



CUMULATIVE PROPERTIES OF DRIED MUSK ROOTS

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Abstract

Cumulative characteristics under study . Mosh their names powder to cumulate inclination bullet of rats to the stomach many times send in the case of Limu according to subchronic The toxicity was studied using the method of the oral toxicity test. The experiment was conducted on 20 white rats with a body weight of 158.8 g. The initial dose of " Mungoltin " was 100 mg/kg daily for 30 days, with the dose increasing by 1.5 times every 5 days. The selected dose approximately corresponds to the average amount of one portion of the powdered mixture consumed. The control animals were given an equivalent amount of distilled water. During the studies, such functional states as the viability, general condition, activity of the animals, body weight dynamics, and the morphological composition of peripheral blood were monitored. The results of the study showed that long-term administration of the test dose of " Mungoltin " powder did not affect the general condition and behavior of the animals. The rats in the test and control groups were mobile, able to respond to external stimuli, and had a good appearance.

Keywords

root, mosh, allergen

The urgency of the problem. The allergenic effect of the powder under study is assessed by the method of percutaneous injection of 0.02 ml of solution of 50% concentration of solution into the ear of 12 guinea pigs using a tuberculin syringe once (6 guinea pigs in the experimental group, 6 guinea pigs in the control group). For comparison, 0.02 ml of saline solution is injected into the control animals. After the injection of the solution, sensitivity is determined 12-14 days later: the test drug is instilled into the side of the body in a dose that increases sensitivity by 1.5-2 times (4.9 mg), and a scarifier is used to make a cut through the dropper to a length of 1-1.5 cm. After 4-24-48 hours, the skin sensitivity at the scarified site is assessed according to the following scale .

Table 1

" Mungoltin" powder was applied to the skin of an animal and after 4-24-48 hours, the skin sensitivity was measured according to the scale.

The type of exposure	Effectiveness signs	Description of effectiveness
negative		cross section size as in control animals
suspicious		hyperemia, scarification site
weak positive	+	hyperemia, scarification or insignificant density at the site
positive in the middle stage	++	Convex up to 5 mm , clearly defined and surrounded by hyperemia
1 strongly positive	+++	hyperemia, convex up to 10 mm, lichenification

The observation allowed to determine the negative effect. In the second stage of studying the effect of " Mungoltin " **on the mucous membrane** of the eye, a single inoculation of 5 ml of an aqueous suspension of wheat starch powder was performed in the conjunctival sac of the left eye of 2 rabbits, the right eye was taken as a control. Under the influence of the drug, a slight hyperemia of the mucous membrane was observed, which lasted for 15-30 minutes, which is explained by the mechanical irritation of the mucous membranes by particles suspended in water. After washing with water, the irritation disappeared. Therefore, according to the results obtained, the use of the studied dietary supplement in the concentration does not have an irritating effect on the mucous membrane.

A simple and at the same time sufficiently effective indicator of external substances on the body is the dynamics of animal body weight. When comparing experimental animals with control animals, it is a clear example of how both insufficient and excess body weight can negatively affect the body.

Table 2

Changes in body weight (in %) of rats receiving mosh nib powder during 28 days of observation

Observation period , days	Group of animals	
	control , water	experience
background	100.0 ± 1.4	100.0 ± 1.3
14	101.8 ± 1.8	102.3±1.9
28	106.1 ± 1.5	105.9+1.4



According to the data in the table, when the body weight of rats was observed during the experiment, the body weight of animals in both groups increased, and the weight of animals in the control group did not differ from the body weight of animals in the test group. That is, the body weight change of animals that received wheat starch powder during the experiment did not differ from that of animals in the control group. It is noted that the relative weight of internal organs of animals in the experimental group differed little from that of animals not involved in the test.

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