

immunoassay for antigen in stool, microscopy of the duodenal contents, and biopsy of the small intestine. The pharmacotherapy must be comprehensive and should cover all likely pathogens in the context of the clinical setting. Standard treatment for Giardiasis consists of anti-parasitic therapy. Antiprotozoic agent for systemic use of imidazole derivatives (metronidazole, tinidazole) may be recommended for symptomatic infections. Metronidazole and tinidazole should not be given to pregnant women. Anthelmintics benzimidazole derivatives (albendazole) may be used. Nitazoxanide is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of children and adults for diarrhea from Giardiasis. Aminoglycoside paromomycin can be used to treat for symptomatic infections in pregnant women.

Prevention methods include do not drink untreated water from shallow wells, lakes, rivers, springs, ponds, streams, or the ocean. Water can be decontaminated by boiling. Wash and/or peel all raw vegetables and fruits before eating. Daily rooms wet cleaning.

**Conclusion.** Thus, we studied and analyzed the current standards of care for patients with Giardiasis. For symptomatic infections, use tinidazole, metronidazole, or nitazoxanide.

## **DIURETIC ACTIVITY COMPLEX OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM COWBERRY LEAVES**

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**Introduction.** According to the Ministry of Health, today in Ukraine there are almost 12 million people with hypertension. Of these, only 14% receive systematic treatment, 35% receive periodic medications. Diuretics are the basic group of drugs for the treatment of patients with arterial hypertension, hypertensive crisis, etc. But the use of diuretics is often accompanied by side effects. Therefore, the current problem of pharmacology is the search for new, highly effective and safe medicines among medicinal plant raw materials. A group of plant diuretics has significant advantages in the form of a gradual increase in the diuretic effect and the lack of electrolyte loss. Among the plant diuretics, the cowberry are well received, which is widely used in folk medicine for the treatment and prevention of diseases of the urinary system.

**Aim** of the study was to investigate how complex of phenolic compounds affect diuresis in rats.

**Materials and methods.** The effect on diuresis in rats was studied by the method of Berkhin E.B. White nonlinear rats weighing 130-160 g were used. Six animals in the study groups and in the control group. In the study of diuretic action rats contained in a constant diet with free access to water. Before the start of experimental studies, rats were kept for 2 hours without food and water. Doses of 25, 50, 75, 100 mg/kg were studied in the form of fine water suspension which was introduced by a catheter into the stomach of animals. After 30 minutes, intra-gastric administration of tap water via special metal probe which was introduced at a rate of 3 ml per 100 g body weight of the animal. Urine was collected. Diuresis was assessed after 2 and 4 hours in ml and calculated into the percentage to the control. The content and care of the animals were in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (Strasbourg, 1986).

**Results and discussion.** Complex of phenolic compounds appeared to have diuretic effect with has a tendency to dose-dependent effect; maximum diuretic effect was obtained using higher doses.

**Conclusions.** In the course of the experiment, a clear linear pattern of diuretic effect in phytoextracts, which were complexes of glycosides of phenolic compounds, was discovered. Complex of phenolic compounds from cowberry leaves were investigated in doses 25, 50, 75, 100 mg/kg to see how they affect diuresis in rats. All the extracts have shown diuretic activity in various intensity. Consequently, therefore cowberry is a perspective plant for further pharmacological studies