

## **RATIONAL PHYTOTHERAPY OF PEPTIC ULCER**

Fedoruk D.V., Pinkevich V.A., Pozdniakova A.Yu., Kutsenko T.A.

The National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

anastasia\_uwi@mail.ru

Peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer are the leading pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract diseases. A large number of modern drugs do not solve the problem of successful treatment of peptic ulcer disease, highlighting the problem of relapses. Despite the high efficiency, synthetic drugs have a number of side effects, which reduces their tolerance as well as the results of treatment of peptic ulcer. Therefore, the attention today is given to phytomedicines.

Herbal medicines can be administered continuously for a long time without the risk of complications. They positively effect on the diseases of gastrointestinal tract as well as on the symptoms of nervous system disorders. The importance of this fact becomes clear if we remember that peptic ulcer diseases are often combined with nervous and cardiovascular disorders. These systems are interconnected and disorder of the first leads to disorder of the second.

Plants contain biologically active substances, which therapeutic effect is many-sided. Biologically active substances that affect on the gastrointestinal tract show anti-inflammatory, reparative, covering, antioxidant, membranestabilizing, antimicrobial effects, which explain the expediency and pathogenetic reason of their use in the treatment of peptic and duodenal ulcers.

In the basis of the anti-inflammatory effect of astringents is their ability to form films with mucus proteins on the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. These films play a protective role, and have vasoconstrictive effect, reducing local inflammation.

To prevent possible complications, especially bleeding administration of hemostatic drugs is required. Spasmolytic effect of medicinal plants is widely used as symptomatic remedy for spasm elimination in different parts of the gastrointestinal tract.

Taking this into account, medicines are created on the base of these biologically active drugs (for example, liquiriton, flacarbin, biogastron, alanton, quercetin et al.). However, the limited range of these medicines explains the need for the development and creation of new phytomedicines to treat peptic and duodenal ulcers.