

(chlorogenic acid, neochlorogenic acid, p-coumaric acid, caffeic acid, naringin, hesperitin, kaempferol, isorhamnetin, quercetin, and rutin) were identified. The quantification of phenolic compounds and coumarins in nettle leaf was carried out by the methods of spectrophotometry and high performance liquid chromatography. The total content of phenolic compounds including unidentified polyphenols was 10.3mg/g, with the content of flavonoids 2.4 mg/g (rutin 1.1mg/g) and caffeic acid 0.5mg/g. The information sources data analysis gave us a possibility to conclude that during the further stages of a new medication development the analysis of biologically active amines in nettle leaf is necessary to carry out.

PROSPECTS OF STUDYING WILD AND CULTIVATED SPECIES OF THE GENUS VIOLET

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Introduction. Herbal medicines are widely used in modern medical practice. A promising source of antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator, expectorant and diuretic drugs are members of the violet family (Violaceae Batsch.), which belongs to the superorder Violanae, order Violales, includes 18 genres and 850 species distributed throughout the globe. There are about 40 species of violets on the territory of Ukraine, three of which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine: violet white (*V. alba* Bess.) And violet Joya (*V. jooi* Janka) as endangered, and Crimean violet (*V. oreades* Bieb.) as a rare species. The most common species in Ukraine are violets tricolor, *V. arvensis* and *V. odorata*. In the Chernivtsi region are also common *V. canina*, *V. mirabilis*, *V. odorata*, and in the Kharkiv region, in addition to these species, grow *V. elatior*, *V. tanaitica*, *V. ambigua*, *V. Lavrenkova*, *V. suavis*, and *V. mirabilis*.

Today there is an artificially created and most evolutionarily developed group of hybrid violets, which the systematist Nikitin V.V. called Wittrock violet or garden pansies (Latin *V. wittrockiana*), and Dobrochaeva DN – hybrid violet or pansies – *V. hybrida hort* (*V. wittrockiana* Gams.). Under the name of a violet of Wittrock the numerous grades and the varietal groups deduced with participation of *V. tricolor* (*V. tricolor*), *V. Altaic* (*V. altaica*), *V. yellow* (*V. lutea*), *V. horned* (*V. cornuta*).

Aim. To determine the prospects of pharmacognostic study of species of the genus Violet and further creation of a theoretical basis for the development of drugs based on them.

Materials and methods. Analysis of modern databases.

Results and discussion. Most of the work on the study of the chemical composition of raw materials of plants of the genus violet is devoted to the study of grass, less – roots, stems, leaves and flowers. The most studied are v. tricolor and v. field, less – v. fragrant, v. rock, v. rough, v. strange. The chemical composition of violets includes such groups of compounds as carbohydrates, phenolic compounds, saponins, proteins, fatty oils, essential oils, nitrogen-containing compounds, vitamins, macro- and microelements, etc. The most studied compounds of phenolic nature: simple phenols, coumarins, phenolic and hydroxycinnamic acids, flavonoids. In scientific sources of literature there is insufficient information about the study of v. hybrid in terms of chemical composition.

The official raw material is grass – *Herba Violae tricoloris et Violae arvensis* which has antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator, expectorant, diuretic, weak choleretic and antispasmodic effects. Grass *V. tricolor* and *V. arvensis* is used in homeopathy for the treatment of skin rashes, respiratory diseases, dry cough. Homeopathic preparations Spagyress *Viola tric zimp*, *Viola tricolor inj*, *Viola tricolor similiaplex*, *Viola D3 Ponzio*, *Viola NT*, *Viola CPX NR 8* are produced in Germany. *Lomiofluor* drops (France) are used to treat skin and mucous membrane diseases. *Lincas* syrup and *Insti granules* (Pakistan) with herbal extract *V. fragrant* is used to treat colds and respiratory diseases. Canada produces a slimming product "Ladies formula extradiuretic". Preparations "Befelka-Oel", which includes oil *V. tricolor*, "Antipsoricum N Truw", containing tincture of violet herb (manufacturer Germany), tincture "Healthy skin", granules "D-gran" (Ukraine), "Pure skin plus" (Netherlands), used for the treatment and prevention of dermatological skin diseases. *Lomiofluor* drops (France) are used to treat mucous membranes. Biologically active impurity "Pankren" (Ukraine) is used for the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the pancreas; "Bronchin" (Russia) – lungs and bronchi. The German company Annemarie Börlind produces sunscreen and spray based on hybrid violet extract.

Wittrock Violet may be the great scientific interest due to the fact that obtained with the participation of v. tricolor. Therefore, the chemical composition, the spectrum of pharmacological action may be similar. Opportunity to widely cultivate in Ukraine v. Wittrock for the production of raw materials and further development of drugs, conservation of wild species – v. tricolor and v. arvensis is promising. The advantages of cultivating v. Wittrock is that it refers to cold-resistant, winter-hardy, shade-tolerant, neutral to the length of the day plants. Violets prefer fertile, well-drained, moist loamy and sandy soils with an acidity index of pH = 6.0-8.0.

Conclusion. For further study and creation of new herbal preparations there are cultivated varieties *V. Wittrock*.