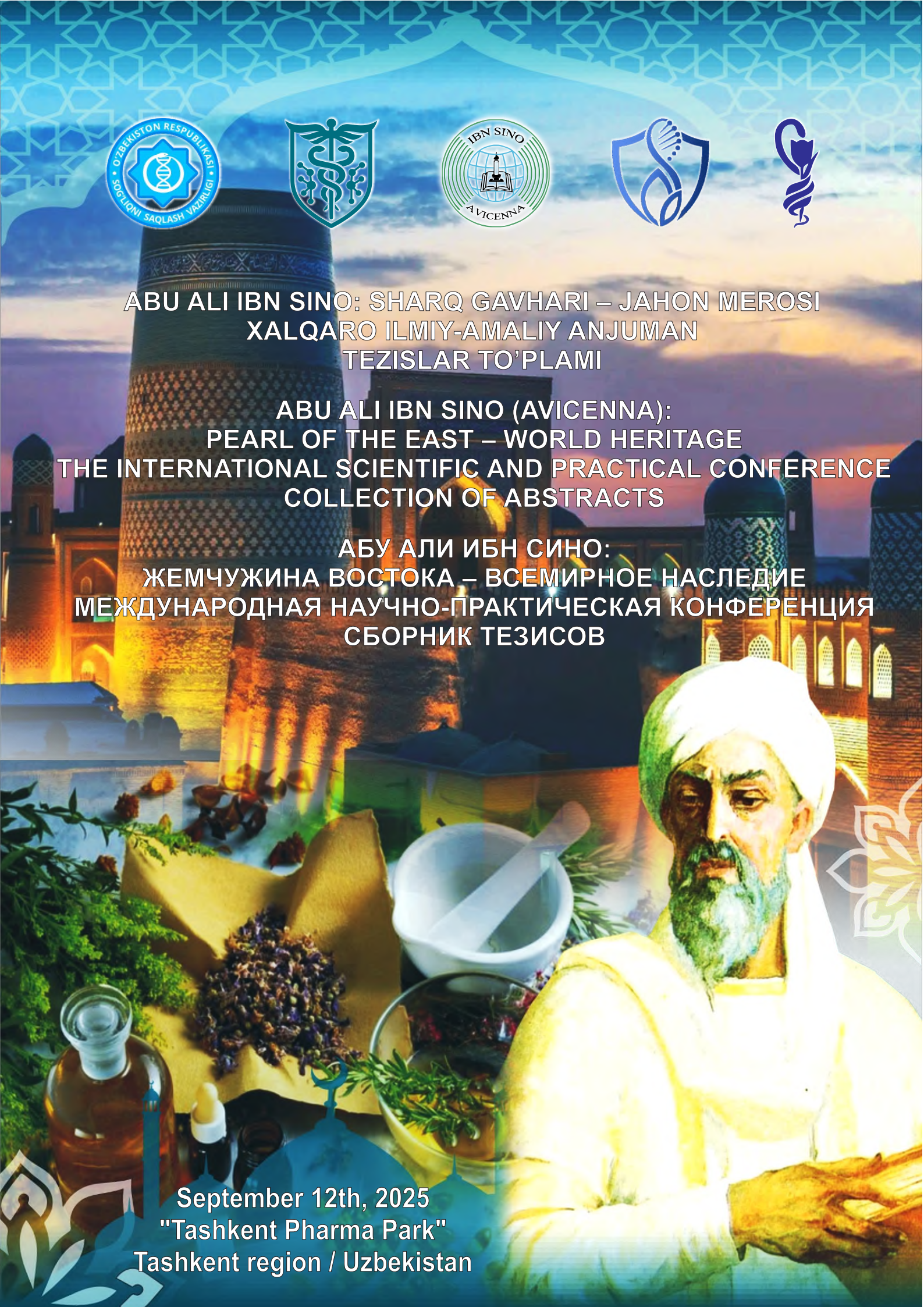
ABU ALI IBN SINO: SHARQ GAVHARI – JAHON MEROSI
XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN
TEZISLAR TO'PLAMI

ABU ALI IBN SINO (AVICENNA):
PEARL OF THE EAST – WORLD HERITAGE
THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
COLLECTION OF ABSTRACTS

АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНО:
ЖЕМЧУЖИНА ВОСТОКА – ВСЕМИРНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ



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CENTAUREA DEPRESSA: PHARMACOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION

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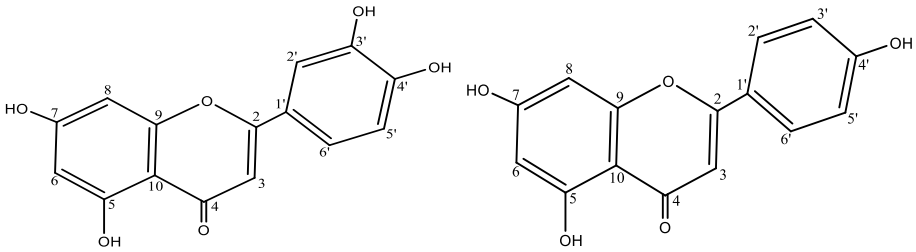
Centaurea depressa, a representative of the Asteraceae family, is widely known for its rich phytochemical composition and therapeutic potential. Since ancient times, plants of the genus Centaurea have been utilized in traditional medicine. The great physician Avicenna (Ibn Sina) described members of this genus in his monumental work Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb ("The Canon of Medicine"), highlighting their effectiveness in treating wounds, fever, and inflammatory conditions. This historical use underscores the long-standing medicinal value of C. depressa.

Centaurea depressa contains a wide range of biologically active compounds. Scientific investigations have demonstrated the presence of flavonoids, sesquiterpene lactones, alkaloids, essential oils, phenolic compounds and other bioactive metabolites. The aerial parts of the plant in particular have been shown to contain flavonoids such as apigenin, luteolin and quercetin, as well as phenolic acids including chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid.

Sesquiterpene lactones such as centaurein and cnicin are considered to be characteristic chemical markers of C. depressa. These metabolites have been confirmed to have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. The plant also contains minerals, vitamins, and fatty acids.

Practical Significance: Due to its unique phytochemical composition, C. depressa has been widely used in traditional medicine since ancient times. In folk medicine, the aerial parts and flowers of the plant have been used as remedies for fever, to stimulate the flow of bile, to increase urine production, and to reduce inflammation.

Recent pharmacological studies have demonstrated that C. depressa extracts exhibit strong antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic activities. The flavonoids and sesquiterpene lactones present in the plant are regarded as a promising source of new therapeutic agents.



These compounds, luteolin and apigenin, were identified using paper chromatography. These flavonoids are widely recognised for their therapeutic applications in treating various diseases.

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA SHAMCHA DORI SHAKLINING MARKETING TAHLILI

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi: So’nggi yillarda dunyo miqyosida shamchalarga bo‘lgan talab sezilarli darajada ortib bormoqda. Xususan, xalqaro farmatsevtika bozorida ularning ulushi yiliga o‘rtacha 6–8 % ga oshib bormoqda. Bu esa ularning amaliyotdagi dolzarbligini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi. Shamchalar - mahalliy ta’sir ko‘rsatish, tizimli yon ta’sirlarni kamaytirish va qo‘llash qulayligi bilan ajralib turuvchi yumshoq dori shakllaridir. Ular ayniqsa ginekologik va proktologik

kasalliklar, gemorroy, yallig'lanish sindromlari, og'riq holatlari hamda infeksion kasalliklarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Respublikamizda ham shamcha turlarini ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish, ularning assortimentini kengaytirish, import o‘rnini bosuvchi mahsulotlar yaratish va mahalliy xomashyodan foydalanish masalalari ustuvor vazifalardan biridir. Shu bilan birga, ekologik toza, tabiiy va hipoallergen asoslardan foydalanishga bo‘lgan talab ham ortmoqda, bu esa shamchalarni ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasida innovatsion yondashuvlarni talab qilmoqda. Shu sababli, shamchalarni farmatsevtik jihatdan chuqur tadqiq qilish, ularning turlari, qo‘llanish sohalari, ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari hamda bozordagi mavjud assortimentini tahlil qilish bugungi kunning dolzarb yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: 2022–2024 yillar davomida O'zbekiston Respublikasida tibbiyot amaliyotida qo‘llashga ruxsat etilgan shamcha dori shakllarining assortimenti va farmakoterapevtik guruhlari bo‘yicha tahlil olib borish.

Material va usullar: Tahlil uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasida tibbiyot amaliyotida qo‘llanilishiga ruxsat etilgan dori vositalari, tibbiy buyumlar va tibbiy texnika Davlat Reestrining 2022-2024 yy. ma'lumotlaridan (№26, №27, №28) foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari: Tadqiqot "Farmatsevtika mahsulotlari xavfsizligi markazi" davlat muassasasining O‘zbekiston respublikasi Davlat reestri ma'lumotlari asosida olib borilib, kuzatuv va kontent-tahlil usullari qo‘llanildi.

Natijalarga ko‘ra, 2022 yilda 217 ta, 2023 yilda 221 ta, 2024 yilda esa 190 ta shamcha dori vositasi ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan. Shu davr mobaynida mahalliy ishlab chiqarish ulushi 28–31% atrofida bo‘lib, import mahsulotlar tarkibida MDH davlatlari ulushi nisbatan kamayganligi, uzoq xorij mahsulotlarida esa barqarorlik kuzatildi. Eng ko‘p import qiluvchi davlatlar - Hindiston, Italiya, Turkiya va Moldova ekanligi aniqlandi.

Farmakoterapevtik guruhlar kesimida olib borilgan tahlil natijalari asosida esa nosteroid yallig‘lanishga qarshi vositalar (NSAID) yetakchilik qilgani (yiliga 20 dan ortiq nom), undan keyin akusherlik va ginekologik vositalar hamda antiseptiklar turishi o‘rganildi. O‘sish sur'ati bo‘yicha kombinatsiyalangan preparatlar, ayniqsa metronidazol, klotrimazol, xlorgeksidin kabi birgalikda ishlatiladigan vositalar sezilarli ko‘rsatkichga ega bo‘ldi. Tarkibiy manbalar bo‘yicha sun'iy moddalar asosida yaratilgan shamchalar ustunlik qilgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘simlik xomashyosi asosidagi preparatlar va ko‘p komponentli tarkibli dori vositalari ulushi ham asta-sekin ortib borayotgani kuzatildi.

Xulosa: O'zbekiston farmatsevtika bozorida shamcha dori shakllari ahamiyatini saqlab qolmoqda va mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar salmog‘i bosqichma-bosqich o'sib bormoqda. Zamonaviy faol moddalarga asoslangan, kombinatsiyalangan, yuqori samaradorlikka ega va xavfsiz shamchalarni mahalliy korxonalarda ishlab chiqarish va assortimentini kengaytirish farmatsevtika sanoati rivojining istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biri hissoblanadi.

PEGANUM HARMALA L. IN THE WORKS OF AVICENNA AND CONTEMPORARY PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Peganum harmala (harmal, Syrian rue) has long been used in the medicine and culture of the peoples of Central Asia and the Middle East. Harmine is one of the main active alkaloids of this plant; its analog, harmaline, has also been identified. Evaluation of modern scientific data provides deeper insight into its biochemical and pharmacological effects. β-carboline alkaloids (including harmine, harmaline, and others) make up a significant proportion of the alkaloid complex of *P. harmala*. This naturally occurring β-carboline alkaloid has been shown to possess a broad spectrum of biological and pharmacological properties, including anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antidepressant, and neuroprotective effects. Harmine and its derivatives are of particular pharmacological interest among all β-carboline groups. Harmine