



**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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**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI
«FARMATSEVTIKA MAHSULOTLARI
XAVFSIZLIGI MARKAZI» DAVLAT MUASSASASI
IBN SINO JAMOAT FONDI**

**ABU ALI IBN SINO TAVALLUDINING 1045 YILLIGI,
“TIB QONUNLARI” ASARI YARATILGANLIGINING 1000 YILLIGI VA
“FARMATSEVTIKA MAHSULOTLARI XAVFSIZLIGI MARKAZI” DAVLAT
MUASSASASI TASHKIL ETILGANLIGINING 30 YILLIGIGA BAG'ISHLANGAN
XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN
TEZISLAR TO'PLAMI**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
DEDICATED TO THE 1045TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF
ABU ALI IBN SINO, THE 1000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION
OF THE CANON OF MEDICINE, AND THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE INSTITUTION
“CENTER FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS SAFETY”
COLLECTION OF ABSTRACTS**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ,
ПОСВЯЩЁННАЯ 1045-ЛЕТИЮ СО ДНЯ РОЖДЕНИЯ АБУ АЛИ ИБН
СИНО, 1000-ЛЕТИЮ СОЗДАНИЯ ТРУДА «КАНОН ВРАЧЕБНОЙ НАУКИ»
И 30-ЛЕТИЮ СО ДНЯ ОСНОВАНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ «ЦЕНТР БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ
ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ»
СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ**

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imkoniyatlarga ega. Masalan, uch yaproqli ayiqtovon (*Tripterygium wilfordii*) dan olingan triptolid T-limfotsitlar proliferatsiyasini samarali bostirib, NF- κ B signal yo'llarini bloklashi va yallig'lanish sitokinlari sintezini cheklashi bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu mexanizm uni revmatoid artrit, organ transplantatsiyasi va boshqa autoimmun kasalliklarda istiqbolli vosita sifatida ko'rsatmoqda. Zerdechoy (*Curcuma longa*) ning asosiy komponenti kurkumin IL-2 va TNF- α kabi proinflammator sitokinlar ishlab chiqarilishini kamaytirib, autoimmun kasalliklarda yallig'lanish jarayonlarini sekinlashtiradi. Bir yillik achchiq shuvoq (*Artemisia annua*) dan ajratilgan artemisinin transplantatsiya modellarida ham, tizimli qizil yugurukda ham immun tizimning ortiqcha faolligini bostirib, T-hujayralar javobini susaytirishi aniqlangan. Koreya jensheni (*Panax ginseng*) ginsenosidlar immun tizimga murakkab va muvozanatlashtiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ginsenosidlar limfotsitlar faolligini kamaytirib, ortiqcha immun reaksiyalarni susaytiradi, shu bilan birga organizmning himoya kuchlarini butunlay pasaytirmasdan, immunomodulyator va immunosuppressiv ta'sirlarni uyg'unlashtiradi. Bu xususiyat uni uzoq muddatli yallig'lanish kasalliklari va transplantologiyada istiqbolli vosita sifatida ko'rsatmoqda. Shuningdek, Ginkgo biloba tarkibidagi ginkgolidlar yallig'lanish mediatorlari ishlab chiqarilishini cheklash bilan birga T-hujayralar faolligini ham pasaytiradi, bu esa ularni surunkali yallig'lanish va neyroimmun kasalliklarda istiqbolli vosita sifatida ko'rsatadi. Yashil choy (*Camellia sinensis*) polifenollari, xususan epigallokatexin gallat (EGCG), T-limfotsitlar proliferatsiyasini susaytirib, autoimmun kasallik modellarida immunosuppressiv samarani namoyon qilgani qayd etilgan.

Ushbu ilmiy dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, fitogen moddalar immun tizim faoliyatini turli molekulyar mexanizmlar orqali tartibga solish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lib, ularning kelajakda immunosuppressiv terapiyada qo'llanilish salohiyati yuqori. Shu bilan birga, klinik sharoitda samaradorlik va xavfsizlikni to'liq isbotlash uchun keng ko'lamli tadqiqotlar o'tkazilishi zarur.

Xulosa: O'simliklardan olingan immunosuppressiv moddalar istiqbolli farmakologik yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Ular kelajakda transplantatsiya va autoimmun kasalliklarni davolashda qo'shimcha yoki muqobil vosita sifatida qo'llanilishi mumkin. Ammo ularni amaliyotga keng tatbiq qilishdan oldin farmakokinetika, toksikologiya va klinik samaradorlik bo'yicha chuqur tadqiqotlar olib borilishi zarur.

ON THE QUESTION OF DEVELOPING A MEDICAL COSMETIC CREAM WITH ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT

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Relevance. Undoubtedly, the development of modern medicine is inextricably linked with the research of great ancient scientists, the greatest of whom is Abu Ali ibn Sina. Since he is considered the founder of various branches of medicine. The basics of treating diseases that manifest themselves in various rashes on the skin occupy a separate section in Avicenna's book "The Canon of Medicine". At that time, skin diseases were treated with remedies based on natural plant materials in the form of such medicinal forms as lotions, infusions, decoctions, ointments. The rapid development of new technologies allows pharmacists to expand the range of medicinal forms of drugs that have an external effect. Medicines in the form of gels, creams, lotions, serums, etc. appeared in everyday life. Thus, the joint use of the heritage of the great thinker, scientist-encyclopelist Abu Ali ibn Sino, as well as a wide range of active and auxiliary substances, allows us to obtain medicines that are effective in therapeutic activity, safe, and stable during storage.

Based on the above, we have created a functional medical and cosmetic cream for the treatment of acne, containing plant components in combination with synthetic ones, which contributes to a more pronounced therapeutic effect of the developed product.

Objective. To evaluate the quality of a functional medical and cosmetic cream intended for the treatment of acne.

Materials and methods: The object of our research was a medical and cosmetic cream with anti-inflammatory action. Based on the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1st edition, the State Pharmacopoeia of the Russian Federation, 14th edition and other regulatory documents, such quality indicators as appearance, authenticity, pH value, homogeneity, thermal stability, colloidal stability, mass fraction of water and volatile substances, microbiological purity and mass of package contents were studied.

Results: According to the data obtained, the developed cream is a homogeneous mass of light brown color, with a characteristic smell of tea tree essential oil. The authenticity was assessed by flavonoids, tannins, salicylic acid, camphor and niacinamide. Qualitative reactions were used, which made it possible to ascertain the presence of all the above-mentioned biologically active substances and active pharmaceutical substances. The pH value of the aqueous extract (1:10) of the analyzed cream is 5.6, which is acceptable for drugs for external use. The proposed cream also met the requirements of regulatory documentation in terms of homogeneity. The cream demonstrated stability to elevated temperatures (40-42°C) for 1 hour and centrifugation for 5 minutes at 1500 rpm. The mass fraction of water and volatile substances did not exceed the regulated 98 % and amounted to 50.7 %. Microbiological analysis of the developed cream showed that the content of aerobic bacteria, fungi, enterobacteria and other fungi, as well as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* does not exceed the permissible limit. When determining the mass of the contents in the package, it was found that the deviations were 1.9 % with a maximum permissible of 4 %.

Conclusions. Analysis of the quality indicators of the developed anti-inflammatory cream for acne treatment showed their compliance with the requirements of regulatory documents. The obtained data will be included in the regulatory document for this drug.

ANTI-SLEEPING EFFECT OF 1-(3'-HYDROXYPHENYL)-6,7-DIMETHOXY-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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Keywords: alcohol, etaminal sodium, urethane, narcosis, cytisine, succinic acid, 1-(3'-Hydroxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride.

Relevance. Poisoning with alcohol and hypnotics (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, z-hypnotics, etc.) is one of the most common toxicological conditions in clinical practice. Such intoxications can depress the central nervous system (CNS) and lead to respiratory and cardiovascular failure. Therefore, a rapid and effective pharmacological approach to their treatment is of great importance.

The importance of these drugs in clinical practice is that they reduce life-threatening complications resulting from acute intoxications, significantly reduce mortality, and allow for rapid resuscitation. At the same time, the development of new antidotes, neuroprotectors and symptomatic agents remains one of the promising directions in modern toxicology.

Purpose of the study. To study the property of the isoquinoline alkaloid and its derivative 1-(3'-Hydroxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride to reduce the duration of anesthesia induced by etaminal sodium and urethane in acute alcohol intoxication.

Methods and techniques. To study the antidote effect of the studied substance to hypnotic agents, outbred white male mice with a body weight of 18-21 g were selected. Experimental animals were divided into groups and 6 mice were tested for each dose. Group 1 and control

ФАРМАКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ КОРНЯ СОЛОДКИ В ТЕРАПИИ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ РЕСПИРАТОРНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ТРУДОВ АВИЦЕННЫ И БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СПЕЦИФИКИ ПРИАРАЛЬСКОГО СОРТА	25
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