

## COMMODITY ANALYSIS CERTAIN OF EXPRESS-TESTS

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**Introduction.** It is a very important and necessary task for modern medicine to identify diseases promptly. Early diagnosis is a decisive factor in the treatment of various diseases and express-tests help in this.

**Aim.** The purpose of this work is to study the modern range and the stages of the commodity analysis certain of express-tests.

**Materials and methods.** For the study of this topic were used information materials based on the study of regulatory documents, Internet sources (official websites of manufacturers, scientific articles) and our own conclusions.

**Results and discussion.** The main advantage of express-tests is usability and accessibility of using. There is no need to allocate time to go to the laboratory in order to get the result, to wait in queue for a long time, etc.

Modern tests can detect a large enough list of diseases: HIV, syphilis, genital herpes, gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis C, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, gastritis (verification of *Helicobacter pylori*). There are also released tests for oncological markers, which can indirectly confirm the existence of prostate and intestinal cancers. Some of them detect a prostate-specific antigen in the blood (which is a confirmation of a neoplasm in the prostate – adenoma or cancer). Others determine the presence of internal bleeding (test for occult blood in the feces), which may be a sign of intestinal cancer. One of the newest tests are those that can confirm myocardial infarction, or rather the presence of a specific protein troponin in the blood, which appears in case of serious damage to the heart muscle. In order to prevent physicians recommend systematically testing for certain diseases at least once every few years. This primarily concerns HIV and hepatitis C.

The range of such express-tests include CITO TEST HIV 1/2 – an express-test for diagnosing HIV infection type 1 and 2 (blood, serum, plasma), «Express-test for multiinfection 4», HIV Test AIDS InTec PRODUCTS INC for urine, express-test for *Helicobacter pylori*, etc.

Commodity analysis of express-tests includes the following steps: checking the compliance of accompanying documents, the presence / absence of visible damage of packaging, presentation, checking the completeness of express-tests (the kit includes: a test cassette, pipette, buffer, instruction), organoleptic control. Based on the results of the commodity analysis, there is made a conclusion and the goods are allowed / not allowed for sale or further storage.

**Conclusions.** Express-tests are modern, necessary and relevant products for the rapid identification of various types of diseases, so the consumer properties of these products are increasing. The convenience and swiftness of detection of diseases in humans will help them to take quickly measures for preventing the identified diseases and maintain their health.

## THE ROLE OF THE AUTHORIZED PERSON IN QUALITY ASSURANCE IN PHARMACY

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**Introduction.** The health of the population is one of the basic conditions for the sustainable and progressive development of the State. An indispensable requirement for ensuring the health is effective, safe and affordable medical care. The timely detection and prompt withdrawal from circulation of substandard and counterfeit drugs is the main task of an authorized person in a pharmacy.

Thus, determining the place of an authorized person in the staff of a pharmacy institution, determining his functions and responsibilities, and regulating his activities is an important, opportune and relevant issue.

**Aim.** The purpose of this work is to analyze the main functions of an authorized person in a pharmacy.

**Results and discussion.** According to the Order of the Ministry of Healthcare № 677 of Ukraine from 29.09.2014 «On the Approval of the Medicines Quality Control Procedure during Wholesale and Retail»: the input quality control of medicines in pharmacies is carried out by an authorized person, who was appointed by order of the head of the enterprise and who is responsible for the quality of medicines that are coming to the pharmacy.

The competence of the authorized person includes the preparation and execution of the conclusion of the input quality control of medicines with a note of their transfer to the implementation.

The authorized person at the pharmacy must: check medicines that come at the pharmacy and the accompanying documents information about the state registration of the medicines; draw up the conclusion of the input quality control of medicines by marking on the incoming invoice; keep a register of medicines that are coming to the pharmacy; check the availability of medicines in the pharmacy, the circulation of which is prohibited in Ukraine and medicines that are not registered in Ukraine and have expired; take measures specified in decisions of the central executive body, that implements the state policy in the field of quality control and safety of medicines, regarding the quality of medicines; continuously monitor the storage conditions of medicines in accordance with the requirements of the instructions for use of the medicines; grant permission to dispense medicines to the pharmacy's departments.

**Conclusions.** The authorized person of the pharmacy, through the total visual inspection of each package of medicine, is intended to prevent the entry of substandard medicines to the end user.

## THE FEATURES OF RUBBER GLOVES UTILIZATION

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**Introduction:** According to WHO data, about 20% of the total amount of waste from medical institutions are considered dangerous materials, that can be infectious, toxic or radioactive. Rubber gloves are belong to such materials.

Rubber gloves are used to protect medical staff from diseases in case of contact with body fluids. Even after the first using 15-85% of gloves turn to be damaged, and the half of the defects can not be identify by eye.

Therefore, rubber gloves can be a probable factor of the infectious diseases transmission, such dangerous as AIDS and hepatitis.

**Aim of the research:** To analyze methods of rubber gloves utilization.

**Materials and methods:** A review of the scientific literature, using the descriptive, searching and logical methods.

**Results and discussion:** Only authorized organizations are able to recycle used rubber gloves. There is an administrative responsibility for improper gloves recycling.

Utilization of used rubber gloves starts with sterilization. This operation is carries out by irradiation with gamma rays, gas treatment or evaporation.

There are a lot of various methods of medical gloves recycling which include sterilization.

The method of chemical sterilization includes the treatment of gloves with antiseptic substances vapor, for example formaldehyde, ethylene oxide, hydrogen peroxide. Method of high temperatures influence includes treatment by hot air, steam under pressure and radiation sterilization.

After the cleaning process, disinfected gloves are regenerated to the latex regenerate, which can be used to obtain rubber mixtures.

The recycling of rubber gloves made of natural latex carries out in a rubber mixer. After the regeneration process, obtained light-colored homogeneous mass unloads from the rubber mixer and cooles to room temperature. After cooling, latex regenerate, compared with the regenerate obtained from conventional raw materials and thermomechanical method, has sufficiently high strength and relative elongation, which can be used in the rubber industry as an additive to rubber compounds based on nonpolar rubber.