Results and discussion. Hyaluronic acid is an integral part of the extemporal formulation for wrinkle control. When applying this component, attention should be paid to concentration, since allergy or may be addictive to the drug. When designing a recipe, remember the purpose, age and type of skin.

Conclusion. On the basis of the analysis it can be established that the pharmaceutical and cosmetic market presents a wide range of ready-made products on the basis of hyaluronic acid, but the extemporal formulation has several advantages over industrial production, because it allows taking into account the individual characteristics of a particular patient. Thus, when choosing components for the cream it is possible to choose a certain concentration of hyaluronic acid, oil and water phase and the emulator, depending on the type of skin.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPOSITORIES OF COLOPROCTOLOGICAL APPLICATION

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Introduction. In recent decades in Ukraine, as well as in most civilized countries of the world, there is a steady increase in the incidence and prevalence of coloproctological diseases, with the share of 15,3% among digestive diseases. The most common diseases of the anal canal and tissues of the perineum - hemorrhoids, anal fissures, rectum gulps make up from 20 to 41% in the structure of coloproctological diseases. From hemorrhoids suffer 10-15% of the adult population, and its share among diseases of the rectum is about 42%; the proportion of anal fissure accounts for up to 15% of patients in proctologic hospitals. Diseases of the rectum of non-tumor genes significantly impair the quality of life of patients, in 2-3% they lead to disability, limit participation in social life. Drug treatment consists in the local application of drugs with anti-inflammatory, angioprotective and analgesic action. In accordance with the adapted clinical guideline based on the evidence of the All-Ukrainian Association of Gastroenterologists, the second line drugs of ulcerative colitis medical treatment are systemic and topical corticosteroids. Taking into account the absence of domestic suppositories containing corticosteroids on the pharmaceutical market, we consider it an urgent direction of scientific research the pharmaceutical development of suppositories containing hydrocortisone acetate. Historically, the first corticosteroid and benchmark for comparing the strength of all corticosteroids is hydrocortisone acetate.

Aim. To study physical and chemical properties of hydrocortisone acetate substance and suppositories with its content.

Results and discussion. Hydrocortisone acetate, like all corticosteroids, is a hydrophobic substance, so the first stage of the study was to investigate the solubility of the substance with the purpose of its rational introduction to the suppository basis. The solubility was determined in the following substances: glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene oxide-400 and hard fat at different temperatures and with the addition of solubilizers. It was found that hydrocortisone acetate is soluble in propylene glycol at a ratio of 1:50 with the addition of tween-80 and PEG-40-stearate in an amount of 0.3 g each.

Conclusions. Thus, the expediency of developing the composition of suppositories with hydrocortisone acetate has been substantiated and its solubility in solvents allowed for use in pharmaceutical technology has been investigated.

THE TOPICALITY OF USING GELS IN DERMATOLOGY

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Introduction. Semisolids constitute a significant proportion of pharmaceutical dosage forms. They serve as carriers for drugs that are topically delivered by way of the skin, cornea, rectal tissue, nasal mucosa, vagina, buccal tissue, urethral membrane, and external ear lining. Because of their peculiar rheological behavior, semisolids can adhere to the application surface for sufficiently long periods before they are washed off. This