

Aim. The aim of the work was to analyze the bases used in medicines for the treatment of scars in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine and hygienic and prophylactic agents that help eliminate keloid scars.

Materials and methods. Theoretical analysis of scientific literature data.

Results and discussion. In the modern market natural (fats, fatty oils, vaseline, lanolin, beeswax, gelatin, chitosan, collagen), semi-synthetic (hydrogenated fats, cellulose derivatives) and synthetic (aerosil, polyvinylpyrrolidone, silicone substances) bases are used. Among the drugs the ones are in great demand which contain synthetic bases. For example, such drugs as "Fermencol" (AOA "NPK "High Technologies", Russian Federation), "Dermatix Ultra" ("Hanson Medical Inc", USA), "Strataderm" ("Stratapharm", Switzerland), "Nascar" ("Artespharm", Poland) contain siloxanes, that form a film by which the area of scars is protected from external factors. The film increases skin elasticity and thus contributes to the rapid and effective treatment of scars. Also, silicone bases have good compatibility with drugs and excipients, do not show allergic effects on the skin and do not irritate. Semi-synthetic gel is "Kelokod" ("PhytoBioTechnology", Ukraine). The drug helps to smooth and fill the skin with collagen and oxygen. Allantoin and heparin are also often used in the manufacture. Heparin has anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative effect, promotes tissue hydration and has an emollient effect on collagen structure. Allantoin promotes epithelialization of wounds, has a keratolytic effect and also improves the ability of other components to penetrate the body. It also has a soothing effect on the skin, reduces the severity of itching, which is often accompanied by scar healing.

Conclusions. Thus, we can conclude that the selection of the basis for drugs plays a major role in addressing this problem. To get the desired result you need to choose a medicine which base has a satisfactory consistency, stability and helps therapeutic effect.

RESEARCH OF AROMOCOSMETICS, REPRESENTED ON THE COSMETIC MARKET OF UKRAINE.

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Introduction. Aromocosmetics are one of the promising categories of cosmetics presented on the consumer market of Ukraine. The population's demand for this group of goods is constantly increasing due to the desire of consumers for safe, environmentally friendly products that can actively affect all body functions. Particularly popular among the population are aroma diffusers - devices that spread the aroma by releasing the aroma composition with steam (ultrasonic, electric) or by natural propagation, when the aroma composition impregnates the wood and spreads very slowly.

Aim. Analysis of the modern cosmetic market, trends in the formation of the range of aromatic cosmetics, which is sold in pharmacies in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. Aromatic cosmetics sold in the pharmacy network of Kharkiv were presented as objects of research. As research methods, methods of analysis of open information sources were used - materials of legislative documents, information and reference publication "Compendium", instructions for the use of this category of cosmetic products.

Results and discussion. The first stage of the work was to study the range of aromatic cosmetics, which are sold in the network of pharmacies in Kharkov. According to the results of the

analysis, the percentage of aromatic cosmetics for external use was determined from the total number of cosmetic products. Also aromatic cosmetics were considered depending on various forms of release. Aromas were also investigated depending on the purpose, method of application. The formulation and categories of active substances for this segment of drugs were analyzed.

The studied aromatic cosmetics were segmented depending on the country and the manufacturer. Also, domestic and imported flavorings were studied depending on the manufacturer, forms of release, features of the recipe and sales in pharmacies.

Conclusions. Based on the analysis of the nomenclature of aromatic cosmetics sold in pharmacies, the results of segmentation of this category of cosmetic products intended for use both for internal and external use. The peculiarities of the distribution of aromatics of this direction of action depending on the country and the enterprise - the manufacturer, the form of release, features of compounding and drugstore sales are established. The conducted researches allow to establish specificity of unification of domestic and foreign production of the given direction of action.

CONTACT DERMATITIS IN THE PRACTICE OF A COSMETOLOGIST

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Introduction. In the general structure of dermatological pathology a special place is occupied by contact dermatitis, which can develop due to the influence of numerous environmental factors: when exposed to acids or alkalis, physical factors (friction, pressure, high or low ambient temperature, etc.). Contact dermatitis is an acute inflammation of the skin caused by allergens or irritants. The primary symptom is itching. Skin changes range from erythema to blisters and ulcers, often localized on the skin of the hands or adjacent areas, and occur in exposed areas.

Aim. The aim is to study contact dermatitis and methods of correction in cosmetic institutions.

Materials and methods. Research methods are literature sources and Internet resources.

Results and discussion.. Contact dermatitis is caused by allergens or irritants.

Contact dermatitis from irritation (CDR)

KD from irritation is 80% of all cases of contact dermatitis. This is a non-specific inflammatory reaction to substances in contact with the skin; the immune system is not activated. Many substances can cause CDD, including:

- Chemicals (eg acids, alkalis, solvents, metal salts);
- Soaps (eg abrasives, detergents);
- Plants (eg, poinsettia, peppers);
- Body fluids (eg urine, saliva).

The properties of the irritant, environmental conditions and the patient's condition affect the likelihood of developing CDR. CDR is more common in patients with atopic disorders, in whom CDR can also initiate immunological sensitization and, as a consequence, allergic contact dermatitis.

Phototoxic dermatitis is a variant of dermatitis in which substances are applied externally or orally, causing the formation of damaging free radicals and inflammatory mediators only after the absorption of ultraviolet light.

Allergic contact dermatitis (ACD)