

and vitamins deficiencies, increased oxidative stress, food allergies, microbial factors, anxiety, hormonal defects, systemic diseases. There is no specific treatment for stomatitis, and management strategies depend on the symptoms, duration, and severity. The goals of therapy are 3-fold: control the ulcer pain, stimulate healing of ulcer; prevent recurrence. The first choice for stomatitis treatment is the topical agents because they are cheap, effective and safe. In this case antiseptics and anti-inflammatory drugs are widely apply. The second line therapy options include systemic immunomodulator, antibiotic and corticosteroids.

Different topical medicinal forms as solutions, suspensions, gels, pastes can be employed to cover the ulcer surface to form a defensive obstacle against secondary infection and further mechanical irritation. A little amount of medicine should be applied by patient after rinsing and stay away from drinking or eating for 30 min. It should be followed by 3 to 4 times a day.

The main groups of medicinal substances that are advisable to include in the composition of topical dosage forms are an anesthetics (lidocaine, benzocaine), antimicrobials (chlorhexidine gluconate, triclosan), antibiotics (tetracycline, doxycycline), corticosteroids (hydrocortisone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, beclometasone dipropionate), anti-inflammatory agents, hyaluronic acid. Analysis of the extemporal formulation showed that for the treatment of stomatitis, doctors prescribe oil or glycerol solutions and suspensions, which is due to the peculiarities of applying drugs to the oral mucosa. Viscous solvents allow substances to stay on for a longer time on the surface of the mucous membrane and gradually release the active pharmaceutical ingredients.. Among the active substances are anesthesin, sulfanilamides, pain relievers, antibiotics and antifungal drugs.

The aim of our work was to develop an extemporaneous suspension for topical application with a combination of antimicrobial and anesthetic components.

Choice of the base of extemporaneous suppositories with xeroform

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Hemorrhoids are a very common proctological disease. It is defined as enlargement and distal displacement of the anal mucosa. Manifestations of hemorrhoids are discomfort, pain and itching in the anus, anal bleeding during bowel movements. Millions of people around the world suffer from hemorrhoid symptoms and this disease is an important socioeconomic problem. At the same time, the true prevalence of hemorrhoids remains not fully known, since most patients do not go to a doctor

and self-medicate. A fissure in the rectum is another common proctological problem with similar symptoms: pain in the anus, burning, discomfort, and blood in the stool. Hemorrhoids are classified as internal and external. Approaches to treatment include the appointment of local agents (ointments, suppositories) with anti-inflammatory, decongestant, antipruritic and analgesic effects, the use of venotonics, patients may be recommended sclerotherapy, ligation of hemorrhoids, and even surgery.

Ointments are most effective for external hemorrhoids, when the hemorrhoids are located on the outside of the anus. For treatment of internal hemorrhoids, suppositories are more convenient.

In extemporal formulations of suppositories for the treatment of hemorrhoids, xeroforms are widely used as an active substance. Xeroform has an astringent, drying and antiseptic effect. It is low-toxic, does not have irritating properties when applied to wounds and mucous membranes. Albuminates formed upon contact of the xeroform with the wound surface form a protective layer that prevents the colonization of the wound by pathogenic organisms.

Tea tree oil is known to many and used in almost all spheres of human life. Tea tree oil for hemorrhoids has disinfecting, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory properties.

Suppositories are prepared by rolling and pouring methods. Depending on the suppository base, one or another method of preparing suppositories is chosen. It should be noted that the use of cocoa butter helps to restore damaged tissues, soothes, removes swelling, itching and burning.

The purpose of our study was to select a suppository base for preparing suppositories by pouring with xeroform and tea tree oil. For the suppository samples preparation a cocoa butter, solid fat and butyrol have been used. The pouring method was also used for cocoa butter suppositories.

The concentration of xeroform and tea tree oil was selected on the basis of literature data and analysis of extemporal suppository prescriptions.

Prospects for the creation of extemporaneous ointment with urea

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Urea-based medicines are used to moisturize and repair the skin of the face, body, hands and feet. The main indications for the use of the product for the heels are cracks caused by dry skin, dry calluses, corns.

The main task of the component is to maintain optimal moisture levels in the epidermis and body cells. The moisturizing and softening effect of urea is also used for certain skin diseases, such