

USEFUL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND USE IN MEDICINE

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Abstract

The article describes the use of the rose hip plant in medicine and the methods of preparation of rose hip tinctures. In addition, the article contains information about the amount of vitamins and minerals found in the rose hip plant and their composition.

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Introduction. The results of our research showed that more than 110 species of medicinal plants found in the flora of Uzbekistan, i.e. 2.5%, are widely used in medicine for the treatment of various diseases. The flora of Uzbekistan is very rich in medicinal species. Our scientists have conducted a lot of scientific research and research on the scientific study of such medicinal species, and these works are still being carried out on a large scale. At present, up to 42 species of medicinal plants are grown in our country in specialized farms, forests and other proprietary farms in order to supply the pharmaceutical industry and pharmacies with plant raw materials. In the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and a number of other countries, cultivation of medicinal plants is well established. One of such medicinal plants is Rose hip.

Rose hip (*Rosa canina*) species belongs to the Rosacea family and is a thorny shrub 1.5-3 m tall, sometimes reaching 6 m. The leaves are compound with odd feathers, 5-7 ovate. Large, red, pink, yellow or white, fragrant, five-lobed flowers are located on 2-3 branches. Rose hip species are found in forests, plains, mountain-desert districts, groves, dry rocky slopes up to the foothills, middle and upper parts of the mountains, walnut and juniper groves in all the republics of Central Asia, grows in gardens and other places. It blooms in April-August; the fruit ripens in July-October.

The main part. Among our people, which are widely known as skin diseases, scabies, ringworm, fungal diseases, wounds, infectious diseases such as measles, rubella, chicken pox, scabies, etc., we can easily show rose hip as a treatment for them. Antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory medicinal plants are widely used. In addition, we can give examples of many other medicinal plants; (zubtutum, frankincense, marmarak, rose hip, aquray, marigold, chakanda, wormwood, taron, gozpanja, eucalyptus, mountain kuddu) have a good effect. Medicinal plants used in stomatological diseases. Stomatology is a field that deals with diseases of the tissues of the mouth. Dental diseases include dental diseases (caries, periodontosis, pulpitis) and diseases of the oral mucosa (stomatitis, gingivitis, pulpitis). Antimicrobial

and anti-inflammatory medicinal plants are very useful in the treatment of dental diseases. Ajgon, rose hip, andiz, juniper, bodrezak, baymodaron, gulkhairi, igir, marmarak, cowtail, clove, taron, mountain jambil, mountain basil, mint, birch, pine, gozpanja, chakanda, oak. The fruit of Rose hip is a fake fruit. The amount of vitamin C decreases in cold-pressed fruits. Collected fruits are quickly dried in the open air in the sun or in ovens at 80-90°C. Sometimes, rose hip fruit is sent directly to pharmaceutical factories to obtain medicinal preparations without being dried. The dried fruits are rubbed and the remnants of the sepals are removed. The chemical composition of Rose hip fruit is as follows: Fruit contains 4-6%, sometimes up to 15% vitamin C, vitamin B2, P, E and K, 12-27% carotene, up to 29% organic (lemon, apple, etc.) acids, sugars up to 18%, pectin up to 3.7%, additives up to 4.5%, seeds contain oil and other compounds.



Appearance of flowers and fruits of Rose hip (*Rosa*) species.

Procedure and methods of use. The fruits of Rose hip species belong to the poly-vitaminic fruits that store various vitamins. High-vitamin species (*Rosa beggeriana* Schrenk. and *Rosa fedtschenkoana* Rgl.) are used to treat and prevent avitaminosis diseases. The oil extracted from the seed and the soft part of the fruit - karatolin is used in the treatment of burns, tropical wounds, eczema, skin diseases, ulcerative colitis and other diseases. Vitamin concentrates and juice are prepared from some types of Rose hip, vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is obtained, and tablets are prepared from its dried fruit. These drugs are used in the treatment and prevention of avitaminosis. Ascorbic acid is a part of many complex preparations. Kholosas preparation made from the fruit of the rose hip (the fruit contains only 0.2-2.2% vitamin C) is used to treat liver diseases. (cholecystitis, hepatitis, etc.) is used for treatment. Tinctures and decoctions made from the fruits of the Rose hip species are used in folk medicine for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, infectious diseases of the intestine), as well as for stopping bleeding from the uterus, antipyretic, laxative and diuretic. is used as With these types of medicine, the mouth is gargled in diseases of the oral cavity (inflammation of the gums and bleeding from it). used to drive urine in diseases of the urinary tract. Tincture and decoction prepared from the root of the plant are used to treat stomach and liver diseases, and the powder of the leaf is used to treat wounds. Rose hip fruits are used in the food industry to prepare vitamin-rich concentrates, candies and other confectionery products.

Methodology:

1. To prepare a decoction from Rose hip, the soft part of its fruits is put in a mortar and crushed.
2. One tablespoon of the crushed fruit is put in a bowl and 400 ml of water is added to it, boiled for 10 minutes and left for 1 day.
3. Then it is filtered through cheesecloth and sugar is added.
4. Take 2 tablespoons of the ripe fruit of Rose hip and add 400 ml of boiled water and boil for 10-15 minutes. After cooling, it is floated on cheesecloth.2) One tablespoon of the crushed fruit is put in a bowl and 400 ml of water is added to it, boiled for 10 minutes and left for 1 day.
5. Then it is filtered through cheesecloth and sugar is added.
6. Take 2 tablespoons of the ripe fruit of Rose hip and add 400 ml of boiled water and boil for 10-15 minutes. After cooling, it is floated on cheesecloth.

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