

PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDY OF RAW MATERIALS OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY COMMELINACEAE

Yermolenko D. V., Musienko K. S.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

erm-dariya@yandex.ua

Introduction. The development of herbal medicine is characterized by deep theoretical research and practical developments. Conducted searches for new kinds of medicinal plants to create drugs based on them, which have high efficacy and low toxicity. From this side drew our attention to the plant family Commelinaceae. Most of the common in tropical Africa and America. Among the characteristic features of the family isolated long stem, with alternate leaves. Most leaves are arranged in two rows. The main feature leaves that they fully grasp the stem base. Side shoots have to dig the foundation sheet. Veins to sheet plates parallel arcs.

Callisia fragrant – *Callisia fragnans* Woodson – plant family Commelinaceae over 10 years been cultivated in Ukraine, and has long been used in folk medicine. It is a perennial herbaceous plant with rather thick stems of two types: a shortened vertical with a rosette of leaves and a horizontal elongated with immature leaves, arranged in a spiral. After reaching the mature age of plant gives liano similar spikes, at the ends of the formed sheet outlet, which is reproduction. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, large, dark green, plain, glossy. The popular name of the plant "Golden mustache" or "home ginseng".

Callisia can be used in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular and circulatory system, metabolic disorders, immunomodulatory, analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antitumor agent.

Aim. In light pharmacognostical conduct research studying morphological structure of raw materials from the family Commelinaceae.

Materials and methods. The objects of the study were the leaves and shoots of plants of the family Commelinaceae, harvested in April-June and September 2015.

Results and discussion. The stems are thick enough two types: vertical shortened with rosette leaves and elongated horizontal with underdeveloped leaves arranged in a spiral. Upon reaching adulthood plants gives processes like liana, formed at the ends of leaf rosette, which happens reproduction. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, large, dark green, single color, shiny, length of leaf lamina–20-30 cm, width– 5-6 cm. The plant contains a large number of biologically active substances as flavonoid's and phytosterols, as iron, nickel and copper. Juice shoots contain quercetin and kaempferol, beta sitosterol.

Conclusions. So *Callisia fragrant* – a promising source of medicinal plants.