STUDY OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOFT DOSAGE FORM

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Actuality. Dryness of the skin of the face is a rather unpleasant condition that requires a complex approach to the treatment of this pathology. In addition to using moisturizing agents, you should adjust your diet and add foods rich in vitamins A, E, B, and C to your diet. This skin condition requires moisturizing, which can be provided by various serums, gels, and creams with a moisturizing effect. The main treatment measures are regular skin care and local application of products saturated with substances that restore the epidermal barrier of the skin. The best care products are products that include lipids and moisturizers. They activate the restoration of the intercellular lipid bilayer, reduce transepidermal water loss and contribute to the optimal differentiation of keratinocytes [1,4].

Xerosis of the skin significantly reduces the quality of life of patients and leads to aesthetic discomfort. Despite the large number of cosmetic products for the treatment and prevention of the above-mentioned problem. Recently, the attention of researchers has been drawn to medicinal products based on natural components, in particular the plant extract Annona Cherimola, which has significant advantages over synthetic chemicals. [2,3].

The purpose of the work. The purpose of the study is to develop a composition and a scientifically based technology for the production of a soft medicine from the plant extract of Annona Cherimola and urea for external use, which have high specific activity, bioavailability and stability, based on the study of their physicochemical, biopharmaceutical, rheological, and pharmacotechnological properties.

Materials and methods: Organoleptic, technological, physicochemical (determination of thermal stability, colloidal stability, mass fraction of water and volatile substances, pH, etc.), rheological (determination of shear tangential stress, effective viscosity, "mechanical stability", etc.) research methods that allow you to objectively and fully evaluate the quality indicators of the medicinal product with Annona Cherimola plant extract and urea for the treatment and prevention of xerosis of the skin. which is based on experimentally obtained and statistically processed results.

The results. Experimental samples of emulsion bases were produced by the method of phase inversion. Emulsifiers with corn oil were fused at a temperature of (75±5)□C. Water was heated separately to the same temperature and part (approximately 10%) was added to the oil phase. It was emulsified using a laboratory homogenizer for 8 min at a speed of 2500 rpm and an emulsion of the v/m type was obtained. At a temperature of (60±5) □C, the remainder of the aqueous phase of the same temperature was added, phase inversion took place, stirring was continued until the emulsion cooled to room temperature. The test samples were evaluated according to organoleptic (appearance, smell, color) and consumer properties, indicators of thermal and colloidal stability (presence or absence of coalescence, delamination, aggregation of particles, coagulation), pH value, structural viscosity and dispersion. The dependence of the structural and mechanical properties of the base on the concentration of the oil phase and the emulsifying mixture was also determined.

According to the research results, it was noted that all test samples are thermally and colloidally stable, have a neutral pH value and a consistency that depends on the content of the oil phase and the emulsifying mixture. Thus, samples with 15% corn oil and 4 and 6% Emulfarm have low viscosity indicators (samples No. 1, No. 2, No. 4), and sample No. 9 with 10% emulsifier

content has a fairly dense consistency. Samples with 20% oil phase (No. 10-12) have unsatisfactory organoleptic properties.

Conclusions. As evidenced by the results of determining the viscosity indicators and the given rheograms, when the concentration of the oil phase, the complex emulsifier, and the introduction of CCS are increased, there is an increase in the viscosity indicators.

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FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINAL PRODUCT IN CAPSULES

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Actuality. fatty liver dystrophy is a global health problem in connection with their widespread distribution and leading role in their development terminal liver diseases such as cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. The poor clinical signs, long asymptomatic course, various extrahepatic manifestations cause significant difficulties in recognizing this group of diseases. At the same time, the natural course of chronic fatty liver dystrophy is determined progression of the disease with the formation of liver fibrosis, and later cirrhosis, which leads to irreversible changes in the structure and loss of organ function. fatty liver dystrophy liver lesions are most often registered in age group from 30 to 49 years and lead to a decrease in the quality of life of patients, temporary loss of working capacity, disability, which causes significant economic losses[1, 3].

The prevalence of fatty liver dystrophy varies widely depending on study population and definitions. Even in industrialized countries, such a problem is registered in 20-35% of the adult population; in women older than 40 years, this pathology is observed in 75% of cases. Annually due to the increase in cases obesity and the growth of type 2 diabetes also increase the incidence of fatty liver disease. According to a study by American scientists, the prevalence of fatty liver dystrophy is up to 16% of cases in patients with normal body weight and up to 76% in patients with obesity[2,4].

The purpose: development based on studied literary data, composition and technology of pharmaceutical composition in the form of hepatoprotective capsules.

Materials and methods: Pharmaco-technological tests, such as studies of flowability, angle of natural slope, bulk density, final moisture, disintegration time.

Results. It should be noted that the range of encapsulated drugs is based on of native medicinal plant raw materials is quite limited and needs to be expanded, which once again emphasizes the relevance of this work.

First of all, we needed to investigate all the technological parameters of the active components and their mixtures of the future dosage form.