

CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE CUFF OF SPHYGMOMANOMETERS

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Introduction: An obligatory element of measuring devices of arterial pressure (non-invasive) is cuff. The correct size of this element and its position should provide the location of the active part of the cuff opposite the artery. Also, only the correct fit of the cuff allows you to get accurate blood pressure data. In this way, it is necessary to pay attention to the design features of the cuff, namely a form, size and existence of marking.

Aim. Study of consumer aspects of cuff.

Materials and methods: was analyzed a modern assortment of sphygmomanometers of cuffs, using as an example the Gamma company line (UK). During the research we used the commodity science and statistical method of analysis.

Results of the study. In order to correct measurement of blood pressure, at the time of buying of sphygmomanometers, the pharmacist should pay attention on the user's choice of the cuff and marking. The cuff accurately fit by volume. The size is always indicated on the secondary packing and on the cuff p. The size is specified by two numbers-the minimum and maximum length for the girth of the shoulder. There are the following cuffs (3 sizes), cm: small (17-22); standard (22-32), large (32-42). The modern type of cuff is the cuff-in the form of a tuba skeleton, which clearly clasps the measured region of the shoulder. The disadvantage is the inability to use for people with excess weight. In our view, the optimal solution is fan-shaped, which takes into account the anatomical features of the shoulder and forms a physiologically correct fit in the place of measurement. Also, the advantage of the fan-shaped cuff is its universality and the ability to correctly measure the pressure of all family members. The correct cuff position also affects blood pressure. It provides existence of special marking on a cuff– correct cuffing indicator. For example, in Gamma ccompany it is the graphic sign. Arteria marc, which designates in the middle of an inflatable balloon.

Conclusions. Based on all the above, we can say with confidence that to date, there are a wide ranges of aspects that consumers should be guided by when they choosing a tool.

PROBLEM OF DISPOSAL OF UNEMPLOYED MEDICINAL DRUGS CAUSED IN THE POPULATION

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Introduction. The remnants of pharmaceuticals can enter the environment not only during production, consumption and disposal, but also in the wrong disposal of household pharmaceutical waste. Most studies have shown that sewage treatment plants are not able to efficiently extract the remains of pharmaceuticals.

Aim. To analyze the disposal of unemployed medicinal drugs caused in the population.

Materials and methods. Logical, analytical method the disposal of unemployed medicinal drugs caused in the population.

Results and discussion. Directive 2004/27/EC (on medicinal products for human use) introduces an obligation for Member States to implement appropriate schemes for the collection of unused pharmaceutical products. The waste directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out the main principles and provisions for the reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste, to prevent the threat to human health and environmental damage. In many European countries, there are adequate systems for collecting and disposing of household pharmaceutical products, for example, in Belgium this system has been operational