

Sars-Cov-2  
2020 - 2021

30 % COV D-19,  
(Journal of Allergy  
and Clinical Immunology).

37

2020 2266  
COVID-19, 153 (6,75 %),  
(3388 ), - 9,62 %.

2 ( 2), SARS-CoV-2

Covid-19.

SARS-CoV-2  
( COVID-19, ). 2.

3.

COVID-19,  
(NCT04416399 [ ];  
NCT04355637 [ ]; NCT04193878 [ ]; NCT04331470 [ ]; NCT04377711 [ ];  
NCT04330586 [ ]).

**Basaraba R.Yu.**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF THE COMMON  
CAT'S FOOT HERB DRY EXTRACT**

*Department of Pharmacy  
Bukovina State Medical University*

Throughout many years plants using not only as a source of food but also in treating diseases. One of the directions of modern pharmaceutical science for herbal medicinal products production is the use of plant raw materials. Plant metabolites are close to metabolites of the human body, and the main effect of the use of plant remedies is to regulate impaired metabolic processes. The use of medicinal plants (MP) in folk and scientific medicine has a centuries-old tradition. The searching for plants with a long history of usage, minor side effects and high tolerability, regardless of the age of patients are the objects of interest in our society. Herbal remedies have a milder effect, a fairly wide range of pharmacological activity, practically do not cause addictions compared to synthetic drugs, and also go well with food and synthetic medicines. Due to the presence in plants of many groups of biologically active substances (BAS) with various pharmacological actions, plant remedies can be used for the treatment of many diseases.

The object of the study was to select the common cat's foot herb (*Antennaria dioica* (L.) Gaertner), which was harvested during the flowering period in the Vyzhnytsia district, Chernivtsi

region. The raw material was dried in a shade under tents; laid out in a thin layer (2-3 cm) on paper and periodically flipped. The herb was dried using a conventional method and stored in paper bags in a dry, protected from direct sunlight place.

Preparation of extract. About 500 g of dried raw material was powdered. It was taken in the extractor and extracted using 50 % ethanol as a solvent. The extract was concentrated under vacuum and dried by rotator evaporator under reduced pressure.

The 45 white nonlinear male rats weighing 200-250 g were used as the experimental animals. The animals were kept in a room under the temperature of  $22 \pm 2$  ° C, and relative humidity of 44-55 % under 12/12 hour light and dark cycle with a standard laboratory diet and water were given ad libitum.

The study of hepatoprotective activity of the common cat's foot herb dry extract was performed on the model of acute toxic hepatitis caused by alcohol – CCl<sub>4</sub> in comparison with the known hepatoprotective agent, which is widely used in the clinic, Silibor (produced by “Zdorovia” Ltd., pharmaceutical company, Kharkiv, Ukraine).

The experiments were conducted on 45 white nonlinear male rats weighing 200-250 g. Animals were divided into 5 groups of 9 animals in each: group 1 – intact control; group 2 – control pathology, animals that were injected intragastrically with a 50 % oil solution of alcohol – CCl<sub>4</sub> at a dose of 0.7 ml/100 g mass; groups 3, 4 and 5 are animals that received the common cat's foot herb dry extract 1, 2 hours prior to the administration of alcohol – CCl<sub>4</sub>, respectively, in doses of 25 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg, and Silibor comparator drug 100 mg/kg. Tested remedies were administered in animals prophylactically for 7 days. Control pathology animals were treated with an equivalent volume of drinking water (1 ml/100 g mass). Hepatotoxin was administered daily for 2 days (day 8 and day 9 of the experiment). 24 hours after the last injection of alcohol – CCl<sub>4</sub>, the animals were removed from the experiment, the liver was excluded, which was weighed and its weight factor was calculated, and blood was collected for biochemical study.

The conducted researches allow us to state, that the common cat's foot herb dry extract at a dose of 50 mg/kg has a hepatoprotective effect, which is realized due to the membrane-stabilizing and antioxidant properties of the extract's biologically active substances. The obtained results can be used in a further preclinical study of the studied raw material's dry extract to create new hepatoprotective agents on its basis.

**Batranovska S.O.**

## **USE OF SULFUR ION DONORS AS A NOVEL STRATEGY FOR ORGAN PROTECTIVE THERAPY**

*Department of Pharmacology*

*Bukovinian State Medical University*

The rapid growth of pollution of air, soil and water bodies with salts of heavy metals and other toxins is facilitated by the uncontrolled use of pesticides in agriculture, the increasing frequency of industrial accidents and toxic emissions, oil refining and exhaust gases from cars, the widespread use of toxic paints and chemicals in production and in everyday life. Subsequently, all this accumulates in plants and ends up in finished products.

The aim of our research was the increasing use of products with a long shelf life, as well as polypragmasia and self-medication due to the availability of most drugs without a prescription and the abundance of advertising in the media, in turn, also accelerate the growth of toxic and allergic reactions among the population. Taking into account the increase in allergization and various poisoning in the world and in Ukraine, in particular, and, accordingly, taking into account the socio-economic factors and the far disappointing forecasts of a further increase in the incidence, the question arises about the availability of effective and affordable treatment. Sodium thiosulfate (STS) [antichlorine, sodium hyposulfite, sodium sulfate Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>] is an inorganic salt widely used in various industries, since the end of the 16th century it has been used for poisoning. The drug has a low cost, is produced by domestic pharmaceutical companies in the form of a 30% solution for injection, has an antitoxic, desensitizing, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effect.