

34.2%, respectively; FRM 7 by 15.6%, 17.9% percentage point for the Sulfokamfokaine group was already absent, because all the mice from the group by this time already woke up; FRM 8 was measured only for the groups of both Heterosides and in both cases was 15% larger than the control group. FRM 9 was measured only in the control group, since all other groups of mice by this time had already woken up.

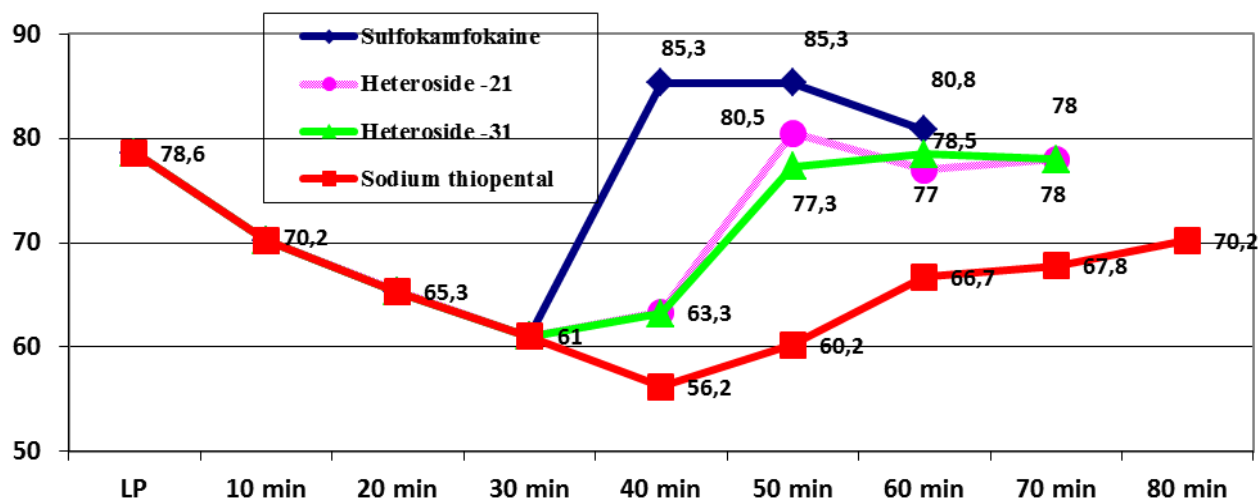


Chart 1. Changes to the BH in different stages of anesthetic sleep

Conclusions:

1. As a result of the conducted studies, the dynamics of RM / min against the background of thiopental anesthesia for Heteroside-21, Heteroside-31 and Sulfokamfokaine (comparator preparation) was established.
2. One of the mechanisms of anti-narcosis action of Heteroside-21, Heteroside -31 is the activation of the respiratory center of the central nervous system.
3. Derivatives of sulfur and nitrogen containing heterocycles are a promising group for the search of original analeptic drugs (wake-up action).

INFLUENCE OF DRY EXTRACT OF TANACETUM VULGARE FLOWERS ON PROTEIN AND LIPID EXCHANGE INDICATORS IN TERMS OF TOXIC HEPATITIS IN RATS

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Introduction. In previous experimental studies, a pronounced hepatoprotective and choleric effect of the dry extract of *Tanacetum vulgare* flowers (DETVF) was established.

Aim. The study of the changes in the main indicators of protein and lipid metabolism under the influence of DETVF.

Materials and methods. DETVF was obtained at the Department of Botany of the NUPh under the guidance of prof. T. N. Gontovaya. Investigations of the effect of DETVF on metabolic processes were carried out on the model of toxic hepatitis caused by the introduction of tetrachloromethane (50% oily solution at a dose of 0.4 ml/100g, subcutaneously) with alcohol (40% ethanol 1.3 ml / 100g, intragastrically) in rats for 4 days. DETVF was administered in the treatment-prophylactic mode during the reproduction of pathology in doses: 75 and 100 mg/kg and 7 days before the start of the control pathology simulation once a day. As a comparison, the plant hepatoprotector "Karsil", which was administered at a dose of 100 mg / kg, was selected. Statistical processing of the results was carried out using the "Statistica 8.0" program.

Results and discussion. In conditions of pathology, in the blood a decrease in the total protein content by 1.5 times ($p < 0.05$) and an increase in the urea level by 1.3 times ($p < 0.05$) and cholesterol by 1.3 times ($p < 0.05$) with respect to intact control was established. The introduction of "Karsil" contributed to positive changes

in the studied parameters: the total protein content increased by 1.3 times ($p < 0.05$), while the urea level ($p < 0.05$) and cholesterol decreased by 1.2 times. The use of DETVF at a dose of 75 and 100 mg/kg promoted an increase in the total protein content in 1.3 ($p < 0.05$) and 1.2 times ($p < 0.05$) respectively; reduction in urea by 39% ($p < 0.05$) and 33% ($p < 0.05$) respectively; the expressed tendency to decrease in a level of cholesterol in 1,2 times.

Conclusions. A range of doses (75-100 mg/kg) was established in which DETVF has a positive effect on protein and lipid metabolism at the level of the “Karsil” comparison drug. The obtained results positively characterize the investigated object, since the normalizing effect on the exchange of lipids and proteins is an essential element of the hepatoprotective action.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ANTIGYPERGLICEMIC ACTION OF ANTIDIABETIC PHYTOMEDICATION ON THE MODEL OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

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Introduction. Today, in the treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2, along with oral antidiabetic agents, as auxiliary therapies it is often used medicinal herbs and medicines on their basis. While the antidiabetic effect of officinal herbal medicines, especially the collection Arfazetin, is sufficiently covered in the scientific literature, information on the pharmacological properties of phytoteas with hypoglycemic activity (Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP etc.) contains, mainly, only data on the activity of individual components. However, hypoglycemic activity is important for correct choice of the most effective herbal medicine.

The **aim** of this work was an experimental comparative study of the antihyperglycemic effect of phytoteas Diabetonic and Diabet-STOP and collection Arfazetin on the model of diabetes mellitus type 2, induced by dexamethasone.

Materials and methods. Type 2 diabetes was reproduced by subcutaneous administration of synthetic glucocorticoid dexamethasone to white non-linear female rats of age 18 months at a dose of 0,125 mg/kg for 13 days. Phytoteas Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP and Arfazetin were administered at the same time as dexamethasone for 13 days daily intragastrically in effective doses proposed for use in medical practice. Blood glucose in serum was determined by glucose oxidase method.

Results and discussion. The induced pathology was characterized by a statistically significant increase in the glucose level by 2.0 times compared with intact animals, indicating the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes.

The use of phytoteas Diabetonic, Diabet-STOP and collection Arfazetin was accompanied by a significant antihyperglycemic effect. In particular, in Diabetonic group the level of glucose decreased by 24,5% compared with the control, Diabet-STOP contributed to decrease in glucose concentration by 26,0%, collection Arfazetin – by 29,2%. It should be noted that there was no statistical significance between study agents in terms of antihyperglycemic action, which is probably due to the known hypoglycemic effect of their identical components, such as bean leaflets and blueberry burgeons.

Conclusions. Thus, on the model of dexamethasone type 2 diabetes, phytoteas Diabetonic and Diabet-STOP exhibit antihyperglycemic effect, which is comparable to the action of the officinal antidiabetic collection Arfazetin.

DEMODEKOZ – COSMETIC AND MEDICAL PROBLEM

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Introduction. Demodectosis is a parasitic skin disease, occupying the seventh place among skin diseases. The causative agent of demodectosis is the tick-mite (demodex). Demodex is found in the hair follicles, sebaceous glands of the human skin, meibomian glands of the eyelids. More often demodectosis