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on quality of the standard documentation.

Determination of factors affecting the stability and shelf life of goji capsules

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Introduction. The shelf life of capsules is one of the main indicators of the quality of medicines. The study of the stability of drugs allows you to obtain information about the change in therapeutic efficacy and quality indicators under the influence of the external environment (humidity, temperature, light). As a result of storage of capsules, they lose moisture, which leads to the loss of their disintegrating properties. Due to the high humidity in the air, the disintegration time of the capsules may increase or decrease. Light rays and increased air temperature also negatively affect the quality of the capsules. With this in mind, the effect of the type of packaging material and environmental humidity on the stability of goji capsules was studied.

Purpose of the research. Determination of factors affecting the stability and shelf life of goji capsules

Materials and methods. Determination of the stability of the capsules obtained according to the proposed composition and technology was carried out in natural conditions and by the method of "accelerated aging".

Obtained results. To create an artificial humid environment, saturated solutions of sodium bromide, zinc sulfate, ammonium chloride, respectively 58, 79, 90% were prepared and placed in 3 desiccators. The fourth desiccator was filled with purified water with a relative humidity of 100%. At the initial and subsequent stages of the experiment, the appearance, average weight and disintegration of the capsules were evaluated. Goji capsules were packaged in containers approved for medical use:

- 20 pieces in a brown glass container with a screw cap (TST 64-271-80);
- 10 pieces in a brown bottle with a plastic cap (TST 64-278-81);
- 10 pieces in a filling-cell container (DST 64-74-46-81);
- packaging materials made of polyethylene (DST 16-338-85E) were filled with 10 tablets, and the gaps were filled with medical cotton.

Unpackaged capsule samples were placed in a Petri dish. Packaged and unpackaged capsules in a Petri dish were placed in desiccators and left at room temperature (20 + 2 ° C). Capsules in Petri dishes were checked within 6 days, and packed capsules - every 30, 60, 90 days in accordance with