



convergence of the pyramids and the angle between the slope and the plane of the foramen occipitalis. Identified the correlation dependence between the values of various parameters.

**Conclusions:** 1. Analysis of results showed that the parameters of the skull are subject to considerable individual variations, and, although these symptoms vary, they do not go beyond the conventional norms. 2. During the research it was revealed that at one and the same product dimensions symmetric formations may differ considerably from the right and from the left side. The left dimensions in most cases more rights. 3. Dependencies are detected between: a) the angle formed by the ramp and the plane of the foramen occipitalis, and the value of cranial index ( $r = +0,18+0,01$ ); b) length of the foramen occipitalis and the length of the skull ( $r = +0,35+0,02$ ).

**Inginova K., Piskaryova A, Litvinov I., Ganziy T.**

### **COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS OF NON-BENZODIAZEPINE TRANQUILIZERS**

**Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine**

**Background.** In modern society most people have propensity to nervous and mental disorders. Among them, an important place is occupied by symptoms of permanent anxiety, excitement, fear. Those feelings are eliminated well by benzodiazepine tranquilizers. However, their main drawback is drug addiction that leads to the withdrawal syndrome, which can aggravate the patient's condition. Therefore anxiolytics with nonbenzodiazepine structure become very popular in countries all over the world.

**Purpose** - To analyze differences in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics between tranquilizers with benzodiazepine and nonbenzodiazepine structure.

Nonbenzodiazepine tranquilizers are therapeutic agents which tranquilizing effect is associated with partial agonism to the benzodiazepine receptor, modulation of benzodiazepine receptor complex, effects on the central histamine and some serotonergic structures. The main feature of these drugs is less severe psychic and physical dependence. This group of drugs includes: Hydroxyzine, Buspirone, Mebikar and others.

**Materials** - reference materials, statistical data on experimental studies of anxiolytic drugs.

**Methods.** Method of expertise, namely its kind - a method of association.

**Conclusions.** The study of benefits of nonbenzodiazepine tranquilizers showed that most of them do not cause withdrawal syndrome, that allows their use as long-term maintenance treatment. However, lower antianxiety potency of these drugs is limiting their wide usage.