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ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ
AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

МЕДИЦИНА ЖӘНЕ ДЕНСАУЛЫҚ САҚТАУ ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МЕДИЦИНЫ И ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
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«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»

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Международная конференция студентов и молодых ученых

«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»



International Scientific Conference of Students and Young Scientists

«FARABI ALEMІ»

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REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ
Алматы, Қазақстан, 6-8 сәуір, 2023 жыл**



**МАТЕРИАЛЫ
международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
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**MATERIALS
Internartional scientific conference
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вкладывать большое количество времени и сил в развитие и обучение персонала. Однако все эти затраты позволяют повысить эффективность организации и статус для новых потенциальных работников и удержать имеющиеся кадры.

Выводы. В настоящей работе показано, что одно из основных направлений стратегического развития компаний на рынке медицинских услуг - это совершенствование ключевых бизнес-процессов. Конкурентоспособность частных медицинских клиник зависит от их способности оценить свое реальное положение на рынке, за счет анализа объективных и субъективных характеристик своих услуг, изучения поведения конкурентов и потребителей, а также способности своих ключевых бизнес-процессов адаптироваться в условиях изменяющейся внешней среды и предпочтений целевой аудитории, используя имеющиеся ресурсы.

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SELECTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY GEL BASED ON HANDELIA TRYCHOPHYLLA

Introduction. In modern medicine, medicinal plants are used not only for treatment, but also for the prevention of various diseases. Among the world's pharmaceutical products, medicinal plant raw materials account for 40%. This is due to the following facts: ensuring the inclusion of plant medicines in human biochemical processes by providing a versatile, mild effect with prolonged use; minimization of contraindications and side effects.

However, despite the above advantages, the demand for herbal preparations exceeds their availability, which explains the relevance of the development of new drugs. In this regard, the increasing use of this group of drugs is of great importance in solving the problem of maintaining health and increasing human life expectancy. Ensuring the maximum release of drugs from gels and their resorption depend to a greater extent on the choice of the optimal composition and preparation conditions, and then on the achievement of therapeutic efficacy.

Ensuring the maximum release of drugs from gels and their resorption depend to a greater extent on the choice of the optimal composition and preparation conditions, and then on the achievement of therapeutic efficacy. When preparing gels, the main task is that medicinal substances should be evenly distributed throughout the mass of the base, and the consistency of the gels should ensure ease of application, spreading on the skin and mucous membranes. The invariability of the composition of gels during application and storage must be ensured by their stability.

The aim of this study is to select the composition of an anti-inflammatory gel based on *Handelia trychophylla*

Materials and methods. Methylcellulose (MTs) and sodium carboxymethylcellulose (NaKMTs) are widely used as gel bases from cellulose ethers in the preparation of gel drugs. These bases exhibit viscous and structured gels. Forms a uniform thin film on the skin. Provides full and

uniform release of drugs to the skin and mucous membranes and prolongs the effect. Gelatin gel is used in the form of a gelatin-glycerin base. It contains 1-3% gelatin, 10-30% glycerin and 70-80% water. A clear, bright yellow gel that is slightly warming when applied to the skin. Its density and plasticity depend on the amount of gelatin in its composition. Taking into account the above, the bases with the following composition were selected for the development of the Gel composition. MTs-glycerol (MTs-6.0; glycerin-20.0; purified water-up to 100.0); Gelatin-glycerin (gelatin-3.0; glycerin-10.0; purified water-up to 100.0); NaKMTs-glycerol (NaKMTs-6.0; glycerin-10.0; purified water-up to 100.0) and aerosil-glycerol (aerosil-7.0; glycerin-70.0; purified water-up to 100.0). A 10% gel was prepared from the selected bases according to the following technology. The UMBs were quenched with water. Glycerin, liquid extract of handelia and chlorhexidine were then added.

In order to choose the appropriate one from the ready-made gels and the bases used for them, the first stage of our work was to study the consistency and stability of the gels from their quality indicators. Their stability is 1500 months in the SUM-1 apparatus left for 5 minutes.

Results and conclusions. According to the obtained results, no change was observed in the gel prepared on the basis of NaKMTs-glycerol, the gels prepared on the basis of MTs-glycerol and aerosil glycerin separated into two layers, and the gel prepared on the basis of gelatin-glycerol formed a sticky mass. According to the results of the experiment, the gels prepared on MTs-glycerin, Aerosil glycerin and gelatin-glycerin bases were found to be unsuitable. Further research was continued on the basis of a gel prepared on the basis of NaKMTs-glycerol.

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RISK FACTORS FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN JIAGEDAQI, DAXINGANLING

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the most pressing health problem in most countries of the world, one of the main causes of total mortality, disability, and primary disability. According to WHO data, more than 17 million people die annually from CVD complications in the world, which is 31.5% in the structure of total mortality [1,2]. CVD is associated with significant socio-economic losses due to the expenditure of health care resources on the provision of medical care to patients and losses in the economy due to the mortality of people of working age [A. D. LaMontagne, A. Martin, K. M, 2016]. Cardiovascular disease in China is getting "younger". In the next 10 years, a significant increase in the number of Chinese suffering from heart and vascular diseases is expected. This is evidenced by the data released on Tuesday in Beijing at a press briefing on the occasion of World Heart Day. According to statistics, over the past three years, the incidence of coronary heart disease among Chinese people aged 35 to 44 years old has increased by 30.3 percent, from 45 to 55 years old - by 21 percent. However, mortality from coronary insufficiency among people aged 35 to 44 years has increased by 111% in the last 15 years (Giong, 2017) According to Liu Meilin, a professor at Peking University First Hospital, a person in China dies

Purpose of the study: Scientific substantiation and development of a system for assessing cardiovascular risk and preventive measures to reduce it in workers of various chemical industries in Jiagedaqi, Daxinganling.

1. The working conditions of workers in the production of monomers, synthetic

rubbers, fiberglass are determined by the features of the technological process, the degree of their automation and are characterized by the combined effect of a low-intensity chemical factor