

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF AN OINTMENT WITH EXTRACT OF LICORICE ROOT FOR THE ALLERGIC DERMATITIS TREATMENT

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Introduction. The widespread and steady increase of allergic and inflammatory lesions of the skin is the subject of special attention of modern medicine. Solving the problem of global increase of allergic dermatitis requires improving the medical provision of the population of Ukraine with drugs for their effective treatment.

The purpose of this work was to investigate the pharmacological activity of a new ointment "Allergolic", which contains a dry extract of licorice root, on the model of experimental allergic contact dermatitis (AKD), caused by 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB).

Materials and methods. In the experiment were used 24 guinea pigs, which were divided into 4 groups: I – intact control, II group – positive control – untreated animals with AKD, III group – experimental animals with AKD which were treated with the ointment "Allergolik" (the ointment "Allergolik" was developed at the Department of Drug Technology under the guidance of professor Yarnykh T.G.), IV group – reference group – animals with AKD, which were treated with reference drug – ointment "Fladeks" (LLC "Pharmaceutical company "Zdorovie", Kharkov, Ukraine). Modeling of AKD was carried out by the method of Zalkan P.M., Ivlevva E.A. The pharmacological activity of the new ointment was studied under conditions of treatment and prophylactic regime. The effect of the new ointment on the development of pathology was assessed by leukocyte indices (index of blood leukocyte shift (IBLS), leukocyte index of intoxication (LII), lymphocytic-granulocytic index (LGI), nuclear index (NI), leukocyte index (LI), Krebs index (KI)), which were determined before the beginning of the experiment and on the 7th day after the challenge with DNCB.

Results and discussion. On the background of treatment with ointment "Allegrogolik", on the 7th day after the challenge with DNCB, there was a significant decrease in the indexes LII, NI, IBLS, KI (in 1.6; 2.3; 1.8; 1.7 times respectively, $p < 0.05$) and an increase in the indexes LGI, LI (in 1.9; 1.7 times respectively, $p < 0.05$), which indicates the reduction of intoxication and the severity of the AKD, the absence of suppressor effect of the studied ointment on the natural development of phagocytic protective and detoxification processes and its promotion of the completeness of immunological reactions in experimental animals. For all investigated hematological indices, the ointment "Allergolic" exceeded the effectiveness of the reference drug in 1.2-2.7 times ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Thus, the study of the integral hematological indicators allows us to conclude about favorable prediction of the AKD on the background of treatment with ointment "Allegrogolik", which does not require additional antibacterial and immunomodulatory therapy.

OVER THE COUNTER DRUG AS THE PROBLEM OF MODERN SOCIETY

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Introduction. In today's world, every third person resorts to self-medication for various minor ailments. At the same time, people use both traditional medicine and modern medicines that are released without a doctor's prescription. Free access to medicines has led to a number of consequences, such as poor health, changes in the patient's attitude to treatment, undermining the role of the doctor and pharmacist.

Aim: to study the positive and negative aspects of the presence of OTC drugs, based on pharmaceuticals LLC firm "Remedium" Tiraspol.