



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 11, Issue 4, April 2022

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.118

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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# Healing Properties of Ordinary Boydaran Plant

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**ABSTRACT:** The article describes Yarrow's (*Achillea millefolium*) botanical and morpho-physiological characteristics, systematics, the amount of certain biologically and chemically active substances in the chemical composition and their role in human health, as one of the medicinal plants used in scientific medicine. details are given. This article focuses on the modern systematic role of Yarrow's (*Achillea millefolium*), its application in various forms on the basis of its medicinal properties and the technology of cultivation on farms and plantations of medicinal plants of the republic.

**KEYWORDS:** Asteraceae Dumort, *Achillea Millefolium* L, chemical composition, Macroelement, Microelement, medicament, healing property.

Despite the rapid development of chemistry and the creation of new, highly effective synthetic drugs, the demand for medicinal plants and medicinal products needs are increasing day by day.

No. PP-4670 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 "On measures for the protection, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources of wild-growing medicinal plants" In recent years, the country has been carrying out consistent reforms in the field of protection of medicinal plants, rational use of natural resources, the establishment of plantations for the cultivation of medicinal plants and their processing.

750 species of more than 4.3 thousand plants of our local flora of which 112 types are registered for use in scientific medicine, of which 70 types are actively used in the pharmaceutical industry. The list goes on and on. [1]

*Achillea Millefolium* L. is a subdivision of the magnolia (*Magnoliophyta*) class of higher plants, a class of magnolias (*Magnolipsida*), a subclass of *Asteridae*, a tribe of *Asterales*, *Asterales*. (*Asteraceae* Dumort.) Family, *Boymodaron* (*Achillea* L.) [2, pp. 31-32].

Common *Achillea millefolium* is widespread in temperate climates of the Northern Hemisphere, Asia and Europe and North America, and in the desert and mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Perennial, 0.2–1 m (0.66–3.28 ft) tall and flat-growing. The leaves are evenly distributed along the stem and are double-stalked, 5–20 cm long, almost hairy, and contain kaulin, which is adhesive. The flowers are located in a large, compact thyroid inflorescence at the top of the stem, each cluster consisting of 1 or more flower heads. The inflorescence has 20-25 yellowish-white (rarely pink) light flowers. The fruit is flat, ovoid, gray pistachio.

The chemical composition of *Achillea Millefolium* L. includes carotene, vitamins K and C, alkaloids of achilles and betonicin, essential oil up to 0.8%, matricarin isomer, millefin lactone, 0.31% choline, asparagine, resin, astringent, bitter (proxamazulen-axillin) and other substances. The essential oil contains 1-4% of hamazulen (the main component is formed from proxamazulene during the extraction of essential oil), thyme, camphor, borneol, cariofillen, up to 10% of sineol, formic, acetic and valeric acids [4].

Medicinal products of dyes are used in the treatment of diseases of the stomach (gastric ulcer and gastritis and inflammation of the mucous membranes), as an appetite suppressant and hemostatic agent (intestinal, uterine and hemorrhoidal bleeding), as well as for nasal, gingival and used to stop it when wounds bleed.

Ibn Sina recommended a decoction prepared from the surface of the dye for colds, headaches, uterine ulcers, kidney stones and other diseases. In folk medicine, tinctures or decoctions prepared from the surface of the plant are used as a hemostatic and appetite suppressant in various hemorrhages (spitting blood, bloody diarrhea, hemorrhoids). These drugs are also used to relieve headaches, diuretics, and in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and gastrointestinal diseases. Vomiting can be caused by eating rosehip powder mixed with honey. In medicine, tinctures and liquid extracts from the above-ground part of the dye plant are used in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, as well as as an appetite suppressant and hemostatic agent.



The technology of growing boimodaron is very simple and can be grown on all irrigated soils of the country (except saline). It grows and develops especially well when planted in typical irrigated gray soils. It will be possible to reap a bountiful harvest.

Many years of scientific observations have shown that it grows wild biologically active in the composition of those grown in relation to the dye plant more substances are accumulated and raw materials are harvested on time. There will also be an opportunity to increase the number of some of their rare and endangered species. In the autumn, the fallow lands are fed with organic and mineral fertilizers and plowed with a tractor at a depth of 25-27 cm. As bomadaron is a perennial plant, it can be planted in late autumn and early spring. The plant is propagated by seeds and vegetatively. The best seeds are used during the sowing period.

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**INNO SPACE**  
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor  
**Impact Factor: 8.118**



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