

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITION OF MEDICINAL TEA FOR THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHITIS

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Bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes, the airways that carry air to your lungs. It causes a cough that often brings up mucus, as well as shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest tightness. There are two main types of bronchitis: acute and chronic. Ability to combat respiratory infection, tend to have a viral etiology is largely limited to symptom relief.

In the acute phase of therapy should be directed at the elimination of the inflammatory process in the bronchi, the improvement of bronchial conductivity, restoration general and local immune reactivity. Phytomedications choice in chronic bronchitis is made taking into account the clinical symptoms and the possible morphological picture. Thus, appointed by the therapy is aimed at facilitating expectoration of thick mucus, reduce the frequency of attacks of coughing and improve overall health of the patient. Herbal medicines used in the treatment of bronchitis include expectorants and antitussives.

Bronchial and tracheal mucus covers and keeps the respiratory tract moist, and aids in warming and purifying inhaled air. However, in the case of respiratory tract inflammation or irritation, this secretion can be transformed into an exudates which impedes air circulation and induces coughing. Expectorants are therefore useful when it is desirable to reduce mucus viscosity. This will facilitate removal of the secretions through coughing (expectoration). Indications for reflex expectorants include cough linked to bronchial congestion and bronchitis.

Reflex expectorants. This class includes saponin-containing drugs and drug containing emetic, acid tasting or bitter compounds. These expectorants evoke a reflex stimulation of respiratory secretion by activating an afferent mechanism upon contact with the gastric or duodenal mucosa. These drugs can stimulate the emetic center and will induce vomiting unless administered in small quantities.

Direct-acting expectorants. This class includes essential oil-containing drugs. In contrast to reflex expectorants, the essential oils are well absorbed after oral administration and are partially excreted via the lung where they stimulate the serous glandular cells and ciliated epithelium.

Therefore, the development of tea for the treatment of bronchitis in the composition to be included as a medicinal plant containing saponins and essential natural oil.