

ACTUALITY OF STANDARTIZATION THE CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINE COSMETICS IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. The question of classification medicine cosmetics allows standardizing basic concepts used by the specialist, and is the important stage in mastering of educational disciplines students, in particular, in direction of quality management in pharmacy.

Basic principles of classification of cosmetics regulated by the Law of Ukraine "About medicines" from 04.04.1996, the number 123/96-BP, According to the Law of Ukraine "About Medicines" principles of government control of pharmaceutical products are the same for the medical cosmetics.

Aim. Analysis of the current global cosmetics market showed that the classification of medical cosmetics does not consider their cosmetic properties: requirements to consumer descriptions of form of vacation feature of sensory in dexes of preparation, specific requirements to the packing and others like that. According these trends, the objective of this research was to suggest approaches to classification of medical cosmetics with taking into account of their features of the use.

Materials and methods. The analysis of the domestic and European legislation was conducted in the sphere of the classification of cosmetic products, in particular, that regulates the question of unitization and standardization of basic concepts in perfume-cosmetic industry of Ukraine : the National standard of Ukraine ISO 2472: 2006 "Perfume-cosmetic products. Terms and determinations of concepts", corresponding State standards and technical requirements for the certain type of cosmetics. Also used material of Regulation №1223 / 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (Brussels, 30 November 2009), which regulates the requirements for the classification of cosmetic products, operating in the European Union.

Results of the research. According to ISO 2472: 2006 "Perfume- cosmetic products.Terms and determinations of concepts"cosmetics classify depending on an application and appointment: cosmetics for lips and eyes, for a manicure and pedicure, skin care products, powders, rouges and voice-frequency creams, facilities of care of hair, tooth-pastes and facilities for the hygiene of cavity of mouth, toilet and hygienical wares. The Regulation №1223 / 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products provides for classification of cosmetic products depending on an application domain on: facilities on the care of hair ; facilities are on

a supervision upon a skin ; on a supervision upon lips; on a supervision upon the skin of face; on a supervision upon nails; facilities are for the hygiene of cavity of mouth ; facilities are for eyes; facilities that contact with mucous membranes. Also, the European legislator separates cosmetic products that need moving away from cosmetic products do not need moving away from a skin and her derivatives after application.

The marked classifications are not envisage such characterizing signs of cosmetic products, as an orientation of cosmetic action, level penetrations through the cutaneous covering, that is able to influence on efficiency of cosmetic preparation in general.

It was proposed to unify a wide variety of cosmetics classified them depending on the direction and mechanism of cosmetic action. According to this principle, cosmetic products can be divided into cosmetics of the hygienical setting and cosmetics of the decorative setting. In turn, by type of action cosmetic preparations of the hygienical setting can be classified on the preparations, sent to cleaning of the cutaneous integument and preparations to protect the cutaneous integument. Cosmetic preparations of clearing action are intended for cleaning of the cutaneous integument from mechanical contaminations microorganisms, their metabolic products, product of functioning of soft tissue - horny fat, to the secret of greasy and sweat glands, horny scales etc.

In basis of clearing action of cosmetic preparations, according to their classification, can be based on the following mechanisms: mechanical tearing away of horny layer, its destruction as a result of chemical, physical and chemical and/or biochemical influence; depriving of fat as a result of dissolution or solubilization of fatty contaminations e.t.c.

Cosmetic preparations of protective action are direct on warning of negative influence on the cutaneous covering of external factors, such as UV- radiation, chemicals, physical reagents and other. The mechanism of protective action consists in creation on the cutaneous covering mechanical and/or chemical protective barrier.

Cosmetic preparations of protective action, in turn, appropriately to classify depending on nature of irritating external factor and, accordingly, from the type of the formed protective barrier. Cosmetic products that protect the skin from influence of moisture, aggressive chemicals, determine as a water-repellent; from the action of UV rays - as sunscreen, dehydration - as moisturizing; from depriving of fat - as emollient; from negative physical influence - usually as facilities for a massage.

Conclusions: According to results of the research, it is possible to establish that modern cosmetology industry actively develops and draws on innovative accomplishments of medicine, chemistry, pharmacy and needs systematic development of the system of classification of facilities of cosmetic supervision.