



AVANTHI INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(Approved by A.I.C.T.E, PCI, New Delhi, Recognized by the Govt. of A.P. & Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada)
Cherukupally (Village), Chittivalasa (SO), Bhogapuram (Mandal), Vizianagaram (Dist) -531162.

www.avanthipharma.ac.in, principal@avanthipharma.ac.in

3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the journal notified on UGC website during the year 2021-2022

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	Patient-Centered Marketing in the Pharmaceutical Industry: Aligning Business Goals with Ethical Practices	G.Prashanti	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	Jun-21	1008-6234	https://zgsyigysyhgjs.cn/index.php/eric/article/view/2021-24.html	4
2	Antiuro lithic Activity Of Aqueous Extract On Roots And Seeds Of Crataeva Nurvala. On Ethylene Glycol Induced Kidney Stones In Male Albino Rats	Ch. Madhu	Pharmacolcgy	Indo American Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Jul-21	2349-7750	08.lajps08042022.Pdf	5
3	Phytochemical Screening And In Vitro Antioxidant Activity Of Aqueous And Hydroalcoholic Extract Of Musa Acuminata Leaves	Ch. Madhu	Pharmacolcgy	Indo American Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Jul-21	2349-7750	https://zenodo.org/record/5112880#_zgsoyxzbziu	6
4	Tay – Sachs Disease	V. C. Randeep Raj	Pharmacy Practice	Scholars Academic Journal Of Pharmacy	Jul-21	2320-4206	 Sas Publisher (Saspublishers.Com)	7




PRINCIPAL



ESTD : 2005

AVANTHI INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(Approved by A.I.C.T.E, PCI, New Delhi, Recognized by the Govt. of A.P. & Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada)
Cherukupally (Village), Chittivalasa (SO), Bhogapuram (Mandal), Vizianagaram (Dist) -531162.

www.avanthipharma.ac.in, principal@avanthipharma.ac.in

5	A New Robust Analytical Method Development And Validation For Simultaneous Estimation Of Ribociclib And Letrozole In Solid Dosage Form (Tablet)	Chaitanya Bangari	Pharmaceutical Analysis	Asian Journal Of Pharmaceutical And Clinical Research.	Oct-21	2455-3891	https://Journals.Innovareacademics.in/Index.Php/Ajpcr/Article/View/41511/25681	8
6	Formulation And Evaluation Of Muco adhesive Buccal Tablets Of Ketorolac Tromethamine	M. K. Rekha	Pharmaceutics	Indo American Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Jan-22	2349-7750	https://Zenodo.Org/Record/5865381#.Zgxyi3zbziu	9
7	Drug-Drug interactions in myocardial infarction patients and their risk factors	T.Rushinaidu	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis	Jan-22	2348:8948	https://www.ijpda.com/index.php/journal/article/view/490/509	10
8	Phytochemical Screening And Anti-Ulcer Activity Of Ethanolic Extract Of Cissampelos Pareira Linn Pennel Leaves On Wistar Albino Rats	Ch. Madhu	Pharmacology	Indo American Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Apr-22	2349-7750	https://Zenodo.Org/Record/6408093#.Zgstsxzbziu	11
9	Drug Utilization Pattern of Antiepileptic Drugs and Adverse Effects in Paediatric Unit of a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital	T.Rushinaidu	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biological Science Archives	Apr-22	2349-2678	https://ijpba.in/index.php/ijpba/article/view/279/271	12


PRINCIPAL

Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences



Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162



AVANTHI INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(Approved by A.I.C.T.E, PCI, New Delhi, Recognized by the Govt. of A.P. & Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada)
Cherukupally (Village), Chittivalasa (SO), Bhogapuram (Mandal), Vizianagaram (Dist) -531162.

www.avanthipharma.ac.in, principal@avanthipharma.ac.in

10	Case Study Report on the Coronary Artery Disease	T.Rushinaidu	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal of Health Care and Biological Sciences	May-22	2582-7499	https://saap.org.in/journals/index.php/ijhcbs/article/view/557	13
11	Case Study on Alcoholic Liver Disease	B.Aruna	Pharmaceutical Analysis	International Journal of Health Care and Biological Sciences	May-22	2582-7499	https://saap.org.in/journals/index.php/ijhcbs/article/view/558	14




Principal
PRINCIPAL
Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162

PATIENT-CENTERED MARKETING IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: ALIGNING BUSINESS GOALS WITH ETHICAL PRACTICES

Dr.G. Prasanthi

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceuticals Sciences, Cherukupally, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh,
India - 531162

Abstract:

The pharmaceutical industry faces a critical challenge in reconciling business objectives with ethical practices, particularly in the realm of marketing. This research paper explores the paradigm shift towards patient-centered marketing as a means to align corporate goals with ethical considerations. The introduction sets the stage by highlighting the industry's historical marketing practices and the growing importance of prioritizing patient well-being. The literature review delves into the existing body of knowledge on pharmaceutical marketing, ethical considerations, and patient-centered approaches. The subsequent sections dissect the prevailing business goals in the pharmaceutical sector, ethical marketing practices, and the principles of patient-centered marketing. The paper examines the challenges inherent in implementing patient-centered strategies, including industry resistance and regulatory complexities. Through detailed case studies, the research illustrates instances where companies have successfully integrated patient-centric approaches into their marketing strategies. Drawing on these insights, the paper proposes recommendations for pharmaceutical companies to navigate the delicate balance between business objectives and ethical considerations. It also explores future trends in patient-centered marketing, offering a glimpse into the evolving landscape of ethical practices in the pharmaceutical industry. Ultimately, this research advocates for a transformative shift in pharmaceutical marketing, emphasizing the need for businesses to prioritize ethical conduct for the benefit of both patients and the industry at large.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Industry, Patient-Centered Marketing, Ethical Practices, Business Goals

1. Introduction

In the dynamic landscape of the pharmaceutical industry, where scientific advancements intertwine with intricate ethical considerations, the pursuit of business objectives often clashes with the imperative of responsible and patient-centric practices. This research embarks on a journey to unravel the complexities surrounding the alignment of business goals with ethical considerations in pharmaceutical marketing, with a specific focus on the burgeoning paradigm of patient-centered marketing [1].

Traditionally, the pharmaceutical sector has been driven by aggressive marketing strategies aimed at maximizing profits and market share. However, a growing awareness of the ethical implications of such practices has ushered in a new era—one that places patients at the forefront of marketing endeavors [2]. The introduction sets the stage by delineating the historical context of pharmaceutical marketing, tracing its evolution from product-centric approaches to the contemporary imperative of patient-centricity.


PRINCIPAL

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

Online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

**ANTIUROLITHIC ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT ON
ROOTS AND SEEDS OF CRATAEVA NURVALA. ON
ETHYLENE GLYCOL INDUCED KIDNEY STONES IN MALE
ALBINO RATS****Ch. Madhu***, Kontheti Mahesh Pavan, Vamaraju Upajna, Burreddy Navya Deepika
Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupally, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh,
India.

Article Received: June 2021

Accepted: June 2021

Published: July 2021

Abstract:

Renal calculi have become one of the common kidney related problem presently. These are the hard deposits of salts or minerals that form inside the kidney. The current study focusses on the efficacy of *Crataeva nurvala*. in controlling the growth of ethylene glycol induced calcium oxalate stones in wistar albino rats. The aqueous extract of seeds and roots of *Crataeva nurvala*. at doses of 500 and 1000mg/kg showed greater reduction in renal stones in hyperoxaluria rats when compared to the activity of standard Furosemide which is given 20mg/kg.

Key Words: *Crataeva nurvala*., ethylene glycol, renal calculi, Furosemide

Corresponding author:**Chandaka Madhu,**

Department of Pharmacology

Sri Indu Institute of Pharmacy

Ph.no: 7799263656

pharmamadhuphd@gmail.com

QR code



Please cite this article in press Chandaka Madhu et al., *Antiurolithic activity of aqueous extract on roots and seeds of crataeva nurvala. On ethylene glycol induced kidney stones in male albino rats.*, Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2021; 08(07).

PRINCIPALAvanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

Online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS AND HYDROALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF MUSA ACUMINATA LEAVES

Ch. Madhu*, Vamaraju Upajna, Kontheti Mahesh Pavan, Burreddy Navya Deepika
Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupally, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh,
India.

Article Received: June 2021

Accepted: June 2021

Published: July 2021

Abstract:

This study describes the in-vitro antioxidant activity of aqueous and hydroalcoholic extract of the plant of Musa Acuminata leaves belonging to the family-Musaceae. Folin ciocalteau assay was used to determine the total Phenolic content while aluminum chloride colorimetric method was used to determine the total flavonoid content. Some of the classical methods to estimate in-vitro antioxidant activity were the Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay, superoxide radicals scavenging activity, nitric oxide radical scavenging assay, reducing antioxidant power assay, and hydroxyl radical scavenging activity. Less phenolic concentration was identified in aqueous extract (51.01 mg/g of extract) while more phenolic concentration was found in hydroalcoholic extract (103.4 mg/g of extract) which is similar to the case of flavonoid content. Concentration of the content played a major role in determining the reducing power activity and hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay. From the above results, the hydroalcoholic extract of Musa Acuminata shows a significant activity when compared to aqueous extract.

Key Words: *Musa acuminata., flavonoids, phenols, antioxidant activity, reducing power assay, Hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay.*

Corresponding author:

Chandaka madhu,

Asst. professor,

Dept of Pharmacology,

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,

Email id: pharmamadhuphd@gmail.com

QR code



Please cite this article in press Chandaka Madhu et al., *Phytochemical Screening And In Vitro Antioxidant Activity Of Aqueous And Hydroalcoholic Extract Of Musa Acuminata Leaves.., Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2021; 08(07).*




PRINCIPAL

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162

SAS Publishers

Scholars Academic Journal of Pharmacy | Volume-10 | Issue-07

Tay – Sachs Disease

*Gollapalli Eswari, Simhavalli.Godavarthi,
Sneha Kuraman, Malla.Jnaapika, V. C.**Randeep Raj*Published: July 4, 2021 |  110  63

DOI: 10.36347/sajp.2021.v10i07.001






Pages: 111-114


Downloads



Abstract

Tay-Sachs disease is a rare hereditary disease that increasingly destroys nerve cells (neurons) in the brain and nerve structure. The foremost common variety of monogenic disorder becomes apparent in infancy. Babies with this disease usually look traditional till the age of three to six months, once their development slows and muscles used for movement weaken. Affected infants lose motor skills like turning over, sitting, and travel. They additionally develop Associate in nursing exaggerated start to loud noises. Because the sickness progresses, youngsters with monogenic disorder expertise seizures, vision and deafness, intellectual incapacity, and disfunction. Youngsters with this severe infantile variety of monogenic disorder sometimes live solely into infancy.

-  Author Login
-  Submit Manuscript
-  Join Membership
-  Join As Reviewer
-  Join As Editor


PRINCIPAL
Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162

A NEW ROBUST ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF RIBOCICLIB AND LETROZOLE IN SOLID DOSAGE FORM (TABLET)

BHAGYALATA SATAPATHY^{1*}, CHAITANYA BANGARI²

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Visakhapatnam, India. Email: bhagyalata.satapathy22@gmail.com

Received: 19 March 2021, Revised and Accepted: 05 October 2021

ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of the study was to develop a new robust, sensitive, precise, accurate RP-HPLC analytical method and validate for simultaneous estimation of ribociclib and letrozole in solid dosage form (tablet).

Methods: The chromatographic separation was carried out on Waters, symmetry C18 (150 mm×4.6 mm with 3.5 μm), mobile phase used was a mixture of buffer and acetonitrile in the ratio of 80:20, with flow rate of 1ml/min and injection volume of 10 μL for the assay. The detection was done using PDA at 260 nm, with run time of 5 min. The retention time for the drugs ribociclib and letrozole was detected to be 2.648 min and 3.151 min, respectively. The method was validated according to ICH guidelines.

Results: The linearity of letrozole and ribociclib was observed to be in the range of 0.50–7.50 and 40.01–600.15, Correlation coefficient (r^2) 0.999 and 0.9983, respectively. Accuracy for ribociclib and letrozole is carried out by repeatable concentrations of 50%, 100%, and 150. Validation factors of robustness and ruggedness were detected to be in limits.

Conclusion: The developed method was simple, rapid, and consistent; it can be used for the simultaneous estimation of ribociclib and letrozole tablet dosage form in routine analysis.

Keywords: RP-HPLC, Ribociclib, Letrozole, Method validation and simultaneous estimation.

© 2021 The Authors. Published by Innovare Academic Sciences Pvt Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22159/ajpcr.2021v14i11.41511>. Journal homepage: <https://innovareacademics.in/journals/index.php/ajpcr>

INTRODUCTION

Chemically ribociclib is 7-cyclopentyl-N, N-dimethyl-2-[[5-(1-piperazinyl)-2-pyridinyl] amino]-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (Fig.1). Slight yellow to brown. It is freely soluble in dichloromethane; slightly soluble in ethanol; practically insoluble in water. Ribociclib holds cyclin-dependent kinase4 and 6(Cdk4/6) inhibitor2 helps to slow the progression of cancer [1-3]. The drug regulates cell cycle progression through phosphorylation of the retinoblastoma protein (pRb). The combination of ribociclib with anti-estrogen results in increased inhibition of tumor growth. 200 mg tablets of the drug are available for oral administration.

Chemically letrozole is 4,4-((1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl) methylene) dibenzo nitrile [4], orally active, nonsteroidal selective aromatase inhibitor; used for the treatment of postmenopausal women with breast cancer and being an antiestrogen [5]. Letrozole is soluble in organic solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of letrozole in these solvents is approximately 16 mg/ml, sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers [4]. It acts by irreversible binding to the heme of its cytochrome P450 unit. The action is distinct and does not reduce secretion of corticosteroids. Letrozole is considered as equally effective as ovariectomy in reducing uterine weight, by increasing serum LH and causing the retrogression of estrogen dependent tumors. As compared to ovariectomy treatment with letrozole will not cause in the level of serum FSH.

Survey of literature revealed that various RP-HPLC analytical methods were available for the determination of letrozole in combination with vilazodone/palbociclib and also for the determination of ribociclib individually or in combination with palbociclib [2]. Hence, an attempt was made to develop a simple, rapid, and validated method for the

simultaneous estimation of ribociclib and letrozole in combination tablet dosage form.

METHODS

Chemicals and reagents

Acetonitrile (HPLC grade), Ortho Phosphoric Acid (HPLC grade), HPLC grade, Water (Milli Q or equivalent)

Instrumentation and chromatographic condition

Separation was carried out using the column Waters, Symmetry C18, 150 mm × 4.6 mm, 3.5 μm, with mobile phase Acetonitrile: Ortho Phosphoric Acid Buffer in ratio 20:80, was degassed and filtered by using 0.45 μm membrane filter in a vacuum filter system. Separation was carried out at room temperature by injecting 10 μl with flow rate 1.0 ml/min. The analytes were quantified with PDA detector at 260 nm.

Preparation of solutions

Buffer 1 ml of O-phosphoric acid buffer dissolved in 1 L of HPLC water.

Diluent mobile phase used as diluent.

Standard solution

400 mg of ribociclib and 5 mg of letrozole working standards were taken into a 100 ml volumetric flask, 70 ml of diluents was added and sonicated for 15 min to dissolve the contents, the final volume was made with diluent. 5 ml of above solution was pipetted out and diluted to 50 ml with diluent.

Preparation of sample solution

Average weight of five tablet taken, then three tablets were powered into power form, 500 mg of powder was taken in a 100 ml volumetric flask, 70 ml of diluent was added and sonicated for 30 min to dissolve

PRINCIPAL

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162

Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

**FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF MUCOADHESIVE
BUCCAL TABLETS OF KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE****M. K. Rekha***Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram (M),
Vizianagaram, AP-531162**Article Received:** December 2021**Accepted:** December 2021**Published:** January 2022**Abstract:**

Among the various routes of drug delivery, the oral route is perhaps the most preferred by patients and clinicians alike. Ketorolac is currently administered intramuscularly (30 mg) and orally as conventional tablet (10 mg) for short-term management of post-operative pain and moderate to severe pain. It is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory cyclooxygenase inhibitor. It acts by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins. The major side effects of Ketorolac are gastric mucosal erosions, ulcers and gastric bleeding. The aim of this study was to prepare a new mucoadhesive tablet formulation of Ketorolac Tromethamine in view of attaining prolonged effect of drug for better therapy with reduced dosing frequency.

In present work, an attempt has been made to formulate buccoadhesive tablet of model drug and preparation of tablets using hydrophilic polymers like HPMC K15M, HPMC K4M and carbopol934.

The buccal tablets were characterized on the basis of their physical parameters (hardness, thickness, weight variation) drug content, surface pH, swelling index, mucoadhesive strength, in vitro drug release were studied.

Key words: Ketorolac Tromethamine, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, mucoadhesive tablet, HPMC K15M, HPMC K4M and carbopol934.

Corresponding author:**M.K.Rekha,**

Asso.Proffesor, Department of Pharmacy

Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,

Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram (M), Vizianagaram, AP-531162

7799263656/9160377367

QR code



Please cite this article in press M.K.Rekha., *Formulation And Evaluation Of Mucoadhesive Buccal Tablets Of Ketorolac Tromethamine.*, Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2022; 09(01).

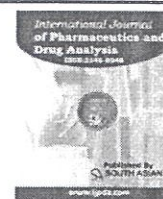

PRINCIPALAvanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162



International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis

Available at www.ijpda.com

ISSN: 2348:8948



Drug-drug interactions in myocardial infarction patients and their risk factors

T.Rushinaidu¹, P.Prasanna², A.Susmita², K.Anusha²¹ Assistant Professor in Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical sciences, Cherukupalli, Vizianagram² Student of Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupalli, Vizianagram

Received: 15 Nov 2021 Revised: 02 Dec 2021 Accepted: 16 Jan 2022

Abstract

Aim: To study drug-drug interactions in myocardial infarction patients.

Methodology: A prospective interventional study was done on myocardial infarction with drug interactions patients admitted in tertiary government and corporate hospital, Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh, India. Information regarding the gender, risk factors, type of drug interactions as major, moderate, minor were recorded in a standard questionnaire (case report form).

Results: A total of 100 cases were included after excluding missing data. Out of 100 cases, 62 were male and 38 were female. Myocardial infarction in patients in which we assessed risk factors among them were HTN-67%, previous history of CVD-66%, family history-60%, Hyperlipidemia-40%, Diabetes mellitus-38%, smoking-64%, Drug interactions were Major, Moderate, Minor. Major interactions were 24, Moderate interactions were 318, and Minor interactions were 91.

Conclusion: Based on the above data risk factors mostly seen in HTN and previous history of CVD, drug interactions mostly observed were moderate drug interactions.

Keywords: Myocardial infarction, Drug interactions, Risk factors, effects.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License. Copyright © 2022 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article.



*Corresponding Author

T. Rushinaidu

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47957/ijpda.v10i1.490>

Produced and Published by
South Asian Academic Publications

Introduction

Myocardial infarction (MI) refers to tissue death (infarction) of the heart muscle (myocardium) caused by ischemia i.e. lack of oxygen delivery to myocardial tissue. Myocardial infarction, unlike other coronary heart diseases it implies obstruction to blood flow due to plaques in the coronary arteries or to other obstructing mechanisms (e.g. spasm of plaque). It is also known as a heart attack [1].

Etiology

- Ischemia.
- Hyperlipoproteinemia.

- Family history of Ischaemic Heart Disease.
- Hyperhomocysteinemia
- Platelet aggregation.
- Tobacco smoking.
- Hypertension.
- Obesity.
- Alcohol consumption.
- Diabetes.
- Non atherosclerotic causes: Vasospasm, Embolism, thrombotic diseases, trauma, coronary ostial stenosis., arteritis

Classification [2]

Infarcts has been classified in several ways by physicians and pathologists:

Based on results of ECG

- ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI).
- Non-ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI).
- According to the anatomic region of the left ventricle involved
- Anterior.


PRINCIPAL

Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagram Dt., - 531162

CODEN (USA): IJPDBY



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

**PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTI-ULCER
ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF CISSAMPELOS
PAREIRA LINN PENNEL LEAVES ON WISTAR ALBINO RATS**¹Rokkala Prasanthi, ²Siraparapu Sridevi, ³Pontapalli Bharathi, ⁴Mindi Savithri,
⁵Guravana Sireesha, ⁶Chavali Aruna Kumari, ⁷**Chandaka Madhu**¹Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vizianagaram, AP-531162

Article Received: March 2022

Accepted: March 2022

Published: April 2022

Abstract:

Indomethacin induced ulcers in wistar rats was the main model of investigation of the anti-ulcer activity of the ethanolic extract of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn Pennel leaves in which ulcer index was used as the primary parameter. Inhibition of gastric lesions of the ethanolic extract of the leaves was observed at doses of 175mg/kg and 350 mg/kg when taken orally. At these doses, notable reduction in the gastric volume, free acidity and the ulcer index were observed when compared to the control group. From the results obtained, it can be noted that the ethanolic extract of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn Pennel leaves have anti-ulcer activity which can also be called as anti-secretory activity.

Key Words: *Cissampelos pareira* Linn Pennel, anti-ulcer activity, ulcer index, Indomethacin

Corresponding author:

Chandaka Madhu,

Asst.proff, Department of pharmacology,

Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

pharmamadhuphd@gmail.com

QR code



Please cite this article in press Rokkala Prasanthi et al, *Phytochemical Screening And Anti-Ulcer Activity Of Ethanolic Extract Of Cissampelos Pareira Linn Pennel Leaves On Wistar Albino Rats.*, *Indo Am. J. P. Sci.*, 2022; 09(4).


PRINCIPAL
Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Drug Utilization Pattern of Antiepileptic Drugs and Adverse Effects in Paediatric Unit of a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

Dr. T. Rushi Naidu¹, Pravallika Boodidha², Tushara Bammidi², Sireesha Mamidi², Vana Swathi Priya², Lakhinana Krishna Priya²

¹Department of Pharmacy Practices, Assistant Professor in Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupally, Vizianagaram.

²Department of Pharmacy Practices, Student of Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cherukupally, Vizianagaram.

Conflicts of Interest: Nil

Corresponding author: Dr. T. Rushi Naidu

ABSTRACT

To study drug utilization pattern of antiepileptic drugs and their adverse effects in paediatric department in a tertiary care teaching hospital. **METHODOLOGY:** A prospective interventional study was done on patients admitted in paediatric department of Maharaja Institute of Medical Sciences, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh, India. Information regarding age, gender, types of AEDS prescribed and adverse effects, episodes of seizures were recorded in a standard questionnaire (case report form). **RESULTS:** Total of 100 seizure cases were included after excluding missing data. Out of 100 cases, 67 were male and 33 were female, below 5 years 33 cases, 5-10 years 30 cases, 10-15 years 22 cases and 15-18 years 15 cases were collected. **CONCLUSION:** based on data collected seizures, which occurred mostly in the male between the age groups of 0-5 years compared to females.

Keywords: phenytoin, epilepsy, seizures

Introduction

EPILEPSY:

According to the World Health Organization, "epilepsy refers to a group of chronic brain conditions characterized by recurrent epileptic seizures". These seizures are the clinical

manifestations of excessive and/or hyper-synchronous, usually self-limited, abnormal

activity of neurons in the brain.

ETIOLOGY:

Seizures occur because small numbers of neurons discharge abnormally. Anything that disrupts the normal homeostasis of the neuron and disturbs its stability may trigger abnormal

activity and seizures. A genetic predisposition to seizures has been suggested.

The causes of seizures in the elderly may be multifactorial and include cerebrovascular

disease (both ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke), neurodegenerative disorders, tumor, head trauma, metabolic disorders, and CNS infections. In some cases, if an etiology can be found and corrected, the patient will not require chronic AED treatment. The incidence of idiopathic epilepsy is higher in children. Many factors have been shown to precipitate seizures in susceptible individuals. A careful history should be obtained from patients presenting

PRINCIPAL



International Journal of Health Care and Biological Sciences

Case Study

Open Access

CASE STUDY REPORT ON THE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Simhavalli.Godavarthi *¹, T. Rushi Naidu², S. Dhana Lakshmi³¹ Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tagarapuvalasa, Andhra Pradesh² Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences³ Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Article History

Received on: 28-03-2022

Revised on: 10-05-2022

Accepted on: 25-05-2022

Keywords: Coronary artery disease, atherosclerosis, arrhythmias, cardiac failure



Abstract

The most prevalent kind of heart illness is coronary artery disease, or CAD. For both men and women in the US, it is the main cause of death. The arteries that provide blood to the heart muscle constrict and stiffen, leading to coronary artery disease (CAD). This results from the accumulation of plaque, a mixture of various materials and cholesterol, on their inside walls. The accumulation is known as atherosclerosis. Less blood can pass through the arteries as it gets bigger. The cardiac muscle is consequently unable to receive the blood or oxygen it requires. The majority of heart attacks result from a blood clot abruptly stopping the heart's blood flow, which permanently damages the heart. In addition to weakening the heart muscle over time, CAD can potentially cause arrhythmias and cardiac failure. Heart failure refers to a heart that is unable to adequately pump blood throughout the body. Changes in the heart's regular beating rhythm are known as arrhythmias.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial 4.0 International License.

Copyright © 2022 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article.



*Corresponding Author

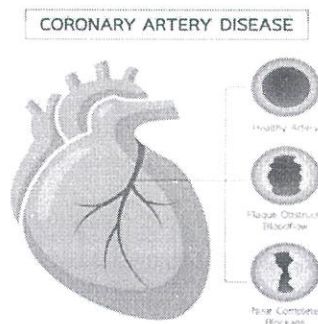
Simhavalli.Godavarthi

Hosted by

saap.org.in

Introduction

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is defined as the reduced or absence of blood flow to the heart. It is also known as ischemic heart disease [1] General symptoms are Shortness of breath, palpitations, tachycardia, dizziness, extreme weakness, sweating and nausea [2] Some patients may not experience any symptoms in rare cases people might experience "silent" heart attack. The most common risk factors are high blood pressure, smoking, alcohol, and diabetes, lack of exercise, obesity, high cholesterol and poor diet [3].



Case Study

A 53 year old male patient came to OPD with the complaints of chest pain since 1 week not associated with cough, cold, fever and breathlessness. Patient complained loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, and hard stools. He has history of fever and cough, backache on right side since 2 years and renal calculi sine 4 years. He





International Journal of Health Care and Biological Sciences

Case Study

Open Access

CASE STUDY ON ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE

B. Aruna¹, Mitta Chaitanya¹, Malla. Gnaapika²¹Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tagarapavalasa, Andhra Pradesh²Bojjam Narasimhalu College of Pharmacy for Women

Article History

Received on: 04-04-2022

Revised on: 25-04-2022

Accepted on: 28-05-2022

Keywords: cirrhosis, hepatic injuries, fibrosis, stenosis, stenohepatitis, liver transplantation, end stage alcoholic liver disease.



Abstract

Extreme alcohol utilization is a worldwide medical care issue. The liver supports the best level of tissue injury by high amount of alcohol drinking since it is the essential site of ethanol digestion. Constant and unnecessary alcohol utilization creates a wide range of hepatic injuries, the most trait of which are steatosis, hepatitis, and fibrosis/cirrhosis. Steatosis is the earliest reaction to high amount of alcohol drinking and is portrayed by the statement of fat in hepatocytes. Steatosis can advance to steatohepatitis, which is a more extreme, fiery kind of liver physical issue. This phase of liver sickness can prompt the improvement of fibrosis, during which there is over the top statement of extracellular lattice proteins. The fibrotic reaction starts with dynamic pericellular fibrosis, which might advance to cirrhosis, described by inordinate liver scarring, vascular adjustments, and possible liver failure. Among issue consumers, around 35% foster high level liver illness in light of the fact that various sickness modifiers compound, slow, or forestall alcoholic liver illness. There are still no FDA-endorsed pharmacological or wholesome treatments for treating patients with alcoholic liver infection. Discontinuance of drinking (i.e., restraint) is an essential piece of treatment. Liver transplantation stays the life-saving technique for patients with end-stage alcoholic liver disease.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial 4.0 International License.

Copyright © 2022 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article.



*Corresponding Author

Malla. Gnaapika

Hosted by

saap.org.in

Introduction

Alcohol liver disease occurs when the liver is damaged due to excess production of alcohol [1]. Feeling tired, loss of weight, appetite loss, yellowing of the skin and sclera of eye (jaundice), swells in the ankles and stomach, confusion or drowsiness, blood in vomiting and blood in stools [2]. Liver tolerates mild alcohol consumption, but as the consumption of alcohol increases, it leads to disorders of the metabolic functioning of the liver. The initial stage involves the

accumulation of fat in the liver cells, commonly known as fatty liver or steatosis. If the consumption of alcohol does not stop at this stage, it sometimes leads to alcoholic hepatitis. With continued alcohol consumption, the alcoholic liver disease progresses to severe damage to liver cells known as "alcoholic cirrhosis." Alcoholic cirrhosis is the stage described by progressive hepatic fibrosis and nodules [3].

Case Study

A 52 year old male patient came to OPD with the complaints of bloody urine since 45 days associated with fever and abdominal distention since 10 days, pedal edema, and facial puffiness. He has history of blood in urine burning micturition, fever and jaundice sine 50 days associated with cold, cough and minimal



PRINCIPAL

Avanathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Cherukupally (V), Bhogapuram Mandal
Vizianagaram Dt., - 531162