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BIOGEN STIMULATORS DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION, TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:
In this article, biogenic stimulants, their description and classification of biogenic stimulants. Biogenic stimulants from corpses and biogenic stimulants from mud and animals are scientifically proven.

Абстрактный:
В данной статье биогенные стимуляторы, их описание и классификация биогенных стимуляторов. Биогенные стимуляторы из трупов и биогенные стимуляторы из грязи и животных научно доказаны.

The composition of biogenic stimulants consists of a complex set of substances, which has not been sufficiently studied until now.

The founder of Biogenic stimulants V. P. Filatov is. For the first time, he noticed that when the cornea of the corpses was kept at a temperature of 2-4°C and surgically transferred to the eyes of patients, the organ stored in such conditions was better assimilated. V. P. According to Filatov, if the tissues isolated from the animal and plant organs fall into unfavorable conditions for living (cold, dark, etc.), biochemical changes occur in them, and in these difficult conditions, they produce some substances that ensure the survival of the living organism. V. these substances. P. Filatov called biogenic stimulants. It is derived from the words "vios" - khaet, "genesis" - birth, emergence, "stimulo" - awakening.

Biogenic stimulants accelerate vital processes in the body, increase metabolism, increase the body's resistance to diseases.

Cold and high pressure (under water) are unfavorable conditions for plants. P. On the theory of formation of biogenic stimulants in plants and preparation of drugs from them. A. The work of Gnedkov (1983) is important. He isolated biosed, lekosed, flavosed, sedoglucid drugs from 12 types of succulent plants, which are used in the

treatment of inflammation and cancer. According to him, monosaccharides are variable and participate in the formation of organic acids in the dark, and in their decomposition in the light.

Bicarbonic acids, unsaturated aromatic and oxyacids, macromolecular aromatic acids, which are part of the fat group, have been isolated from the preparations containing biogenic stimulants. From its physico-chemical properties, it is known to be resistant to high temperatures, soluble in water, and partially soluble in water.

Preparations containing biogenic stimulants are classified as follows:

1. Preparations from plants

(Extractum A1oes, Extrastum herbae melitoli, Biosedum, Inecosedum, F1avosedum, Sedoglucidum.

2. Preparations obtained from microorganisms and plants belonging to the lower class (Re1oidinum, Re1oidodestillatum, Fibs, Gumisolum, Torfogum).

3. Extracts from animal organs (Sorrus Vitreum, Arilacum, Luronitum, Shonsuridum, Spleninum, Plasmolum, Chole conservata medicata, Haemotagenum liquidum)

4. Those obtained from microorganisms (moggos) (Rurogenalum, Rgoreg - myl).

Liquid aloe extract — (Extractum A1oes fluidum). It is obtained from the leaves of aloe tree (A1oe arborescens) grown in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. A two-year-old aloe leaf is stored in a dark place at a temperature of 4-8°C for 10-12 days. Then remove the yellow parts and grind it in a meat grinder. 3 times the amount of water is poured into the resulting porridge-like mass and left for 2 hours. Then the mixture is boiled for 2-3 minutes, filtered and the level of oxidation is checked with 0.01 N potassium permanganate. It should be 1500-600 mg O2/l. Depending on the test result, it is diluted with water until there is 1500 mg of oxygen in one liter of liquid. Then 7 g of sodium chloride is added to each liter of solution, the solution is boiled for two minutes and filtered. Clear, extract is poured into vials of 200 ml (for drinking) and ampoules of 2 ml (for injection). Filled ampoules are sterilized at 120°C for 1 hour. The finished product is a clear, light-yellow to yellowish-red liquid with a pH of 5.0-5.6. Stored in a cool, dark place.

It is used in the treatment of various diseases, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, bronchial asthma and other diseases.

I. M. Kurilenko explains the bioactivity of aloe extract by the fact that it contains lemon, apple, grape, amber and oxyacids. These substances are formed when aluminum is exposed to unfavorable conditions (darkness, low temperature). It was

determined that the extract contains Sa, Va, Si, Mp, Ni, Fe and other such trace elements. Organometallic salts together with other bioactive substances determine the effect of the drug.

I. M. Kurilenko et al. proposed to dry biostimulated aloe leaf by lyophilization method.

B. II. It has been confirmed that the composition and effectiveness of the drug obtained from the leaf collected by the Filatov method is the same as that obtained from the dry raw herb. The composition of these preparations is proven by pop-exchange chromatography, paper chromatography, and complex ionometric titration of the total amount of cations.

The extract obtained from the raw materials dried by the lyofill method is stable and does not form a precipitate for 8 months.

Biosed (Viosedum). It is an aqueous extract of freshly harvested large sedum (Sedum maximum) biostimulated topsoil. It is a pale yellow, clear liquid with a characteristic odor, pH 5.0-6.0. It contains 12 mg % of polyphenols based on rutin. It is produced in ampoules from 1 ml.

It is used in ophthalmology, in the treatment of internal diseases, in surgery and dentistry, in the restoration of tissues.

Peloidin (Re1oidinium). This drug is an extract extracted from the mud with water, and contains complex salts in addition to stimulants

(sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium chlorides, sulfates, iodides, phosphates, carbonates, bromides). 72 l of water, 6.68 kg of sodium chloride are added to 280 kg of mud and mixed, and left at 200C for 3-6 days, then the separation is poured, filtered through the last ultrafilters. The solution purified from microorganisms is heated at 60-700C for 1-1.5 hours and poured into glass bottles of 0.5 l under aseptic conditions.

Peloidin is a clear liquid and should be stored in a cool, dark place.

The density of the product is 1.008-1.01; rNi 7.4-7.8; chlorides 1.15-1.35%; dry residue should be 1.2-1.6%.

It is used in the treatment of bacillary dysentery, scurvy, various inflammations.

Peloidodestillate (Re1oidodestillatum). Medicinal mud is extracted from the harbor mud with the help of steam. Contains volatile biogenic stimulants. 750 ml of product is obtained from 1 kg of mud. 8 g of sodium chloride is added to each liter of the finished distillate.

It is produced in ampoules of 1 ml. The drug is a clear colorless liquid with a pH of 6-8.0. Stored in a cool, dark place. It is used in the treatment of chronic joint inflammation and various eye diseases.

FiBS (Fibs). V. P. Filatov, 3. A. Bieber, W. V. Skorodinskaya proposed a product similar to peloidostillate, which is distilled from medicinal harbor mud with steam. 7.5 g of sodium chloride, 0.1 g of coumarin, 0.3-0.4 g of cinnamic acid are added to each liter of liquid and heated. The solution is filtered, 1 ml is poured into ampoules and boiled. Sterilized FiBS is a colorless, clear liquid with a pH of 4.6-5.0. Stored in a cool dark place. Its use is similar to chpeloiddistillyat.

Gumizool. (Gumisolum) is obtained from seaweed in Estonia. It is an isotonic solution of 0.01% humic acids in sodium chloride. 1 ml in sterile ampoules. Colorless or yellow, odorless liquid with salty taste. It is used in the treatment of chronic and acute radiculitis, neuralgia and other diseases.

Peat (Torfotum) Peat is a distillate distilled with water vapor. It is released in ampoules of 1 ml. It is a colorless, tasteless, odorous liquid, pH 6-7, similar to FiBS. The drug is mainly obtained from Belarusian and Ukrainian peat, the level of decomposition (rot) is 20-30%, moisture content is 40-60%, and ash is 6-8%. Peat is left for a day in a ratio of 1:1 with water, then steamed.

Biogenic stimulants derived from animals. Transparent body (Sorrus Vitreum). Slaughtered animals are removed from the cornea.

2 ml ampoule is released. Cloudy drug is not used. It is used as a pain reliever in radiculitis and neuralgia.

Apilak (Arilacum). It is a dry royal jelly obtained from worker bees. It is used for hypotrophy in young children, hypotonia in adults, and it is used as a 0.6% ointment for skin and facial itching (seborrhea).

Apilak powder (0.07 g of apilak - 0.93 g of milk sugar), ointment and 0.02 g tablet (under the tongue) are available.

Luronite (Luronitum). Hyaluronic acid is a clear fluid extracted from the eyes of large animals. Hyaluronic acid is a biopolymer that has excellent rheological properties and is biocompatible with the body.

It is used in ophthalmology, surgery, cosmetics, cardiovascular disease and drug delivery to the desired organ. It is a heteropolysaccharide with a molecular weight of 106. It can be obtained from a strain of streptococcus by fermentation. It is a

white, semi-gray powder that dissolves in water to form a viscous solution. 0.01 g is released in vials. Long lasting

used to treat wounds. Before use, the drug in the vial is dissolved in a 0.5% novocaine solution, the cloth is moistened with the solution and applied to the wounds.

Honsurid (Shonsuridum). It is taken from the uncle (khryashch) of slaughtered animals. It is a light yellow porous substance that easily dissolves in water and forms a viscous solution

does. The active substance of khonsurid is chondratin sulfuric acid with a molecular weight of 20,000-30,000. 0.05-0.1 g is released in vials. Its appearance is similar to that of luronite.

Splenium (Spleninum). It is obtained from the black spleen (spleen) of large animals. It is a pale yellow liquid with a characteristic pungent odor. It is stabilized by adding 10% alcohol. It is released in ampoules of 1 ml. Splenin is used to treat and prevent toxicosis in early pregnancy.

Plasmol. (Plasmolum). It is a colorless or yellowish, clear polishing liquid obtained from human blood. It is released in ampoules of 1 ml, stored at a temperature of 100C. It is used in the treatment of neuralgia, radiculitis, stomach and duodenal diseases.

Liquid hematogen. (Haemotegenum liquidum). Contains defibrinized or frozen blood from cattle or pigs. Or it is prepared by adding glycerin, sugar paste, vanillin to the shaped elements of blood. It is a viscous, homogeneous, vanillin-smelling liquid, from dark-red to reddish-brown in color. It is released in vials of 250 ml. One tablespoon is given in case of anemia and weakness.

Children's hematogen. Contains albumin, vitamin C, sugar, milk sugar, honey, condensed milk. It is issued in the form of a board. In children's practice, it is used as a therapeutic food product.

Concentrated bile (bile) used in medicine. – Chole conservata medicate. The drug is obtained from the natural bile of slaughtered animals. In a fresh 3:1 ratio, it is stored in the refrigerator for 3 days, filtered, and the following amounts of stabilizing preservative and odor enhancer are added to each liter: 200 ml of 96% alcohol, 2 ml of formalin or odor enhancer essences are added, mixed and left at room temperature for 3 days. Then 50, 100 and 250 ml are poured into glass bottles under aseptic conditions and pasteurized at 60-630C for 75-90 minutes. It is a

yellowish-brown to dark-green liquid with a characteristic odor. The drug is used for external purposes in acute and chronic arthritis, arthrosis, radiculitis.

Preparations from microorganisms. Pyrogenal (Pyrogenalum). It belongs to the class of lipopolysaccharides and is formed during the living process of microorganisms. It is a light gray wave that dissolves in water. 100, 250, 500 or 1600 MPD (the maximum pyrogenic amount that increases the temperature of rabbits by 0.6) in ampoules in isotonic solution is stored in 1 ml.

It is used to ensure the absorption of scars and scars left from diseases of the central and peripheral systems.

Proper-myl (Proper-myl) is a lyophilized complex of saccharomycet molds, which is produced in the form of powder in suppositories (vials). A suspension of 5% glucose is prepared for intravenous administration in the treatment of paroxysm, 1 vial contains 10 million mold tissue.

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