

## PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF THE MEDICAL ADHESIVE PLASTER

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**Introduction.** There are more than 500 medical adhesive plaster (patches) as commodity units in the pharmaceutical companies and it can account more than 2% of the total pharmacy range. Medical adhesive plaster intended for external use, has some structural and mechanical properties, able to soften at body temperature and stick to the skin.

The **purpose** was research of the range of medical adhesive plaster on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

**Research methods:** frequency and descriptive analysis.

**Research results.** Each adhesive plaster consists of a base with adhesive (glue) is applied. There are following types of the medical plaster according to the base material: fabric (cotton) and non-fabric

(paper, polyurethane, polyethylene, gel). Acrylates and zinc oxide are used as adhesives. Also there are sterile and non-sterile plaster. Medical adhesive plaster are made in the coils (bobbins) form and strips form (with and without antiseptic). There are epidermal, endermal and diadermal patches by medical purposes. *Epidermal patches* has necessary adhesiveness (stickiness) and may not contain medicinal substances; used for fixing dressing material, catheters, for wound edging, for skin protection against traumatic environmental factors, such plaster are registered as medical products. *Endermal patches* contains drugs which penetrate the skin layers (salicylic acid, tincture of capsicum). Such patches are used in skin diseases treatment, such plaster are registered as medical products or medicines. *Diadermal patches* contains drugs which penetrate by skin in the blood and has general effect on the body.

A variety of diadermal patches are modern transdermal therapeutic systems with drugs (nitroglycerin, nicotinic acid, hormones, diclofenac sodium). Diadermal patches are registered as medicines only.

**Conclusions.** It has been found of the range of medical adhesive plaster on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine by material, sterility, form, and medical purpose.

**Prospects for further research in this area.** Based on the data obtained, it will be possible to determine the availability of this group of medical products to the population.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SUTURE MATERIAL USED IN COSMETOLOGY

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**Introduction.** Today, more and more modern women use the method of thread lifting. This is a minimally invasive method of face-lift, which is carried out by lifting and fixing the skin by placing under it special biocompatible filaments. One of the advantages, because of which this procedure has become popular, is that rehabilitation after it does not require a lot of time and being in a hospital.

Suture surgical material, being a foreign object remaining in the patient's tissues, often results in the development of postoperative inflammatory changes (infiltrates, abscesses, suppuration of wounds) and not the formation of surgical sutures. Therefore, the choice of high-quality and optimal suture material is an important factor in the successful outcome of cosmetic surgery.

**Aim.** The study of the main characteristics of suture material used in cosmetology to correct the contour of the face.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of scientific literature, research results in the field of medicine and pharmacology, as well as systematic, logical, analytical methods.

**Results and discussion.** Ptosis (sagging) of the skin is one of the main problems of cosmetic surgery, the solution of which largely depends on the properties of the suture material, which should provide a skin lifting due to adhesion with subcutaneous tissues along its entire length. The first threads that began to be used for face-lift, were the "golden filaments".

Their use was a breakthrough in cosmetology. They made it possible to "fix" the face, smooth out large folds and creases on the skin, and raise problem areas. The skeleton formed in this way in course of time is coating with connective tissue produced by the body itself. Carrying out such a procedure is a contraindication to further cosmetological instrumental procedures. Later they came to the conclusion that the introduction of non-absorbable materials into the skin is dangerous, primarily because of the high risk of rejection. To this end were developed. biodegradable - absorbable filaments from polylactic acid, which tightly entered the arsenal of modern cosmetology.

Today, the most common suture materials are: