



Medicinal properties of earthworms and their importance in medicine

Nurova Zamira Annakulovna

Associate Professor

Student of the Medical Faculty of the Termez branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy

Turayev Adxam Abdulfayiz o'g'li

Student of the Medical Faculty of the Termez branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy.

Urazova Zarina Urmonovna

Student of the Medical Faculty of the Termez branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy.

ABSTRACT

Earthworms have been used for medicinal purposes since ancient times. They have been used and most studied in Southeast Asian countries, particularly China, for 2,300 years. Chinese medicine has hundreds of recommendations for the treatment of dried, mined, or live worms. In addition, Chinese medicine has used dried earthworm powder as an ingredient in the treatment of arthrosclerosis associated with tinnitus and dizziness. These include easily digestible proteins and large amounts of unsaturated lipids, similar to the lipid content of some fish tracks. The common ingredients of earthworms can be compared to chicken eggs. Ingredients of worms are necessary for the growth of fish and the maintenance of the immune system. The purpose of this paper is to study the medicinal properties of earthworms as a treatment for human disease.

Keywords:

Immunity, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, cytolytic, antibacterial, dizziness, arthritis, malaria, epilepsy, arthrosclerosis, cholesterol, antioxidant.

Relevance of the topic: In ancient Chinese manuscripts, earthworms have been used as an antipyretic and analgesic agent, to neutralize toxins, to treat hypertension and to facilitate the birth process, as well as to treat arthritis and scabies. there is. These include boils, erysipelas, and inflammation. Earthworms are soil-dwelling animals, so they have oxygen exchange and antioxidant properties. They have been used successfully to improve health conditions such as joint pain, migraines and insomnia. The earthworm's soil mixes with the body to store minerals that are good for human health. In addition, the body of the worm produces a unique mucus with antiseptic properties, which allows them to use drugs in the prevention and development of various

diseases. In addition, both lotions, ointments and tablets are prepared on the basis of worm extract.

Discussion and Conclusions: The most famous study of earthworms for medical purposes was conducted by Dr. Hoang Xuan Ba of Vietnam. He was well versed in Western and Chinese medicine. Numerous clinical trials in Vietnam have shown the safety and efficacy of earthworm preparations. Clinical trials have shown its effectiveness in the following diseases:

- Injuries;
- Hypertension;
- Atherosclerosis;
- Seizures and epilepsy;
- Problems of the genitourinary system;

- Malaria;
- Fever;
- Hematopoietic system infections;
- Acne and cough.

The second famous professor, Shang Hongren, discovered enzymatic activity in earthworm extracts in the 1970s, which he announced at a 1978 UN scientific conference.

Recent research, particularly by Professor Shang, has shown that the most important enzymes are found in earthworms. These include:

- Fibrinolysin (plasmin);
- 4 profibrolysin activators;
- Collagenar et al.

It produces large amounts of other similar substances needed for digestion.

Research materials: Technology of whey preparation is as follows:

1. Medium-sized helments of 3 different mature samples are extracted from the soil;
2. The isolated sample is first washed in plain water, the second wash in distilled water, and then the drug is washed in water;
3. In the medical apparatus, fluid is removed from the regenerative site of the specimens by means of gauze, a time of separation of 1 ml of liquid is at least one month, a maximum of two months;
4. Using a biochemical analyzer, 8 different substances are detected in the liquid and the remaining samples are obtained by laboratory analysis by centrifugation;
5. Toxins are isolated to be added to a separate sample;
6. Serum is prepared by processing samples using three types of medical equipment. This whey is used to treat 11 different diseases and can be used as an ointment or as a drip. The following diseases are prevented:

1. Leishmaniasis;
2. Psoriasis;
3. Vitiligo (white spot);
4. Herpes common in young children;
5. Allergic rashes, skin regeneration;
6. Rash in pregnant women;
7. Hepatitis A;
8. Hepatitis B;
9. Asthma;
10. Viral rashes;

11. Used to boost immunity and prevent hair loss.

Conclusion: There is a growing interest in earthworms in medicine as a unique source of biologically active substances. Selom fluid alone contains more than 40 orthoxyls that have a number of biological effects. These include:

- ☒ Cytolytic;
- ☒ Proteolytic;
- ☒ Hemolytic;
- ☒ Hemoglyutination;
- ☒ Against Odyssey;
- ☒ Mitogen;
- ☒ Antibacterial;
- ☒ Immunogen;
- ☒ Lipopolysaccharide binders, etc.

Earthworms store many of the nutrients they need for human health. These include stearic and palmitic acids, unsaturated fatty acids, phosphatides, cholesterol, and more. Worm cells contain large amounts of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, pigments, and some alkaline amino acids. Although the earthworm's blood and tissue fluids contain small amounts of glucose 0.01-0.05 µg / ml, they contain large amounts of lipids, neutral fat (35.14%), glycolipids (41.74%) and phospholipids (23.12%).) there is.

From the above, it is clear that they are among the most important substances necessary for the human body and its vital functions. These active substances are highly effective in the treatment of various human diseases.

References:

1. DriloBASE.(N/D). Eisenia dedida. DriloBASE loyihasi. Jahon qurtlarlar ma'lumotlar bazasi. 2019-yil 17-iyul.
2. Edvard, CA va Bohlen, PJ 1996. Yomg'ir qurtlarining biologiyasi va ekologiyasi. Chaman va Xoll, London.
3. Levelled, P., Bignell, D., Lepage, M., Wolters, V., Robert, P., Inson, P., Heal, OW va Dhilion, S. 1997. O'zgaruvchan dunyoda tuproq funksiyasi roli umurtqasiz ekotizim muhandislari. Yevro.J. Tuproq. Biol.
4. Perdesen, JC va Hendriksen, NB 1993. Detritivore qurtlarning ichak

trakti orqali o'tishining tanlangan gramm-manfiy va umumiy bakteriyalar soniga ta'siri. Biol. Fert. Tuproqlar.

5. Rivas Ortigosa, Koncha. (N/D). Qizil chuvalchangning anatomiyasi va fiziologiyasi.
6. http://taco.drilobase.org/index.php?title=Eisenia_fetida
7. <http://www.compostadores.com/en/g/diskover/red-worm>