

5. *Лында А.С.* Дидактические основы формирования самоконтроля у учащихся в процессе самостоятельной учебной работы учащихся: автореф. дисс. ... д-ра пед. наук. – М., 1978. – 42 с.

Антагулова Лілія Олександрівна

Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну

(м. Київ)

Науковий керівник – Звонук О.А.

CHEMISTRY IN OUR DAILY LIFE

In the twenty-first century, people improve a lot of simple things. Very rapidly develops such a science as chemistry. Most of us, especially girls, use cosmetics every day. At the moment, more than ninety percent of cosmetics in the world are created with the help of chemistry. And only nine percent of natural origin.

In this publication, I studied the composition of one of the most popular things in the world, namely the lip gloss. I think that every girl needs to know the composition of this remedy to avoid allergic reactions to components. After the research, I found out that this cosmetic product consists of only half of the natural ingredients. These are essential oils, beeswax and additives for taste.

Many use matte lipsticks, pencils and a basic base. However, the unsurpassed leader remains the lip gloss. Their choice is so wide that the store can get lost not only in their producers, but also in tastes and colors.

Lip gloss has become one of the most popular cosmetics in recent years. So it's no wonder that the history of lip gloss is so intriguing .

The history of lip gloss begins with Max Factor. A pioneer in the world of makeup. Factor was legendary for his contributions to the major motion picture industry [1, с. 54].

The first commercially available lip gloss was called x-Rated, and it was a hit when it launched in stores in 1932 . In fact, it remained in production until 2003. When Max Factors parent company, Proctor and Gamble discontinued it [1, с. 61].

The ingredients in lip balms include olive oil, beeswax, coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, stevia extract, sunflower seed oil and linalool [2, с. 133].

Beeswax is a popular ingredient in many glosses and lipsticks because it is natural non-toxic, affordable and has a sweet taste. Like carmine, beeswax is an animal product avoided by most vegans [2, с. 136].

Lip balms may also include taste. Some manufacturers say that the ingredients in their lip balms are 100 percent natural and 95 percent organic.

Linalool is a naturally ingredient that is processed from the essential oils of many plants and flowers, such as lavender and rose.

At the moment, there are more than 100 different flavors lipstick . the most popular of them is the strawberry, watermelon. ice cream, cherry [3, с. 205].

For example, lipstick with strawberry flavor includes stevia extract that provides the first sweet taste. Women say that the most popular color of lipstick - pink. Many lip glosses contain sunblock. Products with SPF helps women to protect lips from the sun and at the moment it is important [4, с. 328].

After I read a lot of the compositions of this product, I studied the reactions of the body to this product, I can say that

- 1) some people this product of chemical synthesis can not be used,
- 2) at the moment there is a basis for this product - only the color, packaging and taste are chosen by the manufacturer,
- 3) I would not advise using this cosmetic remedy for children under sixteen,
- 4) You always need to be careful in choosing,
- 5) buy only that means in which quality are 100% sure.

REFERENCES

1. Башура Н. П. Золоті сторінки / Башура Наталія Петрівна. – Х. : Національна фармацевтична академія України, 2012. – 272 с.

2. Проценко Т.В. Косметична хімія /Проценко Тетяна Василівна. – Д. : 2013. – 144 с.
3. Самуйлова Л. І. Косметична хімія в 2 ч.: частина 1: Інгрідієнти / Самуйлова Людмила Іванівна. – М. : Школа косметичних хіміків, 2015. – 386 с.
4. Пешук Л.В. Технологія парфумерно-косметичних продуктів / Пешук Людмила Володимирівна. – К.: Центр учбової літератури, 2007. — 376 с.

D.V.Ahtyamova

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design (Kyiv)

Reserch supervisor – O.A Zvonok

ANTI-AGING PHARMACOLOGY: PROMISES AND PITFALLS

Introduction. Life expectancy has grown dramatically in modern times. This increase, however, is not accompanied by the same increase in healthspan. Efforts to extend healthspan through pharmacological agents targeting aging-related pathological changes are now in the spotlight of geroscience, the main idea of which is that delaying of aging is far more effective than preventing the particular chronic disorders. Currently, anti-aging pharmacology is a rapidly developing discipline. It is a preventive field of health care, as opposed to conventional medicine which focuses on treating symptoms rather than root causes of illness. [1, p.3].

Aim. This review is focused on current advances and perspectives in the field of anti-aging pharmacology.

Few decades ago, it was generally believed that damage induced by free radicals is a primary cause of aging and, thereby, that antioxidants may protect against this damage, consequently slowing the aging process and improving health. Currently, it is becoming apparent that a single cause could not properly explain the health- and lifespan-promoting effects of different pharmacological classes. It is increasingly clear that pro-longevity effects of many prospective antiaging agents are complex and could be attributable to numerous interacting signaling pathways. Taking into account the exceptional complexity of mechanistic pathways underlying aging, the