

(paper, polyurethane, polyethylene, gel). Acrylates and zinc oxide are used as adhesives. Also there are sterile and non-sterile plaster. Medical adhesive plaster are made in the coils (bobbins) form and strips form (with and without antiseptic). There are epidermal, endermal and diadermal patches by medical purposes. *Epidermal patches* has necessary adhesiveness (stickiness) and may not contain medicinal substances; used for fixing dressing material, catheters, for wound edging, for skin protection against traumatic environmental factors, such plaster are registered as medical products. *Endermal patches* contains drugs which penetrate the skin layers (salicylic acid, tincture of capsicum). Such patches are used in skin diseases treatment, such plaster are registered as medical products or medicines. *Diadermal patches* contains drugs which penetrate by skin in the blood and has general effect on the body.

A variety of diadermal patches are modern transdermal therapeutic systems with drugs (nitroglycerin, nicotinic acid, hormones, diclofenac sodium). Diadermal patches are registered as medicines only.

Conclusions. It has been found of the range of medical adhesive plaster on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine by material, sterility, form, and medical purpose.

Prospects for further research in this area. Based on the data obtained, it will be possible to determine the availability of this group of medical products to the population.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUTURE MATERIAL USED IN COSMETOLOGY

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Introduction. Today, more and more modern women use the method of thread lifting. This is a minimally invasive method of face-lift, which is carried out by lifting and fixing the skin by placing under it special biocompatible filaments. One of the advantages, because of which this procedure has become popular, is that rehabilitation after it does not require a lot of time and being in a hospital.

Suture surgical material, being a foreign object remaining in the patient's tissues, often results in the development of postoperative inflammatory changes (infiltrates, abscesses, suppuration of wounds) and not the formation of surgical sutures. Therefore, the choice of high-quality and optimal suture material is an important factor in the successful outcome of cosmetic surgery.

Aim. The study of the main characteristics of suture material used in cosmetology to correct the contour of the face.

Materials and methods. Analysis of scientific literature, research results in the field of medicine and pharmacology, as well as systematic, logical, analytical methods.

Results and discussion. Ptosis (sagging) of the skin is one of the main problems of cosmetic surgery, the solution of which largely depends on the properties of the suture material, which should provide a skin lifting due to adhesion with subcutaneous tissues along its entire length. The first threads that began to be used for face-lift, were the "golden filaments".

Their use was a breakthrough in cosmetology. They made it possible to "fix" the face, smooth out large folds and creases on the skin, and raise problem areas. The skeleton formed in this way in course of time is coating with connective tissue produced by the body itself. Carrying out such a procedure is a contraindication to further cosmetological instrumental procedures. Later they came to the conclusion that the introduction of non-absorbable materials into the skin is dangerous, primarily because of the high risk of rejection. To this end were developed. biodegradable - absorbable filaments from polylactic acid, which tightly entered the arsenal of modern cosmetology.

Today, the most common suture materials are:

- filaments with serifs of trademark the «Aptos» (Georgia) – used to lifting facial contours. Their structural feature is that they have special serifs that allow the material to be better retained in the tissues. Aptos filaments are divided into several types – «hammocks», springs, biodegradable filaments. Each of them performs its function in different parts of the face. Absorbable suture material is made on the basis of polylactic acid or polypropylene.

- cone-shaped combination filaments contain nodules and cones, through this, they are fixed in the desired tissue site. This type of suture material gradually dissolves, and instead are formed capsules of connective tissue. Capsules provide a tightening effect. This method has a disadvantage – a long rehabilitation period, accompanied by swelling and limited facial expressions.

- meso filaments are a thin and absorbable suture material. Their introduction is not very traumatic, since they use a special needle that does not pierce, but spreads the tissue without damaging them. Consist primarily of hyaluronic acid. Usually they are used for less pronounced age-related changes. This suture material absorbable for 6 months. During this time, they are coated with collagen fibers. Regeneration processes are improving, collagen, elastin production, firmness and elasticity increase, complexion improves.

- collagen-stimulating filaments are biocompatible and bioabsorbable materials made on the basis of polydioxanone, which provide stimulation of collagen synthesis in the skin.

Conclusions. Today, carrying out a thread face-lift in cosmetology is a very popular procedure. A positive result of this procedure will depend not only on the experience of the cosmetologist, but also on correctly selected and high-quality suture material.

RESEARCH OF ORTHOPEDIC INSOLES CHOICE DEPENDING ON MATERIAL AND INDICATORS

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Introduction. The foot is a support for the whole body, therefore, the violation of this foundation inevitably affects the formation of the body. Changing the shape of the foot not only causes a decrease in its functionality, but also, most importantly, changes the position of the spine. This adversely affects the body's posture and general condition. Shoe insert is an orthopaedic product designed to support the arch of the foot and correct its biomechanical disorders.

Aim. Investigate materials for creating an orthopaedic foam insole and indicators to look for when choosing this product.

Main material of the study. When choosing orthopaedic insoles, the following indicators should be considered: material, size, appearance. More often the classification is based on the type of orthopaedic foot support: a) rigid; b) semi-rigid; c) mild; d) lack of support for the arch of the foot. The method of placement. The height of the arch of the foot: a) foot with a normal height; b) foot with low arch height; c) foot with a high arch height. A healing insole should provide cushioning and correcting effects.

Let's consider one of the main indicators when choosing insoles – the material from which they are made. Orthopaedic genuine leather insoles are used for the treatment of all types of flat feet and prevention of statistical deformities of the foot. Aeroprene is an advanced neoprene material and has all its properties: elasticity, softness, wear resistance, water resistance and thermal insulation characteristics. An exception is that the aeroprene allows the access and circulation of air through the perforation of the neoprene cloth. Foamed polyethylene takes the shape of the foot under the pressure of the patient's weight on a pre-heated billet of foam placed on a hydraulic platform. However, there is a number of