

УДК: 615.89:616.995.1

EFFECTIVENESS OF USING FOOD ADDITIVES "ASTOSH", "MAJMUJ RAHMONIY" AND "ASKALTSIY" AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE OF UZBEKISTAN*Abdurahmanov Islombek Iniyatillo o'g'li**Andijan State Medical Institute**Assistant, Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology*

Annotation: In order to study the effect of the food additives "Majmui Rahmoniy", "Astosh" and "Askaltsiy" on tuberculosis, the Rv2349c gene of M.tuberculosis and M.tuberculosis was used in our experiment. Numerous studies have shown that the Rv2349c gene is present in pathogenic strains of mycobacteria and is not found in non-pathogenic strains such as M.Smegmatis. This indicates that the Rv2349c gene is a virulence factor. A total of 20 patients participated in the clinical study. Patients with tuberculosis received the food additives "Astosh", "Askaltsiy" and "Majmui Rahmoniy" for 1 month against the background of anti-tuberculosis drugs in a standard regimen.

Keywords: tuberculosis, chronic course, drug resistance, virulence factor, food additives.

Treatment of tuberculosis is based on global problems according to the World Health Organization, over the past years about 10 million cases of tuberculosis have been registered in the world per year, of which more than 2 million people have died. Synthetic chemotherapy (hydrazidisonicotin acid, pyrazinamide, Ethambutol, and other) and broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents (rifamycin, cycloserine, and fluoroquinolone) are widely used in the world against tuberculosis. But despite the presence of such drugs, the ratio of many cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis is increasing. And when viewed from the second side, it is known to everyone that the negative effects of these drugs on the body cause other acute diseases due to their superiority over the positive nature. Therefore, the creation, production, implementation and effective use of natural food additives, which are stored in natural compounds, vitamins and minerals, such as alkaloid, glycoside, phenol, quinone, triterpenoid, are relevant, using the methods of halq medicine as an aid to synthetic drugs in the fight against tuberculosis.

Due to the properties of these medicinal preparations, which are widely used in Uzbek folk medicine against tuberculosis, this study consists in the use of food additives in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, as well as the study of the effect of biologically active substances contained in them on the Mycobacterium of tuberculosis. For several years, food additives such as "Astosh", "Masti Rahmoniy" "Ascaltsiy" have been effectively used in folk medicine of Uzbekistan against tuberculosis. "Astosh" food additives are a complex consisting of a complex of oats (Avénasatíva) and melon (Cucumis melo) seeds grown in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Suli (Avénasatíva) is a cereal widely distributed almost all over the world.

Oats porridge is also used in pulmonary tuberculosis as an immune strengthening agent. Melon (Cucumis melo L) is a plant in the pumpkin family (Cucurbitaceae), and the components of melon seeds serve as good immunostimulants, analgesics, antioxidants, antidiabetics, anticancer. Food additive" complex Rahmoniy " is an additive that is prepared on the basis of the hydrocarbon fraction obtained from the kerosene base of oil at a temperature limit of 190-2000 C.

This compound is widely used in folk medicine of Uzbekistan in the treatment of many diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, gastrointestinal diseases, diabetes mellitus, psoriasis. The "ascalcium" food additive is a food additive made from chives seed with egg pods activated by laser

light, and exhibits distinct biological activity. Bioactive components of the egg pod membrane have properties such as proinflammatory cytokines, antibacterial, liver fibrosis, and joint pain reduction in osteoarthritis diseases.

The fact that the essential oils and extracts of chives seeds have antimicrobial properties in various Gorges has been found in the research carried out by several scientists. In order to determine the resistance of "complex Rahmonium" food insertions to tuberculosis bacteria, the mechanisms of action of Ms_Vec and Ms_Rv2349c genes using the disc diffusion method of each insertional fraction were studied. To do this, we put a dripped disc paper from fragments of food additives of 100%, 50%, 25% from 10 mm into Petri dishes with a certain amount of Ms_Vec, Ms_Rv2349s bacteria and a nutrient medium. Pure distilled water dripped disc paper was used as a control. The results obtained showed that Ms_Vec and Ms_Rv2349s did not show an increase in all fractions and also resistance specificity.

That is, the complex has antimicrobial susceptibility to Rachmonian fractions compared to the Ms_Vec and Ms_Rv2349s genes of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis. When we study antimicrobial Hussites against Mycobacterium smegmatis and Mycobacterium tuberculosis rv2349c strains of various extracts of "Astosh" "food admixture with a ratio of 20mg/ml, we can fear that the antibacterial activity of the 70% ethanol extract of "Astosh" was high. Antimicrobial activity of food additives compared with the main and reserve pharmaceutical drugs used against Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the treatment of tuberculosis, rifampicin, streptomycin, moxifloxacin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, erythroxin, norfloxacin and capreomycin, found that the complex has a much higher phobia compared to all drugs that are Rachmonial.

So, the results of the experiment confirm the antimicrobial activity and effectiveness of this food additive in relation to tuberculosis. A total of 20 patients participated in the clinical study. Tuberculosis patients were taken in the standard scheme against the background of anti-tuberculosis drugs for 1 month from the food additives "Astosh", "Ascalcium" and "complex Rahmonium". The results obtained showed that patients during the period of infiltrative tuberculosis decay can be seen to have double the size of the lung cavities after consuming food supplements for 1 month. Patient T. At the age of 57, for the first time, tuberculosis is diagnosed, but the patient has a basic large number of resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid. A complex treatment was carried out with the addition of various pathogenetic agents, but the fragmentation cavity was not closed.

Before starting treatment with food additives, weakness, fatigue, cough with phlegm, shortness of breath when walking and subfebrile temperature were disturbed. Food additives are included in the standard treatment regimen for the patient. After adding food additives to complex treatment, from the end of the first week, the patient's clinic began to undergo positive changes: symptoms of intoxication began to decrease. In the general condition, when the body's level decreased, appetite improved, in the Relative Strength of dirt, cough decreased in 2-3 weeks. From this period, positive dynamics were observed in the hearing of the lungs, wheezing of different character decreased. A month after the start of treatment, the patient's health improved, his temperature returned to normal, he began to feel better. X-ray Dynamics showed a significant resorption of Infil'trative scales, a decrease in the volume of the fragmentation cavity in the upper left lung by two.

Conclusion. In Uzbek folk medicine, food additives such as "Astosh", "Masti Rahmoniy" and "Askaltsiy", which are used against tuberculosis, occupy an important place among traditional methods of treatment. The natural components contained in these supplements have the property of strengthening the immune system, having an anti-inflammatory effect and improving the general condition of the body. The results of the study showed that these remedies help to improve the general condition of patients with tuberculosis, speed up the rehabilitation process, and increase the effectiveness of complex treatment with pharmacological agents. At the same time, scientifically

based clinical studies of these supplements should be sufficiently studied. In the future, it will be important to study in depth the mechanisms of pharmacological action of these natural products and include them in strategies for treating tuberculosis.

Literature used:

1. Asqarov I.R., Abdullayev S.S., Mamatqulova S.A., Abdullayev O.S., & Abdulloyev S.X. (2024). Development of a methodology for determining the amount of water-soluble vitamins in the yussch method (on the example of chilonjiyda). Fergana State University, 30 (5), 61.
2. Statistics of agentstvo - Tashkent, April 25, 2024 — Sputnik).
3. Atadzhanova O.N., Khasanova M.F., Yusupov Sh.R., Askarova R.I. Tuberculosis U pasientov preklonnogo vozrasta na Etape stasionarnogo vedeniya bolnix / / Vestnik nauki I obrazovaniya, 2024, PP.4
4. Barkanova O.N., Gagarina S.G., Kalujenina A.A., Popkova N.L. Sovremennaya chemotherapy tuberculosis/ / Lekarstvenniy Vestnik, 2021, No. 1 (81), PP.7.
5. Globalny doklad Voz po tuberculezu (2023,
6. Egorova V.F. Tuberculez O pojilix lyudey. https://hospital58.ru/publications//asset_publisher/gO67NuUDmovj/content, 31 times 2022
7. Zakharov Compiled A.V., Khokhlov A.L., Ergeshev A.E. Osobennosti lechenia I effektivnost lechenia tuberculeza legkix u pasientov pojilogo I pojilogo vozrasta PRI ustoychivosti vzbuditelya K izoniazidu // Klinicheskaya Gerontology, 2017, pp.5
8. M.A.Karachunsky, T.E.Uvarova, Effektivnost intensivnoy stadii ximioterapii tuberculeza u pasientov pojilogo I starcheskogo vozrasta, problema tuberculeznoy bolezni, 2004:(3):19-21.;
9. Klinicheskie rekomendatii, tuberculosis U vzroslix, m.2022, P.139
10. (Melentev A.C., Gasilin B.C., Gusev E.I., Martinov I.V., Rilova A.K., Martinov A.I. The geriatrichekie aspect is vnutrennix bolezney. M.: Media, 1995. - 394 s