

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ЛІКІВ
КАФЕДРА ЗАВОДСЬКОЇ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ЛІКІВ**



*Матеріали
VI Міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет – конференції*

**«Технологічні та біофармацевтичні аспекти створення
лікарських препаратів різної направленості дії»**

**«Technological and biopharmaceutical aspects of drugs developing
with different orientation of action»**

**11—12 листопада 2021 р.
м. Харків**

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МАТЕРІАЛИ

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**«ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНІ ТА БІОФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ СТВОРЕННЯ
ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ПРЕПАРАТІВ РІЗНОЇ НАПРАВЛЕНОСТІ ДІЇ»**

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Establishing the shelf life and storage conditions of ginseng extract study

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Introduction. In today's pharmaceutical market, the types of drugs from plant raw materials are listed in a very large assortment. Currently, the capsule is a widely developed and promising form of Medicine in the world, and in our Republic, too, pay attention to this. Especially dry extracts are hygroscopic and can absorb moisture in the air and undergo many changes during storage. And the capsule protects the drug from not only moisture, but also from sunlight and other external environmental influences, provides stability, and is also aesthetically beautiful, easy to receive and all technological processes mechanized and automated. Taking these into account, Hind Jensen found that it is necessary to create a type of capsule drug intended for drinking on the basis of dry extract [1,3,4].

As is known, the dry extract of ginseng penetrates into the group of adaptogen substances, restores human health, stabilizes the energy balance, increases immunity, improves memory, is used in case of stress, prevention of diabetes mellitus. The medicinal plant, which is listed above, is one of the pressing issues in providing medicines for medical practice, comprehensively testing and development of new types of drugs. [2,5].

Purpose of the research. Growing shelf life and storage conditions of the capsule drug type on the basis of dry ginseng extract.

Materials and methods. The determination of the stability of the capsules obtained on the basis of the dry extract of the proposed Indian ginseng was carried out under natural conditions and equipped with various containers, the method of natural preservation of which is considered one of the methods of verification for a long time.

We placed it in two following packaging containers to study the stability of the dry extract capsule of the investigated ginseng extract

- GOST 25250-88 li polyvinyl chloride film OST 64-074-91 contour-leaf packaging,
- Tu 64-228-84 li brown glass containers..

Obtained results. At the latter stage of our research aimed at creating a capsule drug form on the basis of dry extract of Indian ginseng, its stagnation, the study is carried out in natural conditions and for a long time the method of natural preservation.

In the examination of the quality of these samples, the following indicators were constantly monitored: in appearance, the average weight of the capsule and its displacement (gr,%), the average weight of the mass in the capsule and its displacement (gr,%), decay (min), dissolution (%), the amount of the affected substance (%).

As a result of the analysis of capsules stored in a natural way of preservation, the following were determined: the outer appearance of the capsules did not change for 9 months, that is, the capsules with a lid dark green color white 00 number. The encapsulated mass was dark brown, had a specific odor. The average weight and deviation from it should be in the range of 0,405-0,495 g on request, while the deviation should not exceed $\pm 10,0\%$.

The average weight of the encapsulated mass in the capsule was from 0.530 to 0.538, that is, it did not exceed the specified interval (0,540-0,660 g). The deviation from this weight was at the current level of demand and did not increase by $\pm 10,0\%$. According to the XIV edition of the state Pharmacopoeia, the melting time of the capsule should not exceed 20 minutes. For 9 months, our indicator did not exceed 11 minutes and 45 seconds, that is, it responded to demand.

Breakdown of the capsule: in 45 minutes, when the rotational speed of the cashew is 100 ail/Min, the affected substance should be separated by an amount not less than 75%. The melting index in dry extract-based capsules of Indian ginseng, which we analyzed, was in the range of 90.2% -90.1%. The amount of dry extract of Linden in these capsules should be not less than 0,0182 g of rest, the sum of Panacosides compared to Essin (in 1 capsule) was from 0.0181 to 0.0183 g for 9 months. This research work continues.

Conclusions: Experiments to determine the shelf life and storage conditions of capsules based on dry extract of ginseng, proved that capsules are suitable in 2 different packaging materials and up to date in natural storage within 9 months.

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