

## ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

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**SELECTION OF FLAVORING AGENTS AND PRIMARY PACKAGING FOR THE COMBINED ORAL SOLUTION NAMED «MAGLYCIMET»**

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**Aim.** The main aim of research is selection of flavoring agents and primary packaging for a combined oral solution named «Maglycimet» based on theoretical and experimental. The solution consists of magnesium aspartate, magnesium glutamate, glycine and methylcobalamin.

**Methods.** During the studying organoleptic, physicochemical and pharmaco-technological methods were used according to the requirements of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine and the European Pharmacopoeia.

**Results.** We investigated a series of the obtained solution with various corrective agents and their concentrations in order to give the medicine pleasant organoleptic characteristics. In the course of research next sweeteners were used: sodium cyclamate with concentrations 0.05–0.15 %; saccharin sodium with concentrations 0.05–0.15 %; saccharin sodium and sorbitol in such ratios: 0.1 and 5 %, 0.1 and 8.5 %, 0.15 and 10 %; sucrose with concentrations 20–30 %. Studies were performed using methods of A. I. Tentsova and I.A. Egorov in three separate stages. At the first stage 12 series of solution with different sweeteners were obtained. Four of them were selected to the second stage. At the third stage the best one was chosen according to the evaluation of volunteers group. It turned out to be saccharin sodium with concentration 0.1 %. The following flavoring agents were also investigated: «cherry», «raspberry», and «peach» with concentrations from 0.1 to 1.0 %. As a result of the research it was determined that the sample with the «cherry» flavoring agent with concentration 0.6 % had the best taste. 100 ml vials of orange glass and polyethylene terephthalate (two types) allowed for utilization in Ukraine were investigated as primary packaging. After 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months of solution storage in bottles monitoring of the main quality indicators was made. It was established that all types of packaging did not cause changes in the main indicators of the solution quality, beyond the design of quality control methods. This allows us to recommend all types of test vials.

**Conclusions.** Sweetener saccharin sodium with concentration 0.1 % and a flavoring agent «cherry» with concentration of 0.6 % were chosen for the combined oral solution named «Maglycimet» based on the theoretical and experimental studies. Next types of bot-

tles are recommended as a primary packaging: from orange glass and polyethylene terephthalate (two types)

**Key words:** oral solution, magnesium salts, correction of taste, primary packaging

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#### CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF 6-GINGEROL AND 6-SHOGAOL USING TLC AND HPLC METHODS

p. 10-15

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*Nowadays spices are known not only for their taste and flavour; but also for their medicinal value. Zingiber officinale Rosc. (Zingiberaceae family) contains a number of bioactive phenolic constituents, which in pure form or its derivatives might be potential antioxidants, in the most cases scientists discover 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol as a major constituents of ginger rhizomes.*

**Methods.** For this investigation we have chosen four different food supplements, containing ginger and one traditional herbal medicine. The presence of two major ginger constituents in the investigation objects were analysed through TLC analysis, which was performed using CAMAG TLC Visualizer and other method was HPLC analy-

sis, which required a high performance liquid chromatographic system Waters 2695 with photodiode detector Waters 966 PDA.

**Results.** Our results suggest that ginger-containing food supplements and medicine contain two major constituents which leads to ginger biological active properties. Chromatographic analysis might be useful in providing information about quality of ginger rhizomes and commercial ginger products.

**Conclusions.** Selected chromatography methods are suitable for qualitative and quantitative evaluation of 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol in dietary supplements and other products

**Keywords:** ginger, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, TLC, thin-layer chromatography, HPLC, high power liquid chromatography, food supplements, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis

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## B-LACTAM ANTIBIOTICS IN UKRAINE: MARKET AND CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS IN 2013–2018

**p. 16-21**

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*The strategy of combating the development of antibiotic resistance is a global challenge for the scientific community for the sake of life and health of the population. An analysis of the relationship between the levels of antimicrobial drug consumption and the development of antibiotic resistance is one of the tools to contain the resistance. An increase in the consumption of antimicrobial drugs may not significantly reduce the possibility of treating infectious diseases.*

*According to reports from the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption Network, β-lactam antimicrobial drugs are the most consumed antibiotic group in Europe among other. The consumption level of β-lactams in Ukraine is significantly lower than in the Europe. Such data require a detailed assessment of the level of consumption of β-lactam antimicrobial drugs, for individual INN and analysis of the balance of their use.*

*The aim of the work is to analyze the market and consumption of antimicrobial drugs of the β-lactam group in Ukraine for 2013–2018 with the help of the ATC / DDD methodology, as well as comparison of the obtained consumption volumes with similar results in the European Union.*

**Results.** The total amount of AMP of the β-lactam group presented in the Ukrainian market in 2018 is 343 trade names (TN), of which 92 are domestic and 251 are foreign manufactured, which indicates the high saturation of the Ukrainian pharmaceuticals by imported drugs

In Ukraine, in 2017, penicillins consumed 4.48 times less than the EU average, while cephalosporins and carbapenems are almost the same.

The most commonly used INNs from the penicillin group – Amoxicillin and Amoxicillin with β-lactamase inhibitors, and the leaders in terms of consumption among cephalosporins are medicines for CIIIs Ceftriaxone and Cefuroxime.

**Conclusions.** Antimicrobials of the β-lactam group are well-studied and widely used in medical practice. They are widely represented in the Ukrainian market (343 TN), but only less than a third of them (92 TN) of domestic production, which indicates the high saturation of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market with imported drugs. The volume of antimicrobial drugs used in the β-lactam group in Ukraine is almost 4.5 times lower than in the EU.

*The most commonly used drugs are Amoxicillin, from a group of penicillins with extended spectrum. Ceftriaxone and Cefuroxime are most commonly used drugs among cephalosporins*

**Keywords:** pharmaceutical market; β-lactam antibiotics; consumption of medicines; ATC/DDD methodology

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#### **ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE BENEFITS OF CLINICAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS, SAFETY OF INNOVATIVE DRUG CETUXIMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER**

**p. 22-27**

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*The aim of the work is to analyze and systematize literature data on the benefits of clinical and economic efficiency, safety of cetuximab in the treatment of colorectal cancer.*

**Materials and methods.** Studies were conducted using databases on the Internet: PubMed; Food and Drug Administration, European Medicines Agency. It has used retrospective, logical, statistical and system-analytical research methods.

**Results.** The analysis of clinical data suggests additional utility, high efficacy of cetuximab in the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer RAS wild type and expression of epidermal growth factor receptors EGFR compared to other drugs. Cetuximab exhibits a synergistic effect with a number of cytostatic drugs, and also increases the effect of radiotherapy, with no increased toxic reactions when co-administered. The administration of cetuximab in the treatment regimen increases the resectability of primary nonresectable metastases in the liver, as well as survival without progression in both operated patients and in inoperable cases. The drug is considered relatively safe. Skin rashes caused by cetuximab are associated with a significant improvement in overall survival, progression-free survival and overall response rates. The use of cetuximab in patients with colorectal cancer is accompanied by a lower economic burden on the budget of drug provision for cancer pa-

tients than bevacizumab. It should be noted that the development of cetuximab biosimilars will reduce the cost of treatment and improve access to colorectal cancer therapy.

**Conclusions.** Thus, it has been shown that cetuximab is not only a clinically effective and relatively safe drug for the treatment of colorectal cancer, but also demonstrates its cost-effectiveness and additional benefits compared with other drugs, including bevacizumab

**Keywords:** cetuximab, colorectal cancer, clinical and economic efficiency, safety, epidermal growth factor receptor

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## STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR ENTERPRISES

p. 28-33

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**Aim.** The aim of the article is to study the factors influencing the development of enterprises in the pharmaceutical sector.

**Materials and methods.** Methods used in the study include methods for analysis and synthesis, mathematical statistics, and econometric and mathematical methods. The data used in the analysis were presented in the statistical yearbook of Ukraine.

**Results.** The present state and trends of development of enterprises of the pharmaceutical sector are investigated. The dynamics of changes in consumer price indices for pharmaceutical products and the volume of its sales in 2011–2018 testifies to excess of a rise in prices over growth in sales volumes. The analysis of the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine highlighted an increase of 11 % in the volume of pharmaceutical products in US dollars. The negative factors

of the pharmaceutical sector development in Ukraine include the reduction of purchasing power of citizens. The comparison of the share of foreign and domestic producers in the domestic pharmaceutical market shows that the Ukrainian drugs are more accessible to the user. The analysis of world experience has highlighted that in Ukraine the lowest indicators of population spending on the purchase of medicines; while in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria this figure is 4 times higher. By the number of pharmacies – in Ukraine, the highest figures in absolute terms. Applied methods of mathematical statistics, which allowed revealing the continuity of nonfunctional relationships between random variables, which allow establishing the connection between the net result (profit) and the size of the stocks of pharmaceutical enterprises in the Kharkiv region.

**Conclusions.** The study of the current state and trends of the pharmaceutical sector enterprises allowed to conclude that profitability depends on the organization of logistics management (inventory control), which will allow them to get rid of unnecessary costs and reach a new level of production of modern medicines

**Keywords:** pharmaceutical enterprise, pharmaceutical sector, management, development trends, stocks, medicines

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**DEVELOPMENT OF METHOD OF QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF CARDIAZOL SUBSTANCE WITH USING HIGHLY EFFICIENT LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY**

**p. 33-38**

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**The aim.** Development of methods of quantitative determination of Cardiazol substance using high-performance liquid chromatography.

**Materials and methods.** The method of high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was to determine of quantitative determination of Cardiazol substance ([3-Allil-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-3H-thiazole-2-ylidene]-[3'-trifluoro-methylphenyl]amine hydrobromide) using Shimadzu Nexera X2 LC-30AD (Shimadzu, Japan). The acetonitrile of the HPLC grade (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Switzerland) was used in the work and other chemicals and solvents were of analytical grade. The test substance was diluted in acetonitrile at a final concentration of 400 µg/ml.

**Results and discussion.** The method of quantitative determination of Cardiazol substance with the help of highly effective liquid chromatography is developed. The developed conditions of testing are selected experimentally. The following optimal conditions for the chromatographic distribution were found: column C8 (250×4.6 mm; speed of the mobile phase 1 ml/min; thermostat temperature of the column 35 °C; detecting wavelength 300 nm; holding time of the test compound is 13.9 min. Suitability of determination methods.

The following optimal conditions for chromatographic separation were revealed: a C8 column (250×4.6 mm, a mobile phase speed of 1 ml/min, a column thermostat temperature of 35 °C, a detection wavelength of 300 nm. Under the proposed conditions, the retention time of the tested component is 13.9 minutes. The performance of the column was determined for its main indicators, such as the theoretical number of plates (over 65000) and the coefficient of symmetry (about 1.00). The method of quantitative determination was tested in accordance with the recommendations of the Ukrainian and European Pharmacopoeia. The proposed method meets all requirements. The method has been tested for the effects of various factors such as flow rate, the composition of the mobile phase and the temperature of the column thermostat. It is established that the influence of these factors is insignificant and does not affect the results obtained by this method.

**Conclusions.** An analytical method for quantitative determination of Cardiazole substance with cardioprotective action has been developed on the basis of the high-performance liquid chromatography method. The conditions for chromatographic analysis (HPLC) were standardized. Requirements for the test "Checking the suitability of the chromatographic system" were established. The statistical processing of the results of the experiment shows that the relative uncertainty of the average result was within the permissible limits. The developed method for the determination of Cardiazole will be used for further study of substance as a component of various dosage forms  
**Keywords:** Cardiazole, cardioprotective activity, analysis, method of quantitative determination, high performance liquid chromatography

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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHOD OF SIMULTANEOUS QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF LORATADINE AND AUXILIARY SUBSTANCES IN THE COMBINED SYRUP “LORATADIN+”

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**Aim.** The aim of the present study was to develop a method for the simultaneous determination of loratadine and auxiliary substances – methyl parahydroxybenzoate and propyl parahydroxybenzoate in the combined “Loratadine+” syrup in the presence of a bupleurum aurus grass extract.

**Materials and methods.** Liquid chromatography separation was performed using a Shimadzu Nexera X2 LC-30AD HPLC system (Shimadzu, Japan) composed of a quaternary pump, an on-line degasser, a column temperature controller, the SIL-30AC autosampler

(Shimadzu, Japan); the CTO-20AC thermostat (Shimadzu, Japan) as well as the SPD-M20A diode array detector (DAD).

**Results and discussion.** Identification of the main component and impurities in the combined syrup was performed by determining the retention times of peaks of loratadine, methyl parahydroxybenzoate and propyl parahydroxybenzoate on the chromatogram of the test solution, obtained by quantifying them, which coincided with the retention times of the corresponding peaks on the chromatogram of the reference solution.

When developing a quantitative determination method, it was found that using the gradient mode, the best separation between the compounds was observed, the separation coefficient between the peaks of methyl parahydroxybenzoate and the peaks closest to it became more than 2.5, in the case of propyl parahydroxybenzoate this index was more than 3.

To confirm the correctness of the proposed method, validation studies were carried out in accordance with the requirements of SPHU. It was established that the uncertainty of sample preparation is 1.5 % for loratadine, 1.47 % for methyl parahydroxybenzoate, and 1.53 % for propyl parahydroxybenzoate, which does not exceed the acceptance criteria. The specificity of the technique was confirmed by comparing the chromatograms of the reference solution, the test solution and the chromatogram of the blank solution. Requirements for the linearity of the method were performed over the entire range of concentrations for loratadine and both excipients. The correlation coefficients were 0.9999, 0.9999 and 0.9995, respectively. The correctness of the technique was carried out according to two criteria - practical and statistical insignificance, which were determined in the course of experimental studies. The results of the assessment of intralaboratory precision showed that the obtained values of the confidence interval of the average result to the criteria of acceptability. Based on the results of the determination of robustness, it was found that for optimal chromatographic conditions, a freshly prepared reference solution can be used within 24 hours.

**Conclusions.** A method was developed for the simultaneous quantitative determination of loratadine and auxiliary substances - methyl parahydroxybenzoate and propyl parahydroxybenzoate in the syrup of "Loratadine+". The conditions that allow to correctly determining all the components in the presence of a bupleurum aurus grass extract were determined. The correctness of the methodology is confirmed by validation studies

**Keywords:** loratadine, methyl parahydroxybenzoate, propyl parahydroxybenzoate, quantitative determination, combined drugs, hepatoprotective action

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