

and Analytical System of Drug-Drug Interaction). The use of this software tool will enable physicians and pharmacists to obtain up-to-date information on drug interactions.

Conclusion. Thus, the prospect of addressing the issue of polypharmacy shows positive dynamics, allowing medical and pharmaceutical professionals to enhance the safety of pharmacotherapy by providing quality information counseling to patients.

**PROSPECTS OF CREATING MEDICINES
BASED ON THE BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES
OF RUTA GRAVEOLENS**

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Introduction. A significant share of the assortment of pharmacies on the world pharmaceutical market is occupied by drugs of herbal origin. Having a minimal side effect, as well as several other advantages, they become almost indispensable when a softer effect on the human body is needed. The diversity of the chemical composition of biologically active substances (BAS) and the relative cheapness of medicinal plant raw materials are no less compelling evidence in favour of drugs of natural origin. It is rational to combine herbal preparations with synthetic ones, which allows for mutual potentiation of their therapeutic effect. Common rue (*Ruta graveolens* L.) is a promising source of raw materials among the plant objects of the Ukrainian flora.

The aim of the research. To determine the advantages and disadvantages of medicines based on rue, their use, and routes of administration, to analyze traditional and new opportunities in developing drugs based on rue.

Materials and methods. During the work's execution, data from the scientific literature were analyzed and generalized, which shed light on the prospects for creating new medicinal products based on the BAS of garden rue.

Obtained results. Common rue (*Ruta graveolens* L.) is one of the popular medicinal plants. The rich chemical composition of the plant causes a wide range of its medicinal properties. The most important property of rue is its ability to relieve spasms of the smooth muscles of the digestive tract, biliary and urinary tracts, and peripheral blood vessels. As a result, blood pressure decreases, heart contractions slow down, diuresis increases, and bile outflow improves. An important therapeutic value is the ability of rue to seal the walls of blood vessels, which increases their resistance and elasticity, and their fragility and the possibility of damage decrease. A weak sedative effect of rue was noted. The bitter substances contained in the plant induce the secretion of gastric juice; furocoumarins increase the skin's sensitivity to ultraviolet radiation, and acronicin has an antitumor effect.

Indications for the appointment of rue (per se or in a mixture with other medicinal plants) are bronchial asthma, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract accompanied by spasms, headaches associated with spasms of blood vessels, gallstone disease, atherosclerosis, cardiac neuroses, varicose veins, hysteria, epilepsy, nervous disorders in the climacteric period, impotence and the presence of helminths (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). As an emmenagogue, rue is used for hypomenstrual syndrome and algomenorrhea. The most appropriate form of application is a tincture since the active substances of rue dissolve better in ethanol. Cold infusion of rue is also used.

Root is also used as an external remedy (infusion—for inflammation of the eyelids and rashes on the skin, tincture—for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and lumbago). The fresh plant contains 0.1 to 0.15 % essential oils, including rutin, which acts as a hypotensive agent.

Ruta is cultivated as an ornamental and medicinal plant.

Conclusion. The data obtained from scientific sources testify to rue's unique chemical composition since it contains, in addition to a wide range of BASs, alkaloids (0.2–1.4 %) and essential oil (up to 0.7 % in dried grass). Such a combination of BASs is rarely observed in the plant world, which arouses interest in further research of this raw material.