A Two Days National Conference

On

# "INNOVATIONS IN CLINICAL PHARMACY PRACTICE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACADEMIC AND PRACTICE PARTNERSHIP" ICPP & APP – 22

**Dates: 28th & 29th October 2022**

**Organized by**

## SEVEN HILLS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

**(AUTONOMOUS)**

Venkatramapuram, R C Puram (Mandal) Tirupati–517561,Andhra Pradesh, India
Accredited "A" Grade by NAAC, Bangalore & NBA (U.G), New Delhi
Awarding University JNTUA-Ananthapuramu, Approved by AICTE & PCI, New Delhi & Govt. of A.P.
Recognized by UGC Under Sections 2 (f) & 12 (B) of UGC Act 1956

*in Association with*

## Department of Pharmacology

**SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (SVIMS),**

**SPMC (W) HOSPITAL, TIRUPATI**

***Chief Patron***
**Dr.M.Niranjan Babu**
Professor & Principal
Seven Hills College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)
Tirupati

***Patron***
**Dr.K.Umamaheswara Rao**
Professor & HOD
Dept of Pharmacology
SVIMS - SPMCW
Tirupati

# SEVEN HILLS
# COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
## (AUTONOMOUS)

AP EAPCET CODE : SHCP
PGECET CODE : SHCP1

**VENKATRAMAPURAM, TIRUPATI - 517 561, A.P, INDIA**

Approved by AICTE & PCI, New Delhi. Awarding University : JNTUA Ananthapuramu
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## VISION

To emerge as one of the premier pharmacy colleges in the country and produce pharmacy professionals of global standards.


## MISSION

M 1 : To deliver quality academic programs in Pharmacy and empower the students to meet Industrial Standards.
M 2 : To build student community with high ethical standards to undertake R&D in thrust areas of National and International needs.
M 3 : To extend viable outreach programs for the health care needs of the society.
M 4 : To develop industry institute interaction and foster enterpreneurial spirit among graduates.

## ACCREDITATIONS

National Assessment and Accreditation Council

National Board Accereditation (U.G)

Indian Rankings 2022
All India Rank Band 102-125
Ranking Framework

सत्यमेव जयते
Swachh Ranking - 50
Ministry of Humen Resource Development

ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये
UGC
University Grants Commission
Recongnition of 2 (f) & 12 (B)

9001:2015
International Organization for Staudardization

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7702484513
9440729490

*A Two Days National Conference*

*On*

# "INNOVATIONS IN CLINICAL PHARMACY PRACTICE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACADEMIC AND PRACTICE PARTNERSHIP"

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## Department of Pharmacology

## SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (SVIMS), SPMC (W) HOSPITAL, TIRUPATI

**Dates: 28th & 29th October 2022**

*Chief Patron*

Dr M Niranjan Babu
Professor & Principal
Seven Hills College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)
Tirupati

*Patron*

Dr K Umamaheswara Rao
Professor & HOD
Dept of Pharmacology
SMPCW-SVIMS
Tirupati

# ABOUT COLLEGE

Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (SHCP) was started in 2007 as an institution exclusively specialized in pharmacy education by Global Vision Educational & Welfare Society (Reg.No.296/2005). Presently the college is offering **B.Pharmacy, Pharm.D, Pharm.D (PB), M.Pharmacy** in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, and Pharmaceutical Analysis, **Ph.D in Pharmaceutical Sciences**. SHCP is a one-step solution for all the higher education and research requirements of pharmacy students. The College is approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) New Delhi, and Affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur (JNTUA) Ananthapuramu. The College is also recognized by UGC under sections **2(f) and 12(B) of UGC act 1956,** Certified by **ISO 9001:2015** and Accredited "A" Grade by **NAAC, Bangalore** and **NBA (UG),** New Delhi. SHCP is crowned with an **Autonomous Status by UGC**, New Delhi for a period of 10 Years from 2020-2021 to 2029-2030 and also Recognized **Research Centre for Ph.D** Programme in the area of Pharmaceutical Sciences by JNTUA, Ananthapuramu. For 2022 to 2023, the college is ranked with National Institute of Ranking Framework- NIRF in the band of 102-125.

# ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Two Days National Symposium aims to promote the academic links among the Pharma Professionals and Students to height level of its application in clinical pharmacy practice and academia. And also assist the invited Pharma scientific scholars, students and researchers to make their substantial contributions to the advanced clinical pharmacy through this platform. We believe this National Symposium is having significant remarkable importance in the area of clinical pharmacy and academic partnership that provide opportunities to develop new insights and to widen their research and clinical pharmacy practice perspective.

The main objectives of the conference are

- To skill up clinical pharmacists with advancements in comprehensive medication management for therapeutic effectiveness in patients.
- To bridge academic–practice partnership that can develop new and innovative practice advancements this in turn will improve patient outcomes.
- To foster symbiotic relationships between academicians and prescribers that promotes value- added clinical pharmacy services and emphasizing continuous quality improvement in the delivery of the services.
- To adopt a culture that establishes mechanisms to incubate new ideas and innovations in adverse drug reactions monitoring in achieving patient safety.

SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (SVIMS)

*(A University established by on act of A.P. State Legislature, Estd : 1991)*

TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS, TIRUPATI, A.P.

## CHIEF GUEST


**Dr. B. Vengamma**

**Director-cum-Vice Chancellor**

**Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS)**

**SPMCW,**

**Tirupati -517501 (A.P).**


## MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Seven Hills College of Pharmacy is conducting Two days National conference on "Innovations in Clinical Pharmacy Practice and Opportunities for Academic and Practice Partnership-ICPP&APP-22" on 28th &29th October, 2022.

The clinical pharmacy practice will provides an opportunity for the health care professionals, medical background students and research scholars to understand the treatment strategies for disease progression and prevention of diseases through proper clinical interventions in clinical domain. At present the health care is going through drastic changes in its need in patient care and requirement of proper training for health care professionals is needed. I hope that this conference will provide right opportunity for learning, sharing, exchanging original ideas about research will be more inspirable and guides the students to improve their skills in clinical practice. I strongly believe that this conference will provide updated knowledge on clinical pharmacy field and it will advances the individuals research knowledge would helpful for making their career in a successful way.

I am happy that Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Tirupati, one of the premier pharmacy institutions in India and Ranked NIRF-2022 with a band of 102-125 in the Pharmacy category, Accredited by NAAC 'A', Bangalore and NBA (UG). Over the years the SHCP has made the tremendous contributions to the community by conducting various patient oriented care services such as medical camps, blood donation camp, disease awareness programmes, and clinical pharmacy services to SVIMS, Tirupati.

I congratulate management of SHCP, Principal, faculty members, students for their continuous efforts and extend my best wishes for the grand success of the programme.

**Dr.B.Vengamma**

GLOBAL VISION EDUCATIONAL & WELFARE SOCIETY, TIRUPATI
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Estd : 2007
Tel.: 7702484513, 7730084513 Email: principal.cq@jntua.ac.in Website: www.shcptirupati.edu.in

## CORRESPONDENT

**Mrs. M. Sumalatha**
Correspondent
Seven Hills College of Pharmacy
Tirupati-517561, Andhra Pradesh

## MESSAGE

I am feeling highly grateful to welcome all the participants and delegates to the Two days National Conference on "Innovations in Clinical Pharmacy Practice and Opportunities for Academic and Practice Partnership – ICPP & APP-22" Organized by Department of Pharmacy Practice, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Tirupati in association with Department of Pharmacology, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS), Sri Padmavathi Medical College for Women (SPMCW) Hospital, Tirupati.

The Pharmacy profession will provides an opportunity for the pharmacy professionals, students and research scholars to understand the drug manufacturing process, treatment strategies, pharmaceutical industrial development, patient services, and job opportunities in pharmaceutical industries and hospital.

The conference is a key platform for sharing innovative ideas, knowledge and updating with current aspects linked to pharmacy profession as well as clinical practice among health care professionals, academicians, students, and researchers. I strongly believe that this conference will provides better opportunity to the students to improve their knowledge in clinical pharmacy practice which would provide more confidence levels among other health care professionals to get job opportunities in hospitals. I hope that this conference is more beneficial for Pharm.D students to shine their clinical skills and enhance their clinical skills in patient centered areas will provide tremendous future job opportunities in hospitals. I congratulate and thank the co patron and organizing secretary, all HODs, faculty members, and students for their continuous hard work to make this conference a grand success. I sincerely thank SVIMS, SPMCW Hospital, Tirupati, for their constant support and association with us towards organizing conferences. I thank all the delegates, resource persons, academicians for their active role in participating in this conference.

**Mrs. M. Sumalatha**

GLOBAL VISION EDUCATIONAL & WELFARE SOCIETY, TIRUPATI
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**Chief Patron**

**Dr. M Niranjan Babu**

Principal
Seven Hills College of Pharmacy
Tirupati-517561, Andhra Pradesh

## MESSAGE

**Dear Participants,**

**Greetings from "SEVEN HILLS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (AUTONOMOUS)."**

I am very much delighted to convey my message for Two days National Conference on "Innovations in Clinical Pharmacy Practice and Opportunities for Academic and Practice Partnership-ICPP&APP-22" Organized by Department of Pharmacy Practice, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Tirupati, from 28th October to 29th October 2022.

The conference aims to promote academic links among health care professionals, medical and para medical students to enhance their knowledge in Clinical Practice which is specified in invited speakers topics. Sharing knowledge through attending the conferences which would creates better job opportunities in their career.

I hope this conference would provides a right platform for Pharm.D students, academicians, research scholars, and health care professionals to improve their clinical knowledge and also helps to build professional environment in clinical practice. I strongly believe that this National conference having more importance in the clinical pharmacy practice areas and academic partnership that would helps to improve clinical services in hospitals would have remarkable impact on patient care.

I sincerely thank Department of Pharmacology, SVIMS, SPMC Hospital, Tirupati for their association with us towards organizing this conference and their continuous support to be in-part of all hospital based curricular activities.

I congratulate all the participants, delegates, faculty members, and students who actively involved and motivated in this conference to make grand success.

**Dr.M.Niranjan Babu**

SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (SVIMS)

(A University established by on act of A.P. State Legislature, Estd : 1991)

TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS, TIRUPATI, A.P.


**Patron and Speaker**

**Dr. K. Umamaheswara Rao. M.D**

Professor& HoD,

Dept. of Pharmacology,

SVIMS, SPMCW,

Tirupati -517501 (A.P)


## Topic: Safety Clinical Pharmacy Practice

## MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Seven Hills College of Pharmacy is conducting Two days National conference on "Innovations in Clinical Pharmacy Practice and Opportunities for Academic and Practice Partnership-ICPP&APP-22" being held on 28th &29th October, 2022.

The SHCP has achieved the remarkable place in the field of Pharmacy profession with its state of art of facilities which helps to get better job opportunities in pharmaceutical industries and health care sector.

The incredible efforts of SHCP fraternity, in the one and half decade, have established it as one among the top 100 pharmacy educational institutions in India. Ranked NIRF-2022 with a band of 102-125 in the Pharmacy category, Accredited by NAAC 'A', Bangalore and NBA (UG).

Over the years the SHCP has made the excellent contribution to the society by organizing several patient care services to SVIMS, Tirupati.

I congratulate Dr.M.Niranjan Babu, Principal, SHCP, faculty members, and students for their hard work. My best wishes for the grand success of the programme.

**Dr.K UMAMAHESHWARA RAO**

GLOBAL VISION EDUCATIONAL & WELFARE SOCIETY, TIRUPATI
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**Convenor**
**Dr. B. Jyothi**
Professor and Pharm. D Co-ordinator
Department of Pharmacology
Seven Hills College of Pharmacy
Tirupati-517561, Andhra Pradesh

## MESSAGE

It's my privilege to be part of this conference as co-patron and we are very much delighted to organize Two days National Conference on "Innovations in Clinical Pharmacy Practice and Opportunities for Academic and Practice Partnership 2022 - ICPP&APP-22" in association with Department of Pharmacology, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, (SVIMS), SPMC Hospital, Tirupati.

I strongly believe that ICPP & APP-22 is a suitable clinical training programme which will discuss the recent developments happenings in clinical pharmacy practice. It provides the scientific knowledge in clinical pharmacy practice areas which could meet the objectives of the conference for health care professionals, medical and pharmacy students. I am sure that this conference will provide updated knowledge on clinical pharmacy services in hospitals which will motivate and encourage the students to advance their clinical knowledge that will provide future career opportunities in clinical practice significantly.

I would like to thank to Dr. M. Niranjan Babu Garu, Principal and Mrs. M. Sumalatha Garu, Correspondent, for giving this opportunity to organize this conference. I extent my sincere thanks to all HODs, faculty members, students and all committee members who supported and helped me to complete this programme in a successful way.

**Dr. B. Jyothi**

# SPEAKER

**Dr Rajanandh M.G**

**Assistant Professor**

**Department of Pharmacy Practice**

**Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research**

**Chennai.**

## ABSTRACT

Pharmacovigilance plays an important role in ensuring patients drug safety and providing high quality medical care and is an essential tool for the effective use of drug therapy.

Pharmacovigilance is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other possible drug related problems. The talk will focus on the distinction between an adverse drug event and an adverse drug reaction, the history of pharmacovigilance, the idea of pharmacovigilance program of India, why ADR monitoring is crucial for drugs that have already been approved, and how an ADR should be reported and the advantages of reporting ADRs. The presentation also discusses how to assess ADRs, including how to determine their causality and severity and the distinction between de-and re-challenging ADRs with few case studies.

**Dr. Rajanandh M G**

# SPEAKER

**Dr. Shiva Ramakrishna**

**Associate Professor**

**Department of Gastroenterology**

**Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences,**

**Tirupati.**

## ABSTRACT

**Topic: Role of pharmacist in patient safety.**

The World Health organisation defines Patient safety as "a health care discipline that emerged with the evolving complexity in health care systems and the resulting rise of patient harm in health care facilities". Patient safety initiatives aim to eliminate or prevent errors and reduce harm and the occurrence of preventable events. The Indian National patient safety framework 2018 – 2025 identifies six strategic objectives to implement a patient safety framework. These include improving structural systems, establishing systems of reporting like pharmacovigilance, ensuring a competent and capable workforce, preventing and control of healthcare-associated infections, implementing and strengthening patient safety programmes, and strengthening capability for and promoting patient safety research.

The various ways pharmacists can improve patient safety are by ensuring medication access, providing medication information, evaluating, and assessing the appropriateness of medication, improving compliance to taking medications, delivering needed health and wellness services, reviewing medication regimen, assessing the effectiveness of medication therapy, and coordinating care transitions. In addition, the roles and responsibilities can be expanded to support patient safety outcomes. To establish a culture of safety, blame-free patient safety culture should be established. This will aid in reporting medication errors. Pharmacists have various roles in the management of medications. Further, opportunities include a role in advancing medication stewardship. In addition, they should also play a role in patient safety and quality improvement programmes of the departments/institutes. Applicable analytical statistical or managerial tools should be used for quality improvement. Finally, pharmacist expertise will help in contributing to overall patient care and safety.

**Dr. Shiva Ramakrishna**

# SPEAKER

**Dr. Jyothi Goutham Kumar**

**Sr. Clinical Pharmacologist**

**HCG Cancer Hospital**

**Bangalore.**

## ABSTRACT

**Topic: Skills to Practice Clinical Pharmacy**

Clinical pharmacy practice is not just for auditing NABH chapters, its for deciding treatment algorithms for better patient care. Clinical pharmacists are practitioners who provide comprehensive medication management and related care for patients in all health care settings. They are licensed clinical pharmacy practitioners with specialized advanced education and training who possess the clinical competencies necessary to practice in team-based, direct patient care environments. Students should become genuine drug experts, based on strong critical-thinking skills and the ability to assimilate extensive clinical and scientific knowledge. Clinical practice guidelines improve health care, and students should be familiar with concept of pharmaceutical care. The concept of pharmaceutical care has evolved into "comprehensive medication management" as part of clinical pharmacy. Medication management has expanded because of medication regimens becoming more complex and specialized, particularly in more complex patients, who may have as many as five comorbidities and take an average of eight medications concurrently. To achieve better outcomes with medication-therapies in such patients, the systematic and comprehensive management of medications is necessary. Clinical pharmacists serve as direct patient care providers, but they may also serve as educators, researchers, clinical preceptors/mentors, administrators, managers, policy developers, and consultants. As the clinical pharmacy discipline grows, it must continue to familiarize more patients, families, caregivers, other health professionals, payers/insurers, health care administrators, students, and trainees with the full range of clinical pharmacists' responsibilities.

**Dr. Jyothi Goutham Kumar**

# SPEAKER


## Dr. Sivasankaran Ponnusankar

**Professor & Head**
**Dept. of Pharmacy Practice**
**JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty – 643 001.**
**E-mail: ponnusankarsivas@gmail.com**


## ABSTRACT


**Topic: Challenges and opportunities pharmacy practice / education: an experience from public hospital**

In view of the changes in the nature of pharmacy practice and the health care marketplace, there is a need for a focused attempt to understand the opportunities and challenges in pharmacy practice education/ practice. Educator and pharmacy school members should actively be involved and take the responsibilities of deciding how, to what extent, by which methods, and/or in which ways these changes and new directions in the education programs should be developed.

Need to understand and better integrate the experiences gained so far in the pharmacy practice/ education and integrate the internationally recognized methods / persons within the domestic workforce and professional development and maintenance of competency of practitioners.

It is good to understand the today's graduates are being trained / education at the level consistent with profession's long term patient care vision. Many new opportunities should be developed and provided to present generation pharmacy practice graduates, so as to compete with global requirements.


**Dr. Sivasankaran Ponnusankar**

# COMMITTEES

| Sl. No | Committee | Members |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Registration** | Prof. K. Saravanankumar<br>Dr. E. Sunil kumar<br>Mr. G. Mallikarjuna |
| 2. | **Scientific and Souvenir** | Dr. B. Jyothi<br>Dr. Y. Lavanya<br>Dr. Divya S<br>Dr. G. Satheesh Kumar<br>Dr. Balaji PN<br>Dr. A. Bharat Kumar |
| 3. | **Stage and Anchoring** | Dr. P. Sucharitha<br>Dr. Robin George<br>Dr. S. Sireesha<br>Dr. A. Sai Kiran |
| 4. | **Hospitality** | Mr. V. Pavan Kumar<br>Ms. M. Reddemma<br>Dr. S. Divya<br>Dr. Basily Joseph |
| 5. | **Transport and Accommodation** | Mr. V. Prudhvi Raj<br>Mr. D. SwamyCharan<br>Mr. O. Muni Krishna |
| 6. | **Refreshment** | Mr. R. Chandrasekhar<br>Mrs. B. Sivagami<br>Mr. Y. Jagadeesh<br>Mrs. D. Meena |

# PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

| Day 1 : 28th October- Friday<br>Venue: Sri Padmavathi Medical College for Women, Tirupati | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Event** | Speaker/ Chief Guest | Timings | **Hall** |
| **Inauguration** | Dr. B. Vengamma<br>Director-cum-Vice Chancellor<br>SVIMS- University, Tirupati | 10: 00 Am<br>to<br>11:00 Am | **Lecture Gallery** |
| **High Tea** | | | |
| **Session 1** | Dr K Umamaheswara Rao<br>Professor & HoD<br>Dept of Pharmacology,<br>SPMCW-SVIMS, Tirupati | 11:15 Am<br>to<br>12: 30 Pm | **Lecture Gallery** |
| **Lunch Break** | | | |
| **Session 2** | Dr. Rajanandh M.G<br>Dept of Pharmacy Practice<br>Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai | 01:40 Pm<br>to<br>03:00Pm | **Lecture Gallery** |
| **Session 3** | Dr Shiva Ramakrishna<br>Associate Professor<br>Dept of Gastroenterology<br>SVIMS, Tirupati | 03: 00 Pm<br>to<br>04: 20Pm | **Lecture Gallery** |
| **High Tea** | | | |
| **Day 2: 29th October- Saturday**<br>**Venue: Seven Hills College of Pharmacy, Tirupati** | | | |
| **Event** | | Timings | **Hall** |
| **Poster Presentations & Oral Presentations** | | 09: 30 Am<br>to<br>11:00 Am | **Board Room and SkillDevelopment Center** |
| **High Tea** | | | |
| **Session 4** | Dr Jyothi Goutham Kumar<br>Sr Clinical Pharmacist<br>HCG Cancer Hospital<br>Bangalore | 11:15 Am<br>to<br>12: 30 Pm | **Prof. K Chinnaswamy Auditorium** |
| **Lunch Break** | | | |
| **Session 5** | Dr Sivasankaran Ponnusankar<br>Professor & HoD<br>Dept of Pharmacy Practice<br>JSS College of Pharmacy,Ooty | 01:40 Pm<br>to<br>03:00Pm | **Prof. K Chinnaswamy Auditorium** |
| **Valedictory** | Dr. B. Vengamma<br>Director Cum Vice Chancellor<br>SVIMS, Tirupati | 03: 00 Pm<br>to<br>04: 20 Pm | **Prof. K Chinnaswamy Auditorium** |
| **High Tea** | | | |

# Abstracts

# for

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# ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFICACY OF METHANOLIC EXTRACTOF LEAVES OF *Muntingia calabura*

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Objective:** The present study was subjected to evaluate the methanol extract of leaves of *Muntingia calabura* for Anti-inflammatory activity. **Methodology:** Leaves of *Muntingia calabura* were collected, authenticated, shade dried and powdered in a Wiley mill. The powdered leaves were defatted with petroleum ether and then extracted with methanol under Soxhlet extraction method and obtained methanol extract of Leaves of *Muntingia calabura* (MEMC) was dried under vacuum and stored. The percentage yield was calculated. Preliminary phytochemical screening was carried out for MEMC for the identification of presence of active phytochemical constituents as per standard methods. Anti-inflammatory activity of MEMC evaluated by Inhibition of protein denaturation method. The percentage of inhibition of protein was determined on a percentage basis with respect to control. **Results & Conclusion:** The observations of the study revealed that methanol extract exhibited significant anti-inflammatory activity. Thus the present study provides the evidence for the ethno-medicinal use and also provides strong corroborative scientific evidence for the Anti-inflammatory efficiency of the leaves of *Muntingia calabura*.

***KEYWORDS:*** *Muntingia calabura*, *protein denaturation, Anti-inflammatory.*

# IMPACT OF MEDICATION COMPLEXITY ASSESSMENT ON ADMISSION TO PHARMACOTHERAPY EVALUATION IN COVID PATIENTS

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## Abstract

**Background:** Off-level medicines do not provide adequate health outcomes since there is insufficient efficacy and/or toxicity evidence. Off-level medicines are more vulnerable to adverse drug reactions (ADRs), which are a prominent cause of morbidity and mortality. **Objectives:** To determine the impact of medication complexity on pharmacotherapy evaluation. **Methodology:** A prospective, cross-sectional study was conducted in the COVID ward for 673 patients where medication complexity was assessed for all prescriptions on admission using the Medical Regimen Complexity Index's guidelines and subjected to pharmacotherapy evaluation. **Results:** The mean medication complexity was 27.34 ± 8.27. Each prescription contained an average of 6.36 ± 2.67 drugs. Overall, the patients spent an average of 8.45 ± 3.58 days in the hospital. Polypharmacy was found in 75.8% (515) of the prescriptions, while medication duplication was found in 50.67% (341), potential severe drug interactions accounted for 77.56% (522), drug-disease interaction was found 4.31% (29), untreated indication 2.82% (19), and drug dosage adjustment was performed in 10.7% (72). Out of 341 therapeutic duplications, 40.47% (138) were the prescription where continuation of the medicine after switching the route of administration. 79.71% (440) of the potential drug-drug interaction were between azithromycin and HCQS. An independent sample T-test was used to find out the impact of medication complexity on the prescription audit parameters. There were statistically significant impacts of medication complexity to the therapeutic duplication, untreated indication, potential drug-drug interaction, and drug-disease interaction. **Conclusions:** The

study concluded that the assessment of the medication complexity in routine pharmacotherapy evaluations could be beneficial in alerting potential risks, suggesting additional focus wherever required, and decreasing the financial burden by reducing hospital stays.

***Keywords:*** *Pharmacotherapy Evaluation, Medication Complexity, Drug Interaction, Polypharmacy, Medication Duplication, Dosage Adjustment*

# ASSESSMENT OF AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN *Zea mays* L. AND *Arachis hypogaea* L. kernels

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Mycotoxins are secondary metabolites produced by several fungal species and molds. Under favourable conditions like high temperature and moisture, they contaminate a large number of food commodities and regional crops during pre and post-harvesting. Aflatoxin is the main mycotoxin that harms animal and human health due to its carcinogenic nature and mainly released by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. Aflatoxin B1 constitutes the most harmful type of aflatoxin and is a potent hepatocarcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and it suppresses the immune system. **Aim:** The present study was aimed at determining the Aflatoxin levels in the *Zea mays* L. & *Arachis hypogea* L. kernels by using various morphological and analytical techniques.

**Materials & Methods:** Initially, the cultures were developed using potato dextrose agar medium. The strains were treated with ammonium vapour & lactophenol blue to identify the presence of Aflatoxins. The total aflatoxin content was estimated by competitive indirect ELISA using AFB1-oxime and AFB1-OVA conjugates at 450 nm. High performance liquid chromatography analysis was done using fluorescence detector (λex 360 nm and λem 440 nm) and a post-column derivation system, using an Agilent TC-C18 column (250 x 4.6 mm, 5 µm particle size). The mobile phase (water: methanol, 70:30, v:v) was pumped at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. DNA from mycelia of toxigenic and non-toxigenic *A. flavus, A. parasiticus* were subjected to multiplex PCR using nor-1, ver-1, omt-A and aflR primers. **Results:** Aspergillus Sps was identified using microscopical methods and lactophenol blue treatment showed clear observation of a typical fungus consists of a mass of branched, tubular filaments enclosed by a rigid cell wall. The filaments, called hyphae (singular hypha), branch repeatedly into a complicated, radially expanding network called the mycelium, which makes up the thallus, or undifferentiated body of the typical fungus *Aspergillus flavus*. Thin Layer chromatography (TLC) analysis showed a clear demarcation between aflatoxin producing and non-producing strains of *Aspergillus flavus*. ELISA results showed that, 31 isolates produced aflatoxin. Two *A. flavus* isolates (AFG19 and AFG39) were found positive for aflatoxin production but reported as non-aflatoxin producers on TLC analysis which is due to higher sensitivity of ELISA. Linearity was assessed for AFB1 over a range of 0.4-3.6 ng/g and reasonable correlation

coefficients (r2 > 0.995) were obtained which indicated a good linearity of the analytical response over the specified concentration range. The nor-1, ver-1, omt-A and aflR primers pairs gave specific PCR amplification for aflatoxigenic *A. flavus* and *A. parasiticus* and showed the bands of the fragments nor-1, ver-1, omt-A and aflR genes visualized at 400, 537, 797 and 1032 bp, respectively.
**Conclusion:** There is an emergency to provide insight into the sources of contamination, occurrence, detection techniques, and masked mycotoxin, in addition to management strategies of aflatoxins to ensure food safety and security.

***Key Words:*** *Aflatoxin, Mycotoxins, Aspergillus Sps, Zea mays L., Arachis hypogea L.*

# STUDY ON PREVALANCE OF DEPRESSION AMONG PATIENTS VISITING TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL TIRUPATI

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Background**: Depression is an important public health problem which occurs due to adverse life events usually and this may become chronic and substantial impairments leading to diseased ability to take care of himself / herself. **Objective**: To estimate the prevalence of depression patients by visiting tertiary care centre using patient health questionnaire 9(PHQ) depression scale. To study the strength of socio-demographic correlates such as age, marital status, education, economic status, personal history, family history, physical and mental health factors associated with depression. **Methodology**: A prospective study was done from January 2020 to march 2020 among patients visiting tertiary care hospital in Tirupati. Individual interview was conducted using Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ9) and depression was assessed by using depression scale. Socio demographic factors: In 2019, major depressive disorder (MDD) accounted for a total of 63.2 million (2.5%) DALYs (disability adjusted life years) worldwide. 43Major depressive disorder caused 63 million (years lived with disability (YLDs) in 2019,whereas in 1990 it only caused 36 million YLDs, demonstrating a 45% increase over the past three decades.MDD was ranked second by global YLDs ranks in both 1990 and 2019. **Conclusion**: Depression causes a large burden of disease worldwide and is leading cause of high health care costs. Currently, research on depression and antidepressants, mainly in adults, is abundant. Specific age groups, however, have not been studied enough and the effectiveness of different treatment strategies for these patients is still not well known. Studies on depression in children, adolescents and the elderly represent a minority of the total amount of studies that have been conducted so far.

***KEYWORDS:*** *Depression, mood, low self-worth, poor concentration, patient health questionnaire depression scale.*

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – AN EFFICIENT TOOL FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HEALTHCARE SERVICE

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the use of computing power to imitate human cognitive abilities. Artificial intelligence (AI) can make use of an ANN, or network of micro processing units (Artificial Neural Networks). These networks can perform tasks at speeds that are much faster than those of humans while mimicking the power of the human brain. A wider range of AI applications have emerged as a result of development, with the healthcare industry seeing the most significant effects. **Discussion:** With the use of AI, many of the current issues that afflict the healthcare environment can be resolved to varied degrees. A sustainable framework of guidelines is required to manage protection and information authenticity, while addressing issues with social acknowledgment, consent, risk, and clarity. AI could transform physician workflow and patient care through its applications, from assisting physicians and replacing administrative tasks to augmenting medical knowledge. **Conclusion:** AI will be employed within the healthcare system to improve access to high-quality medical facilities, which will help solve the issues with economic inequality. According to the available literature, AI is helping major hospitals in providing diagnostic and prescriptive treatments. AI in healthcare operations improves report quality and efficiency that results in the gain of the patients trust. This paper would say about the importance of using the AI applications in a healthcare setting that could improve the level of patient safety.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence (AI), Healthcare, Patient care and safety.

# A REVIEW ON CONGENITAL INSENSITIVITY TO PAIN-A CASE REPORT

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## Abstract

Congenital Insensitivity to pain belongs to the family of Hereditary Sensory and autonomic Neuropathies (HSAN). It is a rare disorder of unknown etiology associated with loss of pain sensation. Cognition and sensation is normal in CIP and there is no detectable physical abnormality. The goals of this review is to describe the clinical characteristics of congenital insensitivity to pain. To review the causes of CIP.To provide an evaluation strategy to identify the genetic cause of congenital insensitivity to pain.To inform the genetic risk assessment of family members.And to provide a brief summary of management of congenital insensitivity to pain.

***Key words:*** *Congenital; Pain; Insensitivity; Nerve; HSAN*

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

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**Abstract:**

Artificial Intelligence plays a vital role in the field of medicinal chemistry. The involvement of AI/ML in manufacturing of drugs, personalized medications with desired dosage and ADME features can be developed according to need of individual patient anytime. AI/ML has been used at different stages in number of early studies for the identification of target drug, generation or utilization of lead in addition to its optimization and pre-clinical developmentstage.AI also contributes to optimization of candidate drug molecule with correct dosage and also ensures batch to batch consistency with improved and quick decision which leads to obtain a better quality drugs in short period of time. AI/ML will become an invaluable tool by pharmaceutical industry in the near future.

***Keywords:*** *Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Drug discovery*

# PHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENT OF METHOTREXATE LOADED TRANSFEROSOMAL GEL FOR SKIN CANCER BY DOE APPROACH

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** The goal of this study is to use Design Expert Software to evaluate a transfersomal gel formulation for transdermal administration of Methotrexate utilising the Design of Experiments (DOE) Approach (Version 12, Stat- Ease Inc., Minneapolis, MN). **Method**: Transferosomes are ultra-flexible supra-molecular aggregates with a great ability to permeate intact mammalian skin. The formulationwere designed by Box-Behnkenn Design by using Design Expert Software (Version 12, Stat- Ease Inc., Minneapolis, MN). For usage as a transferosomal gel, drug encapsulation in various transfersomal formulations having various ratios of different drug concentrations (0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 g) and Carbopol-940 (0.5, 1.2 g) is being studied. **Result**: Optimized best formulation containing phosphatydylcholine and sodium deoxycholate ( 60:40:2)) was identified by Design Of Experiments® 12 software using Box-Behnkenn design exhibited particle size(125.7±0.05nm), entrapment efficiency (85.2±0.23%) and polydispersitivity index (0.245±0.31) and characterized the vesicles by Scanning electron microscopy and transmission electron microscopy shows stable vesicles. *Ex-vivo* permeation studies were performed by using goat skin showed good permeation. The transdermal flux of the Methotrexate loaded transferosomal gel is found to be 7.02±0.16 µg/cm$^{-2}$/h at the end of 12$^{th}$ h. **Conclusion**: Transferosomes, according to this study, are a promising long-term delivery route for Methotrexate and are relatively stable. This research reveals that transferosomes containing Methotrexate could be used to treat Squamous Cell Carcinoma via transdermal drug delivery.

***Key words:****Transferosome, Edge Activator, Flexibility, Penetration, Methotrexate, Skin cancer*

# A REVIEW ON PAROSMIA

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**ABSTRACT**

Parosmia is a medical term used to describe a condition in which affected individuals experience "distortion of the sense of smell". Parosmia is a distorted olfactory sensation in the presence of an odour. This olfactory disorder can affect the quality of life of most patients who experience it. Qualitative olfactory dysfunctions, such as parosmia and phantosmia, may be clinical conditions secondary to neurological diseases. Parosmia is a distorted smell perception in the presence of an odorant stimulus. A person with parosmia is able to detect some odours but might experience the smell of certain things as different and often unpleasant, similar to that of chemicals, burning, faeces, rotting flesh and mould. It has been widely reported that parosmia may significantly the worse condition because of foul odour and altered taste that can lead to avoid some foods and then to weight loss. Some common triggers of parosmia include roasted, toasted or grilled foods. Parosmia manifest itself due to the damage caused to the olfactory neurons, when the delicate and complex structure in the nose is attacked by the virus. Research says that nearly 50% of Covid 19 cohort reported parosmia which was persistantatleast6 month. The study says that parosmia might be a positive sign and may reflect the recovery of the olfactory sensory neurons. There is no cure or medication for this abnormality.

***Keywords:*** *Parosmia, Olfactory dysfunction, Unpleasant, Damage to olfactory neurons.*

# DRUG INDUCED ASEPTIC MENINGITIS – *A REVIEW*

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Background:** Aseptic meningitis is a rare but well-known complication of pharmacotherapy. Aseptic meningitis combines a typical clinical image of meningitis with the absence of bacterial and fungal organism in cerebrospinal fluid. Symptoms typically included fever, Neck stiffness, headache, confusion, nausea, vomiting and photophobia. The main classes of drugs commonly implicated as a cause of aseptic meningitis are non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, antimicrobials, intravenous immunoglobins, intrathecal agents, monoclonal antibodies and vaccines. The diagnosis of drug induced aseptic meningitis [DIAM]is difficult and challenging, Infection etiologies must be excluded. However, the result of DIAM is usually good without long term consequences. In some cases, the diagnosis has been confirmed by rechallenging the patient with the suspected agent. **Methodology:** Literature search has been undergone to identify pertinent background literature and case reports of DIAM through PubMed, science direct, Research Gate, referred other article and have seen around 6 cases related to Drug Induced Aseptic Meningitis. **Conclusion:** This review concludes numerous drugs causing aseptic meningitis mainly NSAID'S, Antimicrobials, monoclonal antibodies and intra-thecal agents and early diagnosis and choice of differential diagnosis, management of drug induced aseptic meningitis.

***Keywords:*** *Drug induced aseptic meningitis [DIAM], aseptic meningitis, NSAIDs, Antibiotics, monoclonal antibodies, Immunoglobins.*

# A CASE REPORT ON HAIR DYE POISONING (SUPERVASMOL)

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**ABSTRACT:**

The trend of consuming hair dye intentionally to free their soul due to various reasons is increasing markedly especially among in rural Indian population. Among them super vasmol 33 is the most easily available hair dye in the market for committing suicide. Super Vasmol is an emulsion based hair dye contains multiple potential toxins includes *paraphenylenediamine (PPD)*, *Resorcinol, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA)*, propylene glycol, liquid paraffin. Among them major cause of toxicity is due to *PPD*. Systemic intoxication results in Multisystem involvement includes cervicofacial inflammatory oedema, *Acute renal failure*, *Rhabdomyolysis*, Intravascular Haemolysis, Hepatic injury and metabolic complications includes hypocalcemia, acidosis. There is no specific antidote for Hairdye (supervasmol33) poisoning. Quick recognition and immediate supportive therapy help the patient to recover completely. We report a case which highlights the toxic effects upon hair dye (supervasmol 33) ingestion. A 23 year old male patient came to hospital after 4 hrs of ingestion of supervasmol 33 on examination the patient had facial swelling (neck ,mouth), dyspnoea with tachypnoea. On the 2$^{nd}$ day urine was dark in colour and on the 3$^{rd}$ day the urine volume decreased to less than 100 ml with elevated BUN, serum Creatinine and liver enzymes. He was treated with injection hydrocortisone, injection Furosemide, injection Theophylline and Ipratropium bromide Nebulization in addition the patient kept on haemodialysis twice. The urine output was gradually increased with decreased BUN and serum creatinine on 9$^{th}$ day. The patient was discharged and followed up after 15 days.

***Keywords:*** *Paraphenylenediamine (PPD), Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), Resorcinol, Acute renal failure (ARF), Rhabdomyolysis*

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DRUG DEVELOPMENT

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**ABSTRACT:**

In drug development facing many obstacles to overcome these problems artificial intelligence is used. Ai used in drug development, discovery and clinical trials. AI used in pharmaceutical industries to reduce the manual work, time to reach the targets in short period of time. In these involving advanced technology and tools which mimic the human intelligence to solve problems .AI applications continuously extended the drug development. ANN (Artificial Neural Networks) provides predicting abilities in drug development. ANN combined with fuzzy logic which is a potential tool have more capability to yield results. SVMs (supportive vector machine) are supervised machine learning algorithms used in drug delivery to separate compounds based on their database and regression model. In drug discovery AI tool, Alpha fold which is based on DNN's was used to analyse the distance between adjacent amino acids and angles of peptides to predict 3D structures. AI based QSAR approaches such as discriminant analysis, SVM, random forest and decision trees used to speedup QSAR analysis. Many factors impact the successful integration of AI drug development , poly pharmacology, drug screening, drug design, and drug repurposing .Advances in technology and it tools required to reduce the time and money spent on research and development of drug to increase efficacy.AI can be more widely implemented and improved signalling the start of new for drug development.

***Keywords:*** *Artificial neural networks, Fuzzy logic, Supportive vector machine, AI tool.*

# REVIEW ON ALIEN HAND SYNDROME (DR.STRAGELOVE SYNDROME)

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**Abstract:**

Alien hand syndrome is a phenomenon in which one hand is not under control of the mind. The person loses control of the hand, and it acts as if it has a mind of its own. It most commonly affects the hand, but can occur in the leg. The anterior and posterior variants are recognized, with distinguishing clinical features and anatomical lesions. Initial descriptions were attributed to stroke and neurosurgical operations, but neurodegenerative causes are now recognized as most common. Structural and functional imaging and clinical studies have implicated the supplementary mortor area, pre supplementary mortor area and their network connections in the frontal variant of AHS, and the inferior parietal lobule and connections in the posterior variant. Several theories are proposed to explain the pathophysiology. Herein, we review the literature to update advances in the understanding of the classification, pathophysiology, etiology and treatment of AHS. Some people develop alien hand syndrome after a stroke, trauma or tumor . It sometimes associated with cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and brain aneurysms. The condition may be treated or managed using muscle control therapies such as botulinum toxin (Botox) and neuromuscular blocking technique, mirror box therapy, cognitive therapy techniques.

***Keywords:*** *Alien limb; Callosal; Corticobasal syndrome; Frontal; parietal; stroke*

# A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON DRUG INDUCED LIVER INJURY

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## ABSTRACT

Drug-induced hepatotoxicity or drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is an acute or chronic liver disorder to a natural or chemical compound.The usage of several drugs like anti-neoplastics especially methotrexate, sulfa drugs, NSAIDS and Statins in the treatment of various chronic diseases is the leading cause of DILI. Currently there is a lack of specific biomarkers for identification of hepatotoxicity, makes difficult for the physicians for early and proper diagnosis of DILI. DILI leads to liver failure for which there is no effective treatment, but currently for one of the DILI, autoimmune hepatitis (AIH), immunosuppressant are used for the treatment. This review summarises the available aetiologies of DILI, diagnosis, management of risks due to hepatotoxicity or DILI.

***Keywords:*** *Liver diseases, DILI, Biomarkers, liver failure, auto immune hepatitis(AIH), Immunosupressants.*

# DRUG REPURPOSING – A NOVEL APPROACH IN DRUG DISCOVERY PROCESS

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**ABSTRACT:**

Traditional method of drug discovery is very tedious, complex, time consuming and costly process these attributes made us to choose a novel approach called Drug repurposing in which the existing drugs including approved, Discontinued, Shelved and investigational therapeutics are constantly being tested in order to be used for the new purposes which they were not originally intended as new indication i.e., indication expansion. as the new indication is built on already available safety, pharmacokinetic and manufacturing data. After declaration of covid-19 as a pandemic by WHO various investigations carried out to design new drug molecules with the help of different types of drug repurposing methods identify a drug which helps in the treatment of covid-19 and antiviral drugs like remdesivir, antimalarial drugs like hydroxyl chloroquine are repositioned for the treatment of covid-19.The current article focus on the methods of drug repurposing, its advantages over conventional methods, drug repurposing in some important areas like cancer, pulmonary,rare diseases and antibiotics ,challenges in drug repurposing methods and how to overcome them. Drug repurposing is done by drug repositioning, drug recycling and therapeutic Switching. With the help of discovery methods Like silico models, artificial intelligence, Molecular docking, Transcriptional signatures, Machine learning and data mining and the drug validation methods like knock down signatures, Meta-analysis, xenografts, Cell Culture Studies. Drug repurposing mainly based on categories like Drug -oriented, target -oriented, target -oriented. Disease or therapy-oriented depend on information available related to Quality & Quantity of physico-chemical, biological. Pharmacological, Toxicological and Pharmacokinetic properties of drug molecules. The successfully repurposed drugs like aspirin, Sildenafil, thalidomide and which are first intended as an analgesic, anti anginal drug and treatment for motion sickness respectively these repurposed as antiplatelet aggregation drug, treatment of erectile dysfunction, leprosy respectively gives us encouragement for future drug repurposing studies on other drugs. Lack of integration with pharmaceutical Sciences and toxicology, Lack of appropriate intellectual coverage, legal and economic issues, lack of encouragement & awareness stood as barriers in our way. The development of Streamlined regulatory process worldwide and Development of pre competitive knowledge transfer systems such as global Health care database containing Regulatory & Scientific

Informations for drugs world-wide, collaboration between various sectors, awareness and encouragement are the ideas to overcome the barriers of drug repurposing and Valley or death by bridging the basic to Clinical Sciences for flourishing the drug repurposing novel approach which holds a great future in the modern medicine to face super bug diseases and future pandemics.

***Keywords:*** *Drug repurposing, Drug discovery, clinical sciences, Indication expansion, future pandemics, super bug diseases Thalidomide. Sildenafil, aspirin*

# EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS OF COVID-19 OVER TIME

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**Abstract**

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious infection brought on by the SARS-CoV-2, that originated in Wuhan, China. Millions have been infected by the COVID-19 pandemic, creating a global burden for the long-term care of its survivors. Therefore, research on long-term COVID effects is essential, particularly in terms of its effects on local and systemic pathophysiology. Objective: This review article's goal is to give the most recent research on epidemiology, pathophysiology, and suggested management strategies for the numerous long-term consequences that have been noticed in each organ system after SARS-CoV-2 infection. Discussion: We saw these undesirable results were not localised. Rather, they had an impact on several systems including (i)immune system (ii)pulmonary system- ground glass opacities, respiratory failure, thromboembolism, pneumonia, vascular damage, fibrosis (iii)haematological systemcoagulopathies, thromboembolism (iv)cardiovascular system-pericarditis, myocarditis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, acute MI, cardiac hypertrophy, arrhythmias (v)nervous system-stress, cognitive, Neuropsychiatric and peripheral nerve pathologies (vi)skeletomuscular system-immune-mediated skin diseases (iv)gastrointestinal system- GI disturbances,acid reflux, haemorrhage, (vii)Renal system-AKI. Multi-organ failure is hallmark of COVID-19 , which is characterized by cytokine storm. Conclusion: Management includes nutrition (Vitamin D & B3, Minerals, Omega 3 fatty acids, natural flavonoids) psychological support, physical therapy, meditation, vaccination (covid 19, influenza & BCG vaccines) & medications (Beta blockers, anticoagulants, antihistamines, antidepressants, probiotics).Antibiotics and antivirals (azithromycin, remdesivir, favipiravir) monoclonal antibodies (Leronlimab, Tocilizumab).

***Keywords:*** *long term effects, consequences, covid-19, SARSCoV-2, post covid-19, long covid-19*

# ORAL INSULIN - AN EMERGING CHOICE FOR DIABETES TREATMENT

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**Abstract:**

Diabetes is the leading Cause for the death and hospitalization around the world among available therapies. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder which is characterized by the presence of hyperglycemia, which means the elevated glucose levels in blood. Insulin is a polypeptide hormone which allows the glucose uptake by the cells of different organs from blood. The nonconventional routes of insulin administration includes inhaled insulin, oral insulin, intrapulmonary intranasal, buccal tablets, sublingual, transdermal patches, but it is associated with some adverse conditions like Peripheral hyper insulinemia, diabetic micro and macro angiopathy, smooth muscle cell proliferation, lipoatrophy or lipohypertrophy. Oral insulin is one of the most promising and exciting areas of development in diabetes treatment. Because of its potential benefit in patient convenience, while potentially avoiding the adverse effects of weight gain and hypoglycemia. Nanoparticles, hydrogel, capsule, tablet and film patches are designed to oral insulin delivery. They are formulated with polymeric adhesive, protease inhibitor, insulin aggregation inhibitor, functional excipients and charged coupled micro magnet microparticles to promote oral insulin absorption. Although oral insulin delivery is an ideal route of administration for diabetes patients, several physiological -barriers have to be overcome. An expected low oral bioavailability can be attributed to its high molecular weight, susceptibility to enzymatic proteolysis and low diffusion rate across the mucin barrier. The use of enzyme inhibitors, absorption enhancers, mucoadhesive polymers are some of the strategies for increasing the bioavailability of oral insulin. These may significantly help the increase patient compliance and disease management.

***Keywords**: diabetes, diabetes treatment, insulin therapy, oral insulin*

# A CASE STUDY ON ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE POISONING

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**Abstract:**

Aluminium phosphide is generally used as a grain preservative. This is reported as a leading cause of suicidal deaths at most of the northern states of India, and now in southern states too. ALP contains phosphine gas which is mitochondrial poisoning. A 48 year old male patient consumed 2 tablets of unknown grain preservative due to family problems. Later it is identified as Celphos. Immediately stomach wash was done in a PHC and for the emergency needs he was shifted to a higher centre. By this time the patient went to coma and regained consciousness after 15 days. Patient had undergone severe symptoms and if the treatment was inappropriate it could cost the patients life. By giving immediate therapy and supportive care patient's life is saved. Illiterates should be educated regarding these pesticides and the fatal effect that may be observed.

***Keywords:***Aluminium Phosphide, Grain preservative, Suicidal deaths, Coma, Treatment, Conscious.

# A REVIEW ON NANO CARRIERS FOR CANCER THERAPY

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## ABSTRACT:

**BACKGROUND:** In every six deaths, one is dying from cancer. From the recent 2 decades, death rate dropped to 32%, we knew it's because of the therapeutic regimens of cancer i.e chemotherapy, radiation, hormonal, targeted therapy etc. Along with that side effect, reduced compliance to treatment, psychological disbelief etc shows a negative impact. A clean research and development is being performed since a decade on the NANO TECHNOLOGY. Applications are on diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, controlling biological system i.enano medicine. Where this era, is all about nano carriers and functions of it like delivery of drugs, imaging agents, DNA to the targeted pathological area. This ensures specificity of substance destination and zeros it's impact on healthy tissues. Nano technology aim's to minimize drug degradation, drug inactivation upon administration, inhibits undesirable side effects, increase drug bioavailability and more. Nano carriers are like liposome, polymeric micelles etc. Thus there is a need for understanding and development of nanotechnology. **METHODOLOGY:** Search is done from articles on "Targeted Pharmaceutical Nano Carriers for Cancer Therapy and Imaging Agent" via American association of pharmaceutical scientists, PubMed, scopus, and science direct. **CONCLUSION:** This review concludes that, nanotechnology in cancer therapy is the most convenient carrier system for targeted delivery of drugs, imaging agents and genes into tumour. There is a great need for translation of various successfully proven experimental concepts into clinical practice.

***Keywords:*** *Nano carriers ; Cancer therapy, Nano technology, Targeted drug delivery.*

# PHARMACOKINETIC DRUG INTERACTION BETWEEN CLOPIDOGREL AND ESOMEPRAZOLE IN ADULT HEALTHY MALE VOLUNTEERS

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Proton pump inhibitors are known to impair CytochromeP2C19mediated activation of clopidogrel, the anti-platelet agent used for cardiovascular risk prevention. Esomeprazole is an optical isomer of omeprazole with better efficacy and tolerability than conventional proton pump inhibitors. Esomeprazole is often co-administered with clopidogrel considering the risk of associated gastro intestinal bleeding. This study was designed to determine the effect of esomeprazole on the mean pharmacokinetic profile clopidogrel. **Methods:** Fourteen adult healthy male subjects who volunteered participation were enrolled, randomized equally into two cross-over sequences, dosed with clopidogrel and clopidogrel + esomeprazole in respective periods. Blood samples were collected through ante-cubital or forearm vein indwelling catheter. Concentration of clopidogrel parent prodrug in isolated plasma was determined using validated sensitive liquid chromatography – mass spectrometry. Pharmacokinetic modelling was carried out using PKSOLVER add in for Microsoft Excel. **Results:**The pharmacokinetic profile of clopidogrel was non-significantly altered by esomeprazole. Statistically significant difference in peak plasma concentration, apparent volume of distribution and clearance of clopidogrel was observed only during period II in subjects co-dosed with esomeprazole (P Value = 0.0483, 0.0011 and 0.0015 respectively). All other primary and secondary pharmacokinetic parameters displayed minor alterations during either periods (P value<0.05). **Conclusion:** The non-significant alteration of clopidogrel pharmacokinetics by esomeprazole can be potentiated by underlying predisposing factors such as presence of *CYP2C19* allelic variants, increasing the risk of cardiovascular events. Hence co-administration of clopidogrel and esomeprazole should be under clinical monitoring and is not recommended in poor responders of anti-platelet therapy with clopidogrel.

***Keywords:*** *Clopidogrel, CYP2C19, Esomperazole, Enzyme Inhibition, Pharmacokinetics*

# EVALUATION AND COMPARISON FOR THE FORMULATIONS OF CILNIDIPINE LOADED BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN AND EGG ALBUMIN MICROSPHERES

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## Abstract

**Objective:** The main aim of this research is to compare Cilnidipine loaded bovine serum albumin (BSA) and egg albumin microspheres and to obtain best formulation of Cilnidipine microspheres to treat hypertension. **Methods:** Bovine serum albumin (BSA) microspheres containing Cilnidipine drug were prepared by using emulsification cross linking method. In this method glutaraldehyde is used as cross-linking agent. Egg albumin microspheres containing Cilnidipine drug were prepared by using emulsification heat de-naturation method. **Results:** The parameters studied in this research include particle size analysis, entrapment efficiency, in-vitro drug release studies, SEM analysis, FTIR studies. **Conclusion:** The results conclude that the Cilnidipine loaded BSA microspheres gives the best and newer prolongation of action when compared to that of Cilnidipine loaded Egg albumin microspheres.

***Keywords:*** *Cilnidipine, Microspheres, BSA, SEM, FTIR.*

# PHARMACOGENOMICS, AN INNOVATIVE TREND IN PATIENT SAFETY

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## Abstract

Healthcare is in the midst of transformation and harnessing new technologies and innovations for patient safety imparts positive therapeutic outcome. In order to deliver a better patient safety in the healthcare, a more holistic and integrated approach is required. One size fits all, a universal healthcare system approach is on the verge of coming to an end in the precision medicine era. The future of healthcare resides in leveraging the power of molecular approaches embedded in pharmacogenomics. The latest scientific and technological advances have enhanced our understanding of disease pathogenesis and the way we diagnose it and treat the disease in a more customized way for the individual patient. Pharmacogenomics is a novel unfolding branch which utilizes once genetic makeup in guiding and selecting personalized drug and its dose to the specific individual. Pharmacogenomics is the combination of both Pharmacology (the study of drugs) and genomics (the study of person's genetic information). In some cases, your DNA can affect whether you have an adverse reaction to a drug or whether a drug produces therapeutic effect or has no effect. Clopidogrel, an anti-platelet agent, metabolized by CYP2C19 enzyme, is effective in patient with normal CYP2C19 activity and ineffective, in those who are poor metabolizers. Many such drugs and their selection, dosing recommendations are given in CPIC guidelines, important in fast recovery with incidence of minimal or no adverse effects. Optimization of patient safety can be achieved through both clinical factors and genetic factors using pharmacogenomics. Pharmacogenomic testing offers clinicians the opportunity to act prospectively rather than retrospectively. With the advent of more sophisticated molecular approaches have led to innovative innovations in patient safety. Pre-emptive testing is emerging as best practice rather than reactive testing.

***Keywords:*** *pharmacogenomics, patient safety innovations, patient centric care*

# A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PHRMACOECONOMICS IN MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Diabetic foot ulceration (DFU) is a common late stage complication of diabetes, epidemiology studies says 19% -34% of individuals with diabetes experiencing a DFU in their Life time. This Complication caused by peripheral arterial disease or Peripheral neuropathy and the raised blood glucose brings it to poor ulcer healing, infection or even leg Amputation. Diabetic foot ulcer have a recurrent infection impact on the health status with the major health care consumption and high cost. **Methodology:** This is a Mono centered prospective observational comparative study carried out in the department of general surgery for the duration of 6 months. **Results:** A total number of 100 patients with diabetic foot ulcer were included in our study, 74 (74%) were males and 26 (26%) were females.Out of 100 patients,23 patients were diagnosed with gangrene followed by 22 patients with cellulitis, 14 with diabetic foot, 11 with necrotizing fasciitis, 11 with plantar abscess, 10 with non-healing ulcer. The economic burden of diabetic foot ulcer for conservative treatment was slightly more when compared to amputated patients. **Conclusion:** Our study concluded that, the economic burden of diabetic foot ulcer in conservative patients was slightly more while compared to amputated patients by descriptive statistics even the statistical analysis shown less significant difference. Because, the necessity rate for extra hospitalization and medical services was more for conservative treatment (Debridement, Fasciotomy, Incision and Drainage) when compared to amputation patients with diabetic foot ulcer.

***Keywords:*** *Diabetic foot ulcer, Pharmacoeconomics, Peripheral neuropathy, Periphral artery diease.*

# AWARENESS OF RISK FACTORS AND SCREENING METHODS OF CANCER CERVIX AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL IN TIRUPATI

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** To identify and to create awareness regarding cervical cancer risk factors and screening methods among 250 female patients attending the gynaecology ward in tertiary care hospital, SVIMS, Tirupati. The scope of the study was to assess and provide awareness on cervical cancer's prevention. **Methods:** Hospital based prospective study design was conducted at SVIMS, Tirupati among women (≥21 years) who were attending in gynaecology ward. Informed written consent was obtained from each participant and data was collected by interview by using semi-structured questionnaire form to assess the awareness about the cervical cancer. Data on continuous variables will be summarized as mean and standard deviation. **Results:** Around 53.3% of the study participants are aware about cervical cancer, where 46.7% of the study participants had no idea about the cervical cancer. Mean and standard deviation for awareness of cervical cancer was found as 125 ± 9 respectively. Majority of the study participants were not aware about symptoms (55.3%) and their mean and standard deviation was found as 28.75 ± 25.56 (65.6%), only 34.4% of individuals were aware about the risk factors with the values of 19.25 ± 3.89. Majority of the study participants were aware about screening methods (68%), where 32% were not aware about the screening methods and the values was found as 34 ± 38.56. **Conclusion:** This study has shown that, the majority of patients were not aware of the fundamental information on cervical cancer's risk factors and screening procedures. Participants' general awareness of cervical cancer, its risk factors, screening procedures, vaccination and preventative measures was insufficient.

***Keywords:*** *Cervical cancer, Risk factors, Screening methods*.

# CAR-T CELL THERAPY FOR SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS- A PROMISING FUTURE FOR MANY AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES (A REVIEW)

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**ABSTRACT**

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a serious life threatening autoimmune disease associated with wide range of clinical manifestations and various systeonic involvements. The pathogenesis of SLE is not known, but is characterized by the formation of auto antibodies resulting the uncontrolled inflammatory response. Despite its systemic involvement, the primarily affected areas are Joints & Skin. As it is a chronic disease, long term treatment is necessary involving HCQ's (Anti malarial, DMARD), Corticosteroids and some immunomodulatory agents. Nonetheless, the long term uses of these treatments are associated with many severe complications such as Glucocorticoids induced Osteoporosis, etc., from nowhere a type of immunotherapy, approved to treat lymphomas, known as CAR-T cell therapy has given a hope to the treatment of SLE, when one Woman with severe and refractory SLE presented with active lupus nephritis has shown complete remission with CAR-T cell therapy alone. Alone this in the recent nature medicine publication, it was demonstrated that 5 patients with severe and refractory SLE, when treated with CD19 targeted CAR-T cells, has shown remarkable improvement within 3 months by achieving drug free remission. There were no any ADR's were found in both the cases. Hence, the CAR-T cell therapy is well tolerated with high percentage of success rate in patients with SLE. Even though larger clinical trials are needed for further improvements, then finding itself from these small studies have set down a remarkable pathway for the successful treatment of SLE. Still, there are many limitations which can be improved in the future.

**Keywords:** systemic lupus erythematosus, CAR T cell therapy, Autoimmune disease, Refractory SLE.

# A REVIEW ON NOVEL APPROACHES TO COMBAT ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE & MISUSE

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**Abstract:**

Bacterial infection represents an urgent threat to human health worldwide. Antibiotics are medications that destroy (or) slow down the growth of bacteria. The Era of antibiotics has been started with the discovery of penicillin, the first natural antibiotic by Alexander Fleming. Antibiotics are powerful medications that are used to treat certain infections and can save lives when used properly. Its inappropriate use may lead to resistance (germs no longer respond to the antibiotics designed to kill them). In recent days antibiotic resistance is considered as one of the greatest public health challenge. Although antibiotics are one of the great advances in medicine its usage when not in need may lead to antibiotic overuse. This can cause some serious infections such as pneumococcal infections, sinus infections, meningitis, ear infections, skin infections etc in both the developed and developing world. Antibiotics may also be used as growth supplements in livestock which have major impact of resistance on farm animals too. To tackle this problem a whole slew of government, organizations, innovators and scientists across the globe is pondering how to get the public out of this mess. In order to combat this great demand some novel approaches helps us to fight like 1.using bacteria against itself – microbiomes 2. Deploying semiconductors like quantum dots 3. By using infection killing polymers 4.By targeting disulfide bond formation and protein folding (development of clinically useful DsbA Inhibitors). By employing this novel approaches we can save many lives and we can reduce the overall health cost of the people.

***Keywords:*** *Antibiotic resistance, misuse, microbiomes, infections, overuse*

# INNOVATIONS TO PROMOTE PATIENT SAFETY – A CLINICAL PHARMACIST PERSPECTIVE

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**Abstract:**

Patient safety is a health care discipline that directs the provision of safe efficacious and patient centered system. It aims to prevent and reduce risk, errors and harm that occurs to patients. Patient safety is fundamental to deliver quality essential health services. Clear policies, leadership capacity, data to drive safety improvements are required to ensure successful implementation of patient safety strategies. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) publishes a regular national report on the performance of the health care system however, it is limited to indicators for quality of care that in turn are designed around Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH). Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI), Pharmacovigilance Program of India (PVPI) are some programmes for assessing the overall burden of unsafe care in the country. Selected Private sector chain hospitals and individual institutions have implemented substantial measures to implement patient safety. As these hospitals constitute very small proportion of overall care providers these measures remain isolated and has limited in effect. There are few areas of modern life that technology hasn't altered one such case is healthcare. Healthcare consumer has not benefitted from the rapid advancement of technology. A national policy and plan for surgical services at various levels of care have not been thought of until now.24x7 Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) services up to Community Health Centre (CHC) level are available in most of the states. Multiple guidelines for even up to Primary Health Centre (PHC) level are available. However in private sector provision of desired services is not standardized. In fact, two-thirds of healthcare leaders and clinicians agree that hospitals and health systems are in need of disruptive innovation. However, that can be accomplished only if the innovation meets the very high bar of three core objectives: Patient and provider adoption; Cost-effectiveness; Safety, security, and trust. Patient safety is always at the forefront of healthcare delivery. there are 11 innovations positively affecting

patient safety today they are The fight against superbugs; Stepping up antibiotic supervising; Prevention of adverse events in Emergency department (ED); Strengthening the electronic health record (EHR) to provide better patient care**;** Block chain for physician credentialing; Improved internal communications; Detection of Proactive pathogen; Machine learning to identify and treat sepsis; Safe waste management; High-tech hand hygiene systems; Safer opioid prescribing.

***Keywords:*** *Innovation, patient safety, clinical pharmacist, Pharmacovigilance,*

# ECOFRIENDLY HPLC METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF DIACEREIN IN PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORMS

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## Abstract

Diacereinis4,5-diacetyloxy-9, 10-dioxoanthracene-2-carboxylic acid, it is symptomatic slow acting drugs in pro – anabolic, osteoarthritis,Properties on cartilage and synovial membrane. Rapid and sensitive Reverse phase – High Performance Liquid Chromatographic (RP-HPLC) method was developed for the estimation of Diacerein employing PDA detector. The developed method was validated for precision, linearity, robustness, accuracy, detection limit and limit of quantification as per ICH guidelinesQ2(R1). Calibration curve was found to be linear within the concentration range of 50-150 µg/mL, with a good correlation coefficient (r2 ) value greater than0.998.Precision was expressed by standard deviation and % relative standard deviation of the responses calculated. Intraday and intraday precision experiments were conducted by calculating the absorbance of the linearity solution at 100 % concentration (10 g/mL) at the selected wavelength. The % RSD vales for Retention time, Peak Area, Capacity Factor, Tailing Factor and Theoretical plates of more than 2000 indicates good system suitability. Hence, this method can be considered validated and can be used for regular quality checking of Diacerein in pharmaceutical dosage forms.

***Keywords:*** *Diacerein, Reverse phase – High Performance Liquid Chromatography, Validation, ICH guidelines, Pharmaceutical dosage form.*

# CONCURRENT DETERMINATION OF ACECLOFENAC AND CYCLOBENZAPRINE IN PHARMACEUTICALS USING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC APPROACH: GREENNESS PROFILE EVALUATION

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**Abstract:**

AnalyzingIn this study, we establish a green analytical UV spectrophotometric approach for simultaneous quantification of Aceclofenac and cyclobenzaprine in pharmaceuticals using the simultaneous equation technique. The selected drugs have a spectral overlap, but have a different λmax and hence the simultaneous equation method technique was adopted. The absorbance measurements were made at 274 nm and 222 nm for Aceclofenac and Cyclobenzaprine in phosphate buffer pH 7.8 respectively. Method validation is performed in accordance with ICH norms. Linearity was established between 7-13 µg $mL^{-1}$ for both Aceclofenac and Cyclobenzaprine with correlation coefficient values of more than 0.999. Values for the Limit of Quantification and the Limit of Detection were calculated. The results of accuracy and precision studies performed were well within the limits in accordance to ICH norms. The greenness profile was measured with greener analytical tools such as National Environmental Methods Index, Green Analytical Procedure Index, analytical eco scale for the developed UV spectrophotometric method as well as reported methods and the results reveal that the proposed method has excellent greenness. The eco-friendliness and the analytical performance characteristics conclude that the proposed method is the best alternative and shall be adopted in routine estimation of Aceclofenac and Cyclobenzaprine in pharmaceuticals.

***Keywords:*** *Aceclofenac, Cyclobenzaprine, Green analytical Chemistry, NEMI, GAPI, Analytical Eco scale, Agree metrics, Simultaneous Equation method.*

# FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF POORLY SOLUBLE DRUG BY COMPLEXATION TECHNIQUE

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## ABSTRACT

The point of this study was to expand the dissolvability and disintegration pace of Naproxen by consideration complex arrangement with β-cyclodextrin. The solvency of Naproxen with β-Compact disc in fluid not set in stone. The strong edifices of Naproxen with β-Compact disc in 1:1, 1:2 molar proportion were ready by the physical mixture, cogrinding, kneading and solvent evaporation method. The arrangement of a consideration complex with β-cyclodextrin in strong state was affirmed by X-beam diffractometry, IR spectroscopy and differential examining calorimetry. The disintegration pace of Naproxen from the incorporation complex was substantially more quick than of Naproxen alone. It was seen that the all out set measure of Naproxen free from the Naproxen/β-Compact disc complex was more prominent than that of unblemished Naproxen. Among the four techniques, kneading inclusion complexation gives more disintegration rate than different techniques.

***Keywords:*** *Crystallinity, Amorphism, Inclusion Complexation, Kneading technique, Particle Size.*

# A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF CLINICAL PATTERNS AND ASSESSMENT OF CAUSALITY AND SEVERITY OF CUTANEOUS ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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**ABSTRACT**:

**Introduction:** Prescribed medications are intended to relieve sufferings during the course of illness. Occasionally due to the unpredictable pharmacological nature of the drug, the unique physiological condition of the patients and/or due to any other factors, drugs cause Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs). Few of the ADRs are quite severe and if not adequately and promptly managed, may lead to serious complications and even death. Apart from this, the high frequency of obnoxious ADRs may also drive the patients to question the reliability of the given pharmacotherapy and that may further lead to medication nonadherence. Cutaneous ADRs are quite common and few of them are very severe which lead to significant comorbidities. Early identification of the condition as well as the culprit drug and omitting it at earliest holds the keystone in management and prevention of a more serious reaction. Thus, it is necessary to have a sound monitoring and reporting of cutaneous ADRs and also an adequate analysis and interpretation of their entire pattern of the occurrence. **Aim:** To study of clinical patterns and assessment of causality and severity of cutaneous adverse drug reactions due to systemic agents in a tertiary care hospital. **Objective:** The main objective of this was to evaluate the clinical patterns and risk factors for cutaneous adverse drug reaction with causality, severity and preventability assessment in tertiary care hospital. **Materials and Methods:** A Prospective study was carried out over a period of 5 months among the out-patients and in-patients in Department of dermatology. A total of 26 patients were enrolled as per selection criteria. Informed consent form , Patient data collection form ,suspected ADR form, WHO-UMC scale , Naranjo adverse reaction probability scale, Modified Hartwig's severity assessment scale and

Modified Schumock & Thornton scale are essential materials used for the study. **Result:** Out of 26 patients enrolled in the study, 15 were female and 11 were male, four were fixed drug eruption, three were acneiform eruption caused by corticosteroids and three were Psoriasiform dermatitis followed by two Morbilliform rash and two DRESS syndrome . Prednisolone was key corticosteroid as it leads in most cADRs in our study. **Conclusion:** After the cutaneous drug eruption was diagnosed and treated, Patients were counselled and provided with the ADR alert card. And the suspected cADRs were reported to Pharmacovigilance center and this information can help in pharmacovigilance centre for ensuring safe drug use and to improve quality of patient.
***Keywords:*** *Adverse drug reactions, Cutaneous, Naranjo, WHO-UMC, Hartwig, Schumock& Thornton.*

# Artificial Kidney as an alternative option for management of End stage renal disease- A review

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## Abstract

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is increasing worldwide and its incidence and prevalence differs in various parts of the world. In India, diabetes mellitus and hypertension are the leading causes of chronic kidney disease and ESRD and also due to the lack of dedicated centres, lack of universal access to renal replacement therapy (RRT), and the absence of registry data, the actual burden of ESRD is unknown. The aim of the study is to outline the developments, current status and future potential of the artificial kidney. Conventional Haemodialysis clears low molecular weight uremic toxins-(LMW) (15000 kDa) such as beta-2 microglobulin, phosphate, and protein-bound uremic toxins (PBUTs) such as indoxylsulfate and p-cresol-sulfate by these causes malnutrition, inflammation, atherosclerosis, amyloidosis, and cardiovascular morbidity and also conventional dialysis, enhanced dialysis aims to improve the clearance of toxins and reduce volume and blood pressure shifts. Haemodialysis is the most prevalent renal replacement therapy (RRT) in India. The ideal RRT must mimic the complex structure of the human kidney while maintaining the patient's quality of life. The quest for finding the ideal RRT, the "artificial kidney"– that can be replicated in the clinical setting and scaled-up across barriers. This future landscape of the artificial kidney is exciting and fast-changing. Novel inter-related therapies, such as enhanced dialysis, PAKs and WAKs, bio-hybrid and iBAK, and regenerated kidney will be available for clinical use in the coming decade to improve "patient-centered" management and outcomes in CKD and ESRD.

***Keywords:*** *End-stage Renal disease, Conventional Haemodialysis, Renal Replacement Therapy, Portable and Wearable Artificial Kidney, Bio-Hybrid and Implantable Artificial Kidney.*

# DYSREGULATING LYSOSOME FUNCTIONS IN CANCER CELLS BY SPECIFIC DRUGS AND ITS NANO FORMULATIONS: A SMART APPROACH OF MODERN THERAPEUTICS

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**ABSTRACT:**

The targeting of lysosomes is a novel anti-cancer approach. Recent discoveries observed that lysosomes perform far beyond just recycling of cellular waste, as these organelles are metabolically very active and mediate several signalling pathways to sense the cellular metabolic status. These organelles also play a significant role in mediating the immune system functions. Thus, lysosome-targeting with different drugs can be considered a novel therapeutic approach in cancer. Recently, some anticancer lysosomotropic drugs and their nanoformulations have been engineered to specifically accumulate within these organelles. These drugs can enhance lysosome membrane permeabilization (LMP) or disrupt the activity of resident enzymes and protein complexes, like v-ATPase and mTORC1. Several lysosome-specific drug nanoformulations like mixed charge and peptide conjugated gold nanoparticles (AuNPs), Au-ZnO hybrid NPs, TPP-PEG-biotin NPs, octadecyl-rhodamine-B and cationic liposomes, etc. have been synthesized by diverse methods. The specific targeting of cancer cell lysosomes with drug nanoformulations is quite recent and faces tremendous challenges like toxicity concerns to normal tissues. Here in this presentation, I would like to present the recent updates about the lysosome ultrastructure, its cross-talk with other organelles, and the novel strategies of targeting this organelle in tumor cells as a recent innovative approach of cancer management.

***Keywords:*** *Cancer; lysosome drug targeting, nanoparticles, pharmacotherapy, drug discovery*

# INTRANASAL VACCINES FOR SARS-COV-2: FROM CHALLENGES TO POTENTIAL IN COVID-19 MANAGEMENT

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**ABSTRACT:**

Unlike conventional Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) vaccines, intranasal vaccines display a superior advantage because the nasal mucosa is often the initial site of infection. Preclinical and clinical studies concerning intranasal immunisation elicit high neutralizing antibody generation and mucosal IgA and T cell responses that avoid severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection in both the upper and lower respiratory tract. A nasal formulation is non-invasive with high appeal to patients. Intranasal vaccines enable self-administration and can be designed to survive at ambient temperatures, thereby simplifying logistical aspects of transport and storage.The world's first nasal vaccine for COVID-19 – based on technology licensed from Washington University in St. Louis – was approved Tuesday, Sept.6, 2022 in India for emergency use in collaboration with Bharat Biotech International Limited, a global leader in vaccine innovation and a developer of vaccines for infectious diseases. Since the vaccine is delivered via the nose, right where the virus enters the body, it has the potential to block infection and break the cycle of transmission, as well as prevent lung damage. In this presentation, I would like to provide an overview of nasal vaccines with a focus on formulation development as well as ongoing preclinical and clinical studies for SARS-CoV-2 intra nasal vaccine products.

***Keywords:****COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Nasal vaccine; 33 Nasal spray; Antigen-presenting cells (APCs); Dendritic cell.*

# STRENGTHEN PRE-CLINICAL DRUG DISCOVERY WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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**ABSTRACT:**

Now a days drug discovery, drug development process is one of the challenges in pharmaceutical industries. For this AI plays the key role in the development process of the drug by reducing man power with the use of machine. During the preclinical studies 90% of medicines failed at various stages of chemical engineering of animals and human trails, therefore preclinical research with AI is helpful to improve the testing of chemicals like $LD_{50}$, $ED_{50}$ and toxicities. By this AI will help to researches/manufactures by reducing the use of animals and improve the quality and the value of the care. AI has the potential to go through all the databases and find the molecule that best fit a particular biological target. In order to find one right compound that will fight the disease without harming the patient, millions of compounds need to be tested. Hence AI gives the upper hand for the scientist to strengthen the power of computation to smoothen the process this could help the researchers narrow down their search for new compound. Recently in the COVID-19 also this methodology has been implemented in the preclinical studies for the release of drug into the market as earlier. In review we summaries the development of preclinical studies by using the artificial intelligence.

***Keywords:*** *Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Database, Covid-19*

# *IN-SILICO* PREDICTION OF THERAPEUTIC TARGETS AND MECHANISMS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BERGENIN AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA BASED ON NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMIC SIMULATION

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**Abstract:**

Ischemic stroke is caused by temporary blockade of a cerebral artery rendering an ischemic insult involving complex cascade of interdependent pathophysiological mechanisms. A herbal constituent that could target multiple pathways may be beneficial and safe for either prevention or treatment of stroke. One such compound is Bergenin, a C-glucoside of 4-O-methylgallic acid found in rhizomes of Bergenia species. It is well established, extensively researched phytochemical reported to possess an array of pharmacological activities. But pathways underlying neuroprotective effect of Bergenin remain elusive. We applied Network pharmacology and Molecular dynamic approaches to identify therapeutic proteins and pathways that were likely to be intervened by Bergenin in stroke treatment. The physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties of Bergenin were obtained from QikProp tool. Three interrogative online webserves Pharm Mapper, Chem Mapper and Swis Target Prediction were used for *in-silico* target fishing of Bergenin which produced 59 overlapping targets. Similarly DisGeNET, Gene Cards and OMIM (Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man) web servers were used and recognized 4561 intersecting disease targets. By mapping both, 20 Bergenin-related stroke target genes were obtained and subjected for Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment analysis by DAVID (Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery) database. STRING (Search Tool for the Retrieval of Interacting Genes/Proteins) Protein Protein Interaction (PPI) network and Bergenin-taget-pathway network were constructed and analyzed using Cytoscape 3.9.1. Together from both networks, 12 hub proteins (degrees> average value) were identified and further screened by molecular docking verification using Glide-Standard Precision module of Schrodinger suite. Bergenin gave best docking scores with Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta (GSK-3β), Cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2),

Matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP9) and Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (MAPK14) compared to their respective standards. Two ligand-protein complexes: Bergenin-MMP9 and Bergenin-MAPK14 were selected and subjected to classic 100ns molecular dynamic simulation studies which disclosed good affinity and stability. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of the candidate targets showed the involvement of MAPK signalling pathway, phosphoinositide-3-kinase–protein kinase B/Akt signalling pathway, Lipid and atherosclerosis pathway, Interleukin-17 signalling pathway and other pathways. Thus present study elucidated the potential targets and pathways of Bergenin against stroke from a systematic perspective and raised the scope for extensive research on underlying mechanisms of Bergenin's neuroprotection against stroke.

***Key words:*** *Stroke, Bergenin, Network pharmacology, Molecular docking, Dynamic simulation, MMP9, MAPK14.*

# COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF TWO SPECIES OF *Amorphophallus* FOR ANTILIPASE POTENTIAL

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**Abstract:**

Obesity is one of the main public health problems in developed countries. It is considered to be a risk factor associated with the genesis or development of major chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer. A marked inhibition of activity of pancreatic lipase by aqueous extract of *Amorphophallus peaoniifolius* and *Amorphophallus konjac* was observed to be similar in this study. The inhibitory role could be attributed to the presence of various secondary metabolites in the extract. The extract may be used as anti-obesity The substances that are used to reduce the activity of lipases found in the intestine are called lipase inhibitors. They bind to lipase enzymes (secreted from the pancreas, are related to dietary triglyceride absorption and catalyze the digestion of dietary triglycerides) in the intestine. Therefore lipase inhibitors prevent the hydrolysis of dietary triglycerides to monoglycerides and fatty acids, so no absorption takes place in the intestine and fat is excreted in the feces rather than being absorbed for use as a source of caloric energy. This mechanism could be used for the treatment of obesity. An example of a lipase inhibitor is Orlistat, which was used in our current study as reference substance, and tends to block absorption of 30% of the total fat intake from a meal. Lipase inhibitors have many side-effects like, oily spotting, in addition to abdominal cramps and hypertension. These side- effects could be controlled by reducing the consumption of dietary fats agent in suitable form. Further studies on isolation of active principles from the extract and their inhibitory efficacy against lipases are under investigation.

***Keywords:*** *Obesity, Antilipase potential, Amorphophallus peaoniifolius, Amorphophallus konjac.*

# A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Diabetic foot ulceration (DFU) is a common late stage complication of diabetes, epidemiology studies says 19% -34% of individuals with diabetes experiencing a DFU in their Life time. This Complication caused by peripheral arterial disease or Peripheral neuropathy and the raised blood glucose brings it to poor ulcer healing, infection or even leg Amputation. Diabetic foot ulcer have a recurrent infection impact on the health status and quality of life of the affected patients. **Methodology:** This is a Mono centered prospective observational comparative study carried out in the department of general surgery for the duration of 6 months. Results: A total number of 100 patients with diabetic foot ulcer were included in our study, 74 (74%) were males and 26 (26%) were females. Average lower extremity functional scale scores in both amputated and conservative treatment patients is more in conservative treatment 39.01 that means moderate difficulty in performing their daily activities and the score in amputated patients is 20.52 that means quite a bit difficult in their daily activities. The descriptive data of EQ-5D-5L scale score in both amputation and conservative treatment patients. In that the mobility, self care, usual activities, pain is more in conservative patients where as the anxiety/ depression is more in amputated patients. **Conclusion:** We evaluated and compared the patients quality of life and found that, there was a statistically significant difference among both amputated and conservative patients.

***Keywords :*** *Diabetic foot ulcer, Quality of life, Average lower extremity functional status, EQ-5D-5L scale.*

# ASTHMA TRIGGERED BY GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GERD): A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT:

Asthma triggered by GERD referred as symptoms of asthma (such as cough & wheezing) that manifest who have no history of smoking & drinking but present with respiratory symptoms that are worse after eating or during the night as the oesophagus & trachea are in close relationship. GERD is common in patients with asthma as it had been identified as a potential trigger for asthma. There is a mutual cause-and-effect relationship between asthma & GERD. In some cases, GERD may actually cause asthma. It works via 2 mechanisms. Symptoms of asthma triggered by GERD include heartburn, repeated regurgitation, shortness of breath, wheezing. Diagnosis is similar to that of asthma but some specific tests of GERD include oesophageal pH monitoring, upper GI series, oesophageal manometry to rule out asthma triggered by GERD. In this case patient was admitted to the emergency room with chief complaints of shortness of breath accompanied by wheezing sound and after it is evaluated as asthma triggered by GERD. Patients were managed with bronchodilators, proton pump inhibitors and other supportive therapy and was discharged in stable condition and also had a follow up and is stable.

***Keywords: -*** *GERD, Shortness of breath, regurgitation, wheezing.*

# COCKTAIL THERAPY FOR COVILD-19

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**ABSTRACT:**

In March 2020, COVID-19 pandemic has spread all over the globe and created a public health catastrophe, also dragging countries into economic crisis. COVID- 19 is caused by SARS COV – 2 of family- *Coronaviridae*. The symptoms of infection ranges from sore throat, cough, fever, pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) to new symptoms like loss of smell, taste, dry mouth, rashes and many other.

As of October 2021, over 242,000,000 cases have been confirmed, and more than 4,900,000 deaths have been recorded. India had reached a mile stole of dosing 10 million doses of vaccines for prevention of COVID-19 spread. While vaccination drive yet continues, India has been considering alternative therapies for the treatment of COVID-19. On May 5th, 2021, the central drugs standards control organization (CDSCO) provided emergency use of authorization for the antibody cocktail (CASIRIVIMAB and IMDEVIMAB) in India. The antibodies bind themselves to two different sites on SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, neutralizing the ability of the virus to infect human cells. Each pack of antibody cocktail contains one vial of Casirivimab and one vial of Imdevimab totaling 2400 mg of the antibody cocktail. It is administered by intravenous infusion or subcutaneous route. Casirivimab and Imdevimab are human immunoglobulin G-1(igG1) monoclonal antibodies that act againstSARS-CoV-2 spike protein. Antibody cocktail should ideally be administered within 48 to 72 hours of COVID-19 infection and before seven days. These antibodies used to avoid major complications that lead to hospitalization anddeathinCOVID-19infected individuals.

***Keywords****: SARS-COV2, Casirivimab, Imdevimab, Cocktail antibodies.*

# ANAPHYLAXIS TRIGGERED BY CEPHALOSPORINS GIVEN FOR PERIANAL ABSCESS : A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT:

Anaphylaxis is a serious allergic reaction which has rapid onset and requires immediate medical attention. Common symptoms include shortness of breathe, rapid breathing, low blood pressure, dizziness & rashes on skin. Perianal abscess is collection of puss in the tissues around the Anus and rectum. It is usually caused by anal infection or blocked glands. Common antibiotics used to treat perianal abscess include ciprofloxacin & cephalosporins. In this case Patient was bought with history of sudden onset of loss of consciousness following administration of INJ.TAXIM around 4 pm at a different hospital. Patient was managed at outside hospital and shifted to apollo for further treatment. H/O of perineal abscess for past 3 days for which she was being treated there. H/o cough for 1 week. Anaphylaxis should be managed with steroids, bronchodilators, leukotriene receptor antagonist and anti-histamines. The drug which caused anaphylactic reaction should be flagged and further use of the drug should be avoided in the patient.

***Keywords:*** *Anaphylaxis, Cephalosporins, perianal abscess.*

# A STYDY ON UTILIZATION OF DIURETICS IN MANAGEMENT OF HEART FAILURE

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction -** A Study on utilization of diuretics in the management of heart failure. Diuretics play an important role in depletion of volume overload in many diseases such as heart failure, pulmonary edema. Fluid retention is most common finding in patients with heart failure and diuretics are used to improve pulmonary and peripheral symptoms and signs of congestion these agents are also known as water pills. These agents remove excess water from the body by stimulating the kidneys thereby lowering fluid overload and improve exercise tolerance .These drugs are used in management of stage C of chronic heart failure . **Methods-** A Prospective and observational study was conducted on utilization of diuretics in the management of heart failure in a tertiary care hospital among patients who underwent diuretic therapy and was collected in a data collection form with the physician's recommendations. In this, we studied drug selection, timing, and dosage regimen, route of administration, duration of diuretics. **Results-** The utilization of diuretics were done based on- a) Dose b) patient condition and severity of the disease, c) Pharmacoeconomics such as cost, cost-effectiveness, d) onset of action, route of administration e) safety, quality, and efficacy of diuretics. On the evaluation of prescriptions the most commonly prescribed drugs are Furosemide, Torsemide, Spironolactone, and Eplerenone. **Conclusion**- Study of utilization of diuretics concept provided great knowledge on drug pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and pharmacoeconomic parameters.

**Keywords-** Diuretics, Utilization, Drugs, Dose, Route of administration, Drug selection, duration, Heart failure, ADHF, Pulmonary edema.

# PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS

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**Abstract:**

Pemphigus vulgaris is a bullous autoimmune disorder that affects the skin and mucous membranes. It is the rare and most severe form of pemphigus, occurring universally. Pemphigus vulgaris is not contagious. It's exact Etiopathogenesis is still unknown, if not treated well it ends up with fatality. I present this case study to give an overview of pemphigus vulgaris and it's treatment. A 54 year old female patient came for diabetes management and has history of diabetes mellitus and hypertension. She had oral ulcers, skin ulceration on chest and back. Complete blood picture shows anti-DSG -1 negative and anti-DSG-3 positive. Systemic corticosteroids are used as first line treatment and combination of corticosteroids and immunosuppressive agents are used as second line treatment options.

***Keywords:*** *Bullous skin disease, Autoimmune disease, Pemphigus.*

# A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF PREDISPOSING FACTORS FOR CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN CANCER PATIENTS

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Cancer is one of several heterogenous diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell growth, local tissue invasion and far away metastasis. It continues to be the leading cause of death. Chemotherapy, a multimodal approach to oncological treatment, involves highly complex regimens and hence accounts to high susceptibility toward adverse drug reactions (ADRs). The present study aim to determine the impact of predisposing factors for chemotherapy induced adverse drug reactions in cancer patients. **Materials and Methods:** This is a prospective observational study carried out in the department of Medical Oncology over a period of six months. Patient data collection form reports were analyzed for various carcinomas under treatment, medications used, types of ADRs, organ system involvement, performance status, Frailty Index. **Results:** A total of 112 cancer patients involved in the study, in order to identify the impact of predisposing factors on occurrence of ADR in cancers patients undergoing chemotherapy. Our study reveals that the predisposing factors like advanced age, males, underweight, obese, metastasis, frailty >4, performance status 2 and co-morbidity between 4 to 7 were significantly associated with more chances of occurring ADRs in cancer patients. **Conclusion:** Prior understanding the risk factors involved in occurrence of ADRs and applying appropriate measures helps the health care professionals to minimize the risk of drug induced hospital stay, improvement in chemotherapy regimen , reduced ADR occurrence, ease of individualized drug therapy, enhance the health-related quality of life and prevent socioeconomic burden on patients.

***Keywords:*** *Chemotherapy, cancer, ADR, risk factors*

# *IN-SILICO* EVALUATION OF PHYTOCONSTITUENTS PRESENT IN *Tachyspermum ammi* AGAINST CASPASE-3

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**Abstract:**

Molecular docking is an attractive scaffold to understand drug bimolecular interactions for the rational drug design and discover, as well as in the mechanistic study by placing a molecule (ligand) into the preferred binding site of the target specific region of the DNA/protein to form a stable complex of potential efficacy and more specificity. Caspases are a family of genes important for maintaining homeostasis through regulating cell death and inflammation. Caspase-3 is essential for normal brain development and is also important for some typical hallmarks of apoptosis. Medicinally *Tachyspermum ammi* has proven to have many pharmacological activities like anti-fungal, anti-nociceptive etc. The present study was designed to evaluate *insilico* docking analysis of phytoconstituents of *Tachyspermum ammi* against caspase-3. The docking was done for the phytoconstituents of *Tachyspermum ammi* by using the GLIDE tool of schrondinger software. In comparison with the standard Rosmarinic acid (-8.07) the ligands like Davanone and Thujanol were found to have more binding affinity to the protein caspase-3 with the docking score of -4.271 and -4.703 with binding energies -23.65 and -16.328 against caspase-3. Further *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* studies are to be performed to analyte the beneficial role of the Davanone and Thujanol.

***Keywords:*** *Caspase 3, Tachyspermum ammi, Docking, apoptosis, binding affinity*

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# CARBETOCIN: ADVANCE THERAPY FOR POST PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

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**ABSTRACT:**

Post-Partum Hemorrhage [PPH] is the major cause for maternal death. To prevent PPH, the routine administration of a uterus contracting [uterotonic] agent is a standard practice across the world. Oxytocin is the uterotonic agent recommended for this purpose, but oxytocin is problematic as it requirescold storage and transport and in low resource settings, the cold chain is not commonly available. Heat stable Carbetocin is a promising alternative to oxytocin. Because of its heat stability it does not require cold chain storage and can overcome the persistent problems with oxytocin. Carbetocin has been added to the world health organization [WHO] essential medicines list of uterotonics for the prevention of excessive bleeding after child birth.

***Key words:*** *Carbetocin, Oxytocin, Postpartum haemorrhage, C-section.*

# DRUG REACTION WITH EOSINOPHILIA AND SYSTEMIC SYMPTOMS (DRESS) SYNDROME

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**ABSTRACT**

Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) syndrome, also referred as drug induced hypersensitivity syndrome, is a distinct potentially life threatening – Adverse reaction. It is seen in children and adults most often as a morbilliform cutaneous eruption with fever, lymphadenopathy hematologic abnormalities and multiorgan manifestations. Historically, it was most frequently linked with phenytoin hypersensitivity syndrome. Anticonvulsants and Sulfonamides are the most common offending agents. This syndrome has a 10% mortality rate, most commonly from Fluminent hepatitis with hepatic necrosis

***Keywords:*** *DRESS Syndrome, drug allergy, drug induced Hypersensitivity syndrome, Eosinophilia, phenytoin hypersensitivity.*

# ECTOPIC PREGNANCY AND IT'S RISK FACTORS: A REVIEW

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**ABSTRACT:**

An ectopic pregnancy is extremely dangerous for pregnant women. It should be diagnosed in its early stages otherwise it could be life-threatening and surgical treatment may be inevitable. In fact, it's the leading cause of maternal mortality in the first trimester. As the fertilized egg grows, it will eventually rupture the organ that contains it and cause severe bleeding. In 98 percent of ectopic cases, the fertilized egg implants and grows inside the fallopian tube. The other 2 percent develop in other areas of the abdominal cavity or in the cervix. They occur in about 2 percent of pregnancies, which is a significant increase from the 1970s when only 0.45 percent of pregnancies were ectopic. It's thought that the increase has to do with improved diagnostic technologies, plus increased rates of sexually transmitted diseases and other conditions that cause pelvic inflammatory disease and scarring of the reproductive organs. Once an ectopic pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment depends on how far along the pregnancy is and the severity or stability of mom's condition. If it's not diagnosed in time, generally between 6 and 16 weeks, the fallopian tube will rupture.

**Keywords:** *Ectopic pregnancy, Fallopian tube, Surgery, Methotrexate.*

# *IN VITRO* ANTIOXIDANT STUDY ON *Gracilaria opuntia* SEAWEED FROM SOUTHEAST COAST OF INDIA

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objectives**: *In vitro* antioxidant activities of selected seaweed *Gracilaria opuntia* were evaluated. **Methods:** The extraction of phytochemicals from *Gracilaria opuntia* was carried out with different solvents like ethyl acetate, ethanol and distilled water. The *in-vitro* anti-oxidant studies were measured by DPPH assay, Hydrogen peroxide assay. **Results:** The preliminary screening shows the presence of tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids, steroids, reducing sugar, polyphenols. The total antioxidant activity was higher shows at 500µg/ml in *Gracilariab opuntia* extracts. **Conclusion:** This seaweed could be considered for curing disease from oxidative deterioration which can be further screened for various biological activities.

***Keywords:*** *Gracilaria, Seaweeds, Antioxidant activity.*

# A CASE REPORT ON PURPLE URINE BAG SYNDROME

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**ABSTRACT:**

Purple Urine Bag Syndrome (PUBS) is a complication in urine which becomes purple. Risk factors include female gender immobility, constipation, chronic catheterization and renal disease. Management involves reassurance, antibiotics and regular changing of catheter, although there are debates regarding how to treat and there is no any official guideline. Prognosis is good, but PUBS is associated with high morbidity and mortality due to the background of patients. We present a Case Report of this rare phenomenon occurred in an 86 year old women. Urinary tract infections (UTI's) where catheter bags and tuning turn purple it is alarming for patients, families and clinicians; however it is in itself a benign phenomenon. PUBS is the result of UTI's with specific bacteria that produce sulfatase and phosphatase which leads to tryptophan metabolism to produce indigo(blue)and indirubin (red) pigments , a mixture turning the urine into purple color.

***Key words:*** *Urinary tract infections, chronic catheterization, renal disease.*

# A REVIEW ON SEPTIC ARTHRITIS SECONDARY TO MELIOIDOSIS

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction:** Melioidosis, also known as Whitmore's disease, is a bacterial infection caused by *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, which is not much prevalent in India but the disease burden has been increasing lately in the country with an annual incidence of 20,000 to 52,000 new cases per year, with an estimated mortality of 32,000 per year. Septic arthritis is a condition where joints are inflamed as a secondary response to any persistent bacterial, fungal or viral infections. Septic arthritis secondary to melioidosis is rare and should be treated immediately to avoid further damage to joints and associated fatality. **Case Report:** Here it is a case of 42-year-oldmale, who has presented with the complaints of fever, swelling in knee joint accompanied by a positive history of uncontrolled diabetes. Culture of synovial fluid from knee joint showed presence of *B. pseudomallei.* He was treated with intravenous ceftazidime to control the infection. **Conclusion:** This case report signifies the probabilities for melioidotic septic arthritis and the urge to use appropriate antibiotics for infection control as the causative agent is known to be resistant to many of the antibacterial agents and its higher mortality rate.

**Key words:** *Septic arthritis, Melioidosis, Burkholderia pseudomallei, Whitmore's disease*

# A CASE REPORT ON TRAMADOL ABUSE INDUCED OSMOTIC DEMYELINATION SYNDROME

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction**: A neurological symptom of fast hyponatremia treatment is osmotic demyelination syndrome (ODS). Serum sodium in almost all ODS patients is less than 135mEq/l.It is a rare yet serious ailment with a low incidence rate. The subject of this case is patient ODS with seizures brought on by tramadol abuse. **Case Report**: A 22 -year – old male patient was admitted to the hospital with hyponatremia, discomfort and seizure episodes. He was an alcoholic and a tramadol addict. The patient was taking tramadol for pain treatment, but this led to physical dependence and addiction which resulted in hyponatremia.ODS and seizures that are secondary to hyponatremia are strongly suspected based on clinical symptoms and medical history. Hyponatremia associated with tramadol is thought to be related to the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion. **Conclusion**: Opioid analgesics are frequently used in clinical practice today to treat pain. Sedation, physical dependence and abuse are typical adverse effects. Rarely tramadol may result in hyponatremia. This could result in neurological signs and symptoms that cause ODS. In all patients with a first seizure especially in young adults the history of tramadol abuse should be taken upon. It is advisable that tramadol should not be used in epileptic patients.

**Key Words**: *Tramadol, Osmotic demyelination syndrome, hyponatremia, seizures.*

# A REVIEW ON BRUGADA SYNDROME (BRS)

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction**: Brugada syndrome is a rare inherited arrhythmogenic syndrome ie, characterized by abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG), abnormal sodium channel that occurs in heart and gene mutation, which contributes about 4% of sudden cardiac death(SCD). It is discovered firstly by cardiologists named Brugada brothers (Pedro, Joseph, Ramon) in 1992. Every 5 out of 10,000 people are affected by Brugada syndrome and their average lifespan is of 40 years. **Discussion:** Brugada syndrome is a genetic cardiac disorder and also an autosomal dominant disorder which affects the sodium channels of the heart and this is called as cardiac sodium channelopathy. The sodium channels are affected due to gene mutation that occurs in SCN5A which is a sodium channel gene. These sodium channels are essential for proper generation of cardiac action potential. Symptoms of this syndrome includes ventricular fibrillation, ventricular arrhythmia, arterial fibrillation, palpitations, gasting, fainting etc. It is identified mainly in the ECG by ST segment elevation. The test to identify Brugada syndrome are genetic testing and ECG. Treatment involved is ICD implantation (Implantable Cardiac Device). It is a technique in which ICD will detects the arrthymia(irregular heart beat) in our heart and converts it into normal heart beat. The most common drugs used in this syndromne are Isoproterenol Hydrochloride and Quinidine Sulfate. **Conclusion:**It is a hereditary and it causes due to gene mutation. But in some cases it is asymptomatic and those need to take regular cardiac monitoring

**Keywords:** *Brugada syndrome, gene mutation, sudden cardiac deaths (SCD), SCN5A, Implantable cardiac device(ICD), Isoproterenol hydrocholoride, quinidine sulfate.*

# CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERIZATION INDUCED PNEUMOTHORAX: A CASE REPORT

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction:** Central venous catheterization [CVC] is a commonly performed procedure in a wide variety of hospital setting for the care of critically ill patients and is associated with possible adverse effects and morbidity. Pneumothorax is defined as collection of air outside the lung but within the pleural cavity. It occurs when air accumulates between the parietal and visceral pleura inside the chest. The lung may be compressed by the air build up and implode.CVC is an indwelling device and is peripherally inserted into large central vein [most commonly internal jugular vein, subclavianvein, femoral vein]. We're here to report an incident of CVC induced pneumothorax in an old female patient. **Case Report:** A 50-year-old woman was admitted in medical ICU.A coronary artery disease [CAD], rheumatic heart disease diagnosis was made for the patient. After that patient was scheduled for angiography and central venous catheterization was inserted for her to receive thrombolytics. Patient started experiencing chest pain after 20 days. CT chest reveals that right tension pneumothorax, additionally, ICD was given to patient to control heart rhythms. **Conclusion:** Many pharmaceuticals cause side effects but they can often be controlled and manageable. However, side effects brought on by medical mechanical devices are often led to fatal conditions. Safety should increase clinicians understanding of patient condition and supportive therapy should be given besides with providing medical device.

**Key words***: Central Venous Catheter [CVC], Tension Pneumothorax, Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator [ICD].*

# LEIOMYOSARCOMA OF THE MALE BREAST: A REVIEW

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Background:** Primary breast sarcoma in male is very rare tumors and less than 1% of all breast malignancies. Only few cases of male breast leiomyosarcoma were reported in the literature. **Case Report:** This is a case of two patients with leiomyosarcoma of the male breast. A 65-year-old man operated on 20 years ago for a left breast tumor with a skin graft at tumor site. Who present with mass in left breast, bleeding on contact, associated with nodules in the right breast? An 82-year-old man with a past history of stage ii squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx, treated by surgery nine years ago. Who present a nodule in left breast before seven months? In both patients they have underwent mastectomy and followed by adjuvant radiotherapy. **Conclusion:** Primary breast sarcoma is rare tumor that usually originates from the mesenchymal tissue of the breast. In both patient their diagnosis is confirmed by biopsy with immunohistochemistry and only surgery can guarantee cure and followed by radiotherapy for local control after surgery.

**Key Words***: leiomyosarcoma, mastectomy, adjuvant radiotherapy.*

# A STUDY ON PREVALENCE, ETIOLOGY AND DRUG UTILIZATION PATTERN IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE PATIENTS

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Background and Aim:** Chronic liver disease (CLD) represents an important medical and public health problem and is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The aim of the current study was to assess the prevalence, etiology and drug utilization pattern in CLD patients. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study was conducted on 52 subjects in the in-patient department of general medicine for a period of 6 months at Rajiv Gandhi Institute of medical science(tertiary care teaching hospital), Kadapa. Statistical analysis was performed. **Results:** A total of 52 prescriptions of in-patients with different types of chronic liver diseases with and without cirrhosis were analysed, statistical analysis shows that 73% of the population were males and 28%were females, had an average age of 44.7 years (±0.5).The overall prevalence rate of CLD is 5.3%; Out of 52 subjects, 38 (73%) subjects were diagnosed with Alcoholic liver disease (ALD); 8 (15%) with cryptogenic; 5 (10%) with Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH). The average alcohol intake (ethanol g/day) in ALD cases was found to be 81.5±1.5 g/day. The average number of drugs per prescription was found to be 10.5 (±0.2). The most commonly prescribed category of drugs were Antiulceratives, antibiotics, hepatoprotectants, diuretics followed by vitamins and minerals, laxatives, antihypertensives and plasma volume expanders. **Conclusion:** We conclude that, there is an increase in the prevalence of chronic liver disease (CLD), particularly in middle age groups (40-59 years). Ethanol is poised to become the most important cause of CLD in the current study and in near future. Drugs were prescribed according to the hospital formulary. Polypharmacy is one of the major concerns observed with this study.

***Keywords:*** *Chronic liver disease (CLD), Ethanol, Drug utilization pattern, Hospital formulary.*

# STEM CELL AND STEM CELL THERAPY FOR CANCER

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## ABSTRACT

Stem cells are undifferentiated cell of a multicellular organism which is capable of giving rise to indefinitely more cells of same type and from which certain other kinds of cells arise by differentiation. Characters of stem cells are perpetual self-renewal and the ability to differentiate into specializied adult cell type. They also have high tissue regeneration and repair property. Two types of major stem cells are : 1.Pluripotent , 2.Multipotent. Stem cells are showing increasing promise in treatment of cancer by targeting both primary and metastatic tumor foci. Stem cells engineered to stably express various cytotoxic agents decrease tumor volumes and extended survival in preclinical animal bodies. In addition to this they have been employed as virus and nanoparticle carriers to enhance primary therapeutic efficacies and relieve treatment side effects, also finds its application in regenerative medicine, immunotherapy cancer stem cell targeted therapy and anticancer drug screening. However, while using stem cells to treat human cancers appears technically feasible challenges such as treatment durability and tumorigenesis. This review focuses on recent progress toward stem cell based cancer treatments and summarizes treatment advantages, opportunities and short comings, potentially helping to refine future trials.

***Key words:-****stem cells, targeted cancer therapy, tumor-tropic property, cell carrier.*

# HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

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## ABSTRACT

The Human Genome Project is one of the greatest scientific feats in history. The project was a voyage of biological discovery led by an international group of researchers looking to comprehensively study the entire DNA (known as a genome) of a select set of organisms. Launched in October 1990 and completed in April 2003, the Human Genome Project's signature accomplishment – generating the first sequence of the human genome – provided fundamental information about the human blueprint, which has since accelerated the study of human biology and improved the practice of medicine. The Human Genome Project was a landmark global scientific effort whose signature goal was to generate the first sequence of the human genome. It was as close to complete as the technologies for sequencing DNA allowed at the time. The project was critical for advancing policies and earning increased support for the open sharing of scientific data. Concerns and questions about sequencing the human genome helped to usher in a greater emphasis on ethics in biomedical research. The sequencing of the human genome holds benefits for many fields, from molecular medicine to human evolution The Human Genome Project, through its sequencing of the DNA, can help researchers understand diseases including: genotyping of specific viruses to direct appropriate treatment; identification of mutations linked to different forms of cancer; the design of medication and more accurate prediction of their effects; advancement in forensic applied sciences; biofuels and other energy applications; agriculture, animal husbandry, risk assessment; bioarcheology, anthropology and evolution

***Key words:*** *Human genome, advancements, biological research*

# REVIEW ON VUTRISIRAN AND DIFFERENTIATING WITG OTHER DRUGS PREOWNED IN THERAPY OF HERIDITARY TRANSTHYRETIN MEDIATED AMYYLOIDOSIS

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**ABSTRACT:**

Vutrisiran is the latest drug accepted by FDA for the treatment of amyloidosis. The US approved this drug in June 2022 and the European union approved this drug in September 2022.Vutrisiran is available on market with trade name “Amvuttra”. It is double standard and chemically modified small interferingribonucleic acid (SiRNA). Vutrisiran is set side by side with the other drugs which has been using in treatment of amyloidosis. Noticeably the ADME parameters and ADRs are compared and contraindications are also incorporated. Compared drugs include Patisiran, Inotersen and Tafamids. When it came to the consequence vutrisiran performs well compared to the other drugs. Vutrisiran have subtracting contraindications, more bioavailability and it can be eliminated easily when it approaches to the comparision with other drugs. Vutrisiran can be self-administrable by subcutaneous route. Vutrisiran less dose also shows effective results in body. Patisiran and vutrisiran comparision be revealed that vutrisiran have less adverse effects and it does not bring down serum vitamin A levels. Protein binding also high.

**Keywords:** *Vutrisiran, FDA, Pharmacokinetics, effectiveness*

# TYPES OF BRAIN DISORDERS

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**ABSTRACT**

The brain is the control center of the body. It controls thoughts, memory, speech, and movement. It regulates the function of many organs. When the brain is healthy, it works quickly and automatically. However, when problems occur, the results can be devastating. Inflammation in the brain can lead to problems such as vision loss, weakness and paralysis. Loss of brain cells, which happens if you suffer a stroke, can affect your ability to think clearly. Brain tumors can also press on nerves and affect brain function. Some brain diseases are genetic. And we do not know what causes some brain diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease. The symptoms of brain diseases vary widely depending on the specific problem. In some cases, damage is permanent. In other cases, treatments such as surgery, medicines, or physical therapy can correct the source of the problem or improve symptoms. Brain diseases affect many people, but the occurrence of individual diseases varies widely. For example, in the U.S.: Alzheimer's disease affects more than 6 million people, Autism spectrum disorder occurs in about 1 in 44 children, Brain tumors and other nervous system cancers are relatively rare, accounting for 1.3% of all cancers. Epilepsy impacts 1.2% of the population, including 3 million adults and 470,000 children. Meningitis is rare due to widespread use of the meningitis vaccine. In 2019, only 371 cases were reported. Alzheimer's Disease, Dementias, Brain Cancer, Epilepsy and other disorders, Mental Disorders, Parkinson's and Other Movement Disorders,Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)

**Keywords**: *brain disorders, inflammation, vaccines, brain functions*

# POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

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**ABSTRACT:**

Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a chronic impairment disorder that occurs after exposure to traumatic events. This disorder can result in a disturbance to individual and family functioning, causing significant medical, financial and social problems. This study is a selective review of literature aiming to provide a general outlook of the current understanding of PTSD. PTSD is diagnosed according to several clusters of symptoms occurring after exposure to extreme stressors. The morphological alteration of subcortical brain structures may also correlate with PTSD symptoms. Prevention and treatment methods for PTSD vary from psychological interventions to pharmacological medications. Overall the findings of pertinent studies are difficult to generalize because of heterogeneous patient groups, different traumatic events, diagnostic criteria and study design.

***Key words:*** *Post traumatic stress disorder, pharmacological interventions, symptoms, diagnosis*

# EVALUATION OF PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF EPILEPSY IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

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**Abstract**

**Background**: Cerebral palsy is a motor disorder that is caused by an injury to the developing brain which occurred before, during, or shortly after birth. Seizures caused by cerebral palsy are life-threatening. **Aim of the study:** The aim of our study is to evaluate the prevalence, risk factors, and characteristics of epilepsy in children with cerebral palsy. **Patients and methods**: A prospective observational study was conducted on 60 cerebral palsy patients, in that 50 patients had epilepsy. These patients were under observation for collecting data about the characteristics of epilepsy. The information was collected from the patient's caretaker. **Results:** Epilepsy was observed in 83% of cerebral palsy cases. Birth asphyxia is the major risk factor for developing epilepsy. The study reveals that mental retardation, family history, birth asphyxia, and abnormal head circumference are significant risk factors for developing epilepsy in children with cerebral palsy. Among them, birth asphyxia is the major risk factor. **Conclusion:** Cerebral palsy is highly associated with seizures. Some of the risk factors contribute to developing a seizure disorder. The severity of seizures affects the QOL. Our study helps to provide awareness and predict epilepsy development in CP patients.

***Keywords:*** *Cerebral palsy, epilepsy, risk factors, seizures, QOL.*

# VACCINES FOR COVID-19

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**ABSTRACT**:

Corona virus is an infectious disease caused by SARS-COV-2 virus. Corona virus spike(s) protein attaches to ACE-2 Receptor found on surface of many human cells including those in lungs allowing virus entry. The COVID-19 pandemic which is probably the most devasting one in the last 100 years after the Spanish flu mandates the speedy evaluation of multiple approaches for competence to elicit and protect immunity and safety to curtail unwanted immune potentiation which plays an important role in pathogenesis of the virus. Vaccines are so far the best protection against COVID-19. Vaccines are sometimes given in multiple doses, like in many COVID-19 vaccines develop memory cells in the body for a longer duration. There are three main approaches to developing the vaccine. (1) The entire pathogen is used in inactivated form. Where just the part of pathogen that triggers immune response. Where the genetic material of pathogen is used. Mainly four categories of vaccines are in clinical trials. They are protein subunit based, DNA&RNA based, Non replication viral based

**KEYWORDS**-*COVID-19, Vaccine, wholevirus, protein subunit, DNA, RNA,Nonreplication virus*

# ANTIBIOTICS RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT:

In the present days, Resistance to antibiotics is one of the crucial issues related to public health, such resistance to antibiotics was limited to nosocomal infections. Antibiotics resistance occur when microbes evolves mechanism that protect from the effect of antibiotic. Several factors, Like use of antibiotics in animal husbandary and agriculture, use of fake drugs, use of adulterated antibiotics, lake of education, self-medication and over use of antibiotics. Bacteria develops multi drug resistance gene (MDR) by several mechanisms such as Germ develops new cell process, Germ destroy the antibiotic, Germ district access change the entryway, Germ changes the antibiotic targets, Germ get rid of antibiotics (by using pumps). Everyone has a role to play preventing infection by washing hands properly, hygienic food, limited close contact, vaccinations up-to-date, safe water and sanitations, Not sharing antibiotics with others, we can also reduce the spread of antibiotics by taking advises from a qualified healthcare professional when taking antibiotics.

***Key Words:*** *Antibiotics resistance, MDR gene, Nosocomal infection, adulterated antibiotics.*

# CURRENTLY AUTHORISED "DUAL AGOINST DRUG"(MOUNJARO)

# FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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## ABSTRACT:

Tirzepatide (mounjaro) is a newly approved drug by the FDA on May 13, 2022 for the treatment of adults with type 2 diabetes. Making it is the 1st approved agent that works on dual against for the two-principle human incretins. Dual GIP/GLP-1agonists gained increasing attention as new therapeutics agent for glycemic and weight control as they signify the heathier glucose control and weight loss compared the selective GLP-1 receptor agonists in preclinical and clinical trials. Tirzepatide is made up of a 39 amino acids linear synthetic peptide conjugated to a c2o fatty diacid moiety. Its protien sequence was based on the sequence of endogenous GIP and its pharmacological action on GLP-1receptors is comparable to endogenous GIP however, the long half -life of tirzepatide allows for a once weekly dosing. The FDA approved labelled includes all three doses of tirzepatide, that underwent testing in a pre-clinical trial, that is either 5, 10, 15mg.Dosage each delivered by Sc injection once a week. Tirzepatide is marked by lilies as mounjaro.

***Keywords:*** *Tirzeatide, mounjaro, fatty acid, preclinical trial, injection*

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BETA BLOCKERS USING FOR HEART FAILURE

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**ABSTRACT**

In the present study, we have reviewed three kinds of beta blocker drugs for Heart failure. Comparisons were done between the three beta blockers namely Atenolol, Bisoprolol and carvedilol based on their dose, drug efficacy, mechanism of actions and adverse drug reactions. Congestive heart failure also known as heart failure- occurs when the heart muscles fail to pump the blood. Certain heart conditions such as narrowed arteries in the heart or high blood pressure. There are many drugs used to prevent and cure the heart failure. Beta blockers are one kind of the drugs used in such condition. Beta blockers are most commonly prescribed to treat heart conditions because they slow heart rate and can lower blood pressure. Two kinds of beta blockers are used i.e selective or non-selective beta blockers. Based on the results reviewed with respect to minimal dose, maximum drug efficacy, and minimal side effects, we found Bisoprolol is the one with best drug

**Keywords:-***Congestive Heart failure, Beta blockers, selective and non-selective beta blockers, Atenolol , Bisoprolol, Carvedilol, effective dose , minimal side effects.*

# SYNDROME AND ORAL CANDIDIASIS

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**ABSTRACT**:

Chronic use of steroids shows serious impact in an individual patient.Here is a case of 85 yrs female patient suffering from cushing syndrome and oral candidiasis for long term use of corticosteroids. She is a known case of bronchial asthma since 10 yrs and she was taking forecort inhaler and T.Betamethasone. Then she developed complaints of moon face, backache, facial puffiness, swelling of limbs results in cushing's syndrome and also complaints of throat pain, difficulty in swallowing and white flakes results in oral candidiasis. cushing syndrome is a condition experienced with moon face, buffalo hump, weight gain etc. candidiasis is a fungal infection commonly associated with long term use of steroid inhaler which affects mouth. Nebulizing therapy with corticosteroids is widely accepted treatment approach for patients with bronchial asthma. Later the patient was treated with hydrocortisone and fluconazole for cushing syndrome and oral candidiasis.

***Keywords***: *Corticosteroids, forecort inhaler, betamethasone, cushing syndrome, oral candidiasis.*

# SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS-19

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**ABSTRACT:**

In the year 2019, the children's less than18 years of age had asymptomatic infections or mild hospitalisation was rare. COVID affected children's had developed diseases like immune disorders,Neurological, respiratory disorders and this leading to respiratory syncytial virus influenza and this is mainly affected in young children.In the year 2020 April the post infectious syndrome known as MISC .The MISC defined as Multi system Inflammatory Syndrome.Individuals having less than 21 years have mainly life threatening complications.The presence of antibodies or cross reactive t-cells they include HCOV and give protection in Young children's mostly affected by respiratory syncytia. The ACE-2 Gene expression are mostly found in nasal and lung it is very less in infants. Increase with the age because the presence of antibodies. MIC-a typical form of Kawasaki disease mainly occur in age of 8-9 years. MIC-Increases the levels of C-rectine protein CRP. The MIC is a mainly associated with the elevated levels of IL-1.The endothelial damage by auto antibodies. The auto antibodies may form immune complexes and trigger immune damage to host tissue. The productions of antibodies cross reaction between the SARS AND COV-2. The covid 19 vaccination mainly triggering spike antigens. SARS antibodies bound to FC receptors or macrophages and mast cell could favour virus entry and contribute to immune regulation.

***Keywords:*** *Spike; COVID-19; MISC; antibodies; respiratory syncytia; Kawasaki disease*

# ASTHMA

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**ABSTRACT:**

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airway. The chronic inflammation causes an increase in the airway hyper-responsiveness that breathlessness, chest tightness and cough, particularly at night or early in morning. Its triggering factors are Animal, house dust, pollens, oxidants perfumes and cigarette smoke etc. in this asthma there are different types such as Allergic, non-allergic, and mixed asthma etc. And its clinical manifestation is wheezing, Dyspnoea, cough, chest tightness, and white, thick tenacious gelatinous mucous. This condition can be diagnosed as includes: Family history, physical examination, chest x ray, Allergic skin testing, respiratory low rate, eosinophils rate and Ig E. Complications of asthma is Rib fracture, pneumonia, pneumothorax etc. For this condition the treatment long term control medicines to achieve and maintain control of persistence asthma. Involved following drugs like: Anti- Inflammatory, Corticosteroids, Bronchodilators, long-acting beta-2 adrenergic agonist, theophylline. Influenza vaccination, TDAP vaccination, are available to these respiratory disorders.

***Keywords:*** *Asthma, Chronic inflammation, Hyper responsiveness, Dyspanoa, Pneumothorax.*

# OSTEOPOROTIC VERTEBRAL FRACTURES AND CUSHING'S SYNDROME CAUSED BY TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS-A CASE REPORT

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**Abstract:**

In the present case report, a 34 year old man with a 5 year history of psoriasis, who presented with severe shortness of breath on exertion, severe pain all over the body and had no records of previous trauma. The patient reported the regular use of clobetasol propionate, for 5 years. At the time of visit, the patient presented with severe psoriasis with striae all over the body, which was associated with cushingoid appearance. MRI of dorso-lumbar spine was performed and the results have revealed multilevel chronic compression fractures from D6 to D12 levels with mild mid body wedging's and chronic adjacent endplate changes. Kyphosis centred at D8 vertebra that was caused by osteoporosis. The patient was diagnosed with Iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome caused by the long-term use of clobetasol propionate cream. The topical clobetasol ointment was stopped and replaced with Alendronate tablet once a week. Systemic corticosteroid misuse is the most common cause of Iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome.The same phenomenon occurs when powerful glucocorticoids, such as clobetasol when applied on the skin and mucosae, results in the same syndrome.

***Keywords:*** *Iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome,Kyphosis, Clobetasol propionate*

# APIXABAN ROLE IN PREVENTION OF STROKE COMPLICATIONS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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**ABSTRACT**

Apixaban is a drug that help to prevent strokes or blood clots in people who have atrial fibrillation. It is in a class of treatment called factor Xa inhibitors. It has been shown to be upper level to warfarin in preventing stroke and systemic embolism and causes significantly less major bleeding based on large randomly trials. These data are confirmed in real-world studies. Apixaban inhibits free and clot-bound FXa, as well as prothrombinase activity, which inhibits clot growth by inhibiting FXa, apixaban decreases thrombin stage of life thrombus development. It has no direct effect on platelet aggregation, but indirectly inhibits platelet aggregation bring about by thrombin the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation and for the prevention of VTE audience knee or hip replacement. If you have atrial fibrillation a condition in which the heart beats irregularly, increasing the possibility of clots forming in the body, and possibly causing strokes and are taking apixaban to help prevent strokes or set of programmed blood clots, you are at a higher risk of having a stroke after you stop taking this medication. Apixaban can cause side effects. Bleeding in the brain, sudden severe headache unlike anything you've experienced before seizures, sudden loss of vision or blurred vision, a feeling of numbness or prick in your arms or legs. Dose of apixaban is 5 to 2.5 mg taken orally twice daily. Avoid concurrent use of rivaroxaban with other anticoagulants due to increased bleeding risk other than during therapeutic transition periods where patients should be observed closely. Drug interactions with Diltiazem, ketoconazole, naproxen, rifampin.Apixaban is not recommended as an alternative to unfractionated heparin inpatients with pulmonary embolism who are hemodynamically unstable or may receive thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy since the safety and efficacy of apixaban have not been established in these clinical situations.

***Keywords:*** *Apixaban, stroke, prevention, side effects, efficacy*

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN NEW DRUG DEVELOPMENT

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**ABSTRACT**

Sensing, thinking, acting, and learning are the four components of a person's intellect which are replicated by artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. A problem can be modelled based on probabilities and large amounts of information can be incorporated due to the convergence of technological developments in those fields. The latter can be updated regularly with new information to influence judgement and to predict the future. AI allows the development of disease models using data obtained from thorough molecular profiling of people to help in medication discovery and development. Given its greater processing capability, AI can combine these large multimodal data to develop models that I allow for the representation of patient heterogeneity and (ii) allow for the discovery of treatment targets with causal inferences from pathophysiology .the discovery and development of medicines that interact with these targets can be helped by different computer analyses, and even existing pharmaceuticals can be used again for a different use, if applicable. AI-based modelling also assists the selection of optimal combination medicines, the identification of efficacy biomarkers, and the construction of creative clinical studies with fake placebo groups. The emergence of computational precision medicine, which will produce therapies or preventive measures specially designed to patient characteristics in terms of their physiology, disease features, and environmental risk exposure, is now being made possible by the convergence of biotechnologies, drug sciences, and AI.

***Keywords:*** *Artificial intelligence, biotechnologies, disease models, drug development, intelligent machines, precision medicine,*

# ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC ROOT EXTRACT OF *Psidium guajava* IN STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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## Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is considered as one of the five leading causes of death in the world. About 150 million people are suffering from diabetes worldwide, which is almost five times more than the estimates ten years ago and this may double by the year 2030. India leads the way with its largest number of diabetic subjects in any given country. It has been estimated that the number of diabetes in India is employed to increase 57.2 million by the year 2025. Current treatments possess undesirable side-effects and therefore investigations into alternative remedies, which may be cost-effective and devoid of such side-effects, are on-going Plants have played a major role in the introduction of new therapeutic agents. According to the WHO survey 80%of the populations living in developing countries rely almost exclusively on traditional medicine for their primary health care needs. Herbs have provided us some of the very important lifesaving drugs used in the armamentarium of modern medicine. Among estimated 250000-400000 plant species only 6% have been studied for biological activity and 15% have been investigated scientifically. This shows a need for planned activity guided Phyto-pharmacological evaluation of herbal drugs. In the present study we have tried to evaluate hypoglycemic effects of *Psidium guajava* in Streptozotocin induced hyperglycemia. The ethanolic roots extract of *Psidium guajava* was evaluated for in-vivo anti diabetic activity against Streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Streptozotocin causes selective destruction of beta-cells, which are involved in the production of Insulin. Deficiency of Insulin after Streptozotocin treatment leads to an elevation in the blood glucose. After treatment with the aqueous extract there was a significant reduction in the blood glucose levels.

***Keywords :*** *Diabetes mellitus, Psidiumguajava, strepotozotocin , glucose*

# INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO COMBAT CORONAVIRUS

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**ABSTRACT:-**

As the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) evolves, technological applications and initiatives are multiplying in an attempt to stop the spread of the disease, treat patients and take the pressure off overworked healthcare workers. At a time when everyone needs better information, including epidemic disease modellers, state authorities, international organisations and people in quarantine or maintaining social distancing, digital information and surveillance technologies have been unleashed in an unprecedented manner to collect data and reliable evidence to support public health decision-making. Artificial intelligence, robots and drones are being deployed to help track the disease and enforce restrictive measures; while scientists are frantically applying gene editing, synthetic biology and nanotechnologies in a bid to prepare and test future vaccines, treatments and diagnostics. Blockchain applications can track contagion, manage insurance payments, and uphold medical supply chains. Furthermore, 3D printing and open-source technologies seem capable of sustaining the effort of governments and hospitals around the world to meet the increasing need for medical hardware and optimise the supply of the necessary medical equipment. At the same time, telehealth technologies offer a cost-effective means to slow the spread of the virus and to maintain hospital capacity by operating as a possible filter. Presenting a non-exhaustive overview of the technologies currently in use, this analysis highlights their main features and significance in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic and to ensure that public health institutions maintain their capacity to meet the ever-increasing needs caused by this pandemic disease. The analysis also illustrates the main legal and regulatory challenges and the key socio-ethical dilemmas that these technologies' manifold applications pose when used in a public-health emergency context such as the current one.

***Keywords:*** *Covid19, regulatory challenges, innovative techniques, effectives*

# DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF NEW ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF OMEPRAZOLE AND DOMPERIDONE IN PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM BY UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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**ABSTRACT:**

A simple, rapid and precise method was developed for the quantitative simultaneous determination of Omeprazole and Domperidone in combined pharmaceutical-dosage forms. The method was based on UV-Spectrophotometric determination of two drugs, using simultaneous equation method. It involves absorbance measurement at 291 nm ($\lambda_{max}$ of Omeprazole) and 289 nm ($\lambda_{max}$ of Domperidone) in Methanol: Acetonitrile (30:70v/v). For UV Spectrophotometric method, linearity was obtained in concentration range of 1-15 µg/ml for Domperidone and 1-50 µg/ml for Omeprazole respectively, with regression 0.999 and 0.999 for Domperidone and Omeprazole respectively. Recovery was in the range of 99 -103%; the value of standard deviation and %R.S.D were found to be < 2 %; shows the high precision of the method., in accordance with ICH guidelines. The method has been successively applied to pharmaceutical formulation and was validated according to ICH guidelines.

***Keywords****: UV-spectrophotometer, Omeprazole, Domperidone*

# DEPRESSION ANXIETY AND STRESS AFTER COVID 19 VACCINATION

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## ABSTRACT:

To determine the level of depression anxiety and stress receiving the covid 19 vaccine. A retrospective cross sectional study design was used. The questionary was designed and brought to the electronically using google forms and distributed by social media then mental health status was measured using a specific depression anxiety and stress scale named DASS-21. Each domain of the vast scale was calculated for each subject and DASS-21 scores were compared with different demographic groups. Female represented a large percentage of participants high scores were obtained among graduated engaged groups also among individuals who has side effects associated with vaccine. This study concluded that participants have low DASS-21 scores and this gives the promising results for the use of covid19 vaccine.

***Keywords:*** *covid19 vaccine, depression, anxiety, stress, DASS-21*

# miRNA AS THERAPEUTIC TARGETS AND CHALLENGES IN CVD'S

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**ABSTRACT**

Micro RNA are novel class of non-coding RNA their fundamental roles in differentiation. proliferation, and apoptosis. MiRNA is also known as micro modulators. CVD comprises a high mortality and morbidity rate world wise. Mature miRNA enter the (RISC) RNA induced silencing complex by associating with argonaute proteins. The targeting of the risk to the specific messenger RNA is achieved by binding of miRNA within the risk to complementary sequences in the 3 un translated UTR of targeted MRNA changes in circulating serum level of miRNA are associated with several CVD. In recent years miRNA and antimiRNA synthetic oligonucleotides that block the miRNA functions. miRNA many biological process and their levels of expression are affected in many human disease. The role of miRNA established biomarkers for the diagnosis of various types of cancers. Several methods have been developed to quantify circular miRNA; QRT-PCR, CHIP BASED PCR, DROPLET DIGITAL PCR, QUANTITATIVE STEM LOOP RTPCR as well as RNA sequence microarrays. Suggesting that they may be potential targets. MiRNA have been evaluated in animal modeling of various CVD by targeting different aspects of cardiac pathology, apoptosis and hypertrophy [or] autophagy.

***Keywords****: Micro modulators, cardiovascular diseases, synthetic oligonucleotidesand PCR.*

# DOCKING – IN A NUTSHELL

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**ABSTRACT**

Molecular docking is a kind of computational modeling, which facilitates the prediction of preferred binding orientation of one molecule to another when both interact each other in order to form a stable complex. Ligand: A ligand is any molecule that binds to a protein. Receptor: Receptor or host or lock. The "receiving" molecule, most commonly a protein. The complementary partner molecule which binds to the receptor. Rigid Docking Flexible Docking Rigid Docking (lock & key): In rigid docking the internal geometry of both ligand and receptor treated as rigid. Flexible Docking: An enumeration on the rotation of one of the molecule is performed. Mechanism: To perform a docking screen, the first requirement is a structure of the protein of interest. Usually the structure has been determined using a biophysical technique such as x-ray crystallography, NMR spectroscopy or cryo electron microscopy (cryo-EM), but can also derive from homology modeling construction. The success of a docking program depends on two components: the search algorithm and the scoring function. Determination of lowest free energy structures for the receptor ligand complete Calculate the differential binding of ligand to two different macromolecular receptors. Simulating the docking process is much more complicated. In this approach, the protein and the ligand are separated by some physical distance, and the ligand finds its position into the protein's active site after a certain number of "moves" in its conformational space. The moves incorporate rigid body transformations such as translations and rotations, as well as internal changes to the ligand's structure including torsion angle rotations. Hence, the system's total energy is calculated after every move.

***Keywords:*** *Molecular docking, ligand, prediction, binding orientation*

# APPROACHES TO ALLEVIATE SIDE EFFECTS DUE TO CHEMOTHERAPY THROUGH PREDICTIVE BIOMARKERS

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**ABSTRACT:**

Cancer is responsible for millions of deaths worldwide&even though much progress has been achieved in medicine, there are still many issues that mustbe addressed in order to improve cancer therapy. Chemotherapy side effects are a common concern among people with cancer. Although chemotherapy aims to wipe out cancer cells&stop them from multiplying,it can also affect healthy cells, resulting in a number of symptoms. For this reason, oncological research is putting a lot of effort towards finding new&efficient therapies which can alleviate critical side effects caused by conventional treatments. Several biomarkers such as the expression of programmed cell death ligand 1(PD-L1), tumor mutation burden (TMB), &microsatellite instability-high(MSI-H)/ mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) have been proved to be the predictors for anti-tumor efficacy of ICIs, but there is a gap in clinical needs for effective biomarkers that predict toxicities & help filter out the patients who may benefit most from these costly therapies while avoiding major risks of toxicities. The innovative approaches to cure chemotherapy side effects by using various novel approaches are macrophage base approach, peptide based approach, and immunological based therapeutic approach. The recentadvances of liquid crystals in cancer biomarker detection and treatment in multiple cell line models. The triumphant of these liquid crystals and their applications in cancer research. In this review, we provide an overview of recent advances in cancer biomarker detection we will provide an in-depth analysis of the most innovative advances in basic and applied chemotherapy research by using biomarkers

***Keywords:*** *Chemotherapy, Conventional treatment, innovative approaches, biomarker detection.*

# PHYTOCHEMICALS OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINAL PLANTS TARGETING SARS-COV-2 BY MOLECULAR DOCKING

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**ABSTRACT :**

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2), better known as the corona virus. It is a zoonotic origin that transmitted to humans from the bats. It was discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. The novel 2019 SARS-COV-2 enters the host cell by binding to the viral surface spike glycoprotein (s-protein) to cellular angiotensin converting enzyme to (ACE-2) receptors. Modern medicine has achieved success due to the effectiveness of traditional medicines which are derived from the medicinal plants. The objective of these study was determine whether components of natural origin from medicinal plants have an antiviral effect that can prevent humans from this corona virus infection using the most reliable molecular docking method. Some of the ayurvedic medicinal plants which are already predicted for SARS-COV-2 are Ashwagandha, Guduci, Kalamegha, tulasi, giloy, amalaki, lavanga etc. In-silico pharmacology (also known as computational therapeutics, computational pharmacology) is a rapidly growing area that globally covers the development of techniques for using software to capture, analyze an integrated biological and medical data from many diverse sources. Virtual screening tools to make predictions about the behaviour of different compounds and the interactions between chemical molecules and their biological targets. There are many online docking websites to find the interactions between the targeted protein and ligand like Swiss dock and AUTODOCK. Both the targeted protein and ligand submitted in online docking websites by submission of protein and ligand. From these, targeted molecules binding energy (Kcal /mol) was obtained. As per the docking score, positive energy means stronger binding and negative energy means no binding. The best docked compounds from were taken for drug likeness test and ADMET profile prediction with the help of web based server Lipinski rule of five. These results provide a basis for repurposing and using molecules, derived from plants and animals, as a potential treatment for the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Hence from present study it could be suggested that active phytochemicals from medicinal plants could potentially inhibit M pro of SARS-COV-2 and further equip the management strategy against COVID-19 a global. Timely identification and determination of an effective drug to combat and tranquilize the COVID-19 global crisis is the utmost need.

***Keywords:*** *SARS-COV-2, molecular docking, antiviral, ADMET*

# A REVIEW ON ADVERSE EFFECTS OF TOPICAL STEROIDS

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**ABSTRACT**

Topical corticosteroids are most commonly used topical medicines in dermatology .It has potent anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative effects and the therapy of inflammatory cutaneous disorders are more effective and less time consuming.Abuse and misuse leads to serious local, systemic and psychological side effects. Misuse occurs more with topical corticosteroid of higher potency and on softer areas of the body particularly the face and genitalia. Children are more susceptible to systemic adverse effects because of enhanced percutaneous absorption through tender skin. Vast section of Indians became victims due to craze of beautification leads to perioral dermatitis and steroid damaged faces. A topical steroid can cause skin infections such as impetigo, tinea, herpes simplex, molluscum contagiosum. Some adverse reactions includes lesions, dyspigmentation. Side effects due to topical steroids are more prevalent than systemic reactions but even small doses of potent topical steroids can produce systemic effects in children. Symptoms like suppression of hypothalamic- pitutary, adrenal axis, cushings syndrome and growth retardation in children. Osteoporosis is serious side effects of systemic and inhaled corticosteroid and loss of bone mineral density due to topical Steroids. Prolonged use of topical steroids on eyelid can induce open angle glaucoma and cataract. When used correctly topical corticosteroids are safe and effective for treatment. They should be used only when prescribed by registered practitioner (or) dermatologist.

***Keywords**: Topical corticosteroids, Hypothalamus-Pituitary, Dermatitis, Percutaneous absorption*

# SHIFTING TOWARDS PATIENT-CENTRIC HEALTH CARE

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**Abstract:**

Patient-centeredness is a crucial element of quality of care which is defined as care provision that is consistent with values, needs and desires of patients, but has limited attention regarding the treatment of movement disorders. The present health care system-which is organized primarily from the provider's perspective, is not yet prepared for this development. The care system of all developed countries faces the challenge for improving quality, efficiency and safety of patient's care. The goal of patient centered care is to achieving better health outcomes, greater patient satisfaction and reduces health costs. Examples are cooper and colleagues. The present review focus on diagnostics and improvement approach, based on total quality management to apply in cancer health care service system, which turns in person-centered architectures in future. This health care systems transformation combined with extended and advanced communication and collaboration supported and enabled by appropriate information and communication technologies. These are the set of security services needed for realizing trustworthy e-health.

***Keywords***: *Patient-centric Health Care, Total Quality Management.*

# APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DRUG DISCOVERY

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## ABSTRACT:

The applications of artificial intelligence (AI) are increasing in various sectors of society particularly in thefield of pharmaceutical industry including drug delivery and development, improving productivity, clinical trials, drug repurposing among others. In future artificial intelligence together will enhance computer stimulations advances in personalised medicine. AI plays a vital role in trail transforming process and finally keeping us healthier and protected away from the diseases applying AI can reduce the clinical trial cycle time and improving the productivity of cost and outcomes of clinical development, by application of AI we can reduce the human workload as well as achieving targets in short period of time , we can see an increase in graph of implementation of AI Applications of AI in drug discovery are ,Designing clinical trials, improved patient selection, site selection, patient monitoring ,fostering more trails, patient enrichment, recruitment and enrolment using operational data to drive artificial intelligence enabled clinical trials analytics and outsourcing and strategic relationship to obtain necessary artificial intelligence skills and talent.

***Keywords:*** *Personalised medicine, Artificial intelligence, Clinical trials, Computer stimulations,& pharmaceutical industry.*

# ROBOTICS IN HUMAN HEALTH CARE

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**ABSTRACT:**

This paper describes evolving role of robotics in healthcare and in maintenance of therapy, covid diseases, and surgeries. Prime utilization of robots to minimize person to person contact the highlights of the page cardiovascular diseases, covid, oncology, surgery. Robots are designed for use in health care and medicine requirements robotics automation in health care increasing day by day. Robots in surgery-workflow efficient and reduce surgical time breast biopsy, prostate biopsy, standard diagnosis techniques robotic pills pain management reducing illness are two main objectives with lot of innovation this pills overcome toughest challenges and offer painless.Surgeries ROBODOC (surgical robots for hip and knee joint ) . ORTHODOC, DAVINCI perform invasive procedure. Robots are not only in operating room but also supports health care workers enhance patient care. Robots eliminate dangerous shocks for humans because they are capable of working in hazardous environment. In upcoming 10 years robotic development in surgical robots, rehabilitation robots , telemedicine robots, ambulance robots, nurse robots, cleaning robots with lot of innovation.

***Keywords:*** *medical robot, surgeries, healthcare digitization corana virus*

# A REVIEW ON CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF ROBOTIC PILL FOR DRUG DELIVERY OF BIOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

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**Abstract:**

Biotherapeutics are a rapidly growing portion of the Pharmaceutical market accounting for one-half of the recent new drug approvals. These are highly efficacious, but the pain and inconvenience of Chronic Parenterals lead to poor patient compliance and compromises the capable therapy governance. Regardless of countless attempts, Oral delivery of biotherapeutics remains unsuccessful due to degradation in the GI environment and poor intestinal absorption. ROBOTIC PILL, an oral ingestion which protects the biotherapeuticdrugload from digestion in the GI tract and auto injects it into the intestinal walls as a reliable and innoxious injection, since the intestines are insensate to sharp stimuli. The loaded dose is delivered upon inflation of a polyethylene balloon folded within the robotic pill, which deflates immediately after the drug delivery. The Robotic Pill (RP) successfully delivered the biotherapeutic [Octreotide]. Thus, the degree of drug delivery with the RP ranged from 25 to 80%, with the success rate directly related to the balloon size. In another study the deployment of RP was Unaffected by the fed and fasting conditions, which suggested that RP may take with or without food. These promising clinical data suggested that the biotherapeutics currently administered parenterally may be safely and reliably delivered via this adaptable oral drug delivery Platform.

***Keywords:*** *Robotic Pill, Bio-therapeutics, Octreotide, drug delivery,*

# COCAINE

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**ABSTRACT:**

Cocaine is an alkaloid prevails from the leaves of coca tree. Generally, the attribute of coca tree has includes 8 to 12 feet tall, category of Shrubs; fruits are red oval shaped 1cm size. On the basis of geographical studies, grows all over the tropical region. Like Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Columbia and Chile etc. the cocaine drug aspect are white powdered/crystals, odourless, frosty taste etc. Ebullition;96 c. now it is get-at-able in the form hydrochloride salt freebase, cracks current. It can be allocated in many routes it exhibits different actions on depending of sites of allocate. Cocaine has been causes acute and long term out-term. Cocaine is a major one of addictive drug, primarily a consequence of its ability to inhibit the reabsorption of Dopamine by Nerve cells. Shows consequences on discrete organs in the Body. Consequently, alongside regular shorting can lead to Deprivation of Sensation of Smell, Nose, Bleeding problems, Swallowing, Hoarseness, Irritation of Nasal septum the way chronically Rhinorrhoea being Cocaine Mother to Cosset. Treatment Append Peculiar antidotes like Amyl Nitrate by Inhalation, only symptom AHC Treatment, Consultation with Psychiatric-Psychotherapy and other Affiliated Counselling.

***Keywords:*** *Dopamine, Rhinorrhoea, Hoarseness, Swallowing.*

# mRNA VACCINES FOR COVID-19

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**ABSTRACT:**

Scientists and pharmaceutical companies are in the race to produce different types of vaccines like DNA, mRNA, protein subunit, and virus-inactivated immunization strategiesmRNA vaccines are the most effective vaccines for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS COV -2). The vaccines are classified as protein-based and gene-based vaccines. The protein-based vaccine is the conventional method thatrelies on attenuated or recombinant proteins directly delivered as immunogens to activate a humoral immune response. Gene-based vaccines are delivered through the vector to the host to produce antigens and induce an immune response in the host. mRNA vaccines have many advantages when compared to traditional vaccines like measles, mumps,and rubella (MMR combined vaccine). After vaccination,mRNA will enter the muscle cells and produce spike protein found on the surface of the virus. After the protein piece is made,our cells break down the mRNA and remove it, leaving the body as waste.Next, our cells display the spike protein piece on their surface. The immune system of our body recognizes it as a foreign substance and triggers it to produce antibodies and fight against the virus causing COVID-19.mRNA vaccines are of low cost,have a safety profile,and have low production time representing a very low risk of contamination of microorganisms. The efficacy of mRNA vaccines will prove that these vaccines are viable weapons to stop the COVID-19 pandemic. These vaccines not only protect humans from SARS-COV-2 but also many infectious diseases with the advantage of rapid production.

***Keywords:*** *Covid19, Attenuated, Spike Protein, Immunesystem, Antibodies*

# THE ROLE OF PHARMACIES IN IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS AND HEALTH PROMOTION

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**Abstract**

The involvement of pharmacists and pharmacies in the vaccination campaign represents an important opportunity to confirm the professional role played and the function of a local health unit. The pharmacy is one of the points of contact and interaction most frequented by the population; it is widespread throughout the national territory, and thanks to its professionals, it plays and can play, even more, an essential role in the networks for the prevention and protection of the health of our communities. The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has highlighted the necessity for close collaboration and integration between health professionals to ensure an influential response. The pandemic also made it clear how prevention is an essential component of our health and social systems and how this must find, alongside a precise and stronger organizational dimension, also a concrete and operational declination in the various aspects of our daily life and certainly in the moments contact with the various health services. In this work, through an analysis of the scientific literature, we aim to identify and describe the advantages that can derive from the involvement of community pharmacists in prevention networks.

***Keywords:*** *Community pharmacy, Pharmacists, Immunization, Health promotion*

# CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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**Abstract**

Heart failure disease has been one of the major chronic cardiovascular diseases that cause morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization of all cardiac patients. Heart failure has a significantly increased lifetime risk of development is about 20%. Symptomatic predictions are usually non-specific and hardly can discriminate the occurrence of heart failure from other diseases. It represents a challenging problem because of its economical and medical burden on the health care system. However, the management and presentation of a patient with heart failure remain in the fields of doubt. This review will highlight the importance of diagnosing and managing Congestive heart failure patients for primary health care physicians. This review was collected and classified from eligible published English written documents, articles, clinical trial. This review discussed the diagnosis and management of Congestive heart failure and the details regarding this topic including definitions classifications, were included in this review. The primary care physician approach is often concerned with traditional palliative therapies before worsening the condition and plans to assess different reports regarding heart failure patients throughout their follow-up schedules.

**Keywords:** *Congestive heart failure, Diagnosis, Management, Prognosis, Primary health care*

# PRODUCTION OF EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE BY*BACILLUS AEROGENES* AND ITS MUTANT FROM SUBMERGED CULTURE

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**ABSTRACT**

Exopolysaccharides are high-molecular-weight polymers that are composed of sugar residues and are secreted by a microorganism into the surrounding environment. Microorganisms synthesize a wide range of multifunctional polysaccharides. In this present work we have investigated the feasibility of production of such a novel exopolysaccharide using *Bacillus aerogenes* and its mutant. Both the strain and the isolated mutant produced exopolysaccharide in a synthetic medium, in submerged culture. For better yield, acetone was found to be superior to ethanol for isolation. Mutant produced higher polysaccharide yield compared to normal strain. The purified polymer was characterized for total sugar and total protein contents. The FTIR study was reports sample having amine group, and chance for methylated polysaccharide, and indicate the presence of glucouronic acid, mannuronic acid and O-acetyl ester.

**Key words:** Exopolysaccharide, Native, Mutant.

# EXPLORING THE OCEAN: NEW DRUG DEVELOPMENT – A NUTRACEUTICAL MARINE SOURCE

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**ABSTRACT**

New disease ailments are emerging due to changing environment and habituation. Natural remedies are found to besafe and effective. TheWHO has emphasized the need to ensure the quality ofmedicinal natural products by using modern controlledtechniques and applying suitable standards. Marine environment is an exceptional reservoir of biologically active natural products. Many substances obtained from seaweedshave been used fordecades in traditional medicine, modern medicine and pharmacotherapy. They are the source of amino acid, terpenoids, steroids, phenolic compounds, halogenated ketones & cyclic polysulphides.The secondary metabolites isolated from the seaweed shows various bioactive potential activities. Most importantly they are potentially bioactive substance in medicinally such as antibiotic, anti oxidant, anti tumor, anti viral, anti inflammatory, anti ulcer etc, in addition to that the edible seaweeds are renewable living resources contains significant amount of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Historically seaweeds provide essential economic, environmental aesthetic and cultural benefits to humanity.

***Keywords:*** *Seaweeds, metabolites, bioactive, renewable*

# DRUG REPURPOSING

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**ABSTRACT**

Drug repurposing involves exploring new medical uses for existing drugs, including approved, discontinued, shelved and investigational therapeutics. As the new indication is built on already available safety, pharmacokinetic and manufacturing data, drug repurposing represents an expedited way to develop innovative medications, and has found especial interest in the fields of rare and neglected conditions. It is estimated that about one third of recent approvals correspond to repurposing examples, and different public initiatives have been launched to foster the exploration of repurposing opportunities. A number of successes have been achieved, the foremost including sildenafil (Viagra)for erectiledysfunction and pulmonaryhypertension and thalidomide for l eprosy and multiple myeloma. Clinical trials have been performed on posaconazole and ravuconazole for Chagas disease Other antifungalagents clotrimazole and ketoconazole have been investigated for antitrypanosome therapy. Successful repositioning of antimicrobials has led to the discovery of broad-spectrum therapeutics, which is effective against multiple infection types. In psychiatry, repurposed drugs are emerging as feasible options to treat severe mental disorders. Notably, the drug repurposing approach benefits from the fact that approved medicines and several discarded compounds have already been tested in humans and comprehensive information is available on their pharmacology, dose, possible toxicity and formulation. Drug repurposing has numerous advantages over conventional drug discovery approaches, including: Considerably cuts research and development costs. Reduces the drug development timeline, as various existing compounds have already demonstrated safety in humans, it does not require Phase 1 clinical trials. Potential for reuse despite evidence of adverse effects and failed efficacy in some indications.

***Keywords:*** *Sildenafil, Thalidomine, Posaconazole, Ravuconazole, Clotrimazole, Ketoconazole, Antitrypansone therapy*

# INSULIN SYRINGE

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Objective:** People with diabetes either don't produce the hormone insulin or don't produce the right amount to regulate glucose in the bloodstream. People with type 1 diabetes and many with type 2 therefore have to administer insulin. Insulin is typically taken two or more times a day. **Methodology:** The most common delivery method is a syringe containing a needle, which allows the individual to self-inject the insulin directly under the skin. A syringe is a small pump that contains a barrel, a plunger, and the needle that pierces the skin. Syringes are disposable and intended to be used only once. Reusing or sharing needles and syringes can introduce bacteria or other pathogens and cause infection. Used to treat diabetics. **Results :** Insulin can be human insulin, which is a synthetic version of the insulin made in the body, or an insulin analogue, which is also lab-made but is genetically altered to affect how quickly it acts in the body.

***Keywords*:** *anti diabetic, growth hormone, peptide Hormone Growth hormone*

# BRUCELLOSIS AN IMPORTANT AN UPDATED REVIEW OF ZOONOTIC DISEASE

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**Abstract**

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various brucella species, which mainly infects cattle, swine, goats, sheep and dogs. Humans generally acquire the disease through direct contact with infected animals, by eating or drinking contaminated animal products or by inhaling airborne agents. Most cases are caused by Ingesting unpasteurized milk or cheese from infected goats and sheep. Abortion in the last trimester is predominant sign, followed by reduced milk yield and high temperature in cattle, while humans it is characterized by undulant fever, general malaise and arthritis. The symptoms of Brucellosis may show fever, chills, loss of appetite, sweats, weakness, fatigue, joint, muscle and back pain, headache, recurrent fever… While the clinical picture of brucellosis in humans and cattle is not clear and often misleading with classical serological diagnosis, efforts have been made to overcome limitations of current serological assays through the development of PCR based diagnosis. Usually we conform a diagnosis of brucellosis by testing blood or bone marrow for Brucella bacteria or by testing blood for antibodies to the bacteria, we may order additional tests including X-rays and it can be diagnosed by Computerized Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), by cerebrospinal fluid culture by echocardiography etc. Treatment includes antibiotics relapses are common. Due to its complex nature, Brucellosis remains a serious threat to the public health and livestock in developing countries and there is a need to take treatment and vaccination against Brucellosis, with special focus on developing countries.

***Keywords:*** *Brucellosis, Unpasteurized, Serological, PCR, CT, MRI.*

# ADVANCES IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF BRONCHIOLITIS AND PIBO (POST INFECTIOUS BRONCHIOLITIS OBLITERANS)

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## Abstract

**Background:** It is important to not label a child with an incorrect diagnosis. In infants around 2 years of age many are admitted in the hospital with pulmonary diseases, one among them is Bronchiolitis. Bronchiolitis is one of the major reasons for hospital admissions in infants. Managing bronchiolitis both in the outpatient and inpatient setting remains a challenge to the physicians for the effective treatment. The effectiveness of various therapies used for infants with bronchiolitis remains unclear. **Need and purpose:** Firstly, the crucial step in pulmonary diseases is to diagnose the disease appropriately and to evaluate the evidence supporting the use of currently available treatment and preventive measures for infants with bronchiolitis and to provide practical guidelines to the practitioners managing children with bronchiolitis and the risk of developing PIBO. **Methods:** It was based on search of different articles published on bronchiolitis. The areas of focus were recently developed diagnostic techniques, treatment and prevention of bronchiolitis in children and risk groups of PIBO. Methods to diagnose bronchiolitis include Pulse oximetry (measure blood oxygen levels through a light sensor) and PCR has been used to identify viruses in the samples whereas PIBO is diagnosed by HRCT (High Resolution CT), presence of adenovirus on examination and pulmonary function tests. **Results and Conclusions:** Supportive care, comprising of taking care of oxygenation and hydration, remains the corner-stone of therapy in bronchiolitis. Pulse oximetry reports helps in guiding the need for oxygen administration. Several recent evidence-based reviews have suggested that bronchodilators or corticosteroids lack efficacy in bronchiolitis. Several other novel therapies (such as nebulised hypertonic saline, CPAP, Cochrane montelukast, HFNC, surfactant) have been evaluated in clinical trials. It was found CPAP, HFNC have shown promising results whereas systemic steroids combined with azithromycin are effective to treat PIBO.

***Keywords:*** *Bronchiolitis, PIBO, CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure), HFNC (High Flow Nasal Cannula), HRCT, Hypertonic saline, Surfactant.*

# REVIEW ON OMICRON VARIANT (B.1.1.529) OF SARS-COV2, A GLOBAL HEALTH ALERT..!

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**Abstract:**

Omicron variant is a variant of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes covid-19. It is the newest variant€ of COVID-19. This variant was first reported to WHO from South Africa on 24 November 2021and named as omicron[1]. On 26 November, the WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution (TAG-VE) declared PANGO lineage B.1.1.529. a variant of concern and designated it with Greek letter omicron. Omicron has several mutations that may have an impact on how it behaves like its transmissibility and severity of disease. Omicron is believed to be more contagious and it spreads around 70 times faster than previous variants[18]. There may be high chances of reinfection with this variant when compared to other varinats[1]. Omicron variant is a health alert all over the world. The omicron variant has being detected in many countries around the world. Many countries have implanted travel restriction to Southern African countries like Botswana Zimbabwe, Namibia, Malawi, Lesotho, and Eswatini. Some countries have issued partial lockdown and strict quarantine for infected individuals. Omicron will therefore not be a final variant, but it may be the final Variant of Concern (VOC). COVID vaccines started to be distributed all over the world to curb this pandemic. Along with these vaccines, separated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are developed to treat patients. (€-Variant is a viral genome that may contain one or more mutations)

***Keywords**: Omicron, SARS-CoV-2, Mutations, Variants*

# IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

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**Abstract:**

Pregnant people infected with the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. Those who are symptomatic appear to be at increased risk for developing severe sequelae of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) compared with nonpregnant reproductive-aged females. They also may be at increased risk for developing some pregnancy complications (eg, preterm birth) compared with uninfected or asymptomatic pregnant people. In utero transmission is rare, rates of miscarriage and congenital anomalies do not appear to be increased in pregnancies affected by COVID-19, and neonatal outcome is generally good. Vaccination reduces the risk of developing COVID-19 and reduces the severity of disease if a breakthrough infection occurs. All available evidence supports the safety of administering currently available SARS-CoV-2 vaccines before, during, and after pregnancy. Most issues related to COVID-19 are the same for pregnant and nonpregnant people, but there are a few exceptions. This topic will provide an overview of these issues, provide links to UpToDate content that is relevant to both pregnant and nonpregnant people, and discuss aspects of the disease that are specific to pregnancy. Antepartum management of pregnant patients with COVID-19 and management of labor and birth during the pandemic should be reviewed separately.

***Keywords:*** *Covid-19, Pregnancy outcomes, severity of infections, adverse events*

# SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF SELF ANNIHILATION

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**Abstract:**

Suicide is a preventable tragedy, more than 7 lakh people die by suicide every year, psychiatric disorders and past history are well recognized reasons for adolescence self-annihilation, the present review summerise the update literature on the social aspect of suicidal behaviour and preventive measures in adolescence

***Keywords:*** *Self-annihilation, Psychiatric disorders, Preventive measures, Social aspects*

# Seminars /Workshops / Conferences



**One Day national Seminar on "Research Culture in Academia & Excipients – Role in Pharmaceuticals".**


**Attending 9th International Conference at JSS College of Education & Research, Mysuru**


Workshop on **"Pharmacy Education & Research: Prospects & Perspectives",**
Role of PCI and Institutions
organized by "Pharmacy Professionals and Managements of Andhra Pradesh.

# Campus Placements


**Divis Laboratories Pvt Ltd., Hyderabad**


**Medi Assist TPA Insurance Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad**


**Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Pvt. Ltd, Tirupati**


**Felicitation to Dr.M.Niranjan Babu, Principal, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy by Dr.Montu M. Patel, PCI President**


**Interaction with Prof. G. Ranga Janardhana, Vice-Chancellor, JNTUA**

**Industrial visit: Giyaan Pharma Pvt. Ltd, Tirupati.**


**Blood Donation Camp**

# World Pharmacist's Day Celebrations - 2022

**Honoring Dr.M.Niranjan Babu, Principal, SHCP for nominated as APTI National Coordinator (AP)**


Felicitation to Pharmacy Entrepreneurs - **Mr. K. R. K Reddy,** Vice President – Operations, Malladi Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd**., & Dr. G. Rama Chandra Reddy,** Managing Director, Glory Pharmachem India Private Limited

Memorandum of Understanding with
**Malladi Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Tirupati**

**Prize Distribution to students**

# Teachers Day celebrations – 2022

**Inaugural Session of "Teacher's Day celebrations" by Dr.T.V.Narayana, Dr.N.Sanjay Kumar, Dr.Narasimha Reddy & Dr.G.Vijay Kumar**


**Talk on "Role of Teachers in inculcating Human values" by Dr.T.V.Narayana, President, IPA, Mumbai**

**Felicitation to Dr.T.V.Narayana, President, IPA, Mumbai**

**Best Teacher Award to Dr.M.Niranjan Babu, Professor & Principal, SHCP**

# SEVEN HILLS TIMES

Volume 6 | Issue No 07 | July 2022


## College Magazine



World Zoonosis Day – Awareness Program conducted in Surrounding villages by SHCP

Dr B Jyothi – Elected as APTI EC Member


World Plastic Bag Free day- Observations in College campus

Dental Health Camp in association with CKDC Tirupati


National Nature Conservation Day Observations in College Premises

# Courses Offered

## B. PHARMACY

Duration : 4 Years

Eligibility : BiPC / MPC / MBiPC with 50% Aggregate

Intake : 100

## PHARM.D (Doctor of Pharmacy)

Duration : 6 Years

Eligibility : BiPC / MPC / MBiPC with 50% Aggregate

Intake : 30

## M. PHARMACY

Pharmaceutics
Pharmaceutical Analysis
Pharmacology

Duration : 2 Years

Eligibility : B.Pharmacy with 50% Aggregate

Intake : 15 Each Department

## PHARM.D (PB) (Post Baccalaureate)

Duration : 3 Years

Eligibility : B.Pharmacy with 50% Aggregate

Intake : 10

## Ph.D in PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

Duration : 3 Years (Full Time) - Regular


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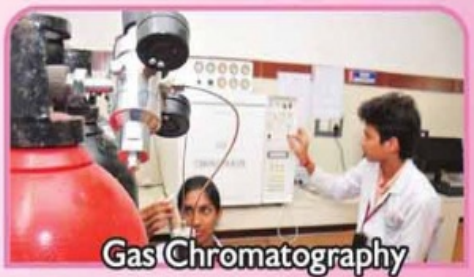
Practical Lab


Skill Development Lab


Girls Hostel


Gas Chromatography

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