

Conclusions. The possibility to using a mixture of *A. calcoaceticus* IMV B-7241 surfactants and antifungal drugs to reduce the MIC of the latter against *Candida* genus representatives was showed.

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Use of Eupatorium Cannabinum in pharmacy

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Introduction. The steady tendency of the growth of diseases with infectious dermatoses stimulates the search for new effective and safe antimicrobial agents. Along with the expediency of obtaining original synthetic means, the development of antimicrobial drugs from new types of plant raw materials remains a promising direction. Most phytopreparations do not have a sensitizing effect, are characterized by the presence of a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity and poor resistance to them by pathogenic microorganisms.

Unfortunately, the range of registered antimicrobial phytopreparations is currently extremely limited, despite their high demand in dermatology, especially with long-term chronic forms of diseases.

Purpose of the research. Study of scientific literature data on the use of Eupatorium cannabinum as a raw material for the creation of medicines.

Materials and methods. Search, collection and analysis of scientifically documented information on the use of medicinal plant raw materials – *Eupatorium cannabinum* for its future use in the creation of new domestic medicinal products.

Obtained results. One of the traditional ways to search for antimicrobial agents of plant origin is to analyze the experience of traditional medicine. In particular, there is information about the presence of antimicrobial properties in the *Eupatorium cannabinum* and its use in folk medicine in the form of infusions for the treatment of infectious skin diseases.

At the same time, the question of the phytochemical composition of the *Eupatorium cannabinum* remains poorly understood, there are no data on biologically active substances that determine its antimicrobial effect.

Taking into account the sufficient prevalence of *Eupatorium cannabinum* in various regions of Ukraine and the possibility of its introduction into culture, it seemed appropriate to consider this plant as a potential source of antimicrobial drugs. Expansion and refinement of data on the composition of biologically active substances contained in the herb of *Eupatorium cannabinum* would contribute to the solution of this problem.

At the same time, the establishment of a group of substances that determine the antimicrobial effect of the *Eupatorium cannabinum* is a prerequisite for the development of a rational technology and reasonable standardization of the quality of the phytopreparations created.

Conclusions. Thus, the pharmacognostic and technological study of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the production of antimicrobial drugs from this raw material, are, in aggregate, a study that is relevant for pharmaceutical science.

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