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### **DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPRAY WITH EXTRACTS OF ACORUS CALAMUS AND URTICA DIOICA**

**Tarasenko V.O.**, doctor of pharmaceutical sciences, associate professor of the department of military pharmacy, faculty of training military doctors (pharmacists), Ukrainian Military Medical Academy, Kyiv, vika\_tarasenko83@ukr.net

**Koziko N.O.**, candidate of pharm.sciences, associate professor.. Bogomolets National medical university Kyiv, Ukraine, nata.koziko@gmail.com  
Department of pharmacy and industrial drug technology

**Chaimaa Benmakhlouf**, student of the Faculty of Pharmacy Bogomolets National medical university Kyiv, Ukraine

**Actuality.** Today, the fact that such a sociala medical problem like hair loss has focused due attention and gathered around itself noonly many scientists, dermatologists, but also specialists in related specialties with the hope of highlighting the only etiopathogenetic link of this patient and further develop an effective method therapy During the last decade under increased interest in alopecia increased not only because a significant share of it among other dermatoses (up to 6%), and also due to an increase in the incidence of skin cancer. It is believed that immunopathological mechanisms associated with microcirculatory and neurovegetative disorders are the leading influential link in the onset and development of alopecia, especially ring-shaped[1,4].

Over the last decade, there has been a trend towards an increase in the number of patients complaining of intoxication alopecia. In case of hair loss, the treatment is most often based on the use of medicines means To the means of basic therapy, which is aimed at correcting the patient's symptoms background disorders and concomitant diseases include vasodilator drugs; sedatives, dehydrating agents; central amino acid metabolites; nootropics; complexes trace elements and vitamins; biogenic stimulants; anabolics and pathogenetic agents therapy In addition, drugs that improve tissue trophicity are prescribed; drugs, improving microcirculation; silicon-containing preparations that improve the structure hair; stimulators of keratinocyte proliferation[2,3].

**The purpose of the work.** Marketing analysis analyzed the assortment of medicines, which is offered for selection in the complex therapy of patients with alopecia on the pharmaceutical side market of Ukraine.

**Materials and methods:** Content analysis was used to achieve the goal.

**The results.** More than half of the assortment of medicines of this group is made up of preparations foreign production – 53,12%, among which we identify Polish producers (22,47%). Croatia, Germany - 7,9% each; Italy and Jordan – 10,34% each, and Hungary, Spain and Belgium/USA – 3,18% each. Ukrainian manufacturers supply the market with 21,4%. As for the dosage forms in which CS of this group are represented, most of themmake up - ointments (24,37%); creams (11,54%); skin solutions (17,43%); sprays and emulsions make up 2.71% and gels and lotions - 2.55% each.

The next stage of the analysis of the assortment of medicines that are used in the complex therapy of this pathology will be a study of the assortment of herbal preparations, which presented on the market of Ukraine.

**Conclusions.** Analysis of the pharmaceutical market showed a minimal presence on the market of products based on plant components. Therefore, the development of a spray for alopecia is promising.

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### FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOFT DOSAGE FORMS

**Tarasenko V.O.**, doctor of pharmaceutical sciences, associate professor of the department of military pharmacy, faculty of training military doctors (pharmacists), Ukrainian Military Medical Academy, Kyiv, vika\_tarasenko83@ukr.net

**Koziko N.O.**, candidate of pharm.sciences, associate professor.. Bogomolets National medical university Kyiv, Ukraine, nata.koziko@gmail.com

Department of pharmacy and industrial drug technology

**Zeyneb Yasa**, student of the Faculty of Pharmacy Bogomolets National medical university Kyiv, Ukraine

**Actuality.** Today, medicinal products in the form of ointments, creams, and gels are widely used, as they have fewer side effects, including those of a systemic nature. Due to this feature, soft dosage forms are more often chosen for drug therapy of a number of diseases. Soft drugs include drugs that are vitally important, in particular, hydrophilic ointments that are used in burn practice. [3].

In recent years, new means of treatment have been introduced into medical practice burns based on polymers of both synthetic and natural origin. When using ointment bases, in particular from bases from bases with corneotherapeutic effect, positive points in the treatment of burn wounds are the ability to biodegrade, lack of local allergenic and toxic action, atraumaticity during application. Corneotherapy emulsifiers are well modeled on different parts of the body, promote normal vapor exchange in wounds and sorption of exudate, capable of providing a prolonged therapeutic effect of medicine.

Today, the assortment of domestic soft medicines with corneotherapy emulsifier with medicinal ones substances of plant origin is very limited. Therefore, the development of anti-burn agents is promising in the form of an emulsion ointment containing antiseptic plant extracts, anti-inflam[4], matory and reparative action. Based on literary sources such as optimal active extracts from the point of view of their complex therapeutic effect and minimum side effects means were proposed for the treatment of thermal burns in II-III phases of the wound process of plant origin - extracts of *Salviae officinalis* and *Thymus serpyllum*[1,2],.

**The purpose of the work.** The aim of the work is to develop the composition, technology and quality control methods of emulsion ointment with extracts of *Salviae officinalis* and *Thymus serpyllum* for the treatment of burn wounds.

**Materials and methods:** To develop the composition and technology ointment with extracts *Salviae officinalis* ra *Thymus serpyllum*

**The results.** As a result of creating an emulsion ointment, it is necessary to take into account the probability of chemical interaction between active and auxiliary substances. Each of the substances included in the preparation has characteristic thermal properties. In the production of soft drugs, it is necessary to take into account the thermal effects that occur during the production of the