

STUDY OF IMMUNOMODULATORY AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF TRIBULIPIL PREPARATION

Saidumarxonova Nozimaxon Jahongir qizi¹, Kushakova Husnora G'ayrat qizi²

Tashkent Medical Academy, Faculty of General Medicine No.1¹

Tashkent Medical Academy, Faculty of General Medicine No.1²

Department of Pharmacology, Tashkent Medical Academy

Scientific Supervisor- Associate Professor, **Achilov Dilshod Dilmurodovich**

Introduction. As of now, many immunosuppressive drugs are given in synthetic forms and their use aggravates and gives rise to side effects like nausea, dyspepsia, and even allergies. Because of this, the development of new immunomodulatory agents from natural sources represents an important field in pharmacology. Tribulipil is hypothesized to be immune system supporting and is based on dry extracts of *Tribulus terrestris* and *Chamerion angustifolium*.

Objective: To conduct studies on the preparation in regard to its immunomodulatory and other pharmacological actions.

Materials and Methods /For the purpose of this work the authors chose to study the mice with officially diagnosed common variable immunodeficiency. The studied animals were divided into experimental groups and were given different doses of Tribulipil. The following parameters were evaluated:

Humoral immunity: measured by the level of antibody production in blood serum.

Cellular immunity: measured by the amount of cells in lymph nodes, thymus, and bone marrow.

Pharmacological effects: General toxicity, allergy, inflammation, sedation, and spasmolytic activity were studied.

Received data was processed and analyzed statistically.

Result. 1. The stimulation of humoral immunity was increased in mice that received Tribulipil as they produced more antibodies.

2. The preparation improved cellular immunity through the elevation of cell counts in the thymus, bone marrow and lymph nodes.

3. Aside from immunostimulation, Tribulipil was able to diminish the allergic response and had anti-inflammatory activity.

4. Pharmacological examination demonstrated that the preparation had a sedative effect and reduced muscle contractions. In addition, Tribulipil increased the duration of sleep caused by ethaminal sodium and hexenal.

5. Tribulipil was classified as a low-toxicity drug because its use produced minimal adverse effects on the body.

Conclusion. The study results show that Tribulipil is an effective immunomodulator which has high prospects as a natural medicinal product. Its impact on the immune system is comparable to immunomodulatory drugs, but unlike them, there are minimal side effects. Hence, Tribulipil is a prospective drug for the treatment of diseases associated with dysfunction of the immune system. Certain recommendations regarding the use of this plant-based preparation include: Due to its immune-stimulating properties, Tribulipil is recommended for the treatment and prevention of immune deficiency-related diseases. Further in-depth studies of its pharmacological properties and clinical trials are necessary. The research findings hold significant practical value for implementation in the fields of medicine and pharmacology and can be used in pharmacology education.