

The concentration of flavonoids and polyphenols was calculated from a standard curve plotted with known concentration of rutin and gallic acid.

**Conclusions.** There is a need for further chemical study of plant materials *Hyperici flores* and *Hyperici semina*, therefore, these parts of the plant can be used as future vegetal products.

**Key words:** *Hypericum perforatum*, polyphenols, flavonoids, seeds.

#### 426. VEGETAL PRODUCTS WITH HYPOCHOLESTEROLEMIC ACTIVITY

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**Introduction.** Cholesterol is a waxy, fat-like substance that's found in all the cells in our body. The body needs some cholesterol to make hormones, vitamin D, and substances that help in digesting. High-density lipoprotein (HDL), sometimes called „good cholesterol” carries cholesterol from other parts of the body back to the liver. HDL has been shown to have a variety of functions that may contribute to its cardiovascular protective effects, including the promotion of macrophage cholesterol efflux, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidative effects. Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) called „bad cholesterol” in a high level leads to the buildup of plaque in the arteries. LDL has now largely replaced total cholesterol as a risk marker and the primary treatment target for hyperlipidemia.

**Aim of the study.** The selection of vegetal products with hypocholesterolemic activity in light of the chemical compounds and usage in medicine.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of bibliographical data concerning the selected vegetal products, and their products with hypocholesterolemic activity according to the chemical compounds.

**Results.** Medicinal plants can be used for the treatment and prevention of hyperlipidemia in conjunction with lifestyle changes. From medicinal plants with hypocholesterolemic activity, we mention those rich in polyholosides – *Lini semina* (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) with Detoxi Plus product; *Laminariae stipites* (*Laminaria saccharina* L.) with Laminarie, VD, Lamivit, No-Colest; steroid saponosides: *Dioscoreae rhizomata cum radicibus* (*Dioscorea nipponica* Makino) with Polisponinum and Diosponinum; bitter substances – *Taraxaci radices*, *T. herba*, *T. folia* (*Taraxacum officinale* L. Weber ex F.H.Wigg) with Antitox, Detoxiphyt, Normoponderol, and polyphenol compounds – *Cynarae folia* (*Cynara scolymus* L.) with Cholesterin products and *Cichorii herba* (*Cichorium intybus* L.) with Cortelax and Rhamnolax.

**Conclusions.** Medicinal plants can serve as accessible sources in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia due to vegetal products rich in polyholosides, steroid saponosides, bitter substances, and polyphenol compounds.

**Key words:** vegetal products, hypocholesterolemic activity.

#### 427. THE TOTAL POLYPHENOL CONTENT IN AERIAL PARTS AND ROOTS OF *BERTEROA INCANA* L.

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