

SETTING SOME STANDARDIZATION PARAMETERS OF RAW MATERIALS OF PLANT OF CRASSULACEAE

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Introduction. The possibility of safe use for a long time drugs based on medicinal plants, and a small number of contraindications compared with high therapeutic effect, explains the increased popularity of this group of drugs. Considering this aspect, our attention was attracted by plants of *Crassula*, family Crassulaceae. The Homeland of plants that are popularly known as "money tree" is considered to be Africa, and more specifically its tropical arid southern and western parts as well as Madagascar and South Arabia. This plant –perennial succulents from a few centimeters to 3.4 meters tall, has fleshy stems and leaves, which can accumulate moisture, which helps to survive in arid, desert regions. The structure of the plant genus *Crassula* is a huge amount of useful trace elements and volatiles that causes a wide spectrum of pharmacological action material. *Crassula* used for medicinal purposes, but keep in mind it should be noted that the plant contains a tiny fraction of arsenic, a major caveat on it's internal use. The juice of fresh leaves has antibacterial and antiviral properties, used in the treatment of throat diseases, including angina, also to stop itching and pain of insect bites. The infusion is used in kidney diseases. It is also used to treat diseases such as arthritis, gout, herpes, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, ulcers of the stomach and duodenum.

Aim. To conduct studying of morphological structure of raw plant genus *Crassula* Crassulaceae family in the light of pharmacognostical research. To Establish some parameters for standardization of raw materials.

Materials and methods. The object of the study were the leaves and stems of plants genus *Crassula*, harvested in May – July 2015.

Results and discussion. Shoots are strong – enough and prostrate. The leaves are shiny, fleshy, juicy and oval, 2-3 cm long, resembling coins which are located opposite crosswise. *Crassula* leaves color can vary from gray to bright green. The flowers are small, white, whitish, look like tiny stars, usually five-membered. Stamens as many as petals (5) are resistance petals. Anther isovate or oblong. Nectaries the plants are small scales.–carpels are free or fused at the base. Stiles are shorter then ovaries. In terms of cultivation *Crassula* blooms very rarely.

Conclusions. Plants of the genus *Crassula* are a promising source of medicinal plants and development of drugsfor the treatment of various diseases.