

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,

instability, disability and disorder of memory, tachycardia, pale skin, meteosensitivity; at tensiometry there is a steady decrease in blood pressure (below 105/65 mm Hg for men and 100/65 mm Hg for women aged 25-50 years). PAHS is accompanied by a high risk of coronary heart disease, ischemic stroke, promotes the development of dementia and it is a predictor of mortality in the elderly.

**Aim.** Formulate the prevailing processes in the development of PAHS.

**Materials and methods.** The overwhelming cause (80% of all cases) of PAHS is neurocirculatory dystonia. The main pathogenetic links of this syndrome are discoordination of the anterior (providing mainly parasympathetic effects) and posterior (mostly sympathetic effects) of the hypothalamic particles, dysfunction of its parasympathetic nuclei, and other structures of the parasympathetic system.

**Results and discussion.** As a result of these changes, an imbalance of vasoconstrictive and vasodilating influences (its prevail) of the nervous system on the walls of the vessels develops, vascular resistance of peripheral vessels decreases, volume of the arterial and venous vessels increases, venous blood flow to the heart decreases, minute volume of the heart decreases also. As a result, the broken blood supply to the organs (including the brain and the heart, which leads to the deepening of the process), redistribution of blood flow, hypoxia (primarily circulatory type).

**Conclusions.** Correction of PAHS includes physical therapy (used breathing exercises), physiotherapy, medication methods, diet therapy, psychotherapy. Medicinal correction (pathogenetic therapy) PAHS has the purpose of influence at a certain aims: 1) Hypothalamus (cerebroprotectors, nootropics, adaptogens, tranquilizers); 2) Peripheral divisions of the parasympathetic system and target organs (vessels of a resistive type, heart) – a diet with increased salt content, vasoconstrictors, glucocorticoids, cardiotonics.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXTRACT OF THE CABBAGE GARDEN ON THE PROLIFERATIVE INFLAMMATION PHASE**

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**Introduction.** In officinal medicine, the register of anti-ulcer drugs from plants, the effectiveness of which is confirmed by experimental and clinical studies, is very limited. Information of traditional medicine on the gastroprotective activity of plant sources gives experimenters ample opportunities to create new medicines that have not yet been used in the practice of treating patients with gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. Historically, the approaches to the treatment of gastric ulcer with herbal preparations for the prevention and increase of the interrecurrent period in folk and traditional medicine have found a new stimulus due to the original technologies of obtaining new products from plant raw materials. The undoubted advantage of herbal remedies is a wide range of their biological effects, low toxicity, softness of action, interchangeability of plants. Means of plant origin can be used in the initial stages of peptic ulcer, in the period of exacerbation – as additional treatment in combination with potent substances, and at the stage of anti-relapse therapy they provide for the rejection of xenobiotic stress. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of drugs from plants in periods of remission or stabilization of the pathological process, when they act as supportive, carrying out the prevention of exacerbations. Taking into account the effectiveness, tolerability and cost-effectiveness of phytotherapeutic drugs for the treatment of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer are not competing, but supplementing modern pharmacotherapy means.

**Aim.** The study of the antiproliferative activity of the extract of the cabbage garden.

**Materials and methods.** Chronic granulomatous inflammation (aseptic subchronic) was modeled by implanting a sterile cotton ball under the skin of an animal's back ("cotton granuloma"). The experiment was conducted on 24 non-linear white rats of both sexes weighing 200-220 g. Wool was cut off in anesthetized rats in the back area. Under aseptic conditions, an incision of the skin and