HERB OF BUR-MARIGOLD (BIDENS TRIPARTITE) - PERSPECTIVE RAW MATERIAL FOR THE CREATION OF NEW DRUGS

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Nowadays most drugs are synthetic origin and may cause and positive pharmacological effects and side effects. Herbal medicines have fewer side effects and equal synthetic drug activity. Therefore, search for new medicines in plant materials is actually. Herb of bur-marigold (bidens tripartite) is interesting for investigation. Herb of bur-marigold contains tannins (5%), bitter substances, mucilages, flavonoids (more than 10 basic - luteolin, butein, butyne-7-glucoside, Auron, sulfuretin), essential oils, coumarins (umbelliferone , scopoletin , and others) amines, pigments, carotenoids, ascorbic acid (70 mg per 100 grams), vitamins and other nutrients. Infusions and decoctions of herb of bur-marigold have a diuretic, diaphoretic, choleretic, inflammatory, reparative, antimicrobial, regulating of metabolism action. Experimental series of poorly studied. Shown in animal experiments that the drugs of herb of bur-marigold a series of hypotensive and sedative effect. Complex flavonoids–polysaccharide drug from herb of bur-marigold succession bile effect on exceeds flamin. The positive effect of herbs tinctures succession by 70% ethanol , with the use of an external ointment containing 2.5% of the extract of the herb of bur-marigold on the basis of a lanolin - petrolatum in patients with psoriasis.

So, the aim of this work is studying of pharmacological action of powder of the herb of bur-marigold (PHBM) in laboratory animals. Known that damage cell membranes of tissues and organs causes a disturbance of their functions and development of the disease. So, was studied membrane stabilizing effect of PHBM in doses 50 mg/kg and 150 mg/kg kg in method of erythrocyte hemolysis (Jager F. C.).

It was found that PHBM in both doses have membrane stabilizing effect in 35-41%% which increases with grows of the dose values. Thus membrane stabilizing activity of PHBM in dose 50 mg / kg is 35% and in dose 150 mg / kg – 41 %. It shows that the PHBM may be effective for the treatment of diseases pathogenesis of which is have damage to cell membranes (inflammatory diseases of the respiratoty and GI tract, liver, kidney, hart; inflammatory, allergic and autoimmune diseases of skin, metabolic disorders and others).

So, the results show that PHBM is promising for further study in order to create a new effective and safe drugs for use in medical practice.