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***THE DEVELOPMENT OF DERMATOLOGICAL OINTMENT WITH KIDNEY EXTRACT AS
POPULUS NIGRA***

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Actuality. The influence of liniment expresses the nature of the grounds, which are distinguished by a great variety and have a significant impact on the release of active substances that meet the necessary therapeutic effects. This is due to the variety of physicochemical properties of active and auxiliary substances used in the development of the ointment composition. We used a tincture of thick ebony, obtained by the method of two-phase tincture with surfactant (SAA).

Objective: In this study, it is necessary to choose the best ointment to create a smooth dosage form, develop ways to standardize a dermatological gel based on a poplar black two-phase tincture, and investigate its antibacterial activity.

Materials and methods. The structural and mechanical properties of the selected ointment in the Polyethylene glycol alloy are examined after thermo stating for 30 minutes. at a temperature of 20C in the rotational viscometer PB-8. The kinetics of structure formation of the system under study are studied to change the flow rate from a smaller gradient to a larger and smaller of the higher speeds. The minimum mass of the load was 10g, since during the thunderstorm the rotation of the inner cylinder of the low-mass viscometer was absent. Using a stopwatch, I determined the time of 4 turns of the rotating viscometer system.

Results and their discussion: When analyzing the results, it was established that among the studied samples is an example No.2-4, which has the best consumer properties. The use of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as a gelling agent is not advisable, the gained weight, containing 1.5% of polymers, obtained a watery consistency due to absorption on the surface of the skin. As a result, bio-pharmaceutical examinations using the gelatin diffusion method on the gel did not reveal distinct levels of release from the gelling agent. The diameter of the painted areas of all examples was $30 \text{ mm} \pm 1.5$ in measures, which did not allow us to speak of a statistically significant advantage of one of the examples.

The data method gives the correct results; the determination error does not exceed $\pm 2.19\%$. The measurement was carried out on a rotational viscometer "Reotest-2" type RV (Germany). As a result of the experiment, an optimal consuming consistency of ointments was identified from the point of view of consumption, providing rheological characteristics of the main range of ointments. The baseline data for all data showed a strong dependence of viscosity on the displacement rate, which is typical of non-new tonic liquids. The viscosity of all fats decreased with increasing speed. According to the calculated values of the effective viscosity of the ointments in logarithmic coordinates, graphs of viscosity (η) versus speed (D_r .) were plotted. Dependence on $\ln \eta$ on $\ln D_r$. is inversely proportional, which characterizes the studied dosage forms as anomalous binding structured systems. The dependence of the speed of movement on the voltage showed that all the curves did not pass through the origin. Ointment does not begin immediately, but after the destruction of the structure. The maximum yield strength of ointment composition No.1, which has a value of 430 N/m^2 , the minimum value of the composition is 48 N/m^2 . This rheological characteristic determines the ease of use of the ointment, the higher the value of this quantity, the more difficult the liniment.

Conclusion: Thus, a formulation of dermatological ointment with a biphasic extract of a black poplar bud, which has an antimicrobial effect, has been developed.