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3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the journal notified on UGC website during the year 2020-2021

S.No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to recognition in UGC enlistment of the journal	Page No
1	Formulation And Evaluation Of The Gliclazide Microcapsules By Employing Ionic Gelation Technique.	B.Bhagyasri	Pharmaceutics	Indo American Journal of pharmaceutical Sciences	Jan-21	2349-7750	https://zenodo.org/record/4436667#.ZF9Sp3ZBzIU	3
2	Comparative Dissolution Studies Of Propranolol Hcl By Using Different Techniques	Y. Vishnu Vandana	Pharmaceutics	Indo American Journal of pharmaceutical Sciences	Jan-21	2349-7750	https://zenodo.org/record/4436675#.ZF9YiHZBzIU	4
3	Formulation And Evaluation Of Controlled Released Gastro Retentive Floating Tablets Of Sumatriptan Succinate By Using Different Polymers	Y. Vishnu Vandana	Pharmaceutics	Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Jan-21	2349-7750	https://zenodo.org/record/3831281#.ZFy_-3ZBzIU	5


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4	Gorham Stout Disorder	Dr. Neelima Neelapu	Pharmaceutical chemistry	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research And Applications	Feb-21	2249-7781	https://ijprajournal.com/issue-dcp/Gorham%20Stout%20Disorder.pdf	6
5	Phytochemical Analysis Of The Flowers Of Chrysanthemum Indicum L.	Dr. Neelima Neelapu	Pharmaceutical chemistry	International Journal of Pharmacognosy And Chemistry	Mar-21	2582-7723	https://www.saap.org.in/journals/index.php/ijpc/article/view/148/187	7
6	Appraisalment Of Drug Utilization Pattern Of Antimicrobials In The General Medicine Department Of A Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital-A Prospective Observational Analytical Study	V. Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences And Research	Apr-21	2320-5148	https://ijpsr.com/bft-article/appraisalment-of-drug-utilization-pattern-of-antimicrobials-in-the-general-medicine-department-of-a-tertiary-care-teaching-hospital-a-prospective-observational-analytical-study/	8




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Research Article

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF THE GLICLAZIDE MICROCAPSULES BY EMPLOYING IONIC GELATION TECHNIQUE.

Chukka Bhargavi, **B.Bhagyasri**, Dr. M. B. Venkatapathi Raju

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Bhogapuram (M), Vizianagaram (Dist.)-531162, A.P.

Article Received: December 2020

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Abstract:

Gliclazide is an oral hypoglycemic agent used in the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Among the people who are suffering from long term disorders, the major had been categorized under the people who are suffering from diabetes and a dosage form is needed for them that should provide continuous therapy and should have a high margin of safety. Microencapsulation plays a great role in providing such a kind of dosage form. Gliclazide microspheres with a coat consisting of alginate and Guar gum were prepared by orifice-ionic gelation method and emulsification gelation technique. In the present investigation an attempt was made to develop gliclazide floating microcapsules by employing natural cross linking agents i.e egg shell solution, with a view to prolong the gastric residence time. Orifice ionic gelation technique was used to prepare microcapsules by employing sodium alginate as polymer. Studies were carried out on influence of formulation variables on drug release rate, entrapment efficiencies and floating behavior. The formulated microcapsules were characterized for their micrometric properties, floating properties, drug loading and entrapment efficiency and invitro drug release studies. The gliclazide microcapsules formulated by employing the core: coat (1:1) and having the composition 1.5%w/v acetic acid, 55.55%w/w sodium bicarbonate, 2% w/v sodium alginate, 150ml of 0.1M egg shell solution as curing agent, and by maintaining 48hrs curing time showed required drug release upto 12hrs.

Keywords: Gliclazide , microspheres , ionic gelation technique , acetic acid, sodium bicarbonate, sodium alginate and egg shell

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Research Article

COMPARATIVE DISSOLUTION STUDIES OF PROPRANOLOL HCL BY USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES

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Article Received: December 2020

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Abstract:

Propranolol HCl is a beta blocker used for sudden anginal attacks and tremors due to fear etc. Rapid disintegration of the tablet is desired to achieve quick onset of action. For this, suitable disintegrants must be added and tablet must disintegrate within seconds. From this experiment it was found that CPV (an insoluble superdisintegrants) gives fastest disintegration attributed to its high swelling properties and the optimum concentration of CPV is 8%. Tablets were prepared by using three methods of which Effervescent method is evolved as best. The optimized formulation is subject to stability studies for 4 weeks by storing them at 40C/75%RH. Results of physical appearance, hardness, friability, disintegration test, and drug content have shown that there is no significant change at storage condition.

Keywords: Propranolol HCl, hardness, friability, disintegration test, and drug content.

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Research Article

**FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF CONTROLLED
RELEASED GASTRO RETENTIVE FLOATING TABLETS OF
SUMATRIPTAN SUCCINATE BY USING DIFFERENT
POLYMERS**

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Abstract:

Floating tablets containing Sumatriptan succinate were prepared by wet granulation technique using variable concentrations of HPMCK100M, Xanthan gum and guar gum, with gas generating agent such as sodium bicarbonate. The present investigation to provide a pharmaceutical composition in the form of tablets which constitutes an oral controlled gastric retention drug delivery system of sumatriptan succinate. The consequences of the current examination in this way plainly showed that GFDDS for sumatriptan succinate were effectively figured by utilizing various evaluations of hydrophilic polymers, for example, HPMC K100, xanthan and guar gum. From the outcomes it very well may be presumed that F11 with HPMC K100M, and sodium bicarbonate as gas creating specialist gives the 99.92 % of drug discharge up to 12 hours

Keywords: Sumatriptan succinate, hydrophilic polymers, HPMC K100, xanthan and guar gum

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Gorham Stout Disorder

Bhargavi Baddem, Sukanya Bantubiilli, Harika Gollangi, Meghanachekuri, SK.

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Date Of Submission: 02-02-2021

Date Of Acceptance: 18-02-2021

ABSTRACT: Gorham stout disease is an unusual disease with uncertain aetiology and undefined treatment, and is referred as “vanishing bone disease”. It was characterised by the breakdown of the osseous matrix and the proliferation of vascular systems, resulting in bone destruction and absorption. Since there is no specific evidence of a malignant or other viral components involved in the cause of this condition, the complete mechanism of bone resorption is uncertain. The number of cases reported to date is around 200, while asymptomatic cases have been reported as well. In general, no medication that causes the condition has been proven successful.

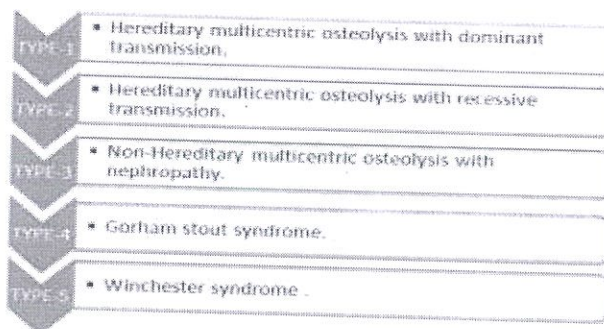
KEYWORDS: Osteolysis, Bone resorption, Spinal deformity.

Synonyms: Vanishing bone syndrome, Massive osteolysis, Idiopathic massive osteolysis, Phantom bone disease.

It is a rare disease of unknown pathology and is characterised by lymphatic vessel proliferation that results in bone loss and resorption [1]. “Gorham and Stout” in the year 1955 specifies the reason for this syndrome. Disfiguration of the osseous matrix and the proliferation of structures of mild origin [2] are established. The first person who identified this agent was 'Jackson' in 1838, amid studies into the pathogenic processes of the disease, documented the case of a young man with a moderately vanishing humerus [3]. Osteolysis is characterised by gradual bone mass reduction and weakness of the skeleton. Osteolysis patients have an elevated risk of fractures, contributing to a large prevalence [5].

I. INTRODUCTION TO GORHAM STOUT DISEASE:

Type's osteolysis:



Symptoms of Gorham stout:

The main symptoms include:

- ❖ Inflammation.
- ❖ Localized pain.
- ❖ Swelling, etc. (In some cases, there are no specific symptoms are seen.)

Pathology:-

The disease pathophysiology of Gorham stout is uncertain. Spontaneous, unregulated bone replacement by proliferative non-neoplastic thin-walled lymphatic blood vessels [6] distinguishes this disorder.

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International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Chemistry

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Research Article

Phytochemical analysis of the flowers of *Chrysanthemum indicum* L. and *Calendula officinalis*

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Analysis, flowers,
Chrysanthemum indicum L,
Calendula officinalis.

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Abstract

Plant extracts have been used as a source of medicines for a wide variety of human ailments. the . Phytochemical analysis of flowers of ornamental plants of *Chrysanthemum indicum* L. and *Calendula officinalis* are very useful in identifying new sources of therapeutically important compounds like saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids and steroids are present in the flower extract of *Chrysanthemum indicum* L and carbohydrates, flavonoids, terpenoids are present in the flower extract of *Calendula officinalis* . *Chrysanthemum indicum* L :Hindi :Guldaudi, Sanskrit : Bahupatrika, Odiya: Shevathi *Calendula officinalis*: English : Marigold ,Hindi : Genda.

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Introduction

Phytochemical screening refers to the extraction, screening and identification of the medicinally active substances found in plants. Some of the bio-active substances that can be derived from plants are flavonoids, alkaloids, carotenoids, tannin, anti-oxidants and phenolic compounds. Phytochemists study phytochemicals by first extracting and isolating compounds from the origin plant, followed by defining

their structure or testing in laboratory model systems, such as cell cultures, in vitro experiments, or in vivo studies using laboratory animals. Challenge in that field include isolating specific compounds and determining their structures, which are often complex, and identifying what specific phytochemical is primarily responsible for any given biological activity. Phytochemicals are chemicals produced by plants. These are the chemicals that plants use to defend themselves against disease [1,2].

Extraction methods involved in this project are Maceration, Percolation, Soxhlet Extraction, Supercritical fluid extraction, Microwave assisted extraction, Ultrasound assisted extraction, Accelerated solvent extraction. The formation of yellow colour indicated the presence of flavonoids while the brown colour formation indicated the presence alkaloids and terpenoids. The phenol content was maximum in roots (82.13 mg/gdw) followed by seed, leaf, stem and fruit.



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APPRAISEMENT OF DRUG UTILIZATION PATTERN OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN THE GENERAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL - A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Keywords:

Drug utilization evaluation, Medication use review, Rationality

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ABSTRACT: **AIM:** To see the appraisal of drug utilization pattern of antimicrobials in the general medicine department of a tertiary care teaching hospital. **Methodology:** A prospective observational, analytical study was done on patients admitted in general medicine of Maharaja Institute of Medical Sciences, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh, India information regarding age, gender, diagnosis, patients present/past medical history, treatment, drug interactions were recorded in a standard questionnaire(case report form). The drug utilization process was evaluated using quality indicators of drug use recommendations by WHO. PDD of drugs and maximally used antimicrobials were analyzed. **Results:** A total of 250 patients were included after excluding missing data. Out of 250 patients, 123 (49.2%) were male, and 127 (50.8%) were female, 183 (65.12%) was bacterial, 74 (26.33%) were viral, 22 (7.82%) were protozoal, 2 (0.7%) were fungal, and the p-value was 0.0213, cephalosporins were most prescribed antimicrobial (27.72%), and anti-helminthics were least (0.33%), and p-value was found to be 0.0016. Out of 18 UTI cases, 3 were male, and 15 were female, and the p-value was found to be 0.0219, and out of 22 cellulitis cases, 15 were male, and 7 were female, and the calculated p-value was 0.0335. **Conclusion:** Prescription by generic name, antimicrobials from EDL, rationality, and WHO indicators are encouraging findings. Deviation in the therapy of UTI and Cellulitis, polypharmacy, DI are the areas of concern. There is a need for more such studies, including a larger no. of patients and other departments to encourage patient safety.

INTRODUCTION: Drug use evaluation (DUE) is defined as an ongoing, systematic, criteria-based program of medicine evaluations that will help ensure appropriate medicine use. If therapy is determined to be inappropriate, interventions with physicians or patients will be necessary to optimize pharmaceutical therapy. This terminology is similar to that drug use review (DUR) and medication use review (MUR).

Nowadays, drug utilization studies (DUS) are used as a potential tool in evaluating healthcare systems. Drug utilization studies are powerful tools to ascertain the role of drugs in society. They create a sound socio-medical and health economic basis for the healthcare decision making¹.

DUE can assess the actual process of medication prescribing, administration, or dispensing. It involves a comprehensive review of prescriptions and medication data before, during, and after dispensing to assure appropriate therapeutic decision-making and positive outcome.

The Need for DUE:

- To find the solution for problems indicated from World Health Organization (WHO) /

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