

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of literary and patent searches has shown that today the problem of correct choice of materials for medical purposes is acute. One of the promising materials is hydroxyapatite.

Therefore, on the basis of a comparative study of the structure and adsorption properties of the biogenic and synthetic hydroxyapatites, was found that, despite the significant differences in the morphology of particles and specific surface area of powders of various origins, the adsorption activity of hydroxyapatites doesn't depend on the type (nature) of the powder and is 106-108 mg/g, which in case of synthetic hydroxyapatite is provided by the high specific surface area (90.0-209.5 m²/g) of the powder, and in the case of biogenic hydroxyapatite – is associated with nanostructured porosity of powder particles.

In the section on labor protection was established that the rules of conduct in the laboratory were observed, the ecological state in this laboratory is clean, which means there are no sources of pollution. The analysis of the presence of harmful and dangerous factors was held. Microclimate and workplace organization, in the laboratory where experiments were conducted, comply with sanitary norms and does not go beyond the limits of the permissible.

In the section of the economic part, scientific and technical relevance of research on this topic is justified. The planned estimate cost of scientific research work is carried out taking into account the costs of all types of resources. The indicator of conditional economic efficiency of carrying out of work is developed.