

TECHNOLOGY PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF QUALITY GATHERINGS

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Annotation: *Collections are mixtures of several types of crushed, less often whole, medicinal plant materials, sometimes with the addition of salts of essential oils, and used as medicines. The Latin name of the medicinal form species means in translation "genus", "species" (a specific species or a mixture of different types of medicinal plants). In the form of collections, medications are used for both internal and external use and are intended for the treatment of a wide variety of diseases. Moreover, the composition of the preparations, like other drugs, is not constant, so they are used either in a simplified form or in the form of complex mixtures. Due to the development of the pharmaceutical industry and the widespread use of new effective medicines, the range of fees has noticeably decreased. SP VIII included three collections: laxative (species laxantes), chest (species pectorales) and against bronchial asthma (pulvis antiasthmaticus), and in SP IX and X - only anti-asthmatic collection.*

Key words: *gatherings, briquettes, plant raw materials, dosed gatherings, non-dosed gatherings, simple and complex gatherings, grinding, sifting, mixing, packaging, equipment.*

Introduction:

The fees are classified according to dosage, composition, medical purpose and method of use.

In terms of dosage, the fees can be undosed (species indivisi) and dosed (species divisi). According to the composition, the collections can be simple, consisting of one type of medicinal plant material, and complex, consisting of several plants and other medicines. Based on medical purposes, a distinction is made between 1 emollient preparations for poultices (species ad captaplastmata); fees for preparing infusions (teas) and decoctions (species ad infusa et decocta); smoking fees¹ (species fumales, cigarettae). Depending on the method of application, there are collections for internal (species ad usum internum) and for external use (species ad usum externum). The first is used to prepare tea or decoction. This type of fee is the most common and is usually used in cases where it is necessary to systematically use medications, for example, in the form of laxatives, appetizers, etc. This group includes the following herbs: choleric

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(species chologonae), chest (species pectoralis), laxatives (species laxans), diaphoretics (species diaphoreticae), diuretics (species diureticae), vitamins (species vitaminicae), sedative (species nervinae), antidiarrheal and carminative (species carminative). Ways of writing gatherings. Non-dosed preparations are prescribed, taking into account the weight quantities of each ingredient in the recipe based on the entire amount of collection. Plant materials are usually listed in prescriptions in the order of their pharmacological activity (primary, auxiliary, corrective, etc.). Salts and essential oils are indicated at the end of the recipe. The prescription details the method of preparation and use of the drug.

Grinding. The raw materials used for preparing the preparations must comply with the requirements of regulatory and technical documentation. For better extraction of active substances, the plant materials included in the preparations are always crushed separately. The degree of grinding of the raw materials included in the mixtures used for the preparation of infusions and decoctions must comply with the requirements of the article "Infusions and decoctions". The nature of grinding depends on the structure and type of plant material. There are the following rules for grinding various parts of plants: leaves, herbs, bark are consumed in cut form (cut with scissors, knives, using root and grass cutters), fruits and seeds are crushed or ground in roller or other mills; roots and rhizomes are pounded in mortars (mechanical) or crushed and ground using various mills and small inflorescences are advisable to use whole, uncrushed form, since the thin-walled parenchyma that forms the floral tissue usually does not interfere with the extraction of active substances.

Sifting. The particle size of the crushed plant material is determined by sifting through appropriate sieves. The size of the plant material particles is often determined by the purpose of the collection. For example, parts of plants included in smoking mixtures, according to the requirements of the State Fund X, must have the same particle size - 2 mm, regardless of which part of the plant is used to prepare the collection.

Mixing. In a pharmacy, mixing plant materials, crushed and sifted from dust, is done on a sheet of paper, in a wide mortar or porcelain cup using a spatula, spatula, or celluloid plate. First, plant materials prescribed in smaller quantities are mixed, and then those prescribed in larger quantities are gradually added and mixed until a uniform mixture is obtained.

Adding salts. Salts cannot be added to the collection by direct mixing with plant raw materials, since due to a significant difference in the density of the components, separation of the mixture occurs. It is necessary to fix the salt on the plant material; only in this case can a homogeneous collection be obtained. Salt can be introduced in the form of a solution. In cases where the collections contain soluble salts (in small quantities), an aqueous or alcoholic saturated solution is prepared from them, with which the collection is sprayed using a spray bottle,

followed by drying until the solvent is completely removed. The drying temperature, as a rule, should not exceed 60 °C to avoid denaturation of the constituent parts of the plant material.

Rp.: Folii Stramonii 6,0
Folii Belladonnae 3,0
Folii Menthae piperitae 1,5
Natrii nitratris 1,0
Misce, fiat species

Da. Signa. Fill 0.5 into cartridges and smoke

Grind 6.0 g of dope leaves and 3.0 g of belladonna leaves to particles no larger than 2 mm, mix thoroughly, remove dust and spray with a solution of 1.0 g of sodium nitrate in 2 ml of water. The mass is evenly moistened and dried in an oven at a temperature not exceeding 60 ° C until 9.0 g is obtained, after which 1.5 g of mint leaves, crushed to particles no larger than 2 mm in size, are added and mixed. Sold in a cardboard box or packed in cellophane.

Rp.: Corticis Frangulae
Folii Urticae ana 5,0
Florum Helichrisi arenarii 3,0
Radicis Glycyrrhizae
Magnesii sulfatis ana 10,0
Misce, fiat species

Da. Signa. Brew with 2 cups of boiling water. 2 tablespoons 3 times a day

Magnesium sulfate is highly soluble in water (1:1), but the amount of salt in the recipe is large (more than 30%). Therefore, it is advisable to introduce salt in dry form. Licorice root is moistened with 5 ml (1/2 the weight of the root) of 70% alcohol and sprinkled with crushed magnesium sulfate, then dried. After drying, add the remaining ingredients of the collection.

CONCLUSION.

In the collections, smell and taste are determined (in aqueous extract). To determine the authenticity of the collection, an analytical sample weighing 10.0 g is taken from the average sample, placed on a clean, smooth surface, and its constituent components are determined by appearance, examining them with the naked eye and using a magnifying glass (10x).

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