

## The Form of Ointment Drug and its Role in the Pharmaceutical Market of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** From the first days of independence, the government has paid special attention to the creation and implementation of legal and administrative documents aimed at regulating the circulation of drugs, which play an important role in public health and treatment of diseases. It is important to establish local production of high-efficiency, harmless, import-substituting ointment for skin diseases based on local raw materials. This will allow the Uzbek pharmaceutical market to diversify its drug forms in exchange for finished products produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers. This makes it possible to ensure the diversity of drug forms of the pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan by local pharmaceutical manufacturers.

**Base phrases:** ointment, liniments, gels, pastes, drugs.

**Introduction:** Grease is an ancient form of Medicine, and the information about the use of grease drug forms is contained in the literature in Egypt in 3000 BC. They used mainly dermatological and cosmetic mazes. By the 18th century, oil products: paraffin and stearin began to be used as the basis of grease. In 1882, Labrayx first used lanolin as a lubricant base, and since the 20th century, synthetic emulsifiers and mineral bases - naphthalene and hydrogenated oils-began to be used.

The choice of grease bases depends on the location, nature of the disease and the physico-chemical properties of the recommended drugs. The following requirements are imposed on the basis of grease:

1. It must be greased, and have the necessary structure-mechanical properties.
2. It should be ensured that the substances of the drug shouldn't be changed by the influence of light, air, and they should be chemically stable.

3. It must absorb the substances well in itself. It is desirable that the drug does not have the property of increasing the effect of substances.
4. The basis of the grease should not have the property of changing the effect of the drug. They should maintain the original condition of the skin and mucous membranes.
5. It is desirable that the microorganisms do not multiply.
6. The grounds should correspond to the recommendation of its treatment. For example, when lubricating the skin with protective grease, the surface of dense adhesion on the skin quickly dries, and the effect should be preserved until the end of the working period. Grease applied to the surface should not be absorbed through the skin. The basis of the lubricant, which has a restorative effect, on the contrary, must be deeply absorbed into the skin and contribute to the absorption of medicinal substances into the blood and lymph.
7. Clothes should not be dirty, not too sticky, easily washed with soap and water. The doctor can write down the basics of all sorts of grease. Treatment of the patient depends on the correct choice of the basis. The doctor can write down the basics of all sorts of grease. Treatment of the patient depends on the correct choice of the basis. The modern decree uses the basics of a lot of grease. The reason for this is that the drugs recommended in the case of Grease have different physico-chemical properties. So there should be such a set of grease bases, in which it is convenient to find the most rational basis for each grease.

**Purpose of the study:** Marketing research of lubricants used in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The fact that the assortment of lubricating drugs in the Republic of Uzbekistan has not yet been studied, and the production of lubricating drugs in the Republic of Uzbekistan is insufficient, indicates the relevance of the production of this type of drug. Therefore, we considered it necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis of this type of drug.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research is conducted through content-analysis of data of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 the state register №25 (gr) and medical items

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the analysis, we were satisfied with the information obtained from the State Register of medicines, medical products and medical techniques allowed to be used in medical practice 21-25 in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021.

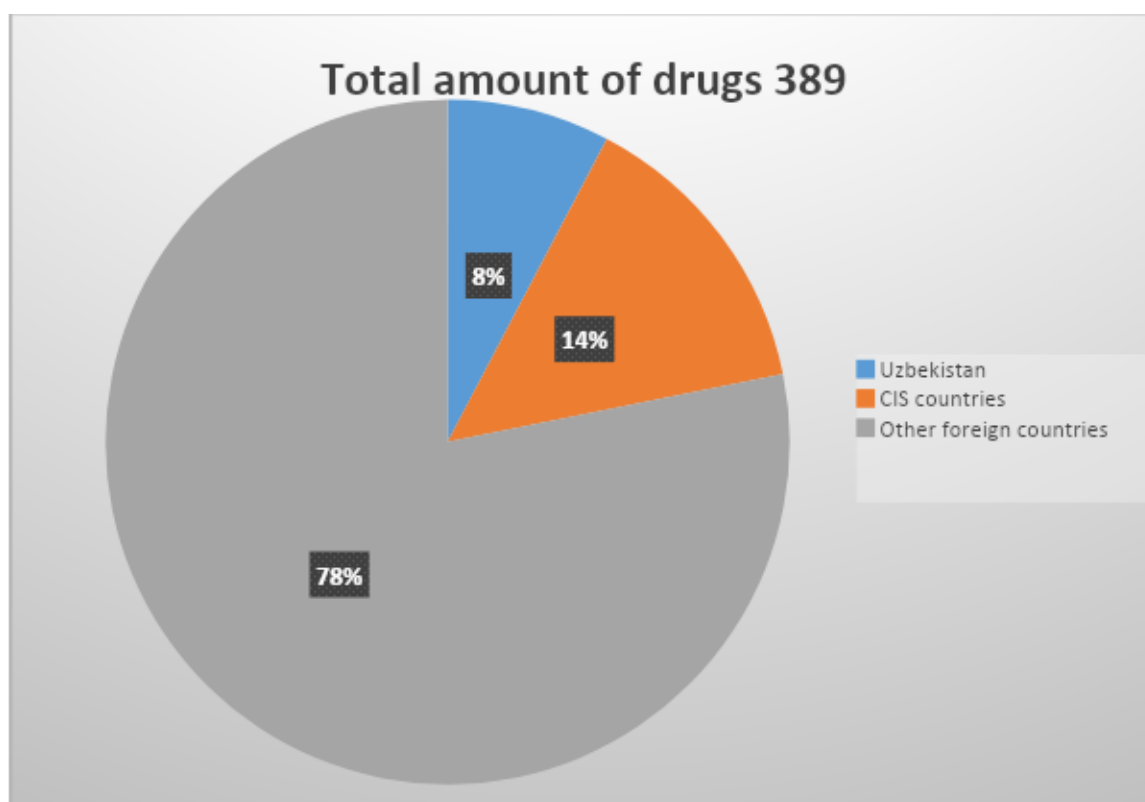
The analysis began with the study of the nomenclature of drugs of grease produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the nomenclature which is used in the Commonwealth of Independent States and foreign countries for many years.

According to the State Register of medicines, medical products, medical equipment allowed for use in medical practice in the Republic of Uzbekistan №15.06.21 № 25 in 2021, the distribution of soft drug species by Regions produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 7.7%, 14.1% of grease drugs imported from the CIS countries and 78.1% of grease drugs from abroad

**Analysis results of the form of ointment drug registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan (schedule 1).**

Years	Uzbekistan		Commonwealth of independent states		abroad		general
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers
2021	30	7.7	55	14.1	304	78.1	389

**Diagram of the results of the analysis of the form of ointment drug registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan(1-picture).**



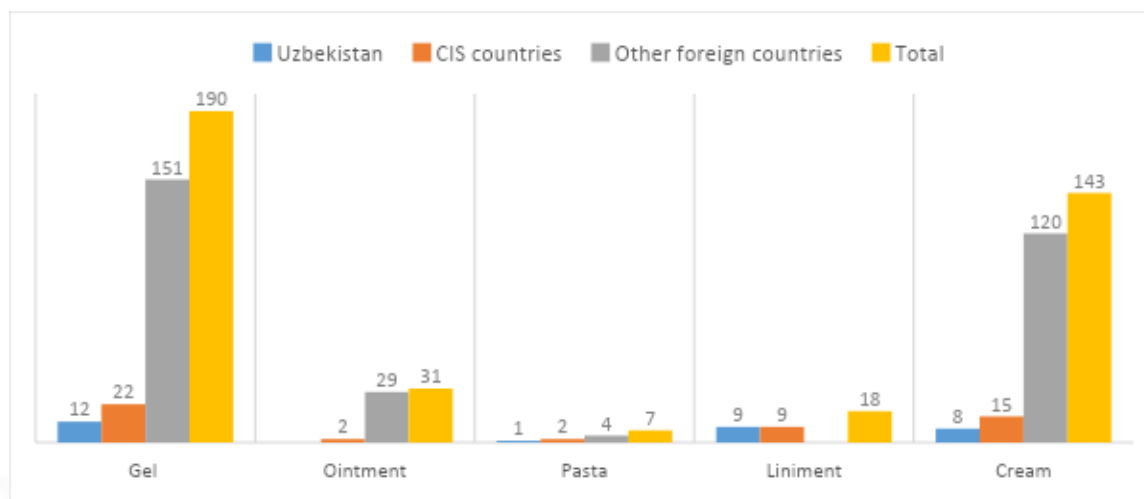
According to the State Register of medicines, medical products, medical equipment allowed to be used in medical practice in the Republic of Uzbekistan №15.06.21 № 25 in 2021, according to the State Register of soft drugs, Gel 190, paste 7, Liniment 18, cream 143 in the form of medicines.

**Results of the analysis of types of the form of ointment registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan (schedule 2)**

Form of the drug	Uzbekistan		Commonwealth of independent states		abroad		general
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers
Gel	12	6.1	27	14.2	151	79.5	190
Ointment	-		2	6.5	29	93.5	31
Paste	1	14.3	2	28.6	4	57.1	7

Liniment	9	50	9	50	-		18
cream	8	5.6	15	10.5	120	83.9	143

**Diagram of the results of the analysis of types of the form of ointment registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan (picture 2)**



According to the State Register of medicines, medical products, medical equipment allowed to be used in medical practice in the Republic of Uzbekistan №15.06.21 of 2021 on the analysis of types of soft drugs by the producing countries.

**Results of distribution by countries producing of the form of ointment registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan ( schedule 3)**

Name of country of manufacture										
	ta	%	ta	%	ta	%	ta	%	ta	%
	gel		ointment		Liniment		pasta		cream	
Australia	1	0,52							1	0,7
Argentina	1	0,52							1	0,7
Armenia	1	0,52							2	1,4
Belarus	1	0,52	1	3,22	1	5,55				
Belgium	1	0,52							3	2,1

Bulgaria	10	5,3							1	0,7
Great Britain	2	1,1							2	1,4
Hungary	1	0,52							3	2,1
Germany	9	4,7							4	2,8
Greece	2	1,1							2	1,4
India	76	40	25	80,6			1	14,3	48	33,6
Spain	1	0,52							3	2,1
Italy	4	2,1	2	6,5					10	7
Kazakhstan	2	1,1							5	3,5
KNP	1	0,52					1	14,3	3	2,1
Korea	2	1,1							1	0,7
Latvia	3	1,57							1	0,7
Macedonia	1	0,52							2	1,4
Moldova	1	0,52							1	0,7
Pakistan	1	0,52							2	1,4
Poland	6	3,2					1	14,3	3	2,1
Portugal	1	0,52							1	0,7
Russia	13	6,8	1	3,22	6	33,3	2	28,6	7	4,9
Romania	1	0,52							3	2,1
Turkey	17	8,94	1	3,22					15	10,5
<u>Uzbekistan</u>	12	6,3			9	50	1	14,3	8	5,6
Ukraine	9	4,73			2	11,1				
Finland	1	0,52							4	2,8
France	3	1,57							1	0,7
Switzerland	6	3,2					1	14,3		
Czechoslovakia			1	3,22						
Iran									1	0,7
China									2	1,4
Malaysia									1	0,7
Egypt									1	0,7

USA									1	0,7
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The results of the analysis showed that the import of the drugs used in the form of Grease drugs from foreign countries and insufficient production in the Republic of Uzbekistan were determined.

### Conclusion

Thus, preparations used in the form of Grease drugs in the pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Uzbekistan have a significant place. Marketing analysis of the drugs used in the study showed the prospects and expediency of developing a highly effective drug based on raw materials of local medicinal plants.

### Used literature

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