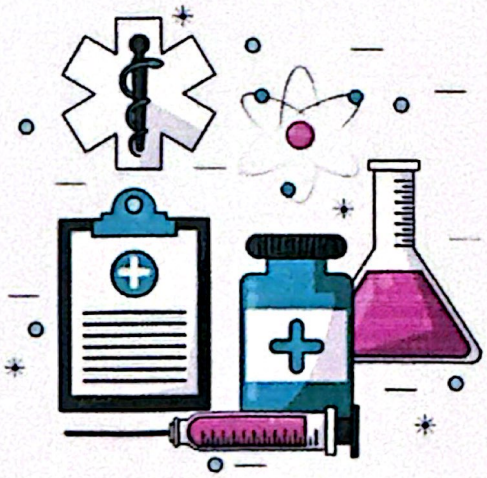
“Milliy farmatsevtikada ta’lim, fan va ishlab chiqarishning muammolari va istiqbollari”

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani

MATERIALLARI TO`PLAMI



14-NOYABR, 2025-YIL
TOSHKENT

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI

SOG‘LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI

TOSHKENT FARMATSEVTIKA INSTITUTI

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Республиканской научно-практической конференции на тему

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИКЕ

ТАШКЕНТ - 2025

Allapinin dori preparatining xromatogrammasi

Izoh:

- gorizontal qator 1-100 mkg, 2- 10 mkg, 3- 3 mkg, 4- 0,5 mkg namuna kiritilganda hosil bo'lgan dog'lar ;
- vertikal qator hosil bo'lgan dog'lar;

Raqamlar: 1-ranokanitin, 2- n-atsetilsepokanitin, 3- dezoksitel lapokanitin, 4- lappokanitin (asosiy faol modda), 5- leykonin.

Xulosa: Har qanday dori vositasi yoki uni tekshirish usuli farmakopeya talablariga muvofiq teshkiriladi. Bu talablar esa barcha davlatlarning standartlariga mos ravishda ishlab chiqiladi. Shu sababdan Allapinin sifatini nazorat qilishda O'zbekiston Respublika Farmakopeyasi asosida tekshirish nazorati o'tkazildi. Olib borilgan tekshiruvlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, allapinin tarkibidagi 5 xil alkaloidlar sifat tahlili o'tkazildi va tarkibdagi lapokanitin, ranokanitin, dizatsetil lapokanitin, leykonin, atsetilsepokanitinlar mavjudligi aniqlandi.

TOK BARGIDAN QURUQ EKSTRAKT OLISH, TARKIBIDAGI TEMIR MIQDORINI ANIQLASH

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi. So'nggi yillarda kamqonlik kasalligi bilan kasallanganlar kundan kunga ko'payib bormoqda. Xozirgi kunda temir (II) tuzlari qo'shilgan xar xil nomlardagi dori vositalari mavjud bo'lib, bemorlar tomonidan qabul qilinib kelinmoqda. Shuni aytish mumkinki, xozirgi kunda temir saqlovchi o'simliklar deyarli o'rganilmagan.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Tok barglari tarkibidagi organik birikkan moddani aniqlash maqsadida,quruq xom ashyoni maydalab, unda quruq ekstrakt olish maqsadida, ekstragent sifatida suv, spirt, xloroform kabi erituvchilar o'rganilganida, suv yordamida 29%, spirt yordamida 16%, xloroformda 6% miqdorda ekstrakt olindi.

Tajriba qismi. Metall saqlagan organik birikmalarda metallni ajratib olib, ularni miqdoriy tahlil qilinganida minerallash-kuydirish usuli qo'llanildi. Minerallash maqsadida konsentrlangan sulfat kislota- konsentrlangan azot kislota, konsentrlangan azot kislota yoki sulfat kislota-pergidrol, sulfat kislota-pergidrol-azot kislota yordamida kuydirildi, so'ngra mineralizatdan metall miqdori aniqlandi. Olingan quruq ekstrakt tarkibidagi temirni aniqlash maqsadida,0,05gr, 0,025 gr ekstraktdan olib, 50 ml xajmli chinni kosachaga solib,10 ml 33% azot kislota qo'shib, qaynab turgan suv xammomida quruq qoldiq qolgunicha bug'latildi.(tarkibidagi ikki valentli temir uch valentliga o'tkazildi).Quruq qoldiq 15 ml 16% temir (II) sulfat kislotasida eritildi, so'ngra 1 ml 10% kaliy yodid,2-3 ml indikator kraxmal qo'shib,0,01 M natriy tiosulfat eritmasi bilan ,eritma o'chgunicha titrlandi.1 ml 0,01 M natriy tiosulfat 0,0005585 gr temirga to'g'ri keladi. Quruq ekstrakt tarkibidagi temir miqdorini quyidagi xisoblash formulasi yordamida xisoblab topildi:

$$\%= \frac{V*K*T*100a}{}$$

$2Ekstr+6HNO_3 \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3+2H_2O+2NO+4NO_2$
$2Fe_2O_3+6H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2Fe_2(SO_4)_3+6\ H_2O$
$Fe_2O_3+3H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3+ 3H_2O$
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3+2KJ \rightarrow J_2+K_2SO_4+2FeSO_4$
$J_2+2Na_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow 2NaJ+Na_2S_4O_6$

Azot kislota yordamida minerallash natijalari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan

1-jadval

Aniqlanuvchi modda	aniqlandi		Metrologik tavsifi
	gr	%	
0,0507	0,00202	4,02	$\overline{X}$ =4,02 S=0,0005 $S_{\overline{X}}$ =0,02 ΔX =0,06 Δ $\overline{X}$ =0,026 ε, %= =1,44 $\overline{\varepsilon}$ =0,49
0,6610	0,00215	4,02	
0,0514	0,00207	4,03	
0,0496	0,00198	4,02	
0,0508	0,00207	4,04	

Xulosa. Tok bargini azot kislota yordamida kuydirib, temir miqdori tahlil qilinganda, unda 4,02% temir borligi aniqlandi.

EVALUATION AND CONTROL OF EXTRAVAGANT ADDITIVES CONTAINED IN SULPIRIDE

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Relevance of the topic: One of the main requirements for assessing the quality of medicines is the determination of impurities, as their presence can have a significant impact on the quality and therapeutic effectiveness of medicines. The control of purity is one of the key requirements for the quality of medicines (LM), as the presence of impurities in LM not only reduces their therapeutic effectiveness, but can also affect their safety. The profile of foreign (chemical) impurities in pharmaceuticals includes impurities of organic nature, residual organic solvents, and inorganic compounds. Organic (related) impurities, as this class of impurities is characteristic of the vast majority of pharmaceuticals. The level of organic impurities (technological impurities and degradation products of the active ingredient) in pharmaceutical substances and medicines (PM) depends on the production process (synthesis of pharmaceutical substances, including the stages of crystallization and purification), the quality of the raw materials used in the production process, the degradation processes of the active ingredient (AI), the possibility of interaction between the AI and the excipients and the primary packaging material, etc.

Research objective: Control and normalization of foreign impurities contained in sulpiride using TLC.

Materials and methods: Zeprin capsules produced by IP LLC "Nobel Pharmsanoat" were used as the object of the study, the active ingredient of which is sulpiride. The thin-layer chromatography (TLC) method was used to determine foreign impurities. About 240 mg (exact weight) of the capsule powder was shaken with 10 ml of methanol for 5 minutes and filtered through a blue ribbon filter (10 mg/ml).

20 µl of standard solutions A, B, and the test solution are applied to the start line of a silica gel chromatographic plate (Merck 254). The plate is dried in air and placed in a chamber with a mixture of chloroform : methanol : dioxane peroxide : concentrated ammonia (90 : 14 : 10 : 2) solvents, and chromatographed in an ascending manner until the solvents reach 3/4 of the plate's