
Modern Requirements for the Treatment of Dermatoses (Psoriasis, Eczema) of Complex Etiology, Trichophytosis in Humans, Sheep and Goats

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Abstract: The article presents data from the authors' studies concerning the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of dermatoses (psoriasis, eczema) of complex etiology, trichophytosis in humans, sheep and goats. For the first time, phytopreparations developed by the authors using a new technology of vacuum-cryogenic crushing of medicinal plants at -196°C are used for the treatment of skin diseases, while moisture is evaporated from plants without disturbing biologically active components, and all macro- and microelements in plants remain unharmed. The results of treatment of dermatosis are as follows: psoriasis - 31 people, 27 (80-85%) recovered, eczema - 38 people, 25 (75-80%) recovered. The results of treatment of trichophytosis of sheep: 56 heads, 53 (95%) recovered, trichophytosis of calves: 38 heads, 33 (90%) recovered.

Keywords: Plants, herbal remedies, eczema, psoriasis, trichophytosis, vacuum cryogenic crushing.

Introduction. According to WHO (2021), 2-7% of the world's population suffers from dermatoses, and in the Republic of Uzbekistan, skin diseases affect up to 10-12% of the population. Recommended pharmacological synthetic agents do not always lead to the desired results.

Among the medicinal plants of Central Asia, a huge number of plants (about 1700 species I.A. Akopov, 1986) grows in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since ancient times, such plants as licorice, ak-kurai, Richter's hodgepodge, large celandine, wormwood, common pomegranate, leafless anabasis, common almond, harmala, sage and many others have been widely used in scientific medicine. Almost 40% of medicinal plants are used in pharmacological practice. Even the great Avicenna once said that great celandine cures about 250 diseases. About the importance of medicinal plants, V. Stanifort (1974) wrote: "Despite the significant progress in science and technology, humanity is not less, but more dependent on plants as natural

resources." S. Peisakhovich (1935) isolated 0.1 g of phytoestrogens similar to the female hormone lutein from 1 kg of mountain onion.

Goals and objectives of the study. The aim of the research is to develop a technology for the manufacture of phytopreparations from the local flora and fauna of Uzbekistan and their application in practice in veterinary medicine, as well as in medicine.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set:

- Study of the flora and fauna of Uzbekistan for the development of herbal medicines for veterinary medicine and medicine.
- Development and improvement of technology for the manufacture of phytopreparations.
- Production of complex preparations based on biologically active substances of plants and animal tissues.
- Testing of manufactured new complex drugs for the prevention and treatment of skin and gynecological diseases.

It is advisable in the future to expand the development, production of local raw materials for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, trichophytosis, etc.).

Material and research methodology. The employees studied the flora and fauna of Uzbekistan. More than 100 medicinal plants growing in the Samarkand region were selected for analysis. We analyzed the macro-microelement composition using luminescent apparatuses (SamSU and Moscow State University) and spectrophotometers "Saturn-1" and "Saturn-2". More than 40 macro-microelement indicators were revealed. From the extracts of medicinal plants, their decoctions and infusions, ointments, liniments, extracts were made using a new technology using BUF-15, BUF-30, vacuum-cryogenic crushing of medicinal plants in order to manufacture living biologically active components from them.

The development of methods for identifying biologically active components of medicinal plants and the technology for the manufacture of phytopreparations is based on the method modified by Izbasarova, 2015.

For the manufacture of complex herbal preparations, an extract of the necessary medicinal plants was added to the placenta extract.

General spectral analyzes and laboratory studies were carried out in the clinical laboratories of the Samara State Medical University, Samara State University and the vivarium of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Livestock and Biotechnologies.

The manufactured herbal preparations were tested for toxicity and harmlessness on laboratory 30 white mice, 15 rabbits according to the generally accepted method. After confirming the positive results, the phytopreparations were tested on farm animals, as well as on voluntary human patients with dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, trichophytosis). The data obtained during the study showed that the percentage of recovery is: 85-90% for humans and 70-75% for animals.

Research results. The manufactured new complex preparation was examined for harmlessness, toxicity and carcinogenicity on white laboratory mice, which were observed for 28-30 days. During this period, no clinical abnormalities were observed compared to control animals. At the same time, the experimental mice grew and developed more intensively. This was established by periodic weighing of the animals. Based on this, ointments and liniments were made on the basis of a complex preparation for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis and eczema in humans and trichophytosis in

sheep). After appropriate treatments of the affected areas, the manufactured complex ointments and liniments were applied twice with an interval of 5-10 days. The results of the research showed that after the use of manufactured ointments and liniments, recovery occurred in 28-30 days for psoriasis, 17-18 days for eczema, and 10-12 days for sheep trichophytosis.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the newly created drugs, in addition, they included those made from local raw materials of plant origin (extracts, ointments, liniments, anthelmintics) for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, animal trichophytosis, etc.).

We are developing new complexes for ozonation of our herbal remedies before use. For preliminary use, our new phytopreparations were first subjected to ozonation in different exposures. Clinical trials were carried out using an ozonizer. When ozonizing, the volume, consistency and type of preparation were taken into account. Based on the readings of the ozonizer, the ozonation exposure in minutes is worked out for the first time. For a comparative study of the effectiveness of ozonation, a session of using the drugs was carried out for 5-10 and 30 minutes. For this, the CNANS Universal Ozone Purifier "Cheynes" was used.

Ozonation of sunflower oil, liniment, extracts, anthelmintics was carried out. Preliminary preclinical tests have shown that ozonated preparations do not change their basic properties, but at the same time accelerate the healing process and do not have side effects. For example, tests of ozonized drugs for endometritis, trichomoniasis etiology in calves, sheep, goats resulted in a complete recovery, while the recovery time was reduced by 3-4 days compared with treatment with other recommended chemical and synthetic drugs. After that, they started testing other manufactured and ozonized herbal remedies.

So, for example, for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, trichophytosis), we ozonated herbal remedies in the same exposure.

The results of treatment of dermatosis are as follows: psoriasis - 31 people, 27 (80-85%) recovered, eczema - 38 people, 25 (75-80%) recovered. At the same time, the terms of treatment of patients were reduced by 1.5-2.0 times compared with traditional ointments (Larendem "A", Diprosolik, Mikozolon).

Thus, new areas of treatment with ozonized phytopreparations can be recommended for widespread use in veterinary medicine and for the treatment of dermatoses (psoriasis, eczema) of complex etiology, trichophytosis in humans, sheep and goats.

Conclusions. Based on the biologically active macro-microelements we have identified, we have produced phytopreparations using our own technology, which we successfully use in medical and veterinary practice for the prevention and treatment of diseases in humans and animals. Manufactured complex phytopreparations with good efficiency can be used for trichophytosis of sheep, as well as for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis and eczema) in humans. The results of many years of research by Professor U.K.

1. After the use of phytopreparations (ointments) for the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis and eczema), the recovery was: psoriasis - 80-85%, eczema - 75-80%.
2. Results of treatment of trichophytosis in sheep - 95%, trichophytosis in calves - 90%.
3. In the future, it is advisable to expand the development and use of phytopreparations for veterinary medicine.

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