Results and discussion. In the experiment we used 4 common soaps, which do not contain components with antiseptic action, such as triclosan or triclocarban (because their antimicrobial effects are already well known). We studied the influence to skin microbiocenosis of the hands of detergents: soap "Baby", toilet soap "Lipa", soap "Gospodarskoe" 72% 1 grade, natural handmade soap "Baby "(Ukraine) with natural oils and chamomile extract. Among the samples studied, only commercial soap has an antimicrobial effect. To compare the effect on the microbiocenose of a solid soap we used an antiseptic for hands "Manorm" and ethyl alcohol 96%, which also have a known antimicrobial activity.

After preparing the culture media for cultivating and taking the washings in two steps: before handling the hands and after washing them with soap or treatment with antiseptic, the hanging of the experimental material on the nutrient media was carried out and the incubation was carried out for the required time. The next step was quantitative, cultural and qualitative assessment of microbiological material.

The composition of the microbiocenosis of the hands of 6 volunteer students was studied: from each student, two washings were taken and made for 4 cups with different culture media: blood agar, mannitol salt agar, MPA, and Saburo medium. A total of 48 studies were done. In the first stage, quantitative calculation of microorganism colonies from each experimental Petri culture plate was conducted.

In the study of cultural properties, typical colonies have been identified. Quantitative and qualitative composition of the colonies is partially different before and after treatment with detergents. The number of colonies of the microflora of the skin of the hands on the nutrient medium after their hygienic treatment with soap decreases. This is confirmed by the fact that cute removes the transitory and part of the resident microflora. However, in each experimental group there were cases with an increase in the number of some colonies, or the emergence of new after hygienic treatment of hands, which can be explained by the fact that from the skin of the hands of microorganisms fall on a moist piece of soap and contaminate it.

The resident microflora was predominantly represented by coagulase-negative cocci (Staphylococcus epidermidis, St. saprophyticus), diphtheroids (Corinebacterium spp.), micrococci and sarcins. The transient microflora was represented by Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus spp., Enterobacteriaceae, Klebsiella spp., yeast-like mushrooms.

Conclusions: 1. For hygienic purposes and frequent use it is possible to recommend the use of soap "Baby" or " Lipa ", because it does not significantly affect the normal microflora, and promotes mechanical cleansing of the skin of hands. 2. When using soap "Gospodarskoe", the number of microbes is reduced several times, therefore, with its constant application, the protective role of normal microflora decreases, which can lead to increased reproduction of pathogenic species. 3. The use of antiseptic agents leads to the destruction of the resident and transient microflora of the skin, leads to the destruction of the lipid protective layer and promotes a significant violation of the microecology of the skin, which in future may lead to the formation of pathogenic microbiota and the development of pathological processes in the body. 4. Antiseptic agents should be used in case of contamination by pathogens, for correction of microflora in diseases of the skin, in cases of lack of water, for the purpose of prevention during travel or in field conditions. 5. To prevent the contamination of lump soap with microorganisms located on the surface of the skin, it should be used as small fragments or for personal use individually.

COMPARATIVE MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CHEESE AND CHEESE PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRODUCTION Martynenko M. S.

Scientific supervisors: assoc. prof. Shevelyova N. Y., Mokliak N. A. National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. The urgency of the theme lies in the fact that sour-milk products are of great importance in human nutrition due to their therapeutic and dietary properties, good taste and easy assimilation.

In production of sour-milk products food, flavoring and aromatic substances are used. They increase their nutritional value and the expiration date, but at the same time they can significantly affect the composition of the product and change its useful properties.

Aim. The aim of the study was to carry out a comparative microbiological qualitative and quantitative assessment of samples of cheeses and cheese products of various groups that are present on the domestic market.

Materials and methods. The methods used: the method of light microscopy, the manufacture of microscopic preparations with thermal fixation, Gram stain, exhausting stroke and the study of microbial contamination through direct sowing, visual examination.

Results and discussion. The theoretical study of the microbiological composition of samples of cheeses has been carried out.

Experimental studies have shown the presence of various forms of bacteria, yeast cells and mold fungi, which created colonies on nutrient medium.

Ten samples of cheeses were used to study physico-chemical, organoleptic and microbiological parameters. Scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work.

Conclusions. Due to the popularity and variety of cheeses as foods and the widespread use of microorganisms for their preparation, microbiological studies of the composition of cheeses presented in the domestic market have a significant theoretical and practical value.

Consideration of this issue attracts the attention of the public and specialists in this sphere for solving the actual problem of improving the quality of food.

THE EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF MODERN DEODORANTS

Reutska L. I. Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Dika H. M. National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. One of the most important requirements for modern man is the lack of the smell of sweat, which in the modern world it is considered unacceptable and is able to spoil the impression about the person. Despite the fact that sweating is very important for normal functioning and health process, sometimes it can hinder due to the appearance of unpleasant smell of sweat. To solve this problem was developed deodorants that have become an integral means of daily hygiene. However, the evidence on the identification of side effects in the use of these drugs leads to a more profound study of the components of deodorants and antiperspirants.

Aim. The aim of this work is to prove the feasibility of using consumers of deodorants and antiperspirants for cosmetic and preventive effects.

Materials and methods. During the execution of the studies used microbiological method of diffusion in agar (modification of the "wells") and statistical methods. Steel objects deodorants, antiperspirants, liquid forms of release, which are composed of the antibacterial agents triclosan, sodium benzoate and phenoxyethanol.

Results and discussion. Given the importance of the microorganisms in the processes of perspiration and the formation of unpleasant smell of sweat became worthwhile to study the dependence of the effectiveness and identify possible side effects from the preservatives. For comparative studies on the effectiveness of deodorants used microbiological method. Evaluation of antimicrobial activity was carried out according to the size of the zone of growth inhibition of test-microorganisms, which is formed in pageview agar medium on Petri dishes. By results of researches it is established that among the preservatives sodium benzoate, 0.8%, triclosan 0.4% and Phenoxyethanol, with a concentration of 0.6% largest zone of growth inhibition of registers triclosan in a concentration of 0.4% sodium benzoate, 0.8%, which testifies to their efficiency and prospects.

Conclusions. On the background of the results of research it can be concluded that the most effective are the cosmetic products (deodorants and antiperspirant) which introduced the triclosan concentration of 0.4% and sodium benzoate 0.8 percent.