

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOSITION AND TECHNOLOGY OF TABLETS WITH CHOLERETIC ACTION

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**Introduction.** Choleric herbs of herbal origin contain essential oils, resins, flavonoids, phytosterols, etc. Today there are more than 100 plants the preparations of which can be used as a choleric. They directly stimulate metabolic and synthetic processes in hepatocytes, the synthesis of bile acids, cholesterol, bilirubin and other organic bile compounds. Herbal preparations in addition to choleric action normalize and stimulate the secretion of the stomach juice, pancreas, increase the enzymatic activity of gastric juice, have antimicrobial (tansy, peppermint), anti-inflammatory (rose hips, sandy caraway seeds) effect, show cholelitholytic (cumin, corn columns, peppermint, cholagog) and cholekinetic (tansy, parsley, barberry) action, reduce the viscosity of bile (cumin, corn columns with stigmas) and increase the content of chelates in it (rose hips). To achieve the greatest choleric effect are used various combinations with other vitamin-containing and tonic components of herbal origin [2].

**The aim of this** work was to study physicochemical and pharmaco-technological properties of raw materials, to create a scientifically grounded optimal composition and technology of a therapeutic and prophylactic agent in the form of tablets, obtained from native plant medicinal raw materials.

**Objects and research methods.** As objects of research were used vegetable raw material of dandelion root, chamomile flowers, dwarf everlast, buckthorn bark; technological properties of grinded vegetable raw materials powders. Routine methods of physical-chemical and technological of powders properties were used as research methods [1,3].

**Results and discussion.** In order to develop the optimal composition and technology for producing tablets based on powders from herbal materials, the pharmaco-technological characteristics of the active substances of the dosage form were studied: bulk density, flowability, compressibility, moisture content, solubility of pressing in water. The research results are presented in table 1.

Table data. 1 indicate that all the samples presented have unsatisfactory flowability and compressibility, which requires adjusting these parameters by introducing excipients to obtain high-quality tablets.

Table 1

**Pharmaco-technological properties of herbal raw materials powders**

№	Name of raw material	Appearance	Moisture content, %	Flowability, s / 100 g o	Bulk density g/sm <sup>3</sup>	Pressability, N	Solubility, min
1.	dandelion root	Powder of yellow-brown colors	4,75 ±0,022	75,2	0,53 ±0,02	35 ±1,5	-
2.	buckthorn bark	Powder of dark-brown colors	4,09 ±0,016	78,3	0,60 ±0,03	32 ±1,5	2
3.	chamomile flowers	Powder of yellow-colors	3,11 ±0,012	65,3	0,56 ±0,03	15 ±2,5	-
4	dwarf everlast flowers	Bulky yellowish-green powder	6,45 ±0,015	250	0,58 ±0,02	10 ±0,5	2

**Conclusion.** Was studied physicochemical and pharmaco-technological properties of raw materials and it was found that all samples of herbal raw materials had unsatisfactory flowability and compressibility parameters, that required improvement of tablet formulation of excipients.

**References**

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