

ABU RAYHON BERUNIYNING JIGAR KASALLIKLARINI DAVOLASHDAGI MASLAXATLARINING ZAMONAVIY TALQINI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Abu Rayxon Beruniy qalamiga mansub “Kitob-As-Saydana Fi-t-T-Tib” da dorivor o‘simliklar haqida juda ko‘p ma‘lumotlarni yoritgan. Bu kitobda muallifning tibbiyot sohasidagi ko‘pgina kasalliklarda, jumladan jigar kasalliklarida dorivor o‘simliklardan foydalanish va boyitilgan ozuqa orqali organizmning ichki muhit doimiyligini ta‘minlash uchun juda ham foydali bo‘lgan maslaxatlari o‘z aksini topgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Abu Rayxon Beruniy, geliotrinli intoksikatsiya, toksik gepatit, “aminokislotali qon o‘rnini bosuvchi” eritma.

O‘z zamonasining buyuk mutafakkiri, olimi Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruniy 973-yil 4-sentyabrda qadimgi Kot shahrida tavallud topgan. Uning nasabida “berun” so‘zi “tashqi shahar”, “Beruniy” esa “tashqi shaharda yashovchi kishi” ma‘nosini bildiradi.

Abu Rayxon Beruniy ko‘plab asarlar muallifi hisoblanadi. Uning qalamiga mansub “Kitob-As-Saydana Fi-t-T-Tib” da dorivor o‘simliklar haqida juda ko‘p ma‘lumotlarni yoritgan. Ushbu kitob XX-asrning 30-yillarida Turkiyada topilgan. Bu kitobda muallifning tibbiyot sohasidagi ko‘pgina kasalliklarda, jumladan jigar kasalliklarida dorivor o‘simliklardan foydalanish va boyitilgan ozuqa orqali organizmning ichki muhit doimiyligini ta‘minlash uchun juda ham foydali bo‘lgan maslaxatlari o‘z aksini topgan.

Jigar zararlanishining ko‘plab patogenetik aspektlari oxirigacha o‘rganilmagan [2]. Surunkali gepatit va jigar sirrozining sabablaridan biri virusli gepatit B va C [4]. SHu bilan birga, hozirda 180 dan ortiq gepatotoksik dori vositalari aniqlangan bo‘lib, shulardan 6 guruhi jigarni jiddiy jaroxatlaydi. SHu bilan birga narkotiklarning 50% i gepatotoksik bo‘lib, ayniqsa ayollarda bu ta‘sir kuchliroq namoyon bo‘ladi. Dori vositalari gepatotsellyulyar zararlanish, hattoki jigar nekroziga sababchi bo‘lib, klinikada asosan sariqlik, xarorat oshishi, jigar fermentlarining oshishi bilan namoyon bo‘ladi [1]. Jigar



kasalliklarini o'z vaqtida aniqlash ko'plab asoratlarning oldini olishga yordam beradi [3].

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, laboratoriya sharoitda chaqirilgan geliotrinli intoksikatsiya natijasida rivojlangan o'tkir toksik gepatit sariqlik, hepatomegaliya, og'ir xolestaz, o'rtacha sitoliz rivojlanishiga, Alt, Ast ko'payishiga olib keladi. Geliotrinli gepatitida "aminokislotali qon o'rnini bosuvchi" eritma yuborilgan kalamush jigarining morfofunktsional holati tezda tiklanadi. Xususan, "aminokislotali qon o'rnini bosuvchi" eritma tarkibidagi natriy suktsinat hujayra membranasini barqarorlashtirib, gepatotsitlar membranasining, ayniqsa sinusoidal bo'shliqlarni tiklaydi va jigar toksik zararlanishi tufayli yo'qotilgan funksional holatni yaxshilanishiga olib keladi. Gepatotsitlar membranasining barqarorlashishi sinusoidal va Disse bo'shliqlarida ortiqcha suyuqlikni yo'q qilish natijasida yuzaga keladi. Shunday qilib, geliotrinli gepatitda foydalaniladigan "aminokislotali qon o'rnini bosuvchi" eritma kiritilganda jigar gistoarxitektonikasining deyarli 90-95% tiklanishi kuzatiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Abu Rayxon Beruniy 10 asrdan oldin keltirib o'tgan ma'lumotlar hozirgi vaqtda milekulyar darajada o'z isbotini topmoqda.

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