**STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF HERBAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS IN SOFT DOSAGE FORMS ON THE BURN WOUND PROGRESSION IN THE EXPERIMENT**

Iermolenko T.I., Ruda N.G., Pautina O.I.

Kharkiv National Medical University

The relevance of the problem of superficial thermal lesions is determined by the high frequency of their occurrence in everyday life; they constitute up to 80% of cases among other burns [1,2]. Partial-thickness second-degree skin burns are able to epithelize themselves within three weeks with complete restoration of normal skin and usually require only local conservative treatment. Therefore, victims of superficial burns quite often do not seek medical help and try to heal the wounds themselves, choosing soft dosage forms with wound healing properties [3].

Treatment of local burn wound plays an important role in providing non-sophisticated wound progress. Properly selected drugs for local treatment of burn wounds can reduce infections of wounds and create optimal conditions for regeneration [4].

At present, the population more often choose drugs that contain plant biologically active substances that exhibit multi-component effect [5].

Phytogenic medicinal products occupy almost one third of the world market of medicines [6]. Quite often, they are special, and it is almost impossible to replace them with synthetic drugs due to the complexity of the structure, and because the medicinal plant raw materials contain a complex set of biologically active substances that collectively give the biological activity of a particular direction [7]. In this case, preference is given to herbal medicinal products that exhibit a wide spectrum of action, high therapeutic activity, and at the same time they are less toxic and more economical than synthetic analogues [8, 9, 10].

The correct choice of dosage form, which will ensure that the active substances on one or another depth of skin, is also important for the success of external therapy. Local treatment of burn wounds is aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for their healing in optimal terms. Ointment is a topical dosage form that is mostly used in external burn therapy [11] and it is the most convenient treatment for burn wounds. The main advantage of soft dosage forms is the uniform distribution of the active substance and ease of use, which makes it possible to treat the affected areas individually daily. Ointments show mild effect and low toxicity against high efficiency. Typically, the ointment contains a minimum amount of water and it is an active substance dissolved in the fatty base. In addition, the ointment base softens and moisturizes the dry skin, softens the scales and peels. Due to this there is an increase in microcirculation that helps to reduce infiltrates [12].

Therefore, the effectiveness of treatment of superficial thermal burns depends on the correct choice of the medicinal product and its dosage form.

**The purpose of this work** is the study of the effect of soft dosage forms of herbal ingredients on the progression of a burn wound in the experiment.

**Materials and methods of the study.** For the study of wound healing properties, we have used soft dosage forms, which contain herbal ingredients: Wunderhill ointment, Spasatel Forte ointment. 2% thiotriazoline ointment has been used as a referent preparation. The researchers identified the wound healing properties of the thiotriazoline ointment in the experiment, so we selected this drug as a comparator [13,14]. The therapeutic effect of 2% thiotriazoline ointment is defined by membrane-stabilizing properties, inhibition of lipid peroxidation processes and activation of anti-radical defense enzymes in damaged tissues that are beneficial to wound healing processes [15].

Wunderhill multi-component ointment is widely known as a stimulant for wound healing processes. When applying it, pain, swelling, and necrosis are intensively removed. The ointment helps to normalize metabolic processes and to regenerate rapidly the tissues, has anti-inflammatory, bactericidal and hemostatic effect, caused by the ingredients of the ointment. One of the ingredients of the ointment is caryophyllene (extract of calendula), which has anti-inflammatory, wound-healing, bactericidal, antiseptic, capillary-aging activity. The action of the roots of northern cinquefoil is based on the rich content of tannins and causes anti-inflammatory and hemostatic effects. The Sophora Japonica fruit contain a large amount of routine, which reduces the permeability and fragility of blood vessels, has hemostatic, bactericidal, anti-edema, anti-inflammatory effects. Vitamins, essential oils, esters, organic acids of the Yarrow cause anti-inflammatory, bactericidal, antiallergic, wound healing effect. Propolis has a detrimental effect on a number of bacteria, has a well-defined local analgesic effect [16].

The valuable therapeutic properties of Spasatel Forte ointment is the ability to activate local immunity, initiate regenerative processes. The ointment prevents the development of infections, has an analgesic activity. The composition of the preparation includes vegetable oils, vitamins, natural extracts. Sea buckthorn oil helps to accelerate the process of wound healing due to a mixture of active substances: sterols, phytoncides, carotenoids, organic acids. Chamomile essential oil has anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiseptic effect. Lavender oil has antiseptic, bactericidal effects, accelerates the regeneration of epidermis cells. Carotenoids, flavonoids, essential oils, organic acids of calendula have anti-inflammatory, wound healing effect, escalates granulation and epithelization [16].

The pharmacological activity of these medicinal products, which contain herbal ingredients, namely, antipyretic and wound healing, was determined on the model of thermal burn.

Modeling of burn wounds to animals was carried out under anesthesia on the depilated area of the skin of the right posterior thigh [15]. For this purpose, a device with determined temperature scale and an electric soldering tool was used, at the end of which a circular metal plate with a diameter of 2.5 cm was attached. The exposure time of the contact plate heated up to 2°C constituted 5 seconds [17]. This method allowed to receive standard burns with the area and depth of skin lesions that correspond to the second A degree of clinical classification of burns. Experiments were conducted on 24 white female rats weighing 200-240 grams. The experimental animals were divided into 4 groups: Group 1 – pathology (n = 6); Group 2 – animals treated with Wunderhill ointment (n = 6); Group 3 – animals treated with Spasatel Forte ointment (n = 6); Group 4 – animals treated with 2% thiotriazoline ointment (n = 6), total 24, respectively. The ointments were applied with a thin layer to the wound surface immediately after the thermal action and throughout the experiment period. Visual monitoring of the condition of the animals and the state of the wound were carried out on Days 4, 7, 14, 21, 28. Also, on these Days the area of the wound was measured. The process of regeneration of skin wounds was evaluated using planimetric indices.

The rate of wounds healing (V, mm/day) was measured on Days 1, 4, 7, 14, 21, 28 of the experiment and determined by the formula [18]:

, where S is an area of healing in mm2, *n* is a number of days of treatment.

Obtained experimental data were processed by the methods of variation statistics, the average arithmetic value and its standard error were calculated [19]. In order to obtain statistical conclusions, mathematical calculations were applied with the use of “Statistica 6.0” analytics software package [20].

Experiments were carried out on experimental animals grown in vivarium of Central Scientific Laboratory of KhNMU, which is equipped in accordance with the current sanitary and hygienic requirements. Experimental animals were kept on a standard diet. Animals always had free access to water. During the experiment, the animals were in the research room at t = 18-24˚С, humidity was not more than 55%, light conditions of “day-night” were natural, the animals were in plastic cages, with the balanced feeding. The study was carried out in compliance with the bioethics rules – humane treatment of animals in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals (Strasbourg, 1986) and the National Congress of Bioethics IV (Kyiv, 2010).

**Results and discussion**. Observation over healing process showed that the final formation of the burn wound in all experimental groups occurred on the second day. After the onset of the burn wound in all experimental animals, a dense grey and brown scab appeared with a clearly restricted necrotic area and pronounced inflammatory changes in surrounding tissues. Starting from the third day, there was a tendency to soften the central part of the thick scab; serous-purulent exudate appeared when pressing the scab. On Day 7 the burn wound of the pathology group was a zone of necrotic nature, filled with serous-purulent exudate. Regenerative process was very slow and solely due to physiological mechanisms of the organism. Partial decay of the scab occurred on Day 14, complete – on Day 21. The process of edge epithelization was slower than in the groups of animals receiving treatment. On Day 28 the wounds in animals of the pathology group were not completely healed.

In the groups of treated animals, serous exudation was moderate, swelling and hyperemia of the wound were also less pronounced in comparison with the group of pathology. In animals treated with Wunderhill ointment and 2% thiotriazoline ointment, the wound process was better (Table 1). The area of necrotic nature in the center of the burn wound for the next two weeks of observation (Days 14 - 21) decreased faster (Wunderhill ointment – by 82.17% and 96.88%, and 2% thiotriazoline ointment – by 78.5% and 96.78%, respectively) than when applying Spasatel Forte ointment (83% – on Day 14, and 90.96% – on Day 21) and much faster in comparison with the group of pathology (76.75% – on Day 14, and 85.96% – on Day 21). On Day 28, the burn wound was completely epithelized in the groups treated with Wunderhill ointment and 2% thiotriazoline ointment (unlike the group of pathology - 94.38% epithelization). In the group treated with Spasatel Forte ointment for healing of the burn wound was accompanied by a gradual decrease in the area of the wound defect up to Day 28 by 95.25% compared with the original area of the wound.

Table 1

Change in wound surface area (mm2) in the healing course after making burn wounds in rats (n=6) in the experiment

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatment days | Групи досліду | | | |
| Pathology | Pathology+ Wunderhill | Pathology+ Spasatel Forte | Pathology+ thiotriazoline |
| Baseline | 400.0±0.0 | 400.0±0.0 | 400.0±0.0 | 400.0±0.0 |
| Day 4 | 246.33±14.43\*^ | 238.0±29.3\*^ | 225.0±21.42\*^ | 206.0±44.81\*^ |
| Day 7 | 196.33±8.84\*^ | 183.0±28.11\*^ | 183.33±23.66\*^ | 181.33±25.52\*^ |
| Day 14 | 93.0±28.9\*^ | 71.33±24.56\*^ | 68.0±11.66\*^ | 86.0±26.84\*^ |
| Day 21 | 56.17±5.53\*^ | 12.5±5.9\*^# | 36.17±29.4\*^ | 12.83±6.77\*^# |
| Day 28 | 22.5±17.68\*^ | - | 19.0±9.9\*^ | - |

Notes:

\* – significant difference in relation to the previous values, р < 0.05;

^ – significant difference in relation to the baseline, р < 0.05;

# – significant difference in relation to the group of pathology, р < 0.05;

Throughout the whole experiment there were no deaths of animals, both in experimental groups and in the group of pathology.

Thus, in the second group of experimental animals (treated with Wunderhill ointment) the wound healing progress was more pronounced in comparison with the group treated with Spasatel Forte ointment, and it was almost the same in comparison with the fourth group treated with the referent drug – 2% thiotriazoline ointment, and it had more significant indices in regard to the group of pathology, where the experimental animals were not treated.

**Conclusions.** As a result of the experimental animal studies using the model of thermal burns, Wunderhill ointment revealed better burn wound healing properties than Spasatel Forte ointment. Wunderhill ointment also revealed better burn wound healing properties the referent drug – 2% thiotriazoline ointment.

Thus, it can be concluded that Wunderhill multi-component ointment, which contains herbal biologically active ingredients, has a pronounced anti-inflammatory and wound healing effect and it can be effectively used in the treatment of superficial burn wounds.

**REFERENCES.**

1. Vazina I.R. (2008). Thermal injury: mortality, causes of death, diagnostic errors and iatrogenic complications. II congress of combustiologists of Russia: Collection of research papers, 11–13.
2. Pysmena O. V. (2010). Thermal wounds. Health of Nation, 2 (14), 137–140.
3. Nikitina N.V., Zatsepina E.E. (2015). Comparative analysis of the pharmacological activity of liposomal dermatological ointment. Modern problems of science and education, 6, 63.
4. Krutikov M.G. (2000). Modern methods of treatment of boundary burns of the IIIA degree and donor wounds. Combustiology, 3, 36-38.
5. Yudin V. (2011). Herbal medicine: past, present and future. Modern Pediatrics, 3, 59-65.
6. Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference. Thirty–sixth edition. Edited by Sean C. Sweetman / Published by the Pharmaceutical Press, 2009, 3709.
7. Blatun L.А. (2002). Possibilities of modern ointments in the treatment of purulent wounds, bedsores, trophic ulcers. Pharmacy gazette,3, 18–19.
8. Tkachuk O.Iu, Vyshnevska L.I., Markiv V.I. (2012). Prospects for the production of medicines based on wild carrot seeds. Chemistry Natural Compounds: III Ukrainian scientific conference, Ternopil, 137-138.
9. Vyshnevska M.S, Kosiachenko N.M., Vyshnevska L.I. (2011). Prognosis of spectrum of biological activity of compounds as the basis for the search for new drugs. Medical Journal, Zaporizhzhia, 2, 53-57.
10. British Herbal Pharmacopoeia (1996). British Herbal Medicine Association, Bristol, 212.
11. Iakovleva L.V., Tkachova O.V., Butko Ia.O., Laryanovska Iu.B. (2013). Experimental study of new drugs for local wound healing: Guidelines of State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. К. :SEC of MoH of Ukraine, 52.
12. O. Braun–Falco, G. Plewіg, H. H. Wolff, W. H. C. Burgdorf. (2000). Dermatology. 2-nd ed. Berlіn: Sprіnger, 1853.
13. Bielenichev I.F., Vizir V.A., Mamchur V.I., Kuriata O.V. (2019). Rank of thiotriazoline in the gallery of modern metabolic and treating drugs. Medical Journal, Zaporizhzhia, 21, 1 (112), 118-128.
14. Belay I.M. (1997). Effect of a new drug, thiotriazoline, on lipid metabolism and lipid peroxidation in experimental atherosclerosis. Relevant Issues of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Science and Practices: Collection of scientific articles. Zaporizhzhia, 1, 183–187.
15. Iermolenko T. I., Kryvoshapka A. V., Pautina O. I. (2018). Dynamics of cytokine blood profile affected by vulnerary medicinal products with different mechanisms of action in the experiment. Clinical Pharmacy, 22, 1, 44–49.
16. Viktorov A.P. (2014). Compendium 2014 – Medicinal Products. K.: Morion, 2448.
17. Patent No.54891 Ukraine, IPC G09V 23/28. Device for simulation of thermal burns/Zviahintseva T.V., Kryvoshapka O.V.; Applicant and patent holder of Kharkiv National Medical University. – No.u2010 06802; appl. 02.06.10; published on 25.11.2010, Bull.No. 22.
18. Zaikov S.V. (2010). Atopic dermatitis in children. Pediatrist, 2 (4), 1-8.
19. Gliants S. (1999). Biomedical Statistics. M.: Praktika, 460.
20. Khalafian A.A. (2007). STATISTICA 6. Statistical Data Analysis: textbook. M.: Binom-Press LLC, 3rd ed., 512.

**ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ВПЛИВУ ФІТОПРЕПАРАТІВ В М’ЯКИХ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ФОРМАХ НА ПЕРЕБІГ ОПІКОВОЇ РАНИ В ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТІ**

Єрмоленко Т.І., Руда Н.Г., Паутіна О.І.

Харківський національний медичний університет

Актуальність лікування опіків засобами для місцевого використання серед населення, тобто мазями, що мають в своєму складі рослинні компоненти набуває певного значення тому, що ця лікарська форма є найбільш зручною для самостійного використання, а біологічно активні речовини, що входять до складу цих препаратів є менш токсичними та не менш ефективними ніж синтетичні протиопікові засоби.

**Мета**. Вивчення лікувального ефекту препаратів, що містять біологічно активні рослинні компоненти на моделі опікової рани.

**Матеріали та методи**. Дослідження проведено на 24 білих щурах-самицях масою 200-240 г. Експериментальні тварини були розподілені на 4 групи: 1 група – патологія (n = 6); 2 група – тварини, яких лікували маззю Вундехіл (n = 6); 3 група – тварини, яких лікували маззю Спасатель форте (n = 6); 4 група – тварини, яких лікували маззю тіотриазоліну 2% (n = 6).

**Результати**. При лікуванні опікових ран маззю Вундехіл та маззю тіотриазоліну 2%, перебіг ранового процесу відбувався краще. Площа опікової рани протягом наступних двох тижнів спостереження (14-у-21-у добу) зменшувалася швидше, ніж при застосуванні мазі Спасатель-форте і значно швидше в порівнянні з групою патології. На 28 добу опікова рана була повністю епітелізована.

**Висновки**. За результатами експерименту дія мазі Вундехіл була найбільш виражена по відношенню до всіх м’яких лікарських форм, що вивчались.

**Ключові слова:** фітопрепарати, м’яка лікарська форма, опікова рана,загоєння.

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ФИТОПРЕПАРАТОВ В МЯГКИХ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ФОРМАХ НА ТЕЧЕНИЕ ОЖОГОВОЙ РАНЫ В ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЕ**

Ермоленко Т.И., Паутина Е.И., Руда Н.Г.

Харьковский национальный медицинский университет

Актуальность лечения ожогов среди населения средствами для местного применения, а именно мазями, имеющими в своем составе растительные компоненты, приобретает определенное значение. Данная лекарственная форма является наиболее удобной для самостоятельного использования, а биологически активные вещества, входящие в состав этих препаратов менее токсичными и не менее эффективными, чем синтетические противоожоговые средства.

**Цель**. Изучение ранозаживляющего эффекта препаратов, содержащих биологически активные растительные компоненты на модели ожоговой раны.

**Материалы и методы**. Исследование проведено на 24 белых крысах-самках массой 200-240 г. Экспериментальные животные были разделены на 4 группы: 1 группа - патология (n = 6); 2 группа - животные, которых лечили мазью Вундехил (n = 6); 3 группа - животные, которых лечили мазью Спасатель форте (n = 6); 4 группа - животные, которых лечили мазью тиотриазолина 2% (n = 6).

**Результаты**. При применении мази Вундехил и мази тиотриазолина 2%, течение раневого процесса происходило лучше. Площадь ожоговой раны в течение следующих двух недель наблюдения (14-21-е сутки) уменьшалась быстрее, чем при применении мази Спасатель-форте и значительно быстрее по сравнению с группой патологии. На 28 сутки ожоговая рана была полностью эпителизована.

**Выводы**. Результаты эксперимента показали, что действие мази Вундехил наиболее выражено по отношению ко всем мягким лекарственным формам, которые изучались.

**Ключевые слова**: фитопрепараты, мягкая лекарственная форма, ожоговая рана, заживление.

**STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF HERBAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS IN SOFT DOSAGE FORMS ON THE BURN WOUND PROGRESSION IN THE EXPERIMENT**

Iermolenko T.I., Ruda N.G., Pautina O.I.

Kharkiv National Medical University

The treatment of burns with topical preparations, i.e. with ointments, which consist of herbal ingredients, becomes relevant among the population due to the fact that this dosage form is most convenient to apply as self-medication; and biologically active substances that are part of these preparations are less toxic, and at the same time they are not less effective than synthetic drugs against burn damages.

**Purpose**. To study medicinal effect of the drugs, which contain biologically active herbal ingredients using the model of burn wound.

**Materials and methods**. The study was conducted on 24 white female rats weighing 200-240 grams. The experimental animals were divided into 4 groups: Group 1 – pathology (n = 6); Group 2 – animals treated with Wunderhill ointment (n = 6); Group 3 – animals treated with Spasatel Forte ointment (n = 6); Group 4 – animals treated with 2% thiotriazoline ointment (n = 6).

**Results**. When treating the burn wounds with Wunderhill ointment and 2% thiotriazoline ointment, the wound healing progression was better. The burn wound area for the next two weeks of observation (Days 14-21) decreased faster in comparison with the application of Spasatel Forte ointment and much faster in comparison with the group of pathology. On Day 28 the burn wound was epithelized completely.

**Conclusions**. According to the results of the experiment, the effect of Wunderhill ointment was most pronounced in relation to all the soft dosage forms under study.

**Keywords:** herbal medicinal products, soft dosage form, burn wound,healing.

### ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АВТОРІВ

**Учене звання: -** професор

**Учений ступінь: -** доктор фармацевтичних наук

#### ПІБ: Єрмоленко Тамара Іванівна

**Місце роботи:** Харківський національний медичний університет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури

**Посада:** завідувач кафедри фармакології та медичної рецептури ХНМУ

**Адреса для листування:** 61022, м. Харків, проспект Науки,4, кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури ХНМУ

**Телефон/факс:** тел.роб. +30577077359

**E-mail:** [farmakologia@ukr.net](mailto:farmakologia@ukr.net)

**Учене звання: \_\_ -**

**Учений ступінь: \_\_\_ -**

**ПІБ: Паутіна Олена Ігорівна**

**Місце роботи:** Харківський національний медичний університет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури

**Посада:** асистент кафедри фармакології та медичної рецептури

**Адреса для листування:** 61022, м. Харків, проспект Науки,4, кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури ХНМУ

**Телефон/факс:** тел.роб. (057) 707-73-59

**E-mail:** [pautinka70@ukr.net](mailto:pautinka70@ukr.net)

**Учене звання: \_\_ -**

**Учений ступінь: \_\_\_ -**

**ПІБ: Руда Наталія Григорівна**

**Місце роботи:** Харківський національний медичний університет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури

**Посада:** асистент кафедри фармакології та медичної рецептури

**Адреса для листування:** 61022, м. Харків, проспект Науки,4, кафедра фармакології та медичної рецептури ХНМУ

**Телефон/факс:** тел.роб. (057) 707-73-59

**E-mail:** [nataljasolovyova@gmail.com](mailto:nataljasolovyova@gmail.com)

### СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ АВТОРАХ

**Ученое звание:** профессор

**Ученая степень:** доктор фармацевтических наук

**ФИО**: **Ермоленко Тамара Ивановна**

**Место работы:** Харьковский национальный медицинский университет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Должность:** заведующий кафедрой фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры ХНМУ

**Адреса для переписки:** г. Харков-61022, проспект Науки, 4, кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Телефон/факс:** тел.раб. (057) 707-73-59

**E-mail:** [farmakologia@ukr.net](mailto:farmakologia@ukr.net)

**Ученое звание:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

**Ученая степень:** \_\_\_ -

**ФИО**: **Паутина Елена Игоревна**

**Место работы:** Харьковский национальный медицинский университет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Должность:** ассистент кафедры фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Адреса для переписки:** г. Харков-61022, проспект Науки, 4, кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Телефон/факс:** тел.раб. (057) 707-73-59

**E-mail:** [pautinka70@ukr.net](mailto:pautinka70@ukr.net)

**Ученое звание:** \_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

**Ученая степень:** \_\_\_ -

**ФИО**: **Рудая Наталья Григорьевна**

**Место работы:** Харьковский национальный медицинский университет (ХНМУ), кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Должность:** ассистент кафедры фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Адреса для переписки:** г. Харков-61022, проспект Науки, 4, кафедра фармакологии и медицинской рецептуры

**Телефон/факс:** тел.раб. (057) 707-73-59

**E-mail:** [nataljasolovyova@gmail.com](mailto:nataljasolovyova@gmail.com)

**About the AUTHORS**

**Academic title:** a professor

**scientific degree:** doctor of pharmacy

#### surname, first name: Yermolenko Tamara Ivanovna

**Position at work:** Head of the department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university

**Address for correspondence:** department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university, 4 Nauki Av., 61022 Kharkiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax**:** +38 057 707-73-59, tel. mob. +38 050 605-42-76

**E-mail:** [farmakologia@ukr.net](mailto:farmakologia@ukr.net)

**Academic title: \_**

**scientific degree:** -**\_**

#### surname, first name: Pautina Olena Igorevna

**Position at work:** Assistant of the department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university

**Address for correspondence:** department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university, 4 Nauki Av., 61022 Kharkiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax**:** +38 057 707-73-59, tel. mob. +38 050 605-42-76

**E-mail:** [pautinka70@ukr.net](mailto:pautinka70@ukr.net)

**Academic title: \_**

**scientific degree:** -**\_**

#### surname, first name: Ruda Natalia Hryhorivna

**Position at work:** Assistant of the department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university

**Address for correspondence:** department of pharmacology and Medical Prescription, Kharkiv national Medical university, 4 Nauki Av., 61022 Kharkiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax**:** +38 057 707-73-59, tel. mob. +38 050 605-42-76

**E-mail:** [nataljasolovyova@gmail.com](mailto:nataljasolovyova@gmail.com)