

CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE CUFF OF SPHYGMOMANOMETERS

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Introduction: An obligatory element of measuring devices of arterial pressure (non-invasive) is cuff. The correct size of this element and its position should provide the location of the active part of the cuff opposite the artery. Also, only the correct fit of the cuff allows you to get accurate blood pressure data. In this way, it is necessary to pay attention to the design features of the cuff, namely a form, size and existence of marking.

Aim. Study of consumer aspects of cuff.

Materials and methods: was analyzed a modern assortment of sphygmomanometers of cuffs, using as an example the Gamma company line (UK). During the research we used the commodity science and statistical method of analysis.

Results of the study. In order to correct measurement of blood pressure, at the time of buying of sphygmomanometers, the pharmacist should pay attention on the user's choice of the cuff and marking. The cuff accurately fit by volume. The size is always indicated on the secondary packing and on the cuff p. The size is specified by two numbers-the minimum and maximum length for the girth of the shoulder. There are the following cuffs (3 sizes), cm: small (17-22); standard (22-32), large (32-42). The modern type of cuff is the cuff-in the form of a tuba skeleton, which clearly clasps the measured region of the shoulder. The disadvantage is the inability to use for people with excess weight. In our view, the optimal solution is fan-shaped, which takes into account the anatomical features of the shoulder and forms a physiologically correct fit in the place of measurement. Also, the advantage of the fan-shaped cuff is its universality and the ability to correctly measure the pressure of all family members. The correct cuff position also affects blood pressure. It provides existence of special marking on a cuff– correct cuffing indicator. For example, in Gamma company it is the graphic sign. Arteria marc, which designates in the middle of an inflatable balloon.

Conclusions. Based on all the above, we can say with confidence that to date, there are a wide ranges of aspects that consumers should be guided by when they choosing a tool.

PROBLEM OF DISPOSAL OF UNEMPLOYED MEDICINAL DRUGS CAUSED IN THE POPULATION

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Introduction. The remnants of pharmaceuticals can enter the environment not only during production, consumption and disposal, but also in the wrong disposal of household pharmaceutical waste. Most studies have shown that sewage treatment plants are not able to efficiently extract the remains of pharmaceuticals.

Aim. To analyze the disposal of unemployed medicinal drugs caused in the population.

Materials and methods. Logical, analytical method the disposal of unemployed medicinal drugs caused in the population.

Results and discussion. Directive 2004/27/EC (on medicinal products for human use) introduces an obligation for Member States to implement appropriate schemes for the collection of unused pharmaceutical products. The waste directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out the main principles and provisions for the reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste, to prevent the threat to human health and environmental damage. In many European countries, there are adequate systems for collecting and disposing of household pharmaceutical products, for example, in Belgium this system has been operational

since 2000. Belgian pharmaceutical wholesalers are responsible for all costs of transporting, storing and transporting from pharmacies to disposal sites. In 2011, pharmacies collected approximately 572 tons of unused medicines. Since September 2005, pharmacies also pay a fee for each waste container ordered from the wholesale company. In Hungary, since 2005, a national system for the collection and utilization of household pharmaceutical products has been established. According to Hungarian law, the pharmaceutical industry is responsible for the creation and operation of a recycling system. Since 2005, the collection and recycling of pharmaceutical waste in Italy has been regulated locally. Each municipality, together with one or more public or private partners, manages its own system and pays for all costs associated with collection, transportation and utilization. Unused medicines can be delivered to special bins for collection in pharmacies, medical centers or on the streets and/or places of collection of hazardous waste, depending on the municipality.

Conclusion. Taking into account the requirements of the relevant EU Directive, it is necessary to create an effective system for collecting and disposing of household pharmaceutical products.

ANALYSIS OF ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S HYGIENE

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Introduction. Personal hygiene is an integral part of any woman today. To this group include: cotton-gauze and cosmetics for the care of intimate zones. The whole range of means is responsible for every part of the body that always needs care and attention. Every day, the demand for this group of products is increasing, so manufacturers need to improve their products due to changes in form, material, structure, etc.

The **aim** of our study was to study the range of women's hygiene products, in particular cotton-gauze, namely, women's hygiene pads, which are registered in the State Register of medical equipment and medical products and are presented on the Ukrainian market.

Materials and methods: a modern assortment of women's hygiene products was analyzed. In the study, we used the system and logical methods of analysis.

Results and discussion. Women's sanitary napkins are divided into the following types: daily, for critical days, postpartum, urological, breast feeding and test strips for determining the flow of amniotic fluid (amniotic fluid) in the vaginal discharge of a pregnant woman. The principle of all types of hygienic gaskets is the cleaning of the liquid. They have a sticky side, which can be fastened to fabric linen.

Classification of sanitary napkins:

1. Daily: - 1st class; - 2nd class: the task of daily pads - to absorb natural secretions, for example, during ovulation period)

2. For critical days: - 1st class with average wet absorption; - 1st grade with high wet absorption; - 2nd class with average moisture absorption; - 2nd grade with high moisture absorption

3. Nightly for use with strong releases: - 1st grade with average wet absorption; - 1st grade with high wet absorption; - 2nd grade with average wet absorption.

4. Postpartum gaskets: vary in size and level of absorption, do not cause irritation from permanent wear and do not stick to surgical sutures.

5. Urological: have the same size as conventional pads for critical days, but are specially designed for people with minor and / or significant bladder weakness, protect against leaks, bad breath and moisture.

6. Pads for breast during feeding: used for breast-milk absorption, perfectly absorb moisture, have anatomical shape and do not interfere with movements and are practically invisible under clothing.

7. Test strips for determining the flow of amniotic fluid (amniotic fluid) in the vaginal discharge of a pregnant woman: the test strip consists of a conventional gasket with a test strip included in it with a patented polymer containing a colorimetric indicator that changes the yellow color to the green-blue when in contact with liquids with a high pH-value. Normally, the vaginal pH is 3.8-4.5, the pH of the amniotic