

ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

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STUDIES ON THE DESIGN OF A COMPOSITION OF GEL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE JOINTS

p. 4-8

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The aim: the aim of our work was to experimentally substantiate the effectiveness of antimicrobial preservatives in the design of the composition of the combined gel for the treatment of acute and chronic inflammation of the joints.

Methods: biological pharmacopoeial method of research was used (research of the effectiveness of antimicrobial preservatives).

Results. All drugs must meet the requirements of regulatory documents on indicators "Microbiological purity." To ensure the microbiological stability of the preparations, it is necessary to eliminate the factors associated with microbial contamination, therefore we carried out experimental studies on the choice of preservative and its concentration for the developed gel. According to the results of experimental studies on the effectiveness of antimicrobial preservatives in gel samples, the following data were obtained. Samples of the studied gel with sodium preservatives benzoate 0.5 % and nipagin 0.2 % meet the criterion "A" according to the requirements of SPHU for drugs for skin application. But, according to research results, the antimicrobial efficacy of the gel with the preservative nipagin 0.2 % was slightly higher (lg reduction in the number of viable *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538 cells was 3.32 and 4.81; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 9027 – 3.28 and 4.66 ; *Candida albicans* ATCC 885-653 – 3.50 and 4.09; *Aspergillus brasiliensis* ATCC 16404 – 3.10 and 4.00 (2 and 7 days, respectively) and the spectrum of antimicrobial action is wider, which will contribute to the quality of the rotated gel also during storage. Therefore, for further research, we will use nipagin 0.2 % as a preservative.

Conclusions: The expediency of using nipagin 0.2 % as a part of a combined gel for the treatment of acute and chronic joint inflammation has been theoretically proved and experimentally proved

Keywords: combined gel, composition, preservatives, antimicrobial activity, nipagin, technology, inflammation of the joints

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STUDY OF ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY AND ACUTE TOXICITY OF MEDICINE OF COMBINED COMPOSITION

p. 8-12

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Aim. The aim of the work is to investigate the anthelmintic activity and acute toxicity of the drug containing albendazole and praziquantel in the ratio (1:4) in relation to pathogens of ascariasis in pigs, toxocarosis and dipylidiosis in dogs. These pathogens belong to the class of nematodosis (ascariasis, toxocarosis) and cestodoses (dipylidiosis).

Materials and methods. The studies were carried out in the coproscopic laboratory of the parasitology department of Kharkov State Zooveterinary Academy and by the standardized method of Füllbourne and the 'Method for the quantitative determination of helminth eggs' (patent No. 9265). Samples for the study in dogs were obtained in the CP "Center for Animal Welfare". In order to study the degree of toxicity of the proposed combination of albendazole and praziquantel, blood samples of pigs before and in 24 hours and 72 hours after the drug administration were taken for carrying out morphological and biochemical studies.

Results. The results obtained indicate the presence of anthelmintic activity of the studied drug in relation to pathogens of ascariasis, toxocarosis and dipylidiosis. The parameters of hematological studies in pigs free from intestinal helminthes before and after 24 and 72 hours after intake the drug were within the limits of the physiological norm. Findings of the clinical examination of the animals of the two experimental groups showed that the behavior of the animals did not change (natural), the intake of food and water was normal, the visible mucous membranes were pale pink, the skin was intact, without damage and elastic.

Conclusion. Thus, the proposed drug shows high level of anthelmintic activity in relation to pathogens of ascariasis, toxocarosis and dipylidiosis. The degree of its toxicity corresponds to "low toxic". The obtained results indicate the advisability of the further research

Keywords: anthelmintic drugs, albendazole, praziquantel, nematodosis, cestodosis, pharmacological studies

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DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL METHODS OF PROMISING ANTICONVULSANT

p. 13-21

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In the previous studies, NUPh scientists proved that the search of potential anticonvulsants among derivatives of 1,3,4-thiadiazole is very perspective [1-3]. At the medicinal chemistry department of NUPh N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide was synthesized. This substance demonstrated high anticonvulsive activity on pentylentetrazole model of seizure compared to classic drug «Depakin». The substance is patented and proposed for further pre-clinical studies. One of the most important stages in the introduction of a new medicinal product or substance into medical practice is the development of quality control techniques.

The aim. The aim of this work was to develop methods of identification, determination of impurities and quantitative determination of N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide for further application in standardization of the substance.

Methods. Chromatographically pure sample of N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide, methods of IR, UV and 1H NMR spectroscopy.

Results. The physical-chemical properties and spectral characteristics of N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide were studied, and chemical identification methods were proposed. The optimal conditions for the determination of the impurities by the method of thin-layer chromatography using the method of internal normalization are selected. The assay for N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide was carried out by absorption spectrophotometry in the alcohol solution at the wavelength of 282 nm with the absorption index 631. For application of methods such validation characteristics as robustness, linearity, correctness, stability of analytical solutions, precision, convergence, reproducibility, calculation of uncertainty of samples preparation were studied.

Conclusions. The methods of identification of N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]-thiadiazole-2-yl)-2-nitrobenzamide with the use of chemical reactions and spectral methods of analysis – IR and UV and 1H NMR spectroscopy have been developed. To determine the concomitant impurities in the substance, the TLC method is recommended. Specific and nonspecific impurities were determined. The method of quantitative determination of substance by absorption spectrophotometry method in the ultraviolet region by the method of specific absorption index have been developed

Keywords: pharmaceutical analysis, identification, quantitative determination, impurity, spectroscopy, thin-layer chromatography, anticonvulsant

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SEARCH OF THE PROMISING SPECIES OF SUBFAMILY AMYGDALOIDEAE AND PYROIDEAE USING THE CHEMOTAXONOMY

p. 21-25

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World flora has more than 1000 species of the genus Crataegus L., more than 30 species belong to the subgenus Prunus L., genus Malus Mill. has 100 species, subgenus Cerasus Juss. includes more than 150 species. Despite the diversity of species and a sufficient resource base, only a few representatives of the genus sufficiently researched and found their use as sources of biologically active substances (BAS).

Aim of research. To conduct a chemotaxonomic study of representatives of the genus Crataegus L., Prunus L., Malus Mill., Cerasus Juss.; to establish a promising sources of biologically active substances for the drugs production.

Materials and methods. Chemotaxonomic study was carried out using the method of the graph analysis. The chemomarkers were phenolic compounds and terpenoids, identified in the generative and vegetative organs of the representatives of the genus Crataegus L., Prunus L., Malus Mill., Cerasus Juss. The terpenoids and organic acids were identified by a chromatography-mass-spectrometric method on an Agilent Technology 6890N chromatograph with a 5973N mass-spectrometric detector. Flavonoids and hydroxycinnamic acids were detected by chromatography.

Results. The chemical profiles of vegetative and generative organs of 34 species of the genus Crataegus L. are established, 5 species of the genus Prunus L., 7 species of the genus Malus Mill., 4 species of the genus Cerasus Juss. The promising species of hawthorn, which accumulated a general group BAS of genus was detected.

Conclusion. According to the results of a chemotaxonomic study of representatives of subgenus Amygdaloideae and Pyroideae was detected a promising sources of biologically active substances (BAS) among species of the genus Crataegus L., Prunus L., Malus Mill. and Cerasus Juss. The chemical profiles are forming flavonoids, terpenoids and aromatic acids. The promising species of hawthorn was added to the complex «Kratophyt»

Keywords: Rosaceae, hawthorn, apple, cherry, plum, leaves, flowers, fruits, taxon, chemotaxonomy

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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF HPLC/UV-PROCEDURES OF SECNIDAZOLE DETERMINATION IN BLOOD AND URINE

p. 26-34

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Aim. The system of HPLC-analyzer MiLiChrome® A-02 is widely used in Ukrainian laboratories of forensic toxicology. The purpose is to apply the HPLC-analyzer system for secnidazole quantitative determination in biological liquids and carry out validation of the developed procedures.

Methods. Sample preparation of blood and urine was carried out in three ways:

- 1) liquid-liquid extraction with organic solvents immiscible with water;
- 2) amphiphilic solvents extraction and salting-out with ammonium sulphate;
- 3) complex application of liquid-liquid extraction with organic solvents immiscible with water and amphiphilic solvents extraction with salting-out.

Chromatographic conditions: column – Ø2×75 mm, ProntoSIL 120-5-C18 AQ, 5 µm; temperature – 40 °C; flow rate – 100 µl/min; Eluent A – 0.2 M LiClO₄ – 0.005 M HClO₄; Eluent B – acetonitrile; elution mode – linear gradient; detection – UV, 277 nm; volume of injection – 2 µl.

Results. Validation of all developed procedures has been carried out by such parameters as specificity, recovery, linearity, accuracy and precision in the variant of the method of standard. The results of analysis have shown the absence of peaks with the retention time, which is coincident with the secnidazole retention time, on the chromatograms of blank-samples for all variants of procedures of analyte isolation. All procedures of sample preparation show the high efficiency of secnidazole isolation both for blood and urine (at the level of 90 %). All examined procedures are characterized by the acceptable parameters of linearity, within-run and between-run accuracy and precision.

Conclusions. The set of HPLC-procedures of secnidazole quantitative determination in blood and urine has been developed. Validation of the developed procedures has been carried out; isopropanol application in the acid medium is optimal for biological liquids sample preparation

Keywords: secnidazole, high-performance liquid chromatography, blood, urine, sample preparation, validation, method of standard

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- RESEARCH OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHARMACY SPECIALISTS**
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The purpose of the article is to study the socio-psychological characteristics of Ukrainian pharmacists.

Methods: methods of psychodiagnostic analysis, expert assessments, analytical, comparative and logical. The survey involved 352 pharmacist practitioners from all regions of Ukraine.

Results. In the context of introducing the proper pharmacy practices in pharmacies and aggravating the socio-economic situation in the country, pharmacy specialists face the issue of providing pharmaceutical assistance to pharmacy visitors at an appropriate professional level, for which they need a certain set of socio-psychological characteristics. Evaluation of these characteristics was carried out using the methods of diagnostics of systemic-characterological relations, resistance to conflicts, level of subjective control, MPI (G. Aysenck), SSB-98 (Self-regulation style of behavior), volitional qualities by N. Stambulova. The proposed methods allowed us to identify the inherent qualities of specialists, namely, the average level of indicators of self-control and endurance, initiative, creativity and independence. At the same time, pharmacy specialists overcome obstacles to achieve the goal, but show a certain softness, they are also not always confident in making decisions, they are prone to doubt. The willful sphere of the interviewed pharmacists is characterized by a tendency towards uncertainty and lack of initiative. Most pharmacists have poorly defined leadership qualities and an average level of conflict resistance. 22,03 % of pharmacy specialists have a high level of conflict, 8,48 % of respondents have a pronounced conflict level.

Conclusion. The socio-psychological characteristics of pharmacy specialists were studied using psychodiagnostic methods. According to the test, the system-characterological relations of the individual determined that tactics, integrity, responsiveness, organization, diligence, self-criticism, self-confidence, accuracy, frugality and moderation in needs are characteristic of most pharmacy specialists, but there is a definite need to develop or improve these qualities. Pharmacy specialists are also characterized by an average value of the level of subjective control. The willful sphere of the interviewed pharmacists is characterized by partial uncertainty and lack of initiative

Keywords: social and psychological characteristics, pharmacy specialist, psychodiagnostic methods, conflict resistance, tact, organization, hard work

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DEVELOPMENT OF HPLC METHOD FOR QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF NEW PERSPECTIVE API WITH ANTI-ULCER ACTIVITY OF TRIAZOPRAZOL

p. 41-46

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Aim. Development of optimal, high-precision, reproducible method of quantitative determination of triazoprazole in substance using the method of high performance liquid chromatography.

Materials and methods. Physico-chemical (high-performance liquid chromatography) and mathematical (statistical processing of results) methods of research were used to achieve this goal. Chromatography was performed on a liquid chromatograph Agilent 1290 Infinity II with diode-array (LC 1290) detector and quadrupole-time-of-flight (QTOF 6530) mass analyzer. Fixed phase: chromatographic column 100×2.1 mm, filled with silica gel octadecylsilyl for chromatography P Zorbax Eclipse Plus C18, with particle size 3.5 mkm. Mobile phase A: 0.1 % formic acid solution S in water S. Mobile phase B: 0.1 % formic acid solution S in acetonitrile S. Flow rate of the mobile phase: 0.6 ml/min. Temperature of the column: 30°C . Volume of the injection: 5 mkl. Detector – diode-array (DAD). Detecting: by wavelength 248 nm.

Detector settings (Q-TOF): type of ionization: positive, electrospray (+ ESI); metering mode: scanning ion with a mass from 100 to 1000 u.; voltage on the fragmentator 100 V; nitrogen temperature 350 C; nitrogen consumption 10 ml/min; nebulizer pressure 35 PSI; voltage on the capillary 4 Kv. The chromatographic separation was carried out with gradient elution on column filled with silica gel octadecylsilyl.

Results. Content of active ingredient in the substance of triazoprazole meets the requirements of regulated limits of quantitative content. Therefore, the proposed method can be used in the process of pharmaceutical development and standardization of the dosage form. Solvent and mobile phase do not interfere in conditions of the proposed method for determining the active substance. It testifies about specificity of the proposed method.

Conclusions. High-precision and reproducible method of quantitative determination of triazoprazole in substance using the method of high performance liquid chromatography was developed.

Keywords. 1,2,4-triazole, triazoprazole, anti-ulcer activity, analysis, quantitative determination, HPLC method, diode-array detector.

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