

In the cosmetic industry accepted describe the ingredients according to the INCI and CAS system. Means that will not have a description of the composition in accordance with the international nomenclature will not be allowed to be selling in the countries that have accepted these classifications.

Aim. The aim of our work is to study the structure and features of the use of international classifications of cosmetic ingredients, namely INCI and CAS.

Materials and methods. A review of the scientific literature, using the descriptonal, searching and logical methods.

Results and discussion. The most common classification that has the most complete list of substances called the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients system (INCI).

The INCI system was established in the early 1970's by the Personal Care Products Council (former CTFA – Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association). Currently, the list INCI registered more than 17,000 ingredients.

The names of substances according to this classification are indicated in English, and dyes and pigments in combination with Latin letters and numbers.

For example, titanium dioxide can be a common component, as well as a «white pigment». As an ingredient in the INCI system, titanium dioxide is indicated as «titanium diox», and as dye CI 77891.

The CAS system is a classification of chemicals substances developed by the subdivision of the American Chemical Society (Washington, USA). CAS is the only organization in the world whose main task is to find, collect and systematize all published information about chemicals substances.

Coding system CAS has authority in the chemical industry and is a kind of international code which allows the identification of chemical substance. Ingredients according to this classification are indicated in the form of a code that consists of numbers. For example, titanium dioxide according to the CAS classification is indicated as 13463-67-7.

In order to properly read the composition of cosmetic means, with the help of international classifications, it is necessary to know a several rules:

- name of ingredients in the composition means indicate in accordance with the international nomenclature of cosmetic ingredients (currently the most common is the INCI system);
- components are listed in decreasing order of their concentration. When listing ingredients whose concentration is less than 1.0%, this rule may not be followed;
- dyes, pigments and fragrance are indicated at the end of the list in the form of numbers or codes of the corresponding system;
- the symbol "+/-" indicates that the cosmetic means may contain all of the listed ingredients, for example: [+/- CI15510, CI14720, CI14815];
- herbal ingredients (extracts, juices, powders, oils, etc.). As a rule, are indicated in accordance with the international botanical nomenclature in the following way: The Latin botanical name of the plant, sometimes given the generally common name, followed by the name of the part of the plant from whom get the raw materials (for example, flowers, fruits, bark, etc.) and the method of processing the raw materials (for example, extract, oil, powder, etc.)

Conclusions. The INCI and CAS cosmetic ingredients classification systems are an integral part of the labelling of modern cosmetics means. Thanks to generally conventional rules for labelling the composition, each consumer can choose for himself a safe and qualitative cosmetic means based on their own requirements.

ADVANTAGES OF SPHYGMOMANOMETER WS-1011 (NISSEI, JAPAN)

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Introduction. A sphygmomanometer is a necessary device for many people, especially for patients with hypertension. Daily independent blood pressure control warns serious pathologies and is the irreplaceable instrument of diagnostics for a doctor.

Aim. To study technical descriptions and user facilities of wrist sphygmomanometer by Nissei – WS – 1011.

Materials and methods. Informative and empiric analysis.

Results and discussion. NISSEI's sphygmomanometers is presented by the line of automatic devices, both on a wrist and on a shoulder. Every device certificated by European Society of high blood Pressure for the use in clinics and medical establishments.

One of devices of the last generation of Nissei is automatic wrist sphygmomanometer, WS – 1011 model.

The feature of this device is a comfortable cuff (M – Cuff) with two built-in sensors that instantly read a pulse wave at once from two arteries to the wrist that promotes exactness of measuring of arteriotony. This model has a compact size and large display with a diagonal 8.5 cm.

On the screen systole (SYS, mmHg), diastole pressure (DIA, mmHg) and pulse (PUL, 1/min) simultaneously represented. In addition, in this model there is such index, as pulse pressure (PP) that shows a difference between the obtained data of SYS and DIA. Value PP more than 60 testifies to the diseases related to elasticity of vessels.

According to data of NISSEI error of measuring of pressure at a wrist sphygmomanometer WS – 1011 makes a no more than ± 3 mm Hg, and error of measuring of heart rate no more than 5%.

Conclusion. Wrist sphygmomanometer of Nissei of WS – 1011 model is a modern device that has such advantages: small weight (110 g), comfortable cuff, largeness of display (large and clear symbols). Three indexes (arteriotony, pulse pressure, pulse) allow to measure, has user facilities (indicator of arrhythmia, indicator of measuring hindrances, presence of graphic scale of classification of pressure, in obedience to recommendation of WHO). Due to it, a device provides high exactness and rightness of diagnostics and can recommended for application in home terms to the consumers of all age-related groups.

NOMENCLATURE OF CUFFS FOR SPHYGMOMANOMETERS OF FIRM LITTLE DOCTOR

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Introduction. Obligatory part of any sphygmomanometer is a cuff. A correctly neat size of cuff is this necessary condition for the exact measuring of arteriotony. In accordance with recommendations of WHO (1999) and Recommendations on the hyperpiesis of ESH/ESC (2013): rubber part of cuff must make not less than 2/3 lengths of forearm and not less than 3/4 circumferences of hand. Humeral cuffs presented by eight sizes, from a size for newborn children (7-12 cm), babies (11-19 cm) to the cuff on the thigh of the grown man (34-51 cm). However, every firm has it the table of sizes therefore, it is necessary to pay attention at a purchase on the size of cuff that specified on a secondary container (pack) and directly on a cuff. A table of sizes of cuffs is also in every packing.

Aim. To study the assortment of cuff of sphygmomanometers and analyze based on group of Little Doctor devices presented by Kharkiv regional subdivision of OOO «Ergocom».

Materials and methods. Informative and commodity science analysis.

Results and discussion. Were studied Little Doctor sphygmomanometers – Digital Blood Pressure Monitor LD 2 (Semi – automatic) and Pediatric Sphygmomanometer LD 80 (Aneroid Gauge).

In instruction, it indicated to the model of LD 2, that the use is possible with two cuffs. Cuff – LDA supplied in a complete set with a device, her size 25-36 cm. It is possible to purchase Cuff – LDA separately, she targets at consumers with a largeness arm circumference (32-43 cm).

Pediatric Sphygmomanometer LD – 80 targets at measuring of blood pressure for children. Three cuffs are included in the completeness of device. Cuff included neonatal, applicable for prematurely born babies (yellow color) – 7-12 cm, infant (green color) – 11-19 cm and for child – 18-26 cm (blue color). The anatomically correct structure of cuffs for children provides the dense fitting closely to the shoulder and even prelum of artery. Cuffs material is a cotton.