

According to literature data, it is known that HIV DNA can be in the human genome for at least three years without signs of activity and antibodies to HIV (markers of HIV infection) do not appear. During this period, you can identify HIV-infected using polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

This is an extremely sensitive method – in theory, you can detect 1 DNA per 10 ml of medium. The essence of the method is as follows: using the polymerase chain reaction, many copies of a nucleic acid are obtained (a virus is a nucleic acid – DNA or RNA – in a protein coat), which are then detected using labeled enzymes or isotopes, as well as their characteristic structure. PCR is an expensive diagnostic method, so it is not used for screening and routine purposes.

Conclusion. It should be remembered that 90-95% of infected people appear in 90-95% of infected people within 3 months after infection, in 5-9% of infected people, HIV antibodies appear after 6 months, and in 0.5-1% of infected people, Later antibodies to HIV appear. In the AIDS stage, the number of antibodies can decrease, up to complete disappearance.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPLEX DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINE WITH PROBIOTIC

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Introduction. One of the important technological stages of development of medicines is the determination of structural and mechanical properties of samples. The physical properties of the emulsifier layer adsorbed on the oil-water interface affect the rheological parameters of the emulsion and their stability. Among the significant factors influencing the structural and mechanical properties of the system is the change in its composition. Therefore, during the process of the development of the composition and technology of a complex dermatological medicine with probiotic, had been studied the structural and mechanical parameters of experimental samples.

Aim. Study the rheological parameters of the samples of complex dermatological medicines with probiotic to choose the optimal composition among samples with different bases for soft dosage forms.

Materials and methods. Measuring of rheological parameters of the experimental had been carried on a rotary viscometer Viscotech "Myr 3000", in the

coaxial cylinders by the method of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine in a wide range of shear rates.

Results and discussion. Based on the measurement results, were constructed the rheograms of the dependence of the shear stress on the shear rate gradient, according to which the yield strength, type of flow and the presence of thixotropic properties were determined. When choosing a rational basis taking into account the change in structural viscosity ratio of emulsifiers. dependence of the rheological properties of bases: Carbopol, Sepiplus 400 and Aristoflex AVC with different concentrations, all samples have a non-newtonian type of flow. As the shear rate increases, the shear stress curves slowly increase. Within the decreasing voltage, the viscosity of the samples is gradually restored. This confirms the plastic-viscous and thixotropic properties of the studied samples.

Conclusions. Studying of the rheological parameters of the samples of complex dermatological medicines with probiotic confirms the plastic-viscous and thixotropic properties of all experimental samples, but for further development was chosen the sample with base Aristoflex AVC.

ПРОМИСЛОВЕ ВИРОБНИЦТВО СИРУ КИСЛОМОЛОЧНОГО НЕЖИРНОГО

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Вступ. На сьогоднішній день в Україні та світі спостерігається тенденція до збільшення попиту на продукти функціонального харчування на основі молочної сировини, що сприяють нормалізації власної мікрофлори людини та покращення стану її здоров'я. Одним з таких продуктів є сир кисломолочний нежирний.

Мета дослідження. Провести аналіз джерел літератури з питань промислового отримання біотехнологічного продукту – сиру кисломолочного нежирного.

Матеріали та методи. Контент-аналіз офіційних джерел інформації.

Отримані результати. Сир кисломолочний нежирний — це білковий кисломолочний продукт, що містить переважно казеїн та сироваткові білки, і який виробляють сквашуванням молока заквашувальними препаратами із застосуванням способів кислотної або кислотно-сичужної коагуляції білка.