CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM ACCORDING TO BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Abstract: Achillea millefolium plant species, distribution, medical importance, role in modern medicine, chemical composition, organic and inorganic substances, medicinal properties, physiological and morphological changes are covered.

Key words: Achillea millefolium, carotene, extract, flavanoids, antioxidant, gastritis, fenugreek, camphor, borneol, caryophyllene, cineol, formic, acetic and valerian acids.

Achillea millefolium (Achillea millefolium L.) is a perennial grass with feathery leaves belonging to the family of the family of sedges. Leaves and stems grow from the rhizome. The stem is multiple, branched at the top, and finished with shield-shaped inflorescences. Begins to bloom in June; the fruit is a small, flat pistachio, ripening in August. There are 5 species of B. family in Uzbekistan. B. grows on hills and hills, roadsides and forest edges. Contains carotene, vitamins K and C, bitter substances. Its extract and tincture are used to treat peptic ulcer disease, to stimulate appetite, and to stop bleeding.

There are more than 115 species in the Northern Hemisphere and 110-140 species in the world. It is a perennial plant with a height of 0.2-1 m and grows on a plain. The Asteraceae family is widespread throughout the world. It grows in Asia and Australia. This is a family with a very rich species diversity that can grow in arid and semi-arid regions of subtropical regions, in low and medium temperature regions, in mountainous environments and in oceanic climates. The Asteraceae family is the second largest

family of flowering plants, after the Orchidaceae family, with 1,623 genera and approximately 24,700 species, including three subfamilies.

The leaves are divided in a row along the stem and are arranged in a double pattern, the length is almost 5-20 cm hairy and the composition is cauline, it has the property of sticking. Each set consists of 1 or more flower heads. The inflorescence has 20-25 yellow-white (rarely pink) radiant flowers. The fruit is a flat, ovoid, gray pistachio fruit. The wide use of bojmadaran in folk and official medicine is due to the complex of various biologically active substances in the plant composition. dependent At present, the chemical composition of ordinary bojmadaran has been studied very well. The composition of bojmadaran includes azulene, thujol, cineol, camphor, caryophyllin, formic, valeric acid.

Grasses contain resins, tannins, phytoncides, alkaloids, aconitic and ascorbic acids, vitamins K, P, B1. The plant contains flavonoids, including artemetin. Medicinal raw materials contain many micro and macro elements: K, Ca, B, Mg, Si, Cl, Co, P. Traditional medicine, European, Central Asian and Far Eastern countries use this plant for a long time. and used as a wound treatment and hemostatic agent for intestinal bleeding; It is used for dysentery, diarrhea, inflammatory diseases of the bladder and ovaries.

The number of medicinal plants growing in Uzbekistan is more than 2,000 species, among which the sedum plant is especially important. Achillea millefolium (Achillea millefolium) is a feathery-leaved perennial herb belonging to the family of Achillea millefolium. Leaves and stems grow from the rhizome. It is a tall perennial herb, 30-70 cm tall. The stem is multiple, branched at the top, and finished with shield-shaped inflorescences. Begins to bloom in June; the fruit is a small, flat pistachio, ripening in August. In Uzbekistan, there are 5 species of the genus Boymodaran. It grows on tall hills and hills, roadsides and forest edges. Contains carotene, vitamins K and C, bitter substances. Its extract and tincture are used to treat peptic ulcer disease, to stimulate appetite, and to stop bleeding. Eucalyptus is a flowering plant widely used in medicine, known for its sedative properties and has been used since ancient times [2]. The Latin name of this herb goes back to ancient Greek myths and the hero of the Trojan War,

Achilles, who used the herb to heal the wounds of his companions. In cosmetology, the valuable fatty acids and plant sugars contained in oleander give it excellent emollient and care properties. The high content of flavonoids and tannins in the extract of oleander gives it excellent antioxidant and soothing properties. In cosmetology, it is used as an excellent antioxidant in skin care and soothing, and the fatty acids and plant sugars in oleander make it an excellent emollient and skin conditioner. it is used in skin care because it gives care properties. The chemical composition of Achillea millefolium contains biologically and chemically active substances, carotene, K and C vitamins, achillein and bentonicin alkaloids, up to 0.8% essential oil, matricarin isomer, millefin lactone, 0.31% choline, asparagine, tar, flavoring, bitter (proxamazulen-axillin) and other substances. The essential oil contains up to 1-4% of hamazulene (the main part is formed from prokhamazulen during the extraction of essential oil), hemp, camphor, borneol, caryophyllene, up to 10% of cineole, formic, acetic and valerian acids.

The amount of potassium, calcium, copper and magnesium in the plant is relatively high. The role of mineral elements in the human body is very diverse. They are components of organs and tissues, part of cell and tissue fluids, as well as enzymes, participate in the molecular mechanism of muscle contraction, transmission of nerve impulses. Medicinal preparations of boimadaron products are used for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (ulcers and gastritis and inflammation of the mucous membrane), as an appetite suppressant and as a blood-stopping drug (intestinal, uterine and hemorrhoidal bleeding), as well as for the nose, gums and used to stop bleeding from wounds. Ibn Sina recommended a decoction made from the upper part of the plant for colds, headaches, uterine ulcers, kidney stones and other diseases. In folk medicine, tincture or decoction prepared from the above-ground part of the plant is used as a blood-stopping and appetite-stimulating drug for various bleedings (spitting blood, bloody diarrhea, hemorrhoids). These drugs are also used as headache relievers, diuretics, and in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and gastrointestinal diseases. If the powder of the flower is mixed with honey and eaten, worms will fall.[4] In medicine, the tincture and liquid extract made from the above-ground part of the plant is used in the treatment

of gastrointestinal diseases, as well as an appetite stimulant and blood-stopping drug. The technology of growing the plant is very simple.

it can be planted in all irrigated soils of our country (except saline soils). It grows and develops especially well when planted in typical gray soils that are irrigated. It will be possible to harvest an abundant harvest. Many years of scientific observations show that, compared to the wild-growing tall plant, more biologically active substances are collected in the cultivated ones, and the raw materials are collected in time. In addition, there will be an opportunity to breed some of their unique, declining species. In autumn, the cultivated land is fed with organic and mineral fertilizers and plowed with a tractor to a depth of 25-27 cm. As a perennial plant, it can be planted in late autumn and early spring. The plant can be propagated from seeds and vegetatively. The best seeds are used during planting.

In conclusion, taking into account the very small amount of the above-mentioned medicinal properties, harmful and toxic properties, it is possible to use the plant in pharmaceuticals and folk medicine, and at the same time to isolate its useful components. it is possible to recommend the development of effective methods of obtaining.

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