

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ТОВАРОЗНАВСТВА**



# **«ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНЕ ТОВАРОЗНАВСТВО- ПОГЛЯД У МАЙБУТНЕ»**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ  
VII НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА ІНТЕРНЕТ-  
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ**



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# **ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНЕ ТОВАРОЗНАВСТВО - ПОГЛЯД У МАЙБУТНЄ**

**VII НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА ІНТЕРНЕТ-КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ З  
МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ**

Конференція зареєстрована Державною науковою установою  
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authorities; a description of the operation of checking the stored series of drugs against the data of regulatory authorities; the procedure for isolation of the identified series in the "quarantine" zone; the procedure for verifying the presence of visual signs of isolated items of products against signs of counterfeiting indicated on the website of the regulatory organization; the procedure for admission to further implementation in the absence of signs of falsification. The availability in English of an updated database on the identification of batches of falsified and substandard medicines on the websites of regulatory organizations of all countries would significantly minimize the possibility of distribution of such drugs in the international distribution of goods and reduce the risks for patients associated with the use of such drugs.

**Conclusion.** Improving the regulation of the global drug distribution network should include, as a formal component, improving national and international legislation, establishing a clearly defined level of responsibility for the distribution and for the absence of procedures for identifying falsified and substandard medicines; and the informal side - the formation of the pharmaceutical industry specialists' understanding of their main mission, namely high-quality pharmaceutical care and all-round assistance to prevent the dispensing of falsified and substandard medicines to patients.

## **PECULIARITY OF STORAGE OF DENTAL TOOLS DEPENDING ON THEIR TYPE AND PURPOSE**

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**Introduction.** Dental tools these is special tools intended for clinical examination of the patient and treatment of the organs of oral cavity and teeth. All dental tools can be systematized into the following groups:

- tools for examination of the oral cavity and teeth;
- cutting tools (for preparation of carious cavities);
- tools for sealing with different materials;
- tools for removing tartar;
- endodontic tools (for root canal treatment).

Proper handling and storage of tools in dentistry – an integral part of the professional activity, which avoids the problems arising from the negligent attitude to

these procedures. Therefore, non-compliance with sanitary requirements can lead to the growth of bacteria and the risk of infection of the patient, and very high temperatures and improper use of chemicals can lead to complete or partial damage to instruments, making them impossible to use.

In dental practice sterilization is a matter of choice. Different instruments that require sterilization are sterilized by different methods. It is important to use only sterilization methods and devices that allow to conduct the approved procedure. Sterilization agents and packaging materials should be selected depending on both the items to be sterilized and the methods used. In this context, the operating instructions of the respective sterilizer must be strictly observed. There are three types of sterilization: steam method (water vapor under excess pressure in an autoclave); air method (dry hot air in the oven); chemical method (solutions of chemical substances – hydrogen peroxide, dexoxone, alaminol, etc.).

In dental practice, the best option is to steam sterilization. It is carried out to prevent the spread of a number of infectious diseases, the causative agents of which are transmitted through blood and body fluids. All products that come into contact with the wound surface, blood or injectable drugs, clothes, medical instruments that come into contact with the oral mucosa during operation and can cause damage are subject to sterilization.

**The aim** of the study is to determine the features of storage of dental instruments depending on their type and purpose.

Depending on the requirements of sterility or non-sterility, all dental instruments have appropriate recommendations on storage conditions. The following types of dental tools are subject to sterilization:

- inspection tools (tool tray, dental mirror, tweezers and probe),
- tools for dental treatment (manual for removing tooth tissue and fillings; types of drills, diamond and polishing heads and discs; manual and mechanical tools for working in the root canals; additional tools: brushes for applying fluid to the tooth surface, matrices, strips, clamps, etc.),
- periodontal tools (curettes for removing dental plaque, nozzles for ultrasonic and pneumatic scalers),
- tools for use in orthopedics (burs and discs for tooth preparation, molding spoons, tools for sawing, cutting and removing crowns, micrometer to measure their thickness, spatulas, etc.),
- surgical tools (syringes for carpal anesthetics, spikes for removing teeth and their roots, elevators, scalpels, clamps and needle holders, needles).

To maintain the sterility of all these types of instruments until they are used, they should be packaged in an impermeable and serializable wrapper. Sterile instruments should be clearly marked, for example, with colored markers, to avoid

misunderstandings. In accordance with the established sanitary standards, medical products that are repeatedly used during manipulations in dentistry must be processed according to the following algorithm: disinfection; pre-sterilization cleaning; sterilization; further storage under conditions that do not allow secondary contamination with microorganisms. Medical devices intended for single use must be disinfected and disposed of after use. They are not allowed to be reused.

Non-sterile dental tools may be subjected to corrosion under adverse storage conditions. To prevent corrosion, tools must be stored in a dry and dust-free environment. Significant temperature changes should be avoided to prevent the formation of moisture (condensate) on non-sterile instruments. In direct contact with non-sterile instruments, chemical substances can destroy the metal or emit corrosive fumes, so such instruments should not be stored with chemical substances. Proper storage is ensured by placing non-sterile instruments in appropriate systems (trays). Such storage prevents mutual damage of tools and reduces risk of injuries; a clearly structured system allows you to quickly select the necessary tools; closed storage systems provide additional protection against harmful microorganisms.

**Conclusions.** Sterile and non-sterile dental tools should be stored separately. Non-sterile metal products should be stored in a clean, dry room; their shelf life is not limited. Correctly chosen place, which should be dry and inaccessible to dust, to prevent corrosion, combined with a stable temperature are the main conditions for storing sterile dental instruments in special cabinets for six months.

## **COMMODITY ANALYSIS OF BEEKEEPING PRODUCTS**

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**Background.** Like any food product bee honey is characterized by organoleptic and physicochemical quality. In addition, determine the safety of honey - toxicity, pesticides, antibiotics, radionuclides. Organoleptic quality indicators are specified in DSTU 4497: 2005 "Natural honey. Technical requirements". Under the condition of their control the color, taste, aroma, consistency, crystallization, signs of fermentation of the product and mechanical impurities in it are determined. However, the listed characteristics of indicators are too generalized and little understood by the