

Alcohol-glycerin extract of plantain is a mixture obtained by extraction of crushed fresh or dry plantain leaves at a mass ratio of raw materials and extract 1:3, 1:4, 1:8 in alcohol-glycerin solution. The extract contains glycoside aukubin, vitamins a, C and K, sulforafan, tannins, volatile production, enzymes, potassium salts, citric acid, polysaccharides. All this complex of components has a pronounced healing effect, accelerates the epithelialization of tissues. Along with this, the presence of tannins increases the permeability of the oral mucosa for biologically active components, which increases the therapeutic and preventive effect of the tooth elixir as a whole. Mineral-vitamin concentrate of kelp, obtained by repeated crystallization, mainly contains macronutrients (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, etc.), trace elements (copper, zinc, silver, vanadium, titanium, iron, Nickel, etc.), as well as traces of carotenoids and chlorophyll. This complex of components has a mineralizing effect on the hard tissues of the teeth, strengthens the enamel and prevents the development of caries. In combination with fluorine preparations, the remineralizing effect of its components increases. Introduced into the tooth elixir as an active anti-cariogenic agent. Polyvinylpyrrolidone contributes to the dissolution belluomini the basics of dental plaque, which provides a significant improvement in cleaning the teeth from plaque and, therefore, the elimination of toxins of microflora of dental plaque and strengthening of the trophic periodontal tissues and mucous membranes of the oral cavity, which enhances the preventive effect of the proposed composition. Sodium lauryl sulfate is a powerful surfactant and provides an improvement in the detergent, cleaning properties of the proposed composition. In addition, concentrations of 1.0-2.5 percent it provides improved permeability of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity for macro – and micronutrients. As an additional antiseptic, chlorhexidine bigluconate was introduced for bactericidal action on gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, and mainly for fungistatic action on fungi of the genus *Candida*.

**Conclusions.** This complex of components allows to create a highly effective composition for the prevention of periodontal disease and oral mucosa.

## STUDY OF COSMETIC FACILITIES INTENDED FOR CARE OF FACE SKIN.

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**Introduction.** The cosmetic industry of Ukraine in recent years demonstrates a positive trend – in 2018 the increase in the volume of sales of cosmetic products was 5%, the volume of domestic cosmetics sold abroad amounted to UAH 1,141.7 million. The financial performance of enterprises testifies to the potential competitiveness of this category of drugs in the domestic and foreign markets.

**Aim.** The purpose of the study was to study the trends of the modern nomenclature of cosmetics for skin care of the face, sold in pharmacies in Ukraine.

**Materials and methods.** The objects of study were presented cosmetics intended for cosmetic skin care of the face. As methods of research, methods of analysis of open information sources were used – materials of the Compendium 2019, instructions for using this category of cosmetic products.

**Results and discussion.** This category of cosmetic products, as skin care products, is 24.5% of its total amount. Cosmetics for skin care of the face, neck and décolleté are the most numerous group of skin care products and comprise 28, 97% of its total. 59% of products in this category are of foreign manufacture, 41% are domestic.

Among imported products, cosmetic products made in France (40%), Russia (17%), Germany (12%), and Poland (11%) prevail. The segmentation according to the forms of release has established a variety of cosmetic forms – cheese, foam, cream, with a predominance of creamy forms (76%). The largest quantity of products of this category is produced in Kiev (30%), Kharkov (29%) and Donetsk (17%) regions of Ukraine.

**Conclusion.** The ratio of cosmetic products for skin care of the face in the general range of cosmetics that can be sold in pharmacies in Ukraine has been established.

The results of segmentation of cosmetic products intended for the care of the skin of the face, neck and décolleté are obtained. The features of the distribution of cosmetics of a given orientation of action are established depending on the country of manufacture, the form of release and the specificity of the unification of domestic and foreign products.

## **EFFICIENCY OF THE APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL PEELINGS IN PATIENTS WITH CONSEQUENCES OF HEATING SKIN DISEASE**

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**Introduction.** Postacne is a generalized concept encompassing a set of persistent changes in the skin, which are the result of long-existing acne and seborrhea, as well as manipulations to treat these diseases.

**Aim.** The aim of the work was to study the efficacy and safety of median chemical peelings in patients with the effects of acne on the skin.

**Materials and methods.** The study included 20 patients with post-acne, aged 18 to 30 years with a disease duration from 1 to 5 years. In 12 (60%) patients, postacne was localized only on the face, in 8 (40%) patients – on the face and back. At the same time, in 10 patients, post-acne manifestations were less pronounced, and they used a superficial 15% azelaic peeling locally, 1 time per week, with a course of 3-6 procedures. The second group also consisted of 10 patients with more pronounced manifestations of post-acne, they underwent a procedure of median peeling 1 time in 7-14 days, a course of 2-3 treatments on problem areas of the skin.

**Results and discussion.** The use of azelaic peeling does not lead to the coarsening of the upper layer of the skin, and, as a result, there is no blockage of the excretory openings of the sebaceous glands with the subsequent formation of black spots. Sites of inflammation after 3-4 procedures became much less, pigmentation disappeared. A positive effect was observed in both groups after the first procedures. However, to achieve a good cosmetic effect, several procedures were performed (from 2 to 6). Skin healing after the middle peeling contributed to the formation of more collagen, which led to a decrease in the depth of the scars, and they became less noticeable. The skin color at the site of post-acne became closer to the natural one due to lightening of pigmentation sites and resorption of secondary spots.

**Conclusions.** Thus, our study confirmed the high efficacy and safety of the use of chemical peels in the correction and treatment of post-acne, providing a pathogenetic approach to the treatment of the disease and a good tolerability of treatment.