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CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET OF MODERN SEDATIVE DRUGS BASED ON MELISSA OFFICINALIS ARE REGISTERED IN UKRAINE TODAY

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Introduction. Nowadays sedative drugs on vegetative base are widely used in practical medicine. And the most prevailing are preparations of balm (Melissa officinalis L.). The object of our research is information concerning market structure of sedative drugs based on balm registered in Ukraine and presented from 2012 till 2014.

Results. According to "The State Inventory of medical preparations of Ukraine" on 01.01.2013 Pharmaceutical market of Ukraine had 21 trade names of complex sedative drugs based on balm. The share of domestically produced preparations is 28,6 % (preparations like Corvalol, Sedaflor, Relaxil, Phytosed) where the particular place among producers is taken by Farmak Joint-Stock Company (Kyiv), "Kyiv Vitamins Plant" Joint-Stock Company (Kyiv), "Chemical plant "Red Star" JSC (Kharkiv). As for the foreign producers which share is 71,4%, the leading parts go to producers from the Czeck Republic (19%), Germany (14,5%), Poland (14,3%), Slovenia (9,5%), Spain, Switzerland and Hungary (4,7% each) (preparations like Novo-passit, Persen, Dophelhertz Melissa).

Conclusions. On the basis of obtained data it was established that the share of sedative drugs based on balm produced by Ukrainian companies is much smaller than the one of the foreign producers whereas the coefficient of liquidity of which is higher that lessen the level of drugs availability for the citizens with the medium level of income.

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BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF DIFFERENT BIOTYPES OF AEROCOCCUS VIRIDANS

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Introduction. Bacteriotherapy and bacterial prophylaxis of various etiology and localization infections, as well as non-infectious pathological processes, are becoming increasingly important due to increase in awareness of the role of humans and animals normal microflora. Aerococcuses cause pathological processes on one hand, on the other hand, are widespread in microflora of macroorganism. However, it has not been established the presence of pathogenicity factors in aerococcuses. Therapeutic and prophylactic drug of A. viridans 167 showed clinical efficacy in various pathological processes.

The aim of study was to explore the biochemical characteristic of different biotypes of Aerococcus viridans.

Materials and methods. We studied 118 aerococcus cultures isolated from the human body, objects of the environment and animal organisms. Bacteriological, bacterioscopic and biochemical methods were used.

Results. In our studies, it was found that explored aerococcus cultures can be divided into three biotypes by biochemical activity. First biotype cultures oxidized potassium iodide, 2nd biotype reduced selenium from sodium selenite and 3rd biotype oxidized