MEDICINAL WITH FLAVONOIDS IN ITS COMPOSITION PLANTS

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Annotation: *this article covers the morphology, distribution, chemical composition and application in medicine of medicinal plants containing flavanoids.*

Keywords: *flavonoid, blood pressure, Hawthorn, chlorogenic and coffee drinks, choline, acetylcholine, Maple, Japanese Safari.*

Flavonoids, asosone, have a vitamin p effect, reducing the passage and meaning of blood vessels. The sum of flavonoids of the main plants and has a urinary properties. The preparation of pure flavonoids and the sum of their medicinal preparations made from products and products containing flavonoids in the ham is caused by a violation of vitamin P deficiency that passes through the blood vessels in the ham and is used as a blood pressure lowering, peace, heart (cardiotonic) and relapse cancer treatment, o ' and urine expulsion agent in the ham to treat other diseases.

Hawthorn flower and fruit-FLORES ET FRUCTUS CRATAEGI is the name of the plant. XI DF allowed the preparation of products from 14 types of si dolana: dark red Hawthorn-Crataegus sanguinea Pall., flattened (spiny) Hawthorn — Crataegus lae-vigata (Poir.) DC (C. oxyacantha sensu Pojark.), Altai dolana-Crataegus altaica (tall.) Lange, Dolan of Dauria — Crataegus dahurica kaehne former Schneid., the solitary seed-bearing Hawthorn-Crataegus monogyna Jacq., five — beat Hawthorn-Crataegus pentagyna and aldst. meat Whale. and others; descendants-entered the family Rosaceae.

The Hawthorn neck reaches 5 m.the Hawthorn is a shrub or small tree. The branches are red or greyish, sparsely arranged, the colon is covered with thorns 2.5-4 cm long. Modern, dark, inverted ovoid or broadly rhombic in shape, with not very deep 3-7 pieces (areas with a wedge-shaped ridge), went with a band on the stem-went settled. The extra leaves are sickle-shaped or obliquely heart-shaped and large-toothed. The flowers form a thyroid ball. The fruit is a dark red, black, yellow or orange, spherical, elli and elli or ovoid, with 2-5 grains, whether fruity. It blooms in May-June, the fruit ripens in August.

Geographical distribution. Hawthorn grows in Ukraine, Belarus, the Caucasus, Russia, Uzbekistan Ham in eastern Kazakhstan in the middle of pine and mixing, in shrublands, mountainous districts and places.

Composition of chemistry. The fruit of Bajara will contain triterpinoids (oleanol and ursolic acids), chlorogenic and coffee acids, choline, acetylcholine, flavonoids (gi

derexperoside, quercitrin, quercetin, etc.), oshlovchiva, among other substances. Guli contains ursol, oleanol, coffee, chlorogenic acids, flavonoids (giexperoside, quercetin, quercitrin, etc.), essential oil, choline, acetylcholine and other substances.

According to XI DF, the fruit should contain no less than 0.5% Jonathan, and flavonoids in the flower-no less than 0.06%.

Use. The medicinal products that are being carried out are used for heart disease (violation of the function of the heart's work, weakness of the heart, the work of the gi Osrtxb), the onset of the climax period in women.

Medicinal preparations. Liquid extract and tincture of the fruit, nastoyka and tincture of the flower. The non-budgetary pension fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan () is a non-budgetary pension fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

LIONFOWL peanut part-HERBA LEONURT is the name of the plant. The five-pointed lionfinch is the Leonurus quinquelobatus Gilib. (Leonurus villosus Desf.) and the common lionfinch-Leonurus cardiaca L., yasnotkadoshlar-became a member of the family Lamiaceae (labguldashlar — Labiatae).

Perennial, reaching a height of 50-150 (sometimes 200) cm. The STEM is erect, branching, with a few rounded ridges. Simple, panicle, tall, tall, arranged opposite the stem with a band. The leaves, which have five Flowers, two-lipped, with the upper part of the stem, shake a ring in the hand to form a spike. The fruit is three-pronged, dark brown, with 4 nutmeg sprigs. Blooms from June to September.

Geographical distribution. It grows in Belarus, Ukraine, the European part of Russia (except in the North), the Caucasus and Western Siberia. The product is prepared in asoson, in places on the Volga region, in Bashkortostan and the Voronezh region.

Composition of chemistry. The leaves of the plant contain flavonoids, up to 9% additives, up to 0.4% alkaloids (when the plant begins to bloom), essential oil, vitamin C, carotene, iridoids, saponins, bitter substances, how and other substances. Rutin, quercitrin, gi and other products have been isolated from the product's flavonoid collection.

Use. Medicinal preparations of arslonkuyruq as a means of peace (valeriana preparatsidekk) gi. works for the treatment of Tonia, nerve insertion and partial heart disease (cardiac neurosis, cardiosclerosis).

Medicinal preparations. Tincture, nastoyka, liquid extract. The product was included in the composition of soothing tea-yogis and Zdrenko yoghurt.

Japanese Sofora nut (flower) and fruit – ALABASTRA (FLORES) meat FRUCTUS SOPHORAE JAPONICAE is the name of the plant. Japanese Sophora (egg) - Sophora japonica L. (Styphnolobium japonicum (L.) Schott.); legumes are members of the family Fabaceae .

It reaches 20 m according to thegone tree. Young branches are full-fledged, covered with young-yellow postloc. The leaves are complex with an odd feather, arranged successively on the branches with a short band. The petals (5-7 pairs) are about fifty in

length, the STEM is ovoid or broadly lanceolate, with a sharp tip, 23-53 mm long and 11-21 mm wide. The flowers are yellow, with a butterfly-like arrangement and form a cluster of flowers. The flowerpot is tubular, five-toothed, the fathers are not united, the fruit is 3-8 cm long, unopened when ripe, mature, short-banded, rosary pods. The pods are non-woven, with 2-8 seeds, slightly tastier, with a dark brown color.

Blooms in July-July, matures in August-September.

Geographical distribution. Homeland China and Japan. It grows as an ornamental tree in southern Ukraine and Russia, in Transcaucasia, the Central Asian republic and southern Kazakhstan. The product can be prepared in Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Central Asian republic, as well as in the south of Kazakhstan

Composition of chemistry. Leave the Japanese word and fruit will contain flavonoids, vitamin C, tarot, oshlovchi, and other substances. The main flavonoid is rutin. The concept of Rutin (flower) can contain up to 0.3-44%, with 1.13-3.5% (sometimes up to 17%) on the Leaf. In addition to rutin, the product contains quercetin, kempferol and other flavonoids.

Use. Japanese Sofora rutin is the mainstay that is obtained. Nastoyka, made from the fruit of purulent and trophic ulcers, works to treat a burn in the ham. Nastoyka is a bactericidal and accelerates wound healing, which has a definition. Rutin (also derived fromversetine) is used to treat and prevent diseases caused by vitamin p deficiency (gi Ozrtxb and avitaminosis), diseases caused by disorders of past diseases of the vascular wall, hemorrhagic diathesis, blood flow to the own curtain, capillary toxin, light disease, gi Ozrtxb, rheumatism, red, Olma, TIF and other diseases.

Medicinal preparations. Rutin (comes out in powder and tablet form), quercetin (comes out in tablet form) and nastoyka made from fruit.

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