

## DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITION, TECHNOLOGY AND STUDY OF ACUTE TOXICITY OF COMBINED COMPOSITION ON THE BASIS OF PLANT RAW MATERIAL FOR TREATMENT OF CLIMATIC SYNDROME

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**Introduction.** The main stage in the development of drugs for the treatment of climacteric syndrome is the technology of manufacturing the drug. Medicinal herb collection has the following plant material: linden, clover, thyme and daisies. The research of acute toxicity is a compulsory research stage of new drugs and active substances that allows us to assess the health hazards of substances in short-term exposure and allows us to determine the toxicity class and the breadth of therapeutic action.

**Aim.** To research acute toxicity of decoction of the combined composition on the basis of plant material for the treatment of climacteric syndrome for further pharmacological studies.

**Materials and methods.** The research was conducted on 60 white outbred rats in males and females with body weight of 200-220 g. Before the study, the animals were divided into groups of 6 animals in each. Animals were deprived of food 24 hours before the introduction of drugs. The introduction of drugs was carried out in the morning on the nose. After oral administration of the test samples, the animals were kept for an additional 4 hours without food with free access to water.

**Results and discussion.** Indicators of animal body weight dynamics, which were administered the test samples by enteral and parenteral routes, did not exceed the limits of the physiological norm and probably did not differ from similar indices in the group of intact animals throughout the experiment.

**Conclusions.** Therefore, the complex of conducted research on the acute toxicity of drops decoction of the combined composition on the basis of plant material in rats allowed to establish the absence of toxic effects of drugs with parenteral ( $LD_{50} > 1000 \text{ mg / kg}$ ) and enteral ( $LD_{50} > 5000 \text{ mg / kg}$ ) input paths. According to the classification of substances for toxicity, the decoction of the combined composition also refers to the IV class of toxicity substances in the two investigated injections. Since no animal was found to be killed in an experimental study, subsequent studies with higher doses are not feasible. In the study of the state of internal organs, the toxic effects of the investigational drugs are also not established.

## FEATURES OF THE THERAPEUTIC SCHEME OF ASCARIDOSIS TREATMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

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**Introduction.** The current problem of parasitic diseases affects all segments of the population in all countries of the world. Helminthiases of digestive system are the most common among the countries of the Eurasian continent. Ascariidosis is found everywhere among adults and children, because it requires special attention and ways of solution.

**Aim.** In order to study and compare approaches to the treatment of ascariidosis in different countries, we studied the protocol of diagnosis and treatment of ascariidosis in adults in Kazakhstan.

**Materials and methods.** The subject of the study was the "Clinical protocol of diagnosis and treatment of ascariidosis in adults", Republic of Kazakhstan, approved in 2015.

**Results and discussion.** According to the protocol, treatment objectives:

- ✓ elimination of *Ascaris lumbricoides*;
- ✓ relief of clinical symptoms;
- ✓ prevention of progression of the pathological process caused by the disease;
- ✓ prevention of complications;
- ✓ prevention of the formation of residual events, recurrent and chronic course of the disease.