

RESEARCH OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MEDICINAL PLANT RAW MATERIALS OF ASTRINGENT EFFECT.

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The frequency of all dysfunctional uterine hemorrhages is 60% of all gynecological diseases that may be classified the following way: juvenile, of childbearing age and climaterical. This pathology appears as a result of ovary hormone production malfunction. Usually hemorrhages are connected with malfunctions of pituitary-hypothalamic system function that regulates ovary work and menstruation function, and also with different inflammatory diseases of genitals.

One of the directions in pharmacotherapy of dysfunctional uterine hemorrhages is the use of synthetic hemorrhagic remedies that have a number of side effects: thromboembolism, hypotension, agranulocytosis, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, allergic reactions, asthenia, fever etc.

For reducing side effects by treatment it is reasonable to take preparations of plant origin that have quite a number of advantages: they can be taken for a long time, have less quantity of side effects, have soft therapeutic effect, are nontoxic.

According to the foregoing the purpose of our work is study of pharmacological and technological properties of medicinal plant raw materials for the development of astringent effect preparation.

The objects of our work are the herb of yarrow and shepherd's purse. Research of humidity, dispersity, specific and volume density, bulk density of raw materials have been conducted according to methodologies given in State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine.

Results of research testify that values of humidity of yarrow are 12,77% that significantly exceeds the content of humidity of shepherd's purse – 5,26% that corresponds to the specifications and technical documentation. Study of fractional structure of raw materials has showed polydispersion of samples: the size of particles fluctuates from 0,1 to 0,5 cm. In two samples the main fraction makes from 0,1 to 0,2 cm. Study of specific density has showed that for both examples the value is almost equal ($\approx 0,97$ g/ml). Volume density made 0,417 g/ml and 0,500 g/ml agreeable. The bulk mass is equal 0,147 g/ml and 0,164 g/ml. The results of specific and apparent density allow to predict uneven distribution of herbs when mixing. The obtained data will be used by developing a preparation of astringent effect from this type of raw materials.