

the organoleptic characteristics of the drink, expert estimates of the drink samples are quite close. The results of the comparative tasting showed that the average expert score of the first sample of honeywine was 4.7, the second-4.8. In addition, it was noted that the second sample was more transparent, had a pleasant sweet taste without losing the characteristic honey flavor characteristic of drinks prepared with honey. During the analysis of physical and chemical parameters of the studied samples of the drink, it was found that in the second sample, as a result of replacing part of the honey with sugar, the content of ethyl alcohol (3.5% vol. against 3.1% vol.) and sugar content (10.2% vs. 9%). Thus, there were no significant differences in physical and chemical parameters of the obtained beverage samples, which allows us to recommend the recipe developed during the research for the production of honeywine.

Conclusion. In the course of research, the analysis of the range and structure of the market of low-alcohol beverages based on honey, justified the prospects of their production and implementation. The recipe of honeywine developed by us with replacement of part of expensive raw materials (bee honey contains sugar only natural components of domestic production that does it attractive for use in production. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the results found that the proposed replacement did not have a negative impact on the formation of organoleptic and physico-chemical indicators of quality of honeywine. Ready honeywine has a harmonious bouquet and taste, light color, prepared with natural fermentation, without the use of preservatives and dyes, has a low saturation of ethyl alcohol, retains the beneficial properties of natural bee honey.

ANALYSIS OF THE BIO-CHEES'S MARKET OF UKRAINE

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Introduction. Bio-chees is a milk bio-product, enriched with probiotics and prebiotics. The human's microflora has an important role in maintaining health so it is very important for children.

Aim. Conduct market research to obtain an information about the main characteristics of the goods – required consumers bio-chees.

Materials and methods. Have been selected the following research objects:

- Bio-chees classic TM (trade mark) «Tyoma» 5%;
- Bio-chees with pear's taste TM «Agusha» 4.5%.

At the same time, information from many sources on the volumes of production and consumption of biosources, analysis of the level of competition and pricing policy was analyzed. They also conducted an organoleptic assessment of the appearance, color, consistency, smell and taste.

Results and discussion.

Organoleptic assessment:

- Bio-chees classic TM «Tyoma» 5%: appearance and consistency – homogeneous mass of soft, thick consistency; taste and smell – pure sour milk, sweetish; color – white with a creamy shade, uniform throughout the mass;
- Bio-chees with pear's taste TM «Agusha» 4.5%: in appearance and consistency – homogeneous tender mass, liquid consistency; taste and smell – pure sour milk with light flavor and smell of pears, more pronounced taste; color – white with a creamy shade, uniform throughout the mass.

Consumption of bio-chees throughout the country is quite large, so the volumes of production are very large. The price of the bio-chees classic TM «Tyoma» 5% for 100 grams is 12.91 UAH, and the bio-chees with pear's taste TM «Agusha» 4.5% for 100 grams is 12.18.

Conclusion. A review of the bio-chees products in Ukraine was made by the leading companies based on volumes sold for a certain period of production. There is an increase in production of bio-chees for baby feeding, consumption is not inferior to other sour-milk products. Prices are more than approachable.

Further studies of this the type of products are very important for choosing a biosource for children suffering from intestinal disorders.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING A MEDICAMENT FOR TREATMENT OF CATARACT

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Introduction. The main cause of blindness is cataract. In cataract, there is partial or complete opacity of the lens, its transparency is lost and only a small part of the light rays enters the eye, so vision decreases, and the person vision is unclear and blurred. Disorder may occur at any age. There is a congenital cataract, traumatic, complicated, radiation, cataract, caused by common diseases of the body. But most commonly found an age (senile) cataract, which develops after 50 years old. According to the world health organization, about 17 million people suffer from cataracts, mostly after the age of 60. In the age from 70 to 80 years, cataracts appear at 260 men and 460 women per 1000 people, and after 80 years at almost everyone. Statistics indicate that 20 million people in the world have cataracts that cause blindness. Cataracts in most cases, one of the manifestations of age disease, but also arise from many other causes: intoxication, metabolic disorders, hereditary factors, penetrating ionizing radiation, various injuries and eye wounds.

Aim. To study the method of obtaining a drug for the treatment of cataracts with the help of freshly enucleated eyes of cattle.

Materials and methods. The method consists in the fact that isolated from the freshly enucleated eyes of cattle intact lenses with a preserved capsule at a temperature of 25°C and a pressure of 730 mmHg, rinsed them in water and salt saline solution. Vertebrates intact lenses incubated in a water-salt solution, centrifuged tissue extract, collect the supernatant, divide it by dissolving in 100% solution sulfate, filtered, dialist to remove ions of ammonium sulfate, divide by isoelectrofocusing in the sucrose density gradient pH 3.5-10.0, temperature 4-6°C and voltage 500-2000 V for 72-96 hours, collect the fractions of acidic proteins, dialyze until complete removal of sucrose and ampholines, the resulting aqueous solution of the protein is dried and purified by electrophoresis with 7.5-15% polyacrylamide gel, elute the low molecular fraction $R_f=0.9-0.95$ deionized water for 2-5 days with temperature 4-7°C, then the obtained fraction is dialyzed in dialysis bags with a pore transmission limit of 2-8 kDa with temperature 4-7°C for 7-10 days with deionized water, the resulting regulatory peptide is dried and dissolved in physiological water-salt solution. The invention provides an increase in the percentage of the output of regulatory peptides having biological activity in ultra-small doses, the isolation of highly purified polypeptides with low molecular weight. The final yield of the active peptide is 2 mg from 50 eyes of the raw product, after purification by electrophoresis peptides with the molecular weight less than 8 kDa are obtained, the activity of the peptides by biotesting is 125-160 %. Highly purified preparations are obtained after purification by electrophoresis and tested by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography in a gradient of water / acetonitrile. According to this research, using the intact lenses with a preserved capsule containing the largest number of biochemical and physiologically active proteins and polypeptides, which allow to increase the percentage of regulatory peptides with biological activity in ultra-small doses, to allocate highly purified polypeptides with low molecular weight.

Results and discussion. 45 years old male patients with the diagnosis of primary cortical cataracts were the figures before treatment: vis OD $0.6+1.0=0.8$. Took a course of treatment with this drug, interlineal within 2 weeks of 1-2 drops 3 times a day medicament for the treatment of cataract. Indicators after treatment: OD vis $0.8 + 1.0=1.0$. After treatment, the enlightenment of the cortical layers of the lens was noted. The drug obtained in this way has an anti-cataract effect, which is expressed in the enlightenment of the cortical layers and a decrease in opacity at the seams of the lens cortex, and also allows to reduce crystalline astigmatism.