

BOZULBANG (LAGOCHILUS L.) APPLICATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SERIES IN HALKA MEDICINE

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Annotation: *nowadays, traditional medicine (folk medicine) is a very rich and vast complex of experimental knowledge, watered with folk intelligence. It is an inexhaustible resource that enriches scientific (official) medicine with new, effective medicinal preparations. The value of folk medicine in this sphere, its place is invaluable.*

Keywords: *labguldashlar, bozulbang, folk medicine, drunk bozulbang, proskoryakov bozulbangi.*

Drunk bozulbang (L. Inebrians Bunge). The semi-shrub, 24-60 cm high, consists of a large number of erect, simple or branched thorny stems with an arrow root, giving a spherical shape. The leaves are opposite, broadly ovoid, divided into three, five, with a large number of hairs and glandular hairs. The flowers are collected in a semi-folk out of 4-6 axils, in a long spike-shaped inflorescence. The cockroaches are bell-shaped, the voronkosimon is enlarged, have 5 bent thorny teeth, the petals are pink, two-lipped, the upper lip has long erect hairs. The fruit is a senobium (divided fruit), 3-4 mm long, with 4 smooth yellowish-gray nuts. Blooms in May-July, seeds ripen in August-September.

Distribution and ecology. Bozulbang grows on the gravelly slopes of the mountain steppe regions of Jizzakh, Samarkand and Navoi regions of Uzbekistan. Its area is very limited. In the 80s of the 20th century, natural senopopulations were almost destroyed by the accumulation of its excessive raw materials. The species is listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2019). During the flowering period, mowed grass is considered a raw material. Drying. Spread in a thinner layer in the shade and dry, alternating daily for 5-6 days. Then they are crushed, cleaned of stems and impurities.

External signs. In medicine, the leaves and flowers of the plant are used. The bulk of the raw material consists of kosachabargs. The leaves are crumbly, gray-green in color, pubescent on both sides, the smell is weak, intensifies when rubbing raw materials, the taste is bitter. The moisture content should not exceed 13%, the total ash content from 11%, other organs of the plant from 3%, sifted crushed parts with holes 1 mm in diameter from 2%, organic mixtures from 1%, mineral mixtures from 1%. The raw material should contain at least 0.5% lagoxilin.

Chemical composition. The flowers and leaves of the plant contain lagoxiline, a four-atom alcohol. The leaves also contain essential oil (0.03%), tannins (11– 14%), sugar,

organic acids, ascorbic acid, carotene, vitamin K, microelements, calcium salts, roots – tannins and sugar. Save. Stored on shelves in a dry room.

Pharmacological properties. Bozulbang preparations have different pharmacological activity. The pharmacological study of bozulbang was initially carried out at the Department of pharmacology of Samarkand Medical Institute. Decoction, tincture and nastoyk from the flowers and leaves of bozulbang accelerate blood clotting. Bozulbang's water extracts have hypotensive and calming activity, anti-friction properties in experimental shots caused by exposure to strychnine, caffeine, corazol, camphor, arecholine and nicotine, reduce skin receptor excitability, and reduce pain sensitivity in guinea pigs. Bozulbang preparations have an adaptogenic property that reduces sensation. They reduce intraocular pressure, increase visual acuity and color perception. Bozulbang preparations increase the digestive capacity, general and free acidity of gastric juice. The analgesic effect of bozulbang tincture has been noted in the spasm caused by carbacholine. In therapeutic doses, bozulbang tincture and nastoyka do not have a toxic effect, nor does it have a cumulative property; the effect of nastoyka appears after 20-30 minutes when taken orally, and that of tincture after a few hours. Medicinal remedies. Tablets of bozulbang decoction, tincture, nastoyka and extract. Application of Medicine. Bozulbang origin is used as an adjuvant in bleeding of various types (caused by climax, yuvenil, uterine fibromatosis, trauma, hemorrhoids, lungs, nose, etc.), as well as in preoperative bleeding, tooth extraction, large amounts before heavy menstruation, hemophilia, Vergolf disease, Shenlein-Genox diseases and other hemorrhagic diathesis. Patients with hemophilia have been observed to experience reduced bleeding from exposure to bozulbang drugs, faster absorption of hematomas in joints and subcutaneous tissues, and increased levels of antigemophilic gamma globulins in the blood. In hemophilia, bozulbang preparations are taken in and out. With Bozulbang tincture, the gauze is moistened and they are placed on the bleeding tissues. In glaucoma, bozulbang tincture is prescribed for drinking. It is also used in the complex treatment of rheumatism patients to reduce capillary permeability and reduce the hypocoagulation effect of salicylates, and as a reducing agent for hsciot. Bozulbang preparations increase a person's ability to work and endurance under conditions of high temperatures and strong solar radiation. Patients with functional diseases of the central nervous system have positive results in the use of bozulbang drugs. The basis of clinical recovery is the calming effect of the drug, as a result of which sleep improves, impressive excitability, crying and other symptoms disappear. In exudative diathesis in children, bozulbang tincture is taken inside, as well as baths with 0.1–0.5% tincture are used in combination with other medicinal preparations.

Positive results of treatment with bozulbang have also been reported in patients with eczema and red flat lishay. Tincture (1: 20) is prescribed from 1 tablespoon 3 times a day. The duration of the course of treatment is 1.5–2 months. Bozulbang tincture is prepared from plant leaves in a ratio of 1: 10 or 1: 20. The leaves are crushed to a particle size of no

more than 5 mm, poured over with room temperature water, placed in a boiling water bath, heated by frequent stirring for 15 minutes, cooled at room temperature for 45 minutes. As a sedative, the tincture is prescribed to adults from 1 tablespoon 3-6 times a day. The dose of the tincture varies depending on the disease. To prevent blood loss after chronic bleeding and gynecological operations, drink 2 tablespoons of tincture 3-5 times a day. For hemorrhagic diathesis, it is recommended to drink 1/2 cup 3-5 times a day without tincture. For local use, a decoction is prepared in a ratio of 1:10, subject to the rules of asepsis. Bozulbang nastoyka is a clear aromatic liquid with a pungent taste. It is made from Bozulbang leaves in 70% alcohol. Drink 1 teaspoon 3 times a day with 1/4 cup of water added. To stop dangerous bleeding – it is drunk every 2 hours by placing 1-2 teaspoons of nastoyka in 1/4 cup of water. When bleeding decreases, the daily dose of nastoyka is reduced. In hemorrhagic diathesis, it is prescribed to take 3 teaspoons 5 times a day. 50 ml glass vials are removed in containers.

Proskoryakov bozulbangi (*L. proskorjakovii* Ikramov). An extremely rare endemic species to the Nurota range. It is included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Brief description. Half bushy, 20-35 cm tall. The stems are simple or branched, sparse, with short hairs. The leaves are small, wide ovoid, 3-5 in size, the base is wedge-shaped, with branched hairs, long-banded. The flowers are arranged in semi-axils in leaf axils at the ends of 4-6 stalks. The tip of the petals is sharp, the Triangle is bigish-shaped, slightly bent outward. The cocoon is 10-15 mm long, narrow bell-shaped, with a funnel-shaped extension, recurved wide bell-shaped, the tooth is flat, wide triangular, slightly bent outwards, covered with short chamfered glandular hairs. The inflorescence is pink. Blooming in June-July, the fruit matures in July-August.

Spread. Distributed in the Nurota range (Jizzakh and Samarkand regions).

Growing conditions. It grows on dry, rock-strewn slopes in the middle of the mountains.

Number. Very rarely distributed, growing singly.

Increase. Reproduces from seed. Causes of changes in the number and area of vegetation. Unspecified. It should be rare from the discomfort of conditions.

Civilisation. No data. Conservation measures. Protected in Nurota State Reserve. Identification and mapping of plant populations, study of its bioecological properties in natural and cultural conditions is required.

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