

patients over 14 years of age. Bedaquiline is recommended to be included in long-term treatment regimens for patients with MRTB: first or second week: 400 mg once daily; 3-24 weeks at 200 mg 2 times a week. In most cases, the total duration of treatment with long-term regimens is recommended for 18-20 months; the duration of treatment can be varied according to the patient's response to treatment.

Delamanide is a derivative of nitro-dihydro-imidazo-oxazole, which inhibits the synthesis of the cell wall of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and has a high activity against intracellular mycobacteria of tuberculosis in macrophages. Delamanid is safe for HIV patients receiving antiretroviral therapy and children from the age of six. It does not have cross-resistance with any other anti-TB drug, and can also be used for the prophylactic treatment of TB in contact with a patient with drug-resistant TB with resistance to anti-TB drugs of the fluoroquinolone group. The using of delamanide gives patients with advanced resistance a real chance for recovery and, consequently, for life.

Conclusions. Tuberculosis is a complex disease for both the patient and their families and healthcare professionals. The main goal of the new WHO Global TB Strategy until 2035 is to free the world from TB while achieving zero morbidity, mortality and suffering from this disease.

THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF A COMBINATION OF MOTHERWORT DRY TINCTURE WITH GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID ON THE BEHAVIOR OF RATS IN THE "OPEN FIELD" TEST.

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Introduction. One of the indicators of a high level of quality of life is a person's mental health. However, at the present time in the world there is a tendency towards further growth of various pathologies of the central nervous system (increased irritability, anxiety, fear, etc.). Almost 25% of the world's population suffers from mental illness, among which anxiety disorders are one of the most common diseases. In Ukraine, more than 2 million people suffer from mental disorders, and their annual growth rate is 4%. The leading component of the complex of neuropsychic manifestations is most often the state of anxiety and fear.

The available assortment of psychotropic drugs does not always allow solving the problems of therapy of diseases of the central nervous system, since most of them have a negative effect on the body. In this regard, herbal preparations have advantages over synthetic ones.

Aim. To study the effect of a combination of motherwort dry tincture and gamma-aminobutyric acid on the behavioral responses of experimental animals after stress exposure in the "open field" test.

Materials and Methods. The experiments were carried out on 42 white outbred male rats weighing 220-250 g. 50 mg/kg and 0.3 ml/kg, respectively, which were injected intragastrically in the form of aqueous solutions and suspensions for 14 days.

The effect of the combination of SNSC + GABA and reference drugs on behavioral responses in rats was investigated using the "open field" test.

The evaluation criteria were: the number of squares crossed (locomotor activity), the number of vertical racks, peeping into the hole (orientation-research activity), the number of urinations, boluses, grooming (emotional reactions and their vegetative accompaniment) in 3 minutes. observation.

Statistical processing of the research results was carried out using the STATISTICA 8.0 program with the calculation of the mean value (M), standard error of the mean (m) and significant interval (p). With a normal distribution, the significance of differences between the groups was assessed by the parametric Student's test (t).

Results and discussion. In animals of the control pathology group (stressful impact after preliminary setting of the "extrapolation release" test), there was a significant decrease in locomotor activity, the number of upright posts, peeping into the hole by 1,7; 2,7 and 3,5 times ($p < 0,05$), respectively, in comparison with the group of intact animals. At the same time, the number of grooming acts increased by 4.2 times ($p < 0,05$), and the manifestations of autonomic reactions (the number of fecal boluses and urinations) had only a tendency to increase. Such changes indicate maladaptive disorders that have arisen in response to an acute stress reaction.

The influence of comparison drugs can be regarded as a manifestation of a nonspecific sedative effect, which is characterized by both suppression of the motor component and the emotional-cognitive one.

Conclusion. The combination of SNSC + GABA exhibits a dose-dependent sedative effect in the study of behavioral responses in rats in the open field test. At an intermediate dose (944 mg/kg), it has a stress-protective effect, which complements its positive effect on the cognitive functions of experimental animals.

USE OF HIGH DOSE PROBIOTICS IN THE TREATMENT OF AN ANTIBIOTIC OF ASSOCIATED DIARRHEA

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Introduction. The antibiotic associated diarrhea develops as a result of disruption of the intestinal microflora, one of the functions of which is the creation of a protective barrier that prevents the colonization of the small intestine by pathogens. Clostridium has been the most common etiological factor in the antibiotic associated diarrhea. The development of this type of infection can lead to such severe complications as pseudomembranous colitis. This condition is difficult to treat and can result in persistent disability of patients of working age.

Aim. Mild cases of ADD as caused by Cl. as well as other etiologies, can be cured only by stopping antibiotic therapy, prescribing high-dose polyprobiotics and reducing the carbohydrate content of the diet.

Materials and methods. Numerous meta-analyses have shown the efficacy of probiotics in the prevention and treatment of ADs in hospitalized adult patients.

Results and discussion. Concurrent use of antibiotics and probiotics for the prevention of AAD showed significant statistical differences compared placebo use. The use of probiotics may reduce the incidence of Cl-induced diarrhea, by 44%, and by other versions of diarries - by 71%.

Conclusions. Probio-re and Probio-re plus current high-dose probiotics that are recommended for the treatment and prevention of the antibiotic associated diarrhea. Probio-re an additive containing Saccharomyces boulardii, which have a pronounced antidiarrheal effect, normalize intestinal microflora, protect it from the action of antibiotics; strengthen the protective barrier of the intestine, inhibit the growth of pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms, viruses, fungi and protozoa that disrupt intestinal biocenosis; cleave toxins and protect the receptors of the enterocytes which the toxins bind, including Clostridium; Reduce the secretion of water and