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**STUDY ON THE CHOLERETIC ACTIVITY OF THE NEW COMBINED OIL
PHYTOEXTRACT**

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Among the most dangerous diseases of the hepatobiliary system and gallbladder there are chronic and acute viral hepatitis, cholestasis, cholecystitis, cirrhosis and fibrosis of the liver, fatty liver, etc. Despite a large number of diseases, as well symptoms and syndromes accompanied them the main pathogenic factors are destruction of hepatocytes, formation and outflow of bile. Treatment of diseases of the liver and gallbladder is a rather complicated and long process. The maintenance therapy is important since it aims to protect the cells of the liver from the action of toxic substances, improves metabolism of hepatocytes, normalizes formation and excretion of the bile, and reduces inflammation. Recently, during the maintenance therapy of the hepatobiliary system, herbal drugs are increasingly used since they have a wide spectrum of the pharmacological activity. They are also safe and environmentally friendly.

A promising object for the treatment and prevention of diseases of the hepatobiliary system is a new combined oil phytoextract based on the vegetable components containing wild carrot seeds, chamomile flowers, corn silks, thistle oil. The raw materials are rich in phenolic compounds (flavonoids, hydroxycinnamic acids, coumarins), vitamins, minerals. Important is the fact that all components of the phytoextract are widely spread in Ukraine and available for use.

The level of choleric activity of the phytoextract samples at different doses was evaluated by the total amount of bile released over 4 h and reflected as a percentage relative to the animals of the control group. The most expressed choleric activity was showed in the doses of 0,5 ml/kg and 0,7ml/kg.

The state of the extracellular liver function under the influence of oil phytoextract in the studied dose range was evaluated by the dynamics of biochemical indicators of bile (bile acids, cholesterol) and the estimated cholate-cholesterol coefficient (CCC) in comparison with animals of intact control group and reference samples.

All tested samples contributed to the increase of total bile acid concentration, cholesterol content and was accompanied by an increase of CCC. Combined oil phytoextract enhanced bile formation by stimulating the synthesis of primary bile acids, while increasing CCC.

When evaluating the choleric and bile excretory activity of the oil phytoextract by the sum of the active substances, the dose of 0,5 ml / kg was more likely to be effective, which was chosen as a conditionally therapeutic for further study of the pharmacodynamics of the phytoextract.

The studies illustrated the presence of a sufficient level of choleric activity of oil phytoextract which is an important positive characteristic for the development of new choleric remedy.

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**INVESTIGATION OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF TANACETUM
PARTHENIUM IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A DRUG BASED ON IT**

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One of the most important tasks of modern pharmacy is creation of new highly effective drugs. In this regard, it is important to search for biologically active substances of plant origin. Representatives of the Aster family have long been used for the treatment and prevention of many diseases. One of these representatives is *Tanacetum parthenium*. It is a perennial herb with strong stems that form a small bush. It has a squamous root system and a stalk reaching 80 cm in height, more often 30-50 cm. Leaves sessile on top, petioles lower, leaf plate twice or thrice pinnate with rounded or toothed edges, with soft, silky pubescence. The leaves give off a clear chrysanthemum