharmaceutical practice to improve the taste of liquid medicinal forms and teas. The powder of the root is used as an expectorant, licorice powder is used as an extract, breast elixir (Elixir pectoralis) is used in respiratory diseases, cut root pieces are used in lung diseases, expectorant, diuretic, and laxative teas-collections. Licorice root is widely used in the food industry (beer, kvass, etc.) as well as in technology, textile, chemical industry and other sectors of the national economy. Licorice species are found in the deserts and semi-deserts of Central Asia, especially in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (along the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers), Kazakhstan (along the Syrdarya and Ural rivers, as well as Lake Balkhash), the Caucasus and the former Soviet states, in the south of Europe and in the saline deserts of Siberia, ditches, canals, It grows on the banks of rivers and lakes, as a weed in cultivated fields, on sandy soil and slopes, and in orchards. The licorice stem consists of several, erect, unbranched or sparsely branched leaves, complex, 3-7 pairs of ellipsoidal, oblong-ovate or star-shaped, flat-edged leaves, which are arranged in a row on the stem and branches with the help of a band.

Licorice root contains up to 24% saponin glycyrrhizin compound, up to 20% sugar, about 4% up to 28 different flavonoids, coumarins, 6-34% starch, 2-4% bitterness, pectin and other substances. Glycyrrhizin compound and flavonoids are the main biologically active substances of the root. Various medicinal phytopreparations are prepared from their sum. Glycyrrhizin is 40 times sweeter than sugar. The expectorant effect of licorice phytopreparations depends on glycyrrhizin contained in its root. Under its influence, the secretion of cells in the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchi increases. The activity of ciliated epithelia increases. The sputum in the upper respiratory tract becomes thinner, easier to break, and the cough softens and decreases. At the same time, the licorice root and its extract relax the smooth muscles of the bronchial wall, having an antispasmodic effect. This effect is manifested by the liquiritoside effect of the flavonoids contained in the extract. Another important pharmacological property of licorice root and extract is its anti-inflammatory effect. Such an effect was seen in the reduction and elimination of inflammation caused by histamine, serotonin and bradykinin in experimental conditions. This anti-inflammatory effect of the plant is attributed to the fact that glycyrrhizin, which is produced by the metabolic hydrolysis of glycyrrhizic acid, reduces inflammation like corticosteroids. Licorice root dark extract 20.7 g anise oil 0.34 g novshadil 1.38 g, 20.41 ml 90% ethyl alcohol, up to 100 ml water 20-40 drops are drunk 6-7 times a day. 3 parts of crushed root of licorice and crushed leaves of zubtutum, 4 parts



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of decoction of crushed leaves of whitewash, (1 g - 200 ml) in tracheitis bronchitis, drink 1 tablespoon 2-3 times a day after meals. Dark extract of licorice root (*Extractum Glyrrhizae spissum*) is used in pill preparation.

Eucalyptus species belong to the myrtle family and are evergreen large trees with a height of 15-17 to 150 m. Its homeland is Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, it is mainly acclimatized along the shores of the Black Sea and in botanical gardens. It was determined that the leaves contain essential oils (geraniol, isopulegol, cineole), astringent and resin substances, and aliphatic aldehydes. Eucalyptus leaf contains 1.5-3% essential oil, 10% flavoring and other substances. The essential oil contained in it is used as a remedy for malaria, gout, rubella, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory tract, purulent wounds, gastrointestinal, gynecological diseases, and worms. Essential oil is used for spraying rooms, especially in hospitals, and it is included in Ingafen, used for influenza, as well as some complex preparations used for respiratory tract and other diseases - Pectussin, Camphomen, Sunoref, Evkatol, Efkamon. Eucalyptus leaf tincture and decoction, essential oil extracted from the leaf have an antiseptic effect, they are used for inhalation in purulent wounds of the palate, throat and oral cavity, lungs, larynx (trachea) and bronchi, decoction for washing purulent wounds, sputum, and in gynecological practice. It is a cure for various purulent wounds on the damaged uterus, vaginal mucosa and skin. Nastoyka is used against fever and bronchitis, flu and cough. Pure cineole extracted from eucalyptus oil is called eucalyptol. Antibacterial, chlorophyllipt medicinal drug (consisting of a mixture of leaf chlorophylls) was obtained from eucalyptus leaves. Its solutions in 1% alcohol, 2% oil and 0.25% ampoule are used in the treatment of burns, trophic ulcers, injuries of the mucous membrane of the uterus and other staphylococcal diseases.

Conclusion: The presence of glycyrrhizin in the licorice root, as well as the fact that this substance is similar to steroid hormones in its properties, besides the presence of flavonoids, essential oils and polysaccharides, ascorbic acid, resins, is explained by the fact that the licorice plant is highly effective and effective in the treatment of respiratory diseases.

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