

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

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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

drug. Therefore, thermogravimetric analysis of substances is an important stage in the creation of a new drug.

Plant extracts melt in the range The miramistin substance melts in the range of 50-82°C, while its mass remains stable. At a temperature of 90-110°C, there is a slight decrease in mass, and when the temperature increases to 130-150°C, there is a significant decrease in the mass of the sample.

The study of literary data proves that the process of decomposition of cottonseed oil takes place in one process.

Polyethylene glycol is a heat-stable substance that does not decompose when using generally accepted temperature regimes for the production of emulsion bases. Thus, it can be concluded that the temperature regime of 67°C is the most optimal for the production of emulsion ointment. At such a temperature, irreversible changes in both active and auxiliary substances will not be observed, and their mass remains stable. When the temperature increases, there is a slight decrease in mass, and when the temperature increases to 90-110°C, there is a significant decrease in the mass of the sample.

Conclusions. The most important pharmaceutical factor responsible for the quality of the developed drug is the manufacturing technology. In the production of emulsion ointment, it is necessary to determine the main technological parameters at each stage of production. Non-observance of the parameters and modes of the technological process can affect the therapeutic effectiveness of the drug. The technology of emulsion ointment is developed taking into account the physical and chemical properties of active and auxiliary substances.

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DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF EMULSION WITH FERULIC SUCCINIC ACIDS

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Actuality. Considering the popularity of soft medicinal and cosmetic products among the population and doctors, the issue of developing new, modern, economically available emulsion bases remains relevant. Emulsions are called multi-component bases, which differ from absorbent ones in that they contain water in their composition. Emulsion bases should enhance skin resorption of the active ingredients included in emulsions. This is explained by the presence in the base of emulsifiers - surfactants [3].

In addition, the emulsified aqueous phase, when rubbed into the skin, penetrates into the deep layers of the skin, which also improves absorption. Thus, the creation of new medicinal and cosmetic