

References

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Development of the composition and investigation of extemporaneous paste for the treatment of dermatitis

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Introduction. Dermatitis is an inflammatory skin disease that has recently become common among children and adults. They occur when the skin was strongly influenced by external irritants, and also there was direct contact with harmful substances. If such an influence occurs regularly, then the disease becomes chronic, which makes the treatment process long and laborious.

It is known that the local use of non-hormonal dosage forms for dermatitis has a complex effect on the skin. They promote wound healing and hydration of the skin, which improves its regenerative capacity. The most popular non-hormonal drugs represented on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine for the treatment of dermatitis are drugs based on zinc pyrithionate, salicylic acid, dexpanthenol, naftalan oil, honey, extracts of medicinal plants, etc. Non-hormonal drugs can be used for children, since they have practically no contraindications, and most of them are also approved for use in the treatment of infants.

The widespread use of the well-known prescription of extemporal zinc ointment is due to a pronounced drying effect, as well as antifungal and antiseptic. Therefore, this drug and others medicines containing zinc oxide are prescribe for the treatment of children's dermatitis.

The aim of our work was to develop an extemporaneous paste with zinc oxide for the treatment of dermatitis.

Materials and methods. Methods of literary search in scientometric databases are used.

Obtained results. Therefore, the base should not change the pH of the skin, not interfere with skin respiration, should be well absorbed drugs of different physical state (solid, liquid, viscous), be chemically indifferent, stable during storage, stable to the influence of microorganisms, have the appropriate consistency, easy to remove from skin and linen.

The choice of the base was guided by the presence of its emollient effect, namely, several compositions of pastes were made using lipophilic bases. Hydrophilic bases were not used due to their inherent properties of osmotic activity, drying and film-forming action. Samples of paste were prepared and the basic organoleptic indicators (appearance, color, particle size) were checked.

Conclusions. As can be seen from the results, the obtained paste fully met the quality indicators, namely it was a homogeneous plastic mass of yellowish color; pH value was equal to 6.50 ± 0.05 , the identification reactions of zinc oxide and hydrophobic base gave positive results, and the quantitative content of zinc oxide was within acceptable limits (0.395 ± 0.005 g).

Working out of technology of tincture thistles

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Introduction. In national and official medicine for a long time it is applied thistle. Thistle to a liver it is applied in quality hepatoprotektor and is a part of many pharmaceutical preparations. In a chemical compound thistle the spotty includes about 400 valuable components such as macrocells, microcells, vitamins, biogene amins, flavonoids. For the purpose of expansion of the nomenclature of medical products on the basis of medicinal vegetative raw materials we offer tinctures thistle. Thistle fruits possess hepato protective action, promote improvement of function of a liver, normalise digestion. The thistle spotty preventive maintenance protects intact hepatocides and raises their stability to an infection and a various sort to poisonings. The thistle strengthens formation of bile and accelerates its deducing, normalising thereby processes of digestion and a metabolism.

Purpose of the research. The basic stage of reception galogens preparations is extraction vegetative raw materials. On pharmaceutical manufactures it is spent by periodic methods - maceration, fractional maceration and other methods.

Materials and methods. Object of research are a family thistle. Numerous factors the big influence on process extraction renders raw materials crushing. Now for many kinds of medicinal raw materials optimum degree of crushing is established. For tincture reception thistle it has been used two methods fractional maceration and percolation. In quality extragent of 80% spirit ethyl has been chosen. Tinctures have received in the ratio 1:5.

Fractional maceration it is spent as follows. The crushed raw materials loaded in maceration a tank and filled in with the first portion extragent and insisted at 24 o'clock, merged the first portion of extraction, raw materials filled in with the second portion extragent and 4 hours insisted. Merged