

mix all the ingredients until the same consistency. Dishes with the resulting mixture put in a water bath and stir until completely dissolved gelatin. As the mask cools down a bit and will have a thicker, but not thickened, consistency, it is necessary to apply it to the cleansed and steamed face on the T-zone, nose wings, forehead and chin in several layers of driving movements, so that the composition could penetrate much deeper into the skin, and the cleaning itself will become more effective. Wait for 20-25 minutes and then gently remove the mask-film smooth movement from the bottom up, which will be the remains of dirty skin, then it is necessary to close the pores.

As a result, we have received a gelatin mask with activated carbon, which is good because it consists of natural products that are useful for the skin. They help to improve skin condition in several ways.

Carbon in activated charcoal absorbs dirt from clogged pores, deeply cleanses the skin and removes dead skin cells. It acts as a natural detoxifying agent that removes impurities from the first application. It soothes inflamed skin, which reduces the number of acne, and helps to reduce redness on the skin (prevents the appearance of rashes and infections due to antimicrobial properties). Regular use of a mask based on black coal helps to smooth the first facial wrinkles, the skin gets a beautiful tone. Also removes shine.

Gelatin is a substance of natural origin. It is made from animal cartilage and contains skin-friendly trace elements as well as collagen, which is so important to prolong youth. All gelatin masks differ in that they form a film in the process of drying, which promotes the best penetration of active elements into the pores. Thus, gelatin smoothes the surface of the skin; tones and refreshes; normalizes metabolic processes in skin cells, due to the presence of protein, which in gelatin is 85% of the composition; exfoliates the dead cells.

Conclusions. As a result of practical tests of the mask on the faces of 12 volunteers, we can say that the mask of activated charcoal and gelatin is an excellent effective tool that can qualitatively clean the skin, eliminate black dots and pimples, as well as smooth out fine wrinkles and even out the tone.

THE USE OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OF POTASSIUM IN COSMETOLOGY

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Introduction. Potassium is one of the most common chemical elements on the planet, without which life would not exist. It is vital for potassium and our skin: it is a component of many effective formulas for cosmetics and hygiene products.

Aim. Determine and analyze the properties of potassium and its compounds in cosmetology.

Materials and methods. Working out scientific literature. Data analysis.

Result and discussion. The action of potassium in cosmetic products is very diverse: in various compounds (mainly in salts) it is a preservative, and a surfactant, and an emulsifying component, as well as an auxiliary agent for depilation. In the latter case, potassium is a salt of thioglycolic acid with unique restorative properties of the SH group, which literally opens the sulfur bridges in the keratin structure of the hair and weakens the structure in the rods and roots. In most cases, Potassium is not responsible for the main effect of the drug, but without its presence in the formula, the product would simply not work. It should be noted that the activity of potassium salts increases in the presence of polyethylene glycol, parabens. As a rule, all salts of potassium are obtained synthetically, they are white powder, odorless, easily soluble in water. There is also natural, natural potassium, which is used in the manufacture of certain types of cosmetics, also obtained from the extract of cactus stems. Potassium salts are not stable under sunlight, under the influence of light. Consider the more detailed compounds of potassium and the composition of which cosmetic products they include:

Potassium: dangerous. Part of the meadows. May damage the skin and mucous membranes. Prolonged contact with substance provokes the appearance of chronic skin diseases. In the cosmetic

industry, it is used to produce shampoos, soaps, bleaching agents and shaving products. (TONY MOLY – Clean Dew Lemon Form Cleanser; Natura Siberika – shampoo)

Sorbate Potassium: a preservative of food, used to preserve creams, shampoos, and tonics. Percentage of administration – 0.5% of the weight of the product. It is well soluble in water and ready emulsions. To enhance the preservative properties, it is recommended to use with sodium benzoate. (Lumune – eye cream; Chanel – Le Volume Mascara; Oriflame – baby shampoo; Sisley – powder mating; Relonis – micellar water)

EDTA: Dosage compliance is safe. Chelating agent. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid – is able to create stable water-soluble complexes with alkaline earth metal ions. Softens the water. (Holika Holika – Smothie Peding Mist; Bioqua – serum with hyaluronic acid; Amway – makeup remover)

Potassium aspartate: safe. It is a protein component that, in combination with other substances and amino acids, removes toxins from the body. In cosmetology, it struggles with premature signs of aging, smoothes the skin, provides elasticity and elasticity of the skin of the face. (Johnsons Baby – moisturizing cream, diaper cream)

Potassium chloride: absolutely safe component when used for purpose. In cosmetics is used to regulate the acid-base properties and viscosity of the composition. (Gold – Eye Patch, La Roshe-Posay – cleansing foam, MAC – water with minerals, Premium – anti-corrosive concentrate)

Potassium benzoate: Use cautiously, in high doses, toxic. (E212) – a little toxic preservative. By itself, no action. It is part of the cream, prevents the development and uncontrolled reproduction of bacteria and pathogenic microorganisms that can cause fungal and viral diseases, as well as produce carcinogenic toxins. The main task is to preserve the activity of the components and the safety of the product during prolonged storage after opening the package. (Mary Key – eye cream, Wella – shampoo for volume, L'occitane – cleansing gel)

Kakoat Potassium: safe, at high concentration can irritate the skin. Anionic surfactant. Well cleanses the skin. Reduces irritation, contains glycerin. (Nivea – shaving cream, A'pieu – Deep clean, Almacatio – abstergent)

Potassium carbonate: safe. In cosmetics it is used as solutions for neutralization of pH in the manufacture of fat emulsions and stearin creams. Registered as a nutritional supplement E501. (Dove – mousse for washing, Fresh bubble – washing powder)

Potassium iodide: safe. In cosmetics it is used as a component with antiseptic properties and as a component, soluble dyes. (PhytoCosmethic – Nail Wax, Dolyva – Cleansing Mask for face)

Persulfate Potassium: In case of prolonged contact with the skin it causes irritation and allergic reactions. In cosmetics it is used as a means of bleaching effect on the skin. Strong oxidizer. Food additive E922. (Kapus – Hair Lightening Powder, L'oreal – Hair Paints)

Potassium hydroxide: practically safe substance. Aqueous KOH solution is a strong meadow. It is used as an alkaline component in nail care products, hand creams, and shaving products. At high concentrations it causes irritation and redness of the skin. According to the European Regulation, it should be used in concentrations up to 5% in cuticle removal means, in a concentration of up to 4.5% in the means for aligning hair; as the pH adjuster for depilatory creams should not exceed 12.7%, for other products it should not exceed 11.0%. (TONY MOLY – Pure Eco Aloe Gel, Bilita – Cream for cuticle removal, Hitomo – Q10, The Saem – Urban Eco)

Conclusions. We were able to investigate the use of potassium.

THE VOCABULARI OF COSMETICS AND COSMETOLOGY IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

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Introduction. Recently, Ukrainian vocabulary has increasingly attracted the attention of scientists as an interesting research object. The main driver of this tendency was the process of nation-