

Despite the use of all these drugs, a number of patients remains MS activity and there is a need to find other therapies. Therefore, modifications of the dose and combination of drugs, selective immunomodulators, monoclonal antibodies, gene and immunospecific therapy, T-cell vaccines, etc. are currently being used.

Conclusions. Questions of MS treatment require further experimental development, preclinical and clinical studies of new methods.

STUDYING THE ANALGETIC ACTIVITY OF PLANT EXTRACTS BASED ON THE CHINESE POPLAR (*POPULU SIMONII*)

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Introduction. In modern conditions, medicinal plants are becoming increasingly popular, as are preparations based on them. The limited range of side effects, high bioavailability, the possibility of using in chronic diseases for a long time, low toxicity are the advantage of phytomedication. Poplars are trees that are widespread throughout Ukraine. Bark, buds and leaves have medicinal value. The healing properties of poplar have long been used in fever, malaria, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, gastritis, diseases of the liver, biliary tract and spleen, as well as neuralgia, radiculitis, arthritis and sciatica. Preparations based on medicinal raw materials of poplar possess antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, anesthetic, wound healing, astringent and diuretic properties.

Aim. Study of the analgesic activity of lipophilic and dry extracts of Chinese poplar bark on a model of acetic acid cramps in rats.

Materials and methods. Acetic acid cramping was carried out according to the method of P. F. Trinus on 30 white non-linear rats of both sexes, weighing 180-220 g. 30 minutes before the administration of algogen (0,6% solution of acetic acid was injected intraperitoneally at the rate of 0,1 ml per 10 g body weight) animals of the first group (control) were orally administered with distilled water, the second — the classic non-narcotic analgesic — analgin, at a dose of 55 mg / kg, the third — altan, at a dose of 1 mg / kg, the fourth — lipophilic extract of the Chinese poplar bark, at a dose of 50 mg / kg and fifth – dry poplar bark extract China one, at a dose of 50 mg / kg. Analgesic activity was assessed by the ability of the drugs to reduce the amount of writhing in experimental animals, comparing them with the control indicators and the indicators of groups of animals treated with the treatment of the reference drugs: analgin and altan.

Results and discussion. The results of the study indicate a pronounced analgesic activity of lipophilic and dry extracts of Chinese poplar bark on the model of acetic acid cramps, which corresponds to 64,0% and 59,8%. It was established that the effect of the studied poplar extracts of Chinese (lipophilic and dry) at a dose of 50 mg / kg is inferior to the activity of analgin by 10,8% and by 15,0%, but more effective than the action of altan by 8,2% and 4,0%.

Conclusions. The lipophilic and dry extracts of Chinese poplar bark (*Populu simonii*) at a dose of 50 mg/kg showed more pronounced analgesic activity and prevailed over the action of altane 1,2 and 1,1 times, but were inferior to the action of analgin in 1,2 and 1,3 times. Lipophilic bark extract of Chinese poplar showed greater analgesic activity than dry.

PRIMARY ARTERIAL HYPOTENSION SYNDROME AND ITS CORRECTION

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Introduction. Primary arterial hypotension syndrome (PAHS) is a common disease in our country, the frequency of which in the world is about 3%. It manifests itself as headache, dizziness,