Ph. No. 08413 -202295
Mobile: 9493539631

CBCP
CHILKUR BALAJI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Govt of Telangana & Affiliated to JNT University, Hyderabad)
R.V.S. Nagar, Aziz Nagar (Post), Moinabad Road, Near : T.S. Police Academy
HYDERABAD - 500 075.

Criteria 3- Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicator 3.3 - Research Publication and Awards

3.3.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

DVV Query

Kindly provide 1) Cover page, content page and first page of the selected publication.

2) Web-link of research papers by title, author, Department/ School/ Division/ Centre/ Unit/ Cell, name and year of publication

DVV Response

First page of selected publication and book are given below.

Web-link of research papers by title, author, Department and year of publication is also given below as a link.

INDEX

CHILKUR BALAJI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY HYD-75 T.S

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

Email : cbcpedu.org@gmail.com Website: www.chilkurbalajipharmacy.com

ACADEMIC YEAR

2022-21

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

M.VINAY KUMAR CHAKRAVARTHY[1], K. PRASANNA REDDY[2], K. ARCHANA REDDY[3]

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.

MS.ID-IJPBS-2667
International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences-IJPBS™ (2022) 12 (1): 61-68
Online ISSN: 2230-7605, Print ISSN: 2321-3272
Review Article | Pharmaceutical Sciences | OA Journal | MCI Approved | Index Copernicus

Description of Pharmaceutical Tablet Punching Machine

Sushma Desai*, 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: d.sushmapharma@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

*****

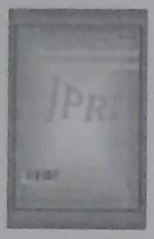
DEFINITION: Pharmaceutical tablet press also known as tablet punching machine and tablet compression machine is a mechanical device that compresses powders or granules into tablets of uniform size shape and weight containing approximately the same quantity of active pharmaceutical ingredient and excipient [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 systems with various 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: 5H.P/440V/50 CYLS/PHASE /960 RPM.
LUBRICATION: oiling and greasing.
CAPACITY: 1,000,000 tablets per hour.



Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International

34(15B): 50-58, 2022; Article no.JPRI.81502
ISSN: 2456-9119
(Past name: British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, Past ISSN: 2231-2919, NLM ID: 101631759)

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] Chilkur 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/v34i15B35726

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.sdiarticle5.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;*

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 3, 951-958. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PIGS BECOME PROMISING ANIMALS FOR XENOTRANSPLANTATION CORRECTING HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT CRISIS

S. Shruthi[1]*, Chandra Sekhara Rao Baru[2], G. Gayathri[3] and M. Sindhu Reddy[3]

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

[2]Professor & Principal, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy.

[3]Pharm 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

NOVEL VESICULAR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM: A BRIEF REVIEW

BEEBIREDDY VIDHYA, AENUGU JYOTHI, SUSHMA 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 Gregoriad is 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's [1]:

The main components of liposomes are:

1. Phospholipids
2. Cholesterol

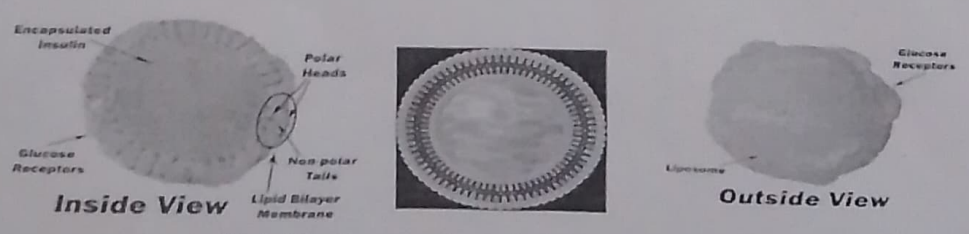


Fig.1. The liposome from the inside and out.

ACADEMIC YEAR
2021-20

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 Sattoju [1], Dr. Anvesh Maram [2], Dr. Prashanth Tholkatta [3], Dr. Vijaykanth Lavudi [4], Dr. E. Jagadish Kumar [5]

[1]Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana India., [2]Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India., [3]Pharm. D., Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Aziz Nagar, Moinabad, Hyderabad, Telenagana, India., [4]Pharm. 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 diving 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 majorly 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; Immuno-phenotyping, 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

QR code

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).*

Case Report

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

Sattoju Nithish[1], Jagini Shiva Prasad[2], Aakaram Sujala[3], Endla Jagadish Kumar[3]

From [1]Duty Medical Officer, [2]Consultant General Physician, Internal Medicine, Medisys Hospitals, [3]Assistant 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; SpO_2 92% on 15 liters of O_2; 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 ($E_2V_2M_3$).

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; pCO_2 44.99 mmHg; pO_2 77.91 mmHg; and HCO_3^-: 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

DOI: 10.32677/ijcrr.7i11.3139

Quick Response code

Correspondence to: Dr. Nithish Sattoju, Plot No. 65, Flat No. 202, Kavuri Hills, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 018, India. E-mail: nithish.sattoju17@gmail.com

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]

[a]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Narsampet, Warangal, [b]Department of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Moinabad, Hyderabad, [c]Department 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.: 8919505592; fax: 8919505592, e-mail: gkganeshpharmacc@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

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 and completely absorbed in gastric pH. Furosemide's 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

DOI: 10.4103/epj.epj_29_21

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 – EECP: A NEW INSIGHT OF TREATMENT FOR CARDIAC PROBLEMS

Sattoju Nithish[1], Maram Anvesh[2], A. Rishitha Sanjana[3], G. Sai Ram[4], Anneboina Vydhika[5].
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, to overcome this drawback, scientific field remained developing more novel advancements. One of which is ENHANCED EXTERNAL COUNTER PULSATION, EECP, 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; calss-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 – EECP: A New Insight Of Treatment For Cardiac Problems.,Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2021; 08(03).

ACADEMIC YEAR
2020-2019

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor 7.632

Volume 9, Issue 8, 2529-2535 Review Article ISSN 2278 – 4357

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

S. Shruthi[1]* and S. Bala Murali Mohan[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy.

[2]Assistant 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.

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 harmone, nutrient, vitamin and also a immune and gene modulator.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, vitamin D, sunshine vitamin, hypovitaminosis D, fatalities, harmone, 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

Available online at www.ijpbr.net

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2394-3726.1093

ISSN: 2394 - 3726

Int. J. Phar. & Biomedi. Rese. (2020) 7(3), 12-15

International Journal of Pharmacy & Biomedical Research

Peer Reviewed. Refereed. Open Access Journal

Case Report

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

S. Shruthi[1*], N. Jyothsna[2], and E. Haritha[3]

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

[2,3]Pharm D 5th year, Bharath 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 subceptae, 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. & Biomedi. Rese.* 7(3), 12-15. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2394-3726.1093

ACADEMIC YEAR
2019-2018

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor 7.42

Volume 8, Issue 6, 196-208 Review Article ISSN 2278 – 4357

PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF *CLITORIA TERNATEA* –A REVIEW

Dr. N.V.B.L.A.Baby. Kambampati*[1], Dr. P. Kishore Kumar, Dr. B. Chandrashekar Rao[2], D. Santhosha

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

[2]Department 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: 10.20959/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 pant contains many active constitutes like alkaloids, glucosides, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, carbohydrates etc. This review is an effort to explore the phytochemical constituents and harmacological studies of CT, which have been in clinical use in the Ayurvedic system of medicine along with a critical appraisal of its future

ACADEMIC YEAR
2018-2017

CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB ISSN: 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5727163

Available online at: http://www.iajps.com Research Article

SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ANTI NEOPLASTIC DRUGS BY RP-HPLC METHOD

Ravi Pratap Pulla*[1], Anil Mohan Jonnakuti [2], Shaheen Sultana[3], Mallesh Eslavath[4] & Chandrasekhara Rao Baru[5]

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

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

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

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

[5]Professor, 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 was successfully developed for the separation of Cytarabine (CYT) and Daunorubicin (DAU) by using Phenomenex Luna C_{18} column (4.6×150mm) 5µ, flow rate was 1.0 mL/min, mobile phase ratio was Methanol:Tri ethyl amine buffer (35.65%:v/v), detection wavelength was 261 nm. The instrument used was Waters HPLC Auto Sampler, Separation module 2695, photo diode array detector 996, Empower-software version-2. The system suitability parameters for CYT and DAU such as theoretical plates and tailing factor were found to be 7698, 1.09 and 6452, 1.05. The retention times was found to be 2.247 and 5.452 minutes. The % purity of CYT and DAU was found to be 98.48% & 98.69%. The analytical method was validated according to ICH guidelines (ICH, Q2 (R1). The linearity study of CYT and DAU was found in concentration range between 60µg - 140µg/mL and 100 µg - 500µg/mL and correlation coefficient (r^2) was found to be 0.999 and 0.999, % recovery was found to be 100.36% and 100.15 %, %RSD for repeatability was 0.212 and 0.064, % RSD for intermediate precision was 0.611 and 0.296. The precision study was precise, robust and repeatability. LOD value for CYT was 2.63 µg/mL & DAU was 3.84 µg/mL and LOQ value was found to be 7.92 µg/mL (CYT) & 11.54 µg/Ml (DAU). Hence the suggested RP-HPLC method can be used for routine analysis of CYT 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.,*** *Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2018; 05(12).*

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, Chilkur 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**

Web-link of research papers by title, author, Department/ School/ Division/ Centre/ Unit/ Cell, name and year of publication

Click here