

#### МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ КАФЕДРА БІОТЕХНОЛОГІЇ

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

## ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ДОСЯГНЕННЯ СУЧАСНОЇ БІОТЕХНОЛОГІЇ

### PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY

#### Матеріали III міжнародної науково-практичної Інтернет-конференції

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#### Електронне видання мережне

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Збірка містить матеріали науково-практичної конференції, тематика якої охоплює такі напрями: фармацевтична та медична біотехнологія, перспективні біологічно активні речовини, харчова біотехнологія, продукти здорового харчування, екологічна біотехнологія біотехнологія, природоохоронні технології, рослинництві, тваринництві та ветеринарії, сучасні біотехнології для народного господарства, розробка, виробництво, забезпечення лікарських засобів, мікробіологічні дослідження на контроль якості етапах розробки, виробництва та контролі якості харчових продуктів, лікарських препаратів, організаційно-економічні ветеринарних та аспекти діяльності біотехнологічних та фармацевтичних підприємств у сучасних умовах, маркетингові дослідження у біотехнології та фармації, теорія та практика підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності «Біотехнології та біоінженерія».

Для широкого кола науковців, магістрантів, аспірантів, докторантів, співробітників біотехнологічних та фармацевтичних підприємств та фірм, викладачів вищих навчальних закладів наукових і практичних працівників фармації та медицини.

Автори опублікованих матеріалів несуть повну відповідальність за підбір, точність наведених фактів, цитат, економіко-статистичних даних, власних імен та інших відомостей. Матеріали подаються мовою оригіналу.

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At the first stage of developing the composition of hard capsules, the properties of the initial medicinal substances are studied, which determine the rational method of technology and the choice of the range and quantity of excipients. The pharmacotechnological properties of cranberry dry extract were studied. An analysis of the pharmacotechnological properties of the studied dry extract showed that the cranberry dry extract has unsatisfactory fluidity. The calculated Gausner coefficient is 1.38 and the Carr coefficient is 27. Bulk density and density after shrinkage have a significant difference in values, which indicates the ability to clumping, which is undesirable in the technological process, since it can lead to inhomogeneous dosage of the active pharmaceutical ingredient. Microscopic examination of dry cranberry extract showed that it is a polydisperse powder with particles of irregular anisodiametric shape in the form of spheres, prisms and their fragments. The main fraction is from 10 to 110 microns.

The conducted studies on the study of crystallographic, pharmacotechnological properties of dry cranberry extract indicate that the studied substance is a polydisperse system with anisodiometric particles, which unsatisfactorily affects flowability and makes it possible to predict the introduction of excipients from the group of fillers and lubricants when developing a solid dosage form in the form of capsules.

# The relevance of the development of herbal collection of antidepressant action Zamkovaja A.V., Borysiuk I.Yu., Karim Yassim

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According to the WHO, as well as based on the publications presented on the website of the electronic database of medical and biological publications «PubMed», there is an increase in the prevalence of diseases of the population suffering from mental disorders of various degrees. Medicines of various pharmacological groups are currently used to correct depressive disorders. Among such drugs, benzodiazepines,

inhibitors of monoamine oxigenase, serotonin reuptake, and others, whose action is aimed at various bonds of pathogenesis, are more often used. Among these mental disorders, depressive and anxiety states predominate. All this reveals the need to find and develop new approaches to the rational treatment of depressive disorders. Medicinal products of synthetic origin occupy a significant place, but there are not so many plant-based drugs, therefore the creation of new domestic medicinal products, especially of plant origin, is an urgent task for modern pharmacy and medicine.

Many years of experience in the use of herbal medicines have shown their effectiveness in the treatment of many diseases, especially chronic ones. The use of medicinal plant raw materials, as well as the production of medicinal products based on them, has a significant advantage in comparison with pharmaceutical products on a synthetic basis. Phytopreparations can be used for a long time without harm to health, they reveal a wide range of biologically active substances. In the therapy of diseases of the nervous system, such plants as Crataegus oxyacantha, Valeriana officinalis, Melissa officinalis, Chamomilla recutita, Tilia cordata, Passiflora Hypericum perforatum, Humulus incarnata, lupulus, Leonurus, Lavandula angustifolia and others are used. The purpose of our work was to investigate medicinal products and promising plant raw materials that are used for the treatment of depression with the aim of developing a new medicinal product. To achieve the set goal, we solved the following tasks: analysis and generalization of data from modern scientific sources regarding the state of the market of herbal medicinal products for the treatment of neurological disorders; establishing the presence and determination of biologically active substances in the composition of plants; justification of the composition of the collection based on the analysis of scientific sources; development of optimal collection production technology in industrial conditions.

Based on the scientific analysis of literary sources, the composition and technical parameters of the formulation were developed, as a result of which a plant collection with a predicted antidepressant effect for the treatment of depressive conditions was obtained, consisting of the herb Achillea millefolium (Yarrow), the herb Hypericum perforatum (St. John's wort), the flowers of the Chamomilla recutita

(Chamomile) and the flowers of the Lavandula angustifolia (Lavender). The grass of the Yarrow contains essential oil, tannins, tannins, vitamins K and C, and organic acids. St. John's wort contains flavonoids, tannins and resinous substances, saponites, essential oil, carotene, quercitin, vitamins of group C, PP, etc. Chamomile flowers contain a significant amount of essential oil, the main components of which are hamazulene, farnesene, matricin, carotenoids, glucuronic acid, sesquiterpene γ-lactones, coumarins, carotenoids, phenolic acids, tannins, macro- and microelements, etc. Lavender flowers contain essential oil (linalool alcohol esters, hexenyl butyrate, hexenyl butyrate, lavandulol, borneol), coumarins, flavonoids, tannins and carotenoids and others. The composition of the medicinal collection chosen by us is in a form convenient for use - single-dose filter-bags in the form of tea weighing 2.0 g each for improving the nervous condition in depressive disorders, which will have a calming and antispasmodic effect, as well as reduce the excitability of the nervous system.

# Characteristics of pectin as a component with functional properties Zhidkova I.O., Kaliuzhnaia O.S.

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Pectin and pectin products are widely used in modern food technologies due to their natural origin and properties (gelation and complexation). Pectin substances belong to the group of high-molecular polysaccharides, together with cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin are part of the cell walls and intercellular formations of plants. Among the plant raw materials that are promising for producing pectin, there are fruits of fodder watermelon, apples, grapes, cherries.

Pectin is included in food as a food additive. One of the most characteristic features of pectin solutions, like other lyophilic colloids, is viscosity. It increases with increasing pectin concentration. The benefits of pectin are manifested when it is used in foods to stabilize metabolism, namely, reducing the level of cholesterol in the