Abstract Proceedings of
National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession
(NLCRTHP-2016)
Organised by
Sri Sarada College Of Pharmacy Anantharam Village, Bhongir
in association with
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MESSAGE

E. B. Ramulu
Director
Sri Sarada Vidya Peetham

"Education is the best provision for life's journey." –Aristotle

I am delighted to learn that by Anveshana Education and Research Foundation National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession **NLCRTHP**-2016 in association with Sri Sarada college Of Pharmacy, Bhongiri on 24th June 2016. It is always a proud moment in the life of the Sri Sarada Vidya Peetham when its colleges, institutes and departments, etc. celebrate such occasions. In the case of Sri Sarada Vidya Peetham, its reputation as an outstanding college of teaching is evident from its dedicated teachers and staff, its bright students, and its outstanding alumni.

I extend my warmest wishes to all members for conducting a conference a grand success. I am sure that it will continue to maintain its excellence and character with great distinction.

It is undeniably a great pleasure to know that Sri Sarada college Of Pharmacy organising a conference in association Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation, combination is a premier establishment in the field of education, and my hearty wishes to the AERF and Sri Sarada college Of Pharmacy and wish to conduct such conference in future which provides a best platform to present their research article.

As I look ahead, I can visualize that the college will grow in pursuit of higher standards of teaching, research, and give shape to my dreams. It will continue to serve a significant role in higher education for girls and in the service of the country.

My blessings and good wishes will always be with the college. May God give strength to continue to see this college flourishing.

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MESSAGE

Dr. P. Venkat Reddy,
Secretary,
Sri Sarada Vidya Peetham.

Welcome to the National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession (NLCRTHP) being held in Sri Sarada College of Pharmacy, Bohngiri on 24th June 2016. Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation conduct conference on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical every month and is the premier technical event covering all innovation, new methodology and recent trends in healthcare industry

All of the submissions were rigorously reviewed by at least two experts who were mostly members of the program committee. The conference is organised by Sri Sarada College Of Pharmacy Anantharam Village, Bhongir is affiliated to J.N.T. University, Hyderabad and approved by A.I.C.T.E., New Delhi and P.C.I., New Delhi Foundation in association with Anveshana Educational and Research.

The Organizing and Program Committees have worked hard to produce a best platform for conference and a pleasing and enjoyable event. On behalf of the Organizing and Program Committees I welcome you all To Sri Sarada College Of Pharmacy, Anantharam Village, Bhongir and hope that you gain a best knowledge from all the presentations.

An impressive collection of technical papers will be presented National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession. A truly international representation of authors has contributed to the success of this conference. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the extended Technical Program Committee, who reviewed all conference submissions and provided feedback to authors. My thanks are also extended to the organisers of the special sessions at the conference, who have considerably enhanced the technical breadth of the program through their efforts.

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MESSAGE

Chief Co-ordinator
Principal
Dr. G. Nagarajan Srinivasan
Sri Sarada College of pharmacy

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." --Nelson Mandela

On behalf of the program chief co-ordinator I would like to welcome you to the **NLCRTHP** 2016 conference! The response to our call-for-papers indicates the importance of this conference and confirms that **NLCRTHP** has become the best platform for all aspects Healthcare Industry.

All papers received by the deadline will be included in the **NLCRTHP** conference proceedings and on the conference proceeding book.

I would like to express my thanks to all authors for their outstanding contributions and in particular the members of the organising and advisory board for their extreme support for conducting the conference a grand success. Likewise I would also like to express my appreciation to the program and awards committee, as well as to the invited chairs for their careful preparation of the invited sessions.

I am looking forward to seeing you in **NLCRTHP** 2016 organised by Sri Sarada College of Pharmacy.

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MESSAGE

Dr. S. Chakradhar Goud,
Principal of SSIST.

"To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often." - Winston Churchill

The only thing that will never change is Change itself. And there is neither survival nor progress without coping up with the change. Hence, in every faculty of study, it is very important to know, understand & follow the recent trends, changes, the change agents, and discuss them in detail to find various methods & strategies of dealing with them. Today's change is special in the Health that it is happening at a Human Beings. In this context the "National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession (NLCRTHP-2016)" is a very timely effort and I heartily congratulate Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation for it. I am sure, this conference initiates a platform for academicians, researchers and industry practitioners to share discuss and disseminate their insights & research findings related to the recent trends in the cited fields. It also encourages the fraternity to come out with a number of valuable practices for the economies to face the change proactively and successfully.

I am pleased and feel honoured to be a part of this National Conference, **NLCRTHP-2016**, and wish all its stakeholders an enduring takeaway.

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MESSAGE

Dr. Sucharitha Devarapu
Director
AERF

On behalf of NLCRTHP-2016 Organizing Committee, I am glad to welcome you to the National Level Conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession. NLCRTHP-2016 continues the tradition of addressing issues of immediate and long term interest to researchers through technological innovations. The aim of the NLCRTHP-2016 has always been to provide an international forum for individuals from all over the world. National Level conference on Recent Trends in Healthcare Profession addresses the rapid strides and technological advancements currently witnessed in the fields of Medical Science. The conference aspires to exhibit the technical excellence of budding technocrats, research scholars, representatives from the academia and industry. This conference aims to bring together the best of globally renewed research professionals.

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NANOTECHNOLOGY IN MEDICINE IS GOING TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE SURVIVAL OF HUMAN RACE"(BERNARD MARCUS)

[Paper Id-PHARMA1001]

A Paper Presented by: D.Sripriya, PhD Scholar, JJT University, Rajasthan

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is revolutionizing drug delivery and will have an enormous impact on health care. One will need to understand the drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics of nanomedicine in order to achieve appropriate therapeutic dosing.

NANOTECHNOLOGY:

Nanotechnology is the engineering of functional systems at the molecular scale.

NANOMEDICINE:

Nanomedicine is defined as the monitoring, repair, construction and control of human biological systems at the molecular level using engineered nanodevices and nanostructures.

NEED OF NANOTECHNOLOGY AND NANOMEDICINE:

1. Disease and ill health are caused largely by damage at the molecular and cellular level.
2. Surgical tools are huge and imprecise in comparison.

APPLICATION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY AND NANOMEDICINE:

1. Diagnostic
    - Imaging and Identification
2. Therapeutic
    - Delivering medication to the exact location
    - Killing of bacteria, viruses, and cancer cells
    - Repair of damaged tissue
    - Oxygen transport
    - Skin and dental care

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MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

[Paper Id-PHARMA1002]

A Paper Presented by: D.Sripriya, PhD Scholar, JJT University, Rajasthan

NTRODUCTION

Humans have the ability to make antibodies. It provides the basis for protection against disease organisms. It also helps to target other types of molecules found in the body such as receptors or other proteins present on the surface of normal cells and molecules present uniquely on the surface of cancer cells.Thus the remarkable specificity of antibodies makes them promising agents for human therapy like making an antibody that will bind only to the cancer cells in a patient, coupling a cytotoxic agent to that antibody and giving the complex to destroy the cancer cells.

In the human body the immune system manufactures antibodies of a great range of structures both in their binding regions as well as in their effector regions. Even if one were to isolate a single antibody-secreting cell, and place it in culture, it would die out after a few generations because of the limited growth potential of all normal somatic cells. Now it needs a way to make “monoclonal antibodies” – antibodies of single specificity, they are built alike as they are manufactured by a single clone of plasma cells and that can be grown indefinitely.

An antibody-secreting B cell, like any other cell, can become cancerous. The unchecked proliferation of such a cell is called a myeloma. Kohler and Milstein found a way to combine the unlimited growth potential of myeloma cells with the predetermined antibody specificity of normal immune spleen cells. They did this by fusing myeloma cells with antibody-secreting cells from an immunized mouse. The technique is called somatic cell hybridization. The result is a hybridoma.

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SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC ON HEPATITIS B INTELANGANA, INDIA

[Paper Id-PHARMA1003]

A Paper Presented by: Nagarajan Srinivasan, Suresh kumar, Rajyalaxmi Gudeppu
Prof & PrincipalSri Sarada College of Pharmacy, Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor.
Email id: n.srinivasan72@outlook.com

Abstract

Background: Hepatitis B virus infection (HBV) is a global public health problem with 520 million people chronically affected leading to more than one million deaths per year making viral hepatitis one of the world's greatest health threats. According to Ministry of Health India, the average fatality rate due to viral hepatitis from 1991 to 1995 was about 9.2 per 100,000 populations. To date, there are still 5 million hepatitis B virus carriers in India and will be the source of HBV infection to others. We suspect that the current state is mainly due to lack of awareness and knowledge by the lay public. Therefore, we have embarked in this study to determine the awareness and knowledge on HBV infection among the public in the selected area of Bhongir, Telangana, India.

Method: The main objective of the study method was to assess the extent of Hepatitis B awareness and knowledge status of the participants. A cross sectional study was conducted about 400 subjects (>12 years of age) based on validated questionnaire which was distributed and completed by the respondent during the period from February 2016 to May 2016. The data was analyzed using the *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS) software.

Results: Reliability test (Cronbach's alpha) was good (> 0.731) and excellent (> 0.912) for knowledge and awareness among the subjects respectively. The results show that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean knowledge and awareness of the subjects with different age ranges ($P < 0.05$), different ethnic groups ($P < 0.005$) and different education qualifications ($P < 0.005$). Around 400 respondents, 135 (81.8%) of them are well known about Hepatitis B.

Conclusion: The age, education qualification and religion have an effect on the awareness and knowledge of hepatitis B among the participant. In this study all the three demographic characteristic plays a role as the predictive factor. Overall, the awareness and knowledge was found to be low and should be improved through health education and vaccination program on hepatitis B more frequently among the public especially in Hyderabad district.

Keywords: Hepatitis B, knowledge, awareness, reliability test, survey, vaccination.

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ESTIMATION OF TIZANIDINE PRESENT IN TABLE FORMULATION BY RP-HPLC

[Paper Id-PHARMA1004]

A Paper Presented by: G.SAIKIRAN, RAKESH KUMAR JAT
JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, Research scholar,saikiran.gadipalli@gmail.com.
JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, Director& Principal.
Email Id: saikiran.gadipalli@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

A Simple, Specific, Accurate And Precise Reverse Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Method Was Developed For Estimation Of Tizanidine In Tablet Dosage Form On RP C-18 Column (BDS Hypersil 250*4.6 Mm) Using Mobile Phase As Buffer- Acetonitrile (60:40 V/V) The Flow Rate Was 1.0 Ml/Min And Effluent Was Monitored At 232nm. The Retention Time Is 4.05 Respectively. Proposed Method Was Validated For Precision, Accuracy, Linearity Range, Robustness And Ruggedness.

Key Words: Tizanidine Reverse Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

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A NEW METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION DIDANOSINE BULK AND PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS BY HPLC

[Paper Id-PHARMA1005]

A Paper Presented by: G.SAIKIRAN, RAKESH KUMAR JAT
JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan,Research scholar,saikiran.gadipalli@gmail.com.
JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan,Director& Principal.
Email Id: saikiran.gadipalli@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT:

A Rapid And Precise Reverse Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Method Has Been Developed For The Validated Of Didanosine, In Its Pure Form As Well As In Tablet Dosage Form. Chromatography Was Carried Out On A Phenomenex Gemini C18 (4.6×250mm) 5µ Column Using A Mixture Of Methanol And Water (50:50 V/V) As The Mobile Phase At A Flow Rate Of 1.0ml/Min, The Detection Was Carried Out At 247nm. The Retention Time of the Didanosine Was 2.187 ±0.02min respectively. The Method Produce Linear Responses In The Concentration Range Of 5-25mg/Ml Of Didanosine. The Method Precision For The Determination Of Assay Was Below 2.0%RSD. The Method Is Useful In The Quality Control Of Bulk And Pharmaceutical Formulations.

Keywords: Didanosine, RP-HPLC, Validation.

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PREPARATION, FORMULATION OPTIMIZATION & IN-VITRO EVALUATION FOR THE GASTRORETENTIVE TABLETS OF LABETOLOL.

[Paper Id-PHARMA1006]

A Paper Presented by: **T.SRAVANTHI**
Srisarada College of Pharmacy
Email Id: sravs.puppy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Gastroretentive effervescent floating tablet of Labetolol were formulated using different Polymers like Metalose SR, Celkol and Manucol In vitro release, floating lag time and duration of floating of the fabricated tablets were investigated. Gastroretentive effervescent floating tablets containing 150mg of Labetolol were developed using Metalose SR, Celkol and Manucol with different drug to polymer ratio, mixture of 10%sodium bicarbonate, 2.5% citric acid anhydrous as gas generating agents, MCC as fillers. Citric acid was also used as an antioxidant. Tablets were prepared by direct compression method. The formulation was optimized to get 85% drug release at the end of 12hrs and to get optimum floating lag time and buoyancy. The resulting formulations produced robust tablets with optimum hardness, consistent uniformity in weight and low friability. The formulation with Metalose SR and Manucol showed 97.231% drug release at the end of 12hours, maintained integrity of tablets and also have optimum floating lag time. Tablets of all the batches floated for more than 12hrs. The results of dissolution studies indicated that the formulation F16 is the most successful of the study. A decrease in release rate of the drug was observed on increasing polymer ratio and also by increasing viscosity grades of the polymer. The optimized formula F16 was fitted to various kinetic models and the result showed that F16 batch followed Zero order kinetics. The mechanism of drug release from F16 batch was Higuchi's Mechanism.

Key words: Labetolol, direct compression, Metalose SR, Celkol and Manucol.

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ZINGIBER OFFICINALE: A NATURAL GOLD

[Paper Id-PHARMA1007]

A Paper Presented by: M.Ramesh, R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmacognosy Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

Ginger, (Zingiber officinale Roscoe, Zingiberacae) is one of the important medicinal plant. Which naturally occurs in various countries like India, China, South East Asia, West Indies, Mexico and other parts of the world. This natural gold has been consumed worldwide as a spice and flavoring agent from the ancient time. Ginger plants are generally 1-3 ft. in height and having different chemical constituents like Amaldehyde, Gingerol, Shogaol, and Paradol etc. It has some tremendous beneficial effect to human body to cure various types of diseases.
Ginger bears an enormous number of pharmacological activities among those, Neuro-protective activity and activity against colon cancer have facilitated the extent of further research for finding out less toxic and more potent drugs for the better treatment of those diseases. This review will facilitate to gain all about the past scientific research and the necessary information about the enormous pharmacological activities of ginger which will insist researchers for future research to protect human beings from several types of diseases and may serves as a natural gold for the promotion of mankind.

Keywords: Zingiber officinale, Gingerol, Shogaol, Amaldehyde, Neuro-protective, colon cancer.

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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIHISTAMINIC ACTIVITY OF 3H-BENZO [4,5] THIENO [2,3-D][1,2,3] TRIAZIN-4-ONES

[Paper Id-PHARMA1008]

A Paper Presented by: Nikitha.P, R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

In the present study the antihistaminic activity of tricyclic benzothieno 1,2,3-triazine derivatives namely CP-3 (3-(phenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro,3H-benzo[4,5] thieno [2,3-d][1,2,3] triazin-4-one), CP-5 (3-(3-methyl phenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro,3H-benzo[4,5] thieno [2,3-d][1,2,3] triazin-4- one) and CP-8 (3-(4-chloro phenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro,3H-benzo[4,5] thieno [2,3-d][1,2,3] triazin-4-one) were evaluated using in vitro (isolated guinea pig ileum) and in vivo (bronchodilator activity in guinea pigs) models and the sedative potential of the test compounds were evaluated using acto-photometer in mice. In in vitro antihistaminic study, the CP-3, CP-5, CP-8 and chlorpheniramine maleate (CPM) have shown a rightward shift in concentration response curve (CRC) of histamine with a change in EC50 values of histamine in all the four tissue preparations. The slope obtained in the schild plot indicated that CP-5, CP-8 and CPM were competitive in nature for H1-receptors. However, CP-3 has shown non-competitive antagonism. In in vivo antihistaminic study, the CP-3, CP-5, CP-8 and CPM have shown mean increase in exposition time against histamine challenge compared to control group ($p < 0.001$). All the test drugs (10 mg/kg) and CPM (2 mg/kg) have offered a significant ($p < 0.001$) protection against preconvulsive dyspnoea (PCD) compared to control. In conclusion, all the test drugs have shown very good antihistaminic activity and the test drugs have very little sedative action compared to CPM.

Keywords: Antihistaminic activity; Histamine induced broncho spasm; Tricyclic benzothieno1,2,3-triazines

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"ESTIMATION OF NUTRITIONAL, PHYTOCHEMICAL, ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF DRIED FIG (FICUS CARICA)"

[Paper Id-PHARMA1009]

A Paper Presented by: K.Sunil Kumar, R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmacology Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

The present investigation deals with the nutritional, phytochemical, antioxidant and antibacterial activity of dried fruit of fig (Ficus carica) commonly known as "Anjir" in India. The nutritional profiling of the dried fig fruit indicates that it is a good source of carbohydrates and minerals like strontium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus and iron. It has average protein and dietary fiber content with very low amount of fat. Phytochemistry of the fruit revealed the presence of total phenolics, flavonoids, alkaloids and saponins and other secondary metabolites that contribute to its high antioxidant activity which was evident from ABTS and FRAP assays. Volatile components of fig fruit were identified through GC-MS and showed the presence of vitamin E, β-amyrin, stigmasterol, campesterol, oleic acid, isoamyl laurate and Y tocopherols majorly. The extract was also screened for antibacterial activity and showed zone of inhibition against Proteus mirabilis and Bacillus subtilis. This study explains that F. carica with its high antioxidant potential may be utilized as nutraceutical food with high nutrition and therapeutic benefits.

Keywords: Dried fig, Nutritional Analysis, Phytochemical Analysis, Antioxidant Activity, Antibacterial Activity.

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SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL PHENYL AZO CHALCONE DERIVATIVES FOR ANTITUBERCULAR, ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

[Paper Id-PHARMA1010]

A Paper Presented by: P.Samba Siva Rao, R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

In the present study, an attempt has been made to synthesize some novel phenyl azochalcone derivatives for biological activity chaclone were prepared from 4-aminoacetophenone, diazotization of the amino ketone followed by Claisen Schimdt condensation and finally coupling of diazo group with various reagents gave phenylazochalcone. The structure of the compounds has been confirmed by IR, NMR (1H & 13C), mass spectral data and elemental analysis. All the derivatives were screened for antitubercular activity by MABA method, in-vitro anti inflammatory activity by BSA method and antioxidant activity by DPPH method.

Key words: Phenyl azochalcone , antitubercular, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant activity

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SYNTHESIS AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF FLUORINATED PROPANEDIONE DERIVATIVES

[Paper Id-PHARMA1011]

A Paper Presented by: Njr Hepsibah & R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

A new series of five 1-(2′,4′-difluorophenyl)-3-(substituted phenyl)-1,3 propanediones from 2′,4′-difluorinated chalcones have been synthesized. All the compounds (20 mg/kg po) possess anti-inflammatory activity, as reflected by their ability to provide protection (70.00 - 93.00%) against carrageenan induced edema in rat paw. Standard indomethacin provided 79.00% protection at the same dose. The safety of these substituted propanediones is reflected by toxicity studies.

Keywords: Difluorinated propanediones, dibromostyryl ketones, chalcones, anti-inflammatory activity, acute toxicity studies

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SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL PHENYL AZO CHALCONE DERIVATIVES FOR ANTITUBERCULAR, ANTI- INFLAMMATORY AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

[Paper Id-PHARMA1012]

A Paper Presented by: K.Suresh &, R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Vijaya College Of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT:

In the present study, an attempt has been made to synthesize some novel phenyl azochalcone derivatives for biological activity chaclone were prepared from 4-aminoacetophenone, diazotization of the amino ketone followed by Claisen Schimdt condensation and finally coupling of diazo group with various reagents gave phenylazochalcone. The structure of the compounds has been confirmed by IR, NMR (1H & 13C), mass spectral data and elemental analysis. All the derivatives were screened for antitubercular activity by MABA method, in-vitro anti-inflammatory activity by BSA method and antioxidant activity by DPPH method.

Key words: Phenyl azochalcone , antitubercular, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant activity

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SYNTHESIS OF NANOCARBON POWDER FROM SESAME OIL AND ITS SEM CHARACTERIZATION

[Paper Id-PHARMA1013]

A Paper Presented by: R.Parthibarajan & R.Suthakaran
Department Of Pharmaceutics Vijaya College of Pharmacy Munaganoor (P), Hayath Nagar (M) Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

In this work a simple pyrolysis route to synthesis nano-carbon powder from Sesame oil is followed. The precursor sesame oil used as the source of hydrocarbon by decomposition at high temperature is a group I vegetable oil with long chain fatty acid containing 16 or 18 carbon atoms. Experiment was performed in an open air laboratory atmosphere and sophisticated laboratory conditions such as inert gas atmosphere, isolated chamber etc are avoided. The synthesized agglomerates are subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy to investigate its chemical contents. X-ray diffraction (XRD) study is carried out to analyze the grain structure of the fabricated powder. The functional groups present in the sample are investigated by employing the Fourier Transform infrared absorption spectra (FT-IR). Extensive Scanning electron microscopic (SEM) investigations showed that the size of the nano particles were within the range of 50 nm to 70 nm. The electrical conductivity of the sample is studied by four probe method within a temperature variation ranging from 30oC to 175oC .

Key words: Carbon nano-material, sesame oil, Carbonisation, Pyrolysis.

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ANTIMYCOBACTERIAL AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITIES OF SUBSTITUTED CHALCONES FOCUSING ON AN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DUAL TREATMENT APPROACH

[Paper Id-PHARMA1014]

A Paper Presented by: K.Sivaiah & R.Suthakaran
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ABSTRACT:

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a serious public health problem aggravated by the emergence of M. tuberculosis (Mtb) strains resistant to multiple drugs (MDR). Delay in TB Molecules 2015, 20 8073 treatment, and common in the MDR-TB cases, can lead to deleterious life-threatening inflammation in susceptible hyper-reactive individuals, encouraging the discovery of new anti-Mtb drugs and the use of adjunctive therapy based on anti-inflammatory interventions. In this study, a series of forty synthetic chalcones was evaluated in vitro for their anti-inflammatory and antimycobacterial properties and in silico for pharmacokinetic parameters. Seven compounds strongly inhibited NO and PGE2 production by LPS-stimulated macrophages through the specific inhibition of iNOS and COX-2 expression, respectively, with compounds 4 and 5 standing out in this respect. Four of the seven most active compounds were able to inhibit production of TNF-α and IL-1β. Chalcones that were not toxic to cultured macrophages were tested for antimycobacterial activity. Eight compounds were able to inhibit growth of the M. bovis BCG and Mtb H37Rv strains in bacterial cultures and in infected macrophages. Four of them, including compounds 4 and 5, were active against a hypervirulent clinical Mtb isolate as well. In silico analysis of ADMET
Properties showed that the evaluated chalcones displayed satisfactory pharmacokinetic parameters. In conclusion, the obtained data demonstrate that at least two of the studied chalcones, compounds 4 and 5, are promising antimycobacterial and anti-inflammatory agents, especially focusing on an anti-tuberculosis dual treatment approach.

Keywords: tuberculosis; Mycobacterium; inflammation; chalcone

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EFFECT OF SESAME OIL ON DIURETICS OR ß-BLOCKERS IN THE MODULATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE, ANTHROPOMETRY, LIPID PROFILE, AND REDOX STATUS

[Paper Id-PHARMA1015]

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ABSTRACT:

The study was undertaken to investigate the effect of sesame oil in hypertensive patients who were on antihypertensive therapy either with diuretics (hydrochlorothiazide) or ß-blockers (atenolol). Thirty-two male and 18 female patients aged 35 to 60 years old were supplied sesame oil (Idhayam gingelly oil) and instructed to use it as the only edible oil for 45 days. Blood pressure, anthropometry, lipid profile, lipid peroxidation, and enzymic and non-enzymic antioxidants were measured at baseline and after 45 days of sesame oil substitution. Substitution of sesame oil brought down systolic and diastolic blood pressure to normal. The same patients were asked to withdraw sesame oil consumption for another 45 days, and the measurements were repeated at the end of withdrawal period. Withdrawal of sesame oil substitution brought back the initial blood pressure values. A significant reduction was noted in body weight and body mass index (BMI)† upon sesame oil substitution. No significant alterations were observed in lipid profile except triglycerides. Plasma levels of sodium reduced while potassium elevated upon the substitution of sesame oil. Lipid peroxidation (thiobarbituric acid reactive substances [TBARS]) decreased while the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and the levels of vitamin C, vitamin E, ß-carotene and reduced glutathione (GSH) were increased. The results suggested that sesame oil as edible oil lowered blood pressure, decreased lipid peroxidation, and increased antioxidant status in hypertensive patients.

Keywords: body mass index; catalase; glutathione peroxidase; glutathione; high density lipoprotein cholesterol;

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

[Paper Id-PHARMA1016]

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, an attempt has been made to develop fast disintegrating tablets of Glipizide. New generation super disintegrates Solutab, Explotab and Polyplasdone XL was selected as super disintegrates. All the formulations were prepared by direct compression method. The blend of all the formulations showed god flow properties such as angle of repose, bulk density, tapped density. The prepared tablets were shown good post compression parameters and they passed all the quality control evaluation parameters as per I.P limits. Among all the formulations F4 formulation showed maximum % drug release i.e., 100.3 % in 4 min hence it is considered as optimized formulation. The f4 formulation contains Solutab as super disintegrate in the concentration of 20 mg.F8 formulation also showed maximum percentage drug release i.e., 100.9% in 6 min ,it contains Explotab as super disintegrate in the concentration of 20 mg.

Key Words: Glipizide, Oro disintegrating tablets, Explotab, Solutab, Polyplasdone XL.