

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF CLOVE PLANT AND MEDICINE PREPARATION METHODS

Boltayeva Shahribonu Ahmad qizi

Teacher of the "General Sciences" department of the Asian International University
Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Email: boltayevashahribonuahmadqizi@oxu.uz

ARTICLE INFO.

Key words: calendula, calendula officinalis, flower, essential oil, tincture, preparation, use.

Abstract

The article shows the medicinal properties of the Nail plant and the use of various products made from the plant and the ways of application in different areas are covered.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

Introduction

Medicinal calendula (*Calendula officinalis* L). - Native to Southern and Central Europe. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental and medicinal plant in all the republics of Central Asia. This medicinal plant belongs to the Astragalus family [1].

This plant is also known to many of us by the name of calendula[2]. This plant has been widely used in folk medicine since ancient times. Currently, it is widely used in official medicine.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

According to the botanical definition, it is an annual medicinal plant up to 50 cm tall. The root is a branching sapling, the stem grows upright, covered with hard short hairs. The leaves are arranged alternately, the edges are finely toothed. Flowers form baskets on the ends of the stems and branches. The fruit is a fruit with seeds, in the shape of a claw. This plant blooms from June to late autumn, and the fruits ripen from the end of July.

Clove is cultivated in many regions of our country due to its many medicinal properties. The flowers of the carnation plant contain carotene and other substances close to it, essential oils, nitrogenous mucilaginous substances, resins, and organic acids. The above-ground part of cloves contains the bitter substance calendene, astringent substances, triterpenediols and saponins. The seeds contain a fatty oil and a small amount of alkaloids[2].

Due to the high content of carotenoids, calendula, carotene, resins, organic acids, essential oils, glycosides, tannins, and phytoncides in plant flowers, they were used to the maximum extent. Inflorescences, which are part of the peduncle, are collected at the time of opening of the buds, when half of the cane flowers are fully developed. Raw materials are dried, then calendula is stored for no more than two years.

RESEARCH RESULTS

It has been known for a long time that cloves have very good healing properties, are a cure for many ailments, and have a relaxing property [3].

Doctors used it as a diuretic, expectorant, and diaphoretic drug. This plant was used to treat spots on the body, ear disease, and mastitis. In addition, cloves were used in the treatment of hepatitis, cholecystitis, peptic ulcer disease, hypertension, and urinary stone diseases. Various medicines made from cloves are prescribed for the treatment of sore throat, diseases of the tissues around the teeth, and oral thrush. Ibn Sina also used cloves in the treatment of baldness, ringworm, and prescribed it for snake and scorpion bites. In Farangistan, the flowers of this plant have been widely used as a wound healing and perspiration agent. In Indian medicine, it is prescribed as an invigorating and refreshing medicine.

Overall, this is a powerful tool:

- disinfection and antiseptic;
- relieves inflammation;
- antispasmodic;
- has a diuretic and choleric effect;
- pain reliever;
- cleaning of blood and skin;

In modern medicine, it has been found that clove preparations calm the central nervous system, lower blood pressure, normalize the work of the heart, and have a destructive effect on many disease-causing bacteria. These drugs are used in the treatment of liver, spleen, kidney, stomach, biliary tract diseases, hypertension, atherosclerosis, some heart diseases, climax.

Medicines and preparations made from cloves provide considerable relief when consumed in urination (when there are stones and sand in the bladder), erysipelas, rickets, dizziness, cough, abdominal pain (stomach injury, spasm).

Drug preparation and use

1. Pour 2 cups of boiling water over 2 teaspoons of carnation flowers, infuse for 15 minutes, then strain and drink half a cup 3-4 times a day.
2. Take 2 tablespoons of the flowers of this plant, pour 2 cups of boiling water over it and infuse for 3-4 hours, then strain. Half a glass is drunk 3-4 times a day before meals.
3. Pour 1 glass of vodka over 1 tablespoon of finely crushed flowers of the plant, keep for 7 days, then strain and drink 25-30 drops 3 times a day. It is also possible to mix 1 teaspoon of this tincture with 1 glass of boiled water and use it for washing and rinsing wounds.
4. Take 1 teaspoon of plant flowers crushed into fine powder, add 15 g of vaseline to water and apply to the diseased areas of the body.

Calendula ointment is popular for treating burns and other skin injuries.

Tincture, infusions and ointment are used for wounds, purulent wounds, gargling, gastric ulcer, gastritis and liver disease.

There are contraindications - taking preparations containing calendula is completely excluded.

- when blood pressure drops;
- cardiovascular insufficiency;
- in case of exacerbation of gastrointestinal diseases;

Summary

Using oil extracts of bitter almond oil of medicinal plants as raw materials and turning them into emulsion using different SFMs, it was found that the effectiveness of anionic active SMFs in the formation of emulsions in oil extracts is also high. Emulsions of extracts of carnation flowers of medicinal plants are stable DSs, and their shelf life, quality and quantity indicators during this time have been found to be in a satisfactory condition for 146 hours [4].

To increase the stability of the oil extracts of medicinal plants, 0.2% nipagin was added to the oil extracts and emulsions were prepared. The preservation of the size of dispersed phase particles, mechanical and thermal stability of stabilized emulsions was determined.

References

1. Azamat ogli, A. A., & A'zamovna, H. D. (2022). MAKTAB OQUVCHILARIDA KIMYO FANINI OQITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING TALIM SAMARADORLIGIGA TA'SIRI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(3), 152-155.
2. Azamat ogli, A. A., & Shahribonu, B. (2023). BOIKIMYO FANIDA CHEM OFFICE DASTURLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(3), 272-274.
3. Azamat o'g'li, A. A. (2023). KANAKUNJUT O 'SIMLIGINING DORIVOR XUSUSIYATLARI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(5), 200-202.
4. Hazratova, D. (2023). ORGANIK KIMYODA "ALKANLARNING TUZILISHI VA IZOMERiyASI" MAVZUSINI OQITISHDA ZAMONAVIY KIMYOVIY KOMPYUTER DASTURLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 38(38).
5. Barbara Horváth, Silvija Šafranko and at all. Antimicrobial Activity of Chamomile Essential Oil: Effect of Different Formulations. *Molecules*. 2019. Vol. 24. N23. PP.4321. DOI: 10.3390/molecules24234321.
6. Behzad Moradi, S. Heidari-Soureshjani, Majid Asadi-Samani, Qian Yang. A Systematic Review of Phytochemical and Phytotherapeutic Characteristics of Bitter Almond. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Phytopharmacological Research*. 2017. №7. PP 1-9.
7. Azamat o'g'li, A. A. (2023). ROLLI O 'YINLARNI KIMYO FANI MASHG 'ULOTLARINING SIFATIGA TA'SIRI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(9), 131-133.
8. Azamat o'g'li, A. A. (2023). ROLLI O 'YINLARNI KIMYO FANI MASHG 'ULOTLARINING SIFATIGA TA'SIRI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(9), 131-133.
9. Azamat o'g'li, A. A. (2023). KANAKUNJUT O 'SIMLIGINING DORIVOR XUSUSIYATLARI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(5), 200-202.
10. Azamat ogli, A. A., & Shahribonu, B. (2023). BOIKIMYO FANIDA CHEM OFFICE DASTURLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(3), 272-274.
11. Azamat ogli, A. A., & A'zamovna, H. D. (2022). MAKTAB OQUVCHILARIDA KIMYO FANINI OQITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING TALIM SAMARADORLIGIGA TA'SIRI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(3), 152-155.

12. Hazratova, D. (2023). ORGANIK KIMYODA “ALKANLARNING TUZILISHI VA IZOMERIYASI” MAVZUSINI OQITISHDA ZAMONAVIY KIMYOVIY KOMPYUTER DASTURLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 38(38).
13. Djalilova, Z. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: ESSENCE, CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFICIENCY. Академические исследования в современной науке, 2(23), 29-38.
14. Ergasheva, G. T. (2022). QANDLI DIABET BILAN KASALLANGANLARDA REABILITATSIYA MEZONLARINI TAKOMILASHTIRISH. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 335-337.
15. Yomgirova, R. G. (2023). AGROBIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF BENTONITE IN AGRICULTURE. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(9), 126-130.
16. Axmedova, M. (2023). THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS ON THE PERVASIVENESS OF DENTAL CARIES AS A COMPLEX HEALTH CONDITION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research, 3(9), 24-28.