

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES CALENDULA

Kermani Narjis, Yuryeva G.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Yarnykh T.G.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

tl@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Common Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) has a long-standing history of traditional herbal use for skin irritations and infections. A tincture of the flowering tops of this plant is used to prepare the homeopathic products. Traditional homeopathic uses for *Calendula officinalis* often focused on the helpfulness of this medicine for skin injuries that do not heal well or result in infection of the wound. This indication has been expanded to include gum irritations or persistent bleeding after tooth extraction, anal fissures, and vaginal irritations. Interestingly, some of the current day research has focused on the usefulness of the herbal tincture in treating or preventing burns when radiation therapy is used to treat cancer. *Calendula* was first named by the ancient Romans, who observed the plant would bloom on the first day (Latin: kalends) of every month. Marigold contains high levels of flavonoids, plant-based antioxidants that protect cells from being damaged by unstable molecules called free radicals. Modern pharmacological studies reveal that *Calendula officinalis* exhibits antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and antioxidant properties.

Aim. To develop technology and methods of analysis of homeopathic medicines *Calendula* are the purpose of our scientific work.

Materials and methods. The object of the study was dry medicinal plant raw material - *Calendula* flowers, which are widely used in phytotherapy and allopathy due to their content of flavonoids, carotenoids, saponins, tannins, triterpene acids, bitterness, mucus, organic acids, essential oils, etc. Preparation of medicines *Calendula* is carried out according to the State Pharmacopeia of Ukraine. In our work two types of plant raw material are used (whole and granulated). The quality of the obtained homeopathic medicines *Calendula* (tincture D1, dilutions) was carried out by comparison of the following parameters: organoleptic test (smell, odour, color), density, capillary-luminescent analysis; content of extractive substances, content of ethyl alcohol.

Results and discussion. Based on the results, it has been established that the method of maceration is an optimal for the preparation of homeopathic tincture *Calendula* D1 and caused to maximum extraction of the biological active substances.

Conclusions. According to results the technology of the homeopathic medicines *Calendula* and methods of analysis were developed.

THE RELEVANCE OF EXTEMPORANEOUS DENTAL GEL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF GINGIVITIS BASED ON CALENDULA TINCTURE

Klyuchan O. Ya., Buryak M. V., Yarnykh T. G.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Rukhmakova O. A.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

rukhmakovaolga@gmail.com

Introduction. Gingivitis is an inflammatory process of the gums, in which there is no violation of the integrity of the dentition. 80 % of the population recognizes individual signs or the whole set of symptoms of periodontal inflammation. The share of gingivitis is from 5.2 % to 41.6 %. The treatment of gingivitis should be complex. The individuality of the approach is due to the peculiarities of the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease in each patient, the nature and degree of severity of inflammatory changes in the tissues. The treatment plan is prepared personally for each patient on the principle of complex therapy, which combines local treatment with an overall effect on the body.