

IMPROVEMENT OF EXTEMPORANEOUS OINTMENT WITH WOUND HEALING ACTION

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Introduction. Wounds healing is a very complicated matter, treatment must conform wound type, phase of healing and the overall level of reactions to the resulting damage and all its consequences. The use of modern drugs for the topical treatment of wounds reduces systemic antimicrobial therapy terms, avoid the development of side effects, significantly reduce the cost of antibiotics, to avoid of resistant to antibiotics microflora formation.

Aim. Theoretical, experimental and biopharmaceutical researches for the composition improvement of combined ointment proposed for purulent wounds treatment.

Materials and methods. Advantages of drugs made in pharmacies by prescription, are obvious. Analysis of industrial production medicines for the purulent wounds treatment showed that their relatively high cost in low solvency of the population does not allow to meet the needs of patients. We analyzed the range of extemporaneous preparations for topical application, used for wounds curing. It was found that most of the traditional ointments prepared on lanolin - vaseline base. Analyzed published data on the polyethylene oxide base use for the treatment of festering wounds of different origin and location suggest that these bases are highly effective and safe. Pronounced therapeutic effect in this group of drugs due to the high-dehydrating effect, broad antibacterial activity spectrum can be considered as drugs for the first phase purulent wounds local treatment. As the object of study was selected following composition extemporaneous ointment used for wounds with purulent necrotic content treatment. To achieve a specific therapeutic effect was proposed to study the influence of replacing vaseline base and emulsifiers using for increasing rate and extent active ingredients from ointments release. As the investigated base polyethylene oxides 1500/400 (7: 3) and №1 and T- 2. emulsifiers were chosen.

Obtained results. In vitro experiments proved the active substances intensity increase on hydrophilic bases with emulsifier №1. Thus it can be concluded that the replacement of traditional hydrophobic ointment base leads to an increase the therapeutic effect of the drug.

Conclusions. Based on technological and biopharmaceutical research was selected following composition extemporal ointment for the symptomatic treatment of wounds with purulent necrotic content.