DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCHES OF ORAL SUSPENSION ON THE BASIS OF SILICS

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Introduction. Most bacterial gastrointestinal illness is short-lived and self-limiting; however, loss of fluids due to severe diarrheal illness can lead to dehydration that can, in some cases, be fatal without proper treatment. Oral rehydration therapy with electrolyte solutions is an essential aspect of treatment for most patients with gastrointestinal disease. Usually gastrointestinal illness infections cause abdominal cramping followed by diarrhea.

Diarrhea occupies one of leading places in symptoms of diseases of internal organs. World Health Organization testifies that during the last decade annually in a world register the 1.0-1.5 billion cases of diarrhea. This syndrome of different etiology takes second place after the diseases of the heart-vessels system as the reason of sudden destruction of man, which comes for 2-3 days.

Aim. Researches on the development of the optimal technology and quality analysis of liquid medicinal form as an oral suspension became the aim of our work.

Materials and methods. Samples of suspension became the object of researches. When solving the tasks posed in the work, the following methods were used: physical, physical-chemical, technological.

Results and discussion. The optimal technology of the oral suspension has been developed on the basis of results of microbiological investigations. During the experimental part different methods for determination of basic physical, chemical and technological characteristic of prepared oral suspension have been carried out. Prepared standards of suspensions have been analyzed on the following parameters: original appearance, time of stratification, re-suspendability. Quality of the suspension's samples have been analyzed by qualitative reactions and IR-spectroscopy. For the quantitative determination of silicon, a modified gravimetric method has been used that is apply to analyze silicon oxide in a standardized substance. The quantitative determination of preserving agent was carried out by liquid chromatography - a modern method that provides specificity, accuracy and reproducibility of the results. The possibility of application of the developed methods with the purpose of standardization of medicine has been proved experimentally.

Conclusions. On the basis of results of researches the development of the optimal technology was developed and quality analysis of liquid medicinal form as an oral suspension was conducted.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXTEMPORAL SUSPENSION FOR TREATMENT OF ACNE

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Introduction. Acne vulgaris is the most common inflammatory, chronic, relapsing disease of the sebaceous follicular apparatus with localization in the face, back, chest, sometimes buttocks. Up to 80 – 85% of people suffer from acne of varying degrees. The prevalence of comedonal forms of acne during puberty approaches 100%. Representatives of all races and of both sexes are affected. The disease does not threaten life, but requires treatment and psychological help.

Genetic factors play a key role in the formation of the disease. There are the following main etiological factors: pathological follicular hyperkeratosis, increased secretion of sebaceous glands, disruption of production and exchange of androgens.

Today, among the means for treating rashes, the use of sulfur-containing preparations is widely popular.