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Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Laknepally (V). Narsampet (M), Warangal Rural (D), Telangana State

In Association with
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Paper code: ADDIP-001

Extraction and Evaluation of *Coccinia Grandis* Dried Extracts for Pharmaceutical Applications

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Abstract:

Recent trends towards the use of natural mucilages demand the replacement of synthetic additives with natural ones. Today, the entire globe is showing interested in natural drugs and excipients because of their chemically inert, nontoxic, less expensive, biodegradable, and widely available. In the present investigation, we have extracted the mucilages from *Coccinia grandis fruit (CG)* fruit successfully by using the industrially feasible technology, i.e., precipitation method and subjected for evaluation of various physicochemical properties, micromeritics properties, FTIR, DSC, XRD, adhesiveness properties, gel strength and Viscosity. The results of the % yield, color, odor, taste, foreign organic matter, and moisture content, loss on drying, solubility, pH, and fracture and results are exhibited satisfactory. Furthermore, the extracted mucilages were evaluated to Molisch test, Ruthenium red test, Iodine test, $FeCl_3$ test, Silver nitrate test, Barium chloride test identification of mucilages and they are exhibited the presence of carbohydrates, mucilages and polysaccharides. The results of the said evaluation parameters indicated that the extracted mucilages are excellent excipients for pharmaceutical applications.

Acknowledgement: The Authors are thankful to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) New Delhi, for funding this project.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-002

Evaluation of Fenugreek Dried Extracts For Pharmaceutical Applications

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Abstract:

Recent trends towards the use of natural mucilages demand the replacement of synthetic additives with natural ones. Today, the entire globe is showing interested in natural drugs and excipients because of their chemically inert, nontoxic, less expensive, biodegradable, and widely available. In the present investigation, we have extracted the mucilages from *Fenugreek (FG)* fruit successfully by using the industrially feasible technology, i.e., precipitation method and subjected for evaluation of various physicochemical properties, micromeritics properties, FTIR, DSC, XRD, adhesiveness properties, gel strength and Viscosity. The results of the % yield, color, odor, taste, foreign organic matter, and moisture content, loss on drying, solubility, pH, and fracture and results are exhibited satisfactory. Furthermore, the extracted mucilages were evaluated to Molisch test, Ruthenium red test, Iodine test, $FeCl_3$ test, Silver nitrate test, Barium chloride test identification of mucilages and they are exhibited the presence of carbohydrates, mucilages and polysaccharides. The results of the said evaluation parameters indicated that the extracted mucilages are excellent excipients for pharmaceutical applications.

Acknowledgement: The Authors are thankful to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) New Delhi, for funding this project.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-003

EXPLORING RUMEX VASICARIOUS DRIED EXTRACT AS A PHARMACEUTICAL ADDITIVES IN NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT :

Recent trends towards the use of natural dried extractd demand the replacement of synthetic additives with natural ones. Moreover , the tremendous orientation of pharmaceutical world towards these naturally derived polymers has become a subject of increasing interest to discover, extract and purify such compounds from the respective origin as they are chemically inert, nontoxic, less expensive, biodegradable, and widely available. In the present work we have extracted the mucilages from *Rumex vasicarious(RV)* leaves by using solvent precipitation method and subjected for evaluation of various physiochemical, micromeritics properties, FTIR, DSC, XRD, adhesiveness properties, gel strength and viscosity. The results of the said evaluation parameters indicated that the extracted dried mucilages are excellent excipients for drug delivery applications as compared to synthetic polymers.

Key words: Natural mucilages, Rumex vasicarious, adhesiveness study.

Acknowledgement: The Authors are thankful to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) New Delhi, for funding this project.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-004

Exploring *Colocasia Esculenta* Fruit Dried Extraxt As Pharmaceutical Excipients

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Abstract

Recent trends towards the use of natural mucilages demand the replacement of synthetic additives with natural ones. Today, the entire globe is showing interested in natural drugs and excipients because of their chemically inert, nontoxic, less expensive, biodegradable, and widely available. In the present work we have extracted the mucilages from *Colocasia esculenta (CE)* fruits and evaluated to powder micromeritics properties, FTIR, DSC, XRD study, adhesiveness properties, gel strength and viscosity studies and comparison with synthetic polymers. The evaluation results of the above extracted mucilages exhibited similar to synthetic polymers incase of micromeritics, adhesiveness, and gel strength properties.

Keywords: Dried extracts, CE and adhesiveness study.

Acknowledgement: The Authors are thankful to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) New Delhi, for funding this project.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-008

Preparation and*In-Vitro* Evaluation of Glipizide Floating Tablets Using Coccinia grandis and Rumex visicarious Dried Mucilage Extracts

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Abstract:

Glipizide loaded floating tablets were developedby direct compression technique using*Coccinia grandis* (CG) and *Rumex visicarious* (RV)and synthetic polymers and subjected to evaluation of dimensions of a tablet, Density of a tablet, Friability, Tablet weight variation, Drug content uniformity, *In vitro* buoyancy study, Swelling Studies (Swelling Index), FTIR, DSC, XRD, *In vitro* drug release studies and Kinetic modeling of drug release profile. Finally the developed formulations were subjected to stability studies as per the ICH guidelines.The results of dimensions of a tablet, Density of a tablet, Friability, Tablet weight variation,, Drug content uniformity, *In vitro* buoyancy study, Swelling Studies (Swelling Index) were exhibited the satisfactory and as per the pharmacopeia limits. The results of FTIR spectraexhibited the absence drug and polymer interactions and DSC/XRD study results shown that the developed formulations were amorphous nature. The *In-vitro* drug release profile of the developed tablets was exhibited up to 12 hrs. Also the developed formulations were stable for the period of 3 months. Finally it was concluded that Glipizide loaded floating tablets are bioadhesive, sustained release, novel, low cost, patient friendly systems for treatment of Diabetes. Furthermore, CG and RV dried extracts are explored as potential matrix forming agents in drug delivery.

Keywords: Floating Tablets, Glipizde, *In-Vitro* Drug Release, CG and RV.

Acknowledgment: Authors are Thankful to SERB-DST, GOVT of India for supporting this research work.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-010

GENOTOXICITY AND TUMORIGENIC EFFECTS OF REPEATED HEATED OILS

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ABSTRACT :

Repeated heating of vegetable oils at high temperatures during cooking is a very common cooking practice. Repeatedly heated cooking oils (RCO) can generate varieties of compounds, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), some of which have been reported as carcinogenic. RCO is one of the commonly consumed cooking and frying medium. These RCO consumption and inhalation of cooking fumes can pose a serious health hazard. Taking into account exploratory study, the present review aims to provide the consumption of RCO and its fumes cause the high incidence of genotoxic, mutagenic, tumorogenic and various cancers. The information on RCO and its fumes were collected through a library database and electronic search (ScienceDirect, PubMed, and Google Scholar). Remarkable studies demonstrated that the health adverse effects of RCO and its cooking fumes have been often attributed to their detrimental properties and ease to genotoxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic activities. RCO and its cooking fumes were found to enhance the incidence of aberrant cells, including breaks, fragments, exchanges and multiple chromosomal damages and micronuclei in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, the large consumption of RCO has been associated with a number of malignancies, including lung, colorectal, breast, and prostate cancers. The present review provides additional insights into the polluting features of PAHs produced various cancers via cooking activities in indoor environments.

Key words : heated oils, tumorigenic, genotoxicity, malignancies.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-011

QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF CIMETIDINE IN BOTH BULK AND FORMULATIONS USING NEUTRALIZATION TITRATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Cimetidine is the selective H2 receptor antagonist and inhibits the secretion of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. In the present study, simple titrimetric method was developed. Respective quantities of Cimetidine were taken in aqueous methanol and acetic acid titrated against 0.1N hydrochloric acid and 0.1N perchloric acid using methyl orange and crystal violet as indicators for neutralization and nonaqueous titrations. All the titrations are carried out by running simultaneous blank determinations. The final titer values are subtracted from blank to get actual amount of acid consumed was determined. These methods were found to be sensitive and inexpensive, do not require any sample processing steps and can be utilized for estimation of cimetidine in bulk and formulations.

Keywords: Cimetidine, titrimetric analysis, neutralization, non-aqueous titration, H2 receptor

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Paper Code: ADDIP-012

Quantitative determination of Asenapine in both bulk and formulations using neutralization titrations

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ABSTRACT

Asenapine is used in the treatment of schizophrenia disease. Asenapine mainly control the psychotic symtom's mainly antagonist to various receptors like, serotonin (5-HT1A,5-HT1B,5-HT2A,5-HT2B),histamine, and dopamine(D1,D2,D3,D4) receptors.It is also lower affinity towards muscaranic and acetylcholine receptors. In the present study, simple titrimetric method was developed. Respective quantities of Asenapine were taken in aqueous methanol titrated against 0.1N sodium hydroxide acid and 0.1N potassium hydroxide acid using phenolphthalein as an indicators for neutralization titration. This method were found to be sensitive and inexpensive, do not require any sample processing steps and can be utilized for estimation of asenapine in bulk and formulations.

KEYWORDS: Asenapine, titrimetry, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, methanol.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-013

CHIARI FROMMEL SYNDROME

(Amenorrhea-Galactorrhea Syndrome)

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ABSTRACT

Amenorrhea-Galactorrhea Syndrome (**Amenorrhea:** irregular menstruation; **Galactorrhea:** inappropriate lactation) is a rare endocrine disorder, an orphan disease, described by a German surgeon, **Chiari Johann Baptist**, and **Frommel Richard Julius Ernst,** a German gynecologist is **Chiari-Frommel syndrome.** It affects the women (usually young, 17-35 years) who have recently given birth, suffer from **galactorrhea, anovulation,** and **amenorrhea**, continuing for an abnormal period of time, uterus atrophy; in which **hyperprolactinemia, eosinophillic byperfunction** is observed. But still its physiopathology remains unclear. The main targets of the disorder are those who are poorly nourished and complaint of lactation, lassitude, headaches, abdominal discomfort, mental distress, depression, breast enlargement, decreased size of uterus and cervix, weight gain, fatigue. Different findings reported are lot of variation but usually normal 17 ketosteroid excretion, atrophied endometrium, hypoestrogenic vaginal mucosa, normal glucose and insulin tolerance test, normal basal temperature curve. Related **medications are cortef, eulexin, biperiden.** Other drugs tried are tri-p-anisyl chloroethylene (TACE) with methyl testosterone, levodopa, bromoergocryptine, gamma amino butyric acid.

Keywords: Galactorrhea, anovulation, amenorrhea, hyperprolactinemia, uterus atrophy

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Paper Code: ADDIP-016

EXPLORING *RUMEX VASICARIOUS* DRIED EXTRACT AS A PHARMACEUTICAL ADDITIVES IN NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT :

Recent trends towards the use of natural dried extractd demand the replacement of synthetic additives with natural ones. Moreover , the tremendous orientation of pharmaceutical world towards these naturally derived polymers has become a subject of increasing interest to discover, extract and purify such compounds from the respective origin as they are chemically inert, nontoxic, less expensive, biodegradable, and widely available. In the present work we have extracted the mucilages from *Rumex vasicarious(RV)* leaves by using solvent precipitation method and subjected for evaluation of various physiochemical, micromeritics properties, FTIR, DSC, XRD, adhesiveness properties, gel strength and viscosity. The results of the said evaluation parameters indicated that the extracted dried mucilages are excellent excipients for drug delivery applications as compared to synthetic polymers.

Key words: Natural mucilages, Rumex vasicarious, adhesiveness study.

Acknowledgement: The Authors are thankful to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) New Delhi, for funding this project.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-019

MONTERING ENZYME ACTIVITY BY MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF APPLE JUICE RELEASED BY PECTINASE.

Name: M. Tejamala (Pharm.D IIyr) Guide: Dr. T. Manish

Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Enzymes are often called as work horses of bio-chemistry because they can speed of a wide variety of chemical reactions. In this study Pectinase, an enzyme frequently used in food industry for extraction of juice for apples. The main objective of this work is to monitor enzyme activity by measuring the amount of apple juice released by Pectinase.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-020

ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION OF DNA FROM STRAWBERRIES

Name: P. Roshini (Pharm.D IIyr) Guide: Dr. T. Manish

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ABSTRACT:

All living things come with a set of instructions stored in their DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) DNA is a blue print for everything that happens inside the cell of an organism, and each cell has entire copy of same set of instructions known as Genome. In this study we have selected strawberries for extraction of DNA because strawberry cells have 8 copies of Genome (OCTOPLOID). In this study DNA extraction involves lysis of cell by the action of detergent followed by addition of salt solution for clumping of DNA strands which can be precipitated out by using alcohol

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Paper Code: ADDIP-036

DESIGN AND IN VITRO EVALUATION OF GASTRO RETENTIVE ORAL MATRIX TABLET FORMULATIONS OF KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE

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Abstract:

Ketorolac Tromethamine floating tablets were prepared by using combination of hydrophilic polymers such as Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose 4000 cps grade eight set formulations were prepared by gradual increasing and drecreasing concentrations of above two polymers. The floating pattern was found to be instant for all the formulations and best controlled release profile was achieved for few set of formulations. The drug content, tablet weight, friability and weight variation were found to be within the limits. Validated UV spectrophotometric method was developed and standard linear regression was used to determine the concentration of released drug during the course of dissolution.

Keywords:

Ketorolac Tromithamine, floating tablets, gastro retentive drug delivery, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, UV method.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-098

IMPORTANCE OF ANTIBIOGRAM IN EAR INFECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Ear is an important sensory organ and it has been noted that ear infections are very common problem. it more commonly seen in winter and spring seasons,an ear infection occurs when a bacterial or viral infection affects the middle ear, the sections of your ear just behind the eardrum. Ear infections can be painful because of inflammation and fluid build-up in the middle ear.Ear infections can be chronic or acute. Acute ear infections are painful but short in duration. Chronic either don't clear up or recur many times. Chronic ear infections can cause permanent damage to the middle and inner ear. and about 65-330 million people suffering from middle ear infections world wide and 60% of them having hearing impairment.Consequences of middle ear infections include hearing impairment which may delayed in development of speech and connective skills. Ear infections are linked with frequent antibiotic prescription.Antibiogram is an overall profile of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of a specific microorganism to a battery of antimicrobial drugs. Antibiotics are the medicines that are used to prevent and treat bacterial infections, antibiotic resistance means if a specific antibiotic is not effective or not responding against a specific bacterium, the effectiveness of the individual antibiotics changes with the site of location of the infection ,the ability to reach the site of and the infection and the ability of the bacteria to resist or inactivate the antibiotic. Antibiogram or antibiotic susceptibility testing is carried to find out which antibiotic is successful in treating a bacterial infection. ideally antibiotic therapy is based on aetiological factors and antibiotic sensitivity. Antibiogram helps to guide the clinicians and pharmacist in selecting the best empirical antibiotic treatment they are also useful in detecting and monitoring trends in antimicrobial resistance. Testing of antibiotic sensitivity is done by Kirby Bauer method. a drug susceptibility report can be provided by the doctor to help choose the current antibiotic

Key words: middle Earinfections; drug resistance; Kerby Bauer method

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Paper Code: ADDIP-106

OSELTAMIVIR INDUCED BRADYCARDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Oseltamivir is commonly used for Influenza viral infection. It can cause bradycardia rarely when used for influenza treatment. This is a case of 29yrs old female who got admitted with history of fever, generalized weakness, cough and multiple episodes of loose stools since 3 days. She was diagnosed as acute viral pneumonia/acute gastroenteritis and she received levofloxacin 500mg OD and oseltamevir 75mg BD for 3 days at outside hospital. in our hospital the ECG showed sinus bradycardia which was suspected to be due to oseltamivir induced hence it was stopped. Patient has asymptomatic bradycardia hence no medication was administered for him. Just withdrawal of oseltamivir resulted gradual improvement in heart rate later patient was discharged on 4th day of admission in a hemodynamically stable condition.

KEYWORDS: OSELTAMEVIR, BRADYCARDIA, INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-108

NEW ANTI - TB DRUG - BEDAQUILLINE

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ABSTRACT

Bedaquiline is used to treat active tuberculosis. It is specifically used to treat MDR-TB, when other treatment cannot be used. It should be used along with atleast 3 medications for tuberculosis and it is used orally. SIRTURO is for orul administration avallable as 100 mg strength tablets. Its Chemical Name is (1-R,2S) -1-(6 bromo 2 methoxy3 quinolinyl)-4-(dimethyl amino) -2-(1-naphthalenyl) -1-1-phenyl-2-butanol.. Drug was approved on AUGUST 17th, 2018 by WHO. Adult dose is 100 mg (TAB). Dose in WEEK 1-2 is 400 mg per oral. Dose in WEEK 3-24 is 200mg, 3 times in a week. Adverse Drug Reaction includes Nausea, headache, hemoptysis, chestpain, athralgia, rashes, anorexia, and blood amylase. CLINICAL TRIALS: A placebo controlled randomized trial was conducted in newly diagnoised patients with multi drug resistant TB and pulmonary mycobacterium tutuberculos. STUDY 1: sirturo (bedaquilline) and other drugs to treat MDR TB. STUDY 2: placebo used to treat MDR TB. The other drugs in combination like ethionamide, oflaxacin, isoniazide, ofloxacin etc., In these trial sirturo treatment group has decreased the time of culture conversion rates compared to placebo treatment group.The patients who consumed bedaquilline are at low risk than placebo treatment.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-119

Problem of Antibiotic Resistance and rational use of Antibiotics.

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Abstract

Antibiotics are the 'wonder drugs' to combat microbes. For decades, multiple varieties of antibiotics have not only been used for therapeutic purposes but practiced prophylactically across other industries such as agriculture and animal husbandry. Uncertainty has arisen, as microbes have become resistant to common antibiotics while the host remains unaware that antibiotic resistance has emerged. The aim of this review is to explore the origin, development, and the current state of antibiotic resistance, regulation, and challenges by examining available literature. We found that antibiotic resistance is increasing at an alarming rate. A growing list of infections i.e., pneumonia, tuberculosis, and gonorrhea are becoming harder and at times impossible to treat while antibiotics are becoming less effective. Antibiotic-resistant infections correlate with the level of antibiotic consumption. Non-judicial use of antibiotics is mostly responsible for making the microbes resistant. The antibiotic treatment repertoire for existing or emerging hard-to-treat multidrug-resistant bacterial infections is limited, resulting in high morbidity and mortality report. The rapid emergence of resistant bacteria is occurring worldwide, endangering the efficacy of antibiotics, which have transformed medicine and saved millions of lives.Many decades after the first patients were treated with antibiotics, bacterial infections have again become a threat.The antibiotic resistance crisis has been attributed to the overuse and misuse of these medications, as well as a lack of new drug development by the pharmaceutical industry due to reduced economic incentives and challenging regulatory requirements. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has classified a number of bacteria as presenting urgent, serious, and concerning threats, many of which are already responsible for placing a substantial clinical and financial burden on the U.S. health care system, patients, and their families.Coordinated efforts to implement new policies, renew research efforts, and pursue steps to manage the crisis are greatly needed.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-120

APLLICATIONS OF NIGHT JASMINE

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ABSTRACT:

Nyctanthes arbortristis is one of the most useful traditional medicinal plants in India. It is distributed widely in sub-Himalayan regions and Southwards to Godavari. Each part of the plant has some important medicinal value and is thus commercially exploitable. It is now considered as a valuable source of several unique products for the medicines against various diseases and also for the development of some industrial products. The present review is to focus on the potential Phyto-chemicals and pharmacological activity of plant *N. Arbotristis*. Various parts of the plant like seeds, leaves, flowers, bark and fruits have been investigated for their significant pharmacological activity. Phyto-chemicals like flavanoid, glycoside, oleanic acid, essential oils, tannic acid, carotene, friedeline, lupeol, glucose, benzoic acid have been reponed for significant hair tonic, hepatoprotective, arui-leishmaniasis, anti-viral, antifungal, anti-pyretic, anti-histaminic, anti-malarial, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities of Night jasmine and emphasizes the need for further exploring available information.

KEYWORDS: Nyctanthes arbortristis, Night Jasmine.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-123

THE NEW AGE PHARMCIST

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Abstract

The Pharmacy is the Art and Science of manufacturing and dispensing drugs and biological preparations to prevent or cure diseases there by preserving the health of society. A pharmacist plays the key role in the society. A pharmacist is equal to the farmer; soldier because he /she help in maintaining the good health of a person and also the society. The current presentation was aimed to describe the previous opportunities in various fields, highlighted the hurdles faced by the pharmacist to emerge as best earning professional and focusing and giving idea about the future pharmacist responsibilities and opportunities. It also explains how it is essential to treat pharmacist as better as when compared with a doctor, by highlighting his key role in development of dosage forms and dispenses them and how a pharmacist has many types of duties to perform in health care system. It also tried to add light on how a pharmacist is working hard in developing countries, like in India but not getting proper salary, which is not allowing the pharmacy profession as the best chosen profession by life science students. It also suggested how the future pharmacist is just not being a pharmacist, but also provides patient-centered individualized pharmaceutical services. This presentation also focuses that how pharmacist services must be properly utilized by the doctors while prescribing medication for better health care service to patients. Finally it concludes that a pharmacist needs to be as recognized as good as a Doctor, as Pharmacist is the doctor of drugs.

Key words: Pharmacist, Opportunities, Pharmacy, Profession, Health care.

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Paper Code: ADDIP-124

C-REACTIVE PROTIEN

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Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,

Laknepally (V), Narsampet (M), Warangal, TS- 506331.

Abstract

C-reactive protein (CRP) is a blood test marker for inflammation in the body. **CRP**is produced in the liver and its level is measured by testing the blood. **CRP** is classified as an acute phase reactant, which means that its levels will rise in response to inflammation. There are numerous causes of an elevated **C-reactive protein.** These include acute and chronic conditions, and these can be infectious or non-infectious in etiology. However, markedly elevated levels of CRP are most often associated with an infectious cause (an example of pathogen-associated molecular pattern recognition). Trauma can also cause elevations in CRP (alarmin response). More modest elevations tend to be associated with a broader spectrum of etiologies, ranging from sleep disturbances to periodontal disease. High-sensitivity CRP only denotes the assay process used, allowing for detection of lower levels of CRP, .and not a different, or more specifie, differential diagnosis. CRP is an acute-phase reactant protein that is primarily induced by the IL-6 action on the gene responsible for transcription of CRP during the acute phase of an inflammatory/infectious process.

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2nd International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences

August 17-19, 2020
Tokyo, Japan

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Social Sciences & Humanities

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Tokyo, JAPAN

04.08.2020

REF: *INVITATION FOR A CONFERENCE*

Dear Manish Kumar Thimmaraju

Herewith, the international scientific committee is happy to inform you that the peer-reviewed draft paper entitled " PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION STUDY OF ACECLOFENAC USING FRANZ DIFFUSION CELL" has been accepted for oral presentation as well as inclusion in the conference proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences to be held in Tokyo, Japan during August 17-19, 2020. The high-impact conference papers will also be considered for publication in the special journal / chapter issues.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

With Warmest Regards

Dr. Hoshi Nagatamo

Committee Member

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SESSION-4, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 729 064 4418
Passcode: 252525

18.08.2020	Tokyo Time 20^{00}-22^{00}	MODERATOR- Dr. Murat Alp
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Elif Yıldırım Ayaz	University of Sağlık Bilimleri	DIABETES UNAWARENESS IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE CLINIC
Asst. Prof.Dr.Eren OGUT Dr.Didem Donmez AYDIN	Bahçeşehir University Trakya University	OPPENHEIMER'S OSSICLE WITH CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
Henry Akpojubaro Efegbere Stella Rotifa Kate Ebruke Efegbere	College of Medical Sciences, Edo University	EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS MODEL FROM AFRICA: SUSTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BEYOND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC THROUGH THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL SERVICEABILITY, UTILIZABILITY AND PROFITABILITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INTER-PROFESSIONAL TEAM BUILDING
Farhana Tabassum Nazia Akram Muhammad Moazzam	The University of Lahore	ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN: INVESTIGATING PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Murat Alp	American University	PULLBACKS OF CROSSED MODULES AND CAT 1 - GROUPOIDS
Gözde YÜCEL-TENEKECİ Osman KUTSAL	Ankara University	CONCOMITANT LYMPHOMA AND TUBERCULOSIS IN A PARROT
Bakhtawar Shafique Hafiz Rehan Nadeem Shafeeqa Irfan Muhammad Modassar Ali Nawaz Ranjha Samina Kousar	University of Sargodha	PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HUMANS AND REMEDIES TO COPE WITH STRESS
Dr. Hüseyin DİKME Binnur TURAN	İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi Kocaeli Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO	ÖRGÜT KÜLTÜRÜ, LİDERLİK ve PERFORMANS
Manish Kumar Thimmaraju	Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION STUDY OF ACECLOFENAC USING FRANZ DIFFUSION CELL
Mehmet KEFENEK Ege Anıl DİLER Fulya ULCAY SABAN	Ege University	EFFECTS OF VARIABLE LOAD AND ROTATIONAL SPEED ON THE WEAR BEHAVIOR OF POM PLASTIC HELICAL GEAR

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PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION STUDY OF ACECLOFENAC USING FRANZ DIFFUSION CELL

Manish Kumar Thimmaraju*

*Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Warangal, Telangana, India-506370

manishcancer@gmail.com

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Abstract

Percutaneous absorption is an intricate biological and physicochemical process and several in vitro and in vivo methods for finding absorption to determine the delivery of drugs from the skin surface to the systemic circulation. In the present study aceclofenac was selected as drug candidate which is a potent anti-inflammatory and analgesic agent, Aceclofenac is formulated as emulsion by using arachis oil as core lipid and Tween 80 was used as surfactant. Aceclofenac alone and emulsion formulation was taken for the study. The samples were taken periodically within a period of two hours and analyzed using UV spectrophotometry. The emulsion formulation has shown more percutaneous membrane absorption than the original drug. Hence more investigation is needed to formulate stable emulsion for topical drug delivery.

Keywords:

Percutaneous absorption, Franz Diffusion cell, UV spectrophotometry, Aceclofenac

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with the paper entitled

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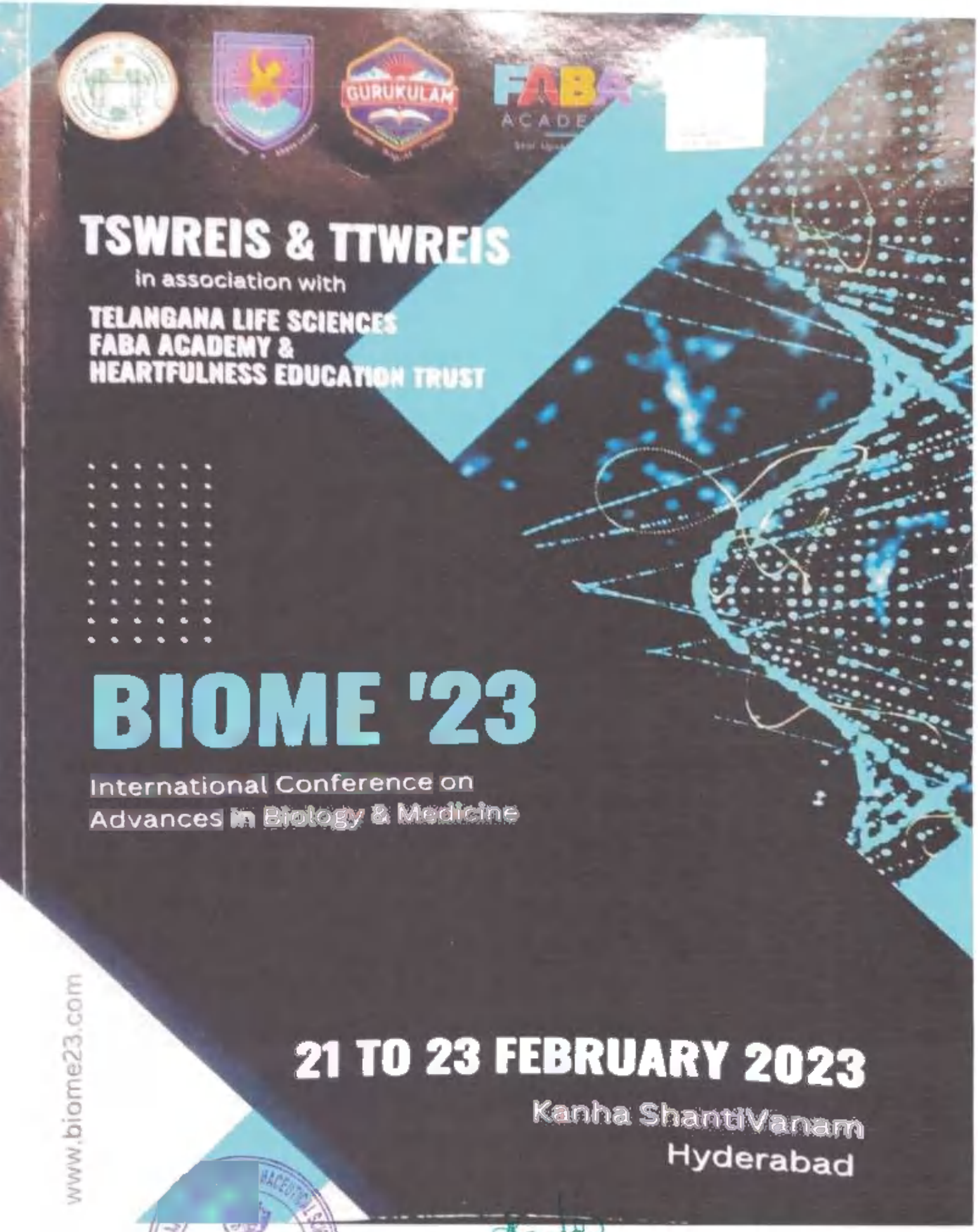

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International Conference on

"Advances in Biology & Medicine"

21st to 23rd February, 2023

Venue: Kanha Shanti Vanam, Hyderabad

A three-day summit of lectures and seminars on the latest advances in Biology and Medicine.

Theme

The goal of this event is to bring leaders in biology and medicine together from across the glohe.

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BioMe 23

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCES IN BIOLOGY & MEDICINE

21ST - 23RD FEBRUARY, 2023

Date	Time	SESSION	
21ST FEB	9.00AM-10.30AM	DAY- I INAUGURAL CEREMONY	
	10:30 AM - 11:15 AM	KEYNOTE ADDRESS Innovative approaches to induce unconventional cell death in multidrug-resistant cancers	DR AMIT K TIWARI Professor, Pharmacology and Cancer Biology Director of International Engagement Head, Cancer & Systems Therapeutics Editor-in-Chief, Cancer Reports, Wiley Press University of Toledo, USA
	11:15 AM - 11:30 AM	TEA BREAK	
	11:30 AM - 12:00 PM	SESSION 1 Title: Insights into the toxic mechanisms of synthetic cathinones from studies in larval zebrafish	DR F SCOTT HALL Associate Professor, Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics Director of Behavioral Genetics Research Director of The B.S.P.S. Pharmacology/Toxicolog Program College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Scienc The University of Toledo, USA
	12:00PM - 12:30PM	SESSION 2 Title: Novel therapeutic interventions for chronic airway diseases	DR KAMAL DUA Lead, Drug Delivery Node, Respiratory Pharmaceutical Research Team, Discipline of Pharmacy, Gradua School of HealthSenior Research Fellow, Australian Research Centre in Complementary and Integrative Medici University of Technology Sydney
	12:30PM – 1:00PM	SESSION 3 Title: An Insight into the Back of the Eye Delivery: Challenges and Opportunities	PROF. SAI HANUMAN SAGAR BODDU Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Ajma University, UAE
	1:00PM – 2:00PM	LUNCH	
	2:00PM – 2:45PM	Career Counsel Session	DR. DARSHANA JOSHI Social Entrepreneur Founder, Vigyanshala

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	2:45PM – 3:15PM	SESSION 4 Vaccinology in Covid Era	PROF. NOORUDDIN KHAN Associate Professor, Department of Biotechnology, School of Life Sciences, University of Hyderabad
	3:15PM – 4:00PM	ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
	4:00PM – 5:00PM	POSTER PRESENTATION	Day-1 (PP-1 to PP-77)
	5:00PM – 6:00PM		BREAK
	6:00PM – 7:00PM	HEARTFULNESS MEDITATION	KANHA TEAM
	7:00 PM – 8:00PM	DINNER	
		DAY- 2	
	6:00AM – 7:00AM	WELLNESS SESSION	KANHA TEAM
	7:00AM – 8:15AM	BREAK	
22ND FEB	8:15AM – 9:15AM	BREAKFAST	
	9:30AM – 10:15AM	PLENARY LECTURE Title: Modeling Zebrafish as a Research Tool: Scope and Practice	PROF. FREDRICK E. WILLIAMS Professor and Chair, Dept. of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics Director of Zebrafish Research College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences The University of Toledo, OH
	10:15AM-10:45AM	SESSION 1 Designing Vaccine for Rheumatoid Arthritis	DR. RITU CHAKRAVARTI Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology & Pharmacology, College of Medicine & Life Sciences, The University of Toledo
	10:45AM-11:15AM	SESSION 2 Title: Fabrication of orodispersible films using extrusion-based 3D-Printing	PROF. JAYARAMAPURAM Department of Drug Discovery and Development, Harrison College of Pharmacy Auburn University, USA
	11:15AM– 11:30AM	TEA BREAK	
	11:30AM – 12:00PM	SESSION 3 Title: Combating Multidrug Resistance in Cancer	PROF. PIA D. VOGEL Department of Biological Sciences, Center for Drug Discovery, Design and Delivery, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas,USA.
	12:00PM - 12:30PM	SESSION 4 Title: One health approach to contain silent and havoc wreaking pandemics	DR. RANGAREDDY BURRI Director, Infection Control Academy of India(FCAI),Hyderabad
	1PM – 2:00PM	LUNCH	
	2:00PM – 2:30PM	Title: Advanced Drug Delivery Systems for the Delivery of Phytoceuticals in the Treatment of Respiratory Diseases	DR. GABRIELE DE RUBIS Associate Professor, Discipline of Pharmacy, Graduate School of Health University of Technology, Sydney, Australia
	2:30PM – 3:30PM	Design Thinking & Entrepreneurship in Stem	Mr. Goodwin Immanuel Chief Executive Officer, Co-Founder Bversity.
	3:30PM – 4:30PM	Technical Workshop on Toxicity Studies in Zebrafish	Bversity

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	4:30PM – 5:00PM	Poster Presentation Day-2 (PP-76 to PP-140)	
	7:00 PM – 8:00 PM	Gala Dinner	
		DAY 3	
23RD FEB	6:00AM – 7:00AM	Wellness Session	KANHA TEAM
	7:00AM – 8:15AM	Break	
	8:15AM – 9:15AM	Breakfast	
	9:15AM – 10:30AM	Plenary Lecture	DR. VINAY K NANDICOORI Director, Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology
	10:00AM – 10:30AM	Session Becoming a better version of yourself: The Heart – Brain Connection.	DR. SNEHAL DESHPANDE Developmental & Neonatal Therapist Director & Founder Of Sneh Rehabilitation Educ. & Research Centre
	10:30AM – 10:45AM	TEA BREAK	
	10:45AM – 11:45AM	Valedictory Ceremony	
	11:45AM – 12:30PM	Valedictory Lecture Title: Genomic & Environmental Surveillance in One Health	DR. RAKESH MISHRA, Director, Tata Institute for Genetics and Society
	12:30PM – 1:30PM	LUNCH	
	1:30pm – 6:00pm	Genome Valley Tour (only to selected participants)	

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OP-3. UNRAVELING THE IMPACT OF POSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND NUMBER OF HYDROXYL GROUPS IN POLYOLS ON THERMO- AND CRYO-STABILITY OF APO-MYOGLOBIN

Ghosh S., Noor M. S. and Prabhu N. P.*
Department of Biotechnology & BioinFormatics, University of Hyderabad, India
*nppsl@uohyd.ac.in

The fundamental challenge in protein-based therapeutics and biotechnological application is preservation of stability and activity of the protein. In various organisms naturally occurring polyols such as trehalose, sorbitol, glycerol etc. play crucial roles in enhancing thermodynamic stability of proteins against environmental stress without perturbing other cellular processes. However, ethylene glycol destabilizes proteins like alcohols at room temperature and above, while at sub-zero temperatures it stabilizes. This emphasizes a systematic study to understand how the number of hydroxyl groups and its position in the alkyl chain implicates this differential effect. In the current study, the effects of five different dihydric alcohols: ethylene glycol, 1,2-butanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,2-hexanediol and 1,6-hexanediol, two ethoxy dihydric alcohols: diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol, and two trihydric alcohols: glycerol and 1,2,6-hexanetriol on the thermal and cold denaturation of apo-myoglobin (ApoMb) were investigated using circular dichroism spectroscopy at varying concentrations. The free energy change over the entire temperature range was analyzed. The investigation suggests that all the polyols stabilize ApoMb against cold denaturation and shift the temperature of maximum stability to lower temperature with the highest stabilizing effect observed in 1,6-hexanediol, whereas they destabilize the protein during thermal unfolding in a concentration-dependent manner. The results also show that the glycerol induces marginal destabilization and the degree of destabilization increases gradually in the presence of ethoxy dihydric alcohol, 1,2,4-hexanetriol and dihydric alcohols. These results explicitly explain that the differential effect of the polyols on protein stability depends upon the number and position of hydroxyl groups in a polyol.

Keywords: apomyoglobin, polyols, cold denaturation, thermal denaturation, protein stability

OP-4. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STROKE IN YOUNG, MIDDLE AGE AND [redacted]: ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS, PROGNOSIS, RECURRENCE AND IT'S PREVENTION

Puli Roshini[1], Ifra Sabahath[1a], Muazzam Almamun Barbhuiya[1b], Gundoji Maheshwari[1c], E Srinivas Rao[2], Adla Nagesh[3]
[1]Pharm. D Intern, Balaji institute of pharmaceutical sciences, Warangal Rural, Telangana, India.
[2]MS, MCH Neuro, Srinivasa Pinnacle Hospital, Hanamkonda, Warangal, Telangana, India.
[3]Associate Professor, Department of clinical pharmacy, Balaji institute of pharmaceutical sciences, Warangal Rural, Telangana, India.
puliroshini88@gmail.com

Strokes are the second leading cause of death globally next to ischemic heart disease. Stroke Recurrence is one of the most frequent & feared complications of stroke. Our study aims to compare stroke in young, [redacted] & elderly regarding etiological factors & prognosis. This is a prospective & comparative study conducted in Tertiary Neurocare hospital at Hanamkonda for about 6 months. Data was collected through a detailed proforma. All stroke patients above 18 years were included, excluding pregnant women, Children, TIA & trauma patients. Statistical analysis was performed. Out of 88 stroke patients, the overall risk factors

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graft at the distal arch anastomosis was difficult and which might result in injury to the pulmonary artery, the aorta itself, the oesophagus, and other nearby structures. Due to this the Elephant Trunk approach was introduced in the year 1992. It consists of two stages, which fits within this aggressive paradigm and allows for the rectification of coexisting or subsequent descending aortic dilatation. In 2003, the classic two-stage technique's novelty was advanced to one stage frozen elephant trunk technique which is a combination of stent and graft which will be inserted into the descending aorta followed by suturing into neck and other arteries that supply blood to heart and this procedure is associated with deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. In this presentation, the overall description of two patients who underwent one-stage frozen elephant trunk procedure and two-stage classic elephant trunk procedure will be discussed.

PP-3. POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, PRESENTATION AND TREATMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Arendula Navya, Syeda Nishat Fathima
Department of Pharmacology, Jayamukhi College of Pharmacy, Narsampet, TS, India
arendulanavya@gmail.com

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogeneous disorder characterized by hyperandrogenism and chronic anovulation. Depending on diagnostic criteria, 6% to 20% of reproductive aged women are affected. Symptoms of PCOS arise during the early pubertal years. Both normal female pubertal development and PCOS are characterized by irregular menstrual cycles, anovulation, and acne. Owing to the complicated interwoven pathophysiology, discerning the inciting causes is challenging. Most available clinical data communicate findings and outcomes in adult women. Whereas the Rotterdam criteria are accepted for adult women, different diagnostic criteria for PCOS in adolescent girls have been delineated. Diagnostic features for adolescent girls are menstrual irregularity, clinical hyperandrogenism, and/or hyperandrogenemia. Pelvic ultrasound findings are not needed for the diagnosis of PCOS in adolescent girls. Even before definitive diagnosis of PCOS, adolescents with clinical signs of androgen excess and oligomenorrhea/amenorrhea, features of PCOS, can be regarded as being "at risk for PCOS." Management of both those at risk for PCOS and those with a confirmed PCOS diagnosis includes education, healthy lifestyle interventions, and therapeutic interventions targeting their symptoms. Interventions can include metformin, combined oral contraceptive pills, spironolactone, and local treatments for hirsutism and acne. In addition to ascertaining associated comorbidities, management should also include regular follow-up visits and planned transition to adult care providers. Comprehensive knowledge regarding the pathogenesis of PCOS will enable earlier identification of girls with high propensity to develop PCOS. Timely implementation of individualized therapeutic interventions will improve overall management of PCOS during adolescence, prevent associated comorbidities, and improve quality of life.

PP-4. CEFOTAXIME INDUCED STAPHYLOCOCCAL SCALDED SKIN SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

Ashritha Kudikala[1] and Dr Jakkula Shirisha[2]
[1]Department of clinical pharmacy and Pharm.D, Balaji institute of pharmaceutical sciences, Kakatiya university, Laknepally, Narsampet , Warangal.
[2]Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of clinical and Pharm.D, Balaji institute of pharmaceutical

Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome is also called as Ritter disease. More common in neonates and children of age less than five years and are at a greater risk of SSSS. To fight against SSSS, children

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should attain lifetime immunity in the form of antibodies against exotoxins of staphylococcal strains. We reported a case on two years old male child who was hospitalized due to for fever since 3 days, facial puffiness, 2 episodes of vomiting containing food for 1day, Swelling of legs and feet for 2 days. Then the patient was given Cefotaxime 280mg IV, Paracetamol 5ml syrup, Cetirizine 5ml syrup. After two days, the patient developed pedal oedema and rashes on legs. The physician stopped the medication and patient was referred to dermatology. On examination patient was normal, pulse rate was (146/min) and blood pressure (90/50mmHg). Physical examination revealed multiple fluid-filled vesicles and bullae noted on the lower limbs and hyperpigmented lesions noted on the face. On admission the CBC count showed Neutrophilia, anemic. The patient was diagnosed with SSSS due to Cefotaxime based on physical examination and it is a rare condition. Fusidic acid ointment, Calamine lotion, other supportive measures were taken. After 5 days, the patient discharged with medication. It was concluded that Cephalosporin's derivative can cause SSSS. The standard treatment for cefotaxime induced SSSS, to this patient is mainly the withdrawal of the responsible drug. The cases are cured only when treatment starts at the early stage of the disease, if not treated may lead to complications such as cellulitis, septicaemia and scabies. Intravenous immunoglobulin is recommended in SSSS.

Key words: Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome, Immunity, Exotoxins, Cefotaxime, Exfoliative, Cephalosporins.

PP-5: EVALUATION OF SLEEP QUALITY AND PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION IN PREGNANT WOMEN

B.Meghana 1

Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharm-D,Balaji institute of pharmaceutical sciences, Kakatiya university, Laknepally,Narsampet, Warangal.

Dr. Chinnala Satish, Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of clinical pharmacy and Pharm-D, Balaji institute of pharmaceutical sciences, KakatiyaUniversity, Laknepally, Narsampet, Warangal-506331.

Sleep quality and prevalence of depression in pregnant women.poor sleep quality and depression in pregnancy period leads to maternal complications and adverse fetal effects. There are various etiological factors that may cause sleep deprivation and depression during gestation. Our study aims to evaluate sleep quality and prevalence of Depression in pregnant women.This is a prospective observational study carried out in pregnant women. 523 pregnant women were approached for the study. Out of these 100 subjects each for sleep quality and depression have been screened. PSQI and BDI scales were used to assess sleep and depression respectively. Pittsburgh sleep quality index measures subjective sleep quality. Beck depression inventory is the measuring the intensity and severity of depression from a psychodynamic perspective using factor analysis. Sleep quality was assigned into very good, fairly good,fairly bad and very bad.Depression was graded into normal, mild, borderline, moderate, severe and extreme. Obtained data was analysed with sleep and depression. In our study there is a significant decrease in sleep quality assessed by PSQI in pregnancy. It revealed that 57 percent of subjects are having a decrease in sleep quality and 38 percent prevalence of depression in pregnancy and significant correlation existed between sleep deprivation and depression with trimesters of pregnancy. There is a need for development of effective methods of detecting and management of depression and sleep quality pregnancy individualized to each patient.

Keywords: Sleep deprivation, Gestational diabetes, maternal complication , fetal adverse effects, PQSI, BDI

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PP-6. BIONIC LEG

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Bionic leg A biomimetic that emulate the function of the natural leg. Traditional robotic prostheses do not provide feedback to the nervous system, the amputated limbs cannot feel the position, speed, and torque of their prosthetic joints without looking at them, making it difficult to control their movement. Individuals with lower limb amputations, prostheses can increase the walking speed and reduce energy use, decrease the fall and secondary complications. Brain plays a critical role in perceiving body position and movement. In traditional amputations, agonist and antagonist pairings of muscles and nerve signals are often severed. Agonist-Antagonist Myoneural interface (AMI) method invented by Center for extreme Bionics at the MIT Media Lab, preserves the dynamic muscle relationships that exist in natural anatomy thereby allowing proprioceptive signals from mechanoreceptors within both muscles to be communicated to the central nervous system. These prostheses utilize technologies which mimic the action of limb muscles such as myoelectric control, proprioception, sensory feedback. The AMI based systems eliminate a major flaw of proprioception of traditional prostheses by showing natural reflexive behaviors during stair ambulation. The AMI was validated in extensive pre-clinical experimentation at MIT, prior to surgical implementation in a human patient at Brigham and Women's Faulkner Hospital and bionic implementation at MIT. Jim Ewing, the first patient to undergo an AMI procedure, was injured several years ago while rock climbing in the Cayman Islands. The surgical operation he underwent, in which AMIs were implemented from native muscles at the time of below-knee amputation and Jim returned to climb once again.

Keywords: Agonist-Antagonist Myoneural Interface, Proprioception.

PP-7. DETECTION OF SLEEP PARALYSIS BASED ON SLEEP QUALITY USING PITTSBURGH SLEEP QUALITY INDEX (PSQI)

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Sleep paralysis (SP) is a hypnagogic or hypnopompic state associated with the inability to move while consciousness occurs when the sleep cycle is shifting between stages, when you wake up suddenly from REM, your brain is awake but your body is still in REM mode and can't move causing you to feel like you are paralyzed .Many factors causing this paralysis are unknown. Individuals experiencing anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD), stress are at risk of developing SP. In this study, we approached few people and measured their sleep quality using Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). PSQI is a self-report questionnaire, consists of 19 items creating 7 components and the range is 0-21. Higher range indicates worse sleep quality. Among 55 persons, 38 were having worse sleep quality. In 38 persons, 9 were having sleep paralysis and others having anxiety, stress problems, which are triggering factors for SP. In terms of subjective sleep variables, worse sleep quality has been found in multiple studies to be associated with increased odds of SP occurrence. SP correlates with poor sleep

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quality. One specific sleep disorder warranting more attention in the domain of sleep medicine is SP due to increased potential for sleep deprivation and subsequent poor quality. Therapy includes improved sleep habits, comfortable sleep environment, supportive and self care and some medications. Meditation-relaxation therapy is most helpful. But, there is no exact treatment to abort the episodes of SP. A case reported for successful treatment by sleep position trainer.

Keywords: sleep paralysis, REM, sleep quality, PSQI

PP-8. AN EVIDENCE BASED APPROACH MANAGEMENT OF RHINOSINUSITIS

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Rhinosinusitis is characterized by symptomatic inflammation of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses that both decrease quality of life and pose a large economic cost on affected patients and society. Viral upper respiratory infection is the most common precursor to bacterial rhinosinusitis, followed by sinus obstruction from the mucosal edema of inhalant allergies and by anatomic factors. Rhinosinusitis can be divided among four subtypes: acute, recurrent acute, subacute and chronic, based on patient history and a limited physical examination. Acute Rhinosinusitis lasts less than 4 weeks and management is primarily dictated by symptomatic management with intranasal corticosteroids and nasal saline irrigation, with antibiotics reserved for cases highly suspicious for a bacterial cause. Chronic Rhinosinusitis lasts longer than 12 weeks and can be classified as Chronic Rhinosinusitis with and without nasal polyps; mainstays of treatment includes intranasal corticosteroids, nasal saline irrigation, oral corticosteroids and potentially systemic antibiotics. Biologics (monoclonal antibodies - targeting IgE, IL-5, and the [alpha] subunit of the IL-4 receptor (IL-4R [alpha])) have shown benefit in clinical studies. Chronic rhinosinusitis cannot be cured in most cases, although treatment can significantly reduce symptoms and improve quality of life. The best approach to treatment involves identifying the factors that contribute to chronic rhinosinusitis in each specific person and correcting these factors to the degree possible. Most people are treated primarily with medications, although many also need surgery. Even after surgery, medications to control inflammation are usually needed indefinitely

PP-9. BLOOD PURIFICATION AND MORTALITY IN SEPSIS AND SEPTIC SHOCK

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Sepsis and septic shock are severe inflammatory conditions related to high morbidity and mortality. The pathogenesis of sepsis involves many complex cellular and biochemical interactions between leukocytes, platelets, endothelial cells, and the complement system that trigger an inflammatory response. Inflammation is caused by the production of pro- and anti-inflammatory mediators, such as cytokines, in the presence of infection and/or bacterial toxins, and the imbalance between these mediators. Their excessive production may lead to multiorgan failure due to a prolonged or inadequate systemic inflammatory response syndrome. Extracorporeal blood purification techniques have been proposed as adjunctive therapy in sepsis. These techniques are based on the principle that removal and modulation of blood pro- and anti-inflammatory mediators or bacterial toxins (or both) could attenuate the sepsis-related massive inflammatory response, reducing morbidity and mortality. Very low-quality randomized evidence demonstrates that the use of hemoperfusion, hemofiltration, or

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Cardiology found that the absence of GDMT increased the risk of a person dying from HFrEF by 29%.It was a prospective observational study in which patients with heart failure treated according to 2022 GDMT guidelines were included.This study was performed to evaluate the impact of Guideline directed medical therapy in heart failure patients with reduced ejection fraction. Among 21 patients with HFrEF,72.7% were male and 27.3% were female,57% patients were in the age group of 60-70,28.5% in the age group 50-60 and 14.5% in age 30-40.According to NYHA classification 42.8% patients were under NYHA class IV and 57.2% patients were under NYHA class III.The patients who were admitted with heart failure prescribed with beta blockers,ACEI/ARB/ARNI,SGLT-2I,MRAs.This study showed that there was significant improvement in ejection fraction.At the time of discharge the percentage change in NTproBNP levels in patients with HFrEF was found to be 67%.This study concludes that the patients who were prescribed with GDMT showed improvement in heart failure symptoms.

Keywords: Heart failure, Guideline Directed Medical Therapy, Ejection Fraction, NTproBNP

PP-12. IMMUNOTHERAPY

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Immunotherapy includes several approaches such as activating the immune system in cytokine -dependent manner, enhancing the immune response via lymphocyte expansion and using cancer vaccines to elicit long -lasting robust response. Conventional cancer treatments such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy have reached their therapeutic potential. Cancer cells evade the immune system using various mechanisms of immune tolerance underlying the potential impact of immunotherapy in the treatment of cancer. The T- lymphocytes ,especially its capacity for antigen -directed cytotoxicity has become a central focus for engaging the immune system in the first against the cancer. These techniques can be used as monotherapy/combination therapy. In addition the present review provides potential immunotherapy used alone/in combination with various types of therapeutics.Immunotherapy is used to upregulate or downregulate the immune system to achieve a therapeutic effect in immunological mediated disorders including immunodeficiencies reactions ,autoimmune diseases,tissue and organ transplantations ,inflammatory disorders ,infectious diseases, hypersensitivity reactions and any. Compared with previous standards of care (including chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgery), cancer immunotherapy has brought significant improvements for patients in terms of survival and quality of life.Immuno therapy has now firmly established itself as a novel pillar of cancer care,from the metastatic stage to the adjuvant and neoadjuvant settings in the numerous cancer types.

Keywords: immunotherapy,cytokine-dependent manner,T-lymphocyte, chemotherapy, radiation therapy.

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transformation, there are multiple reasons for treatment. There is no current agreement on the most efficacious treatment, but 5-fluorouracil has been shown to both prevent and treat actinic keratoses, and imiquimod and photodynamic therapy may have the best cosmetic outcomes. Actinic keratoses may be treated to improve appearance and relieve symptoms, but the keratinocytic dysplasia that gives rise to malignancy, and sometimes appears as actinic keratoses, may be what actually threatens patient health. Thus, treatments should aim to decrease the risk of cancer or facilitate cancer diagnosis by reducing the potential for misidentification created when a cancer appears in a field of actinic keratoses. Improved agreement among clinicians on actinic keratoses definition may improve management.

PP-23. COUVADE SYNDROME

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Couvade syndrome, also known as sympathetic pregnancy, is a proposed condition in which an expectant father exhibits some of his pregnant partner's symptoms and behaviour. The most common of these are significant weight gain, altered hormone levels, morning nausea, and disrupted sleep patterns. Labor pains, fatigue, postpartum depression, and nosebleeds are some of the Studies have shown that the male partner cohabiting with a pregnant female will experience hormonal shifts in his prolactin, cortisol, estradiol, and testosterone levels, typically starting at the end of the first trimester and continuing through several weeks post-partum. Labor pain is also referred to as sympathy pain. The exact cause of Couvade Syndrome is unknown. Some believe it is a psychological disorder, while others believe it has biological causes related to hormonal changes. The term "couvade" refers to a type of male pregnancy ritual.

Keywords: sympathetic pregnancy ,hormones, couvade syndrome.

PP-24. EVALUATION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPLICATIONS IN AMOEBIC LIVER ABSCESS IN A PREDOMINATELY TODDY

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Amoebic liver abscess is most common manifestation of invasive amoebiasis caused by entamoeba histolytica .several studies from India have reported a strong link between consumption of toddy and the occurrence of amoebic liver abscess .toddy is a local alcoholic beverages consisting of fermented palm juice. it is commonly consumed by people belonging to socioeconomic groups of rural India.furthermore asymptomatic amoebiasis is prevalent in india because of poor sanitation .we came across the ward rounds in gastroenterology department most of the patient was admitted in year 2022 were analysed common complaints are fever ,abdominal pain often located in right upper quadrant and right side ,thw commonal physical were right hypochondric tenderness , WBC count is abnormal an analysis of possible prognostic associated with complications and interventional therapy in patients with amoebic liver

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abscess. data of 198 patients with ALA were analyzed of abscess M:F-193:5,elevated liver enzyme and duration of hospital stay were significantly higher in alcoholic compared to non alcoholic individuals .ultrasonograghy shows 85% of the abscess on right and 19% on left side .ampicillin and metronidazole were drugs of choice .on univariate and multivariate analysis ,older age ,duration of alcohol consumption, smoking, leukocytosis, hyperbilirubinemia ,hypoalbuminemia,hyponatremia larger volume of abscess were significantly [P<0.05].male gender, hypoalbumenia and large volume of abscess were significantly associated with interventional treatment.toddy has been suggested as a vehicle of transmission of amoeba.

Keywords: Entamoeba histolytica ,amoebic liver abscess, toddy,interventional therapy , prognosis.

PP-25. AN INSIGHT ON BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER

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Body dysmorphic disorder (BDD), occasionally still called dysmorphophobia, is a mental disorder characterized by the obsessive idea that some aspect of one's own body part or appearance is severely flawed and therefore warrants exceptional measures to hide or fix one's dysmorphic part on one's figure. BDD is commonly considered to be an obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorder. It is important to recognize and appropriately treat BDD, as this disorder is associated with marked impairment in psychosocial functioning, notably poor quality of life, and high suicidality rates. BDD's cause is likely intricate, altogether biopsychosocial, through an interaction of multiple factors, including genetic, physical (e.g. disabilities), developmental, psychological, social, and cultural. Anti-depressant medication, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) are considered effective. SSRIs can help relieve obsessive-compulsive and delusional traits, while cognitive-behavioural therapy can help patients recognize faulty thought patterns. Before treatment, it can help to provide psychoeducation, as with self-help books and support websites.

PP-26. MANAGEMENT RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

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RLS (restless legs syndrome) affects 20% of pregnant women on average. RLS symptoms can cause sleeplessness, sadness, and other negative effects during pregnancy and are often mild to severe in intensity. Other processes may potentially contribute, despite the fact that iron deficiency has been mentioned as a potential etiological factor. The main suggested type of treatment for RLS during pregnancy and breastfeeding is nonpharmacologic approaches. When serum ferritin levels are low, iron

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supplementation may be considered; however, some patients are unable to accept iron or experience severe symptoms even when oral iron replacement is used. We discuss a case of severe RLS during pregnancy in this article to highlight the challenges associated with diagnosis and treatmentThe frequency, diagnosis, progression, potential underlying pathophysiologic mechanisms, and consequences of RLS in pregnancy are reviewed in the literature. We discuss the most recent research on the effectiveness and safety of nonpharmacologic treatments for RLS in pregnancy and breastfeeding, as well as oral and intravenous iron supplements and other pharmaceutical treatments. We identify knowledge gaps and offer a helpful manual for the clinical management of RLS during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

Keywords: Willis-Ekbom disease; breastfeeding; gestation; medications; pharmacologic; refractory; restless leg; treatment

PP-27. RARE DISEASES

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A rare disease is a disease that affect a small percentage of the population. In some parts of the world an orphan disease is a rare disease whose rarity means there is a lack of market large enough to gain support and resources for discovering treatments for it. Some of the rare disease which includes foreign accent syndrome, Human werewolf syndrome, persistent genital arousal Discorder, Alice in wonderland syndrome and stone man syndrome. Specifically, one of the rare syndrome that is Stone man syndrome or fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva (FOP) is an extremely rare (one in two million) genetic disorder characterized by ectopic ossification of the skeletal and connective tissues leading to progressive fusion of axial and appendicular skeleton. FOP has worldwide prevalence of about one in two million births. Clinical examination, radiological evaluation and genetic analysis for mutation of the ACVRI gene are considered confirmatory tools for early diagnosis of the disease. FOP is a very rare and disabling disorder that, if misdiagnosed, can lead to unnecessary surgical intervention and disastrous results of early disability.

Keywords: Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva, Ectopic ossification, Rare diseases, ACVRI

PP-28. A REVIEW ON INTRACRANIAL ATHEROSCLEROTIC DISEASE

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Intracranial atherosclerotic disease (ICAD) is characterized by the development, progression, and complication of atherosclerotic lesions affecting intracranial large arteries. ICAD represents the most common cause of ischemic stroke among patients of Asian ancestry. For patients with symptomatic intracranial atherosclerosis (ICAS), antithrombotic agents are the mainstay of therapy. Anticoagulation (warfarin) is not widely used since it is not more effective than aspirin and carries a high risk of bleeding. New oral anticoagulants are showing promise, but their use has not been investigated in

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of 3.5 per 100,000 live births. Porencephaly is particularly related to perinatal vascular events, including cerebral ischemia or haemorrhage, Involvement of bilateral hemisphere is a very rare presentation. We report a case of bilateral porencephaly, Which encompasses a number of conditions, and can then be divided into developmental, congenital, internal and external types. If communicating with the ventricle [illegible] internal and communicating with the subarachnoid space then external type. It is lined by white matter. Gliosis will develop if the insult is as early as 20 weeks of gestation. A study of an 1 year 4 month old boy who was presented with a chief complaint of drowsiness and not responding to commands and was admitted for further management. Clinical manifestations CT Brain and CSF examinations were done and findings manifested porencephalic cyst with moderate hydrocephalus, patient was advised Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt, He was managed with Antibiotics, Antacids and Analgesics post operation. Major treatment plans include Physiotherapy, Shunt, Neurosurgery that removes the cyst, In the investigated case Ventriculoperitoneal Shunting surgery was done which was successful and the patient was discharged and was asked to review after a week.

Keywords: , Cerebral Ischemia, Haemorrhage, Porencephalic Cyst, Gliosis, Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt.

PP-31. INTERVIEW STUDY ON PATIENTS OF NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by massive proteinuria. proteinuria of greater than 3.5 gm/24hr [illegible]. It is associated with hypoalbuminemia due to urinary loss and renal degradation of albumin. There is edema due to primary retention of sodium by the kidneys and due to low oncotic pressure. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) -Kidney damage for ≥3months, as defined by structural or functional abnormalities of the kidney, with or without decreased GFR or GFR 60ml/min/1.73m^2 for >3months.To describe the quality-of-life status of nephrotic syndrome by their comparison of symptoms and proteinuria levels in three visits to the hospital and health status of chronic kidney disease patients in young adults. A prospective observational study,This study was conducted under the supervision of nephrologist, (Dr.S.VenkataRamanaMD.DNB), in S.V.R. Multispeciality hospital and viswash multispeciality hospital at Hanamkonda. we collected data according to specially designed patient proforma. Sample size of NS (n=30) and CKD(n=30). In NS male population (60%), female population (40%), age4-10(23.3%),11- 20(26.7%),31-40(30.0%),21-30(20.0%) In nephrotic syndrome-generalised edema (87%) is most seen in 1st visit, edema at face and legs in 2nd visit, no edema (41.7%) at 3rd visit. Proteinuria levels are decreased in 3rd visit, compared to 1st and 2nd visits. Serum creatinine(mg/dl):0.5-1.5(76.6%),>1.5(23.3%), Urine output -normal (73.3%), decreased-(26.7%) . out of 30 patients in CKD between age groups of 18-40 were selected. Age 18- 25(20%),26-30(13%),31-35(33%),36-40(33%). gender- male (73.3%), female (26.7%). Generalised edema (43.3%), localised edema (26.7%), no edema (30.3%) and serum creatinine(mg/dl): ±8.51, Hb%: ±8.34, Electrolytes: serum sodium: mean±137.96, serum potassium±4.428, serum chloride±101.4%. Young adults have several limitations in their lifestyle due to long term dialysis.

Keywords: nephrotic syndrome, quality of life, proteinuria, chronic kidney disease (young adults)

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derangement is of multifactorial origin and best thought of a mix of occlusal, neurophysiological, and psychological factors. In < 15%-20% of the patients, symptom severity led to treatment. Worldwide adolescents in the range of 6-68% can be triggered or aggravated by emotional stress. They develop TMJ disorders from repeated clenching of jaws as they don't apprehend this activity. The treatment of TMJ disorders is mostly self-management like relaxation techniques (physiotherapy) and stress management. Eating soft foods, wearing a splint or mouth guard can decrease the pain. Temporary solutions include corticosteroid injections to help reduce inflammation in the jaw. Undergoing corrective dental treatments and surgery like Arthroplasty can help in permanent solutions. But surgeries come with possible complications like permanent loss in range of motion.

Keywords: Temporomandibular Joint, Temporomandibular Joint Disorders, adolescents, stress, Clenching, modern life

PP-41. A STUDY ON CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AND TO ASSESS THE FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE STATUS AND IN CKD PATIENTS WHO ARE ON HEMODIALYSIS AND NOT ON HEMODIALYSIS.

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Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as kidney damage or an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) ≤ 60 ml/min/1.73 mt^2, persisting for 3 months or more, irrespective of the cause. It is a state of progressive loss of kidney function ultimately resulting in the need for renal replacement therapy that is transplant or dialysis. The major risk factors of developing CKD include DM type 1 and 2, hypertension, glomerulonephritis, use of NSAIDS, PCKD etc. According to the World Health Organization global burden of disease project, kidney disease of the kidney and CKD is the 12th leading cause of death and 17th leading cause of disability in the world. The objectives include -To estimate the prevalence of CKD, and to conduct Perceived Kidney Disease knowledge (PIKS) Survey in CKD patients and to assess the functional performance status of dialysis and non-dialysis patients' by KARNOFSKY PERFORMANCE STATUS SCORE [KPS]. It is a Prospective Observational Study. Patients above 18 years both male and female who are suffering from HTN and DM are included in the study.The results concludes majorly people from urban area with highest prevalence are reported with CKD with age less than 55 years.The functional performance by KPS include females have low score than males, dialysis patients have low score than non- dialysis patients and patients above 55 years have low score. Nowadays non communicable diseases like HTN, DM are almost common in every individual that may lead to CKD, the main purpose of the study is to create awareness on CKD and improve the quality of life in the patients if the disease is diagnosed at early stages.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, eGFR,PIKS- Perceived kidney disease knowledge survey.

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PP-47. ASSESSMENT OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE PREVALENCE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION, DIABETES MELLITUS & HYPERLIPIDEMIA.

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Coronary artery disease is the first leading cause of death. Coronary artery disease is the build-up of plaque in the arteries that supply oxygen rich blood to the heart. Plaque causes a narrowing or blockage that could result in a myocardial infarction. Atherosclerosis is highly prevalent and forms the underlying pathophysiology for coronary artery disease & it is characterized by a diseased endothelium, low-grade inflammation, lipid accumulation and plaque formation within the intima of the vessel wall. The Interheart study demonstrated that coronary heart disease risk factors such as – abnormal lipids, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, abdominal obesity, psychosocial factors, consumption of alcohol, and irregular physical activity account for most of the risk of myocardial infarction worldwide in both sexes and at all ages in all regions. Objectives: To examine the association between hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemia and prevalence of coronary artery disease, Prevalence of coronary artery disease in young adults and comparing the gender ratio, To counsel the patients regarding the disease, risk factors of coronary artery disease & lifestyle modifications in patients with hypertension, diabetes mellitus & hyperlipidaemia. Methods: This is a prospective observational study conducted in patients with hypertension, diabetes mellitus & hyperlipidaemia. Results: our study reports that there is a significant prevalence of coronary artery disease in hypertensive patients when compared with diabetes & hyperlipidaemia patients. The study provided that CAD and coronary risk factors are more prevalent among older adults when compared with younger adults. It is possible that managing the disease and risk factors with proper treatment, implementing lifestyle modifications can be beneficial for the prevention of coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Prevalence, Hypertension, Diabetes, Hyperlipidaemia, Atherosclerosis and Coronary artery disease.

PP-48. A REVIEW ON GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), also known as acid reflux, is a long-term condition in which stomach contents rise up into the esophagus, resulting in either symptoms or complications. Symptoms include the taste of acid in the back of the mouth, heartburn, bad breath, chest pain, vomiting, breathing problems, and wearing away of the teeth. Complications include esophagitis, esophageal stricture, and Barrett's esophagus. Risk factors include obesity, pregnancy, smoking, hiatal hernia, and taking certain medicines. Medications involved may include antihistamines, calcium channel blockers, antidepressants and sleeping pills. Acid reflux is due to poor closure of the lower esophageal sphincter, which is at the junction between the stomach and the esophagus. Diagnosis among those who do not

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investigations with simpler measures may involve gastroscopy, upper GI series, esophageal pH monitoring, or esophageal manometry.

Treatment options include lifestyle changes; medications; and sometimes surgery for those who do not improve with the first two measures. Lifestyle changes include not lying down for three hours after eating, raising the head of the bed, losing weight, avoiding foods which result in symptoms, and stopping smoking. Medications include antacids, H2 receptor blockers, proton pump inhibitors, and prokinetics.

PP-49. Dengue Shock Syndrome-A Case Report

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Dengue shock syndrome is the terrible form of dengue infection. The people with defective immune systems or with persistent dengue infection are more likely to develop shock syndrome at higher risk .Initial warning sign of severe dengue is gradual fall in body temperature. This form of dengue, progressively causes complications in multiple organs and rapidly leads to death. We reported a case of a 38 year old male was received in Emergency medicine. He had a history with the complaints of fever 5 days back, cough with expectoration of sputum from the past 4 days. He also suffered with nausea,6-7 episodes of loose tools, burning micturition, diffuse abdominal pain and discomfort from past 3 days in physical examination he was conscious, oriented ,afebrile and vitals showed that hypo-tension (BP:90/60mmHg) oxygen saturation (SPO2;98%),pulse rate (90 beats/min),respiratory rate (22 breath /min), temperature (94.5^0 F Systemic examination revealed that diffuse abdominal tenderness with bowel sound, CVS, CNS, respiratory system were found to be normal .He was infused with Ringer lactate 500ml(150ml/hr),Inj. Nor-adrenaline (15ml),Inj. Pantoprazole (40mg), Inj. Ondansetron (4mg),Inj. Hydrocortisone (100mg) Early identification and treatment may reduce mobility in patients with dengue shock syndrome

Keywords: Severe dengue , phases of dengue , plasma leakage ,shock, platelet transfusion.

PP-50. A VISION ON MILK-ALKALI SYNDROME

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Milk-alkali syndrome is caused by the ingestion of large amounts of calcium and absorbable alkali, with resulting hypercalcemia. If unrecognized and untreated, milk-alkali syndrome can lead to metastatic calcification and renal failure. The most common symptoms are poor appetite, dizziness, headache, confusion, psychosis, and dry mouth; laboratory tests may show that a person with milk-alkali syndrome

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...be done by careful history taking, gynecological examination. Sometimes additional ... such as ultrasound and MRI can be performed to obtain in detail information of the ... for transverse vaginal septum associated with or without hematocolpos usually ... surgical excision of the septum. A 14-year-old girl presented to the clinic with the chief ... cyclical abdominal pain with amenorrhea and difficulty to pass urine. The girl was ... with transverse vaginal septum associated with hematocolpos. Treatment done was incision ... of hematocolpos with marsupialisation under general anesthesia. Patient was followed for ... was found to have a normal menstrual side with no other complications. Transverse ... is a rare congenital genetic anomaly and sometimes hematocolpos and the manifestation ... is the immediate procedure to be done to prevent any further complications and to ... menstrual and reproductive functions.

Keywords: Transvaginal septum, Haematocolpos, Vaginal anomaly, Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia.

PP-58. THE ROLE OF LIFESTYLE CHANGES IN THE PREVENTION OF LIVER DISEASES

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Severe liver disease has significant effects on an individual's quality of life as well as their life expectancy. The treatment of many of these conditions involves multi-drug regimens which can be associated with a variety of side effects. Although therapy with prescription medication is often unavoidable, maximizing lifestyle interventions can play a key role in maintenance of overall health ...al therapy in patients with chronic liver disease. Lifestyle modifications are strongly ... for patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), hepatitis C virus (HCV), as well as patients who have undergone liver transplantation. Even when efficacious pharmacologic interventions are identified, lifestyle changes will likely represent an adjuvant treatment because new drugs are inevitably expensive and may have unanticipated adverse effects after prolonged use. These lifestyle modifications typically encompass both dietary intervention and physical activity goals. Small ... and even weight maintenance in conjunction with improved dietary and physical ... about improvements in metabolic and liver test profiles of patients. Successful ... interventions into clinical practice requires facilitation and support from all levels of staff within the liver clinic.

PP-59. CEFOTAXIME INDUCED STAPHYLOCOCCAL SCALDED SKIN SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome is also called as Ritter disease. More common in neonates and children of age less than five years and are at a greater risk of SSSS. To fight against SSSS, children should attain lifetime immunity in the form of antibodies against exotoxins of staphylococcal strains. We reported a case on two years old male child who was hospitalized due to for fever since 3 days, facial puffiness, 2 episodes of vomiting containing food for 1day, Swelling of legs and feet for 2 days. Then the patient was given Cefotaxime 280mg IV, Paracetamol 5ml syrup, Cetirizine 5ml syrup. After two days, the patient developed pedal oedema and rashes on legs. The physician stopped the medication and patient was referred to dermatology. On examination patient was normal, pulse rate was (146/min) and blood pressure (90/50mmHg). Physical examination revealed multiple fluid-filled vesicles and bullae noted on the lower limbs and hyperpigmented lesions noted on the face. On admission the CBC count showed Neutrophilia, anemic. The patient was diagnosed with SSSS due to Cefotaxime based on physical examination and it is a rare condition. Fusidic acid ointment, Calamine lotion, other supportive measures were taken. After 5 days, the patient discharged with medication. It was concluded that Cephalosporin's derivative can cause SSSS. The standard treatment for cefotaxime induced SSSS, to this patient is mainly the withdrawal of the responsible drug. The cases are cured only when treatment starts at the early stage of the disease, if not treated may lead to complications such as cellulitis, septicaemia and scabies. Intravenous immunoglobulin is recommended in SSSS.

Keywords: Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome, Immunity, Exotoxins, Cefotaxime, Exfoliative, Cephalosporins.

PP-60. AN INSIGHT ON TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY OR BROKEN-HEART SYNDROME

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Takotsubo cardiomyopathy mimics acute coronary syndrome and is accompanied by reversible left ventricular apical ballooning in the absence of angiographically significant coronary artery stenosis. Patients commonly present with chest pain, ST segment elevation, prolonged QT interval and slight elevation of cardiac enzymes and biomarker levels, despite the absence of significant coronary artery disease. Because of the peculiar left ventricular apical ballooning shape, given by characteristic regional wall motion abnormalities consisting in apical akinesis and basal hyperkinesis, this syndrome was named "Takotsubo" cardiomyopathy, after a round Japanese octopus fishing pot. An episode of emotional or physical stress, including a number of noncardiac illnesses, can be often identified as a trigger. Its unique features also include a strong female predominance and a complete rapid resolution. The management of this syndrome consists mainly in supportive and symptomatic therapy. The evolution, although mainly uneventful, can be complicated, rarely, by left ventricular rupture, making thus the takotsubo cardiomyopathy a newly recognized cause of sudden death. We present some data on the epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and management of this peculiar form of heart disease, which, although easily confounded with acute coronary syndrome, has emerged as a unique nosologic entity.

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BIOLOGY

PP-68. BBV154 A NOVEL ADENOVIRUS VECTORED INTRANASAL VACCINES FOR COVID-19

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COVID-19 is still prevalent around the globe.The next generation of COVID-19 vaccine is in demand and intranasal vaccination method has been demonstrated to be potent in inducing both mucosal and systemic immune responses, which is more convenient than intramuscular injections and does not require a syringe. World's first intranasal vaccine launched by Bharat Biotech on January 26,2023. SARS-COV-2 variants that attenuate antibody neutralization could jeopardize vaccine efficacy .It stimulates a broad immune response –neutralizing IgG, mucosal IgA, T Cell responses, additionally , stronger mucosal immunity is produced under nasal vaccination . The easy accessibility of the intranasal route is more advantageous than parenteral administration in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It travels along the digestive tract to the intestine, where it is presented by GALT[Gut Associated Lymphoid Tissue], tissue resident immune cells and gastrointestinal lymph nodes . Nasal nano vaccines are easy to use,safe, multifunctional and can be distributed quickly, demonstrating strong prospects as a vaccination method for SARS-COV-2 variants. When SARS-COV-2 enters the nasal cavity, the respiratory epithelial layer becomes the first barrier against viral infections.

Keywords: Nasal vaccine, Nasal spray , Nano vaccine, SARS-COV-2 , Bharat biotech, mucosal immunity.

PP-69. TWINS STUDY ON HUMAN HEALTH IN SPACE

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The possible idea of developing human colonies outside earth has fascinated humans for decades. All this would require humans to stay in hostile environments in space for long durations. Therefore, detailed studies to assess the physiological and psychological changes to the human body incurred from long-term space travel are needed. The Twins study done by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is one such study. It involved the selection of a pair of monozygotic (identical) twin astronauts, of which, one identical twin astronaut Scott Kelly, was monitored on a 1- year mission (340 days) onboard the International Space Station; while his identical twin brother, retired astronaut Mark Kelly, stayed on Earth as a control subject, someone who provides a basis of comparison. Assessment of data collected over a period of 25 months showcased three key findings. The study identified that the immune system responded normally in spaceflight as it did on earth upon administration of a flu vaccine. The second major finding relates to telomeres which showcased significant increase in length inflight. The third finding showed variability in gene expression of the test subject inflight. The Twins study has accelerated the understanding of the effect of long-term spaceflights on human health. Studies like this help generate valuable data that could guide in developing therapies and [illegible] addressed towards spaceflight conditions for astronauts.

Keywords: twins [illegible] telomere, space medicine.

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PP-70. EFFECT OF SPECIFIC BIOMARKER ANTIBIOTIC ON YIELD AND EXPRESSION OF DIPHTHERIAE TOXOID IN RECOMBINANT E. COLI

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In the design of desired recombinant protein yield and expression in fermentation process, potentially impacting factors are specific antibiotic concentration, selection of media, bioprocess parameters like temperature, agitation, dissolved oxygen, trace elements. rDNA E. coli chosen as a protein expressive organism. This study goal was to develop desired protein cell biomass in the fermentation stage by using different antibiotic (Kanamycin) concentrations and optimization of the same. For the production and expression of protein (Cross reactive Material (CRM197) of Diphtheriae toxoid) in recombinant E. coli (E. coli Strain-BL21 DE3, Plasmid: PET24a), which is used for conjugation of the polysaccharide vaccines to produce the T dependent immune system in children. Methods. For growth of the rDNA E. coli, Rich Media was selected, antibiotic concentration were differentiated, time intervals to add antibiotic in to the fermentation media, temperature, agitation of mixing RPM were kept constant (temperature at 37°C, RMP 200) were selected to observe yield of E.coli with desired protein in media .The yield of CRM197 was analyzed by using the SDS-PAGE Gel electrophoresis, E.coli characterization by inverted microscope, and purification of formed IBs by ion exchange chromatography. Conclusion: In comparison, the OD 600nm of E. coli reached 20 antibiotic addition in more time intervals than one time of addition of Antibiotic into the fermentation medium with bioprocessing conditions at temperature 37°C and RPM 200. Addition of antibiotic kanamycin more times to rDNA E.coli containing CRM197 protein, has produced 95 % of desired protein containing cell biomass compared to one time addition of kanamycin antibiotic to fermentation medium. compositions.

Keywords: CRM197, Diphtheriae toxoid, Rich Media, SDS PAGE, recombinant E. coli, Fermentation.

PP-71. 3D BIOPRINTING OF TISSUES AND ORGANS

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3D bioprinting is a form of additive manufacturing technology where a three dimensional object is created by layering down successive layers of materials with computer aided design or via 3D scanner. The manual modeling process of preparing geometric data for 3D computer graphics is similar to plastic arts such as sculpting. To perform the print, the machine reads the design from 3D printable files (STL file) StereoLithography which lays down successive layers of liquid, powder, paper or sheet or sheet material to build the model from a series of cross sections. 3D bioprinting has already been used for the

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generation and transplantation of several tissues, including multilayered skin, bone, vascular grafts, tracheal splints, heart tissue and cartilaginous structures.It helps in creating advanced tissue models that reproduce human physiology or pathology for the development of novel therapeutics. Compared with non-biological printing, 3D bioprinting involves additional complexities, such as the choice of materials, cell types, growth and differentiation factors, and technical challenges related to the sensitivities of living cells and the construction of tissues. Addressing these complexities requires the integration of technologies from the fields of engineering, biomaterials science, cell biology, physics and medicine. 3D bioprinting has already been used for the generation and transplantation of several tissues, including multilayered skin, bone, vascular grafts, tracheal splints, heart tissue and cartilaginous structures. Other applications include developing high-throughput 3D-bioprinted tissue models for research, drug discovery and toxicology.

Keywords: 3D bioprinting, additive manufacturing, computer aided design, transplantation

PP-72. LIVER DISEASE AND GUT MICROBIOME

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Gut microbiota changes are important in determining the occurrence and progression of chronic liver disease related to alcohol, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and cirrhosis. Specifically, the systemic inflammation, endotoxemia, and the vasodilation that leads to complications such as spontaneous bacterial peritonitis and hepatic encephalopathy could be related to the gut milieu. Given the poor prognosis of these events, their prevention and early management are essential. Microbiota may be an essential component of the gut milieu that can impact these clinical events, and the study of their composition and function in a culture- independent manner could help understand the prognosis. Reducing the number of intestinal bacteria with antibiotic treatment is generally advantageous in experimental liver diseases. Complete absence of intestinal microbiota as in germ-free rodents can be protective in autoimmune hepatitis and hepatic tumors induced by chemicals, or it can exacerbate disease as in acute toxic liver injury and liver fibrosis/cirrhosis. In alcoholic liver disease, non- alcoholic fatty liver disease, and autoimmune cholangiopathies, germ-free status can be associated with worsened or improved hepatic phenotype depending on the experimental model and type of rodent. Some of the unexpected outcomes can be explained by the limitations of rodents raised in a germ-free environment including a deficient immune system and an altered metabolism of lipids, cholesterol, xenobiotics/toxins, and bile acids. Given these limitations and to advance understanding of the interactions between host and intestinal microbiota, simplified model systems such as humanized gnotobiotic mice, or gnotobiotic mice mono-associated with a single bacterial strain or colonized with a defined set of microbes, are unique and useful models for investigation of liver disease in a complex ecosystem.

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PP-73. DEGRADATION OF PLASTIC BY USING IDEONELLA SAKAIENSIS BACTERIA

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Plastic are polymers of higher molecular mass of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic solids used as inputs for industries. Over the last few years, the need for biodegradable plastics has lead to extended significance due to the extreme use of plastics and increasing pressure being positioned on to have capacities for plastic waste disposal. Lack of degradability and the closing of landfill sites as well as growing water and land pollution problems have caused the situation about plastics. Plastics are causing great difficulty in environmental problems and consequently, this desires manufacturers to synthesize materials that do not have an impact on the environment. Plastic waste is problematic for marine and terrestrial ecosystems due to the mass production of polyethylene terephthalate [PET] single use plastic. The most well understood organism identified to be capable of plastic degradation is the heterotrophic bacteria *Ideonella sakaiensis*. Sakaiensis can ultimately break down polyethylene plastics with the enzymes PETase and MHETase , making them potentially effective at mitigating the plastic waste crisis, on the scale necessary to solve the global problem of plastic pollution. Currently research is branching in several different directions: how plastic affects marine and terrestrial organisms, how plastic enters the human food chain and causes health problems, how microbes degrade plastic. Thus, this overview article is revised to inspire and make an impact on the importance of biodegradation plastic substances.

KEY WORDS: *Ideonella sakaiensis*, biodegradation, plastics, microorganisms, pollution hazard, polyethylene terephthalate.

PP-74. ISOLATION AND SCREENING OF BACTERIA FROM SOIL WITH PHYTOTOXIC PROPERTIES FOR APPLICATION AS A POTENTIAL WEEDICIDE

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Bioactive compounds produced by soil microorganisms can be used as bioherbicides for biological weed control. Application of bioherbicide as an emerging weed control is towards sustainable agriculture. Secondary metabolites produced by these species can cause phytotoxic activities such as necrosis, chlorosis and stunting. These features enable them to be used as bioherbicides for weed control. Some soil microorganisms produce secondary metabolites which can be potential bioactive herbicidal compounds. Bermuda grass has been an invasive weed of tomato and rice for a long time. Around 250 cultures were isolated from 9 soil samples and screened for amylase and xylanase activity. Post incubation with seeds of both Bermuda grass and rice, the phytotoxic effect of these cultures on the germination of seeds was observed. Some of these cultures inhibiting the growth of Bermuda weed and promoting the growth of rice saplings were isolated. The DNA was extracted and sent for sequencing to identify the organism.

Keywords: Bioactive compounds, bioherbicide, Bermuda weed

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with cholinesterase inhibitors. Three cholinesterase inhibitors are currently recommended: donepezil, rivastigmine, and galantamine. The review focused on the pharmacology and clinical data of donepezil, galantamine, and rivastigmine. ChEI therapy was associated with quality-of-life improvements that included the enhanced performance of activities of daily living, reduced behavioral disturbances, stabilized cognitive impairment, decreased caregiver stress, and delay in the first dementia-related nursing home placement. With the use of ChEI, the symptoms and outcomes of this devastating neurodegenerative disease can be improved. Its course-altered ChE inhibitors provide symptomatic benefit in AD across key symptom domains. Factors influencing the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of these agents in clinical practice include ChE enzymes inhibited, brain and brain-region ChE selectivity, and metabolism route. Class-specific cholinergic AEs can be minimized using slow, flexible-dose

Key words: Pharmacotherapy, Alzheimer's disease, cholinesterase-inhibitor therapy, donepezil, rivastigmine, galantamine

PP-79 A SMART WEARABLE GUIDING DEVICE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

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A Smart wearable Guiding device for the visually impaired people is designed to help blind people overcome their lack of vision by using other senses like sound and touch. It alerts the blind user of a major hurdle through audio and vibrating signals. According to the WHO,39 million individuals globally are considered to be blind. They have a lot of difficulties in their everyday routines. As a result the goal is to provide a low cost, high efficiency method of assisting the visually handicapped in navigating with a little more ease, quickness and assurance. This Arduino based gadget will assist the blind in navigating without the use of a stick, which might be inconvenient for them. They may just wear it as a wrist bone or fabric ,and it will work quite precisely with little to no practice. This system uses sound and vibration signals to warn the user about impending dangers. The frequency of both sound and vibration signals increases as the range between elastic glove and obstacles decreases. The design incorporates a buzzer that emits an audible alarm and a motor that produces vibration signals, as well as the ability to transmit notifications to the appropriate person in the event of a crisis. As a result a theme is to provide a low cost, high efficiency method of assisting blind people to travel with more ease, pace and assurance. This device also provides a robust, portable solution for roots with a self evidently quick reaction time.

Keywords: Arduino, visual impaired people, elastic glove, buzzer reaction time

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PP-82. DECENTRALIZATION IN CLINICAL TRIALS

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In clinical research, Decentralized clinical trials (DCTs) can provide chances to maximize productivity. DCTs are also termed "direct-to-participant trials" or "virtual" studies. Unlike traditional clinical trial models, DCTs promote telemedicine, mobile/local healthcare providers and direct distribution of Investigational Medicinal Product to patients. The implementation of DCTs relies on the use of digital tools such as e-consent, apps, wearable devices, Electronic Patient-Reported Outcomes, telemedicine, as well as on moving trial activities to the patient's home (e.g., drug delivery) or to local healthcare settings. eReminders can be employed to help participants remember to submit important data consistently and in real-time. The Covid-19 pandemic disrupted many clinical trials that were potentially bringing new therapeutics to market. Decentralized methods in clinical trials could help to continue trials during a pandemic. As a result of the pandemic, doctors and patients have quickly adopted virtual interactions to ensure continuity of care while maintaining social distance. In DCTs, remote data collection can be active or passive. When it is active, the patient is required to enter data using one or more devices, where in passive the data are logged by devices used in the study without active intervention by the patient. In both cases, patient involvement in data collection is more active than conventional participation at healthcare facilities. Many DCTs are in hybrid form, combining home-based, traditional on-site visits, and study procedures. DCTs are not only possible from an operational standpoint, but they also have higher recruitment rates, better compliance, lower dropout rates, and can be completed faster. DCT satisfies the industry's goal of low-risk, high-return trials and can provide a dependable, time-based, and cost-effective solution.

Keywords: Decentralized clinical trials, eReminders, wearable devices, telemedicine

PP-83. NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE FUTURE OF DRUG SAFETY

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The discovery of a new drug usually takes 10-15 years. Within this time period, the candidate drug is thoroughly screened for its beneficial as well as side effects. But the adverse or toxic effects cannot be detected to a full scale due to some special reasons. The beneficial effects and toxicity of new drugs and vaccines are usually studied by clinical trials, which are divided into four categories ranging from phase 1 to 4.

An Adverse drug reaction is a response to drug which is noxious and unintended occurs at doses normally used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of disease or for modification of physiological function. The undetected adverse drug reactions are studied in clinical trial phase IV which is also known as post market surveillance. For this reason, the ADRs are compered with the tip of the iceberg, as it indicates the minor part of a major event.

This phenomenon gave birth to a new branch of pharmacovigilance (PV). PV defined by WHO as The science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug related problem. The programme for International Drug Monitoring was

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established by WHO in 1968 in response to the tragedy caused by Thalidomide in 1961.The main purpose of PV study is to protect the future generations or the potential users from the harmful effects of a drug that has already launched in the market.

Keywords:Adverse drug reaction, Drug safety, Pharmacovigilance, Clinical trials, post marketing surveillance.

PP-84. EFFICACY OF HIGH VERSUS LOW FREQUENCY MICROCURRENT ELECTRICAL STIMULATION ON RESISTIVITY INDEX AND BLOOD FLOW VOLUME IN NORMAL SUBJECTS

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Blood flow is a vital and an essential factor inhuman life that can affect the whole body organs and systems. Many electrical currents have been shown to produce long term effects on vascularization at the capillary level. Microcurrent is one of these currents. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effects of different frequencies of microcurrent electrical stimulation (MES) on resistivity index (RI) and blood flow in normal subjects .Thirty normal subjects, with the mean age of 28.77 (SD= ± 3.501) years and the mean body mass index of 23.20 (SD= ± 1.332) kgm^{-2} were assigned randomly to two equal groups: group (A) to receive high frequency MES (125Hz, 30 min) or group (B) to receive low MES (40 Hz, 30 min).All subjects were assessed for RI, total blood flow volume ,mean blood flow velocity and peak systolic velocity using Ultrasonic Doppler before and immediately after microcurrent application Intragroup comparison showed significant differences in both groups before and immediacy after .Flow volume, mean blood flow velocity and peak systolic velocity in posterior tibial artery ($P<0.05$). In comparison to group(B), group (A) showed significant reduction in RI while total blood flow volume, mean blood flow velocity and peak systolic velocity showed no significant difference . In normal subjects, both high frequency and low frequency MES are beneficial in improving blood flow. In addition high frequency MES decreases RI more than low frequency MES.

Keywords: Microcurrent electrical stimulation resistivity index; Total blood flow volume; Mean blood flow velocity; Peak systolic velocity

PP-85. ANALYSIS of THE PRESCRIBING PATTERNS of ANTIBIOTICS IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Antibiotics are drugs used for treating infections caused by bacteria. Antibiotics are currently the most commonly prescribed drugs in hospitals worldwide. The aim of the study was to analyze the prescribing patterns of antibiotics and to observe the rational use of antibiotics. A prospective study was conducted for a period of 10 months in a tertiary care hospital in Hyderabad. Prescriptions containing antibiotics were taken into consideration from patient case sheets who fitted the inclusion criteria. A total of 729 prescriptions with antibiotics were included, the majority of the antibiotics prescribed to male patients

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prepared using xanthan gum, HPMC K4M as polymers, gas releasing agent sodium bicarbonate, acidifying agents citric acid, stearic acid, talc and magnesium stearate was used as flow promoters. Wet granulation technique was employed and compressed by using a tablet rotary compression machine. Before compression, the granular material was evaluated for pre compression studies. After punching the tablets were evaluated for post compression studies.The formulations were optimized for different concentrations of HPMC K4M, Xanthan gum and their formulations. The Optimised formulation was subjected to stability studies and characterized by FTIR. All the prepared tablets showed good in vitro buoyancy for >9 to>24 hr. The optimized formulation showed cumulative percent drug release 99.8±0.14, buoyancy lag time of 43±0.09 and duration of buoyancy >24±0.3. The release kinetics of optimized formulation showed zero order with non-fickian diffusion. Out of nine formulations, F6 has 80mg of xanthan gum was considered as the best formulation based on buoyancy, swelling studies and the drug release mechanism corresponds to zero order and non-fickian diffusion.

Key words: Domperidone, Effervescent floating tablets, HPMC K4M, Xanthan gum

PP-91. XSTAT (HEMOSTATIC DEVICE)

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XSTAT stops life threatening bleeding from non-compressible junctional and extremity wounds. It works by injecting small, rapidly-expanding sponges into a wound cavity using a syringe-like applicator. XSTAT is indicated for junctional bleeding, such as from shoulder and pelvic injuries, as well as any narrow, deep extremity wound. XSTAT 30, with a 30-mm diameter, is designed to treat large cavity wounds and exit wounds from high velocity projectiles. XSTAT 12, with a 12-mm diameter, is designed to be inserted into narrow entrance wounds too small to pack with fingers, such as low velocity projectiles, stabbings, shrapnel or impalements. XSTAT is extremely fast. An XSTAT applicator takes about 30 seconds to remove from the packaging and apply to a wound. Once applied, the sponges expand and provide hemostatic pressure within seconds. Unlike hemostatic gauzes, XSTATdoes not require external manual compression for effective hemostasis . XSTAT'S simple and intuitive design minimizes the need for extensive training and specialized wound-packing skills.

Keywords: XSTAT, Hemostatic gauzes, Stabbings, Extremity wounds

PP-92. INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY FOR DETECTING BREAST CANCERS - EVA BRA

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According to estimates from World Cancer Research Fund international 1.7 million women will receive breast cancer diagnosis each year. Mammography is a somewhat intensive and devastating method of diagnosing breast cancer. Therefore, the purpose of the presentation is to inform the audience about the

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Eva bra, a recent innovation that serves as an additional detection method for mammography and is distinguished by intelligent technology for breast health monitoring.
The intelligent bra has between 192 and 200 tactile or thermal sensors to identify changes in the breast's texture, color, and temperature- all of which point to the presence of breast cancer. The user must place EVA bra thermal detecting cups, which come in three distinct standard sizes from A-D into a sports bra for 60 minutes once every week.
EVA will transmit the data to the app through Bluetooth, where it will then be analyzed by artificial intelligence to look for any abnormalities that would put the user at risk of breast cancer development, and it also allows for additional breast cancer screening with a medical practitioner.
The most dangerous complications impacting the world's large female popul[illegible] now known to be breast cancer and the early diagnosis of breast cancer enhances the lifespan and also leads to decline of the morbidity and mortality rate of women. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the development of more novel and sensitive detection methods that are non-invasive, portable, and cost- effective in the diagnosis of breast cancer. This will allow for early treatment or eradication of the condition's worsening.

Key words: Eva bra, Breast Cancer, Tactile sensors, Intelligent Technology.

PP-93. DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION of NON-EFFERVESCENT FLOATING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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The primary objective of this work is to design and develop a single-unit non-effervescent drug delivery system of Lorstadine (LTD) using a direct compression process. This will allow for an increase in the gastric residence time (GRT), and it will also allow for the formulations to be optimized with the help of design of experiment software (DoE). Using a central composite quadratic model, and in this design using two dependent variables (namely HPMC K15 and Compritol 888 ATO) and three independent variables (namely floating time, swelling index, and percentage drug release) for the study. In a total of thirteen runs, every formulation exhibited desirable physicochemical characteristics. Formulation F3, which consisted of a mixture of Compritol and HPMC K15M, was the one that turned out to be the most effective based on all of the physicochemical attributes. The estimated coefficient of determination represents the expected change in response for each unit change in the value of a factor when the values of all other factors are held constant. In an orthogonal design, the overall average response of all of the runs is what is meant to be the "intercept." Adjustments are made to that average through the use of the coefficients, which are based on how the factor settings are configured. When the factors are orthogonal, the VIFs will equal to 1. VIFs that are more than 1 show multicollinearity, and the stronger the correlation between the factors will be when the VIF is higher. VIFs that are fewer than 10 are considered to be acceptable in this context. In the end, it was determined that non-effervescent floating tablets of Lorstadine can be successfully formulated, resulting in increased patient compliance as well as improved bioavailability.

Keywords: Lorstadine, flo[illegible]ntage drug release, swelling index

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patients were administered Oral contraceptives and improvement was seen in their menstrual cycles, but weight gain was observed in few. 21.2% patients were given Oral contraceptives along with Myoinositol, vitamin D and folic acid supplements and a significant decrease in insulin, glucose and androgen levels were observed. 13.4% people received Myoinositol, vitamin D supplements and there was decrease in excessive hair growth and menstrual irregularities improved. 13.4% people received metformin, myoinositol and their menstrual complaints decreased and cycle improved. 5.7% patients received oral contraceptives, myoinositol and metformin and it resulted in no weight gain and decreased testosterone level. in 4 patients letrozole was administered in order to treat infertility. Overall, it was observed that combination therapy gave better outcomes compared to when prescribed alone.

Keywords: myoinositol, oral contraceptives, metformin, infertility, antiandrogens

PP-102. COMPARISON AND EVALUATION OF NEPHROTOXICITY WITH CISPLATIN

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Cisplatin is alkylating platinum used as a chemotherapeutic agent. Reduced serum Magnesium, Potassium levels increased serum Creatinine, Blood Urea Nitrogen indicates Cisplatin induced Nephrotoxicity. This study aims to compare and evaluate nephrotoxicity in patients treated with hydration therapy and without hydration therapy. This is a Cross-Sectional Prospective study conducted in. Patients prescribed Cisplatin equal or over 50mgm^3 as chemotherapy. Clinical parameters compared were Serum Creatinine and Blood Urea Nitrogen after administration of cisplatin. Our study reports that there is a significant difference between the patients who were given hydration therapy before and after administration of Cisplatin when compared to the group of patients who were not hydrated. Nephrotoxicity is the primary complication of Cisplatin therapy. Hydration therapy decreases the severity of renal complications. This protective effect is well documented through many evidence based studies. More cautions are required in patients with high doses of Cisplatin administration, patients with impaired renal activity. Safety of several types of hydration protocols must be ruled out before administration of Cisplatin for a better clinical outcome.

Keywords: CDDP cis Diamine Dichloro platinum, Cisplatin Induced Nephrotoxicity, Hydration Therapy, Isotonic Saline, Magnesium Sulphate and Potassium Chloride.

PP-103. RECENT THERAPIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRAINE

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Migraine is a complex disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of headache, most often unilateral and pain is moderate to severe, throbbing, and aggravated by activity, in some cases associated with visual or sensory symptoms—collectively known as an aura—that arise most often before the head pain but that may occur during or afterward. The current state of knowledge suggests that a primary neuronal dysfunction leads to a sequence of changes intracranially and extracranially that account for migraine, including the four phases of premonitory symptoms, aura, headache, and postdrome.

Migraine treatment involves acute (abortive) and preventive (prophylactic) therapy. Patients with frequent attacks usually require both. At present, abortive migraine therapy can be classed as

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PP-107. DRUG INDUCED GALACTORRHEA

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Medications are the most common cause of non-tumoral hyperprolactinemia - galactorrhea. Antipsychotics represent a large portion of the psychotropics that may induce hyper lactational galactorrhea. There are some of the causes which induce the galactorrhea i.e oral contraceptives, birth control pills, and mainly sedatives, antidepressants, antipsychotics and antihypertensive drugs. Galactorrhea can be treated by taking certain medications like cabergoline and bromocriptine to lower prolactin levels and stopping or changing medications which are currently using and wearing loose fitting clothes to reduce friction in nipples. When it comes to the matter of prevention galactorrhea is difficult to prevent but we can reduce the risk by repeatedly stimulating breasts and nipples and wearing clothes that rub or scratch the breast. Both clinicians and patients must be aware of the risk of antipsychotic induced hyperprolactinemia and its potential clinical implications. Hyperprolactinemia has seriously devastating short and long term consequences that dramatically affect the lives of patients who are treated with antipsychotics and other drugs. Health care professionals should provide appropriate education and vigilant monitoring of this drug induced complications. Some patients do not know it is an adverse effect. Proper medication counseling, awareness and early identification decreases the incidence of Galactorrhea.

Keywords: Galactorrhea, Antipsychotics, hyperprolactinemia, awareness, cabergoline

PP-108. STRUCTURAL INSIGHTS INTO THE EFFECT OF POST-TRANSLATIONAL MODIFICATIONS ON LONG-RANGE INTERACTIONS IN α-SYNUCLEIN

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α-Synuclein (α-syn) is an intrinsically disordered protein which plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease (PD) by forming cross-β-sheet-rich amyloid fibrils. It has no definite structure in solution, and the long-range interactions in its monomeric chain alter its aggregation propensity. Among the various factors, post-translational modifications (PTMs) play an important role in affecting the rate of amyloid formation of α-syn. As α-syn occupies a large conformational space, these PTMs are believed to form certain conformations leading to intermediate states that perturb these interactions. Nevertheless, the probable intermediate conformation and its role in fibrillation is still elusive. In this work, we implemented molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to understand the effect of long-range interactions in α-syn with PTMs at S129 (phosphorylation) and Y125 (nitrosylation). Three distinct initial conformations of α-syn were obtained from two different experimentally determined structures (PDB ids: 1XQ8 and

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PHARMACOGNOSY

PP-110. ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE POISONING: A CASE REPORT & LITERATURE REVIEW

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Over the last three decades, Aluminum Phosphide (ALP) has emerged as an important pesticide agent being used for self-harm in India as well as other countries. High mortality is due to severe mitochondrial dysfunction leading to disruption of cellular respiration leading to tissue hypoxia and organ dysfunction. In the present case study, A 60 year's old male was admitted in the hospital through emergency with complaints of vomiting and pain in abdomen alleged with a H/O ingestion of ALP tablets. The diagnosis of ALP usually depends on clinical suspicion or history, but can be made easily by the simple silver nitrate test on gastric content or on breath. The patient's SPO 2 , pulse rate was found to be low. He was managed by gastric lavage with two liters of normal saline. Magnesium sulfate injection was given to increase the pulse rate. Adrenaline was administered to prevent shock. The patient was treated with sodium bicarbonate to correct the metabolic acidosis and also to prevent cardiac arrest. To normalize the hypotensive blood pressure, the patient was administered Noradrenaline. Ondansetron was given as he has a complaint of vomiting. After the treatment, the patient's life could not be saved due to non availability of known specific antidotes. The management remains primarily supportive care. A good outcome can be achieved with early arrival, prompt diagnosis, toxin removal, aggressive resuscitation and intensive monitoring. The observations made in this case can be used to understand how to handle the forthcoming cases to prolong the life of the patient.

PP-111. CURRENT INNOVATIONS IN NUTRACEUTICALS AND FUNCTIONAL FOODS FOR INTERVENTION OF NON-ALCHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

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The term "nutraceutical"combines the two words of "nutrient",which is a nourishing food component,and"pharmaceutical",which is medical drug.Nutraceutical product can be considered non-specific biological therapies used to promote general well-being ,control symptoms,and prevent malignant processes.As innovations in global agricultural production and food trading systems lead to major dietary shifts,high morbidity rates from Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease,accompanied by elevated risk of lipid metabolism-related complications,has emerged as a growing problem world wide.Treatment and prevention of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and chronic liver disease depends on the availability of safe,effective and diverse therapeutic agents,the development of which is urgently needed.Supported by a growing body of evidence,considerable attention is now focused on interventional approaches that combines nutraceuticals and functional foods.Over the past several years,nutraceuticals have attracted considerable interest due to their potential nutritional,safety,and

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therapeutic effects.These products could have a role in a plethora of biological processes,including anti oxidant defenses,cell proliferation,gene expression and safeguarding of mitochondrial integrity.Therefore,nutraceuticals may be used to improve health,prevent chronic diseases,postponed the aging process,and in turn increase life expectancy,or just support the functions.In this we summarize the pathological progressions of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Diseases.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals,chronic liver disease,non- alcoholic liver disease.

PP-112. PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTI ACNE POLYHERBAL CREAMS

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The present study aimed at formulation and evaluation of the herbal extracts creams for anti acne activity. Six herbal creams(Cream A-F) were formulated using different herbal extracts (Senna leaf extract, Moringa leaf extract, Radish extract, Turmeric extract). The formulated creams were evaluated for their physical properties; pH, extrudability, spreadability and stability and found to be within official limits. All the formulations were also tested for their antimicrobial activity against two gram positive and one yeast viz. *Staphylococcus aureus (*MTCC-96)*Bacillus subtilis* (MTCC- 619), *Malassezia furfur*, by using Anti Acne formulation. Cream-F has shown good zones of inhibition and compared with marketed products. Developed formulations were very good, efficacious and nearly equal to marketed products. Optimized cream formulation further evaluated for their skin irritation or skin sensitivity test on animals. Further preclinical studies, clinical studies and dermatologist opinion are needed.

Key words: herbal extracts, Creams, Anti-acne activity, zone of inhibition

PP-113. MARINE BIO PHARMACY-UNEXPLORED TREASURE

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Marine bio-pharmacy is a rapidly growing field that studies the therapeutic potential of marine organisms and their natural products. These organisms include microorganisms, algae, sponges, and other invertebrates that inhabit the ocean. Marine bio-pharmacy aims to discover novel bioactive compounds and to understand their molecular mechanisms of action. These compounds have shown potential in treating various human diseases such as cancer, infectious diseases, and neurodegenerative disorders. This field encompasses the discovery and development of new drugs, as well as the investigation of marine-derived compounds for their therapeutic potential. The oceans are rich in biodiversity, containing many unique and diverse species that have evolved over millions of years. This biodiversity has led to the discovery of a large number of compounds with bioactive properties, including antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, and cancer-fighting compounds. Marine bio pharmacy has many advantages over traditional drug discovery and development processes. Additionally, marine organisms have

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RESULTS: The flowers of *Gomphrena globosa* significantly reduced the duration of hind limb tonic extension in maximal electroshock induced seizures and delayed the onset of tonic seizures produced by Pentylenetetrazole.

CONCLUSION: The above result suggest that the ethanolic extract of *Gomphrena globosa* produces its antiepileptic effect by acting on voltage dependent sodium ion channels since it reduced the duration of hind limb tonic extension produced by maximal electroshock as well as it acts on GABAergic transmission and increases the onset of seizures induced by Pentylenetetrazole.

Keywords: *Gomphrena globosa;* antiepileptic; Maximal electroshock; pentylenetetrazole;

PP-116 The New Age Pharmacist

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Pharmacists as healthcare professionals face different types of challenges in their everyday routine that may impede pharmaceutical care. The new age pharmacists are facing different situations in the past and present and there are some expectations of pharmacists for the future. there are different areas where we may go through. Retail or community pharmacies were in those days there were no trained pharmacists and drugs were compounded, now there are trained pharmacists who are certified and drugs are ready made. In future need of stopping the certificate rentings and updating the knowledge. Marketing in past improper conveying of information, lack of proper respect, in present companies are choosing due to ease of training and reasonable salary and in future doctors must utilize the pharmacists, regular inspection by drug control authorities for abandoning ebb stranded companies. Industry in the past there were not many industries and most of them are non-pharma graduates, in present there are many formulation and bulk drug industries but their recruitment of both pharmacists and non-pharmacists, but for future only pharmacists to be recruited and need scope for the R&D development. In the past there was little role in hospitals. In the present the initiation of the Pharm.D course made hospital training a reality to pharmacists, for future the doctors should understand the importance of the hospital pharmacy. New types of job opportunities in past industries are very less, in present there are many new areas like pharmacovigilance, medical transcription, etc. For future education itself students must be awarded and minimum trained to adapt to new types of job opportunities.
Keywords; New age pharmacist, pharmacovigilance, community pharmacy, medical transcription

PP-117. EVALUATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC ACTIVITY OF LEAVES OF *ZANTHOXYLUM ARMATUM* AGAINST FORMALIN INDUCED ARTHRITIS IN ALBINO RATS

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The present study investigated the anti-rheumatic activity of ethanolic extract of *Zanthoxylum armatum* leaves (EELZA) in experimental models like formalin induced arthritis in rats. *Zanthoxylum armatum* leaves powder was extracted with 95% ethanol (maceration process). Different parameters such as paw volume, joint diameter and biochemical parameters in serum like ALT, AST, ALP, WBC, RBC, Hb and RA factor were evaluated. Standard drug Indomethacin was used as a reference drug. Indomethacin,

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phytochemical analysis of the extract revealed the presence of phenolic content as 58.68±1.81 mg Gallic acid equivalent g^{-1} while flavonoid content as 44.59± 2.15mg rutin equivalent g^{-1}. Present study indicated *Homonoia retura* as a potential alpha amylase inhibitor in the management of diabetes.

Keywords: alpha amylase inhibitory activity, diabetes mellitus, postprandial hyperglycemia

PP- 127. COMPARISON AND EVALUATION OF BETA CAROTENE IN ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS

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Oral submucous fibrosis (OSMF) is a chronic disease & potentially malignant condition of the oral cavity. It's characterized by fibrosis of the soft tissue resulting in rigidity & progressive inability to open the mouth. In India 4/1000 adults in rural areas were found to have this condition. About 5 million young Indians suffer from OSMF as a result of increasing pan chewing habits. Furthermore, the disease is increasing steadily over a period of time. OSMF begins with a burning sensation or intolerance to spicy foods. In the present study we have conducted the comparison and evaluation of beta carotene in OSMF with a sample of 40 patients who are taking beta carotene and who are not the same age and sex. From the results, it's evident that beta carotene plays an important role in the pathogenesis of OSMF & its levels decrease with disease progression. That concludes patients with OSMF who receive treatment with beta carotene will result in reducing the disease severity and progression towards malignancy than people who don't receive beta carotene.

Keywords: - OSMF, Beta carotene

PP 128. ANTINEOPLASTIC CELLS AS KEY DRIVERS FOR TUMOR PROGRESSION

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ANTINEOPLASTIC CELLS are known as cancer stem cells(CSCS).These are the subpopulations of cancer cells sharing the similar characteristics as normal stem or progenitor cells such as self renewal ability and multi lineage differentiation to drive tumor growth and hetrogenecity. Throughout the cancer progression,CSC can further be induced from differential cancer cells via the adaptation and cross talk with the tumor microenvironment as well as a response from it therapeutic pressures therefore contributes to their heterozygous phenotypes.Challengingly, conventional cancer treatments target the bulk of tumor and are unable to target the bulk of tumor and are unable to target CSCS Due to their highly resistance nature,leading to metastasis and leading tumour recurrence.AN example Tetrandrine ,a compound common in CHINESE traditional medicine which kills BREAST CANCER TUMOR initiating cells [TICS] in vitro.

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PP-140. DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF LOVASTATIN SOLID DISPERSIONS INCORPORATED TRILAYER MATRIX TABLETS

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The current work is aimed to design, prepare, and evaluate the trilayer matrix tablets incorporated with lovastatin solid dispersion (SD) for extending drug release. The lovastatin SD prepared by using the solvent evaporation technique with varying amounts of polymers (GMS II, soluplus, kolliphor ELP, PEG 2000, and urea) for enhancing the drug solubility. All the formulations examined for physicochemical parameters are within the permissible limits. The optimized SD formulation was incorporated into trilayer matrix tablets, which were prepared using different polymers (HPMC 15M and K100M, chitosan, and xanthan gum) by direct compression method for sustaining the drug release. The drug dissolution of optimized lovastatin SD formulation SD15 (drug, solupius, and SLN) was 99.88 ± 5.32% within 60 minutes, which is higher than pure drug 47.33 ± 2.25% and other formulations. The Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and scanning electron microscope (SEM) data, assure the compatibility of drug and excipients and amorphous nature of lovastatin. The SDs were further incorporated into trilayer matrix tablets with active layer and barrier layers. Eight formulations of lovastatin trilayer matrix tablets (AF9-HF9) designed and checked for pre-compression parameters. Formulation GF9 demonstrated the highest drug release of 99.41 ± 5.28% for 24 hours sustainably over an extended period of time and excellent flow properties.

Keywords: solid dispersions, trilayer matrix tablets,

PP-141. DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR FLUINDIONE

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A simple, accurate, precise, specific and highly sensitive spectrophotometric method developed for the determination of Fluindione in bulk drugs .The optimum conditions for the analysis of the drug were established. The λ max of the Fluindione was found to be 230 nm in 10% methanol in 0.1N HCL. The method shows high sensitivity with linearity 1 to 5µg/ml. The regression of the curve was Y = 0.097x+0.1277.The apparent molar absorptivity was found to be 4.79x10⁴mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹ in 10 % Methanol. The lower limit of detection and the limit of quantitation was found to be 0.09302µg/ml and 0.28186µg/ml respectively. All the calibration curves show a linear relationship between the absorbance and concentration and correlation coefficient was 0.999.The proposed method will be suitable for the analysis of Fluindione in bulk form.

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Keywords: Fluindione, Methanol, apparent molar absorptivity, UV Spectroscopy

PP-142. DESIGN, MICROWAVE-ASSISTED SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES, ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF INDOLE AND THIAZOLE FUSED NOVEL IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES.

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The present work deals with the synthesis of Indole-2-one and Thiazole containing novel Imidazole derivatives 3(a-o) by a microwave assisted method as a green Chemistry approach. In which, substituted acetophenone reacts with thiourea to give 2-amino-4-phenyl thiazole. Which it undergoes Schiff's base mechanism with substituted isatin to form 2(a-o) in the presence of glacial acetic acid. Finally, it reacts with 4-amino Imidazole via Mannich base reaction to give the title derivatives(3(a-o). All of the newly synthesized structures are conformed by spectral analysis (IR, NMR, and Mass). Molecular docking studies for the final compounds were carried out by using the Ligprep tool of Schrodinger suite against HPV16 proteins. Finally, all of the newly prepared Imidazole derivatives were screened for anticancer activity by MTT assay against MCF-7 and SKVO3 cell lines. The compound 3e (IC50 value of 35.28), 3f (IC50 value of 28.91) and 3k (IC50 value of 26.65) exhibited good anticancer activity and also showed marked binding scores in the docking studies. Doxorubicin is used as a standard drug.

Keywords: Microwave irradiation, Imidazole, Indole-2one, Molecular docking, Anticancer Activity, Doxorubicin

PP-143. FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF PROLONGED RELEASE TABLETS OF SAXAGLIPTIN

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The main aim of proposed work was to develop Saxagliptin matrix tablets, sustained release dosage form, for the treatment of anti diabetic drugs. Sustained release formulation is the drug delivery system that is designed to achieve a prolonged therapeutic effect by continuously releasing medication over an extended period of time after administration of a single dose. The sustained release tablets were prepared by direct compression method using Hydroxylpropyl methylcellulose (HPMC K4M, K15M), Dicalcium phosphate, Metalose (60SH-50) and Xanthan gum, Carbopol 971p in varying ratios. Tablet blends were evaluated for loose bulk density, tapped bulk density, compressibility index and angle of repose, showing satisfactory results. The compressed tablets were then evaluated for various physical tests like diameter, thickness, uniformity of weight, hardness, friability, and drug content. The granules exhibited satisfactory rheological demeanor. The results of all these tests were found to be satisfactory. The in vitro dissolution study was carried out for 12 hours using the paddle method in phosphate buffer

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