

may impact tablet characteristics including hardness, friability, disintegration, and content uniformity. Improved flow ability will be obtained when coarser MCCs are employed as well as reduction in tablet weight variation. That particle size may also impact wetting properties, dissolution of the API, and stability of drug products.

The improved compressibility of plastically deforming materials, such as MCC, might then result in improved tableability as a result of the increased bonding surface area. The higher roughness of low density MCC particles may also contribute to particle interlocking. Low bulk density MCC will provide higher dilution potential and hence better counteract the poor tableting properties of APIs. Granulation or drying as preprocesses of tablet formulation will densify MCC hence less tableable than the original porous MCC. It can therefore be generalized that a decrease in bulk density improves tableability; however, it will often hinder flowability.

Conclusion. Microcrystalline cellulose, according to many publications, is an excipient most widely used for direct compression. Besides, it also serves as a strong dry binder, tablet disintegrant, absorbent, filler or diluent, a lubricant, and anti-adherent.

USE OF PHYTO EXTRACTS IN HAIR CARE MASKS

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Introduction. Hair mask – a means of intensive care. It contains a huge amount of nutrients, so it does not require daily use, such as many shampoos.

Aim. The aim is to study the properties of hair masks in order to correct skin diseases.

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

Results and discussion. Dermatitis is an inflammatory process of the facial skin that occurs from exposure to the outer coverings of physical, chemical and plant factors. However, dermatitis caused by the action of physical factors is isolated in a separate nosological unit and is usually considered in the relevant section, for example, dermatitis under the action of ultraviolet radiation, etc.

Inflammatory processes in the skin, induced by chemical agents, are divided into contact and toxic-allergic. Among the contacts, in turn, distinguish simple (artificial) and allergic (sensitization).

Simple dermatitis is caused by obligate irritants: concentrated acids, alkalis, metal salts, rocket fuel, milk juice of some leaves and stems (phytodermatitis).

These stimuli usually cause tissue necrosis accompanied by pain. However, with rapid removal from the surface of the skin, or under the influence of less concentrated solutions, the process may be limited to blisters and even erythema on the skin. Chronic dermatitis, accompanied by prolonged skin contact with acids, alkalis, salts of low concentration, is manifested in a slight redness, dryness, peeling of the skin, sometimes with the formation of cracks. The lesions have a clear boundary.

Allergic dermatitis occurs only in people whose skin has become hypersensitive to a particular chemical, plant sap, as well as perfumes and cosmetics, metals (gold, silver). The result of this sensitization is an immediate type of hypersensitivity reaction. Allergic reactions can be caused by topical medications, cosmetics (creams, lotions, lotions), chromium salts (chrome shoes), washing powders, synthetic clothing, eyelash and hair dye. All these stimuli can be called optional. The clinical picture has limited localization. The skin is swollen and hyperemic with papules, microvesicles, rarely blisters, on the opening of which erosions are formed with the release of serous exudate, wet, until the formation of ulcers and scabs.

The resolution of the process is manifested in peeling, skin pigmentation.

Thus, the eczema-like reaction described above does not have a clear outline and occurs not only at the point of contact with the irritant, but also in more remote areas of the skin. Acquisition of the process of chronic course when exposed to not only certain allergens, but also in response to any minor antigen, including its elimination, and its absence, indicates that allergic dermatitis has transformed into eczema. with prolonged exacerbations and short remissions.

Chronic dermatitis, arising from prolonged exposure to weak skin irritants, is accompanied by congestive hyperemia, lichenization of the skin, peeling.

Plant antigens can be both obligate and facultative stimuli that cause simple or allergic dermatitis. Masks can vary in composition, consistency, effectiveness, cost, etc. Also, they all have a different focus: moisturizing dry and brittle hair. restoration of damaged curls, getting rid of split ends, combating hair loss, maintaining the rich color of colored hair, etc.

For the full care of damaged hair requires the use of special tools. They should include special caring components that can increase growth and improve structure. For example, some oils, filling the top layer of curls, make them visually more beautiful and give shine. Modern manufacturers have several truly effective remedies for damaged hair. Organic oils in nourishing masks will help to save very overdried hair and return it to density. The tool makes the strands denser, but does not

complicate. Curls are easily combed and laid, but not fluffy. It is better not to apply it to the roots, just step back 10 cm. Lovers of all organic will be pleased with the lack of parabens and silicones in the composition of phytomasks. A nice bonus is saving time, because air conditioning after this mask is not needed. Phytomask works best in winter and on curls after repeated coloring. The product does not wash off immediately, it is important to rinse the curls thoroughly.

Conclusions. The importance of masks is the possibility of professional care at home. The mask becomes a godsend for owners of damaged hair.

ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗРОБКИ М'ЯКИХ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ФОРМ З ФЛЕБОТОНІКАМИ

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Вступ. Варикозне розширення вен є дуже поширеною та неприємною проблемою, з якою стикається дуже велика кількість людей. Згідно з європейською статистикою, хронічні захворювання вен широко поширені в усьому світі – серед дорослого населення різних країн частота розвитку захворювання варикозом варіює від 2% до 60%. В Україні варикозне розширення вен нижніх кінцівок, найбільш часта причина, яка спостерігається у 25-33% жінок і у 10-20% чоловіків. Страждають цією проблемою переважно люди працездатного віку, але в останній час ознаки венозної недостатності виявляють навіть у 10-15% школярів старших класів.

У зв'язку з чим розробка складу нового препарату в формі гелю на основі комплексу рослинних екстрактів є актуальним завданням сучасної фармації.

Мета дослідження. Проведення фармацевтичної розробки гелю основі комбінації рослинних екстрактів.

Матеріали та методи. Об'єктами дослідження були модельні гелі на основі Карбополу. Як субстанції рослинного походження були обрані сухі і густі екстракти каштана, рускусу та буркуну. які вводили в модельні склади у вигляді водного розчину.

Отримані результати. Згідно з вимогами Державної фармакопеї України, м'які лікарські засоби для зовнішнього застосування зберігаються при кімнатній температурі (15-25) ° С, саме в цьому інтервалі температур препарат повинен зберігати свої фізико-хімічні та терапевтичні властивості, в тому числі