

in the studied parameters: the total protein content increased by 1.3 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), while the urea level ( $p < 0.05$ ) and cholesterol decreased by 1.2 times. The use of DETVF at a dose of 75 and 100 mg/kg promoted an increase in the total protein content in 1.3 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 1.2 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) respectively; reduction in urea by 39% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 33% ( $p < 0.05$ ) respectively; the expressed tendency to decrease in a level of cholesterol in 1,2 times.

**Conclusions.** A range of doses (75-100 mg/kg) was established in which DETVF has a positive effect on protein and lipid metabolism at the level of the “Karsil” comparison drug. The obtained results positively characterize the investigated object, since the normalizing effect on the exchange of lipids and proteins is an essential element of the hepatoprotective action.

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ANTIGYPERGLICEMIC ACTION OF ANTIDIABETIC PHYTOMEDICATION ON THE MODEL OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

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**Introduction.** Today, in the treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2, along with oral antidiabetic agents, as auxiliary therapies it is often used medicinal herbs and medicines on their basis. While the antidiabetic effect of officinal herbal medicines, especially the collection Arfazetin, is sufficiently covered in the scientific literature, information on the pharmacological properties of phytoteas with hypoglycemic activity (Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP etc.) contains, mainly, only data on the activity of individual components. However, hypoglycemic activity is important for correct choice of the most effective herbal medicine.

The **aim** of this work was an experimental comparative study of the antihyperglycemic effect of phytoteas Diabetonic and Diabet-STOP and collection Arfazetin on the model of diabetes mellitus type 2, induced by dexamethasone.

**Materials and methods.** Type 2 diabetes was reproduced by subcutaneous administration of synthetic glucocorticoid dexamethasone to white non-linear female rats of age 18 months at a dose of 0,125 mg/kg for 13 days. Phytoteas Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP and Arfazetin were administered at the same time as dexamethasone for 13 days daily intragastrically in effective doses proposed for use in medical practice. Blood glucose in serum was determined by glucose oxidase method.

**Results and discussion.** The induced pathology was characterized by a statistically significant increase in the glucose level by 2.0 times compared with intact animals, indicating the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes.

The use of phytoteas Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP and collection Arfazetin was accompanied by a significant antihyperglycemic effect. In particular, in Diabetonic group the level of glucose decreased by 24,5% compared with the control, Diabet-STOP contributed to decrease in glucose concentration by 26,0%, collection Arfazetin – by 29,2%. It should be noted that there was no statistical significance between study agents in terms of antihyperglycemic action, which is probably due to the known hypoglycemic effect of their identical components, such as bean leaflets and blueberry burgeons.

**Conclusions.** Thus, on the model of dexamethasone type 2 diabetes, phytoteas Diabetonic and Diabet-STOP exhibit antihyperglycemic effect, which is comparable to the action of the officinal antidiabetic collection Arfazetin.

## DEMODEKOZ – COSMETIC AND MEDICAL PROBLEM

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**Introduction.** Demodectosis is a parasitic skin disease, occupying the seventh place among skin diseases. The causative agent of demodectosis is the tick-mite (demodex). Demodex is found in the hair follicles, sebaceous glands of the human skin, meibomian glands of the eyelids. More often demodectosis