

NEW PROSPECTIVE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF LAMIACEA FAMILY  
REPRESENTATIVES OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *Today, traditional medicine (folk medicine) is a very rich and vast complex of knowledge, imbued with people's ingenuity. It is an inexhaustible source that enriches scientific (official) medicine with new, effective medicinal preparations. The value and role of folk medicine in this field is invaluable. As an example, it is enough to remember that most of the medicinal plants used in modern medicine were taken from the treasury of folk medicine or that modern scientific medicine itself developed on the basis of folk medicine.*

**Keywords:** *New promising medicinal plants, Asiatic peppermint, Common sedum, Medicinal lemongrass, Flowering deer, Regel's sedum*

The development of Science, the great achievements of industry and its growth are causing the population to increase the need and interest in a more plant world. One of the main reasons for further increasing the future demand in medicine for medicinal plants and preparations derived from them is the fact that prolonged continuous consumption of each chemical medicinal drug obtained by synthesis leads to various frustrating and inhospitable changes in the human body. This in turn leads to a further increase in the importance of resource science, including the identification of promising medicinal species among wild-growing medicinal plants, a comprehensive and in-depth study of new plants, the assimilation of medicinal plants and the rational use of their resources. Taking into account the state policy on the development of the secondary pharmaceutical industry, the field of medicinal plants ressure science of Pharmacy and vocational education of the unals which found its place.

The ground-top (grass) of the Asian Mint is the name of the plant HERBA MENTHAE ASIATICAE. Asian Mint-Mentha asiatica Boriss.; yasnotkadoshlar is a member of the family Lamiaceae (labguldashlar — Labiatae). Perennial, erect-growing, four-pronged, serrated, oppositely branched, stemmed herbaceous plant 60-100 cm high. The leaves are Lancet-like or elongated, with a sharp tip, serrated, with a short band (or no band) located opposite on the STEM and branches. The pale purple flowers are arranged in a sparse cluster,



forming a spike-like inflorescence at the ends of the stems and branches. The inflorescence is colored, five-toothed tubular, and serrated. Paternity 4. Fruit-four nuts. Blooms in June-August, fruits ripen in July-September.

Geographical distribution. The Brook yoke&A, from the chour in the foothills to the middle part of the mountain range, grows on the banks of rivers and streams and on other moist lands. Basically, it grows in mountainous districts in Central Asia (most regions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan).

Product preparation. The plant is sheared 25-40 cm long from the top of the STEM at the time of the flowering of minced meat, and the shade is dried in the place where the air passes.

Appearance of mahsnlot. The whole or part may is composed of a mixture of serbaigli, four-pointed, branching, hairy, flowering stems, leaves and flowers. The length of the STEM is up to 40 cm. The leaves are short — banded, ovoid-lanceolate, with a Saw-like Edge, with a sharp tip, the flowers are located on a spike-shaped ball. The cockroaches are thorny-toothed, the inflorescence is two-lipped, light purple. The smell of the product is strong, fragrant, tasty-si — a kind of sharp and cooling.

Chemical composition. The product contains 1.46 percent essential oil, 24 percent sugars, 6.7 percent organic acids, 68.67 mg percent vitamin C, 1.08 percent flavonoids (luteolin and apigenin glycosides), 0.2 percent anthocyanins, 0.08 percent coumarins, 8.75 percent phenolkislotes, 1.05 percent rosemary and 1 percent uisolic acids, 7.2 percent tar and other substances.

Use. The tincture of the product has a spasmolytic, sedative and herb-driving effect. To this end, the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan authorized its use in medical practice.

Medicinal preparations. Product tincture.

Medicinal lemonade ground top (herb) is the name of the herb *MELISSAE OFFICINALIS* plant. Medicinal lemonade-Melissa officinalis L.; yasnotkadoshlar is a member of the family Lamiaceae (labguldashlar — Labiatac). Perennial, serrated, herbaceous plant 30-60 cm high. The STEM is single or multiple, dependent, branching. The leaves are ovoid, slightly pointed-tipped, serrated (from the top side), arch-edged, with a short band set opposite on the STEM and branches. The white, hairy, double-lipped flowers are arranged in a leaf axil with a flower band to form a ball. Fruit - 4 nuts. Blooms in June—August, the fruit matures in July—August.

Geographical distribution. It grows in the shade of trees in Central Asia, Crimea, the Caucasus, the south of the European part of Russia and other



countries, in the shade of stones in mountainous districts and in other shady lands. It is found in Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan.

**Product preparation.** At the time of full flowering, the plant is pruned 20-30 cm from the upper end (the lower leafless part of the STEM is not taken) and dried on a shady, air-permeable ground.

**Appearance of the product.** The product is formed by a mixture of petals and flowers, branches up to 30 cm long-branched, serrated and four-pointed stem pieces. The leaves are ovoid, with a sharp tip, with a large saw-like Edge, located opposite on the stems and branches using a long band. The flowers are long, the hairy flower is banded and drooping in appearance, located on a sparse inflorescence. The Cup is spiny-toothed, the inflorescence is two-lipped, whitish.

**Chemical composition.** The topsoil contains 0.01-0.33 percent essential oil, vitamin C, carotene, phenylcarbonic acids (coffee, chlorogen, Rosemary, feral, protocatex, etc.), triterpenes, flavonoids (luteolin-7-glycoside, etc.), 5-10 percent enhancers and other substances, with 20-27 percent fat in the seed. The essential oil of limonote is composed of geraniol, linalool, nerol, pharnesol and their combination with acetic acid, limonene, pulegol, geraniol, nerol and other terpenes.

**Use.** Limonot medicinal preparations, Ibn Sina ayti-shicha, strengthen and help the heart, and also treat trachoma, hiccups, bad breath, and other ailments.

In folk medicine, limonote is treated with Neurosis, bronchial asthma, AI-Olar toxicosis, climax, heart rate disorders and other ill-wishers.

Lemonade tincture has passed tests in a clinical setting and its use as a sedative and blood pressure lowering agent in medical practice was prescribed by the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. DRIP**

Reindeer ground upperside - - HERBA ZIZIPHORAE PEDICELLATAE is the name of the plant. The Rose-banded deer-Ziziphora pedicellata Pazij et Vved.; Family. Yasnotkadoshlar-Lamiaceae. Perennial, the basal part is Woody, four-pronged, unbranched, or the upper part is branched, with a large number of stems 20-40 cm tall. The leaves are lanceolate or narrow lanceolate, with a sharp tip, flat-edged, short-banded, located at the base. The flowers are arranged hanging in a long, feathery flower band, forming a polygonal head-shaped inflorescence at the ends of the STEM and branches. The inflorescence is a narrow tube, bilinar-an unknown two-lipped, the flower crown is two-



lipped, light-purple in color. Fruit-four nuts. Blooms in June-August, fruits ripen in July-September.

Product preparation. At the time of flowering of the plant minced meat, the top of the Earth (10-20 cm long) is mowed and the shade is dried on the ground.

External appearance of the product. The product is made up of whole or partially crushed burrs and serrated - flowered, stems up to 20 cm long. The stems are four-pointed, thin, with some areas greased. The leaves are lanceolate or narrow lanceolate, with a sharp tip, short-banded, flat-edged. The flowers are double-lipped and form a multi-head flower cluster at the ends of the STEM and branches. The leaves are greenish, the flowers are light purple. The smell is strongly pleasant, whistling, pungent in taste, whistling.

Chemical composition. The product contains 0.96% essential oil, 1.04% flavonoids, 0.19% coumarins, 1.02% anthocyanins, 170 mg% vitamin C, 11.3% sugars, 4.82% organic acids, 0.67% ursolic acid, 3.40% polyphenols, 4.69% tar, and other compounds.

Use. The use of the tincture of the ground top of the deer as a means of lowering blood pressure and driving leeches was allowed by the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### **REGEL MUSHROOM GRASS (GROUND TOP) - HERBA PHLOMIS**

REGELIANA is the name of the plant. Regel fungus-Phlomis regelii M. Pop.; yasnotkadoshlar is a member of the family Lamiaceae (labguldashlar — Labia-lac). Perennial, several four-pronged, serrated, branching (or unbranched), stemmed herbaceous plant 20-60 cm high. The leaves are ehotic-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, flat-edged, with a sharp tip, green on the upper side, whitish-gray on the lower side due to being serrated, with the help of a long band (IM I/ okli petals and those at the bottom of the stem, yuqo-11' Ingilai I short-banded or banded) that are oppositely hoylated on the STEM and branches. The flowers are borne on |from the burghs at the top of the stem, forming a cluster of spikes. The petal is tubular, five-toothed, the petal is two-lipped, blue-pink in color. Fatherhood is four. Fruit-four nuts. Blooms in May-July, fruits ripen in June—August.

Geographical distribution. It is native to the mountainous district of Central Asia (Western Tian-Shan), where it grows on thin Rocky and rocky mountain slopes from the foothills to the middle. It is found in the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan. appearance. The product is made up of a mixture of the upper serrated part of the STEM and the inflorescence. The STEM is four-edged, serrated, up to 25 cm long, creamy 0.5 cm. The leaves are banded, elongated-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, flat-edged, with a sharp tip, thick



pubescence, oppositely arranged on the STEM, up to 15 cm long, up to 5 cm wide

Product preparation. During the flowering period of the plant, the ground top (10-20 cm above the ground) is harvested and the shade is dried on the ground. The leaves, which are located on the top of the stem of the product, form a circular lump in the armpits. The inflorescence is two-lipped. The leaves are whitish-gray, the flowers are bluish-pink, the smell is tickling, the taste is more bitter.

Chemical composition. The topsoil contains 4.5 percent flavonoids, anthocyanins (0.43 percent in flowers), phenolchislotes (3.2 percent), 5.15 percent iridoids, 2.19 percent coumarins, 0.1 percent essential oil, 0.13 percent carotenoids, vitamin C (55 mg percent), organic acids (1.76 percent), 4.84 percent sugars, 2.3 percent additives, and other substances.

Use. It has been recommended to use the above-ground decoction of the fungus as a sedative. The Ministry of health of Uzbekistan has authorized the use of mushroom tincture for this purpose in medical practice on the territory of the Republic.

### **CONCLUSION**

Within the medicines used to treat various diseases that occur in the body of humans and animals, drugs that are being prepared from healing plants take a significant place. Very many medicinal plants are not sold in pharmacies, but are the main source of raw materials in the production of medicines. When we use medicines, we often do not even imagine that they are made from healing plants. For example: cardiovalen is a quality drug used to treat heart disease, a complex compound that can be prepared from Hawthorn, asarun (valeriana), yolk (adonis) and several other plant species. Currently, more than a third of the more than 900 different medicines used in medicine are products of medicinal plants. 77% of drugs used in the treatment of heart disease, 74% of drugs that treat diseases found in the liver and gastrointestinal tract, and 80% of drugs used against uterine diseases are made from medicinal herbs.

