

PREPARATION OF EXTRACTS BASED ON CRATAEGUS FLABELLATA FRUITS

*Assistants Usmanova Markhabo Balkhievna Samarkand State Medical University
students of Samarkand State Medical University*

*Toyirova Niginabonu,
Zaypullayeva Gulsanam
usmanovamarhabo24@gmail.com*

Abstract: The total flavonoid content of hawthorn fruits, expressed as catechin, is $3.75 \pm 0.15\%$ in the dried fruit, $4.65 \pm 0.05\%$ in the thick extract, and $1.07 \pm 0.18\%$ in the liquid extract. Crataegus flabellata fruits, along with other pharmacopoeial species, represent a promising source of biologically active substances for the development of drugs.

Keywords: Crataegus flabellata (Bosc ex Spach) K. Koch., fruit, dried fruits, liquid extract, thick extract, Extracti Belladonnae, Calcii carbonatis, Misce fiat pulvis, Da tales doses, Signa.

As extracts, biologically active from raw plant ash substances were isolated using water, alcohol, ether or other solvents and the separator is referred to partially, sometimes completely vaporized partitions. Extracts are classified according to their consistency. dark extracts It is a non-swelling honey-like mass that retains up to 25% moisture.

They are prepared in proportions of 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 6:1. dry extracts dry powder, 5%

retains moisture up to. liquid extracts are concentrated allocations, Holds more than 50% moisture. Ethyl of different strengths as a separator alcohol is used. If the type of extract is not specified in the recipe, according to the DF XI edition a thick extract is obtained. for exampleRp.: Extracti Belladonnae 0,015 Calcii carbonatis 0,3 Misce fiat pulvis. Da tales doses N6. Signa. a) put 1.8 g of calcium carbonate in the mortar and grind it is burned on paper. 0.09 g of soot per filter paper on an ash scale

extract of belladonna (1:1) is taken and put on the head of the stalk it is cooked. 20% ethanol was dripped through the filter paper. Filter paper is separated by washing with water. The extract is crushed in a mortar with 1-2 drops of alcohol and pre-ground. Add 2-3 drops of burnt calcium carbonate powder until it is spreadable

mix well until a uniform powder is formed. Ready powder 0.315 g packed in 6 wax or paraffin capsules and packed in a paper bag is placed. b) Grind 1.8 g of calcium carbonate in a mortar and paper taken and burned. Sungra takes 0.18 g of dry

belladonna extract (1:2) and mixes it with calcium carbonate ground from oz. One who is ready 0.33 g of powder in the form of a wax or paraffin capsule, paper put in a bag. c) 1.8 g of calcium carbonate is crushed in a mortar and on top of it 5-6 drops (0.18 g) of black belladonna extract solution (1:2) are dripped, and then mixed until a uniform dispersible powder is obtained. Ready 0.33 g of powder is packed in a wax or paraffin capsule and paper put in a bag. The corresponding erm is fermented. After the recipe is prepared, which extract is behind it used must be indicated. as mentioned above, we will dwell on the extraction of CRATAEGUS fruit and its benefits.



Hawthorn (*Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc ex Spach) K. Koch.) is successfully cultivated in the Russian Federation as an ornamental and food plant, somewhat inferior in popularity to the soft hawthorn (*Crataegus submollis* Sarg.) Both species are native to North America. In our opinion, the fruits of fan-shaped hawthorn can be used in medical practice as raw materials for the production of medicines. According to our data, the fruits of fan-shaped hawthorn contain a high level of flavonoids (oxidized and reduced), exceeding that of some pharmacopoeial species of hawthorn. Currently, hawthorn fruits are used to produce tincture intended for the treatment of the cardiovascular system. Earlier, for hawthorn fruits, we showed the possibility of obtaining medicines that do not contain ethyl alcohol in their composition. As you know, ethyl alcohol is contraindicated in many patients. The purpose of the study was to obtain a liquid and thick extract of fan-shaped hawthorn fruits. Materials and methods of research. The fruits of the fan-shaped hawthorn were harvested in the autumn of 2023 on the territory of the Botanical Garden in the city of Tashkent. The fruits were dried in the air and used to produce a liquid extract. Before obtaining the extract, the raw materials were ground to a particle size of 5 mm. The liquid extract was obtained by modified maceration in a ratio (raw material - extractant) of 1:1. 70% ethyl alcohol was used as an extractant. Further, by removing the extractant under vacuum, we obtained a thick extract of fan-shaped hawthorn fruit from the liquid extract. Fruits, liquid extract and thick extract were studied by us for the amount of

reduced flavonoids in terms of catechin according to the method developed by us earlier. The results of the study and their discussion. As our research has shown, the dried fruits of the fan-shaped hawthorn contain $3.75 \pm 0.15\%$ of flavonoids in terms of catechin. The liquid extract obtained by us on the basis of dried fruits of the fan-shaped hawthorn contains $1.07 \pm 0.18\%$. At the same time, the thick extract of the fan-shaped hawthorn fruit contains $4.65 \pm 0.05\%$ of flavonoids in terms of catechin. Conclusions. Dried fruits of the fan-shaped hawthorn can be a raw material base for obtaining new medicines. The fruits of fan-shaped hawthorn, along with pharmacopoeial species, are a promising source of biologically active substances for the creation of medicines.

List of literature

1. Рахимкулова, З. А., Отаев, З., & Юлдашева, Д. О. (2023). РОЛЬ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКИ В ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ. *Вестник науки*, 2(7 (64)), 282-287.
2. Usmanova, M. B., Yuldasheva, D. O. K., Sobirova, K. S., & qizi Raxinqulava, Z. A. (2023). XALQ TABOVATIDA VA TIBBIYOTDA ISHLATILADIGAN DORIVOR O'SIMLIK LARNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI HAQIDA AYRIM MA'LUMOTLAR. *Analysis of world scientific views International Scientific Journal*, 1(4), 110-116.
3. Махмудова, З., & Усманова, М. Б. (2024). ПРОРАЩИВАРИВАНИЯ КУЛЬТУР В ДОМАШНИХ УСЛОВИЯХ. *Universal Science Perspectives International Scientific Practical Journal*, 1(1).
4. Jasmina, K., & Balkhievna, U. M. (2024). THE NATIONAL PROCESSES TAKING PLACE IN UZBEKISTAN TODAY AND THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND MATURE MATURITY OF THE YOUNG GENERATION. *EDUCATION AND SCIENCE YESTERDAY AND TODAY*, 1(1).
5. Усманова, М. Б., Сайдазимова, Х. Б., & Алимов, Ш. Ш. (2024). ЧТО ТАКОЕ ГРАНУЛИРОВАНИЕ И КАК ОНО СПОСОБСТВУЕТ РАЗВИТИЮ НУТРИЦЕВТИКОВ И ПИЩЕВЫХ ДОБАВОК?. *Worldwide Cross-Disciplinary Research*, 1(1).
6. Усманова, М. Б., Жозилова, Н. М., & Исраилова, Г. Д. (2024). СРЫГИВАНИЕ И РВОТА У МАЛАДЕНЦЕВ. *EDUCATION AND SCIENCE YESTERDAY AND TODAY*, 1(1).
7. Усманова, М. Б., Саманова, Ф. М., & Туракулов, И. Ш. (2024). О ВРЕДЕ САМОЛЕЧЕНИЯ. *Universal Science Perspectives International Scientific Practical Journal*, 1(1).
8. Усманова, М. Б., Саманова, Ф. М., Адилова, С. Х., & Рахимкулова, З. А. (2024). ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ТРОМБОЭМБОЛИЧЕСКИХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ В ГИНЕКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INTEGRATED SCIENCES*, 1(1).
9. Усманова, М. Б., Сайдазимова, Х. Б., & Алимов, Ш. Ш. (2024). МИЯ ИЧКИ БОСИМИ ОШИШИ—АЛОҲИДА КАСАЛЛИКМИ?. *SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL RESEARCH OF THE 21ST CENTURY*, 1(1).

10. Усманова, М. Б., & Адилова, С. Х. (2024). ЭНДОМЕТРИОИДНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ—СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЗГЛЯД НА ПРОБЛЕМУ. *ACTIVIST SCIENCE*, 1(1).
11. Усманова, М. Б. (2024). ИБН СИНОНИНГ ЖАҲОНДАГИ ЯНГИЧА ТИББИЁТ АСОСЧИСИ СИФАТИДАГИ КАШФИЁТЛАРИ. *ACTIVIST SCIENCE*, 1(1).
12. Usmanova, M. B., & Imamova, Y. A. (2023). AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE FORMULATION OF THE DRUG AND THE RELEASE OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OF THE DRUG. In *Горизонты биофармацевтики* (pp. 154-159).
13. Усманова, М., & Зарпуллаева, Г. (2023). НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ БИОХИМИИ. *Евразийский журнал технологий и инноваций*, 1(9), 53-57.
14. Ismoilova, M. Y. (2023). KORİANDRA O'SIMILIGINING TIBBIYOT VA GENIKOLOGIYADAGI AXAMIYATI: 1-SON 1-TO'PLAM IYUL 2023 yil. *Ta'lim innovatsiyasi va integratsiyasi*, 1(1), 218-222.
15. Qo'Yliyeva, M. U., Ernazarova, M., Usmonova, M., & Yu, I. (2021). CHILONJIYDA HAQIDA UMUMIY MA'LUMOT, TARKIBI, XALQ TABOVATIDA QO'LLANILISHI, XUSUSIYATLARI VA ULARNING HAR XIL TURLARI, O'STIRISH UCHUN SHAROIT. *Экономика и социум*, (11-1 (90)), 476-480.
16. Усманова, М., Эрназарова, М., & Қўйлиева М, Х. Г. (2021). Organization of pharmacy activities, measures for storage of medicines. *Экономика и социум*, 11, 90.
17. Усманова, М. Б., Саманова, Ф., Исройилова, Г., & Маҳаммадиева, С. (2023). БЕМОРЛАРГА ҚЎШИМЧА МУОЛАЖА СИФАТИДА МАССАЖ ҚАЧОН ВА ҚАНЧА МУДДАТГАЧА ҚЎЛЛАНИЛАДИ. *Бюллетень студентов нового Узбекистана*, 1(9), 35-38.
18. Usmanova, M. B., Jozilova, N. M., Saydazimova, H. B., & Mavlanova, N. O. (2023). TIBBIYOTDA YURAK XASTALIKLARINI DAVOLASHDA QO'LLANILADIGAN DORIVOR O'SIMLIKLAR. *Analysis of world scientific views International Scientific Journal*, 1(4), 105-109.
19. Хасанова, Г. Р., & Усманова, М. Б. Geksikon shamchasini tayorlashda uning asosni almashtirish. *SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONISSN*, 2181-0842.
20. Шкурова, Д., Усманова, М., & Имамова, Ю. (2021). Порошоларинг хусусий тухнологияси тузгувчи, буёвчи ва кийин майдаланувчи моддалар, экстрактлар ва эфир мойлари билан порошоклар таййорлаш. *Экономика и социум*, 11, 90.
21. Imamova, Y., Usmonova, M. B., Yo'ldoshev, S., & Ahmadov, J. (2021). DORI VOSITALARINING ZAMONAVIY TAHLIL USULLARI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(8), 587-596.