

Aim. The aim of the study was to carry out a comparative microbiological qualitative and quantitative assessment of samples of cheeses and cheese products of various groups that are present on the domestic market.

Materials and methods. The methods used: the method of light microscopy, the manufacture of microscopic preparations with thermal fixation, Gram stain, exhausting stroke and the study of microbial contamination through direct sowing, visual examination.

Results and discussion. The theoretical study of the microbiological composition of samples of cheeses has been carried out.

Experimental studies have shown the presence of various forms of bacteria, yeast cells and mold fungi, which created colonies on nutrient medium.

Ten samples of cheeses were used to study physico-chemical, organoleptic and microbiological parameters. Scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work.

Conclusions. Due to the popularity and variety of cheeses as foods and the widespread use of microorganisms for their preparation, microbiological studies of the composition of cheeses presented in the domestic market have a significant theoretical and practical value.

Consideration of this issue attracts the attention of the public and specialists in this sphere for solving the actual problem of improving the quality of food.

THE EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF MODERN DEODORANTS

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Introduction. One of the most important requirements for modern man is the lack of the smell of sweat, which in the modern world it is considered unacceptable and is able to spoil the impression about the person. Despite the fact that sweating is very important for normal functioning and health process, sometimes it can hinder due to the appearance of unpleasant smell of sweat. To solve this problem was developed deodorants that have become an integral means of daily hygiene. However, the evidence on the identification of side effects in the use of these drugs leads to a more profound study of the components of deodorants and antiperspirants.

Aim. The aim of this work is to prove the feasibility of using consumers of deodorants and antiperspirants for cosmetic and preventive effects.

Materials and methods. During the execution of the studies used microbiological method of diffusion in agar (modification of the "wells") and statistical methods. Steel objects deodorants, antiperspirants, liquid forms of release, which are composed of the antibacterial agents triclosan, sodium benzoate and phenoxyethanol.

Results and discussion. Given the importance of the microorganisms in the processes of perspiration and the formation of unpleasant smell of sweat became worthwhile to study the dependence of the effectiveness and identify possible side effects from the preservatives. For comparative studies on the effectiveness of deodorants used microbiological method. Evaluation of antimicrobial activity was carried out according to the size of the zone of growth inhibition of test-microorganisms, which is formed in pageview agar medium on Petri dishes. By results of researches it is established that among the preservatives sodium benzoate, 0.8%, triclosan 0.4% and Phenoxyethanol, with a concentration of 0.6% largest zone of growth inhibition of registers triclosan in a concentration of 0.4% sodium benzoate, 0.8%, which testifies to their efficiency and prospects.

Conclusions. On the background of the results of research it can be concluded that the most effective are the cosmetic products (deodorants and antiperspirant) which introduced the triclosan concentration of 0.4% and sodium benzoate 0.8 percent.