

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ КАФЕДРА ФАРМАКОГНОЗІЇ ТА НУТРИЦІОЛОГІЇ

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND NUTRICIOLOGY

СУЧАСНІ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ НАУКИ В СТВОРЕННІ ТА СТАНДАРТИЗАЦІЇ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ЗАСОБІВ І ДІЄТИЧНИХ ДОБАВОК, ЩО МІСТЯТЬ КОМПОНЕНТИ ПРИРОДНОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ

CURRENT APPROACHES OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICINES AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS THAT CONTAIN COMPONENTS OF NATURAL ORIGIN

Матеріали VII Міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет-конференції

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Конференція зареєстрована в Українському інституті науково-технічної і економічної інформації (УкрІНТЕІ), посвідчення № 839 від 26 грудня 2024 р.

Сучасні досягнення фармацевтичної науки в створенні та стандартизації лікарських засобів і дієтичних добавок, що містять С 89 компоненти природного походження: матеріали VII Міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет-конференції (м. Харків, 11 квітня 2025 р.). – Електрон. дані. – Х.: НФаУ, 2025. – 216 с. – Назва з тит. екрана.

У збірнику розглянуто теоретичні та практичні аспекти розробки, виробництва лікарських засобів рослинного походження і дієтичних добавок, контролю якості, стандартизації лікарських засобів рослинного походження та визначення безпечності дієтичних добавок, а також їх реалізації в умовах сучасного фармацевтичного ринку.

Для широкого кола науковців, магістрантів, аспірантів, докторантів, викладачів вищих фармацевтичних та медичних навчальних закладів, співробітників фармацевтичних підприємств, фармацевтичних фірм.

Друкується в авторській редакції. Автори опублікованих матеріалів несуть повну відповідальність за підбір, точність наведених фактів, цитат, економіко-статистичних даних, власних імен та інших відомостей. Матеріали подаються мовою оригіналу. Матеріали пройшли антиплагіатну перевірку за допомогою програмного забезпечення StrikePlagiarism.

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Sericulture became an indicator of the country's political and economic stability; it brought in huge income and was supported by the state. In the middle of the 19th century, because of quarantine-free trade with Europe, pebrina spread in Georgia, which caused great damage. In 1887, by decision of the Russian Empire, the "Caucasian Sericulture Station" has been established in Tbilisi, following the example of leading European countries. The purpose of this organization was to combat pebrina and other silkworm diseases, as well as to introduce progressive methods of worm feeding and cocoon processing. In the 20th century, Georgia annually produced 4.0-4.4 thousand tons of raw cocoons, which were processed into high-quality fabrics.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DRAFT SPECIFICATION AND TEST METHODS FOR DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS THAT CONTAIN PYRROLOQUINOLINEQUINONE

Golovchenko O.I., Afanasenko O. V., Sushko A. I. Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

Introduction Pyrroloquinoline quinone (PQQ) is a coenzyme compound that plays an important role in cellular metabolism and has powerful antioxidant properties. It is present in many natural products, such as fermented soybeans, spinach, green peppers, parsley, tea, and even breast milk. PQQ is unique in that it promotes the growth of new mitochondria in cells, which makes it beneficial for energy metabolism. This is why this compound is actively used in dietary supplements, especially those aimed at improving cognitive function, increasing energy levels, and overall wellness. The main reason for using POO in supplements is its ability to support the functioning of mitochondria, the main power plants of cells. As we age, the number and efficiency of mitochondria decline, which leads to reduced energy levels, memory impairment, slower metabolism, and overall aging of the body. Studies have shown that taking PQQ can stimulate mitochondrial biogenesis, thereby improving energy balance. This is especially important for the brain, as it is one of the most energy-consuming organs. In addition, PQQ has a pronounced antioxidant effect, allowing it to neutralize free radicals that contribute to oxidative stress and cell damage [4-5]. This makes it a promising tool in the prevention of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease[1-3]. This compound also helps improve sleep, reduce inflammation, and support the cardiovascular system and immunity.

Materials and methods of research: bibliographic, analytical and comparative - study of current standards (Ukrainian Pharmacopoeia, USP, European Pharmacopoeia) for quality control of raw materials and finished products., logical, generalization.

Results: Quality control begins with chemical-analytical methods that allow determining the content of pyrroloquinolinequinone and identify possible impurities. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is one of the most accurate methods of quantitative analysis of pyrroloquinolinequinone, providing high selectivity and sensitivity. It is also possible to use spectrophotometry for quick identification of a substance by its optical properties. Gas chromatography (GC) and mass spectrometry methods are used to determine impurities, which help detect trace amounts of by-products. In addition, organoleptic (appearance, taste, smell) and physicochemical (pH, solubility, humidity) parameters are evaluated. To confirm the safety of the product, microbiological studies are required, including testing for the pathogenic microorganisms (Salmonella, Escherichia Staphylococcus aureus) and molds, as well as determining the total microbial count. The development of regulatory documentation for supplements with pyrrologuinolinequinone includes the formation of specifications describing the permissible limits of the content of the active substance and accompanying components. International pharmacopoeial standards, such as USP (United States Pharmacopeia) and Ph. Eur. (European Pharmacopoeia), as well as national regulations, for example, GOST and Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Conclusions An analysis of the market of dietary supplements containing pyrroloquinoline quinone was conducted. It was determined that the dosage of 10 mg per capsule is 36.4%, 20 mg - 51.5% and the dosage of 40 mg occupies 12.1%.

A draft specification of a dietary supplement containing pyrroloquinoline quinone was developed. Methods for the identification and quantitative determination of the main components of the dietary supplement using physicochemical methods for further adaptation and testing in laboratory conditions were proposed.

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QUALITY CONTROL OF BLOOD AND ITS COMPONENTS AS A MEANS OF ENSURING THE QUALITY OF BLOOD-DERIVED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Gradziuk M.^{1,2}, Tkaczenko H.², Kurhaluk N.²

¹Regional Centre for Blood Donation and Blood Treatment named after John Paul II in Słupsk, Słupsk, Poland;

²Institute of Biology, Pomeranian University in Słupsk, Słupsk, Poland

Introduction. Blood and its components are indispensable in modern clinical practice, particularly in the context of transfusion therapy. Ensuring the safety and efficacy of these biological products requires rigorous and continuous quality control. The separation of whole blood into individual components – such as red cells, platelets and plasma – has enabled more targeted therapies and more efficient use of resources. However, it also introduces complexity into the production process, requiring comprehensive quality control systems.

Quality control (QC) plays a fundamental role in ensuring that all blood components meet the necessary safety and performance criteria before they are administered to patients. It involves the testing of physical, chemical and biological parameters to verify that all procedures – from donor selection to component storage – are performed consistently to a high standard. The implementation of statistical process control (SPC) methods further enhances the monitoring and optimisation of these processes, supporting early detection of deviations and enabling corrective and preventive action. This paper discusses the principles and practices of blood component quality control, highlighting the importance of standardised procedures, statistical tools and qualified personnel in maintaining product quality and patient safety.

Materials and methods. This review is based on established European guidelines, including the EDQM Guide to the Preparation, Use and Quality Assurance of Blood Components, and national regulatory frameworks for blood services. The methodology focuses on the following components of quality control: 1) sampling procedures; 2) testing methods; 3) instrumentation and calibration; 4) staff training; 5) statistical process control (SPC); 6) documentation and data analysis. The frequency of QC testing is defined by regulatory standards and is typically performed on a monthly basis. The number of units tested is determined using statistical sampling principles to ensure representativeness without the need for full batch testing.

Results. Quality control of blood and blood components is a key element and essential tool in the ongoing assessment of the quality of blood and blood