

# THE RESEARCH OF AN ANTIOXIDANT ACTION OF NEW COSMETIC MEDICINES

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**Introduction.** Wide distribution NSAIDs forced pay attention to the side effects of these relatively safe drugs. The most commonly found side-effects are associated with the digestive tract and the kidneys. One promising area of anti-inflammatory drugs safety problems solving is the use of remedies based on a biologically active substances basis of various plants.

The **aim** of this study was to investigate the antiexudative activity of an therapeutic cosmetic medication under the models of inflammation of rat's hind limb using different phlogogenes.

**Materials and methods.** As a phlogogene we have used 0.1 ml of 1% solution carrageenan, 0.1% solution of histamine and 2% of zymosan suspension, which have been administered subplantary due to hte rate of 0.1 ml per an animal weighing 180-200 g. After the phlogogene administration he rats have been applied with a remedy and cosmetic preparations of comparison to the rear limbs. The animals in the control group have been applied with some distilled water. As the comparison medications we have used the cream "Panthenol" and ointment "Vundehil". The size of a swelling has been measured in 0.5; 1; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 24 hours after the use of phlogogene with the help of oncometre.

Antiexudative activity has been calculated due to the formula and expressed as a percentage. All factual material has been processed statistically using t-criterion by Student.

**Results.** The analysis of the obtained data indicates that the use of the investigational cosmetic remedy, we have experienced a significant reduction in the swelling of rats' hind limbs. On the model of carrageenan edema the antiexudative activity has been equal to 45.5%, zymozaan one - 42.8% histamine one - 37.5%.

**Conclusions.** The obtained data show that under the models of acute carrageenan, zymozaan and histamine inflammations the therapeutic cosmetic remedy shows an antiexudative activity that slightly exceeds the medication of comparison. This could be due to the presence in the composition of the investigational remedy a wide range of substances that are capable of inhibiting inflammatory mediators: serotonin, histamine, bradycine, prostaglandins, leukotrienes.