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## Heart Blood Diseases

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**Abstract:** Currently, more than 110 species of medicinal plants found in the flora of Uzbekistan, ie 2.5% are widely used in medicine for the treatment of various diseases, but more than 1,154 species of medicinal plants are reported in the country. This article is about cardiovascular disease.

**Key words:** Medicinal plants, leaves, stems, fruits, seeds.

Currently, more than 110 species of medicinal plants found in the flora of Uzbekistan, ie 2.5% are widely used in medicine for the treatment of various diseases, but more than 1154 species of medicinal plants are distributed in the country (Q.H. Khojimatov et al. 2004) provided information.

According to the 6-volume book "Flora of Uzbekistan", there are 4,230 species of wild plants belonging to 146 families in Uzbekistan, of which 577 species are medicinal plants.

The flora of Uzbekistan is very rich in medicinal species. Our scientists have conducted a lot of scientific research and studies on the scientific basis of such medicinal species, and this work is still ongoing on a large scale. [1-4]

Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand, Bukhara medical and pedagogical, agricultural and other institutes, Tashkent, Samarkand and Nukus medicinal plants, as well as Tashkent, Samarkand, Nukus and other institutes The Institute of Plant Chemistry, Bioorganic, Botany and other scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic, as well as the relevant departments and laboratories of the Botanical Garden. The services of the following prominent scientists of Uzbekistan are significant in this regard: S.Yu. Yunusov, OS Sodiqov, Q.3.Zokirov, H.A.Abduazimov, P.Kh. Yuldashev, N.Q.Abdubakirov, R.L.Khazanovich, A.Ya.Butkov, I.I.Granitov, I.P.Tsukervanik, A.A.Asqarov, I.Q.Komilov, N.S.Kelginbaev, M.B.Sultonov, A.G.Kurmukov, U .B.Zokirov, S.S.Azizova, F.S.Sadriddinov, P.K.Zokirov, S.S.Sahobiddinov, S.A.Hamidkhojaev, T.P.Po'latova, A.Ya.Ibragimov, X.M .Kamilov et al. [5-8]

A.Ya. Butkov (1969), RS Vernik (1984), G.Kh. Khamidov (1987), O.P. Pratov (1998, 2006), Sh.Kamolov (1989), I.I.Maltsev (1990), A.M.Maxmedov (1991), T.A.Umarov (1992), N.F. Rusanov (1993), K.Tayjanov (1994), U.Rakhmonkulov (1999), K.Hojimatov (1999), F.Muhamedjanova (2002) and others.

In 1020, the famous ruler Abu Ali Ibn Sina wrote a five-volume book, Al-Qanun (Laws of Medicine). Volume II of this book is devoted to simple and V volumes to complex medicines, and Volume II describes 811 medicinal plants, products from them and animals, and mineral medicines used in medicine at that time. The number of medicinal plants mentioned in the book exceeds 500, and the number of medicinal plants derived from plants exceeds 40. Al-Qanun has

been translated into many European languages and has been published 16 times in Latin alone. Until the 16th century, European physicians used it as a guide. Al-Qanun is still widely used in Asian countries, especially in medicine and traditional medicine.

In the last years of his life, the encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni created the book "Kitab as-saydana fit-tibb", ie "Pharmacognosy in Medicine". The play deals with 674 medicinal plants and 90 herbal products used in oriental medicine of that period. In addition, Saydana contains information about 104 animal products and 113 medicinal plants that have not yet been correctly identified.

The above-mentioned works of Ibn Sina and Al-Beruni reflect a number of issues related to pharmacognosy (collection, drying, shelf life of medicinal plant products, the preparation of drugs from them, etc.).

In the 13th century, the first Arabic pharmacopoeia was called Karabadini (the famous Khorezmian ruler Ismail Jurjani wrote his book Khorezmshah Karabadini in the early 12th century) and a number of pharmacopoeial books (Mahzan al-advia, Tuhfat-ul-mu'minin). , "Tazkiran-i-Umil Albob") was published. Pharmacies were also opened during this period.

In the 15th century, with the discovery of the American continent, the types of medicinal plants used in European medicine began to proliferate at the expense of American plants (e.g., tobacco, cocoa, xin tree, etc.).

From the second half of the 19th century, Europeans began to study the medicinal plants of tropical countries in Africa and Australia. The cola nut, strophanthus, calabar duck, which grows in Africa, and the eucalyptus tree, which grows in Australia, are included in the European Pharmacopoeia. [9-10]

Thus, in the XVII-XX centuries, the pharmacies of Western European countries would have products imported from India, Africa, America, Australia and other places, along with local medicinal plants.

Western European scientific medicine began to influence Russia in the 17th century with its various medicinal products. Slavic peoples have also long used medicinal plants in the treatment of patients. In Russia, people who deal with medicinal plants have been called 'travniks'.

Researcher OK Khojimatov conducted regular scientific research for the study and research of medicinal species found in the flora of the Western Tien Shan from 1990 to 2007. defended his doctoral dissertation.

In medicine, the organs of medicinal plants are used, which contain chemicals that affect the human body - medicinal products.

In order to obtain phytopreparations from medicinal plants, their chemical composition must first be thoroughly studied. To do this, the main active ingredient of the plant is identified, its structure, physical and chemical properties and pharmacological properties are studied. The main influencing substance is determined at what stage and in what part of the plant growth, methods of qualitative and quantitative determination are developed. During the growth of the plant, the quantitative change of the main active ingredient in it and the factors that cause this change are studied, and the time of preparation of the product is determined.

The effect of medicinal plants on the body depends on the amount of compounds in their composition. These compounds accumulate in different amounts in different parts of the plant. Necessary parts of the plant for the preparation of the drug are collected at different times. For example, bark, buds are taken in early spring, before or after flowering of leafy plants, when the flowers are fully open, fruits and seeds ripen, underground organs (roots, rhizomes and bulbs) are taken in early spring or late autumn.

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