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СОҒЛИҚНИ САҚЛАШ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ТОШКЕНТ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКА ИНСТИТУТИ

ИБН СИНО ЖАМОАТ ФОНДИ

АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО ВА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКАДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР

VII ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАН

МАҚОЛАЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО И ИННОВАЦИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКЕ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

VII МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

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Xulosa. Tukli erva o'tining 40% spitrda olingan quruq ekstrakti in vitro tajribalarda, patogen streptokokklarga nisbatan antibakterial faollikni ko'rsatadi.

INTRODUCTION TO HERBAL MEDICINE TREATMENT FOR CHRONIC SPINAL JOINTS

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When treating spinal joints, it is difficult to achieve complete treatment with acupuncture or injection therapy alone. I think there are two main reasons. The first is due to inflammation that continues to occur even after treatment. Because inflammation occurs continuously, pain also occurs repeatedly. The second reason is because there is a problem with blood circulation. Because blood circulation is weak, tissues such as ligaments around the spinal joints become hard. This is called adhesion. Therefore, for more complete treatment of spinal joints, a method is needed to reduce inflammation and improve blood circulation.

There are many herbs in Oriental medicine that can reduce inflammation. Among them, the famous medicinal herb is called Haedongpi. However, the ingredients of thawed blood cannot be extracted by boiling it for 4 to 5 hours, which is the usual method of extracting medicinal ingredients. Therefore, it takes more than 12 hours of extraction effort. Extracting and taking thawed blood over a long period of time can reduce pain caused by ongoing inflammation.

Oriental medicine also has a variety of herbs and prescriptions that can improve blood circulation. Among them, the famous one is a prescription called Samultang. This is a prescription consisting of four medicinal ingredients that help blood circulation. Samultang helps the liver function, cleanses blood vessels, and has the principle of loosening tight muscles and allowing blood to circulate better. Prescribing Samultang to patients with musculoskeletal disorders was very effective as it relieved tense muscles and improved blood circulation.

However, these herbal medicine prescriptions are difficult to spread to other countries due to their special legal status in Korea. Therefore, we developed a health functional food that contains these prescription principles. Through this announcement, we hope that health functional foods containing the effectiveness and excellence of Oriental medicine will help many people improve their spinal and joint health.

STUDY OF EPILEPSY DISEASE AND TREATMENT OF THIS DISEASE

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Annotation. This article discusses the increasing incidence of epilepsy. Epilepsy is considered a disease related to the nervous system, the causes of its origin, measures to prevent its exacerbation, and advice and a number of solutions to ensure that it does not occur in healthy families are considered. Epilepsy is a very common disease. Every 4 minutes an emergency medical service is requested due to this disease. The history of this disease goes back 4000 years. Ancient Greeks and Romans explained epilepsy with divine intervention - "Hercules disease", "divine disease", "paduchaya". Also, one of the medieval manuals for summoning spirits states that if the ritual was not properly prepared, it was believed that the sorcerer could suffer an epileptic and apoplexy and die. Society's attitude towards people with epilepsy is currently uncertain and largely negative. Currently, the number of patients suffering from epilepsy is increasing. People with epilepsy face challenges such as limited access to health and life insurance, the inability to obtain a driver's license, barriers to certain professions (doctors, artists, etc.), and prohibitions against marriage. Currently, various drugs are used to treat this disease.

Purpose of study: The purpose of the study of epilepsy is to completely cure people with this disease and reduce the risk of death. (the risk of death is 1 death per 1000 patients)

Results obtained: In April 2018, the FDA advisory board recommended the registration of a drug based on cannabidiol. Its purpose is to treat severe forms of epilepsy in children. If the regulator makes a

positive decision, the drug will be the first drug registered in the United States from medical marijuana.

The drug is presented in the form of a syrup, the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol is less than 0.1%. The drug has been successfully tested in children over 2 years of age with Dravet syndrome and Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, rare and severe forms of epilepsy. According to the trial data, the drug based on cannabidiol helps to reduce the frequency of seizures in 40% of patients with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome by 50% (in the placebo group, this indicator is 15% of patients). Similar efficacy has been shown in the treatment of Dravet syndrome.

Conclusion: It is very important that we study epilepsy. Because due to external factors, the number of people who were born with epilepsy or acquired this disease during their life is increasing. If we study epilepsy and find drugs that treat it completely, we would be of great help to people suffering from this disease.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE NEW HERBAL PREPARATION FITOFRUFOL

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The relevance of research: The development and course of many pathological processes, including infectious and inflammatory ones, are accompanied by disturbances in the functioning of the body's immune system. Increasingly, traditional etiotropic treatment of infectious diseases is complicated by the development of pathogen resistance to antimicrobial therapeutic agents. In this regard, therapy methods based on modulation of the immune response are increasingly used in clinical practice.

Purpose: Study of the immunomodulating effect of the new herbal remedy “Fitofrufol” - an immunomodulating collection.

Material and research methods: “Fitofrufol” is an immunomodulating collection - a product of plant origin, the medicinal properties of which are determined by the drugs included in its composition. Has an immunomodulatory effect. We studied the immunomodulating effect of the drug “Fitofrufol” in comparison with the drug “Immunal”, produced by Lek d.d., Slovenia in an experiment on white mice according to the Methodological Guidelines for the Experimental Study of the Immunotropic Activity of Pharmacological Substances.

Results: The results of the studies showed that the administration of hydrocortisone caused a decrease in the weight of the thymus and spleen in white mice by 2.3 and 2.1 times, compared with the intact group. Hydrocortisone administration was chosen as a model of thymic atrophy. Mice in the control group and experimental groups were intraperitoneally injected with hydrocortisone at a dose of 2.5 mg per mouse in a volume of 0.1 ml. The study drug “Fitofrufol” was administered intragastrically in the form of a 2% aqueous infusion one hour before the administration of hydrocortisone and for 7 days. The reference drug “Immunal”, produced by Lek d.d., Slovenia, was administered similarly in the form of a 2% aqueous infusion. The weight of the thymus in mice in the control group was 64.3 ± 6.5 mg, while the weight of the thymus in the intact group was 27.3 ± 4.76 mg. The weight of the spleen in the intact group was 65 ± 6.4 mg, and in the control group it was 30.2 ± 6.5 mg. The data obtained in the control group indicate immunosuppression of the immune system under the influence of hydrocortisone. In mice of the experimental group receiving the drug "Fitofrufol" there was an increase in the mass of the thymus by 68.8% compared to the control group, and an increase in the mass of the spleen by 82% was observed compared to the control group. Similar data were obtained when studying the immunomodulating effect of the drug “Immunal”, produced by Lek d.d., Slovenia. The difference between the obtained drug data was unreliable.

Thus, the results of the studies indicate that the drug “Fitofrufol” had a pronounced immunomodulatory effect and is not inferior to the comparison drug “Immunal”, produced by Lek d.d., Slovenia.