

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND ANALYSIS
OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES ZINGIBER**

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Introduction. The searching and studying of plant raw material there is an actual question for the creation of new homoeopathic medicines because in the treatment of some diseases by antibacterial medicines takes place side effects and allergic state of patient. For this reason, it is the perspective of conducting researches on creation of homoeopathic medicines Zingiber (Ginger). Ginger is a medicinal plant that has been widely used in Chinese and Ayurvedic medicines all over the world and has a long history of use in traditional systems of medicine. The medicines of Zingiber use as an antiemetic, antipyretic, analgesic, antiarthritic and anti-inflammatory agent.

The constituents of ginger are numerous and vary depending on the place of origin and whether the rhizomes are fresh or dry but to summarize the major components that have been implicated in the pharmacological activities of the crude drug. The primary pungent agents (phenylalkylketones or vanillyl ketones) of ginger are gingerol, with other gingerol analogues such as the shogaols, paradol and zingerone also found in high levels in rhizome extracts. They help reduce inflammation that may constrict blood vessels and interfere with circulation.

Aim. To develop technology and methods of analysis of homeopathic medicines Zingiber are the purpose of our scientific work.

Materials and methods. Homeopathic tincture Zingiber D1, dilutions Zingiber D2-D4, granules D3, oil 10% and ointment 10 % were prepared according to the State Pharmacopeia of Ukraine. Some parameters of the obtained homeopathic medicines were checked, such as: colour, taste, odour, density of liquids, concentration of alcohol, content of extractive substances, deviation in mass and volume, identification of the main biological active substances (tannins, flavonoids, saponins, bitter substances). For quality control of prepared granules, the following characteristics were studied: description, amount of the sticky granules, quantity granules in 1.0 g, losses in mass at the drying, ability to decay, average mass of one granule and filling volume.

Results and discussion. Basing on the results the optimal technology, methods of definition the technological properties of objects and more specific reactions for each class of biological active substances have been chosen.

Conclusions. The obtained results of technological, physical-chemical researches made it possible to develop technology and methods of analysis of homeopathic medicines Zingiber.