

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY OF HOMEOPATHIC GRANULES TARAXACUM D3

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Introduction. Untreated diseases cause to the chronic pathology and loss of major functional properties of organs. Today homeopathic approach is the alternative choice to treatment and prophylaxis of diseases of the kidney and hepatic systems. The use of homeopathic medicines allows safely treating these diseases by small doses. To this purpose different drugs on the basis of *Taraxacum officinalis* (Dandelion) are used in homoeopathy.

Dandelions are thought to have evolved about thirty million years ago in Eurasia; they have been used by humans for food and as a herb for much of recorded history

The English name dandelion is a corruption of the Dent de Lion meaning “lion's tooth”, referring to the coarsely-toothed leaves.

The name for the genus *Taraxacum* is derived from the Greek “*Taraxos*” (disorder) and “*akos*” (remedy) on account of the curative action of the plant. First mention of the use of dandelion is by Arabian physicians in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Rarely was mentioned by ancient Greeks and Romans. In 16th Century it was established as a drug. Retained in the national pharmacopoeias of Hungary, Poland, and Switzerland.

Today, dandelion roots are mainly used as an appetite stimulant, digestive aid, and for liver and gallbladder function. Dandelion leaves are used as a diuretic to stimulate the excretion of urine.

Aim. To develop technology and methods of analysis of homeopathic granules *Taraxacum D3* are the purpose of our scientific work.

Materials and methods. Homeopathic tincture *Taraxacum D1*, ethyl alcohol and sucrose granules are used. Preparation of granules *Taraxacum D3* is carried out according to the State Pharmacopeia of Ukraine.

Results and discussion. Obtained homeopathic medicine is globular granules with white color and sweet taste. For the quality control and standardization of prepared granules the following characteristics were studied: description, amount of stick together granules, quantity granules in 1.0 g, losses in mass at the drying, ability to decay, average mass of one granule and filling volume.

Conclusions. According to results the granules contains main biological-active substances such as: bitter substances, carbohydrates, flavonoids, saponins, tannins and mucilage.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITION OF EXTEMPORAL LIQUID REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF COUGH

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Introduction. Anticough therapy is one of current problems of modern medicine that is connected not only from prevalence of this symptom at different diseases, but also with the search of new anticough medicines continuing to this day. Anticough therapy is an important component of symptomatic therapy of a large number of diseases of respiratory organs, both with adults, and with children. Cough belongs to the most frequent symptoms in clinic of internal diseases and traditionally is multidiscipline problem as doctors of different specialties face it. So, cough enters the first five of the reasons that force the patient to ask for medical care. It can cause development of a number of