

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE

ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

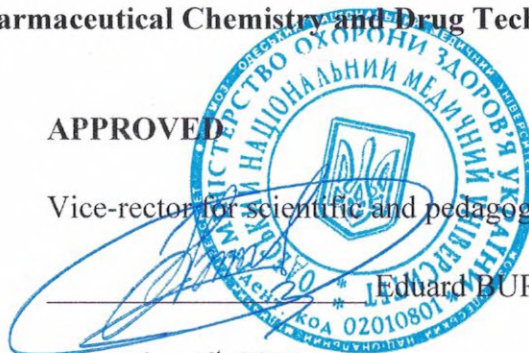
Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Drug Technology

APPROVED

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work

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September 1st, 2024



**WORKING PROGRAM IN THE DISCIPLINE
GENERAL ANALYSIS OF COSMETIC PRODUCTS**

Level of higher education: second (master's degree)

Field of knowledge: 22 «Health care»

Specialty: 226 «Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy»

Educational and professional program: Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy

The working program is based on the educational and professional program "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care", approved by the Scientific Council of ONMedU (protocol no. 10 of June 27, 2024).

Developers: assistant Holubchyk K.O.


The work program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Drug Technology
Protocol No. 1 dated August 29, 2024.

Head of the department  Volodymyr GELMBOLDT

Agreed with the EPP guarantor  Liana UNHURIAN

Approved by the subject cycle methodical commission for pharmaceutical disciplines of ONMedU
Protocol No. 1 dated August 30, 2024

Head of the subject cycle methodical commission for pharmaceutical disciplines of ONMedU

 Natali FIZOR

Reviewed and approved at the department meeting _____

Protocol № ___ from “___” _____ 20__.

Head of the department _____
(signature) (First name Surname)

Reviewed and approved at the department meeting _____

Protocol № ___ from “___” _____ 20__.

Head of the department _____
(signature) (First name Surname)

1. Description of the academic discipline:

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline
Total number:	Field of knowledge 22 "Health care"	<i>Full-time education</i>
Credits: 3	Specialty 226 "Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy"	<i>Elective discipline</i>
Hours: 90		<i>Year of preparation: 4</i>
Content modules: 1	Level of higher education second (master's)	<i>Semesters VIII</i>
		<i>Lectures (0 h.)</i>
		<i>Practical (30 h.)</i>
		<i>Independent work (60 h.)</i>
		<i>The form of final control is credit</i>

2. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline

Goal: formation of students of higher education theoretical and practical knowledge about the chemical nature of various cosmetics and their ingredients and acquisition of practical skills in the analysis of active and auxiliary components.

Task:

1. master the provisions of state regulation on the production and sale of perfumery and cosmetic products;
2. to form an understanding of modern trends and trends in the analysis of the qualitative and quantitative composition of cosmetic products;
3. outline the scientific foundations of the development of analytical control in cosmetic chemistry;
4. to learn how to analyze cosmetic products based on their composition according to regulatory and technical documentation.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at forming elements of the following competencies:

General competencies (GC):

- GC 01. Ability to think abstractly, analyze and synthesize, learn and be modernly educated.
- GC 05. The ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of the work performed.
- GC 10. The ability to act socially, responsibly and consciously.
- GC 11. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
- GC 15. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- GC 16. The ability to conduct experimental research at the appropriate level.

Professional competencies (PC):

- PC 01. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex pharmacy problems in broad or multidisciplinary contexts.
- PC 02. Ability to collect, interpret and apply data necessary for professional activity, research and implementation of innovative projects in the field of pharmacy.
- PC 08. The ability to consult on prescription and non-prescription drugs and other products of the pharmacy assortment; pharmaceutical care during the selection and sale of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin by assessing the risk/benefit ratio, compatibility, taking into account biopharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic and physicochemical and chemical features, indications/contraindications for use guided by data on the health status of a specific patient.

- PC 17. The ability to carry out pharmaceutical development and participate in the production of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin in the conditions of pharmaceutical enterprises in accordance with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).
- PC 20. Ability to develop and evaluate methods of quality control of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin, including active pharmaceutical ingredients, medicinal plant raw materials and auxiliary substances using physical, chemical, physico-chemical, biological, microbiological, pharmaco-technological methods; carry out standardization of medicinal products in accordance with current requirements.
- PC 24. Ability to use knowledge of regulatory and legislative acts of Ukraine and recommendations of proper pharmaceutical practices in professional activity.

Program learning outcomes (PLO):

- PLO 01. Have and apply specialized conceptual knowledge in the field of pharmacy and related fields, taking into account modern scientific achievements.
- PLO 11. Determine the advantages and disadvantages of drugs of natural and synthetic origin of various pharmacological groups, taking into account their chemical, physicochemical, biopharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic features and the type of dosage form. Recommend to consumers medicinal products and other products of the pharmacy assortment with the provision of advisory assistance and pharmaceutical care.
- PLO 22. Ensure and carry out quality control of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin and document its results; draw up quality certificates and analysis certificates taking into account the requirements of the current edition of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, quality control methods (QCM), technological instructions, etc.; take measures to prevent the distribution of low-quality, falsified and unregistered medicinal products.
- PLO 23. Determine the main chemical and pharmaceutical characteristics of medicinal products of natural and synthetic origin; choose and/or develop quality control methods with the aim of their standardization using physical, chemical, physico-chemical, biological, microbiological and pharmaco-technological methods in accordance with current requirements.
- PLO 25. Observe the norms of the sanitary and hygienic regime and the requirements of safety equipment when carrying out professional activities.
- PLO 32. Analyze information obtained as a result of scientific research, summarize, systematize and use it in professional activities.
- PLO 36. Plan and implement professional activities on the basis of normative legal acts of Ukraine and recommendations of proper pharmaceutical practices.

As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student of higher education should:

to know:

1. classification and composition of the most common cosmetic products;
2. методики та особливості аналізу основних компонентів косметичних засобів;
3. типовий якісний і кількісний склад косметичних композицій.

be able to:

1. analyze the qualitative and quantitative composition of cosmetic products;
2. to navigate the peculiarities of preparation and use of various types of cosmetic products;
3. independently choose optimal approaches and methods of analysis of cosmetic products;
4. apply the results of experimental studies to assess the quality and safety of cosmetic products.

3. Content of the academic discipline

Topic 1. Normative documentation that regulates the quality and safety of perfumery and cosmetic preparations.

Topic 2. Alcohols and phenols. Monoatomic alcohols - ethanol, polyatomic alcohols - glycerol, ethylene glycol. Methods of qualitative and quantitative determination of alcohols.

Topic 3. Carboxylic acids and hydroxy acids. Qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Topic 4. Amino acids and proteins in cosmetics. Qualitative and quantitative analysis.

- Topic 5.** Polysaccharides. Methods of qualitative and quantitative determination of polysaccharides.
Topic 6. Fatty substances. Peculiarities of their properties and application for the manufacture of cosmetics. Methods of determining the main characteristics of fats.
Topic 7. Essential oils. Qualitative reactions to essential oils.
Topic 8. Surfactants. Methods of analyzing the quality of shampoos and other detergents.
Topic 9. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the hydrogen index. Determination of water and volatile substances. Determination of the total amount of alkali. Determination of acid number.

4. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of topics	Number of hours of full-time education		
	In total	including	
		practical	IWS
Topic 1. Normative documentation that regulates the quality and safety of perfumery and cosmetic preparations.	12	4	8
Topic 2. Alcohols and phenols. Monoatomic alcohols - ethanol, polyatomic alcohols - glycerol, ethylene glycol. Methods of qualitative and quantitative determination of alcohols.	12	4	8
Topic 3. Carboxylic acids and hydroxy acids. Qualitative and quantitative analysis.	6	2	4
Topic 4. Amino acids and proteins in cosmetics. Qualitative and quantitative analysis.	6	2	4
Topic 5. Polysaccharides. Methods of qualitative and quantitative determination of polysaccharides.	6	2	4
Topic 6. Fatty substances. Peculiarities of their properties and application for the manufacture of cosmetics. Methods of determining the main characteristics of fats.	18	6	12
Topic 7. Essential oils. Qualitative reactions to essential oils.	6	2	4
Topic 8. Surfactants. Methods of analyzing the quality of shampoos and other detergents.	12	4	8
Topic 9. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the hydrogen index. Determination of water and volatile substances. Determination of the total amount of alkali. Determination of acid number.	12	4	8
Total hours:	90	30	60

5. Topics of lectures / seminars / practical / laboratory lessons

5.1. Topics of lectures

Lecture lessons are not provided.

5.2. Topics of practical classes

N ^o i/o	Topic name	Number of hours
1	Topic 1. Practical lesson 1. Normative documentation that regulates the quality and safety of perfumery and cosmetic preparations.	2
2	Topic 1. Practical lesson 2.	2

	Sanitary and hygienic examination of perfumery and cosmetic products. Legislative documentation regulating the procedure for sanitary and hygienic examination of perfumery and cosmetic products.	
3	Topic 2. Practical lesson 3. Alcohols and phenols in cosmetics. Physical and chemical properties. Determination of ethanol in cosmetics.	2
4	Topic 2. Practical lesson 4. Polyhydric alcohols (ethylene glycol, glycerol). Qualitative and quantitative definition.	2
5	Topic 3. Practical lesson 5. Carboxylic acids and hydroxy acids in cosmetics. Physical and chemical properties. Possibilities of use in cosmetics.	2
6	Topic 4. Practical lesson 6. Amino acids, proteins and protein hydrolysates. Origin, methods of preparation and properties.	2
7	Topic 5. Practical lesson 7. Polysaccharides in cosmetics. Physical and chemical properties.	2
8	Topic 6. Practical lesson 8. Fatty substances. Mineral oils. Vaseline and paraffin.	2
9	Topic 6. Practical lesson 9. Vegetable and animal oils and fats. Natural waxes. Lanolins.	2
10	Topic 6. Practical lesson 10. Synthetic fats, oils and waxes. Peculiarities of their properties and application for the manufacture of cosmetics.	2
11	Topic 7. Practical lesson 11. Essential oils. Methods of their preparation and principles of use in cosmetic products.	2
12	Topic 8. Practical lesson 12. Surfactants (surfactants) in cosmetics. Anionic, cationic surfactants.	2
13	Topic 8. Practical lesson 13. Surfactants (surfactants) in cosmetics. Amphoteric, nonionic surfactants. Methods of analyzing the quality of shampoos and other detergents.	2
14	Topic 9. Practical lesson 14. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the hydrogen index. Determination of water and volatile substances.	2
15	Topic 9. Practical lesson 15. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the total amount of alkali. Determination of acid number.	2
In total		30

6. Independent work

№ i/o	Types of IWS	Number of hours
1	Preparation for practical training 1	4
2	Preparation for practical training 2	4
3	Preparation for practical training 3	4
4	Preparation for practical training 4	4
5	Preparation for practical training 5	4
6	Preparation for practical training 6	4
7	Preparation for practical training 7	4
8	Preparation for practical training 8	4
9	Preparation for practical training 9	4
10	Preparation for practical training 10	4
11	Preparation for practical training 11	4

12	Preparation for practical training 12	4
13	Preparation for practical training 13	4
14	Preparation for practical training 14	4
15	Preparation for practical training 15	4
<i>In total</i>		60

7. Teaching methods.

Practical classes: conversation, solving situational problems, conducting control of knowledge, abilities and skills of higher education students, posing a general problem by the teacher and discussing it with the participation of higher education students, performing control tasks, their verification, evaluation. Performance of laboratory work, in which students of higher education, under the guidance of a teacher, conduct educational experiments in specially equipped educational laboratories using equipment adapted to the conditions of the educational process.

Independent work: independent work with recommended basic and additional literature, with electronic information resources, independent work with a bank of test tasks.

8. Forms of control and assessment methods (including criteria for evaluating learning outcomes)

Current control: testing, oral survey, problem solving.

Final control: exam.

Assessment of the current educational activity in a practical session:

1. Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topic of the lesson:
 - methods: survey, testing, solving a situational problem
 - maximum score – 5, minimum score – 3, unsatisfactory score – 2.
2. Assessment of practical skills on the subject of the lesson:
 - methods: assessment of the correctness of the performance of practical skills
 - maximum score – 5, minimum score – 3, unsatisfactory score – 2.

The grade for one practical lesson is the arithmetic average of all components and can only have an integer value (5, 4, 3, 2), which is rounded according to the statistical method.

Criteria for current assessment in a practical lesson

Assessment	Assessment criteria
«5»	The applicant actively participates in the discussion of the most difficult questions on the topic of the lesson, gives at least 90% correct answers to standardized test tasks, answers written tasks without errors, performs practical work and draws up a protocol.
«4»	The applicant participates in the discussion of the most difficult questions on the topic, gives at least 75% correct answers to standardized test tasks, makes some minor mistakes in the answers to written tasks, performs practical work and draws up a protocol.
«3»	The applicant participates in the discussion of the most difficult questions on the topic, gives at least 60% correct answers to standardized test tasks, makes significant mistakes in answers to written tasks, performs practical work and draws up a protocol.
«2»	The applicant does not participate in the discussion of complex questions on the topic, gives less than 60% correct answers to standardized test tasks, makes gross mistakes in answers to written tasks or does not give answers to them at all, does not perform practical work and does not draw up a protocol.

Only those applicants who have fulfilled the requirements of the training program in the discipline, have no academic debt, their average score for the current educational activity in the discipline is at least 3.00, and they have passed the test control based on the tests "STEP-2" are

admitted to the final control in the form of an exam. - 2" at least 90% (50 tasks).

The test control is conducted in the Educational and Production Complex of Innovative Technologies of Learning, Informatization and Internal Monitoring of the Quality of Education of the University in the last class before the exam.

Assessment of the results of the students' training during the final control – exam.

Content of assessed activity	Scores
The answer to a theoretical question	2
The answer to a theoretical question	2
Solution of the calculation problem	1

Criteria for assessment the results of the students' training during final control - exam

Assessment	Assessment criteria
Perfectly «5»	The applicant worked systematically during the semester, showed during the exam versatile and in-depth knowledge of the program material, is able to successfully perform the tasks provided for in the program, mastered the content of the main and additional literature, realized the relationship of individual sections of the discipline, their importance for the future profession, showed creative abilities in understanding and using educational program material, demonstrated the ability to independently update and replenish knowledge; the level of competence is high (creative).
Good «4»	The applicant has demonstrated complete knowledge of the educational program material, successfully performs the tasks provided for by the program, has mastered the basic literature recommended by the program, has shown a sufficient level of knowledge in the discipline and is capable of their independent updating and renewal in the course of further education and professional activity; the level of competence is sufficient (constructive and variable).
Satisfactorily «3»	The applicant who has demonstrated knowledge of the main curriculum material in the amount necessary for further education and subsequent work in the profession, copes with the tasks provided for by the program, made some mistakes in the answers on the exam and when completing the exam tasks, but has the necessary knowledge to overcome the mistakes made mistakes under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker; level of competence - average (reproductive).
Unsatisfactorily «2»	The applicant did not demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the main educational program material, made fundamental mistakes in the performance of tasks provided for by the program, cannot use the knowledge in further studies without the help of a teacher, did not manage to master the skills of independent work; the level of competence is low (receptive-productive).

9. Distribution of points received by higher education applicants

The obtained average score for the academic discipline for applicants who successfully mastered the work program of the academic discipline is converted from a traditional four-point scale to points on a 200-point scale, as shown in the table:

Conversion table of a traditional assessment into a multi-point scale

Traditional four-point scale	Multipoint 200-point scale
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Perfectly («5»)	185 – 200
Good («4»)	151 – 184
Satisfactorily («3»)	120 – 150
Unsatisfactorily («2»)	Less than 120

A multi-point scale (200-point scale) characterizes the actual success of each applicant in mastering the educational component. The conversion of a traditional assessment (average score for an academic discipline) into a 200-point one is performed by the information and technical department of the University.

According to the obtained points on a 200-point scale, the achievements of the applicants are evaluated according to the ECTS rating scale. Further ranking according to the ECTS rating scale makes it possible to evaluate the achievements of students in the educational component who are studying in the same course of the same specialty, in accordance with the points they received.

The ECTS scale is a relative-comparative rating, which establishes the applicant's belonging to the group of better or worse among the reference group of fellow students (faculty, specialty). An "A" grade on the ECTS scale cannot be equal to an "perfectly" grade, a "B" grade to a "good" grade, etc. When converting from a multi-point scale, the limits of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" according to the ECTS scale do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" according to the traditional scale. Acquirers who have received grades of "FX" and "F" ("2") are not included in the list of ranked acquirers. The grade "FX" is awarded to students who have obtained the minimum number of points for the current learning activity, but who have not passed the final examination. A grade of "F" is given to students who attended all lessons in the discipline, but did not receive an average score (3.00) for the current academic activity and were not admitted to the final examination.

Applicants who study on one course (one specialty), based on the number of points scored in the discipline, are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

Conversion of the traditional grade from the discipline and the sum of points on the ECTS scale

Assessment on the ECTS scale	Statistical indicator
A	Top 10% students
B	The next 25% students
C	The next 25% students
D	The next 25% students
E	The next 25% students

10. Methodical support:

- Working program of the academic discipline
- Syllabus of the academic discipline
- Textbooks:
- Multimedia presentations
- Situational tasks
- Methodical development of practical lessons
- Electronic bank of test tasks by subdivisions of the discipline.

11. Questions for final control

1. Legal regulation of the development, production and sale of perfumery and cosmetic products in the EU.
2. Legal regulation of the development, production and sale of perfumery and cosmetic products in Ukraine.
3. Legislative documentation regulating the procedure for sanitary and hygienic examination of perfumery and cosmetic products.
4. Skin structure. Layers (epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous fat). Skin pigment.
5. Classification of medicinal and cosmetic preparations.

6. Biologically active substances and auxiliary substances in cosmetic preparations.
7. Medicinal and cosmetic forms and their brief characteristics.
8. Monoatomic alcohols (ethanol, isopropanol). Structure, physical and chemical properties. Use in cosmetic and perfumery products.
9. Qualitative and quantitative determination of ethanol in cosmetic products.
10. Polyatomic alcohols (ethylene glycol, glycerol). Structure, physical and chemical properties. Use in cosmetic and perfumery products.
11. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of glycerol.
12. α - and β -hydroxy acids (AHA, BHA). Influence of the position of the hydroxyl group on the activity of hydroxy acids. Representatives: lactic acid, mandelic acid, salicylic acid and others. Formulas, physical and chemical properties.
13. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate. Amino acids, proteins and protein hydrolysates. Origin, methods of preparation and properties.
14. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of methionine. Application in the production of cosmetics.
15. Vegetable oils (jojoba, grape seed, etc.). Methods of obtaining, physical and chemical properties, use. Analysis of oils according to physical and chemical indicators.
16. Animal fats. Methods of obtaining, physical and chemical properties, use.
17. Surfactants in cosmetics. Mechanism of action.
18. Anionic, cationic, amphoteric, nonionic surfactants. Give examples (formula and name).
19. Flavorings. Natural (essential oils). Qualitative reactions for the determination of essential oils.
20. Flavorings. Esters of carboxylic acids as synthetic flavorings. Methods of obtaining.
21. Antioxidants. Water-soluble and lipid-soluble. Plant extracts as antioxidants.
22. The concept of pH. pH of the skin. PH of cosmetics.
23. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the hydrogen index.
24. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of water and volatile substances.
25. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of the total amount of alkali.
26. Quality control of cosmetics. Determination of acid number.
27. Mineral oils. Vaseline and paraffin. The difference in physical and chemical characteristics.
28. Natural waxes. Lanolin. Analysis by physical and chemical indicators.
29. Synthetic fats. Peculiarities of their properties and application for the manufacture of cosmetics.
30. Synthetic oils and waxes. Peculiarities of their properties and application for the manufacture of cosmetics.

12. Recommended literature.

Basic:

1. Сучасні інгредієнти для косметичних засобів: навч. посібник / О.Г.Будішевська, С.А. Воронов; за ред. О.Г.Будішевської. – Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2022. – 256 с.
2. Технологія та застосування лікувально-косметичних засобів: навч. посібник / О.В. Федорова, Р.О. Петріна, Н.Л. Заярнюк, В.В. Гавриляк, А.О. Милянч, В.П. Новіков. – Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2019. - 244 с.
3. Технологія косметичних засобів : підручник для студ. вищ. навч. закладів / О. Г. Башура, О. І. Тихонов, В. В. Россіхін [та ін.] ; за ред. О. Г. Башури і О. І. Тихонова. — Х. : НФаУ ; Оригінал, 2017. — 552 с.
4. Органічна хімія: у 3-х кн./ Черних В.П., Зименковський Б.С., Гриценко І.С.; за ред. В.П. Черних - Харків.: Вид-во НфаУ; Оригінал, 2008. – 752 с.
5. Державна фармакопея України: в 3 т. / ДП “Український науковий фармакопейний центр якості лікарських засобів”. – 2-е вид. – Харків : Державне підприємство “ Український науковий фармакопейний центр якості лікарських засобів ”, 2015.
6. Аналітична хімія : навч. довідк. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч. закл. / В. В. Болотов, О. А. Євтіфєєва, Т. В. Жукова, Л. Ю. Клименко, О. Є.Микитенко, В. П. Мороз, І. Ю. Петухова; за заг. ред. В. В. Болотова. – Х.: НФаУ, 2014. – 320 с.

Additional:

1. Гіалуронова кислота: біосинтез та використання / І. В. Лич, А. О. Угрин, І. М. Волошина // Український біофармацевтичний журнал. - 2019. - № 2. - С. 6-13.
2. Навчальний посібник з органічної хімії для студентів фармацевтичного факультету / під ред. Б.С. Зіменковського. – Львів, ЛНМУ, 2013. – 316 с.
3. Аналітична хімія: навч. посіб. для фармац. вузів та ф-тів III-IV рівня акредитації / В. В. Болотов, О. М. Свечнікова, С. В. Колісник, Т. В. Жукова та ін. – Х.: Вид-во НФаУ; Оригінал, 2004. – 480 с.
4. Кількісний аналіз. Титриметричні методи аналізу / Петренко В.В., Стрілець Л.М., Васюк С.О. та ін. – Запоріжжя, 2006. – 215 с.
5. Коваленко С.І., Васюк С.О., Портна О.О. Комплексиметрія у фармацевтичному аналізі. – Вінниця, НОВА КНИГА, 2008. – 184 с.
6. Аналітична хімія : підручник для студентів напряму «Фармація» і «Біотехнологія» ВНЗ / Н. К. Федущак, Ю. І. Бідніченко, С. Ю. Крамаренко, В. О. Калібабчук [та ін.]. – Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. – 640 с.
7. Аналітична хімія : Якісний та кількісний аналіз; навчальний конспект лекцій / В. В. Болотов, О. М. Свечнікова, М. Ю. Голік, К. В. Динник, Т. В. Жукова, М. А. Зареченський, О. Г. Кизим, С. В. Колісник, Т. А. Костіна, О. Є. Микитенко, В. П. Мороз, І. Ю. Петухова, Ю. В. Сич, Л. Ю. Клименко; за загальною редакцією проф. Болотова В. В. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2011. – 424 с.

13. Information resources

1. Офіційний сайт Міністерства охорони здоров'я України: www.moz.gov.ua.
2. Компендиум: лекарственные препараты: – [Електроний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://compendium.com.ua/>.
3. Щотижневик Аптека: <https://www.apteka.ua/>.
4. Фармацевтична енциклопедія / голова ред. ради В. П. Черних. К.: Моріон, 2016. URL: www.pharmencyclopedia.com.ua