

PHYTOTHERAPY IN VETERINARY PHARMACY

Pul-Luzan V.V., Rukhmakova O.A.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

pulluzanv@gmail.com

Introduction. Herbal medicine is one of the oldest methods of therapy based on centuries-old traditions of using medicinal plants. Plants, perhaps, were the first medicines that people began to use at the dawn of their existence and which have not lost their relevance to the present, and even vice versa, are becoming more and more popular. Veterinarians to this day also actively prescribe and use in practice medicinal plants and veterinary herbal preparations.

By their structure, most herbal remedies are close to the body of animals and are easily included in its biochemical processes, are well tolerated, rarely cause negative side reactions even with prolonged use. Plant extracts affect the animal organism much deeper, broader and softer than chemically "pure" drugs. That is why herbal medicines are still actively used not only by phytotherapists, but also by veterinarians and medical doctors. Phytotherapy is not an exclusive human achievement - it is an integral part of the life support program for the entire animal world and, probably, is more typical for animals, since their connection with nature is more harmonious and natural.

Getting from a city apartment onto the street, the animal will certainly immediately find and eat a blade of grass, which is vital only for a reason it knows. A sick animal will seek a plant that will heal or alleviate suffering.

Purpose of the research. The aim of our work is to theoretically substantiate the use of herbal medicine in veterinary pharmacy. Herbal medicine is a chance to help our pets living in city apartments in the most natural and harmonious way to heal the disease.

Materials and methods. Informational research materials and methods based on the study of scientific literature and Internet resources.

Obtained results. Phytopreparations are medicinal products obtained exclusively from herbal raw materials, whole plant or its extract and used for treatment. Currently, about 500 plants are used for their production. Phytopreparations made from medicinal plants have their own characteristic features: gradual, slow development of the therapeutic effect, mild, moderate action, as a rule, only oral administration or external use. These characteristics are the factor that determines the indications for the use of herbal medicine: therapy and prevention of exacerbations of chronic diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory and digestive organs, liver, bile ducts, kidneys, urinary tract, etc.

Good results are obtained by phytotherapy as a method of restoring therapy after illnesses. Usually, when using medicinal products, improvement occurs literally in a few days, but in chronic diseases, a lasting effect is achieved only with prolonged and regular treatment.

It should also be borne in mind that if used incorrectly, even herbs can cause serious complications, therefore, before you start using them, even herbs can cause serious complications, so before you start using them, you should pay attention to the correct dosage and method of administration.

Examples of the effects of various herbal remedies:

- cardiovascular: lily of the valley, foxglove, hellebore, boryshnik, dill, parsley, lovage (root decoction);
- spasmolytic: parsley, lavender, anise (fruits), sweet clover, belladonna, fennel;
- for liver diseases: peppermint, thyme (thyme), calendula;
- from flatulence: cumin, mint, dill;

- with enteritis, enterocolitis: cumin;
- anti-inflammatory: anise (fruit), parsley, cumin;
- diuretic: black elderberry (flowers), oregano, extragon, dandelion, juniper, celery (seeds and roots);
- antiallergic: wild rosemary, duck peony, calendula, nettle, cinquefoil, chamomile, oak bark, poplar buds, yarrow, blueberries (fruits);
- antifungal: common yarrow, common wormwood, warty budra, medicinal marigolds, meadow clover, dried cress, spreading quinoa, burdock, St. John's wort, common tansy;
- increase appetite: basil, celery, coriander, cumin, dandelion, dill, yarrow;
- wound healing: externally - basil, snakehead, plantain, calendula;
- soothing: valerian root, fennel (fruit), cuff, coltsfoot, hops, dill, oregano;
- bloodstopping: pepper and pochechuyny highlander, Shepherd's Purse, japanese sophora;
- rich in vitamins: chervil, coriander, nettle, cinnamon rose hips, dill, extragon, St. John's wort, fennel, carrots, celery, lovage, parsley, anise;
- wormwood: garlic, wormwood, tansy, birch buds.

However, it should also be borne in mind that the smell of valerian seems to cats similar to the smell of sex hormones, so cats react violently to valerian drops and it is better not to give them this remedy.

Conclusions. Today, animal diseases have undergone significant changes, both in structure and in severity. In the first place are chronic diseases of the skin, digestive organs, excretory system, chronic disorders of the kidneys are often found. These features of the course of diseases largely correspond to the spectrum of action of modern phytopreparations.

SELECTION OF EXCIPIENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TABLET MEDICINES BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS

Shulga L. I., Bezkrovna K. S.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

farmtex-ipksf@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Among the methods of obtaining tablet drugs with plant extracts, the method of wet granulation is common, however, solutions used to moisten mixtures of powder masses in the process of wet granulation can lead to irreversible chemical processes. Therefore, the method of direct compression is considered by scientists as the optimal technological method of obtaining tablets with dry plant extracts. If it is necessary to adjust the technological properties of powder masses for tableting with plant extracts, certain groups of excipients are introduced into their composition, which ensure the accuracy of dosing, the required disintegration time, strength and stability of tablets during storage.

Purpose of the research. Consider the current excipients used in the production of tablets with dry extracts, obtained by direct compression; to link the indicated above with the selection of excipients in the creation of tablets of dry extract of *Sanguisorba officinalis* roots.

Materials and methods. Methods of information search, analysis and generalization were used.

Obtained results. Excipients of a new generation, among whose quality indicators are good compression and fluidity, are gaining considerable popularity in the pharmaceutical industry, in particular in the production of tablet drugs. One such substance is prosolv SMCC, which is a mixture