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INDEX

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FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT & IN VITRO EVALUATION OF PACTINONE USING SUPERCritical Fluids	M VINAY KUMAR, CHAKRAVARTHY, K. PRASANNA REDDY, K. ARCHANARATHY	PHARMACEUTICS	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH	JAN-2022	2226-6124	https://www.ijournalofresearch.com/	https://doi.org/10.1080/23745890.2021.2020000	UGC, SCOPUS SUGGESTED JOURNAL ID: 10162-10789446-97
DESCRIPTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TABLET PUNCHING MACHINE	SUSHMA DEVAI, CHANDRASHEKARA RAOBARU, JYOTHI AENUGU, AND VIDHYA DEBRODDY	PHARMACEUTICS	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	JANUARY 2022	Online ISSN: 2230-7605, Print ISSN: 2321-3272	https://www.ijpb.com/	https://doi.org/10.1080/23745890.2021.2020000	UGC Approved Index, Copernicus
IN-VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND DPP-IV ENZYME ASSAY OF ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT OF ENDOCOSTEMMA LITTALE	V. SURESHKUMAR, PADMAVA VADDEPALLI, SHWETA SAROJA, DEBRODDY VIDHYA, AENUGU JYOTHI, SITHIN GAWAL TEJA KUNAR REDDY, KONATHAM, M. AKHIL HANSE	PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY PHARMACEUTICS	JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL	FEB 2022	2456-9149	https://www.ijpr.com/index.php/ijpr	https://www.ijpr.com/index.php/ijpr/article/view/35726	WEB OF SCIENCE (WOS)
PDS BECOME PROMISING ANIMAL FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION CURRECTING HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT CRISIS	S. SHRUTHI, CHANDRASHEKHARA RAOBARU, G. GAYATHRI, M. SINDHU REDDY	PHARMACEUTICS	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH	MARCH 2022	2277-7106	https://www.wjpr.net/	https://doi.org/10.1080/23745890.2021.2020000	ICV, CAS



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 Wanashah Road, Near Police Academy,
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NOVEL VESICULAR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM- A BRIEF REVIEW	BEEHIREDDY VIDHYA*, AENUGU JYOTHI, SUSHIMA DESAI, GUDDANTI HEMA	PHARMACEUTICS PHARMACOLOGY	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (IARMP)	April, 2022	2455-6998)	https://www.ijarmp.org/	http://www.ijarmp.org/content/uploads/2022/05/01/NOVEL-DRUG-DELIVERY-SYSTEM-A-BRIEF-REVIEW.pdf	
PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF INFERTILITY TREATMENT OPTIONS AND THEIR SUCCESS RATES IN WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME AT TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL.	RISHITHA SANJANA ABBAGONI, MADHURI MUSHAN, POOJA KOSIKA, PRATHYUSHA VEMULA, MANOGNYA PATTEPURA	PHARM.D	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	DEC 2021	ISSN 2394- 6040	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/article/view/8367	Index Copernicus
HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION, FROM ITS EARLY STAGES TO TILL DATE	DR. NITHISH SATTOJU, DR. ANVESH MARAM, DR. PRASHANTHI THOLKATTA, DR. VIJAYKANTH LAVUDI, DR. E. JAGADISH KUMAR	PHARM.D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	DEC 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.ijaps.com/	http://www.ijaps.com/content/uploads/2021/12/26/IJAPS26122021.pdf	ICV, CAS
A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PRESCRIBING PATTERNS OF ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION	NEHA SINGH, YASHIWANTH PODETI, SUMAYYA HUSSAIN, SAMREEN FATIMA, SUJALA A	PHARM.D	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS AND MEDICINAL SCIENCES	DEC 2021	ISSN 2583- 0953	https://pharmajournal.com/	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/article/view/8887	Web of Sciences journal list, Crossref



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MANAGEMENT OF SELF - INFLICTED ORAL ORGANOPHOSPHATE POISONING IN ADOLSCENCE CASE REPORT	SATTOJU NITISH, JAGINI SHIVA PRASAD, AAKARAM SUJALA, ENDLA JAGADISHI KUMAR	PHARM.D	INDIAN J CASE REPORTS	NOV 2021	E-ISSN 2454- 1303	https://mansapublisher.com/index.php/jcar/article/view/3139	Index Copernicus, Journal Guide, BASE, Research Bible, Google Scholar
FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF MUCO ADHESIVE TABLETS OF FUROSEMIDE BY DESIGN OF EXPERJMENT	MANISH K. THIMMARAJU, DESAI SUSHMA, BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA, AENUGU JYOTHI GANESH K.GUDAS, KOLA VENU	PHARMACEUTICS PHARMACOLOGY	EGYPTIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL	NOV 2021	ISSN 209 0-9853	https://www.ejps.org.net/article.asp?year=2021,volume=20,issue=4,page=270,epage=280,mailto=thimmaraju	WEB OF SCIENCE
A DETAILED REVIEW ON NON INVASIVE CARDIAC THERAPY - BECP A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLEMS	SATTOJU NITISH, MARAM ANVESHI, A.RISHITHA SANJANA, G. SAI RAM ANNEBOINA VYDIHIKA	PHARM.D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.iajps.com/content/uploads/2021/03/15IAJPS15032021.pdf	ICV, CAS
PREVENTING AND RELIEF MEASURE OF DEPRESSION AND DEMENTIA THROUGH MARINE SOURCE OF ALGAE	MURALIDHARAN .V. KISHORE KUMAR, P.RAMARAO, JAGADISHI KUMAR E, SUJALA.A, AMULYA CH	PHARMCEUTISTRY PHARM.D PHARMACOLOGY	TURKISH JOURNAL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2651- 4451	https://dergipark.org.tr/olubutun	ICV, CAS



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A DETAILED REVIEW ON NON-INVASIVE CARDIAC THERAPY: A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLEMS	SATTOJU NITHISH, MARAM ANVESH, A.RISHITHA SANJANA, G.SAI RAM, ANNEBOINA VYDHKA	PHARM D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.scribd.com/document/540740211/AMERICAN-JOURNAL-OF-PHARMACEUTICAL-SCIENCES-2021-03-15	ICV, CAS
AN INVITRO STUDY OF EFFECT OF SALT AND SUGAR ON BACTERIAL SPECIES	S.NITHISH, M.ANVESH, A.RISHITHA SANJANA, R. USHA RANIL, PRANAY, A.VYDHKA, P.NIKITHA, D.SOWJANYA, M.RAMYA.K, SHIVA, TINDIRA PRIYADARSHINI	PHARM D	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT MICROBIOLOGY AND APPLIED SCIENCES	FEB 2021	ISSN 2319- 7706	https://www.scribd.com/document/491105221/INTERNATIONAL-JOURNAL-OF-CURRENT-MICROBIOLOGY-AND-APPLIED-SCIENCES-2021-02	ICV
A TALE OF TWO PANDEMICS SUNSHINE VITAMIN (D) DEFICIENCY AND CURRENT PANDEMIC: COVID 19 RELATIONSHIP	S. SHRUTHI, S.BALA MURALI MOHAN	PHARM D	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	AUGUST 2020	ISSN 2278- 4357	https://www.scribd.com/document/491105221/INTERNATIONAL-JOURNAL-OF-CURRENT-MICROBIOLOGY-AND-APPLIED-SCIENCES-2021-02	Google Scholar, Copernicus



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BICORNULATE UTERUS AND HUGHES SYNDROME WITH RECURRENT ABORTIONS: A CASE REPORT	S. SHRUTHI, N.JYOTHSNA, E.HARITHA	PHARMED	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH	MARCH 2020	ISSN 2394-3726	http://www.ijbr.in	Cupernikus
PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF CLITORIA TERNATEA -A REVIEW, WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES.	DR. N.V.B.L.A.DABY, KAMBAMPATI*, DR. P. KISHORE KUMAR, DR. B. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO, D. SANTHOSHIA,	PHARMACEUTICAL PHARMACEUTICS	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	2019, 8, (6): 196-208,	2278 - 4357,	https://www.ijbr.in	ICV/CAS https://doi.org/10.31839/ijbr.2019.08.06.196-208
SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ANTINEOPLASTIC DRUGS BY RP-HPLC METHOD	RAVI PRATAF PULLA*, ANIL MOHAN JONNAKUTI, SHAHEEN SULTANA, MALLJESH ESLAVATHI & CHANDRASEKHAR A RAO HARU	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PHARMACEUTICS	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARM SCIENCES	DEC-2018 5(12)	2349-7750 b	https://www.iajps.com	IJGC, SCOPUS REGISTERED JOURNAL, I.D. 101607 F0719446F 97



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ACADEMIC YEAR

2022-21

**FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT & IN-VITRO EVALUATION OF PACLITAXEL
USING B-CYCLODEXTRIN CAPPED SILVER NANOPARTICLES.**

**M.VINAY KUMAR CHAKRAVARTHY¹, K. PRASANNA REDDY², K. ARCHANA
REDDY³**

1-LECTURER, GOVT. POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN, NIZAMABAD.

**2-ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, CHILKUR BALAJI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
AZIZNAGAR, TELANGANA.**

**3-ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, G. PULLA REDDY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
HYDERABAD.**

Corresponding Author:

Lecturer,

Govt. Polytechnic for women,

Nizamabad.

E-Mail: - m.vinay2708@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nanoparticles are formulated to target the drug to the specific organ site and to control the rate of delivery of the drug. By encapsulating a drug into nanostructures, the being of the drug in the systemic circulation can be prolonged and thus improve perforation into the target tissue and decrease the toxicity. The main aim of this study is to achieve prolonged release of paclitaxel such that the dosing frequency of the drug can be reduced by which we may decrease the side effects and improve patient compliance. By formulating paclitaxel as nanoparticles, we can directly deliver the drug to the cancer cell and prevent the normal cells from the adverse effects of paclitaxel. Investigation of the preparation, characterization, and in-vitro delivery of the nanoparticles was carried out. The different formulations with different concentrations of drug-polymer and surfactant were examined and finalized which can accomplish belongings in drug encapsulation and drug delivery kinetics of the nanoparticles.



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Description of Pharmaceutical Tablet Punching Machine

Sushma Desai¹, Chandrashekara Rao Baru, Jyothi Aenugu and Vidhya Beebireddy

Department Of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Hyd.

Received: 12 Oct 2021 / Accepted: 6 Nov 2021 / Published online: 01 Jan 2022
*Corresponding Author Email: sushumapharma@gmail.com

Abstract

Tablet press tool since its invention 19 century improving the efficiency of the basic model by studying various parameters, overcoming their problems, and developing into a fully automated machine meeting the demands of high quality with low cost medicines production in time to ever-growing population, complying with cGMP (current good manufacturing practices) cleanliness standards, multiple ailments. Every pharmacy institution plans to have either of the tablets punching machine for sure. Various manufacturers develop their tablet press with improvised number of punches, stations, compression points and its speed. Hence there is a need to study and understand the whereabouts of pharmaceutical tablet punching machine like its principal, working and types of tablets prepared on them by any or combination of three established methods i.e., compression granulation, wet granulation, and direct compression. The common tableting process defects caused and to overcome these problems by the tablet press tooling and performance to be evaluated parameters are studied to estimate the working efficiency of the machine at every stage with the help of ISTMs (instrumented single tablet punching machine), IRTMs (instrumented rotary tablet punching machine) investigated with the achieved data is interpreted for selection of suitable tablet press to work on.

Keywords

Dies, IRTMs, ISTMs, pharmaceutical tablet punching machine, punches

DEFINITION: Pharmaceutical tablet press also known as tablet punching machine and tablet compression machine is a mechanical device that compresses powders or granules into tablets of uniform size shape and weight containing approximately the same quantity of active pharmaceutical ingredient and excipient [1,2].

INVENTION: In 1843 patent on tablet punching machine received by William Brockedon.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLET PUNCHING MACHINE: It includes pictures of single punch tablet machine, rotary type tablet punching machine and compression cycle with tooling systems with labeling parts, coating of the tooling system, and metals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

MATERIAL: stainless steel.

FEED FRAME: chrome plated gun metal.

POWER: 5.5KW

NUMBER OF STATIONS: 8-65

MAXIMUM DEPTH OF FILL: 50mm

MAXIMUM SIZE OF TABLET: 100 mm

DIE DIAMETER: 130mm.

DEPTH OF DIE: 90 mm.

MAXIMUM STROKE PRESSURE: 20-25 per minute

MAXIMUM STROKE PRESSURE: 25-30 Tons approximately.

ELECTRIC MOTOR: 5HP/440V/60 CYLS/PHASE /960 RPM.

LUBRICATION: oiling and greasing.

CAPACITY: 1,000,000 tablets per hour.



NOVEL VESICULAR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM: A BRIEF REVIEW

BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA*, AENUGU JYOTHI, SUSIIMA DESAI, GUDDANTI HEMA

Department of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziznagar, Hyderabad,

Telangana 500075

ABSTRACT: Drug delivery systems have become important tools for the specific delivery of a large number of drug molecules. Since their discovery in the 1960s liposomes were recognized as models to study biological membranes and as versatile DDS of both hydrophilic and lipophilic molecules. Among several talented new drug delivery systems, liposomes characterize an advanced technology to deliver active molecules to the site of action and at present, several formulations are in clinical use. Liposome has been used as a potential carrier for several diseases from cardiovascular disease to bacterial infection and also it can reduce the toxicity of highly potent drugs and simultaneously utilized to pharmacokinetics and therapeutic efficacy. Liposomes are colloidal spheres of cholesterol non-toxic surfactant, sphingolipids, glycolipids, long-chain fatty acid and even membrane proteins and drug molecules. It differs in size, composition, and charge and drug carrier loaded with a variety of molecules such as small drug molecules, proteins, nucleotides or plasmids, etc. the focus of this chapter is on the various methods of preparation, characterization of liposomes, advantages, applications, and clinically approved liposomal drugs.

Keywords: Liposomes; Characterization; Drug delivery; Stability; Drugs

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial lipid vesicles were initially described by English hematologist Alec Bangham in 1961. (also called liposomes). It has been widely recognized and exploited as pharmaceutical delivery vehicles, chemical microreactors, and model biomembrane systems.¹ The first description of swelling phospholipid systems was published in 1965 by a group of researchers. Within a few years, a variety of encapsulated phospholipid bilayer structures made up of single bilayers were characterized, first as 'bang comes' and then as 'liposomes'.² Liposomes are small spherical artificial vesicles made from cholesterol and non-toxic phospholipids. Liposomes are attractive drug delivery devices due to their size, hydrophobic and hydrophilic properties (along with biocompatibility). Liposome characteristics vary greatly depending on lipid composition, surface charge, size, and manufacturing process.³ The concept that liposomes can entrap pharmaceuticals and be employed as drug delivery devices was established by early pioneers such as Gregoriadis and Perrie.²

1. Liposomes are designed to have the following optimal qualities.
2. Drug loading and control of drug release rate
3. Overcoming the rapid clearance of liposomes
4. Intracellular delivery of drugs
5. Receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-targeted liposomes
6. Triggered release
7. Delivery of nucleic acids and DNA

Structural components of Liposome's¹:

The main components of liposomes are:

1. Phospholipids
2. Cholesterol



Fig. 1 The liposome from the inside and outside



In-vitro Antioxidant and DPP-IV Enzyme Assay of Ethyl Acetate Extract of *Enicostemma littorale*

V. Muralidharan^a, Padmaja Vaddepalli^b, Shweta Saboo^c,
Beebireddy Vidhya^d, Aenugu Jyothi^d, Nitin Gawai^e,
Teja Kumar Reddy Konatham^f and M. Akiful Haque^g

^a Joginpally Bhaskar Rao Pharmacy College, Hyderabad, India.

^b Vaagdevi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Bollikunta, Warangal, Telangana, India.

^c Government College of Pharmacy, Karad, India.

^d Chilukur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziznagar, Telangana, India.

^e MUPs College of Pharmacy (B. Pharm), Degaon, Risod, Washim, Maharashtra, India.

^f University College of Technology, Osmania University, Telangana, Hyderabad, India.

^g Anurag University, Venkatapur, Hyderabad, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JPRI/2022/v34i15B35728

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here:

<https://www.scitecresearch.com/review-history/81502>

Original Research Article

Received 15 December 2021

Accepted 19 February 2022

Published 26 February 2022

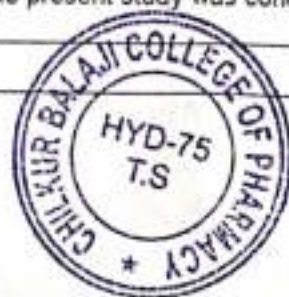
ABSTRACT

Background: Pharmacological treatments for diabetes are based on increasing insulin availability and improving insulin sensitivity. Today, glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) -based therapies aim to control glucose through DPP-4 inhibitors. DPP-4 is a transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the prolyl oligopeptidase family, with the specificity of eliminating the X-Pro or X-Ala dipeptides from the N-terminal end of the polypeptides. The effect of GLP-1 in stimulating the release of glucose-dependent insulin from pancreatic islets inhibits inappropriate glucagon release after meals and slow gastric emptying promotes intestinal permeability.

Study Design: The current study investigated the inhibitory activity of DPP-4 along with the antioxidant activity of *Enicostemma littorale* extract.

Place and Duration of Study: The present study was conducted at Anurag University, Hyderabad between June-2021 to Sept-2021.

*Corresponding author,



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PIGS BECOME PROMISING ANIMALS FOR XENOTRANSPLANTATION CORRECTING HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT CRISIS

S. Shruthi^{1*}, Chandra Sekhara Rao Baru², G. Gayathri³ and M. Sindhu Reddy³

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Pharm D, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy.

²Professor & Principal, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy.

³Pharm D 2nd year.

Article Received on
10 January 2022,

Revised on 30 January 2022,
Accepted on 20 Feb. 2022

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20223-23294

*Corresponding Author

Dr. S. Shruthi

Assistant Professor,
Department of Pharm D,
Chilkur Balaji College of
Pharmacy.

ABSTRACT

Xenotransplantation/ cross species transplantation is the transplant/implant/ infusion from a non-human animal to humanbeings.^[1] Many trails are made in this aspect as there is a demand for organs in place of failed organs and many deaths reported with vital organs deficiency. Primate organs failed because of rejection, surgical complications and risk of viral transmission. Larger primates are classed as endangered species. So the porcine/pig (*Suscrofa domesticus*) became animal of choice due to easy breeding, large/multiple litters, rapid maturation, sizes of the organs similar to that of humans and their cells suitability for genetic engineering. Pigs

are genetically modified by altering (or) changing their DNA and this GE (genetically edited) pigs are used for transplantation to prevent rejection reactions and zoonosis. As many animals are slaughtered for consumption, the ethical issue in life saving aspect need not to be considered. The pigs kidneys, skin, cornea, heart, heart valves, liver, axon tracts, pancreatic islets can be used for transplantation. This is bringing a step closer for transplants due to deficiency from human cadavers. Recently pig's kidneys had been transplanted into a brain-dead man where the results were excellent.

KEYWORDS: Xenotransplantation, Primates, Genetic engineering, Rejection reactions.

DISCUSSION

GGTA1 gene removal process



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CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5789262>
Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Review Article

HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION, FROM ITS EARLY STAGES TO TILL DATE

Dr. Nithish Sattoju¹, Dr. Anvesh Maram², Dr. Prashanth Tholkatta³,
Dr. Vijaykanth Lavudi⁴, Dr. E. Jagadish Kumar⁵

¹Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana India., ²Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India., ³Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India., ⁴Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India., ⁵ B. Pharm, Pharm. D (PB), Assistant Professor, Department of Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India.

Article Received: November 2021 Accepted: November 2021 Published: December 2021

Abstract:

Formation or development of a new cell or an entire human being requires an actively dividing cell, which we refer as Stem Cell. By discovering the potency of a stem cell in forming new cells, tissues & organs, the thought of application or use of stem cells in treating various irreversible tissue/ organ damages came out. Different stem cells are responsible in producing different tissues/ organs. With the advent that the stem cells do exist in the adults & can be extracted specifically, various stem cell transplantations took over in treating lethal diseases like cancer, diabetes, etc. The process of stem cell therapy & its applications in various fields of medical sciences is lot to be known. The current study provides a detailed glance on various aspects of one of the majorely studied/ known stem cell transplantations, Haematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation.

Key Words: Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation; Stem Cells; Irreversible tissue/ organ damage; Autologous S.C.T.; Allogenic S.C.T.; Bone Marrow Transplantation; Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation; Immunophenotyping; Stem Cell Mobilisation.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Nithish Sattoju,

Pharm. D.

Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy,

Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India

nithish.sattoju17@gmail.com

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Please cite this article in press Nithish Sattoju et al, Haematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, From Its Early Stages To Till Date., Indo Am. J. P. Sci., 2021; 08(12).



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Management of self-inflicted oral organophosphate poisoning in adolescence - a case report

Sattoju Nithish¹, Jagini Shiva Prasad², Aakaram Sujala³, Endla Jagadish Kumar³

From ¹Duty Medical Officer, ²Consultant General Physician, Internal Medicine, Medixys Hospitals, ³Assistant Professor, Department of Pharm. D, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT

Organophosphate (OP) poisoning is more common in developing countries such as India. Here, we report a case of self-inflicted oral OP poisoning (monocrotophos) by an adolescent male patient who presented to the emergency department of a tertiary care hospital with tachycardia and frothing without seizure episode (non-linear presentation in OP poisoning). Based on the evidence of consumption of OP compound, the management of the patient went as planned and guarded with i.v. administration of pralidoxime and atropine. Gastric lavage was done soon after the patient came to the hospital and was admitted to the Intensive care unit for 5 days and in the general ward for the next 24 h. The patient was discharged from the hospital in a hemodynamically stable state after 6 days of hospital stay by managing the cardiac, muscarinic, and nervous system events as detailed in this case report.

Key words: Acetylcholinesterase, Atropine, Gastric lavage, Organophosphate poisoning, Pralidoxime

Organophosphorus (OP) self-poisoning is an important clinical problem in developing countries. An estimate of 200,000 people per year died due to OP self-poisoning with a fatality rate of >15%. OP inhibits acetylcholinesterase (ACh) enzyme at nerve synapse and butyrylcholinesterase on the red cell membrane, of which inhibition of ACh results in the clinical presentation [1]. Inhibition of ACh results in acetylcholine accumulation and overstimulation of ACh receptors in the synapses of the autonomous nervous system, central nervous system (CNS), and neuromuscular junction. Table 1 provides the clinical presentations of ACh receptors overstimulation at different regions. OP intoxication can be through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. The severity depends on the quantity of OP intoxicated and the route of intoxication. In 10–40% of poisoning cases, characteristic neurological features such as neck flexion weakness, decreased deep tendon reflexes, cranial nerve abnormalities, proximal muscle weakness, and respiratory insufficiency occur which are referred to as "Intermediate Syndrome" (IMS) [2]. OP-induced IMS was firstly reported in Sri Lanka in 1987 [3].

CASE REPORT

A 16-year-old male with a bodyweight of 60 kg presented to the emergency with an alleged history of consumption of OP

compound (Monocrotophos, one of the OP compounds, as indicated on the box presented by the relatives) of an unknown quantity at his residency 4–5 h before the hospital presentation. As soon as, the patient presented to the emergency department in view of the OP compound odor, the patient was undressed and cleaned with normal saline to mask the smell from the OP compound that fell on the dress and adsorbed on the dermal tissue while intoxication, if any.

At the time of arrival, the patient was drowsy and frothing without a history of vomiting and convulsions. Initial vitals were as follows: Blood pressure 160/100 mmHg; pulse rate 135/min; respiratory rate 24/min; SpO₂ 92% on 15 liters of O₂; and general random blood sugar 200 mg/dl. Physical examination showed bilateral ptosis, pinpoint pupils, neck dropping+, power 0/5 in all the four limbs, OP odor+, and Glasgow Coma Scale 7/15 (E₂V₂M₃).

Pathological examination showed serum cholinesterase of 407 U/mL and blood urea of 124 mg/dl. Initial arterial blood gas (ABG) showed severe mixed acidosis with pH: 7.255; pCO₂ 44.99 mmHg; pO₂ 77.91 mmHg; and HCO₃⁻: 20.16 mmol/lit. Chest X-ray showed bilateral pneumonia as shown in Fig. 1.

In view of the low saturation and aspiration, the patient was intubated in an emergency, sedated, and paralyzed. Gastric lavage was done with 5 liters of normal saline through Ryle's Tube (Nasogastric tube), given with pralidoxime (PAM) (inj. PAM) 2 g

Access this article online

Received - 20 October 2021
Initial Review - 05 November 2021
Accepted - 19 November 2021

Quick Response code



DOI: 10.32677/ijcr.v7i11.3139

Correspondence to: Dr. Nithish Sattoju, Plot No. 65, Flat No. 202, Kavuri Hills, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 044, India. E-mail: nithish.sattoju17@gmail.com

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Formulation and evaluation of mucoadhesive tablets of furosemide by design of experiment

Manish K. Thimmaraju^a, Desai Sushma^b, Beebireddy Vidhya^b, Aenugu Jyothi^b, Ganesh K. Gudas^c, Kola Venu^c

^aDepartment of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Narsimmet, Warangal. ^bDepartment of Pharmaceutics, Chitva Balaji College of Pharmacy, Manabadi, Hyderabad. ^cDepartment of Pharmacy, Srikrupa Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Siddipet, Telangana, India.

Correspondence to Ganesh K. Gudas, M.Pharm, PhD, Srikrupa Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Siddipet, Telangana 502277, India. Tel.: 8919506592, fax: 8919506592, e-mail: gkganeshpharmaco@gmail.com

Received: 18 June 2021

Revised: 24 July 2021

Accepted: 28 July 2021

Published: 11 November 2021

Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal 2021, 20:270-280

Aim and objective

The present investigation concerns with the development and evaluation of mucoadhesive tablets of furosemide, which were designed to prolong the gastric residence time after oral administration.

Materials and methods

Mucoadhesive tablets of furosemide were formulated using different mucoadhesive polymers such as locust bean gum, tamarind gum, and chitosan in various ratios for treatment of hypertension by using design of experiment.

Results and discussion

The tablets were evaluated for various parameters such as compatibility studies, drug content, weight variation, hardness, thickness, friability, swelling studies, *in vitro* drug-release studies, *in vitro* mucoadhesion strength, *ex vivo* residence time test, and release rate kinetics. The *in vitro* release kinetics studies reveal that all formulations fit well with zero order, followed by Korsmeyer–Peppas, Higuchi, and the mechanism of drug release is erosion. After analysis of different evaluation parameters and drug-release kinetics, formulation code F16 was selected as a promising formulation for delivery of furosemide as a mucoadhesive gastroretentive tablet with best mucoadhesive strength and 98.76% cumulative percentage drug released at the 12th hour. Stability studies of the selected formulation were carried out to determine the effect of formulation additives on the stability of the drug and also to determine the physical stability of the formulation.

Conclusion

The stability studies were carried out at 40°C/75% RH for 90 days. There was no significant change in the physical property and weight variation, hardness, thickness, friability, *in vitro* drug-release studies, and *in vitro* mucoadhesion-strength drug content during the study period.

Keywords:

furosemide, gastroretentive tablet, mucoadhesive tablets, swelling index

Egypt Pharmaceut J 20:270-280

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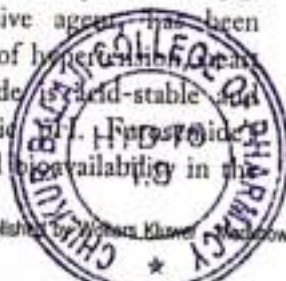
1687-4315

Introduction

One of the novel approaches for drug delivery system is gastroretentive delivery system. Prolonging the gastric retention of a delivery system is desirable for achieving therapeutic benefit of drugs that are absorbed from the proximal part of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) or that are less soluble in GIT or are degraded by the alkaline [1]. Mucoadhesive controlled-release dosage formulations have gained considerable attention due to their ability to adhere to the mucous layer and release the drug in a sustained manner. Mucoadhesive delivery systems offer several advantages over other oral controlled-release systems by virtue of prolongation of residence time of drug in GIT, and targeting and localization of the dosage form at a specific site [2]. Furosemide, an antihypertensive agent, has been widely used for the treatment of hypertension, heart failure, and edema. Furosemide is acid-stable, completely absorbed in gastric. Furosemide biological half-life is 2–3 h and bioavailability in the

stomach is 60–64%. The pKa value is 3.5. Hence, as the pH increases, it becomes unstable and undergoes a degradation reaction, thus reducing its bioavailability. Water-soluble drugs are considered difficult to deliver in the form of sustained or controlled-release preparation due to their susceptibility to 'dose dumping phenomenon.' Attempts have been made to regulate their release process by use of mucoadhesive polymers in order to achieve a once-a-day dose treatment [3]. The current study aims at developing and evaluating oral mucoadhesive drug delivery system of furosemide, as it may prove to be more productive than the conventional controlled-release systems by virtue of prolongation of drug-residence time in the GIT. Furosemide

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Chitva Balaji College of Pharmacy,
Manabadi Road, near Police Academy,
HYDERABAD-500009





Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1002.122>

An *in vitro* Study of Effect of Salt and Sugar on Bacterial Species

S. Nithish*, M. Anvesh, A. Rishitha Sanjana, R. Usha Rani, R. Pranay, A. Vydhika,
 P. Nikitha, D. Sowjanya, M. Ramya, K. Shiva and T. Indira Priyadarshini

Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telungana, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Zone of Inhibition (ZOI), Zone of Exhibition (ZOE), Streak control, Antibiotic Resistance, Phyto chemicals

Article Info

Accepted:
 10 January 2021
 Available Online:
 10 February 2021

The Golden Era of microbiology is marked with the discover of almost all the antibiotics which helped in treating several diseases. But due to development of bacterial resistance against susceptible antibiotics, development of new antibiotics is in race in present day scientific and research field. Holding the truth (some consider as truth) that history would repeat after reaching a peak point in the development over time, many researchers are looking back at the history of how humans combated against undiscoverable (at that time) pathogens. In this context, the use of *Phyto chemicals (plant extracts) & other naturally occurring resources* as antibiotics in the history, gave a different view point in developing new antibiotics. Several plant extracts are already proven as potent bactericidal & bacteriostatic agents against certain bacterial species. Use of several other Phyto chemicals & natural products as potent antibacterial agents are under investigation. Few of the proven natural products & Phyto chemicals having antibiotic property includes: *Honey*¹, *Mentha arvensis L.*, *Cordia verbenacea DC.*, *turmeric*, *curcumin* (active ingredient of turmeric) etc. This invitro study is an attempt in demonstrating the effect of NaCl & sucrose (solutions at different concentration range) on bacterial growth activity.

Introduction

We know that salt and sugar (sucrose) are used as preservatives from ancient days. If the salt and sucrose have an antibacterial activity for which it can be used as preservative, then it can also be used in treating several superficial bacterial infections. But the same is not clinically used or approved. A trial to prove its potency as anti-bacterial agent is done using well diffusion technique. Both the salt and sucrose are prepared in the form of solutions of different concentrations to test for its peak activity at a particular concentration

and also to determine the concentration range vs antibacterial activity of both the solutions. It is assumed that at certain concentrations of the solution, the bacterial growth may be encouraged (due to which the product prepared using these as a preservative gets contaminated). Any of the above assumed activity is measured in terms of diameter of Zone of Inhibition/ Exhibition formed in well diffusion technique.

This *in vitro* study is to determine the concentration of salt (NaCl) and sucrose at which peak antibacterial activity is observed,



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 Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy
 R.V.S. Nagar, Aziz Nagar (Post),
 Moinabad Road, Near Police Academy,
 HYDERABAD-500 075



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4632587>Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Review Article

A DETAILED REVIEW ON NON-INVASIVE CARDIAC THERAPY – EECF: A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLEMS

Sattoju Nithish¹, Maram Anvesh², A. Rishitha Sanjana³, G. Sai Ram⁴,
Anneboina Vydhika⁵,

Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Moinabad, Hyderabad, India.

Article Received: February 2021

Accepted: February 2021

Published: March 2021

Abstract:

Coronary problems like Ischemic heart diseases, coronary artery disease and stroke etc, caused due to stenosis are being the cause of most deaths over decades worldwide. Several advancements to clear the coronary stenosis like CABG and PTCA helped a lot in controlling the deaths. Holding the fact that these advancements being invasive several patients who need to be operated are taking back putting their lives at risk, so overcome this drawback, scientific field remained developing more novel advancements. One of which is ENHANCED EXTERNAL COUNTER PULSATION, EECF, a mechanical procedure to treat coronary problems overcoming the above said limitation. As this is a modern, non-invasive cardiac therapeutic option, this article reviews the procedure in terms of how it is done, what is the mechanism of action, what are the benefits and limitations of the therapy and to which patients it is recommended.

Key Words: CAD; Angina; class-2 devices; class-3 devices; Vacuum effect; Systolic Ventricular Output; Endothelial Dysfunctioning.

Corresponding author:

Sattoju Nithish,
nithish.sattoju17@gmail.com
Phone number: 9949929210
Fax: 040 4006 1863

QR code



Please cite this article in press Sattoju Nithish et al., A Detailed Review On Non-Invasive Cardiac Therapy – EECF: A New Insight Of Treatment For Cardiac Problems, Indo Am. J. P. Sci., 2021; 08(03).



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Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy
R.V.S. Nagar, 4th Nagar (Post),
Moinabad Road, Near Police Academy,
HYDERABAD-500 075

Original Research Article

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20214580>

Prospective observational study on prescribing pattern of infertility treatment options and their success rates in women with polycystic ovary syndrome at tertiary care teaching hospital

Rishitha Sanjana Abbagoni^{1*}, Madhuri Mushan², Pooja Kosika¹,
Prathyusha Vemula¹, Manognya Patteपुरa¹

¹Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Ranga Reddy, Telangana, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Ranga Reddy, Telangana, India

Received: 14 September 2021

Accepted: 29 October 2021

***Correspondence:**

Dr. Rishitha Sanjana Abbagoni,
E-mail: arsanjana1526@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Background: Polycystic ovary syndrome or in shortcut PCOS previously called as Stein-Leventhal syndrome is a primary and major cause of anovulatory infertility in women of child bearing ages. 3 in every 5 women with PCOS have trouble getting pregnant. Various therapeutic options are available in managing several PCOS symptoms and in increasing chances of pregnancy. The aim of the study was to observe the prescribing pattern of infertility treatment options and their individual success rates.

Methods: The study was conducted in out-patient department of obstetrics and gynaecology, tertiary care teaching hospital, Telangana, India. The study included women aged between 18-37 years who were seeking treatment for infertility due to PCOS. Patients were divided into two categories based on their age and treatment they received which was further grouped accordingly.

Results: The frequency of infertility was found to be significantly higher among PCOS women of age group between 23-27 when compared to other age groups. Among infertility treatment options, ovulation induction drugs were mostly prescribed and among supplements folic acid and myo-inositol were widely prescribed as supplements as well as an adjuvant. Patients who received treatment with ovulation inducing drugs showed high success rate.

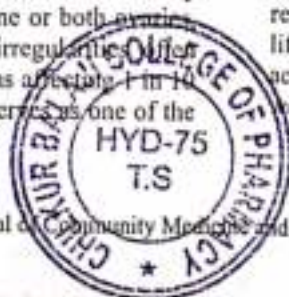
Conclusions: Lifestyle modifications were chosen as primary therapeutic option. Ovulation induction drugs among infertility treatment options, folic acid and myo-inositol among supplements were the mostly prescribed medicines to treat or improve infertility in PCOS women. Ovulation inducing drugs showed high success rate.

Keywords: PCOS, Stein-Leventhal syndrome, Infertility, Ovulation induction drugs, Supplements, Myo-inositol

INTRODUCTION

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogenous, metabolic and reproductive disorder characterized by multiple fluid filled sacs or cysts on one or both ovaries, elevated androgen levels, menstrual irregularities, often associated with psychological symptoms and obesity in 10 women of reproductive age.¹⁻⁶ PCOS serves as one of the

major causes of anovulatory infertility in women with prevalence varying between 70-80%.^{1,6-9} The therapy for infertility in PCOS women includes lifestyle modifications, pharmacological and non-pharmacological regimen. The first line choice of treatment often includes lifestyle modifications such as weight loss, physical activity accompanied with healthy diet.¹² The 5-10% weight loss showed significant improvement in PCOS.



Principal,
Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy
R.V.S. Nagar, Azil Nagar (Post),
Moinabad Road, Near Police Academy,
Moinabad, Telangana - 500075

ACADEMIC YEAR

2020-19



A TALE OF TWO PANDEMICS: SUNSHINE VITAMIN (D) DEFICIENCY AND CURRENT PANDEMIC: COVID 19 RELATIONSHIP

S. Shruthi^{1*} and S. Bala Murali Mohan²

¹Assistant Professor, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy.

²Assistant Professor, Marri Laxman Reddy Institute of Pharmacy.

Article Received on
23 June 2020,

Revised on 13 July 2020,
Accepted on 03 August 2020

DOI: 10.20959/wjpps20208-16970

*Corresponding Author

Dr. S. Shruthi

Assistant Professor, Chilkur
Balaji College of Pharmacy,
shruthireddy1113@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

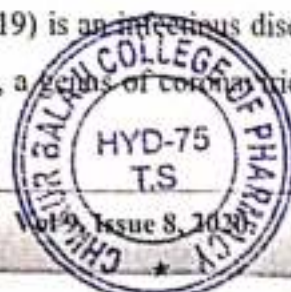
Covid-19 (Corona virus disease) is an infectious disease caused by corona virus (SARS CoV 2) of coronaviridae family. It's first outbreak was in Wuhan, China in 2019 and has spread all over the world with 1,56,73,511 positive cases and 6,36,848 deaths till today according to covid-19 tracker https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/?utm_campaign=homeAdvegas1? It was considered as global pandemic by WHO on March 11, 2020. Vitamin D also called the sunshine vitamin is synthesized by skin when exposed to sunlight by the action of UV B radiation. Its deficiency known as hypovitaminosis D is also a

prevailing factor worldwide with 1 billion people effected in the world and 80% of adults, 96% elderly effected in India according to 2020 statistics. Though there is no proper evidence of vitamin D as a treatment option for this covid-19, more fatalities showed low vitamin D levels. So taking vitamin D rich foods like salmon, tuna fish, milk, liver, butter, mushrooms, eggs, cereals etc., vitamin D supplements and exposing to sunlight may reduce the number of vitamin D deficiency cases and also helps to fight against the infection as it is a hormone, nutrient, vitamin and also a immune and gene modulator.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, vitamin D, sunshine vitamin, hypovitaminosis D, fatalities, hormone, nutrient, vitamin, immune modulator, gene modulator.

INTRODUCTION TO COVID-19, VITAMIN D AND IT'S DEFICIENCY

Corona virus disease (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by an ss-RNA virus namely corona virus (SARS- CoV 2), a genus of coronaviridae family with the first confirmed case





Bicornuate Uterus and Hughes Syndrome with Recurrent Abortions: A Case Report

S. Shruthi^{1*}, N. Jyothsna², and E. Haritha³

¹Assistant Professor, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana

^{2,3}Pharm D 5th year, Bharathi School of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana

*Corresponding Author E-mail: sruthireddy1113@gmail.com

Received: 11.05.2020 | Revised: 16.06.2020 | Accepted: 24.06.2020

ABSTRACT

The incidence of the uterine malformations is estimated to be 3-5 % in the general population. Abnormal fusion of mesonephric duct (Mullerian duct) during embryonic life results in a variety of uterine malformations like septate uterus, unicornuate and bicornuate uterus. Bicornuate uterus is a congenital condition with a heart shaped uterus with a partial septum dividing in into right and left cornua. Hughes syndrome/Anti Phospholipid antibody Syndrome/ sticky blood syndrome is a rare autoimmune condition associated with thromboembolic events in arteries and veins and pregnancy complications like miscarriages, still births, preterm deliveries, Intra Uterine Growth Restriction (IUGR), pre-eclampsia etc. Antithrombotic therapy is mainstay treatment for this syndrome. We reported a case of 27 years old female patient of G5A4 with 6 weeks 3 days of GA and was admitted to hospital with chief complaints of hematemesis for 5 days; she is K/C/O bicornuate uterus with APLA positive and for preceding 4 years she was on ENOXAPARIN 60 µgm. She is eagerly waiting to take home baby and strategies to reduce the risk are cervical cerclage, Strassman metroplasty to correct the malformed uterus. Pregnancies in such conditions are usually considered high risk and require extra monitoring because of their association with poor reproduction potential.

Keywords: Bicornuate uterus, Hughes syndrome, Pregnancy, Uterine malformations.

INTRODUCTION

Incomplete/Abnormal fusion of mesonephric duct (Mullerian duct) during embryonic life results in variety of congenital uterine malformations like uterus didelphys, uterus bicornes bicollis, uterus unicollis, uterus subseptae, uterus arcuate, uterus unicornis,

septate uterus, unicornuate and bicornuate uterus (The American fertility society, 1998; Reddy, 2017). The incidence of uterine malformations in general population is estimated to be 3-5 % (Borgohain & Srivastava, 2018).

Cite this article: Shruthi, S., Jyothsna, N., & Haritha, E. (2020). Bicornuate Uterus and Hughes Syndrome with Recurrent Abortions: A Case Report. *Int. J. Phar. & Biomed. Rese.* 7(3) 12-15. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2394-3726.1093>



ACADEMIC YEAR

2019-18



PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF *CLITORIA TERNATEA* – A REVIEW

Dr. N.V.B.L.A.Baby. Kambampati*¹, Dr. P. Kishore Kumar, Dr. B. Chandrashekar
Rao², D. Santhosha

¹Department of Pharmacology, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar village,
Moinabad, Rangareddy-501504.

²Department of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar village,
Moinabad, Rangareddy-501504.

Article Received on
02 April 2019,

Revised on 23 April 2019,
Accepted on 14 May 2019

DOI: 10.20939/wjpps20196-13682

*Corresponding Author

Dr. N.V.B.L.A.Baby.

Kambampati

Department of
Pharmacology, Chilkur
Balaji College of Pharmacy,
Aziz Nagar village,
Moinabad, Rangareddy-
501504.

ABSTRACT

Medicinal and aromatic plants have been used over the ages for its potency and minimal side effects. Due to this, the exploration is at its highest peak. Seeing this phenomenon the climbing plant *Clitoria ternatea* (CT) belonging to the Fabaceae family and commonly known as 'Butterfly pea' and Shankpushpi. Traditional name is Aparajitha pushpam, has been taken up which is used in Traditional Ayurvedic Medicine, because of its varied uses over centuries as a memory enhancer, nootropic, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent. A wide range of secondary metabolites including triterpenoids, flavonol glycosides, anthocyanins and steroids has been isolated from *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. Its extracts possess a wide range of pharmacological activities including antimicrobial, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic,

diuretic, local anaesthetic, antidiabetic, insecticidal, blood platelet aggregation-inhibiting and for use as a vascular smooth muscle relaxing properties. This plant has a long use in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for several diseases and the scientific studies has reconfirmed those with modern relevance. The plant contains many active constituents like alkaloids, glucosides, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, carbohydrates etc. This review is an effort to explore the phytochemical constituents and pharmacological studies of CT, which have been in clinical use in the Ayurvedic system of medicine along with a critical appraisal of its future



PRINCIPAL
Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy
R.V.S. Nagar, Aziz Nagar (Post),
Moinabad Road, Near Police Academy
HYDERABAD-500 075

ACADEMIC YEAR

2018-17



SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ANTI NEOPLASTIC DRUGS BY RP-HPLC METHOD

Ravi Pratap Pulla^{*1}, Anil Mohan Jonnakuti², Shaheen Sultana³, Mallesh Eslavath⁴ & Chandrasekhara Rao Baru⁵

¹Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Q.A., KVK College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana 501512

²Asst. Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Q.A., KVK College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana -501512.

³Asst. Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Q.A., KVK College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana -501512

⁴M. Pharmacy, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Q.A., KVK College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana 501512

⁵Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana 500 075

Abstract:

A new method was established for simultaneous estimation of antineoplastic drugs by RP-HPLC method. The chromatographic conditions were successfully developed for the separation of Cytarabine (CIT) and Daunorubicin (DAU) by using Phenomenex Luna C₁₈ column (4.6 x 150mm). The flow rate was 1.0 ml/min, mobile phase ratio was Methanol:Triethylamine buffer = 55:45 v/v, detection wavelength was 280 nm. The instrument used was Waters HPLC Auto Sampler, Separation module 2995, photo diode array detector 996, Empower-software version-2. The system suitability parameters for CIT and DAU such as theoretical plates and tailing factor were found to be 7995, 1.09 and 6452, 1.05. The retention times were found to be 2.24' and 3.452 minutes. The % purity of CIT and DAU was found to be 98.45% & 99.89%. The analytical method was validated according to ICH guidelines (ICH Q2 (R1)). The linearity study of CIT and DAU was found in concentration range between 80µg - 140µg/ml and 100 µg - 500µg/ml and correlation coefficient (r²) was found to be 0.999 and 0.999. % recovery was found to be 100.35% and 100.15%. %RSD for repeatability was 0.212 and 0.064. % RSD for intermediate precision was 0.811 and 0.256. The precision study was precise, robust and repeatability. LOD value for CIT was 2.85 µg/ml & DAU was 3.54 µg/ml and LQV value was found to be 7.92 µg/ml (CIT) & 11.54 µg/ml (DAU). Hence the suggested RP-HPLC method can be used for routine analysis of CIT and DAU in API and its pharmaceutical dosage form.

KEYWORDS: Cytarabine and Daunorubicin, RP-HPLC, RSD, Robustness & intermediate precision

Corresponding author:

Dr. Ravi Pratap Pulla,

Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Q.A.,

KVK College of Pharmacy,

Hyderabad, Telangana 501512

E-mail: ravipratappulla@gmail.com

QR code



Please cite this article in press Ravi Pratap Pulla et al. Simultaneous Estimation of Anti Neoplastic Drugs By RP-HPLC Method. *J. P. Sci.* 2018; 05(12): 17570-17577



PRINCIPAL
 Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy
 R.V.S. Nagar, An. Nagar (East)
 Memadad Road, New Police Academy,
 HYDRABAD-500075

EVALUATION OF EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF PIRFENIDONE IN PATIENTS WITH IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS

Contributors

Department(s) and Institution(s)

1. **Dr. Hibba tul Ala, Pharma. D, Junior Research Analyst**, Excelra Knowledge Solutions Private Limited, 6th Floor, Wing B, NSL SEZ ARENA, Plot No. 6, Survey No. 1, IDA Uppal, Hyderabad, Telangana 500039, India.
2. **Dr. Nisa Firdous, Assistant Professor**, Department of Pharma. D, Samskruti College Of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Ranga Reddy District, Kondapur, Telangana 501301, India.
3. **Dr. Aakaram Sujala, Assistant Professor**, Department of Pharma. D, Chillur Balaji College Of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500075, India.
4. **Dr. Syed Aseem, Assistant Professor**, Department of Pharma. D, Shadan College of Pharmacy, Chevella Rd, Bandlaguda, Anand Nagar Colony, Rajendranagar mandal, Hyderabad, Telangana 500086, India.
5. **Dr. Mohammed Abdul Toufeeq, Clinical Pharmacist**, Department of Pharma. D, MaxCure Hospitals Hyderabad, House No. 1-90/7/B/28, Flat No. 5-11, Survey No. 78, Behind Cyber Towers In the Lane of IBIS Hotels, Patrika Nagar, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Telangana 500081, India.
6. **Dr. Fazil Ahmad**, Department of Pharmacology, College of Applied Medical Sciences in Jubail, Imam Abdul Rahman Bin Faisal University-Dammam, Jubail 35816, Saudi Arabia.

Corresponding Author:

Name: - Dr. Hibba tul Ala, Pharma. D, Junior Research Analyst, Excelra Knowledge Solutions Private Limited, 6th Floor, Wing B, NSL SEZ ARENA, Plot No. 6, Survey No. 1, IDA Uppal, Hyderabad, Telangana 500039, India. **E-mail address:** - hibba4frnds@gmail.com



PRINCIPAL
Chillur Balaji College of Pharmacy
R.V.S. Nagar, Azil Nagar (Post),
Moinabad Road, Near Police Academy,
HYDERABAD-500 075

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FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT & INVITRO EVALUATION OFFACLITAXEL USING BCYCLODEXTRIN CAPPED SILVER NANOPARTICLE S	M.VINAY KUMAR CHAKRAVARTHY, K. PRASANNA REDDY, K. ARCHANAREDDY	PHARMACEUTICS	INTERNATION AL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH	JAN-2022	2236-6124	https://internationaljournalofresearch.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1msDidEKdrEfrziwRs10Ep2TGdAwxia_c/view	UGC, SCOPUS SUGGESTED JOURNAL ID: 10J6C F07B9446F 97
DESCRIPTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TABLET PUNCHING MACHINE	SUSHMA DESAI, CHANDRASHEKARA RAO BARU, JYOTHI AENUGU AND VIDHYA BEEBIREDDY	PHARMACEUTICS	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES IJPBS TM	JANUARY2022	Online ISSN: 2230-7605, Print ISSN: 2321-3272	https://www.ijpbs.com/	https://ijpbs.com/ijpbsadmin/upload/ijpbs_625fce4d6978e.pdf	MCI Approved Index Copernicus
IN-VITRO ANTIOXIDANTAND DPP-IV ENZYME ASSAY OF ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT OF ENICOSTEMMA LITTORALE	V. MURALIDHARAN, PADMAJA VADDEPALLI, SHWETA SABOO, BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA, AENUGU JYOTHI, NITHIN GAWAI, TEJA KUMAR REDDY KONATHAM, M.AKIFUL HAQUE	PHARM.CHEMISTRY PHARMACEUTICS	JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL	FEB 2022	2456-9119	https://journaljpri.com/index.php/JPRI	https://journaljpri.com/index.php/JPRI/article/view/35726	WEB OF SCIENCE (WOS)
PIGS BECOME PROMISING ANIMALS FOR XENO TRANSPLANTION CORRECTING HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT CRISIS	S. SHRUTHI, CHANDRASHEKHARA RAO BARU, G. GAYATHRI, M. SINDHU REDDY	PHARM.D PHARMACEUTICS	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH	MARCH 2022	2277- 7106	https://www.wjpr.net/	https://www.wjpr.net/abstract_file/18810	ICV, CAS

NOVEL VESICULAR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM: A BRIEF REVIEW	BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA*, AENUGU JYOTHI, SUSHMA DESAI, GUDDANTI HEMA	PHARMACEUTICS PHARMACOLOGY	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (IJARMPS)	April, 2022	2455-6998)	https://www.ijarmps.org/	http://www.ijarmps.org/wp-content/uploads/v7.i2.I.NOVEL-VESICULAR-DRUG-DELIVERY-SYSTEM-A-BRIEF-REVIEW.pdf	
PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF INFERTILITY TREATMENT OPTIONS AND THEIR SUCCESS RATES IN WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME AT TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL	RISHITHA SANJANA ABBAGONI, MADHURI MUSHAN, POOJA KOSIKA, PRATHYUSHA VEMULA, MANOGRYA PATTEPURA	PHARM.D	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	DEC 2021	ISSN 2394- 6040	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/article/view/8867	Index Copernicus
HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION, FROM ITS EARLY STAGES TO TILL DATE	DR. NITHISH SATTOJU, DR.ANVESH MARAM, DR.PRASHANTH THOLKATTA, DR.VIJAYKANTH LAVUDI, DR. E. JAGADISH KUMAR	PHARM.D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	DEC 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.iajps.com/	http://www.iajps.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/26.IAJPS26122021.pdf	ICV, CAS
A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PRESCRIBING PATTERNS OF ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION	NEHA SINGH, YASHWANTH PODETI, SUMAYYA HUSSAIN, SAMREEN FATIMA, SUJALA A	PHARM.D	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS AND MEDICINAL SCIENCES	DEC 2021	ISSN 2583- 0953	https://pharmaprints.com/	https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/article/view/8867	Web of Sciences journal list, Crossref

MANAGEMENT OF SELF – INFLICTED ORAL ORGANOPHOSPHATE POISONING IN ADOLSCENCECASE REPORT	SATTOJU NITISH, JAGINI SHIVA PRASAD, AAKARAM SUJALA, ENDLA JAGADISH KUMAR	PHARM.D	INDIAN J CASE REPORTS	NOV 2021	E-ISSN 2454- 1303	https://mansapublisher.com/IJCR	https://mansapublishers.com/index.php/ijcr/article/view/3139	Index Copernicus, Journal Guide, BASE, Research Bible, Google Scholar
FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF MUCO ADHESIVE TABLETS OF FUROSEMIDE BY DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT	MANISH K. THIMMARAJU, DESAI SUSHMA, BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA, AENUGU JYOTHI GANESH K.GUDAS, KOLA VENU	PHARMACEUTICS PHARMACOLOGY	EGYPTIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL	NOV 2021	ISSN 209 0-9853	https://www.epi.eg.net/	https://www.epi.eg.net/article.asp?issn=1687-4315;year=2021;volume=20;issue=4;spage=270;epage=280;aulast=Thimmaraju	WEB OF SCIENCE
A DETAILED REVIEW ON NON INVASIVE CARDIAC THERAPY – EECF A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLEMS	SATTOJU NITISH, MARAM ANVESH, A.RISHITHA SANJANA, G. SAI RAM ANNEBOINA VYDHKA	PHARM.D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.iajps.com/	https://www.iajps.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/15.IAJPS15032021.pdf	ICV, CAS
PREVENTING AND RELIEF MEASURE OF DEPRESSION AND DEMENTIA THROUGH MARINE SOURCE OF ALGAE	MURALIDHARAN .V, KISHORE KUMAR, P.RAMARAO, JAGADISH KUMAR E, SUJALA.A, AMULYA CH	PHARM.CHEMISTRY PHARM.D\ PHARMACOLOGY	TURKISH JOURNAL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2651- 4451	https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/tjpr		ICV, CAS

A DETAILED REVIEW ON NON-INVASIVE CARDIAC THERAPYEECP: A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLESM	SATTOJU NITHISH, MARAM ANVESH, A.RISHITHA SANJANA, G.SAI RAM. ANNEBOINA VYDHKA	PHARM.D	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACETUI C AL SCIENCES	MARCH 2021	ISSN 2349- 7750	https://www.iajps.com/	https://www.iajps.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/15.IAJPS15032021.pdf	ICV, CAS
AN INVITRO STUDY OF EFFECT OF SALT AND SUGAR ON BACTERIAL SPECIES	S.NITHISH, M.ANVESH, A.RISHITHA SANJANA , R. USHA RANI,R. PRANAY, A.VYDHKA, P.NIKITHA, D.SOWJANYA, M.RAMYA,K. SHIVA, T.INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI	PHARM.D	INTERNATIONA L JOURNAL OF CURRENT MICROBIOLOG Y AND APPLIED SCIENCES	FEB 2021	ISSN 2319- 7706	https://www.ijcmas.com/m/	https://www.ijcmas.com/10-2-2021/S.%20Nithish.%20et%20al.pdf	ICV
A TALE OF TWO PANDEMICS ;SUNSHINE VITAMIN (D) DEFICIENCY AND CURRENT PANDEMIC:COVID 19 RELATIONSHIP	S. SHRUTHI, S.BALA MURALI MOHAN	PHARM.D	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTI CAL SCIENCES	AUGUST 2020	ISSN 2278- 4357	https://www.wjpps.com/m/	https://storage.googleapis/	Google Scholar, Copernicus

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PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF CLITORIA TERNATEA –A REVIEW, WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,	DR. N.V.B.L.A.BABY. KAMBAMPATI*, DR. P. KISHORE KUMAR, DR. B. CHANDRASHEKAR RAO, D. SANTHOSHA,	PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACEUTICS	WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES	2019; 8, (6): 196- 208,	2278 – 4357.	https://www.wjpps.com/	https://storage.googleapis.com/journal-uploads/wjpps/article_issue/1559285986.pdf	ICV/CAS
SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ANTINEOPLASTIC DRUGS BY RP-HPLC METHOD	RAVI PRATAP PULLA*, ANIL MOHAN JONNAKUTI. SHAHEEN SULTANA, MALLES ESLAVATH & CHANDRASEKHAR A RAO BARU	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PHARMACEUTICS	INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARM SCIENCES	DEC-2018 5(12)	2349-7750 h	https://www.iajps.com/	http://www.iajps.com/pdf/december2018/487.IAJPS487122018-1.pdf	UGC, SCOPUS SUGGESTED JOURNAL ID: 10J6C F07B9446F 97