

DEVELOPMENT OF EXTEMPORANEOUS SPECIES TECHNOLOGY FOR THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES

Tongo Munhuele Zheoffrid

Scientific supervisor: associate prof. Rukhmakova O. A.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

rukhmakovaolga@gmail.com

Introduction. Recently respiratory diseases occupy a significant place in the total diseases rank and are likely to develop under the direct influence of environmental factors, which include strong fumes and dust, high content of harmful toxins in the air, etc.

For the treatment of dry cough are used antitussive agents of centrally acting and antitussive agents of peripheral acting. Modern Ukrainian pharmaceutical market has a lot of medicines based on herbal substances.

Herbal medicines are more effective and safe in long-term treatment of chronic diseases, less toxic, chemical composition makes rich multivalency action, and they are more affordable and accessible than synthetic medicines.

The aim of our work was to develop extemporaneous species technology for the treatment of bronchopulmonary diseases and cough in particular.

Materials and methods. In order to justify the optimal composition of the extemporaneous species to treat bronchopulmonary diseases with overwhelming mucolytic, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic action we have studied and analyzed published data regarding medicinal plants, which are often used in the treatment of bronchopulmonary system.

They are flowers of lime, herb of thyme, leaves of andromeda, herb of violet, leaves of plantain, herb of oregano.

Results and discussion. In order to develop the extemporaneous species technology we studied the technological characteristics of plant raw material, which are the part of the species: specific, volumetric, bulk weight, porosity, sponginess and free volume of the layer.

Also we studied the influence of the time and infusion method and the type of packaging material for release of extractives substances from the investigated species.

It was found that the optimal output of hydroxycinnamic acids and polysaccharides had a species, embedded in the filter bags and infused after processing with boiling water at the room temperature for 20 minutes.

Conclusions. On the basis of the conducted research technology of extemporal species for the treatment of bronchopulmonary diseases and cough particularly in filter bags was developed.