

TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CREATION OF EXTEMPORANEOUS OINTMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS

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Introduction. Psoriasis occupies one of the first places among various diseases in dermatology. It is a system chronic disease that strikes a skin and joints mainly. Without regard to long-term researches and enormous amount of theories of reason of psoriasis origin is not educed. The compatible clinical protocol of medicare is used in Ukraine, in that certain schemes of applied medications of therapy for treatment of psoriasis is certain, such as: anti-rheumatic medicines, non-steroid anti-inflammatory medicines and others. But the state of problem of psoriasis gets worse, that's why a search of new medicines for local treatment of psoriasis as ointment is actual.

Aim. Development of the composition and technology of extemporal ointment on the emulsion base for the treatment of psoriasis.

Materials and methods. For the decision of the tasks of our work such methods have been applied: physical-chemical (structural-mechanical and osmotic) and chemical.

Results and discussion. The preliminary conducted analysis of assortment of ointment bases showed that for the treatment of psoriasis it is necessary to use emulsion base that is most acceptable to treatment of this pathology from the medical-biological point of view. As a hydrophilic phase of emulsion base a water extracts of herbs matricaria and beggars-ticks are used that shows anti-inflammatory, regenerative and antiseptic action. Extemporal emulsion base was prepared according to general rules of preparation of emulsion ointments by the method of inversion of phases. The results of researches allowed to choose the rational composition. On the basis of analysis of literary data and interview with doctors-dermatologists the most active pharmaceutical ingredients are select: salicylic acid, zinc oxide, tar, sulphur. The technological process of the ointment's samples preparation was carried out according to the generally accepted rules by preparations of ointments, taking into account a nature and physical and chemical properties of medicinal and auxiliary substances. For the purpose of grounding of the temperature conditions of the ointment preparation and choice of emulsifier the structural-mechanical researches have been studied.

Conclusions. On the basis of investigations, the extemporal emulsion base in the composition of that introducing a water extracts of herbs matricaria and beggars-ticks has been developed. Extemporal ointment for the treatment of psoriasis with salicylic acid, zinc oxide, tar and sulphur has been developed on the selected emulsion base.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOSITION OF WOUND HEALING WIPES BASED ON DENSE EXTRACT OF OAK BARK

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Introduction. Treatment of extensive wounds and burns requires an integrated approach aimed at both preventing contamination of the wound or suppressing the development of pathogenic microorganisms, and creating an optimal environment for the further healing.

According to traditional approaches, the direction of treatment and the choice of the optimal drug in a suitable dosage form is determined depending on the phase of the wound process. One of the most important methods of treating wounds is the application of bandages, the purpose of which is different in each of the phases. In the phase of inflammation, the dressing should protect the wound from contamination and damage, have high drainage properties and, due to the applied medicines, have an antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory effect. In the regeneration phase, the ability of the dressing to exert an antimicrobial effect and provide regenerative processes in the wound without injuring the