Abstract Proceedings Of
National Level Conference On Recent Trends In Pharmaceutical Sciences And Life Sciences
(NLCRTPSLS-2016)

Date : 28th Aug 2016

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KGR Institute of Technology & Management
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MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation (AERF) is organizing National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Life Sciences conference on 28th August 2016 at National Small Industries Corp Ltd. Near radhika X Roads Ecil which helps young generation at pharmacy profession.

I really appreciate AERF and conference organizing committee for conducting like this conference to lead India globally. I wish all the delegates a successful techno career and take the privilege to welcome you all to this International Conference NLCRTPSLS-2016.

We look forward for your participation.

With best wishes.

Dr. G. Vijaya Kumar
Professor & Head Dept of Pharmacy
KGR Institute of Technology & Management

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MESSAGE

I am extremely delighted o welcome you warmly to Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation. National level Conferences on Recent Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Life Sciences which acts as a Platform to share, exchange, and discuss ideas on current trends in Drugstore, pharmacological & Drug ***Analysis*** involves separating, identifying, and quantifying the components of a sample. Analytical chemistry is an important component of all areas of the ***pharmaceutical sciences***.

The **pharmaceutical sciences** are a group of interdisciplinary areas of study concerned with the design, action, delivery, and disposition of drugs. A **pharmaceutical drug** (also referred to as **pharmaceutical**, **pharmaceutical** preparation, **pharmaceutical** product, medicinal product, medicine, **medication**, medicament, or simply a **drug**) is a **drug** used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease.

I am pleased and feel honoured to be a part of this National Level Conference, NLCRTPSLS-2016, and I Congratulate Anveshana Team Members for their team work and I wish AERF would conducting such conferences many in near Future.

Dr. M. Sunitha
Principal, Shadan Women's College of Pharmacy

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MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that by Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation understand the National Level Conference on 28th August 2016 at NSIC relevance of research and its contribution in developing a body of knowledge and therefore give immense important to the research output.

In order to encourage the researchers in various fields relating to Pharmaceutical Science and Life Science saying goes like this "Ordinary things done in an extraordinary way **pharmaceutical chemistry** are disciplines at the intersection of **chemistry**, especially synthetic organic **chemistry**, and pharmacology and various other biological specialties, where they are involved with design, **chemical** synthesis and development for market of **pharmaceutical** agents, or bio-active ...

I hereby take an opportunity to Congratulations the Organizing Team for Conducting a Conference National level Conference on Recent Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Life Sciences(NLCRTPSLS-2016) Successfully.

Dr. Bigala RajKamal
Principal, KVK College of Pharmacy

Date : 28th Aug 2016

MESSAGE

It gives me a great Pleasure to participate in the National level Conference on Recent Trends in Pharmaceutical science and life Sciences on August 28th (NLCRTPSLS-2016) at NSIC conducted by the Anveshana Educational and research Foundation.

The Conference in 2016 August 28th would therefore be organized in a manner that would empower the emerging trends in the **Medicinal Chemistry** is the application of biology and chemistry to the design of new drugs for treating disease. A **medicinal chemist** applies knowledge of **chemistry**, biochemistry and physiology to generate solutions to health related problems and would play a leading role in that Pharmacy Field.

We hope that you will enjoy the hospitality and its people.

I look forward to welcoming you in Hyderabad.

Dr. T. Rama Rao, *Principal*
Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

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MESSAGE

On Behalf of Anveshana Educational & Research Foundation Organizing Committee, I am Glad to welcome you to the National Level Conference on recent trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Life Sciences. NLCRTPSLS-2016 Continues the Traditions of Addressing issues of immediate and long term interest to researchers through technological innovations.

All Papers received by the deadlines will be included in the NLCRTPSLS Conference Proceedings and on the Conference Proceeding Book.

The aim of the NLCRTPSLS-2016 has always been to provide an international forum for individuals from all over the world. I would like to thanks to all author for their outstanding Contributions and in particular the members of the Organizing and Advisory Board for their extreme Support for conducting the conference a Grand Success.

Dr. D. Sucharitha
Director - AERF

Date : 28th Aug 2016

MESSAGE

Modern world is the fast faced changes in technology which is advancing by leaps and bounds to make the world a global village. Special gratitude and appreciation is due to the various tracks chairs as they are primarily responsible of the content of the technical program. The aim of AERF has always been to provide an international forum for individuals from all over the world to network and to share and discuss new research techniques and latest technology in engineering world.

I heartily wish all the participants a successful techno career and take the privilege to welcome you all to the international conference NLCRTPSLS -2016

Dr. Ramesh Gannu, *Manager,*
Product Development,
AET Laboratories Pvt Ltd.

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PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF NANOCRYSTALS OF DOCETAXEL (DTX) BY NANOPRECIPITAION METHOD

[Paper Id-PHARM1001]

A Paper Presented by: Aparna, NagarajuAmrutha
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

The present study was aimed at preparing and evaluating nanocrystals of docetaxel (DTX). Total sixteen nanocrystal formulations were prepared by nanoprecipitation method using tween80, egg lecithin and plasdone C-12 as stabilizers and polylactic-co-glycolide (PLGA) as biodegradable polymer matrix in different molar ratios. Among those only four formulations were optimized based on their particle size and zeta potential values. Those optimized formulations were then characterized for their surface morphology, assay, *in vitro* drug release profile, Syringibility and inject ability and dilution compatibility. The DTX nanocrystal formulations consist of rod and elongated cylindrical shaped crystals with a size ranging from 80 nm to 250 nm. The assay was found to be in the range of 99.562% to 103.25%. The zeta potential was in the range of -18.7 to -34.6 mV. *In vitro* release data was plotted for commutative % drug release as a function of time. *In vitro* release study was analyzed using various mathematical models. Initially four formulations have shown burst release and later sustained drug release profile. F-13(PLGA) formulation showed prolonged sustained drug release for 168 hr followed by F7 (egg lecithin) and F10 (PVP) for 96 hr and F2(Tween80) for 72hr. Based on the highest regression values (R), the best fit model for F2 and F13 were zero order, for F7 it was first order and for F10 it was peppas (super case II). All the formulations were freely passed through the lowest needle size i.e., 0.45*13 mm and they exhibited different levels of redispersibility at different time intervals.

Keywords: Docetaxel, tween80, egg lecithin, PVP nanocrystals, PLGA, *in vitro* release.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

CONTROLLED ACTION OF MULTIPARTICULATE SYSTEM OF DRUG EMBEDED IN HARD GELATIN CAPSULE

[**Paper Id-PHARM1002]**

A Paper Presented by: DasariArchanamayuri, SoujanyaMethari
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India.

ABSTARCT

Glimeperide is an anti diabetic, having an elimination half life of 5 hours and its maximum daily dose is 8mg. Hence it is an ideal candidate for controlled release formulation. The oral route of administration of drugs is the most important method for achieving systemic effects. In the process of absorption of drug from oral route dissolution is the rate limiting step. Since the drug belongs to BCS class II, it is necessary to retard dissolution to ensure controlled release of drug. The objective of the study is to prepare glimepiride controlled release pellets by extrusion spheronization technology and further coating them with mixture of rate controlling polymers Ethyl cellulose and hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose using Wurster process to achieve the desired dissolution pattern and to fill the pellets into capsules. The prepared pellets were subjected for pre compression and post compression studies. All formulation results shown within the range. The In-vitro studies are performed for all formulations, the formulation with higher dissolution profile was selected as optimized formula which is F9. The optimized formulation F9 is further subjected for characterization and evaluation studies, such as powdered characteristics, particle size distribution by sieve analysis method, drug-polymer compatibility studies by FTIR. The drug release kinetic studies were done for optimized formulation F9, the release pattern follow first order with non fickian diffusion. All the results are reported.

Keywords: Glimeperide, Ethyl cellulose, Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose, Wurster process, first order, non fickian diffusion.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF LIPOSOMAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR AN ANTI CANCER DRUG (DOXORUBICIN HCL)

[Paper Id-PHARM1003]

A Paper Presented by: GaddalaSmurna, Prasanth.M
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

The main objective of this work was designed to prepare and evaluate the Doxorubicin Hcl Liposomes. This formulation will target the site of action with effect of various stabilizers on drug entrapment efficiency, and to reduce the side effects by formulating non-pegylated Liposomes. This liposomal formulation was formulated using the soyabeanlicithin and cholesterol which has lesser toxicity. The Liposomes were prepared by dried thin film hydration technique using rotary evaporator with drug, carrier, ammoniumsulphate and stabilizers. The parameters like temperature, vacuum and RPM were maintained accordingly. After preparation, the Liposomes were stored in freezed condition, and given for further evaluation. The prepared Liposomes of F2, F4 and F6 formulations were evaluated for physical and chemical characteristics like average vesicle size, shape and zeta potential. The evaluated batches showed good physicochemical characteristics in F6 formulation (Negative) when compared to the F2 (Neutral) and F4 (Positive) formulations.

The prepared Liposomes of F1 to F6 were evaluated for % free drug and Assay, The % free drug was optimum in F6 (Negative) formulation when compared to other formulations of F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5. The Assay was optimum in F2 (Neutral) formulation when compared to other formulations of F1, F3, F4, F5 and F6. This developed liposomal drug delivery system was also evaluated for dissolution study by pH 7.4 phosphate buffer using membrane diffusion method. The release of drug from F6 (Negative) formulation was found to be sustained to certain extent when compared to F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 formulations. The release kinetics of F2, F4 and F6 Formulations were studied. All formulations follow Case II transport when it applied to the Korsmeyer – Peppa's model for mechanism of drug release. F6 (negative) formulation has better kinetic results when compared to F2 and F4 formulations. The stability of the Doxorubicin Hcl Liposomes was evaluated after stored at 4^{o}c and room temperature for 60 days. The assay of the samples was determined as a function of the storage at different time intervals.

The Liposomes stored at 4^{o}c were found to be stable for duration of three months. From the results of physical characterization, *in-vitro* evaluation, release kinetics and stability studies, it was found that charged Liposomes containing Doxorubicin might be used for the treatment of a Kaposi's sarcoma when compared to the normal drug and neutral Liposomes. From the executed experimental results, it could be concluded that the stabilizers like Stearylamine and Dicetylphosphate along with Soy lecithin and cholesterol were suitable carrier for the preparation of Doxorubicin Liposomes. Though the preliminary data based on *in-vitro* dissolution profile, release kinetics and stability studies proved that the suitability of such formulations, Still a thorough experiment will be required based on the animal studies. There after we can find the actual mode of action of this kind of dosage form.

Keywords: Doxorubicin, Liposomes, Stearylamine, Dicetylphosphate, stabilizers, Korsmeyer-Peppa's.

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DEVELOPMENET AND EVALUATION OF HYDROGEL BASED MESALAMINE MICROBEADS FOR COLON TARGETED DELIVERY

[Paper Id-PHARM1004]

A paper presented by: GinjalaVinod Kumar, KatagoniPremdeep
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

n the present study, an attempt was made to prepare and evaluate microbeads of carbopol, and gar gum for colon targeted delivery of mesalamine. The prepared beads were evaluated for surface morphology, bead size, entrapment efficiency and in vitro drug release, dynamic swelling. The obtained beads were spherical in shape and freely flowing. Having rough and dens sureface.With an increase in crosslinking. The bead size was decreased, where, increase in polymer and drug concentrations increased the beads size. The drug entrapment efficiency of the beads was decreased with decrease in Al chloride conc. The swelling of beads increased with increasing amounts of guar gum and swelling decreased with an increasing amount of glutaraldehyde. The in vitro drug release indicated that the beads prepared with Al chloride alone were not suitable for colon targeted delivery of drugs as maximum amount of drug was released in the physiological environment of stomach and small intestine within 5 hours .Whereas, beads prepared with both Al chloride and glutaraldehyde released small amount of drug within 5hrs and about 75% of drug was targeted to the colon region.

Keywords: Mesalamine, Colon targeting, Carbopol 934, Guar gum, Microgel and Microbeads

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF NITAZOXANIDE SUSTAINED RELEASE MATRIX TABLETS

[Paper Id-PHARM1005]

A paper presented by:katakamNavya, NainiArpitha
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

The purpose of the present study was to prepare and characterize twice-daily sustained-release matrix tablets of Nitazoxanide (NTZ) using different concentrations of hydrophilic polymers, binder and disintegrating agents. Formulations were evaluated for the release of NTZ over a period of 12 hours using United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) type-II dissolution apparatus. Along with physical properties of tablets were also studied. The in-vitro drug release study revealed that the most successful formulation of the study F13 (percentage of polymer 0.6%) which extended the drug release up to 12 hours, exhibited satisfactory drug release in the initial hours, and the total release pattern was close to the theoretical release profile. The drug release from optimized formulation (F13) followed first-order kinetics via Fickian diffusion. FTIR studies revealed that there was no interaction between the drug and excipients. Microcrystalline cellulose (water insoluble) was found to be better diluent in the formulation of sustained release tablets of water insoluble drug like NTZ, wet granulation was found to be method of choice for the preparation of these matrix tablets. In conclusion, the results indicated that the prepared sustained-release tablets of NTZ could perform therapeutically better than conventional tablets with improved efficacy and better patient compliance.

Keywords: Nitazoxanide (NTZ), microcrystalline cellulose, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC K4M), cross providence, wet granulation technique.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF IN-SITU IMPLANTS OF GEMCITABINE BY POLYMER PRECIPITATION METHOD

[Paper Id-PHARM1006]

A paper presented by: Mahesh Donthugari, Ravi.Chilver
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India.

ABSTARCT

Preformulation studies like solubility and U. V analysis of Gemcitabine were complied with IP standards. The FTIR spectra revealed that there were no inter actions between polymer and Gemcitabine. The PLGA polymer used was compatible with Gemcitabine. Entrapment efficiency increases with increase in polymer concentration. From the results it can be concluded that as the drug to polymer ratio decrease, initial burst release will increases. Surface morphology of in situ implants was observed, it is found to be porous surface, which was confirmed with SEM. In vitro drug release studies indicate that amount of drug release decreases with increase in polymer concentration. The in vitro performance of Gemcitabine in situ implants prolonged and sustained release of drug. From Sterility studies it can be concluded that, implants are sterile after exposing to γ radiations. The co-efficient of determination indicated that the release data was best fitted with Zero order kinetics. Higuchi equation explains the diffusion controlled release mechanism. The diffusion exponent 'n' values of Korsemeyer-Peppas model was found to be less than 0.45 for the Gemcitabine in situ implants indicating Fickian diffusion of drug from implants. Accelerated stability studies indicating that in situ implants are stable on storage. The DSC data indicates that there is no inter action between drug and polymer, and it also indicates that Gemcitabine still present in lattice structure in physical mixture where as it was completely amorphous in implants. From the study it is evident that promising sustained release in situ implants of Gemcitabine may be developed by polymer precipitation method by using polymer PLGA.

Keywords: Gemcitabine, implants, PLGA, Accelerated stability studies and Korsemeyer-Peppas model.

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF TASTE MASKED SUMATRIPTAN SUCCINATE MOUTH DISINTEGRATING TABLETS

[Paper Id-PHARM1007]

A paper presented by: Naveen Kumar Dulla, SatishKuntigorla
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

Sumatriptan is a selective serotonin 5-HT IB/ID receptor agonist which is used to treat migraine. Migraine produces moderate to severe pain associated with photophonophobia, nausea, and vomiting, and routine activity typically worsens the symptoms, often resulting in profound impact because of the severity, duration, associated disability and acute treatment of migraine attacks becomes crucial. An attempt was made to design mouth disintegrating tablets of sumatriptan for effective and convenient means of administration to those patients suffering from difficulties in swallowing such as pediatric and geriatric patients and uncooperative mentally ill patients. Bitterness of sumatriptan is masked by using Eudragit EPO with developing mouth disintegrating tablet by simple and cost effective technique, which is direct compression technique. The different superdisintegrants like crospovidone, croscarmelose sodium, sodium starch glycolate in various concentrations to prepare mouth disintegrating tablets. All the preparations are formulated and optimized, subjected to pre-compression parameters, post-compression parameters and evaluation studies. The in-vitro dissolution studies are done to all formulations, the formulation with higher dissolution profile is chosen as optimized formula. All the results are reported.

Keywords: Sumatriptan, crospovidone, croscarmelose sodium, sodium starch glycolate, Eudragit EPO, Direct compression technique.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF AMOXICILLINE LOADED MICROBEADS FOR SUSTAINED RELEASE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

[Paper Id-PHARM1008]

A paper presented by: PavithraTummalapally, AnushaKotapatti
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

In the present study, an attempt was made to prepare and evaluate microbeads of microcrystalline cellulose for the delivery of Amoxicillinby covalent cross - linking method, by using calcium chloride as crosslinking agent for sustained drug delivery. Sustained release formulation that would maintain plasma level upto 8-12 hrs might be sufficient for daily dosing of Moxifloxacin.The prepared microbeads were evaluated for surface morphology, microbead size, entrapment efficiency, dynamic swelling, and in vitro drug release. The obtained microbeads were spherical in shape and freely flowing having smooth surface. With an increase in crosslinking agent, the microbead size was decreased. With increase in polymer and drug concentrations, drug efficiency and release rate increases. The drug entrapment efficiency of the microbeads was decreased , with decrease in Calcium chloride concentration. The swelling ofmicrobeads increased, with increasing amounts of microcrystalline cellulose and swelling decreased with an increasing amount of glutaraldehyde. The in vitro drug release indicated that the microbeads prepared released small amount of drug within 8 hours and about 82.5%.This shows that more sustained release was observed with the increase in percentage of microcrystalline cellulose. The best formulation is optimized from six formulations. All the observations, characterization and evaluation studies, results are reported.

Keywords: Amoxicillin, Microcrystalline cellulose, Covalent Cross-Linking method, Microbeads.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF SUSTAINED RELEASE FLOATING TABLETS OF ROSIGLITAZONE MALEATE

[Paper Id-PHARM1009]

A paper presented by: Pole Bhavani, P. Padma
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

The present study involves formulation and evaluation of sustained release floating tablet of rosiglitazone maleate (anti-diabetic). Endeavours with respect to floating mechanism are inculated in the formulation to achieve longer stay of tablet in stomach, which happens to the better site of absorption for the selected drug. Preformulation studies involving organoleptic bulk density, angle of repose, tapped density, compressibility index, hausner ratio, melting point range, pH and solubility were carried out as per IP specifications. Drug excipients compatibilities were carried out physical and evaluation and FT-IR, which showed no siginificant change in any way to the mixture. Different grades of HPMC viz, K4M, K15M, K100M were utilized in the trails. All the physical evaluations carried in preformulation studies were carried out onall the three different polymers utilized. All the formulations exhibited values within the acceptable range. Tablets were evaluated for weight variations, hardness, friability, thickness, and buoyancy studies. Release studies were carried out in 0.1 N HCL, for 12 hours. Evaluated samples for all the three polymer systems. Results indicated that formulation F4, gave 91.78% release upto 12 hrs, which is formulated with K100M alone. Assay was carried out for formulation F4 and was found to be 97.56%. The mechanism of drug release form matrix tablets follows Non-Fickian release (Diffusion and Swelling). Floating tablets with sustained release characteristics offer critical advantages such as, site specificity with improved absorption and efficacy. This technology can be inculcated to various medicaments which have stomach as the major site of absorption. Moreover, floating mechanism dosen't require any complex technology and hence, easy to adopt. Hence, it can be employed in various developmental studies based on requirement. Remaining formulations gave fluctuating release profiles. The formulation F4 was considered to be better among the trails accomplished.

Keywords: Rosiglitazone maleate, floating tablet, sustained release, HPMC viz, K4M, K15M, K100M and Non-fickian release (Diffusion and Swelling)

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION, CHARACTERISATION AND EVALUATION OF SUSTAINED RELEASE MICROCAPSULES OF GEMIFLOXACIN

[Paper Id-PHARM1010]

A paper presented by: RamavathVennela, KooniMamatha
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

The aim of the present study is to develop, optimize, characterize and evaluate the gemifloxacin microcapsules using CAP and HPMC as polymers. In the present study the sustained release gemifloxacin microcapsule formulations were prepared by o/o emulsification solvent evaporation technique using different concentrations of polymer and emulsifying agent. Six formulations F1 to F6 were prepared and subjected for in-vitro dissolution test and based on the drug release data of formulations, the formulation having higher drug release that is F6 was selected as the optimized formulation of the work. In-vitro drug release data has shown that particle size of the microcapsules decreased with the increasing concentration of emulsifying agent and decreasing concentration of polymer. The optimised formulation F6 was characterized for particle size analysis by optical microscopy, surface morphology by SEM, drug excipients compatabilty by FTIR, and physical change of drug by DSC. The percentage yield and entrapment efficiency of all the formulations was also determined. The surface of the optimized formulation was smooth. DSC studies indicated that the drug changed its physical form in the presence of combination of polymers. The percentage drug release profile of optimized formulation is compared with the percentage drug release of pure drug. It was found that gemifloxacin microcapsules sustained the release of gemifloxacin. All results are reported.

Keywords: Microcapsules, Gemifloxacin, CAP, HPMC, Emulsification solvent evaporation, SEM, FTIR, DSC.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF CAPTOPRIL TRANSDERMAL PATCH FOR SUSTAINED RELEASE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

[Paper Id-PHARM1011]

A paper presented by: Sana Begum, P. Lingaswamy
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

Captopril was the first ACE inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension. The present study was aimed to design and evaluate a matrix-type transdermal formulation containing captopril with different ratios of hydrophilic (Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose E-15) and hydrophobic polymeric (eudragit RS100) combinations plasticized with glycerin by the solvent evaporation technique. Effect of permeation enhancers such as oleic acid, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and dimethyl formamide (DMF) were studied. The interference of the polymers was ruled out by FT-IR studies. The prepared patches were tested for their physicochemical characteristics such as physical appearance, weight variation, thickness, folding endurance, percentage moisture absorption, percentage moisture loss, water vapour transmission, tensile strength and drug content. In vitro release studies of captopril loaded patches in phosphate buffer (pH, 7.4) exhibited drug release for 8 hours in the following order F3< F6< F5< F4. Data of in vitro release from patches were fit in to different equations and kinetic models to explain release kinetics. The models used were zero and first-order equations, Higuchi and Korsmeyer-Peppas models. Based on physicochemical properties and in vitro release studies, patch containing hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose E-15 and eudragit RS 100(1:1) with oleic acid as permeation enhancer, emerges as a best formulation. Skinirritation studies for the transdermal patches were assessed and were found to be free of irritation.

Keywords: Captopril, hypertension, transdermal formulation, kinetic models.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

FORMULATION AND IN-VITRO EVALUATION OF FAST DISSOLVING TABLETS OF NEBIVOLOL HCL BY DIRECT COMPRESSION METHOD

[Paper Id-PHARM1012]

A paper presented by: SunkariSushma, Uday Kumar Kancharla
Mother Teresa College of Pharmacy, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad, India

ABSTARCT

NebivololHCl is a cardiovascular drugs and β1 -adrenoceptor blocking agents which is used in hypertension. The aim of present study is to formulate fast dissolving tablets of an antihypertensive drug NebivololHCl with the aid of suitable excipients and to evaluate its characteristics. The fast dissolving tablets of NebivololHCl are prepared by simple and cost effective technique direct compression, by using different superdisintegrants in different concentrations such as sodium starch glycolate, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidoneand optimize its concentration to get desired Disintegration time value. The prepared tablets are subjected for optimization. The pre compression studies, post compression studies, evaluation studies, drug-excipient interaction studies (IR spectroscopy) and in-vitro dissolution studies are performed. The formulation with highest dissolution profile is chosen as optimized formula. All the results are reported.

Keywords: NebivololHCl,Sodium starch glycolate, Croscarmellose sodium, Crospovidone, Direct compression method.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

SYNTHESIS AND MICROBIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SOME SPOTLESS PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

[Paper Id-PHARM1013]

A paper presented by: Haresh Ram, Pooja Kothari
Tolani College of Arts & Science, Adipur (Kutch), Gujarat, India
E-mail: ram.haresh2007@gmail.com

ABSTARCT

A uncomplicated and well-organized method for synthesis of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine derivatives was achieved from different acetoacetamides, 4-(2,6-difluoro-4-nitrophenoxy) benzaldehyde and N-methylureausing fewdrops of conc. hydrochloric acid added and refluxed with ethanol with high yield and no further purification (Colum purification) requirement for compound . The structuresof the products were supported by FTIR, ^{1}HMR and mass spectral data and microbiological activity completed of all compounds.

Keywords:4-(2, 6-difluoro-4-nitrophenoxy)benzaldehyde; hydrochloric acid,N-methyl urea only refluxed.

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Date : 28th Aug 2016

PHYSIOLOGY AND HEALTH EDUCATION

[Paper Id-PHARM1014]

A paper presented by: Dr. KaneezFatimaAssociate Prof. in Zoology
Bi BiRaza Degree College, Gulbarga,
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ABSTARCT

Physiology is in a sense the study of life, internal working of an organisms and how they interact with world around them physiology tests how organs and systems with in the body work, how they speak to each other and how they combine their efforts to make conditions favorable for survival. Health is highly subjective concept a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not the mere absence of disease or infirmity-physical health refers to automatically integrity and physiological functioning of the body, mental health ability to learn and think clearly and social health ability to make and maintaining acceptable interaction with other people. Many criteria utilize health education as primary means of prevention of diseases of promotion of health. In view of this the national health policy and health sector development programme have identified health education on a major component of programme service.

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THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE ELECTRONIC SPECTRA, STATIC FIRST HYPERPOLARIZABILITY AND ANTIRADICAL CAPACITY OF 2-PYRIDONE TAUTOMERS BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY (DFT)

[Paper Id-PHARM1015]

A paper presented by: [1]C. Laxmikanth,[2]N.SurendraBabuand,[3]Isaac Onoka
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ABSTARCT

The geometries, electronic structures, polarizabilities and hyperpolarizabilities of 2-Pyridone tautomers were studied based on Density Functional Theory (DFT) using the hybrid functional B3LYP. Here we explore in the Density Functional Theory (DFT) framework the antiradical activity of 2 -pyridone. Using the single charge transfer model electrodonating (ω^-)and electro accepting (ω^+) powers, a Donor Acceptor Map (DAM) was employed to classify them as good or bad antiradicals. Ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectrum was investigated by Time Dependent DFT (TD-DFT). Features of the electronic absorption spectrum in the visible and near-UV regions were assigned based on TDDFT calculations. Polarizability and the first order hyperpolarizability values have been computed theoretically.

Keywords: 2 – pyridone, antiradical activity, TD-DFT, polarizability and the first order hyperpolarizability

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FLOATING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM ITS IMPORTANCE

[Paper Id-PHARM1016]

A paper presented by: Kishore Kumar, Dr. Gampa Vijay Kumar, S. V. Gopala KrishnaDepartment of Pharmacy,
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ABSTARCT

Recent technological and scientific research has been devoted to the development of rate controlled drug delivery systems to overcome physiological adversities such as short gastric r esidence times and unpredictable gastric emptying times. The concept behind the development of novel delivery system in certain drawback of conventional dosages form and to overcome the certain aspect related to physicochemical properties of drug molecule and related the formulation development. Controlled release floating drug delivery system is a promising delivery system for a drug candidate having limited absorption window sparingly soluble and insoluble drugs, drugs those locally release in stomach and shows degradability in colon or poor colonic absorption. Floating drug delivery system comes under a gastro retentive drug delivery system that provides continuous controlled administration of sparingly soluble drugs at the absorption site. This review entitled the detailed scenario related to floating drug delivery system with their advantages over the conventional drug delivery system and also limitation, which are helpful in development of dosages form.

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EFFECT OF SEBELIPASE ALFA DRUG ON THE LAL DEFICIENCY PATIENTS(ORAL PRESENTATION)

[Paper Id-PHARM1017]

A paper presented by: Ramoju Kishore Kumar,N.Sri Ram
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ABSTARCT

LAL deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive lysosomal storage diseased condition caused by deleterious mutations in the *lipa* gene, which leads to the uncontrolled accumulation of cholesteryl esters(ces) and triglycerides(tgs) and this leads to systemic complications like hepatic, cardiac problems and some other severe problems. In infants with LAL deficiency have the most rapidly progressive disease, developing signs and symptoms with in the first weeks of life, rarely surviving beyond 6 months of age and with severe life threatening multiple organ dysfunction .It is not only in infants but also observed in old age people rarely .FDA has approved a sebelipasealfa drug with a brand name kanuma in 2015 to treat LAL deficiency conditions .It is an innovative enzyme replacement therapy (ERT) which is produced by recombinant DNA technology from the eggs laid by genetically engineered chickens .Drugs are Supplied as a sterile, non-pyrogenic aqueous solution in single use vials for intravenous infusion and these drugs do possess some side effects so dose monitoring should be done will giving. However, this drug is used mostly to control in children than that of the adults.

Keywords: Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency, Autosomal Recessive, Sebelipase Alfa, Recombinant DNA Technology.

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ZIKA VIRUS

[Paper Id-PHARM1018]

A Paper presented by: B. Swapna Kala
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ABSTARCT

The zika virus is caused by RNA virus transmitted to humans by a mosquito-borne flavivirus(aedesalbopictus).It cause microcephaly,guillainbarresyndrome is been reported by brazil but not proven.In future this virus may spread to fourty lakhs population. In America,Africa and south eastasia it is likely going to be increased. Jointpains,conjunctivitis,fever,headache, mildillness are the symptoms caused by these virus. No vaccine exist to prevent zika virus diseases prevent zika by avoiding mosquito bites mostly during the day time. Mosquitos that spread zika virus also spread dengue and chikungunya viruses. Diagnosis is similar to that of dengue and chikungunya. Take medicine such as acetaminophen or paracetamol,to relieve fever and pain. Neither treatment nor vaccines are available but prevention is based on personal protection.

Keywords: Zika virus, microcephaly, Guillainbarresyndrome

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IN VITRO CYTOTOXIC POTENCY OF BIS-THIAZOLIDINONES AND ITS DERIVATIVES AGAINST BRINE SHRIMP

[Paper Id-PHARM1019]

A Paper presented by: Sunilkumar B. Manel, NaghmaShaishta&WahajaMunera
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ABSTARCT

In the present manuscript the Brine shrimp bioassay lethality was carried out for *invitro* cytotoxic measurements of synthesized Bis-Thiazolidinones and its derivativescompounds against *Artemiasalina.* The LD50 values were calculated after probittransformation of the resulting mortality data. All the synthesized compounds are found to bepromising bioactive compounds by registering their LD50 of 1.030 X 10-4, 1.179 X 10-4 and1.472 X 10-4 which correspond to compounds 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

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FORMULATION AND INVITRO CHARACTERIZATION OF BAMBUTEROL HYDROCHLORIDE GASTRO RETENTIVE FLOATING TABLETS

[Paper Id-PHARM1020]

A Paper presented by: J.Naresh[1],Dr.V.Anajaneyulu[2],Dr.G.Vijaya Kumar[3]
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ABSTARCT

In the present research Floating tablets of drug Linagliptin HCL can be formulated as an approach to increase gastric residence time and thereby improve its bioavailability. Floating tablets of Linagliptin HCL were prepared using HPMC K4M, HPMC K15M, HPMC K100M and combinations of HPMC K15M, and HPMC K100M. All tablets shows buoyancy in the acidic environment. As the concentration of polymer increased, the rate of drug release was found to be decreased. Among the polymers used to improve the gastric residence, cellulose polymers HPMC K15M, HPMC K100M in low concentrations, showed better control over drug release. The drug release pattern from the optimized formulations was best fitted to Korsmeyer-Peppas model and First order kinetics. Formulation F9, F12 gave better-controlled drug release in comparison to the other formulations. But F9 formulation has shown more similarity than F12 formulation when compared with theoretical release profile. *In vivo*radiographic studies indicated that tablets remained in the stomach for 6h, which indicates the increase in the GRT is due to floating and swelling principle. Drug – excipients interaction of optimized formulations was carried out by using FTIR studies. In this analysis drug – excipients compatibility interactions were not observed.

Keywords:inagliptin HCL, Floating tablets, HPMC K4M, HPMC K15M, HPMC K100M.

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FORMULATION AND INVITRO EVALUATION OF HYDROCODONE TABLETS FOR SUSTAINED RELEASE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

[Paper Id-PHARM1021]

A Paper presented by: BhupathiAshish Rahul[1], Dr.V.Anjaneyulu[2], Dr.G.Vijaya Kumar[3]
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ABSTARCT

The aim of the present study was to develop an sustained release formulation of Hydrocodone to maintain constant therapeutic levels of the drug for over 8 hrs. Various grades of polymethacrylate polymers and ethyl cellulose were employed as polymers. Hydrocodone dose was fixed as 4 mg. Total weight of the tablet was considered as 100 mg. Polymers were used in the concentration of 10mg and 20mg concentration. All the formulations were passed various physicochemical evaluation parameters and they were found to be within limits. Whereas from the dissolution studies it was evident that the formulation (F3) showed better and desired drug release pattern i.e.,98.43 % in 12 hours. It followed zero order release kinetics mechanism.

Keywords:hydrocodone, Eudragit RL 100, Eudragit RS 100, Ethyl cellulose, Sustained release tablets.

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DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND INVITRO EVALUATION OF ENTERIC COATED TABLETS OF ILAPRAZOLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCERS

[Paper Id-PHARMA1022]

A Paper presented by: Parusharam Reddy[1], Dr. K.Ramesh[2], Dr. G.Vijaya Kumar[3]
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ABSTARCT

In the present research work chronotherapeutic drug delivery of Ilaprazole was carried out. Chronotherapeutics refers to a treatment method in which *in vivo* drug availability is timed to match rhythms of disease, in order to maximize the health benefits and minimise the adverse effects.Litreature review was carried out regarding chronotherapeutic tablets, from that Ilaprazole was selected as model drug and various grades of HPMC and Eudragit were selected as polymers.Analytical profile of drug molecule was established in 0.1 N HCL,6.8 pH phosphate buffer and 7.4 pH phosphate buffer and standard calibration curve was plotted by taking different concentrations. The drug and excipient comatability studies were carried out by using FTIR spectroscopy.From the studies it was evident taht the drug and excipients are compatable withe each other.Core tablets were formualted with varying concnetrations of HPMC K100,HPMC E15M and Ethyl cellulose.The formulated core tablets were evaluated for various evaluation parameters.The optimised formulation was being coated with the different coating formulations.The compressed coated were evaluated for various evaluation parameters.Analysis ofdrug release mechanism showedthatthedrug release fromthe formulations followed non-Fickian diffusion and the best fit model was found tobe Korsmeyer-Peppas.Based on the results of evaluation tests formulation coded CF 10 was concluded as best formulation.

Keywords: Ilaprazole, chronotherapeutic drug delivery, HPMC K100,HPMC E15M and Ethyl cellulose.

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DESIGN AND INVITRO EVALUATION OF SUSTAINED RELEASE FLOATING TABLETS OF IMATINIB MESYLATE

[Paper Id-PHARMA1023]

A Paper presented by: Burra Shiva Kumar Goud[1], K.Kishore[2], Dr.G.Vijaya Kumar[3]
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ABSTARCT

The aim of the present study was to develop sustained release floating tablet formulation of Imatinib. Various grades of poly methacrylate polymers and accrualwere employed as polymers. Imatinib dose was fixed as 4 mg. Total weight of the tablet was considered as 300 mg. Polymers were used in the concentration of 10, 20 and 30 mg concentration and accrual concentration used in the formulations were optimized according to the floating properties of the formulations . All the formulations were passed various physicochemical evaluation parameters like hardness, bulk density, friability, weight variation etc. and they were found to be within limits and also the drug and excipient studies showed that there is no incompatibility between pure drug and excipient. Whereas from the dissolution studies it was evident that the optimized formulation (F6) showed better and desired drug release pattern i.e.,91.17 % in 9 hours. It followed zero order release kinetics mechanism.

Keywords: Imatinib, sustained release floating tablet.

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FORMULATION AND INVITRO EVALUATION OF CAPECITABINE TABLETS FOR COLON TARGETTED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

[Paper Id-PHARM1024]

A Paper presented by: YallaKarunakar Reddy[1], G.S.Valluri2, G.Vijaya Kumar[3]
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ABSTARCT

In the present research work sustained release matrix formulation of Metronidazole targeted to colon by using various polymers developed. To achieve pH-independent drug release of Metronidazole, pH modifying agents (buffering agents) were used. Colon targeted tablets were prepared in two steps. Initially core tablets were prepared and then the tablets were coated by using different pH dependent polymers. Ethyl cellulose, Eudragit L100 and S100 were used as enteric coating polymers. The pre-compression blend of all formulations was subjected to various flow property tests and all the formulations were passed the tests. The tablets were coated by using polymers and the coated tablets were subjected to various evaluation techniques. The tablets were passed all the tests. Among all the formulations F3 formulation was found to be optimized as it was retarded the drug release up to 12 hours and showed maximum of 98.69% drug release. It followed zero order kinetics mechanism.

Keywords: Metronidazole, Colon targeted tablets.

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EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY FOR SALVIA OFFICINALIS USING IN-VIVO AND IN-VITRO METHODS

[Paper Id-PHARM1025]

A Paper presented by: Y. Sridhar[3], Gampa Vijaya Kumar[1*], B.prathyusha[2]
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ABSTARCT

On the basis of our findings, it may be worthy to suggest that *Salvia Officinalis* has antioxidant activity against Azathioprine induced oxidative stress in rats by decreasing the oxidative stress biomarkers serum creatinine, serum urea in kidneys.*Salvia Officinalis* has antioxidant effect, elevated by measuring antioxidant enzymes. There is increase in superoxide dismutase in liver and kidney tissues in Azathioprine induced oxidative stress in rats.*Salvia Officinalis* has high scavenging activity against DPPH free radical generating system.*Salvia Officinalis* has nephropretective effect against Azathioprine induced toxicity in kidneys by observing the histopathological changes in rat kidney tissues.*Salvia Officinalis* has many pharmacological activities like anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiarthritic, antibacterial, anti-HIV, and antihelmntic activities.

Keywords: *Salvia Officinalis*, nephropretective.

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EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY BACCHARIS CORIDIFOLIA

[Paper Id-PHARM1026]

A Paper presented by: M. Nagaraju[3], Gampa Vijaya Kumar[1], Y. Shruthi[2]
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ABSTARCT

The present study is to evaluate the antioxidant activity of *Baccharis cordifolia* against azathioprine induced oxidative stress in rats *Baccharis cordifolia* posses considerable pharmacological actions such as antimicrobial, anticancer, anti-inflammator, analgesic, antiarthritic, antibacterial, anti-HIV, and antihelminthic activities. From these results, ideas for future molecular modifications leading to compounds with greater favorable pharmacological properties maybe derived. *Baccharis cord folia* has antioxidant activity against Azathioprine induced oxidative stress in rats by decreasing the oxidative stress biomarkers serum creatinine, serum urea in kidneys. high scavenging activity against DPPH free radical generating system. nephropretective effect against Azathioprine induced toxicity in kidneys by observing the histopathological changes in rat kidney tissues.many pharmacological activities like anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiarthritic, antibacterial, anti-HIV, and antihelmntic activities.

Keywords: Baccharis cordifolia, anti-oxidant, azathioprine.

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EVALUATION OF ANTI HYPERLIPEDIMIC ACTIVITY OF CAESEARIASYLVESTRIS

[Paper Id-PHARM1027]

A Paper presented by: S.Raju[3], Gampa Vijaya Kumar[1], J. Sridhar[2]
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ABSTARCT

The present study is to evaluate the effect of Casearia sylvestris Methanolic Extract and Phenolic Extracts on plasma lipid levels in Triton -X-100 induced hyperlipidemic rats. Major complication of hyperlipidemia are atherosclerotic heart disease, heart attack and heart stroke, but atherosclerosis is primary cause of death. Developing countries are reliant on medicinal plants as their main source of treatment for diseases. As *Casearia sylvestris have* the native habitat the production is more so it is locally available cost effective with no side effects. As *Casearia sylvestris* is cost effective and beneficiary in metabolism of cholesterol, so it has been taken in to consideration in order "To evaluate Anti-hyperlipidemic activity of Methanolic Extract and Phenolic Extracts of *Casearia sylvestris* in triton X -100 induced hyperlipidemic rats". The results concluded that PEBM (500 mg/kg) have definite antihyperlipidemic activity in Triton X-100 induced hyperlipidemic model and which is equipotent activity when compared with Atorvastatin treated groups. Further studies on this extract may lead to identify the possible mechanism of action and isolation of active principle from the same.

Keywords: Casearia sylvestris, antihyperlipidemic, Atorvastatin.

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BENEFITS OF FRUIT JUICES OVER SOFT DRINKS

[Paper Id-PHARM1028]

A Paper presented by: P.Subramanyam & K.Nusalu Puro
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ABSTARCT

Soft drink consumption has increased substantially over the last 50 years and it has been established that people consume large amounts of soft drinks daily. They are unaware of the side effects caused by the consumption of soft drinks. Instead of taking soft drinks, the person must drink fruit juices which have got more health benefits. The consumption of fruit juices instead of soft drinks has no/less side effects. Related to this topic, I want to explain about the health benefits of fruit juices over soft drinks to the people who are habituated to soft drinks. If the people follow this concept, we can reduce the various side effects which are caused due to the consumption of soft drinks. For example Apple juice (increases bone density, lowers cholesterol, aids in digestion), Orange juice(immune booster, helps to control heart rate and BP), Pine apple(helpful to relieve from asthma and sinus problems, good for joints and muscles).

Keywords: Soft drinks, Fruit juices, Side effects, Health benefits.

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON GASTRO-RETENTIVE FLOATING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

[Paper Id-PHARM1029]

A Paper presented by: S.Shiva Prasad & R. Chanikya
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ABSTARCT

In recent years scientific and technological advancements have been made in the research and advancement of novel drug delivery systems by overcoming physiological troubles like short gastric residence times and unpredictable gastric emptying times. Floating drug delivery systems are designed to prolong the gastric residence time after oral administration. At particular site and controlling the release of drug especially for achieving controlled plasma level as well as improving bioavailability. Floating drug delivery systems are the sytems which are retained in the stomach for a longer period of time and there by increasing the bioavailability of drug. The single unit dosage form have the disadvantage of a release all or nothing during emptying process of drug while the multiple unit of dosage form pass through GIT to avoid the vagaries of gastric emptying thus release the drug more uniformly. The purpose of designing multiple unit dosage form is to develop a reliable formulation that has all the advantages of sigle unit dosage form and also is devoid of any of the above mentioned disadvantages of single unit formulations. This review explains briefly about advantages, disvantages, mechanisms, types, factors, evaluation and application if the systems.

Keywords: Gastro –retentive floating drug delivery system, Advantages, Disadvantages, Mechanism, and Evaluation.