



## DETERMINATION OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND MICROBIOLOGICAL PURITY IN THE NEW CHOLESTERIC COLLECTION

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**Introduction** Phylogenetic agents, normalizing bile flow, are effectively used in the treatment of liver and gallbladder pathologies. For the treatment and elimination of bile stasis, along with preparations of synthetic origin, medicinal plants with a pronounced choleretic effect are often used. Immortelle flower phytopreparations enhance the liver's functional capacity, thereby increasing bile secretion, leading to an increase in the amount of cholates in bile and a decrease in bile viscosity; corn stalks are effective for gallbladder and urinary tract infections, as well as liver diseases and jaundice.

**Purpose of the study** Determination of biologically active substances and microbiological purity of the new bile collection.

Materials and methods A choleretic collection consisting of *Cynara scolymus* (L.), Asteraceae (Asteraceae) family's thorny artichoke leaves; and *Helichrysum arenarium* (L.) Moench, Asteraceae family - Asteraceae; corn stalks with stamens *Zea mays* (L), Beetles family - Poaceae, used as a medicinal product.

| Composition:             |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Thorn artichoke leaves   | 30% |
| Sandflower immortelle    | 35% |
| Corn stalks with stomata | 35% |

Numerical indicators were determined by pharmacopoeial methods.

Qualitative reactions were determined using pharmacopoeial methods.

1 r **Experimental part** Add 30 ml of 50% ethyl alcohol to the ground raw material and boil in a water bath for 30 minutes. After cooling, the contents of the flasks are filtered through cotton. The resulting extract is applied using a capillary to the start line of the chromatographic paper (15x15 cm). The chromatographic paper with the applied sample is air-dried, placed in a chamber with 2% acetic acid, and chromatographed using the ascending method. When the solvent front reaches the edge of the chromatographic paper, it is removed and dried in a fume hood for 2 minutes. When the chromatographic paper is viewed in UV light, blue fluorescence (hydroxycoricic acid) appears.

To 2 ml of the test solution, 2 ml of aluminum chloride 10% solution in 96% alcohol is added, a greenish-yellow coloring is observed (flavonoids)

Determination of the microbiological purity of the new bile collection was carried out in the microbiology laboratory of the Medical Products Testing Center under the "Dori vositalarini standartlashtirish Ilmiy Markazi" LLC according to the methodology of the State Pharmacopoeia of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The tests were conducted under sterile box conditions, at room temperature of 21°C and humidity of 68%.

1 rThe "collection" allowed the presence of no more than  $10^5$  total number of aerobic bacteria and no more than  $10^4$  total number of fungi and no more than  $10^3$  enterobacteria and some other gram-negative bacteria, as well as the absence of *Escherichia coli*, the absence of *Salmonella*.



**Conclusions** In the new bile collection obologically active substances such as oxidoric acid and flavonoids have been identified. The microbiological purity of the collection corresponding to the State Pharmacopoeia of the Republic of Uzbekistan was determined.