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3.3.2 NUMBER OF RESEARCH OF RESEARCH PAERS PER TEACHERS IN JOURNALS NOTIFIED ON UGC WEBSITE DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

S.No.	NAME OF THE DOCUMENT
1.	RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
2.	RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
3.	RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20
4.	RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19
5.	RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

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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

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: [illegible] approximately.
ELECTRIC MOTOR: 5H.P/440V/50 CYLS/PHASE /960 RPM.

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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.

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Department of Pharmaceutics, Chilkur Balaji College of Pharmacy, Azizngar, 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.*

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Structural components of Liposome's [1]:
The main components of liposomes are:

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

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Received 12 Oct 2021 / Accepted: 6 Nov 2021/ Published online: 01 Jan 2022
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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.

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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.

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International Journal of Research

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.

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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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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 Gawal [e], Teja Kumar Reddy Konatham [f] and M. Akiful Haque [g]*

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Authors' contributions

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

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Original Research Article

Received 15 December 2021
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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.

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WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
Volume 11, Issue 9, XXX-XXX | Review Article | ISSN 2277-7105

PIGS BECOME PROMISING ANIMALS FOR XENOTRANSPLANTATION CORRECTING HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT CRISIS

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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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Original Research Article

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

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Received: 13 September 2021
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ABSTRACT

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

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

Results: The frequency of infertility was found to be significantly higher among PCOS women of age group between 28-37 when compared to other age groups. Among infertility treatment options, ovulation induction drugs were [illegible] and among supplements folic acid and myo-inositol were widely prescribed as supplements as well as [illegible]. 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 [illegible] 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 heterogeneous, metabolic and reproductive disorder characterized by [illegible] and [illegible] in one or both ovaries, elevated androgen levels, menstrual irregularities often associated with psychological symptoms affecting 1 in 10 women of reproductive age.[1,2] PCOS serves as one of the major causes of anovulatory infertility in women with prevalence varying between 70-80%.[3,4] The therapy for infertility in PCOS women includes lifestyle modifications, pharmacological and non-pharmacological regimen. The first line choice of treatment often includes life style modifications such as weight loss, physical activity accompanied with healthy diet.[5] The 5-10% weight loss showed significant improvement in PCOS

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

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

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

Abstract:

Formation or development of a new cell or an entire human being requires certain cells during cell, which we refer as Stem Cell. By discovering the process 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 or 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, Haemopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation.

Key Words: *Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation, Stem Cells, Irreversible tissue/organ damage, Autologous S.C.T., Allogeneic S.C.T., Bone Marrow Transplantation, Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation, Immunophenotyping, Stem Cell Mobilization.*

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Case Report

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

Sattoju Nikhish[1], Jagini Shiva Prasad[1], Ankaram Sujala[1], Endla Jagadish Kumar[2]
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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, from [illegible] presentation in OP poisoning. Based on the evidence of consumption of OP compound, the management of the patient went as planned and guided 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 200000 people per year died due to OP self-poisoning with a fatality rate of ~15%. OP inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE) 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 autonomic 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 absorbed 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 100/100 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 [illegible], pinpoint pupils, neck droppings, power 0/5 in all the four limbs, OP odors, and Glasgow Coma Scale 7/15 ($E_2V_4M_1$).

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 41.90 mmHg, pO_2 77.91 mmHg, and HCO_3 20.16 mmol/lit. Chest X-ray shows 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

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Original article

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

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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

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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

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A Prospective Observational Study on Prescribing Patterns of Anti-Hypertensive Drugs in Patients with Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

A prospective observational study was carried out among 180 patients for a period of 6 months at in-patient department of cardiology, Apollo hospital. A total of 180 prescriptions with different co-morbidities were enclosed in the present study who met the inclusion criteria. 63% were male and 37% were female with mean average of 36±23.16. 34.4% of the patients were in the age group of 61-70. The common co-morbidities along with hypertension which were seen in the study are diabetes mellitus (38%), coronary artery disease (31%) and chronic kidney disease (9%). The most commonly prescribed therapy was monotherapy given in 116 patients (64.4%) followed by dual therapy given in 59 patients (32.7%) and triple therapy was given only in 5 patients (2.7%). Among the monotherapy, the various class of drugs prescribed were ARB (34.4%), followed by CCB (32.7%), BB (25.8%), ACE inhibitors (3.45%) and B+A (3.45%). Among the dual therapy, the various class of drug combinations prescribed were ARB+CCB (28.8%), followed by ARB+Di(22%), ACE+CCB (20.3%), CCB+BB(15.2%), ARB+BB(11.8%) and CCB+Di(1.69%). In triple drug therapy the various class of drugs used were ARB+BB+CCB (60%) and ARB+Di+CCB (40%). In the present study, it was found that monotherapy was the most commonly prescribed regimen followed by dual and triple therapy. ARB was the most commonly prescribed class as monotherapy, ARB+CCB as dual therapy and ARB+BB+CCB as triple therapy. In monotherapy, commonly used drug was telmisartan. In dual therapy, commonly used drug combination was telmisartan+amlodipine and in triple therapy, commonly used drug combination was telmisartan+metoprolol+clinidipine.

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INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is a serious health issue worldwide and major risk for many complications and cardiovascular diseases. It is commonly called as 'silent killer' [1, 2]. The force of circulating blood against the artery walls is known as blood pressure.

Hypertension is a condition in which there is persistent elevation of arterial blood pressure [3, 4]. According to recent study in India, hypertension affects 25% of the urban population and 10% of the rural population [5, 6]. The overall incidence of hypertension is similar for both male and female but it varies depending on age [7].

Most of the people with hypertension are often asymptomatic, even if their blood pressure readings are very high. Signs and symptoms associated with BP are: Headache, Blurred vision, Dizziness, Dyspnea, Chest pain, Palpitations [8].

The other symptoms seen are nocturia, peripheral edema, sweating, etc. To improve the blood pres-

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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].
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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 used to be operated are taking back putting their lives at risk, to overcome this drawback, scientists 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 limitations. As it 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; cabg-2 devices, class-3 devices; Vacuum effect; Systolic Ventricular Output; Endothelial Dysfunctioning*

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PREVENTING AND RELIEF MEASURE OF DEPRESSION AND DEMENTIA THROUGH MARINE SOURCE OF ALGAE

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ABSTRACT:

Although not as prevalent as young adults, its global occurrence has been shown to increase the prevalence of late start depression. Late-stage depression is usually a cognitive deficit and deterioration instead of a genetic history. Past research have indicated that the development of depression, dementia, and vascular illnesses is linked to nutrient elements. People with depression and dementia tend to have folate, polyunsaturated fatty acids, and vitamin B12 deficiency. Folate and B12 vitamin are required for the mood control (dopamine, serotonin, and noradrenaline) metabolism of neurotransmitters and also for the conversion of homocysteine to cysteine. High homocysteine levels can result in neural circuits and DNA damage and the risk of dementia can be increased. The rapid degradation of neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh) owing to acetylcholinesterase enzyme is a further risk factor for dementia (AChE).

Different varieties of algae containing characteristics and nutrients were discovered to treat certain symptoms and risk factors. These therapies contain rich polyunsaturated fatty acids, folate, B12 vitamin, AChE and fucoidane inhibition. Fucoidan is an anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective chemical found in seaweed. Further research on the inclusion of algae in ordinary diets can enable natural prevention and treatment.

KEY WORDS: Marine Algae , Dementia , Depression , Nutritional deficiencies , Vitamine B12, Alzheimers disease.

INTRODUCTION:

DEPRESSION

Depression is a frequent and dangerous medical condition that affects the way you feel, how you think and how you act. Depression (major depressive disorder). Fortunately, it's treatable as well.

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

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

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

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Keywords

Zone of Inhibition (ZOI), Zone of Exhibition (ZOE), Serial dilution, Antibiotic, Resistance, Phyto chemicals

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ABSTRACT

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

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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=homeAdvegas17 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

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

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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).

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

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PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF *CLITORIA TERNATEA* –A REVIEW

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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

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