Materials and methods: 1% fat milk, 2% fat yogurt, skimmed yogurt, atomic absorption spectrometer ICE 3300, lanthanum oxide, calcium carbonate, tableware and household utensils laboratory. Evaluation of the calcium content was carried out based on the standard curve.

Results and discussions: Samples for analysis were prepared by homogenization of the products under study with lanthanum oxide solution 10% dilution without extraction with mineral acids. The calibration curve was linear one, characterized by the regression equation y = c + 0.1999 0.4085 • coefficient of correlation r = 0.9997. The calcium content in milk was 987,62mg / l, yoghurt 2% - 1104.76 mg / L, skimmed yogurt-1095.23 mg / l. The results were compared with references and shows an acceptable correlation values. Considering the compromise made between cost and required sensitivity, flame AAS technique can be considered suitable for the determination of calcium.

Conclusion: It was used a simple method for preparing samples for spectroscopic measurements that allowed precise evaluation of the calcium in dairy products. The method can be recommended for routine analyzes.

Keywords: calcium, dairy products, atomic absorption spectroscopy.

361. CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. PHARMACEUTICAL EXTRACTIVE FORMS

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Introduction: Since ancient times, men and women have always had a desire for a better appeareance and beauty, a wish that is still genuine and nowadays. Throughout the years, recipes, dishes and cosmetics, that were more or less available for this purpose, have been used. One of the widely cultivated plant, with many important benefits for health and skin tone improvement is Cucumis sativus L.

Materials and methods: The study is based on botany, macroscopic, microscopic and histochemical exam of the product; obtaining the extracting aqueous and alcoholic solutions by various extraction techniques, provided in the specialty literature (infusion, decoction and soak); the use of extracting aqueous and alcoholic solutions to obtain cosmetic lotions depending on the type of skin tone; determine the point of saturation of the vegetal product.

Discussion results: Based on the extracting aqueous and alcoholic solutions, cosmetic lotions for every type of skin tone were obtained also, there were determined the organoleptic characteristics and their pH. It has been found that the aqueous solutions lost their stability, crossing from a slightly acid pH (pH=5.5) to acid pH (pH=3-3.5). Cosmetic lotions which were based on extracted alcoholic solutions have kept both their organoleptic characteristics and pH value during the whole period of study (30 days).

Conclusion: Cucumis sativus L. is recommended to be used in obtaining cosmetic emulsions, given the fact that it shows good results.

Key Words: Cucumis sativus L., solutions, extraction, skin, cosmetic, toning.