

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ASTRAGAL PLANT IN MEDICINE AND ITS EFFECT ON A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Zikrillaev Farrukh Abdurashitovich

Asia International University

Email: zikrillayevfarrux@gmail.com

mobile phone number: +998941299800

Annotation: The main purpose of the article is to highlight in detail the role of the astragal medicinal plant in human health. Prevention of diseases of the Astragal plant is important that is, in prophylaxis , in the current period, chronic diseases hypodynamia, improper nutrition and harmful habits cause a significant increase in the cause are comprehensively confirmed, which causes the plant to deeply wrap its importance in health.

Keywords: astragal, healthy lifestyle, medicinal plant, folk medicine

Relevance: Currently, medicinal plants are widely used in medicine. The effectiveness of the use of medicinal plants is explained by the fact that they contain biologically active substances that have a complex effect on the human body, are easily added to metabolic processes and, with long-term use, show almost no negative side reactions .

Astragalus (Astragalus) is a large class of perennials containing about 2,500 species. The most popular and basic for medicine are: wool-flowered (dense-flowered, fluffy-flowered) (Astragalus dasyanthus); climber (Astragalus adsurgens); rodent (Astragalus virgatus); membranous (similar) (Astragalus membranaceus Bunge); licorice (Sweet Leaf) (Astragalus glycyphyllos); milky white (Astragalus galactites); goat grass (Astragalus galegiformis); esforset (Astragalus galegiformis astragalus onobrychis); Mongolian (astragalus mongolicus); Fox (astragalus vulpinus willd.); Ginger astragalus (Astragalus zingeri) and many other species

Astragalus is widely used in folk medicine in Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan, western Siberia and the Far East.

Astragalus recipes have been used since ancient times, when they called this bush the herb of immortality. In Tibetan medicine, astragalus ginseng is considered a plant with the most important medicinal properties.

Astragalus strengthens the immune system and partially restores the activity of immune cells in the fight against various diseases, including cancer, heart disease.

Astragalus has the property of stimulating the production of interferon, which the body uses to protect itself from viral infections. It has strong antiviral properties and is

able to trigger internal mechanisms of the body to fight common diseases such as colds, flu and bronchitis.

Using the plant separately or as part of a set of other healing medicinal plants will help you quickly get rid of the symptoms of prunes, quickly separate phlegm and relieve cough

Astragalus, dilating blood vessels, helps the heart work and lowers blood pressure. Reduces blood clotting and memorizes blood circulation. It also improves liver function, lowers blood sugar levels and has a mild diuretic property.

Astragalus helps in the treatment of gynecological diseases. Has a sedative, laxative, expectorant effect. Relieves symptoms of flatulence and exacerbation of gastritis.

Research is currently underway to treat oncology and use astragalus to reduce the impact of chemotherapy on human health. It stimulates human immunity and allows the treatment of many diseases, from colds to sexual weakness.

Helps to get rid of stressful conditions, increases a person's endurance, is indicated for age-related changes and can be used to treat and prevent many diseases

In folk medicine, Astragal's decoction is used for nervous disorders and epilepsy. Astragalus is applied to the surface for scalp dermatomycosis, rheumatism, diarrhea, arthralgia, syphilis, scrofulosis and dermatitis.

Thus, astragalus improves the functioning of the immune system, stimulates immune defense, regulates metabolism and helps to get rid of toxins. Its rich chemical composition has a number of physiological effects on various functional systems of the body, therefore, research on astragalus is an urgent scientific direction in the field of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Astragalus grass is a rich source of important elements for life. They include Silicon, phosphorus, calcium, zinc, titanium, sodium, and manganese. Astragalus also collects selenium. The plant contains a lot of iron.

Astragalus contains a whole complex of flavonoids. These are biologically active organic compounds, natural antioxidants. The human body does not produce them on its own, so flavonoids can only be obtained from the outside. Astragalus contains quercetin, a substance that has a pronounced antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect. Astragalus wooliflora herb contains B vitamins, vitamins C and E. Astragalus is rich in organic acids, triterpenins, tannins and essential oils.

According to research, astragalus is effective in relieving inflammation. Also, decoctions from this plant strengthen the body's immunity and help effectively fight pathogenic bacteria and viruses. In folk medicine, Astragalus wooliflora has been known for hundreds of years as an effective remedy for improving the functioning of the cardiovascular system. The combined effect of microelements and complex organic compounds strengthens blood vessels, improves blood circulation, saturates it with

oxygen and iron. The antioxidant action of flavonoids, which are part of Astragalus, normalizes cholesterol levels, reduces the risk of developing atherosclerosis.

Astragalus-based tinctures are used for rinsing to eliminate inflammation in diseases of the upper respiratory tract, as well as problems with gums.

A bath with Astragalus decoction will help get rid of allergies. In particular, the drug from the root and stem of the plant effectively fights skin irritation. To prepare such a tincture, you need to take 400 grams of dried root, stem and leaves of astragalus. Medicinal raw materials are poured with cold water - you will need about 200 milliliters. The finished product should be allowed to boil for 30 minutes, then filtered. At this time, fill the tub with warm water. The water temperature should approximately correspond to the temperature of the human body.

Conclusion: decoctions, tablets based on the Asragal plant are recommended for hypertension, glomerulonephritis, angina allergies, edema, rheumatism and gynecological diseases. Diseases maximally reduce risk factors to prevent disease origin, which underlies a positive decrease in disability and mortality rates.

References:

1. Abdurashitovich, Z. F. (2024). APPLICATION OF MYOCARDIAL CYTOPROTECTORS IN ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 39(5), 152-159.
2. Abdurashitovich, Z. F. (2024). ASTRAGAL O'SIMLIGNING TIBBIYOTDAGI MUHIM AHAMIYATLARI VA SOG'LOM TURMUSH TARZIGA TA'SIRI. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 14(4), 111-119.
3. Abdurashitovich, Z. F. (2024). MORPHO-FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE DEEP VEINS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(6), 203-206.
4. Abdurashitovich, Z. F. (2024). THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRESS FACTORS AND THYMUS. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(6), 188-196.
5. Abdurashitovich, Z. F. (2024). MIOKARD INFARKTI UCHUN XAVF OMILLARINING AHAMIYATINI ANIQLASH. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(5), 83-89.
6. Rakhmatova, D. B., & Zikrillaev, F. A. (2022). DETERMINE THE VALUE OF RISK FACTORS FOR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. *FAN, TA'LIM, MADANIYAT VA INNOVATSIYA JURNALI/JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND INNOVATION*, 1(4), 23-28.
7. Narzullaeva, U. R., Samieva, G. U., & Samiev, U. B. (2020). The importance of a healthy lifestyle in eliminating risk factors in the early stages of hypertension. *Journal Of Biomedicine And Practice*, 729-733.

8. Narzulaeva, U. (2023). KORONOVIRUS GEMOSTAZ TIZIMIDAGI BUZILISHLARNING MEXANIZMLARI. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(11 Part 2), 187-192.
9. Narzulaeva, U. R. (2023). Important Aspects of Etiology And Pathogenesis of Hemolytic Anemias. *American Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences* (2993-2149), 1(7), 179-182.
10. Ataullayeva, M. (2024). COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AS A FACTOR OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF A FUTURE SPECIALIST. Журнал академических исследований нового Узбекистана, 1(2), 17-22.
11. Qobilovna, A. M. (2023). Communicative Competence As A Factor Of Teacher's Professional Competency. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 3(09), 32-44.
12. Qobilovna, A. M. (2024). MANIFESTATION OF FACTORS OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 4(01), 66-73.
13. Qobilovna, A. M. (2023). PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS'COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FACTORS. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 3(12), 169-175.
14. Toxirovna, E. G. (2024). GIPERPROLAKTINEMIYA KLINIK BELGILARI VA BEPUSHTLIKKA SABAB BO'LUVCHI OMILLAR. Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 14(4), 168-175.
15. Toxirovna, E. G. (2024). QANDLI DIABET 2-TUR VA O'LIMNI KELTIRIB CHIQARUVCHI SABABLAR. Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 14(4), 86-93.
16. Toxirovna, E. G. (2024). QANDLI DIABET 2 TUR VA YURAK QON TOMIR KASALLIKLARINING BEMOLarda BIRGALIKDA KECHISHI. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 202-209.
17. Эргашева, Г. Т. (2024). СНИЖЕНИЕ РИСКА ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ У БОЛЬНЫХ САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2 ТИПА И СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 210-218.
18. Эргашева, Г. Т. (2024). СОСУЩЕСТВОВАНИЕ ДИАБЕТА 2 ТИПА И СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 219-226.

19. Toxirovna, E. G. (1788). QANDLI DIABET 2-TUR VA SEMIZLIKNING O'ZARO BOG'LIQLIK SABABLARINI O'RGANISH. *Ta'limgan Innovatsiyasi Va Integratsiyasi*, 10 (3), 168–173.
20. Ergasheva Gulshan Toxirovna. (2024). ARTERIAL GIPERTENZIYA KURSINING KLINIK VA MORFOLOGIK JIHATLARI. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 12(4), 244–253.
21. Эргашева Гулшан Тохировна. (2024). НОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ТЕЧЕНИЕ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТОНИИ У ВЗРОСЛОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЕ. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 12(4), 224–233.
22. Ergasheva Gulshan Tokhirovna. (2024). CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE COURSE OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 12(4), 234–243.
23. Эргашева, Г. Т. (2024). ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА 2 ТИПА ХАРАКТЕРНЫ ДЛЯ КОГНИТИВНЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ. *TADQIQOTLAR*, 30(3), 112-119.
24. Tokhirovna, E. G. Studying the Causes of the Relationship between Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity. *Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd)*, ISSN, 2456-6470.
25. Эргашева, Г. Т. (2024). ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА 2 ТИПА. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(5), 70-74.
26. Tokhirovna, E. G. (2024). RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(5), 64-69.
27. ГТ, Э., & Сайдова, Л. Б. (2022). СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИОННО-ВОССТАНОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ КРИТЕРИЕВ БОЛЬНЫХ С СД-2 ТИПА. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMUY JURNALI*, 2(12), 206-209.
28. Qilichovna, A. M. (2024). CLINIC FOR PATIENTS WITH DENTURES COMPARATIVE DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOGENESIS. *TADQIQOTLAR*, 30(3), 127-135.
29. Ahmedova, M. (2023). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUTRITIONAL DISPARITIES AMONG PEDIATRIC POPULATIONS: A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH DENTAL CAVITIES VERSUS THOSE IN OPTIMAL HEALTH. *International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research*, 3(12), 68-72.
30. Ahmedova, M. (2023). DIFFERENCES IN NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WITH DENTAL CARIES AND HEALTHY CHILDREN. *International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research*, 3(12), 42-46.

31. Axmedova, M. (2023). TISH KARIESINING KENG TARQALISHIGA SABAB BO'LUVCHI OMILLAR. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(12), 200-205.
32. Ахмедова, М. (2023). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА ЭТАПАХ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ ОРТОПЕДИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ЭНДОССАЛЬНЫХ ИМПЛАНТАТОВ. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(11 Part 2), 167-173.
33. Axmedova, M. (2023). USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AT THE STAGES OF DIAGNOSIS AND PLANNING ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT BASED ON ENDOSSEAL IMPLANTS. International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research, 3(11), 54-58.
34. Ахмедова, М. (2020). НАРУШЕНИЯ ЭНДОТЕЛИАЛЬНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ПРИ РАЗВИТИИ АФТОЗНОГО СТОМАТИТА. Достижения науки и образования, (18 (72)), 65-69.
35. Axmedova, M. (2023). THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS ON THE Pervasiveness OF DENTAL CAVITIES AS A COMPLEX HEALTH CONDITION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research, 3(9), 24-28.
36. Ахмедова, М. К. (2024). ОБЩИЕ ПРИЧИНЫ КАРИЕСА ЗУБОВ. Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования, 14(4), 77-85.
37. Qilichovna, A. M. (2024). CLINICAL SIGNS WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY DENTAL DISEASES AND METABOLIC SYNDROME. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(5), 116-24
38. Tuyl'uvanova, S. S. (2024). DORIVOR O'SIMLIKALAR XOMASHYOSINI ISHLATISHGA TAYYORLASH. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 123-132.
39. Tuyl'uvanova, S. S. (2024). MEDICINAL PLANTS THAT ARE WIDELY USED IN NATURE, RICH IN VITAMINS. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(3), 242-247.
40. Yomg'irovna, R. G. (2024). BENTONITNING QISHLOQ XO 'JALIGIDA QO 'LLASHNING ILMIY ASOSLAR. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(3), 219-228.
41. Yomg'irovna, R. G. (2024). QISHLOQ XO 'JALIGI MAHSULOTLARINING ERTA PISHISHI VA UNUMDORLIGINI OSHIRISH UCHUN BENTONIT GILLARINI GEOBIOFAOLLASHTIRUVCHILAR SIFATIDA QO 'LLASH. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(3), 229-234.

42. Togaydullaeva, D. D. (2022). ARTERIAL GIPERTONIYA BOR BEMORLARDA KOMORBIDLICK UCHRASHI. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 2(11), 32-35.
43. Togaydullaeva, D. D. (2022). Erkaklarda yurak ishemik kasalligining kechishida metabolik sindrom komponentlarining ta'siri. *Fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va innovatsiya*, 1(4), 29-34.
44. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2023). MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE THYROID GLAND IN VARIOUS FORMS OF ITS PATHOLOGY. *American Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences* (2993-2149), 1(8), 428-431.
45. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2023). Morphological Signs of the Inflammatory Process in the Pancreas in Type I and II Diabetes Mellitus. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 3(11), 24-27.
46. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2023). КЛИНИКО-МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЕ ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В ПОДЖЕЛУДОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЕ ПРИ САХАРНОМ ДИАБЕТЕ I И II ТИПА. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 33(1), 173-177.
47. Khafiza, J., & Dildora, T. (2023). Frequency of Comorbid Pathology among Non-Organized Population. *Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies*, 2(4), 260-266.
48. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2023). Clinical and Diagnostic Features of the Formation of Arterial Hypertension in Young People. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 3(12), 41-46.
49. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2024). DIABETES MELLITUS IN CENTRAL ASIA: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 12(4), 204-213.
50. Тогайдуллаева, Д. Д. (2024). ОБЩИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЕ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА В СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 12(4), 193-204.
51. Tog‘aydullaeva, D. D. (2024). GIPERTENZIYA BOR BEMORLARDA MODDALAR ALMASINUVINING BUZULISHI BILAN KELISHI. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 14(4), 130-137.
52. Dilmurodovna, T. D. (2024). FACTORS CAUSING ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION AND COURSE OF THE DISEASE. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 14(4), 138-145.
53. Salokhiddinovna, X. Y. (2023). Anemia of Chronic Diseases. *Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies*, 2(12), 364-372.
54. Salokhiddinovna, X. Y. (2023). MALLORY WEISS SYNDROME IN DIFFUSE LIVER LESIONS. *Journal of Science in Medicine and Life*, 1(4), 11-15.

55. Salohiddinovna, X. Y. (2023). SURUNKALI KASALLIKLARDA UCHRAYDIGAN ANEMIYALAR MORFO-FUNKSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI. *Ta'lim innovatsiyasi va integratsiyasi*, 10(3), 180-188.
56. Халимова, Ю. С. (2024). КЛИНИКО-МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВИТАМИНА D В ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОТИВОИНФЕКЦИОННОГО ИММУНИТА. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(3), 86-94.
57. Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). CLINICAL FEATURES OF VITAMIN D EFFECTS ON BONE METABOLISM. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(5), 90-99.
58. Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(5), 100-108.
59. Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). MORPHOFUNCTIONAL FEATURES BLOOD MORPHOLOGY IN AGE-RELATED CHANGES. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 14(4), 146-158.
60. Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). CLINICAL MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERIA OF LEUKOCYTES. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 14(4), 159-167.
61. Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). Current Views of Vitamin D Metabolism in the Body. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(3), 235-243.