

microbiological purity. The qualitative identification should be performed according to the flavonoid content.

The developed technique was validated according to the main validation parameters. Flavonoid content was measured in six series of obtained extracts and it equals 0.21, 0.16, 0.16, 0.23, 0.21 i 0.38% respectively.

To make a conclusion, it should be said that due to the results of chemical content and antimicrobial activity study as well as standardization of a liquid extract from yarrow herb, *Achillea millefolium* is a perspective plant source for creation of new drugs and biologically active substances with antimicrobial activity.

## **SOME INFORMATION REGARDING DESMODIUM GENUS STUDIES**

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*Desmodium* genus belongs to Fabaceae family. Representatives of this family are widely used in traditional medicine and are objects of study for receiving phyto drugs, biologically active complexes and various individual compounds, in particular, of flavonoid origin. This genus unites 150 different species widespread mainly in subtropics. *Desmodium mandshuricum* and *Desmodium Oldhamii* are representatives of the South of the Ussuriisk region. Herbaceous species are used as the forage plants, replacing lucerne. They are resistant at a pasture quickly develop and give 3-5 hay crops.

In medicine *Desmodium canadense* is applied for adults and children for local treatment of dermatitis of different origin: psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, neuro dermatitis. *D. pulchellum* is applied to treat rheumatism and lumbago by local warming and anti-inflammatory effect.

Research of flavonoids content of *Desmodium* species mentioned above is not described. It was reported for the first time about C-glycosides of flavonoids in 1898 by A.G. Perkin who has extracted vitexin from *Vitex littoralis* A in the individual state. It is known that flavonoid C-glycoside – svertisine was allocated from leaves of *D. caudatum* A.C. De Condolle in 1968. There is some data on study of *D. canadense* (L.) DC flavonoids' content. That is species from which polyphenolic C-glycosides of flavonoids are allocated. The structure of C-glycosides of this plant has not been studied completely is of great scientific interest.

*D. canadense* is cultivated in the conditions of the forest-steppe of Ukraine (Berezotocha, Poltava region). It is used for production of ointment – Fladex-Zdorovye (pharmaceutical company “Zdorovye”). Existence of a source of raw materials, insufficient study of a chemical composition represents a scientific interest for further study of flavonoids of *D. canadense* and gives possibilities for creation of other medicinal forms.

## **USING OF MODERN EXCIPIENTS FOR DEVELOPING OF SOFT MEDICINES**

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Developing of effective drugs involves use of a wide range of excipients with various pharmaceutical properties. Excipients influence the pharmacological activity of the drugs, increase the efficiency, stability and shelf-life and affect the manufacturing processes. Excipients help to develop and produce pharmaceutical systems with suitable physical, chemical and therapeutic properties.