

prevalence. A rational approach to patient management implies both an individualized approach, taking into account the characteristics of each individual case, and relying on the existing evidence base, including clinical guidelines, meta-analyzes and the results of the latest randomized controlled clinical trials. A wide range of side effects from the nervous system, which is inherent in the vast majority of drugs, including herbal, is manifested by symptoms of stimulation (excitation, agitation, anxiety) or deprivation (sedative, hypnotic effect) of the nervous system. The issue of alternative treatment for patients with anxiety disorders remains highly relevant. Herbal preparations are considered as such treatment. Herbal medicinal products with fewer side effects can also be used to enhance the effectiveness of prescription drugs. World Health Organization experts recommend: before prescribing benzodiazepine drugs, alternative therapy should be considered (non-benzodiazepine anxiolytics, herbal drugs). Among herbal preparations with anxiolytic and soothing action with pronounced sedative activity, a number of medicinal plants can be distinguished, which can be prescribed both in the form of herbal preparations, and in the form of tablet forms.

Aim. The purpose of the work is an experimental study of drugs in modern therapy of anxiety disorder.

Materials and methods. To study emotional-behavioral reactivity, 2 tests were used - "Open field" and "Raised cruciform maze". In the open field - is test, the exploratory response, the level of latent emotional stress, were investigated, in the raised cruciform maze is test, the level of anxiety.

Results and discussion. Analysis of literature data showed the promise of studying phytomsubstances in the treatment of anxiety conditions.

Conclusions. Official herbal preparations with significantly fewer side effects effects can be considered as an alternative therapy or used to enhance the effectiveness of prescription drugs.

TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF *IRVIGIA GABONENSIS* AS A PROMISING DRUG IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF OBESITY

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Introduction. Mango is the name of a tropical plant, as well as its fruits. The homeland of the mango is considered to be the territory of modern India, where this tropical fruit has been cultivated and eaten for thousands of years. Among the variety of mango varieties, African is especially distinguished. The components of the African fruit break down fats and accelerate their excretion from the body. B vitamins improve liver function and help get rid of harmful carbohydrates that form body fat. The pectin and fiber that mango contains improve metabolism and digestion, and potassium prevents the accumulation of excess fluid. Using mango for healthy weight loss, you will provide the body with leptin - a hormone that regulates the level of fat storage. At the stage of primary pharmacological screening to determine the toxicity class of the studied phytosubstances, which have different qualitative and quantitative composition, offered as promising tools for the development of pharmacological drugs, is the first stage of preclinical studies to obtain results on the danger animals in the conditions of short-term action of high doses of drug.

Aim. The purpose of the work is preclinical study of the acute toxicity of the new phytosubstance *Irvingia gabonensis*.

Materials and methods. After administration of the study dose, mice were observed for 14 days and regularly recorded and evaluated for general condition, coordination of movements, skeletal muscle tone, response to tactile, pain, sound stimuli, frequency and depth of respiratory movements, coat and skin condition, feed intake and water, mortality, body mass dynamics.

Results and discussion. Intragastric administration of *Irvingia gabonensis* not kill mice of both sexes, does not affect weight gain, integrative indicators of the functional state of laboratory animals, as well as the relative weight of internal organs, indicating the absence of any toxic effects.

Conclusions. The obtained results substantiate the prospects for further study of *Irvingia gabonensis*.