



**UDC: 546;547; 548;54.02; 546.56; 546.05;546.06**

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## **KETOROLAKNING MONOETANOLAMIN BILAN MOLEKULYAR KOMPLEKS BIRIKMASI SINTEZI VA STRUKTURAVIY TADQIQOTI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Bugungi kunda dunyo aholisi salomatligiga tevarak atrof muhitda sodir bo‘layotgan o‘zgarishlar kuchli ta’sir qilmoqda. Aholi sonining ortishi bilan tabiiyki, ularning oziq ovqat mahsulotlariga va dorivor vositalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji ortib bormoqda. Tabiatda sodir bo‘layotgan o‘zgarishlar tufayli barcha tirik organizmlarda turli-tuman kasalliklar tarqalishi va rivojlanishi kuchaygan. Bunday kasalliklarga saraton, gipertoniya, arterial gipertenziya, yurak ishemiyasi, nafas yo‘llari kasalliklari, turli darajadagi yallig‘lanish kasalliklari va boshqalar. Shu kabi kasalliklarni sonini ortishi bilan, tabiiyki ularni davolashda ishlatiladigan dorivor vositalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj ham kuchayadi. Kuchsiz yallig‘lanish kasallikllarni davolashda bir necha xil dorilar qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, ketorolak, ketoprofen, diklofenak, indometatsin va boshqalar. Bu maqolada nosteroid yallig‘lanishga qarshi keng qo‘llaniladigan dori vositasi hisoblangan ketorolakning monoetanolamin bilan molekulyar kompleks birikmasi sintezi va strukturaviy tadqiqoti amalga oshirildi. Ketorolakning o‘ziga nisbatan uning aralash ligandli koordinatsion birikmalari ta’sir doirasining ortishi ko‘plab tajriba ma’lumotlardan olingan ilmiy xulosalardan ma’lum. Bu o‘rinda ketorolaning aminospirt hisoblangan monoetanolamin bilan molekulyar kompleks birikmasi sintez qilinib, uning monokristallari o‘stirildi hamda unga tegishli parametrlar aniqlandi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Ketorolak, monoetanolamin, dietanolamin, trietanolamin, sintez, analiz, element analizi, IQ-spektroskopiya, rentgenstrukturaviy analiz, monokristall, koordinatsion sig‘im, reaksiya unumi, antibakterial faollik.

## СИНТЕЗ И СТРУКТУРНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МОЛЕКУЛЯРНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА КЕТОРОЛАКА С МОНОЭТАНОЛАМИНОМ

**Аннотация.** Сегодня на здоровье населения мира сильно влияют изменения окружающей среды. По мере роста населения естественным образом увеличивается и его потребность в еде и лекарствах. В связи с изменениями в природе увеличилось распространение и развитие различных заболеваний у всех живых организмов. К таким заболеваниям относятся онкологические заболевания, гипертония, артериальная гипертензия, ишемическая болезнь сердца, заболевания органов дыхания, воспалительные заболевания различной степени и другие. По мере увеличения числа таких заболеваний естественным образом увеличивается и потребность в лекарственных средствах для их лечения. Для лечения легких воспалительных заболеваний используется несколько различных препаратов. Например, кеторолак, кетопрофен, диклофенак, индометацин и т. д. В статье представлен синтез и структурное исследование молекулярного комплекса кеторолака, широко используемого нестероидного противовоспалительного препарата, сmonoэтаноламином. Повышенный спектр действия смешаннолигандных координационных соединений кеторолака относительно его собственного известен из многочисленных экспериментальных данных. Здесь синтезировано молекулярное комплексное соединение кеторола с аминоспиртом monoэтаноламином, выращены его монокристаллы и определены его соответствующие параметры.

**Ключевые слова:** Кеторолак, monoэтаноламин, диэтаноламин, триэтаноламин, синтез, анализ, элементный анализ, ИК-спектроскопия, рентгеноструктурный анализ, монокристалл, координационная емкость, выход реакции, антибактериальная активность.

### SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF A MOLECULAR COMPLEX OF KETOROLAC WITH MONOETHANOLAMINE

**Annotation.** Today, the health of the world’s population is strongly affected by changes in the surrounding environment. With the increase in the population, their need for food and medicines is naturally increasing. Due to changes in nature, the spread and development of various diseases in all living organisms has increased. Such diseases include cancer, hypertension, arterial hypertension, heart ischemia, respiratory diseases, inflammatory diseases of various degrees, etc. With the increase in the number of such diseases, the need for medicines used to treat them naturally also increases. Several different drugs are used to treat mild inflammatory diseases. For example, ketorolac, ketoprofen, diclofenac, indomethacin, etc. In this article, the synthesis and structural study of the molecular complex compound of ketorolac, a widely used nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, with monoethanolamine was carried out. The increased activity of mixed ligand coordination compounds of ketorolac compared to its own is known from numerous experimental data. In this case, a molecular complex compound

of ketorolac with monoethanolamine, an amino alcohol, was synthesized, its single crystals were grown, and its relevant parameters were determined.

**Key words:** Ketorolac, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, synthesis, analysis, elemental analysis, IR spectroscopy, X-ray structural analysis, single crystal, coordination capacity, reaction yield, antibacterial activity.

**KIRISH.** Bakteriyalarning dori vositalariga chidamliligi paydo bo‘lgan davrda ta’sir doirasi kuchli yangi terapeutik vositalarni yaratish bioanorganik kimyo sohasidagi asosiy muammoga aylandi [1,2]. Dori molekulalari ligand rolini o‘ynaydigan faol farmatsevtik preparatlar bilan molekulyar va metall komplekslarini sintez qilish tadqiqotlari noorganik, farmatsevtik va tibbiyot kimyosi uchun qiziqish ortib borayotgan tadqiqot sohasi sifatida qaralmoqda [3].

Ketorolak [( $\pm$ )-5-benzoil-2,3-digidro-1H-pirolizin-1-karboksiklik kislota] 2-amino-2-(gidroksimetil)-1,3-propandiol, sirka kislota hosilasi bo‘lib, nosteroid yallig‘lanishga qarshi keng qo‘llaniladigan dori vositasi hisoblanadi [4].

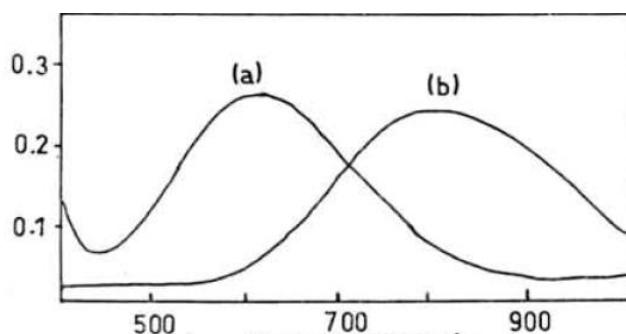
Ketorolak revmatoid artrit, jarrohlikdan keyingi travmatik og‘riqlar, migren, isitma kabi og‘riq va yallig‘lanish bilan kechadigan kasallikkarni davolash uchun tibbiyot amaliyotida keng qo‘llaniladigan nosteroid yallig‘lanishga qarshi preparat (NyaQP)dir. Boshqa nosteroid yallig‘lanishga qarshi preparatlar singari, ketorolak ham siklooksigenaza-1 (TSOG-1) va siklooksigenaza-2 (TSOG-2) ni bloklash yo‘li bilan prostaglandin biosintezini pasaytirish orqali ta’sir qiladi. Ketorolak faolligiga yana bir misol sifatida o‘tkir pankreatit bemorlarida eykozanoidlarni ishlab chiqarish vositasida yallig‘lanishni kuchaytiruvchi fosfolipaza A2 fermentining faolligini 93%ga susaytirishi va yallig‘lanish hujayralarini to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri faollashtirishini keltirish mumkin [5]. NYaQPlarning yallig‘lanishga qarshi faolligi metallar bilan muvofiqlashtirilganda kuchayishi aniqlangan [4].

So‘nggi yillarda ketorolakning mis, rux, kobalt, marganets, nikel kabi o‘tish metallari bilan ko‘plab yangi metall komplekslari sintez qilindi. Bunga sabab, arzonligi va kamroq toksikligi bo‘lib, tirik organizmlarda biomoslashuvning yuqori samaradorligidir [6,7,8].

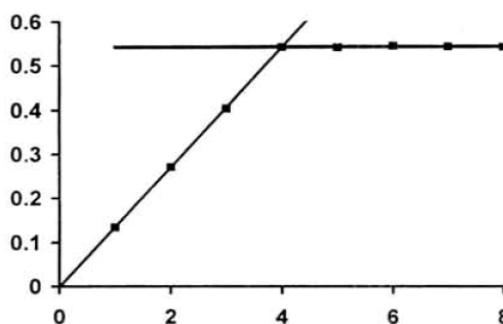
Ketorolakning eritma muhitida koordinatsion birikmalari sintezi kam amalga oshirilganligi hamda ularning monokristallari deyarli olinmaganligi tufayli, bu tadqiqotimizda ushbu muammoni yechishni asosiy vazifa qilib qo‘ydik. Shuningdek, antibakterial xossaga ega bo‘lgan biofaol ligand ketorolakning, yordamchi ligandlar (monoetanolamin, dietanolamin, trietanolamin) va biometall kimyoviy element atomlari bilan, yangi koordinatsion birikmalari sintez qilinib, tuzilishi tahlil qilingan. Bu kompleks birikmalarning ta’sir jarayonlarni ketorolakga nisbatan ortgan yoki kamayganligini o‘rganish maqsadida, sintezlangan birikmalar eritmalari tayyorlanib ularni gramm musbat bakteriyalar (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*) va gramm manfiy bakteriyalar (*Escherichia coli* va *Candida albicans* zamburug‘i shtammlari)ga *in vitro* sharoitida ta’siri o‘rganilgan. Sintezlangan molekulyar kompleks birikmaning individuallagini isbotlashda element analizi, IQ-spektroskopiyasi,

rentgenstrukturaviy analiz usullaridan foydalanildi. Ketorolakning bu yangi sintezlangan birikmasi monokristallari o‘sirilib, unga tegishli parametrlar, Kembrij kristallografik ma’lumotlar (CCDC-2025) bazasiga joylandi va depozit nomer olindi (CCDC-2362679) (<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures/>) [9].

**ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR.** Jahoning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va kimyogar olimlari tomonidan ketorolak hamda uning koordinatsion birikmalari sintezlanib, tuzilishi, tegishli paramerlari va biologik faolligi o‘rganilganligini ko‘plab ilmiy baza ma’lumotlari, shuningdek adabiyot ma’lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali ko‘rish mumkin [10]. J.P.Jasinski, R.J.Butcher, B.Narayana, M.T.Swamy, H.S.Yathirajanlar tomonidan yozilgan “( $\pm$ )-5-benzoil-2,3-dihidro-1H-pirrolidin-1-karboksilik kislota, ketorolakning kristall tuzilishi” nomli maqolada ketorolakning hujayra parametrlari Pbca ortorombik bo‘shliq guruhida kristallanishi:  $a = 7,0857$  (2),  $b = 5.43,9209(13)$  Å,  $a = b = g 90,0000^\circ$ ,  $Z = 2$ , benzil va pirolidin guruhlarining o‘rtacha tekisliklari orasidagi ikki burchakli burchak  $45,7(9)^\circ$  ga teng ekanligi takidlangan. Molekulyar vodorod bog‘lanishi C-H...O o‘zaro ta’sirlari va yaqin atrofdagi pirolidin halqalari orasidagi p-p steking o‘zaro ta’siri bu ikki guruh o‘rtasidagi burilish burchagiga, shuningdek, kristall qadoqlash effektiga ta’sir qilishi isbotlab berilgan [11]. Ketorolak trometamin tarkibidagi geterotsiklik uchlamchi azot atomi va qulay karbonil kislороди mavjudligi sababli potensial bidentat liganddir. Cu(II) bilan kompleks hosil qilinishi spectral isbotlangan. 810 nm sohada tetraaqvamis(II) ioniga mos d-d o‘tish, ketorolak trometaminning CuSO<sub>4</sub> ning suvli eritmasi bilan 2:1 mol nisbatdagi aralashmasida yo‘qolib, ~600 nm sohada yangi energetik yutilish chiziqlari kuzatiladi. CuSO<sub>4</sub> ning och-ko‘k tusli suvli eritmasiga ketorolak trometamin qo‘shilishi bilan tezda to‘q ko‘k tusga kiradi. Bu Cu(II) ionli eritmaga ammiak qo‘shilishiga o‘xshaydi. Metal ligand stexiometriyasini aniqlash uchun Job usulidan foydalanilgan [12]. 1-Rasmda keltirilgan natijalar metal-ligand 1:2 nisbatdaligini ko‘rsatadi:

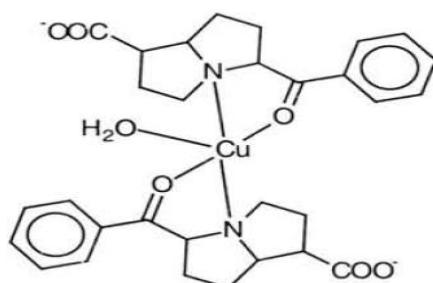


**1-Rasm. (a) CuSO<sub>4</sub> ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M) va (b) ketorolak trometamin ( $2 \times 10^{-4}$  M) va CuSO<sub>4</sub> ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M) aralashmasi elektron spektrlaridagi kesishma**



**2-Rasm. CuSO<sub>4</sub> va ketorolak trometamin ( $8 \times 10^{-4}$  M) uchun 615 nm dagi Job diagrammasi**

Ketorolak trometamin bidentat ligand sifatida Cu bilan kompleks hosil qiladi. Bu kompleks uchun tetragonal piramida tuzilishi taklif etilgan bo‘lib[13], koordinatsiyada suv molekulasi (tepada – apex holatda) ham ishtirok etadi:



**3-Rasm. Ketorolak trometaminning CuSO<sub>4</sub> bilan hosil qilgan kompleks birikma molekulasining tuzilishi**

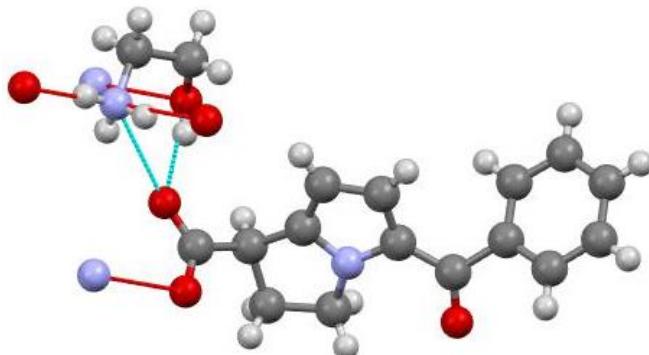
Ketorolak tanlangan populyatsiyalarda yurak jarrohligidan keyin bolalar uchun og‘riq qoldiruvchi vosita sifatida xavfsiz ishlataligani. Ushbu bemorlar guruhida ketorolak bilan bog‘liq xavflar haqida muassasalar o‘rtasida tortishuvlar mavjud. Ushbu maqolada kardiojarrohlikdan keyin bolalarda operatsiyadan keyingi og‘riqni davolash uchun ketorolakning xavfsizligi bo‘yicha joriy adabiyotlar ko‘rib chiqilgan. Xususan, buyrak disfunksiyasi va qon ketish xavfi ortishi bilan bog‘liq tashvishlar ko‘rib chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada ketorolakning farmakokinetikasi va potensial foydalari, masalan, uning opioidlarni saqlovchi ta’siri batafsil tavsiflangan. Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatganki, yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlar va bitta qorincha fiziologiyasi bo‘lgan ba’zi bolalar yurak kasalliklarida ketorolakdan foydalanish yaxshi o‘rganilmagan va ushbu preparatning ushbu maxsus populyatsiyalarga nisbatan xavfsizligi ko‘rib chiqilgan. Xulosa sifatida ketorolak kardiojarrohlikdan so‘ng, qon ketish yoki buyrak funksiyasida xavfi minimal bo‘lgan maxsus pediatrik bemorlarda tegishli dozalash va foydalanish muddati bilan qo‘llanilishi mumkinligi ko‘rsatilgan [14]. Ketorolak (L) dastlab etil spirtida eritilib, uning 0,02 mol/l, 100ml li eritmasi tayyorlab olindi. Uning ustiga monoetanolaminning spirtdagi eritmasi tomchilatib qo‘shiladi va magnitli aralashtrigichda qizdirilgan holda 15-20 minut aylantiriladi. Keyin aralashma xona haroratiga kelguncha 2-3 soat tinch qoldiriladi va eritmani bug‘latish uchun mo‘rili shkafga qo‘yiladi. 7-10 kun o‘tib kristallar o‘sganligi ma’lum bo‘ldi va yuvib tozalab olindi. Olingan kristallar rentgen strukturaviy analiz qilinib, ularga tegishli parametrlar o‘rganildi.

**NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA.** Sintezlangan molekulyar koordinatsion birikmaning strukturasi G. M. Sheldrick, SHELLXS97, mercuriy dasturlari orqali aniqlandi.

### 1-Jadval

**Ketorolakning monoetanolamin bilan molekulyar kompleks birikmasining kristallografik ma’lumotlari va strukturasiga aniqlik kirituvchi parametrlar**

	Ketorolak va monoetanolaminli kompleks birikma		
Formula	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Kristall o‘lchami, [mm]	0.18×0.16×0.08
Molekulyar massa	316.35	T, °K	293
Singoniya	monoklinik	θ, °grad.	3,3; 71,60
Fazoviy guruh	P2(1)/c	Interval h,k,l	-30: 27; -18 :19; -18 :19
a, Å	4.4519(1)	Refleks	4515
b, Å	31.1413(8)	Sindirish ko‘rsatkichi	1566
c, Å	11.7055(3)	R <sub>int</sub>	0,062
α, β, γ, deg	90            100.364(3) 90	F <sup>2</sup> ≥2σ(F <sup>2</sup> ) Kriteriy	R <sub>1</sub> =0.0468
V, Å <sup>3</sup>	1596.35(7)	Parametr	5765
Z	4	Muvofiqlik mezonlari (F <sup>2</sup> )	672
D <sub>x</sub> , g/cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.316	R <sub>1</sub> , wR <sub>2</sub> (I>2σ (I))	R <sub>1</sub> =0.0468, wR <sub>2</sub> =0.1547
μ(CuK <sub>α</sub> ), mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.778	Δρ <sub>max</sub> /Δρ <sub>min</sub> , e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.42/ -0.54



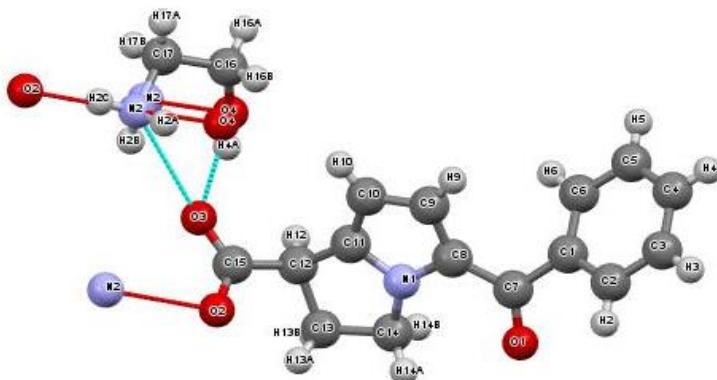
**4-rasm. Sintezlangan [C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>] tarkibli kompleks birikma kristalining tasviri**

Kristalning elementar yacheykasi parametrlari quyidagicha: fazoviy guruhi P2(1)/c,  $a=4.4519(1)\text{\AA}$ ,  $b=31.1413(8)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c=11.7055(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $\alpha=90^\circ$ ,  $\beta=100.364(3)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma=90^\circ$ ,  $V=1596.35(7)\text{\AA}^3$ ,  $Z=4$ . Kompleks tarkibidagi O(1)-C(7), O(2)-C(15), O(3)-C15, N(1)-C(8), N(1)-C(11) va N(1)-C(14) bog‘lari orasidagi masofasi qiymati mos ravishda  $1.231(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $1.237(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $1.253(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $1.378(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $1.354(2)\text{\AA}$  va  $1.462(3)\text{\AA}$  ga teng (2-jadval, 5-rasm). C(8)-N(1)-C(11), C(8)-N(1)-C(14), C(11)-N(1)-C(14), C(2)-C(1)-C(6), C(2)-C(1)-C(7), C(6)-C(1)-C(7), C(1)-C(2)-C(3), C(2)-C(3)-C(4), C(3)-C(4)-C(5) va C(4)-C(5)-C(6) ning burchak kattaliklari mos ravishda  $110.27(17)$ ,  $135.35(17)$ ,  $114.03(18)$ ,  $118.2(2)$ ,  $119.6(2)$ ,  $122.4(2)$ ,  $120.0(3)$ ,  $121.1(3)$ ,  $119.6(3)$  va  $120.3(3)$  ga teng ekanligini ko‘rish mumkin (2-jadval, 5-rasm) [15].

## 2-jadval

### Kompleks birikmaning bog‘ uzunliklari va bog‘lanish burchaklari

Bog‘	d, Å	Burchak	ω, grad
O(1)-C(7)	1.231(3)	C(8)-N(1)-C(11)	110.27(17)
O(2)-C(15)	1.237(3)	C(8)-N(1)-C(14)	135.35(17)
O(3)-C15	1.253(2)	C(11)-N(1)-C(14)	114.03(18)
N(1)-C(8)	1.378(3)	C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	118.2(2)
N(1)-C(11)	1.354(2)	C(2)-C(1)-C(7)	119.6(2)
N(1)-C(14)	1.462(3)	C(6)-C(1)-C(7)	122.4(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.384(4)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	120.0(3)
C(1)-C(6)	1.380(4)	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121.1(3)
C(1)-C(7)	1.492(4)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.6(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.383(5)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	120.3(3)
C(3)-C(4)	1.357(5)	C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	121.0(3)
C(4)-C(5)	1.358(5)	O(1)-C(7)-C(1)	120.5(2)
O(4)-C(16)	1.418(3)	O(1)-C(7)-C(8)	122.2(2)
C(5)-C(6)	1.381(4)	C(1)-C(7)-C(8)	117.3(2)
C(7)-C(8)	1.451(3)	N(1)-C(8)-C(7)	122.83(19)



**5-rasm.** Olingan  $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4]$  tarkibli kompleks birikmaning atomlararo bog‘lanishi va bog‘ uzunligi

**XULOSA.** Ketorolakning ko‘plab 3d-metall ionlari va boshqa organik ligandlar bilan kompleks birikmasi eritma sharoitida va mexanokimyoviy usulda sintez qilindi. Ushbu maqolada aynan ketorolakning monoetanolamin (MEA) bilan molekulyar kompleks birikmasi

sintez qilindi va olingan kristallning parametrlari yangi ekanligi rentgen tuzilish tahlil usuli yordamida o‘rganilib, Kembrij kristallografik ma’lumotlar (CCDC-2025) bazasiga joylandi va depozit nomer olindi (CCDC-2362679) (<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures/>). Bu olingan ma’lumotlar ketorolakning keyingi sintez jarayonlarida dastlabgi ma’lumot sifatida foydalanish imkoniyati beradi. Ketorolakning biologik faolligi in vitro sharoitida o‘rganilganda, gramm manfiy bakteriyalarga nisbatan patogen mikroorganizmlarni o‘sishi va rivojlanishini ingibirlash zonalari yuqori sezgirlik namoyon qilishi isbotlandi.

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