MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF LORATADINE AND CINNARISINE

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Kinetosis is complex of disorders of vegetative nervous system which arise in motion or acceleration time. Rate and clinical course depend of individual characteristic of vestibular apparatus and nervous system in tote.

Take into account two different mechanisms of kinetogenesis there are two different methods of treatment. In the first place it is development through over stimulation of vestibular apparatus's receptors. In this case therapy consist in drugs which lower excitability of vegetative nervous system, for example, H1-histamine blocker, anticholinergic drug. In the second place symptom complex develop because of imbalance of information which comes to central nervous system from visual analyzer, otolithic and viscus receptors. For treatment it is reasonable to use drugs for improvement adaptive properties of brain. For achieving this goal it can be used nootropic drugs. But diagnosis is very difficult almost impossible by which mechanism kinetosis develop.

Having regard to the state of the market of drugs which are used for treatment of kinetosis we can make conclusion that assortment is limited and the drugs take effect on one of two mechanisms.

Research target was study of form and size of action drugs for creation composition of complex drug for treatment kinetosis.

Methods and materials. On the grounds of literature data for designing composition of drug there was used third generation of H1-histamine blocker loratadine and potassium channel blocker nootropic agent cinnarizine.

For analysis there was used laboratory microscope "Konus Academy" with built-in camera-ocular ScopeTek series DEM. Pictures was worked up by program MiniSee/ ScopePhoto which gives possibility to see sizes of powder.

Results. Substance of loratadine has white crystal system. Crystals have rod-shaped form. Form factor amount 0.25. Size averages 0.5-1.5 mkm.

Cinnarizine is white or ivory crystal powder. It ascribe to monoclinic system. Form factor account 0.28. Size averages 0.5-3 mkm.

Conclusion. Form and size of this two substance are alike. The results give possibility to assume good porosity. Small dispersion indicates good compressibility, but bad friability.

Research shows possibility of using direct pressing after rational choice of accessory substances.