description of sanitary-hygienic requirements for preparation of production, technological process, quality control of finished products, labeling and packaging of intra-pharmaceutical product, and its shelf life and storage conditions.

Riboflavin solution should be made in a pharmacy under aseptic conditions, for this it is necessary to have an aseptic or laminar block. The technology is as follows: the sample of riboflavin is dissolved in a flask made of heat-resistant glass in water purified by heating. After dissolution, the resulting solution is adjusted to the required volume with a solvent. Identification of the active substance and quantitative analysis of the resulting solution is carried out by spectrophotometric analysis. We chose this method, because it is a pharmacopoeial.

Conclusion: The regulatory documentation for the intra-pharmaceutical product of the riboflavin solution 0.02% is developed. Methods for its identification and qualitative analysis are proposed. The results of the work done are of practical importance for production pharmacies. Their introduction will allow providing ophthalmic patients with cheap and effective medicinal product – vitamin eye drops, which contain riboflavin, and the deficit of which is observed in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITION AND TECHNOLOGY OF EXTEMPORANEOUS OINTMENT FOR TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC RINITIS

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Introduction. In recent decades, allergic reactions in the population are very widespread. According to various statistics, from 8 to 25% of the inhabitants of the planet suffer from various forms of allergy. As for the frequency of allergic rhinitis, it is growing, apparently, the fastest. Even there is a forecast that by the middle of the 21st century this pathology will be the most common among humanity.

Allergic rhinitis is an inflammatory defeat of the mucous membranes of the nose resulting from an allergic reaction. Along with bronchial asthma and atopic dermatitis, he is included in the «big three» of major allergic diseases.

The most important symptom of allergic rhinitis is the aqueous clear separation of the nasal cavity in different amounts. The allergic reaction after contact with the stimulus in different people occurs at different times: in some patients, an allergic reaction occurs after 5-10 minutes after contact with the allergen, at most for several hours. In others, from the moment of contact with the stimulus until the appearance of an allergic reaction can take up to 10 days.

Aim. Theoretical and experimental studies on the development of ointment composition and technology for the treatment of allergic rhinitis.

Materials and methods. In developing the composition of the extemporaneous ointment for the symptomatic treatment of allergic rhinitis, the following active pharmaceutical ingredients were used: dexamethosone, adrenaline hydrochloride, calcium gluconate. As auxiliary substances peanut oil, wax emulsion n1 Polawax, emulsion wax Steareth-21, water purified were selected.

Results and discussion. Treatment for allergic rhinitis should be comprehensive and systemic and should include different directions and means.

Drugs for the symptomatic treatment of rhinitis are available in various dosage forms, each of which has its own characteristics that determine the choice of drug for a particular patient.

The use of modern extemporaneous drugs for local therapy of manifestations of allergic rhinitis can reduce the timing of systemic treatment, avoid the development of side effects, significantly reduce the cost of expensive antihistamines preparations of industrial production.

For the treatment of this pathology, it is advisable to use drugs that combine active pharmaceutical ingredients of different orientations, so they have a complex effect. When developing the composition of the extemporneousl ointment we were guided precisely by this principle when choosing the active substances.

Glucocorticoid hormone dexamethasone has a pronounced anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic

effect. It is used both systemically and locally. It is also administered with anaphylactic shock and other allergic reactions. Side effects of dexamethasone with short-term use are rare.

The vessels are a compulsory component of complex nasal medicines. Adrenaline belongs to natural hormones, is used not only as a vasoconstrictor, but also an antishore agent with anaphylactic reactions and shock of another etiology.

To provide for drug of weak local anesthetizing effect, it was suggested to introduce a known anesthetic – novocaine. To reduce the permeability of the vascular walls of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity into the ointment was introduced calcium gluconate. It has a pronounced anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory and hemostatic action.

Based on the literature data and the results of the analysis of the nomenclature and the compositions of extemporaneous nasal drops, the concentrations of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APhI) were selected.

Quite often in an allergic rhinitis mucous membrane of the nose dry, which causes severe discomfort. Therefore, often in vegetarian practice vegetable oils are used. One of the most popular and affordable is peach. The medicinal properties of this oil are due to a large number of biologically active substances, which are part of its composition. Taking into account the given data, the peach oil was proposed to be added to the ointment as a softening component.

Nowadays, emulsion bases are becoming increasingly widespread in medical practice due to their ability to sharply increase the absorption of the medicinal substances that are part of the ointment with the skin and mucous membranes. Ointments on emulsion bases are characterized by low viscosity, are easily applied and easily removed, have a pleasant appearance. Their application reduces dryness, increases elasticity of the skin and mucous membranes, reduces inflammatory reactions. In addition, due to the high water content, the emulsion bases are cheaper than the anhydrous fatty bases.

Taking into account all of the above, it was suggested to prepare an intranasal ointment on an emulsion-based basis, such as "oil in water". As the oil phase of the ointment, peach oil was used.

The following emulsifiers were proposed for the formation of a stable ointment: emulsion wax Stearete-21 and emulsion wax Polawaks. Ointment compositions were prepared considering the physical and chemical properties of active and auxiliary substances. In the ointments received, organoleptic and physical and chemical parameters were determined. Also, in samples of ointments, the rate and degree of release of APhI from the base by the method of «agar plates» was determined.

Conclusions. Based on physical and chemical and biopharmaceutical research, the composition of ointment for the treatment of manifestations of allergic rhinitis has been selected. Extemporal ointment technology was proposed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOSITION AND TECHNOLOGY OF COMBINED EXTEMPORANEOUS SUPPOSITORIES WITH NITROFURANTOIN AND OIL OF TEA TREE FOR CHILDREN

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Introduction. For today a sharp problem in our country is the state of health of child's population, as exactly healthy children become the background for development of country, determine further economic, scientific, cultural potential and health of next generations. General morbidity of children for the last ten years increased on 50 %, that before was characteristically only for an adult population.

Infections of the urinary system (IUS) are the most widespread infections for children under two years of age. They occupied the second-third place among all infections of child's age, yielding only to respiratory diseases and enteroideas. According to the statistical reports of MPH of Ukraine, prevalence of diseases of kidney and urinary system for children during the last 5 years in Ukraine grew from 40 to a 56 for 1000 child's population.