

COMPOSITION, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION OF THE MEDICINAL SAGE IN VETERINARY AND HUMAN MEDICINE

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Sage is one of the most commonly used medicinal plants in medicine and veterinary medicine. *Salvia officinalis* (pharmacy) – *Salvia officinalis* L, a species of the genus *Salvia* Lamiaceae, is a herbaceous plant or shrub up to 70 cm high with a strong pleasant odor.

The birthplace of sage is the Mediterranean coast. Translated from Greek, sage means well-being and health. Growing now everywhere, its plantings are cultivated in Moldova, Crimea, southern regions of Russia.

Leaves are harvested at the beginning of flowering; upper leaves and inflorescences are especially valuable. They are carefully cut and dried in the shade. Dry grass is stored for 2 years.

Salvia officinalis has a rich chemical composition of a variety of biologically active substances. All parts of the plant contain essential oil (up to 2.5 %). Its main components are cineole (a natural antibiotic, up to 15 %) and bicyclic terpenes. The leaves contain sesquiterpene cebren, triterpenic acids, resin, gums, starch, protein, tannins, and volatile substances with a strong bactericidal effect [1]. Sage contains such acids as oleic, linoleic, linolenic (unsaturated acids, have an antioxidant effect), ursolic (has an anti-inflammatory, antitumor effect), chlorogenic (an antioxidant, exhibits antimicrobial properties), as well as the natural antibiotic salvin. The plant contains beta-carotene (provitamin A), lutein, vitamin E, vitamin K, vitamin PP, as well as macro- and microelements: potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, phosphorus, iron, manganese, copper, selenium, zinc.

Essential oil, which includes about 350 aromatic components, gives the plant and medicinal raw materials a peculiar aroma and determines their therapeutic effect. Essential oil and leaves have antiseptic properties.

Infusion of leaves and flowers of sage has a strong tonic, disinfectant, astringent, anti-inflammatory effect. It is used in various inflammatory processes, for irrigation of the oral mucosa, as a hemostatic agent, for gastritis, for spastic colitis. Sage is used in a complex of therapeutic measures for articular rheumatism, chronic inflammatory processes, for exchange-dystrophic diseases of the joints, for radiculitis, osteochondrosis in the form of general or local baths, for applications. Their appointment during pregnancy is contraindicated [2, 3].

The use of sage in folk medicine is diverse: decoctions, tinctures, infusions, inhalations, teas, compresses.

One can use sage infusion for mood swings, stresses, increased excitability. In a glass of boiling water add 1 tbsp. plant leaves, leave it to stand, wrapped for 40 minutes. Drink like tea (2-3 times a day), adding honey. You can prepare a decoction of sage herb: 1 tbsp. a spoonful of grass in 500 ml of boiling water is heated for 15 minutes over low heat. Broth is drunk 10 days before meals, 100 ml 3-4 times a day. To rinse the throat, sage, chamomile, calendula (1 part each) are infused in three glasses of boiling water for 30 minutes, gargle is carried out with warm broth 3-4 times a day.

Sage is also widely used in veterinary medicine as an astringent, anti-inflammatory, disinfectant in the form of infusions (1:10) per dry leaf inside: for horses – 25-60 g; cattle – 30-80 g; sheep - 10-15 g; pigs – 5-10 g; dogs – 2-6 g 3 times a day. For diarrhea, calves are recommended to use sage infusion (1:20) in an amount of 300-400 ml 3 times a day for 3-5 days [1].

The following sage preparations are available in pharmacies:

- "Sage leaves" (raw materials shredded), astringent, anti-inflammatory agent;
- "Salvin" (1 % alcohol solution of a thick acetone extract), astringent, anti-inflammatory agent;
- "Elekasol" - antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory collection;
- tablets and lozenges for resorption (contain extract and essential oil), antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, astringent, expectorant;
- "Altaleks", "Broncholitin Sage", "Fitolizin" and others. - combined medicines containing sage essential oil.

Thus, *salvia officinalis* has a rich and diverse chemical composition that beneficially affects the body of animals and humans in various pathological conditions, is an affordable and cheap medicinal raw material, which allows it to be used to obtain drugs with a wide spectrum of action for the treatment of diseases of various etiologies.

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COMMON TANSY: COMPOSITION, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Common tansy - *Tanacetum vulgare* L. has long been used in medicine and veterinary medicine. The scientific name of the genus comes from the Greek words "tanaos" - long and "aceomai" - to live, which emphasizes the property of the plant to remain fresh in the bouquet.

Common tansy — a herbaceous perennial of the complex-colored family - Asteraceae. Thickets of the plant are formed by long underground rhizomes with lobes of thin roots. The stems are numerous, up to 150 cm high, with a mass of hemispherical inflorescence baskets collected on the top of the stem in the form of a shield. The leaves are oblong, twice pinnate, up to 20 cm long and up to 5 -10 cm wide.