

# Characteristics of Medicinal Flower (Radices Acthaeae) Plant

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**Annotation:** This article describes the characteristics, botanical classification, geographical distribution, use in folk medicine, preparation of raw herbs from them and their use in folk medicine.

**Key words:** healing, medicine, dry extract, raw materials, medicine, pharmacological, proteins, biologically active substances, mukaltin, expectorant.

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## INTRODUCTION

There are opinions among the people that medicinal herbs are completely harmless and non-toxic to the body and do not cause disease. But if these ideas are used correctly and rationally with the help of experts, if one plant is not replaced by another type of plant, if we take into account the fact that plants are compatible with each other and the human body, then the development of plants it is correct only when it is observed to exact periods, amount and specific aggregates, methods of consumption, and it will be effective if used [1,2]. Many types of medicinal plants mentioned in the books written by Abu Ali ibn Sina, the great father of Oriental medicine, can be found in our country. This, in turn, encourages us to get to know the world of healing plants and improve our skills [3].

In terms of plant classification, gulkhari dosha is a perennial herb belonging to the Malvaceae family. Stems are single or several, erect, unbranched or branched at the top, up to 1.5 m tall. The leaves are three- or five-lobed (those on the upper part of the stem are whole, egg-shaped), arranged in a row on the stem with the help of a band. will be settled. The fruit is a flat, round, multi-seeded pizza ball. It blooms in June-September, the fruit ripens from July.

Two types of saffron are used in medicine. Alty Lekartsvennoi, the druggist, and Alty Armeniansky, the Armenian flower-giver. In terms of geographical distribution, it grows in the foothills, foothills and other places of the foothills of Uzbekistan.



The part used is mainly the root and rhizome of the plant, and in some cases the leaves and flowers are used.

As for the chemical composition and use, the root of the plant contains 37% starch, 10.2% sucrose, 35% trace elements, pectin and other substances. Root preparations (powder, tincture, dry extract, juice) and mucaltin as an expectorant, chest softener, enveloping and anti-inflammatory agent for the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract (gastritis, used in the treatment of enterocolitis and other) diseases.

The crushed root is included in teas, which are used for colds of the respiratory tract. The juice prepared from the root is used in pharmaceutical practice to improve the taste of liquid drugs, and the powder is used in the preparation of drugs. Gulkhairi species are among the plants that have been used in folk medicine since ancient times[4,5].

Ibn Sina used a decoction made from their roots, leaves, and seeds to treat expectoration, cough, and kidney diseases, and used it as an expectorant and anti-edematous agent. The people of Central Asia use a decoction made from the roots of saffron species for chest pain, shortness of breath, colds, cough, whooping cough and other diseases of the respiratory tract. used as expectorant and expectorant. Tincture of the root is also used to treat stomach and duodenal ulcers, dysentery, children's diarrhea, kidney (difficulty urinating) and other diseases. When the throat is inflamed, the throat is gargled with this tincture. Ointment made from the root, flower and leaf of Gulkhairi is beneficial if it is applied to dry wounds, purulent wounds and scabies.

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