Results. According to the study conducted, the absorption spectrum was analyzed using a spectrophotometer UV, highlighting absorption maxima at 201 nm and 301 nm. There were analyzed five different concentration ethanol solution and built calibration chart of the solution. They were determined and validated the following parameters: repeatability, specificity, accuracy, reproducibility. A defined mode and conditions necessary for conducting spectrophotometric analysis.

Conclusions. In the study were investigated the numerical values of some qualitative parameters of a new chemical molecule, which are the basis for further stability studies and formulation of medicinal forms.

Key words: 1E - 4,4 - dimethyl- 1 -(4 - nitrophenyl) - 2 - (1H - 1,2,4, triazole- 1 -yl) - 1 - penten-3on,UV spectrophotometry.

353. POLARIMETRY AS A METHOD USED IN QUALITY CONTROL OF DIFFERENT PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC GROUPS CHIRAL DRUGS

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Introduction: Chiral compounds that are found in all pharmacotherapeutic groups, and represent a major potential in curing degenerative diseases possesses the property to rotate the plane of polarization of light, so they are optically active phenomenon that can be observed and investigated using a polarimeter. Polarimetric method is widely used in pharmaceutical analysis for determining the optical activity of drug substances, their quantitative and qualitative assessment.

The purpose of this paper is to estimate the importance, actuality and usefulness of polarimetric method in the analysis of chiral drugs from different pharmacotherapeutic groups.

Materials and methods: In order to determine statistically the rate of recommendation of polarimetric method in the research of drug substances by various states pharmacopoeia, to highlight the benefits of polarimetric method was performed meta-analysis of Romanian Pharmacopoeia ed. X (FR), the European Pharmacopoeia 8th ed. (Ph. Eur.), United States Pharmacopoeia 2nd ed. (Ph. USP), British Pharmacopoeia 2013 (BPH.), The information published in specialized periodicals.

Results: In FR ed. X there are 83 drug substances using specific rotatory power is an index of quality, which constitute 12.77% of the total number of substances. For comparison, in European Pharmacopoeia this number is about 15.3 times higher. However, the use of this physical constant for quantitative determinations of is quite limited and this despite the fact that polarimetry as an optical method polarimetry can be used successfully in dosing chiral drug substances.

Conclusion: There is a great number of pharmaceutical substances with optical properties included in pharmacopoeia. Polarimetric method can be proposed as an alternative for the dosage of various pharmacotherapeutic groups chiral substances, as a quick, accessible, accurate and non-destructive method.

Key words: chiral drugs, polarimetry, polarimeter, optic method, quality control, Pharmacopoeia

354. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF PREPARATION OF A NEW, ORIGINAL, COMBINED OINTMENT CONTAINING IZOHYDRAFURAL, METHYLURACIL AND BENZOCAINE

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Introduction: The pathogenesis and treatment of infected wounds continues to be a challenging problem and represents a considerable healthcare burden. An effective treatment of wound infection requires combined drugs, which may reduce time to healing and minimize impact on patients, healthcare systems and society.

The purpose of the study was to develop the technology of preparation of a new, original, combined ointment containing of izohydrafural, methyluracil and benzocaine. It aims to Associate the antibacterial action of izohydrafural, the regenerating action of methyluracil and the local anesthetic action of benzocaine. The active substances have been incorporated in different pharmaceutical excipients to develop the optimal formula of the combined ointment. It was established that the lipophilic excipients are the most optimal base for the technology of the ointment.

Materials and methods: It was used the active substances: izohydrafural, methyluracil and benzocaine, the excipients: vaseline, oleum vaselini, cetostearyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol 400 and purified water.

Discussion results: It is already known the antibacterial action of the original, active substance izohydrafural, which is a derivative of 5-nitrofuran with valuable insights into the treatment of infected wounds and not only. The polyvalent nature of the infection requires a complex treatment. That's why the association of izohydrafural with regenerating substances and local anesthetics in the same pharmaceutical form, will solve the problems related to pain and term of regenerative process, facilitating the treatment of infected wounds.

The active substances have been incorporated into lipophilic and hydrophilic excipients to develop the manufacturing technology of the combined ointment. It was investigated 12 compositions according to general criteria of the preformulation of ointments. The lipophilic excipients proved to be the most optimal, due to the lipophilic nature of benzocaine and methyluracil. Izohydrafural was incorporated using the water in oil emulsion base: cetostearyl alcohol.

It was established the sequence of incorporation of the ingredients into the ointment. The technological process of preparation of the combined ointment contains the following steps: (1) Preparation of the active substances; (2) Preparation of the excipients; (3) Incorporation of the active