

Linoleic	62,80	53,01	68,05	60,14	64,15	65,14	57,84
Linolenic	3,15	0,78	0,59	1,02	0,62	1,72	0,87
Eicosenoic	-	-	-	0,12	-	-	0,06
20:1n-7	0,57	0,39	0,57	0,87	0,50	0,98	0,74
<i>Oil contents (%)</i>							
	3,27	7,16	5,42	6,04	5,89	3,11	4,25
<i>Tocopherol contents (mg/100 g)</i>							
α	50,16	20,53	33,02	54,25	27,33	71,06	47,24
α -T3	55,41	22,19	28,12	41,25	0,00	0,00	27,54
β -T	0,00	0,00	1,61	2,54	6,04	71,02	0,00
γ -T	81,44	10,07	27,45	9,85	0,00	12,14	12,25
Sum	187,01	52,79	90,20	107,89	33,37	154,22	87,03

1 - *Cotoneaster bullatus*, 2 - *Cotoneaster dielsianus*, 3 - *Cotoneaster francheti*, 4 - *Cotoneaster melanocarpus*, 5 - *Cotoneaster moupinensis*, 6 - *Cotoneaster simonsii*, 7 - *Cotoneaster uniflorus*

Results. The oil contents of seeds varied between 3,27% (*Cotoneaster bullatus*) to 7,16% (*Cotoneaster dielsianus*). The main fatty acids of seed oils were oleic (18,07 – 30,12 %), linoleic (53,01 – 68,05 %). As observed, the oils of seed were rich in linoleic and oleic acids. Total tocopherol contents ranged between 33,37 mg/100 g (*Cotoneaster moupinensis*) to 187,01 mg/100 g (*Cotoneaster bullatus*). The major tocopherols were γ -tocopherol, ranging from 9,85 mg/100 g to 81,44 mg/100 g; α -tocopherol ranging from 20,53 mg/100 g to 71,06 mg/100 g.

Conclusions. These results show that Rosaceae seed oils can be a potential source of valuable oil which might be useful for the evaluation of dietary information in important food crops and other industrial applications.

The important use of phytomedicine in dentistry

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Medicinal plants have been generally use for prevention and cure of numerous diseases since ancient times and treatment of dental disease is practiced in the developing countries including Nigeria, Ukraine and all part of the world. The herbs are used in form of powders, pastes, saps, chewing sticks, seeds, bark and leaves.

Medicinal Plant extracts have been used in dentistry for reducing inflammation, as antiplaque agents, for preventing release of histamine and as antiseptics, antioxidants, antimicrobials, antifungals, antibacterials, antivirals and analgesics.

Today Dental caries remain one of the most common diseases throughout the world. In fact, tooth decay is one of the most common diseases in children and is the most common cause of tooth loss in adults.

Medicine plants herbs and their preparations widely used in dentistry for the treatment of mucosal diseases and periodontal. Apply extracts, decoctions, infusions, and other method of application,

Herbal drugs can be used for a long time, many people take phytomedicines now for their health care in different national health care condition.

Phytomedicines does not cause any bad effects and are safer to use over time and are well tolerated by the patient, they cost much less than synthetic drugs.

WHO (World Health Organization) is fully aware of the importance of phytomedicine for the health of a large number of the population in today's world. They are recognized as valuable and readily available resources, and their appropriate use is encouraged.

Like for example, Common oak (*Quercus robur*), The bark is rich in tannins, which make it astringent. It has bactericide properties. Oak bark infusions are used in the treatment of oral cavity, bleedings and throat inflammations.

Aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*) was already used as a drug by the Greeks as early as 400 B.C. and it has proven itself in dentistry, it widely used aloe for periodontitis.

Other plants are Common marshmallow, Turmeric, Aloe vera, Dandelion, Hawthorn blood-red, Valerian, Chamomile, Triphala, Neem, Peppermint, Newbouldia, Miswak, Chewing Stick, St. John's wort, Centaury and many more.

The use of herbal products in the aspects of dentistry has the potential to preventative or treatment therapies for oral diseases.

Eryngium alpinum* L. – an endangered and protected species cultivated *in vitro

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Eryngium alpinum L. (Apiaceae) is an endangered sub-alpine species with medicinal value distributed in Austria, Liechtenstein, Croatia, France, Switzerland, Italy, Rumania and Slovakia [1]. The species is now protected all over Europe - listed on