Kostyshyn L.V.

STUDY OF FATTY ACID COMPOSITION IN STEMS AND ROOTS OF SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS L.

Department of Pharmaceutical Botany and Pharmacognosy
Bukovinian State Medical University

Modern ideas about the role of polyunsaturated fatty acids in human health date back to 1980 and their further study remains topical today. Fatty acids play an important role in the biochemical processes of the human body, they affect the growth, formation and functioning of blood vessels, participate in the formation of cell membranes, the nervous system, and help improve the structure of the skin and hair. These compounds regulate important body functions such as blood pressure, individual muscle contraction, body temperature, platelet aggregation, and inflammation. Therefore, the study of the fatty acid composition of medicinal plants is one of the promising tasks of Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy.

Saponaria officinalis is a plant that requires more thorough phytochemical study for further drug development.

Therefore, the aim of our research was to study the qualitative and quantitative content of fatty acids in Saponaria officinalis depending on plant organs. The object of the study was the stems and roots of common soapwort, which sprouted in natural conditions in the Chernivtsi region. Raw materials are harvested during the flowering period (stems) and after the death of the aboveground part (roots). The study was conducted by the chromatographic method.

The results of the conducted studies indicate a rich fatty acid composition in common soapwort. The presence and quantitative content of 22 substances related to fatty acids were established, 12 of which were identified. The results of the study show that the content of fatty acids varies in composition and quantity in the stems and roots of Saponaria officinalis. So such fatty acids as nonadecanoic, pentadecanoic, stearic, linoleic, eicosanoic, behenic, lignoceric have been detected in the roots of the plant. The stems contain the following fatty acids: palmitic, stearic, L-linoleic, arachidic, tricosanoic, tetracosanoic, capronic.

Therefore, this content of fatty acids indicates that the plant is promising for further study. The conducted studies make it possible to predict the use of raw Saponaria officinalis for the prevention and treatment of diseases of the cardiovascular system, metabolism and inflammatory processes due to the high content of fatty acids.

Matushchak M.R.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF ADVERSE DEVELOPMENT OF LYMPHOGRANGULEMATOSIS AS A BASIS FOR ORGANIZATION OF EFFECTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL PROVISION FOR ONCOHEMATOLOGICAL PATIENTS

Department of Pharmaceutical Botany and Pharmacognosy
Bukovinian State Medical University

Among malignant lymphomas – lymphogranulomatosis (LGM) occupies a special place, which is due to the action of a range of factors. On the one hand, LGM is a relatively rare disease (0.5–1% of all cancers and about 30% of the total number of lymphomas) with comparatively high rates of cure, and on the other – at the age of 15 to 24 years, almost every 6th case of oncological diagnosis falls on LGM. In recent years, the use of highly effective antitumor agents (AA) with targeted action, as well as other methods of treatment of LGM has become increasingly common. The search for effective use of AA requires thorough research in determining the most influential factors in the adverse development of this pathology. This issue determined the purpose of our research.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the data of modern literature, covering the organization of the treatment process of patients with LGM and to determine the factors of its unfavorable development in oncohematological patients.

Systematizing the results of research, it can be argued that modern schemes of combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy have significantly increased the treatment effectiveness of