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Introduction. Chronic diseases of the musculoskeletal system are one of the most common pathologies, ranking second in frequency after arterial hypertension. Pain associated with joint damage is more often chronic, of various origins (inflammatory, mechanical, vascular), which requires continuous long-term therapy to improve the quality of life of patients.

Purpose of the research. The need to develop medicinal products for the complex treatment of inflammatory diseases of the musculoskeletal system using the marsh cinquefoil.

Materials and methods. Literary search and analysis.

Obtained results. The main treatment for most of musculoskeletal system diseases is the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. These funds have established themselves as highly effective, having, in addition to antipyretic, a distinct analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect. However, the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs also has its limitations. Most of them have an undesirable effect on the bronchi (bronchospasm), gastrointestinal tract (dyspepsia, erosion, ulcers, which can be complicated by bleeding), kidneys, which is expressed in a decrease in sodium excretion, and with prolonged use - on microcirculation and platelet aggregation.

The development of effective medicines for the treatment of the musculoskeletal system with minimal side effects is one of the urgent problems of pharmaceutical technology. Herbal preparations most fully meet modern medical and biological requirements, as they are highly effective, well tolerated, and have no side effects, which allows them to be used for the prevention and treatment of the disease in all age groups. A promising plant raw material in this area is marsh cinquefoil, known for its healing properties in folk medicine.

Scientists in the course of phytochemical research of underground organs of marsh cinquefoil determined the main parameters of the extraction of biologically active substances from plant raw materials, which make it possible to obtain a finished product with stable quality indicators. An original anti-inflammatory dry extract of marsh cinquefoil with roots of Comarum palustre, Rosaceae family, has been developed.

Pharmacologists have determined single and daily doses of the extract required for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Moreover, it was shown that in order to achieve the maximum pharmacological effect, a combination therapy should be carried out, combining oral administration and external use of marsh cinquefoil dry extract.

Conclusions. In this regard, the timely development of oral and external dosage forms based on it is also relevant.

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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.