QUALITY CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS IN MULTICOMPONENT MEDICAL FORM

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Introduction. Dehydration is a deficiency of body fluids that results when the amount of fluid lost from the body exceeds the amount of fluid taken in. The symptoms of mild to moderate dehydration include thirst, fatigue, restlessness, irritability, headaches, and decreased urine output, while severe dehydration is a life-threatening emergency characterized by confusion, lethargy, apathy, dizziness, unconsciousness, and rapid heartbeat and breathing.

Therapy violation of water-salt metabolism is usually carried out by drugs, outpatient and chemical methods and balanced diet.

Mild dehydration can be effectively treated by drinking regular water or beverages that contain electrolytes, which you can buy in chemists in packets, which containing combination of different salts. Oral rehydration mixture (ORM) formulation to treat clinical dehydration irrespective of the cause or age group affected. The ORM consists of a balanced combination of sugar (glucose), sodium and potassium chloride, and tri-sodium citrate.

Aim. Development of methods of quality control of active pharmaceutical ingredients mixture (sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium citrate and glucose) to restore water-salt balance away from the use of them and establish chemical and microbiological stability of the dosage form.

Materials and methods. Dosage form "Mixture for the restoration of water-salt balance" drug production "Leda" (Series 011216), which composition as active ingredients include sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium citrate, glucose relevant quality certificates. Reagents, volumetric solutions and indicators that meet SPU. Analytical scales «AXIS» ANG 200 (Poland) and measuring vessel class A.

Results and discussion. For identify the components of the mixture recommended response to sodium cation, chloride and citrate ions and determine the influence of glucose copper-tartaric solution. Quantitative of mixture content was determined by several methods. The amount of sodium chloride, potassium chloride and sodium citrate determined by argentometric titration, sodium citrate titration by cuprumetry method. To quantify the glucose used redox method – iodometry in an alkaline environment, the reverse titration, using starch solution as an indicator.

Conclusions. We are working to develop methods to identify all of the API and the quantitative determination in the test dosage form.