

PROMISING STUDY OF PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF PHYTO-SUBSTANCES FROM LARGE-FRUITED CRANBERRY

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Introduction. Urinary tract infections are among the most common diseases of urological practice. The most common manifestation of uncomplicated infection of the lower urinary tract is acute cystitis (inflammation of the lining of the bladder). Herbal preparations with healing properties have long been used to treat various diseases, including infections of the urinary system. In this aspect, large-fruit cranberries are a promising plant.

Aim. The aim of the study was to promising study of pharmacological activity of phyto-substances from large-fruited cranberry.

Materials and methods. In this research we used content analysis of official sources of information.

Results and discussion. Cranberries (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) is the heather family, the fruits of which have been used by our ancestors for thousands of years as a treatment. Cranberries, which are harvested in September-October, as well as preparations based on it, are among the most commonly used herbal products worldwide. So, in 1997 cranberries entered the top ten plant products sold in the United States. Usually fresh whole berries, gelatinized products, juices (usually 10-25% by volume of natural juice) and capsules are used.

Conclusions. According to experimental studies, cranberry preparations caused inhibition of bacterial adhesion, including the main uropathogen *E. coli* on various in vitro surfaces, including cellular ones. Due to the large amount of biologically active substances, cranberries exhibit pronounced antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, tonic effects, and large-fruit phytosubstances are quite promising in the treatment and prevention of urinary tract infections.

MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CUTANEOUS CANDIDIASIS

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Introduction. Candidiasis is a fungal infection caused by yeasts from the genus *Candida*. *Candida*, normally resides on the skin and in the mouth, digestive tract, and vagina and usually causes no harm. Under certain conditions, however, *Candida* can overgrow on mucous membranes and moist areas of the skin. Typical areas affected are the lining of the mouth, the groin, the armpits, the spaces between fingers and toes, on an uncircumcised penis, the skinfold under the breasts, the nails. *Candida albicans* is responsible for about 70 to 80% of all candidal infections. *Candida* species are the most common cause of fungal infection in immunocompromised persons.

Aim. Study of modern standards of medical care for patients with candidiasis.

Materials and methods. We conducted an analysis of articles, an adapted clinical guideline based on evidence, a unified clinical protocol providing medical care for patients with cutaneous candidiasis.