- 32G - for removing small wrinkles and correcting lips;
- 30G - for correction of pronounced wrinkles;
- 27G - for scalp and body skin;
- Nano-needles of caliber 30G, 33G, 34G with very thin walls - for the introduction of viscous solutions;
- SIT-needles, 0.26 mm in diameter, 2 mm long with a special limiter that prevents injecting the solution too deeply, thus reducing the risk of injury. The SIT-needle is inside a plastic cap ending in a suction cup - the vacuum effect reduces pain in particularly sensitive areas (lips, nose, ears).

Cosmetologists have to change needles frequently during the procedure, so it is important to have meso-needles of different diameters. For example, the dilution of the substance and the injection of the drug require different needle diameters.

Needles are marked with a caliber designation, indicating the diameter and length in parentheses. For example, marking 33G (0.30×6) corresponds to a needle with an outside diameter of 0.30 mm and a length of 6 mm.

The color coding complies with the national medical device standard international ISO 6009:

- 30G-yellow;
- 29G- red;
- 28G- azure;
- 27G - light gray;

The packaging of disposable needles must ensure that they are airtight and sterile. Each needle is packed in a primary consumer package, which must be partially transparent to determine the color of its base. Secondary packaging is a cardboard box, which is similarly labeled and contains 100 needles.

Labeling of needles must meet the requirements of uniform standards. The package must bear the needle designation, the inscription "Sterile", the series number with the month and expiration date.

Conclusions. Thus, knowledge about the labeling of injection needles will help the cosmetologist to choose the right instrument for the mesotherapy procedure depending on its purpose. And also check the compliance of the needles with the current documentation and protect yourself from fakes and counterfeits.

STUDY OF MEDICINES PROMOTION IN EGYPT

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Introduction. Egyptian pharmaceutical market today is very rich and it has a high level of competition. National and foreign medicines producers actively apply various ways of promotion on the market to attract consumers to their products. That is why the process of marketing and promotion of pharmaceutical companies must be monitored and strictly regulated.

Aim of the research is to analyze the system of regulation of medicines promotion process in Egypt.

Materials and methods. Overview of information sources, logical analysis.

Results and discussion. There are different promotional tools in Egyptian pharmaceutical market are: personal selling are used by all companies (100%), sales promotions (83.5 %), Public Relations (51.%), advertising (38.8%) and the last one is direct marketing (23.5%). Different promotional tools have the same order of arrangement in both Egyptian and foreign pharmaceutical companies.

Pharmaceutical companies are currently required to obtain pre-approval of any marketing or advertising materials before publishing them on a webpage. In Egypt, legal provisions exist to control the promotion of prescription medicines. The Medicines Regulatory Authority (Central Administration for Pharmaceutical Affairs) is responsible for regulating promotion and advertising of medicines. Legal provisions prohibit direct advertising of prescription medicines to the public and pre-approval for medicines advertisements and promotional materials is required.

The content of the advertisement of drugs, pharmaceutical products and dietary supplements will be monitored by the MoH which shall review the accuracy of the data and technical information to be announced in the advertisement. The advertisement shall abide by the rules of the laws, ministerial decrees, morals and traditions. An Arabic version of the package of the product and its labeling and prescription shall be submitted and kept with the MoH.

Organizing of registration and advertising of medicines and pharmaceutical products and dietary supplements is regulated by Minister Decree No. 76/2000. Guidelines and Regulations exist for advertising and promotion of nonprescription medicines. Direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription medicines on national public television is prohibited. Several years ago non-state-owned television channels allowed advertising of prescription medicines, but today this process is under strict control.

Internet advertising is not regulated by Ministry of Health decrees. A few companies have obtained CAPA consent to run internet webpages including marketing materials, without requiring the pre-approval of the technical committee.

Conclusions. The system of medicines promotion regulation in Egypt has been analyzed.

FEATURES OF LABELING OF THERAPEUTIC AND PROPHYLACTIC COSMETICS IN LIBANON

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Introduction. The human skin is capable of reacting to all kinds of factors: both external (sun, wind, moisture) and internal (processes in the body). Such reactions can result in a variety of diseases, which cause not only moral but also physical discomfort. Therefore, at the first suspicions, and even more so symptoms of skin diseases you should contact specialists, in order to avoid serious health problems and make your life comfortable. The most common diseases of facial skin are anke, rosacea couperose; seborrheic dermatitis, etc. When a person is faced with such problems the first thing he