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VITOSTEROID-PRESERVING MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN MEDICINE

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Abstract: Medicinal plants - for the treatment of humans and animals, for the prevention of diseases, as well as plants used in the food, perfume and cosmetic industry. On earth there are 1000 species of medicinal plants. Of these, in natural conditions in Uzbekistan about 120 species of plants grown and cultivated in scientific and folk medicine. This article provides information about medicinal plants containing phytosteroids and their importance in medicine.

Keywords: Medicinal Plants, Prevention, Strategy, pyrone, flavrum, fisetin flavanoid, factors of ontogeny, Primary Health Care

The use of remedies based on medicinal plants continues to expand rapidly around the world, with many people now resorting to this type of product for the treatment and prevention of several pathologies. The past decade has seen a huge wave of acceptance and public interest in this area, with “natural” therapies gaining widespread use and becoming well consolidated in numerous countries. For such reasons, medicinal plants are currently the subject of great interest in research. Firstly, considering that of the approximately 400,000 species of existing botanicals, it is believed that less than 10% about have been studied for their biological activity, it is evident that the vegetable kingdom represents a source of molecules that are still largely unexplored, and therefore of great potential interest in drug discovery. There is so a demanding need to improve our knowledge regarding the pharmacological and biological activity of plant products. In this topic collection, we have collected 40 articles, summarized as below. Medicinal plants have been used in healthcare since time immemorial. Studies have been carried out globally to verify their efficacy and some of the findings have led to the production of plant-based medicines. The global market

value of medicinal plant products exceeds $100 billion per annum. This paper discusses the role, contributions and usefulness of medicinal plants in tackling the diseases of public health importance, with particular emphasis on the current strategic approaches to disease prevention. A comparison is drawn between the 'whole population' and 'high-risk' strategies. The usefulness of the common-factor approach as a method of engaging other health promoters in propagating the ideals of medicinal plants is highlighted. The place of medicinal plants in preventing common diseases is further examined under the five core principles of the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies. However, conscious efforts need to be made to properly identify, recognise and position medicinal plants in the design and implementation of these strategies. These approaches present interesting and emerging perspectives in the field of medicinal plants. Recommendations are proposed for strategising the future role and place for medicinal plants in disease prevention.

The accumulation of some flavonoids in plant tissues is largely due to this plant depends on the type, generation, family. Of course, the plant from its homeland to other lands, other when transferred to the conditions, water, air, sun light, mineral composition of the earth and many other factors affect it. Therefore, it is clearly a flavonoid only after analysis, depending on the geographical location of the protective plant allowed for medical use. The role of domestic and foreign scientists in the study of plants containing flavonoids: discovery of medicinal plants containing flavanoids, their protection, pharmacology from a number of scientific research institutes in Uzbekistan in studying and applying it to medicine for example: coumarin and scientists of the laboratory of flavanoid chemistry, scientists of the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, TashSU natural scientists of compound chemistry problem laboratory, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute scientists, as well as scientists from Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, have made significant contributions. Azuama et al. have reported for the first time the anti-virulence activity of the medicinal plant *Azorella atacamensis* against the human opportunistic pathogen *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Interestingly, the mulinane-like diterpenoids putatively identified from *A. atacamensis* appear to be responsible for the observed virulence attenuation . Fursenco et al. reviewed the evidence relating to *Solidago virgaurea*, a medicinal plant widely used in Europe and other parts of the world for its potential activities including its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antifungal, antiparasite, cytotoxic, antitumor, antidiabetic, cardioprotective and antisenescence effects. Hussain et al. have provided two potentially potent lead compounds—chalcone and anthraquinone, isolated from *Ranunculus muricatus*—which can be further developed for the design of novel and efficient drugs for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and type 2 diabetes, respectively . Okon et al. evaluated the potential activity of magnoflorine (MGN), a quaternary aporphine alkaloid isolated from the roots of *Berberis cretica* L., as an anti-neoplastic therapy for lung, breast, glioma and rhabdomyosarcoma cancers, demonstrating that at high doses MGN inhibits proliferation, induces apoptosis and inhibits the cell cycle in S/G2 phases in a dose-dependent manner. A medicinal plant is any plant which, in one or more of its organs, contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or which are precursors for the synthesis of useful drugs. This description makes it possible to distinguish between medicinal plants whose therapeutic properties and constituents have been established scientifically, and plants that are regarded as medicinal but which have not yet been subjected to

a thorough scientific study.A number of plants have been used in traditional medicine for many years. Some do seem to work although there may not be sufficient scientific data (double-blind trials, for example) to confirm their efficacy. Such plants should qualify as medicinal plants. The term ‘crude drugs of natural or biological origin’ is used by pharmacists and pharmacologists to describe whole plants or parts of plants which have medicinal properties. A definition of medicinal plants for the purpose of this presentation should include the following.

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