Тезисы конференции в Улан-Баторе

(прислали только эти страницы)
STUDY OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF *GERANIUM ERIOSTOMON*

Goryachkina, E. G., Ershova Yu. A., Tsyrenezhapov A.V., Gordeeva, V. V., Danilichev I. A., Fedoseeva G. M.

Institute of Medical University, Irkutsk, Russia

**Background:** *Geranium eriostomomon* Fischer ex DC is widely distributed in Eastern Siberia. The aerial part of this plant is used as wound healing, in conjunctivitis, in diseases of joints. Chemical analysis showed the presence of polyphenolic compounds with anti-inflammatory action, due to structure.

**Goal:** To study the anti-inflammatory activity of dry extract *Geranium eriostomomon*.

**Methods:** Effect of the extract on the dry stage of inflammation – exudation, proliferation, and alteration established by conventional methods Strel'nikov Yu. E., Trinus F. P., Ovinn. A.

**Results:** Found that extract from the herb *Geranium eriostomomon* has antinflammatory action, almost as good as the comparison drug – chamomile flowers. The degree of swelling of the paws of rats decreased by 25%. Heart aseptic inflammation and stimulate the formation of granulation tissue on day 7 with the introduction of the test means exceeded the area of the control group by 27%. The degree of tissue damage on day 9 the rats treated with the study drug was 8% less than in rats of the control group. On the 29th day of the experiment, the rats took the dry extract, the area of alteration decreased by 55.1% as compared to control. At the same time – the infusion of chamomile flowers reduces the figure of 50.7%.

**Conclusions:** Thus, the studied species – *Geranium eriostomomon* – has a moderate anti-inflammatory activity. There is a positive influence on the stage of exudation (edema), and proliferation.
THE ABOVE-GROUND ORGANS OF LEDUMPALUSTRE ARE THE SOURCE OF ARBUTIN

Karakash E.F., Morovich V.M.
Inkust state medical university, Russia, Inkust
E-mail: miroko@yandex.ru

Background: Arbutin belongs to the glycosides of simple phenols. It has a pronounced diuretic, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic effect. Arbutin is found in plants of the Ericaceae and an additional source of this compound may be the above-ground organs of Ledumpalustre L. Ledumpalustre contains a complex of biologically active substances: essential oil, flavonoids, simple phenolic compounds, tannins, saponins, polysaccharides. Ledumpalustre, which grows in Central Siberia, has not been studied for the maintenance of arbutin.

Purpose: To carry out the detection and quantitative determination of arbutin in the above-ground organs of Ledumpalustre.

Methods: Samples of raw materials were harvested during fruiting in the southern regions of the Inkust region. The raw materials were dried in the shade under a canopy. The detection of arbutin was carried out by analytical reactions and thin-layer chromatography. The quantitative determination was carried out by the spectrophotometric method.

For the purification of the accompanying phenolic compounds (flavonoids, tannins), the extraction was passed through columns with Aluminium oxide.

Results: In water extracts of leaves and stems of the current year of life the content of arbutin had established by the reactions with ferrous sulfate and 10% sodium phosphate-molybdenum solution and by the thin layer chromatography on «Sorbfil» plates in the n-butanol-glacial acetic acid-water system (4:1:5) after detection with the Pauly reagent. The quantitative content of arbutin in the shoots of Ledumpalustre was 14.25 ± 0.68%.

Conclusions: Shoots of Ledumpalustre, which grows in Central Siberia, contain arbutin up to 14.25%.