

EFFECTS OF ECUSTIM ON SOME INDICATORS OF KIDNEY FUNCTION

L.I. Tursunova

Uzbek Research Chemical And Pharmaceutical Institute Named After. A. Sultanov

U.A. Khadzhiev

Uzbek Research Chemical And Pharmaceutical Institute Named After. A. Sultanov

R.T. Tulyaganov

Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute

Sh.R. Mavlanov

Tashkent Medical Academy Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the effects of Ecustim on some indicators of kidney function. Based on this, it seemed important to study the effect of ecustim on the excretion of urea and creatinine in the urine. Analysis of the results of this series of biochemical studies showed that a single injection of ekustim increases urea excretion by 54.0% and creatinine by 42.0%.

KEYWORDS: Camel thorn herb, woolly herb, horsetail herb, creeping tribulus herb, yarrow flowers, cucumber seeds, columns.

INTRODUCTION

The increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases in the world is considered a global epidemic of the XXI century, including chronic heart failure accompanied by renal dysfunction. The insufficient effectiveness of modern diuretic drugs in these pathologies dictates the need to create alternative treatments for kidney pathologies. In this regard, drugs created from medicinal plants are promising [1,2].

In sexually mature white rats weighing 140-160 g of both sexes, the effect of ecustim on the content of electrolytes: creatinine and urea in the urine was studied [3]. The drug was administered at a dose of 100 and 150 mg/kg, then the animals were placed in metabolic cages to collect urine.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It has been established that ecustim, which is a mixture of dry extracts of medicinal plants: false camel thorn herb, woolly herb, horsetail herb, creeping tribulus herb, yarrow flowers, cucumber seeds, columns with stigmas of corn and licorice roots, have a distinct diuretic effect with a single enteral administration. the effect. Thus, the drug after a single intragastric administration at a dose of 100 mg/kg increases the volume of urine excreted by 153.0%, and at a dose of 150 mg/kg - by 213.0%. At the same time, the concentration of potassium ions in the urine increases by 182.9% and 324.3%, respectively, from a dose of 100 and 150 mg/kg. It is noteworthy that against this background, the excretion of sodium ions increased by 198.0 and 288.2%, respectively, from the above doses of the drug.

Therefore, ecustim has a high diuretic activity due to increased excretion of basic electrolytes that provide physiological diuresis.

The kidneys are known to be the main organ in the excretion of toxic metabolic products. Based on this, it seemed important to study the effect of ecustim on the excretion of urea and creatinine in the urine. Analysis of the results of this series of biochemical studies showed that a single injection of ecustim increases urea excretion by 54.0% and creatinine by 42.0%. These data quite adequately reflect the enhancement of the filtration and excretory function of the kidneys under the influence of ecustim.

CONCLUSION

In short, it is believed that the drug can be recommended in the treatment of pathologies occurring against the background of inhibition of the functional state of the kidneys.

REFERENCES

1. WHO monographs on medicinal plants widely used in the Newly Independent States (NIS). WHO monograph. 2006. P.464.
2. Fedoseeva, G.M., Goryachkina, E.G., Mirovich, V.M. Herbal Medicines: Study Guide; SBEI HPE ISMU of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia. – Irkutsk: ISMU, 2011. – P.356
3. Khabriev R.U. Guidelines for the experimental (preclinical) study of new pharmacological substances. Second ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Medicine, 2005. – P. 832.