THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEDICINAL PLANT TURMERIC IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHINOSINOCYTES

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Annotation: *many drugs available in the pharmaceutical market set the task of otolaryngologists to choose rational and safe methods of treating patients with diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Herbal preparations have such non-existent properties as a comprehensive effect on the body with low toxicity and high efficiency. This allows when using herbal preparations not only for treatment, but also for the Prevention of diseases. The essential oil contained in medicinal turmeric prevents the growth of bacteria and has an immunomodulatory property.*

Keywords: *rhinosinusitis, medicinal plant, turmeric*

Introduction Diseases of the nasal and paranasal sinuses are one of the most common pathologies of the upper respiratory tract. (1,6,15).Despite the introduction of new diagnostic and therapeutic methods in Rhinology, there is no tendency to reduce the level of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses. (3,10,20).

The current unfavorable environmental situation, an increase in the number of allergic and respiratory viral diseases and a decrease in local and general immunity will contribute to the growth of acute and chronic diseases of the nasal mucosa and paranasal sinuses.

When topical application of drugs to the nasal mucosa in inflammatory diseases of the paranasal sinus, it was found that the concentration of drugs in the foci of inflammation is 100-120 times higher. (4). Taking this into account, the use of topical medications for the treatment of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses should be basic. Complex therapy for rhinosinusitis should include a combination of general and local medicinal effects on the mucous membrane of the nose and paranasal sinuses.

Diagnosis and treatment of pathogenetic diseases of the paranasal and parathyroid sinuses. Today, it is necessary to choose new effective and safe preparations for the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract.This requires the search for new experimental methods (2,12).

Currently, one of the priorities is the production of medicines based on the local plant. The urgent task facing the domestic pharmaceutical industry is the production of extracts from the medicinal plant raw materials. the biologically active substances of the plant (or ganic acids, terpenoids, alkaloids, glycosides, phenolic compounds, etc.) are well studied. The most important task is the processing of medicinal plants. Natural biologically active substances are the best alternative to synthetics - chemical substances, since they are close to the evolutionary human body, have practically no side effects and are easy to study in metabolic jaraèns. Looking at the WHO report, it was noted that the positive effect of medicinal plants is several times higher. (5,7,18,23)

The use of Curcuma plants is presented in adabièts. However, the use of the herb combination in nasal cavity washing has not yet been studied. Kurku ma (lat. Cúrcuma) is a

perennial herbaceous plant from the ginger family. The stems of many species of this species contain essential oils and yellow beaks (curcumin) and are grown as spices and medicinal plants.

Despite the fact that turmeric has long been used in Ayurvedic medicine, where it is also known as haridra, there is no qualitative clinical evidence that the greatest diversity in terms of the number of turmeric species is observed in India, where there are 40 to 45 species. There are 30 to 40 species in Thailand. There are also many wild turmeric species in other countries of tropical Asia.

Recent studies have also shown that the taxonomy of C. longa is problematic, as only specimens from Southern India can be identified as C. longa. Phylogeny, relationships, intraspecific and interspecific variability, and even the identity of other species and cultivars in other parts of the world still need to be established and validated. It has been shown that the various species currently used and marketed as "turmeric" in other parts of Asia belong to several physically similar taxa with overlapping local names

The most common turmeric long (Sursuma Longa) dried root powder is used as a spice . Contains curcumin, which has an anti-inflammatory effect[3]. The healing properties of turmeric have been known in India since ancient times. Kurkuma was believed to"cleanse the body". Some publications have reported immunomodulatory properties of turmeric(2,9,16,23). Dry extracts were obtained in a modern accelerated way. Long turmeric dry extract is a reddish-yellow, spice-smelling powder (11,21).

The essential oil in turmeric can prevent bacteria from multiplying. In addition to curcuminoids, aromatic acids, carbohydrates, microelements such as iron, copper, molybdenum, zinc, selenium were found to be present in optimal amounts in a dry extract from the turmeric rhizome. Based on the results obtained, it was found that it is advisable to include these extracts in the composition of drugs and biologically active additives in the feed.(13,19).

Dry extract from turmeric (Sigsima longa l.), the quality indicators have been proven to meet the requirements .(14,19). Despite the great success in the creation of chemical drugs, great interest in herbal preparations and their activity is maintained qolmoqda.So ' in recent times, the rapidly developing technology confirms scientific research in the field of biology, tibbièt and pharmacology.

Herbal preparations have such non-existent properties as a comprehensive effect on the body with low toxicity and high efficiency. This allows when using herbal preparations not only for treatment, but also for the Prevention of diseases (8). Some medicinal herbal preparations used throughout dunè are known for their antiseptic properties.

An analysis of the assortment of processed drugs from plant products in different regions shows that the proportion of locally produced drugs is significantly lower(5.7). In this regard, New immunomodulators of the local it is relevant to conduct a study aimed at efforts to study the production of their sources.

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