

in men have the positive effect of such plants as *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, *Argyreia speciosa*, *Asphaltum purified*, *Astercantha longifolia*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Cinnamomum cassia*, *Crocus sativus*, *Gossypium indicum*, *Lactuca scariola*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Mutilla occidentalis*, *Myristica fragrans*, *Orchis mascula*, *Pheritima posthuma*, etc.

Conclusions. Currently, the social importance and relevance of the regulators of erectile function, given their contribution to the maintenance of reproductive health of the population, are very high. Undoubtedly, joint efforts of manufacturers of phytopreparations and biologically active additives, scientists, and specialists regulating the registration of phytopreparations and biologically active additives are needed to increase the level of rendering medical, preventive and health-improving assistance to the population.

PERSPECTIVES OF RESEARCH OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SUBSTANCE OF HELICHRYSUM BRACTEATUM

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Introduction. The creation of medicines and dietary supplements on the basis of medicinal plant material is an important area of scientific activity in present time. One of the promising plants for research is the immortelle (*Helichrysum bracteatum*) (Asteraceae). This plant is widely cultivated in Ukraine, where many interesting decorative varieties are created.

The **aim** of the work is to conduct a preliminary phytochemical research of the immortelle to determine the chemical composition of biologically active substances.

Materials and methods. Different methods of chromatography were used for the analysis of phenolic compounds: thin-layer and paper, and specific reagents. The determination of flavonoids and hydroxycinnamic acids was carried out in comparison with probable samples. As a material for analysis, alcoholic extract of grass, flowers and roots of the immortelle was used, and extracts obtained after acid hydrolysis. Extraction was carried out with 70% alcohol (1: 5).

Solvent systems were used for the separation of the compounds: acetic acid 2, 15 and 30%, butanol-acetic acid-water (4: 1: 2, 4: 1: 5), chloroform-methanol-water 24: 14: 3, toluene-ethylformate - formic acid 50:40:10. Acid hydrolyzate of alcohol extract of grass, flowers and roots was also researched for the determination of aglycones, which were also identified by chromatography.

Results and discussion. We have found that immortelle contains hydroxycinnamic acids, flavonoids, flavonglycosides and other biologically active substances in its composition. 15 phenolic derivatives were identified, including coffee and chlorogenic acids, luteolin derivatives, including O- and C-glycosides, as well as aurons and their glycosides. The obtained UV spectrum of the extract indicates the possibility of determining the content of the amount of phenolic compounds in terms of luteolin.

Conclusions. The obtained results point to the prospect of studies of the immortelle, for the purpose of creating drugs and dietary supplements.

DANDELION EXTRACT USE IN MEDICINE

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Introduction. While many people think of the dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) as a pesky weed, it is chock full of vitamins A, B, C, and D, as well as minerals, such as iron, potassium, and zinc. Dandelion leaves are used to add flavor to salads, sandwiches, and teas. The roots are used in some coffee substitutes, and the flowers are used to make wines.