

Conclusions. Study of the data of the "State Register of Medicines and Medical Equipment in the Republic of Uzbekistan" for 2018-2020. (№ 22-24) showed that the share of domestically produced medicines has 42 names, manufacturers from the CIS countries 4, and foreign medicines 32 names.

References

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Choice of auxiliary substances for creation of a facial highlighter

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Introduction. A new make-up technique for face correction is strobing. Strobing has been around for years, but the term itself appeared quite recently. The name of this makeup concept comes from the stroboscope, which reproduces repetitive bright flashes of light. In makeup, strobing works on the same principle of constant flickering: its purpose is to detect all the convex areas on the face and intensify the light on them.

One of the most popular makeup products in recent years is the highlighter. It allows highlighting the cheekbones, the area under the eyebrows, above the upper and lower lip, the inner corners of the eyes. The function of a highlighter is understood from its very name. This tool is used to mask skin irregularities, highlight and enlighten certain areas of the face. The highlighter perfectly conceals dark circles under the eyes, giving the skin a rested, radiant look. Correction occurs thanks to small reflective particles that are part of the highlighter [1, 2].

The purpose of this work is the development of the technology of a facial highlighter in the form of a cream for the purpose of skin care, makeup and face correction.

Materials and methods. To solve the tasks set in the work, physical, pharmacological and technological methods were used, the determination of the structural and mechanical characteristics of the obtained cream. According to literature data, oils were selected: corn, coconut, grape seed, shea, and almond.

Obtained results. Based on the study of the pharmaco-technological properties, the components of the cream were selected: isopropyl palmitate as a moisturizing and emollient agent,

glycerol as a moisture-retaining, emollient and moisturizing component, an emulsifier (Ercamuls NF V) and a gelling agent (Carbopol Ultrez 21). The amount of each component has been substantiated and experimentally confirmed, and the technology for creating a highlighter in the form of a cream has been selected. The structural and mechanical properties of the obtained cream have been studied.

Conclusions. The components have been selected and the composition of the cream for the care of the skin of the face and for the application of make-up has been proposed.

References

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Synthesis and properties of esters and amides of 2-(5-methyl-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylthio) ethanoic acid

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Introduction. The experience accumulated over many years of research into the methods of synthesis and properties of heterocyclic compounds creates favorable conditions for the further development of this area of research. Among the great variety of compounds of this class, special attention is paid to 1,2,4-triazole derivatives. The choice of derivatives of this structure as an object of study is quite successful and well-argued. This is due to the great potential for chemical modification of derivatives of this heterocyclic system and significant biological potential. All this determines the relevance of the selected study, which, in addition to a significant contribution to the field of pharmaceutical sciences also has significant social significance.

The aim of the study. Synthesis of esters and amides of 2-(5-methyl-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylthio) ethanoic acid, proof of the structure of synthesized substances and preliminary establishment of biological potential in a number of obtained compounds.

Materials and methods. Methods of organic synthesis, chemical, physical and physicochemical methods of analysis of organic compounds (melting point, elemental analysis, chromatography in a thin layer of sorbent, UV, IR, NMR ¹H spectroscopy, chromatographic spectrometry, X-ray diffraction analysis), virtual screening of compounds using methods *in silico* (molecular docking), methods for studying the biological activity of compounds (method of double serial dilutions on Mueller-Hinton medium), statistical methods of data processing.