

## MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF SNAKE-LIKE TARON

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**Annotation:** Taron- a perennial herb belonging to the family of sedges. The root is thick, strong, the stem is branchy. The flower is white, located in a large inflorescence. The best plant from which to obtain nutrients. The root contains tannin, which is used in the mining industry. T. grows at an altitude of 1400-2800 above sea level in the mountains (Junghoriya Olatovi, Tianshan, Pamir-Olai). Not planted.

**Keywords:** polygonum bistorta, pyragallol group, gallic and elagic acids, catechin, oxymethylantraquinones, starch, flavonoids, hyperosidy, rutin

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The name of the plant. Polygonum bistorta is a member of the family of sardines. Perennial herbaceous plant with twisted rhizomes. The stem is single, sometimes several, jointed, erect, unbranched, hairless, 30-100cm long. The flower is small pink. The fruit is a three-sided, dark brown, smooth, shiny nut covered with saffron. It blooms in May-June, the fruit ripens in June and early July. Geographic distribution. It grows in wet meadows, stream banks, swamps, juniper forests, forest edges, among bushes and other places. Product preparation. The underground part of the plant is dug up in autumn. The stem, roots and leaves are cut off, the rhizome is washed with water, it is cleaned in the soil and dried in ovens. Appearance of the product. The product is twisted like a snake, hard, slightly flat, and has a ring-shaped thickening on the outside. The rhizome is flat and broken, the outside is dark reddish-brown, and the inside is pink. The moisture content of the product is 13%, the total ash is 10%, the inside is blackened. Microscopic structure of the product. The preparation is prepared by cutting the rhizome, which has been softened by the cold method, into a cross section, and it is examined under a microscope with the help of chloral hydrate solution[2].

Chemical composition. The product contains up to 15-25% additives (mainly prigallol group), 0.44% gallic and elagic acids, 0.5% catechin, oxymethylantheaquinones, 130 mg% vitamin C, 25% starch and other compounds. The amount of additives in the product should not be less than 15%. The surface part contains up to 800 mg% of vitamin C, flavonoids (hyperoside, rutin, avicularin) and other compounds. Usage. Medicinal preparations of the snake plant are used as an astringent and antiseptic agent in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (colitis, enterocolitis) and inflammation of the intestine. In addition, it is used to rinse the mouth when the mucous membrane of the mouth is inflamed (stomatitis, gingivitis). Serpentine taron is used in many inflammatory processes, respiratory diseases, and bleeding. Medicinal preparations. Liquid extract – *Extractum bistorte fluidum*, decoction – *Decoctum bistortae*. The product is a part of tea-compounds used in medical diseases. In addition to the serpentine toron, two other types of toron also grow. One of them is *Polygonum carneum*, which grows in the Caucasus. The second is *Polygonum niteus*, a beautiful plant that grows in Central Asia. Both of these can be used in medicine.

### **LITERODUCTION REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY:**

In the early stages of human development, plants were not only a source of food for people, but also helped people get rid of diseases. Medical treatises that have come down to us are tablets found in fossils. The city of Sumer dates back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC. Sumerian 145 lines of 15 recipe copybooks are given. It follows from them that ancient Sumerian healers mainly used plants such as mustard (plant), juniper, pine, thyme, willow, fruits plum, pear, anjira, etc. It is also noted in literary sources that medicinal plants were used in Assyria, Egypt, India, and China in 3000 BC.

The culture and knowledge of the ancient Sumerians was inherited by the Babylonians, who used licorice, datura, henbane, linseed, etc. The Babylonians noticed that sunlight had a negative effect on the healing properties of some plants,

so they dried them in the shade and some herbs were even collected at night. Plants are widely used in China, India, and Tibet. In 3216 BC. The Chinese emperor Shannon wrote the medical treatise Bentsao (The Herbalist), an important part of which is devoted to the description of herbal remedies.

### **RESULTS:**

The agave root system, consisting of a network of shallow rhizomes, allows the agave to efficiently capture moisture from rain, condensation, and dew. In addition to growing from seeds, most agaves produce ‘pups’ – young plants from runners. Agave vilmoriniana (the octopus agave) produces hundreds of pups on its bloom stalk. Agave leaves store the plant’s water and are crucial to its continued existence. The coated leaf surface prevents evaporation. The leaves also have sharp, spiked edges. The spikes discourage predators from eating the plant or using it as a source of water and are so tough that ancient peoples used them for sewing needles. The sap is acidic. Some agaves bloom at a height up to 9 m (30 ft) so that they are far out of reach to animals that might attack them. Smaller species, such as Agave lechuguilla, have smaller bloom stalks.

### **DISCUSSION:**

The healing properties of the serpentine thoron are as follows:

- Pain reliever: The leaves and juice of the snake plant help to reduce pain, especially effective for joint, muscle and headache.
- Anti-inflammatory: It contains substances with anti-inflammatory properties, which are useful in the treatment of arthritis, dermatitis and other inflammatory diseases.
- Antibacterial: The juice and leaves of the snake plant have antibacterial properties and are used to treat purulent wounds.
- Blood Purifier: The juice of snake gourd helps to purify the blood, which helps to remove toxins from the body.

- Immune booster: The plant contains antioxidants that help strengthen the immune system.
- Good for the digestive system: The juice of the snake plant improves digestion, cleanses the intestines and relieves constipation.
- Beneficial for the skin: The juice and leaves of the snake plant are used to treat skin diseases, rejuvenate the skin and fight acne.

### **CONCLUSION:**

In short, we have been using plants for the treatment of humans and animals, prevention of diseases, as well as in the field of food, perfumery and other industries since ancient times. Our ancestors also knew how to use medicinal herbs since they began to use nature's blessings. Serpentine taron is one of our medicinal plants. Its use is effective in preventing and treating many diseases. We should plan to grow this plant in special places, package it and release it to pharmacies.

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