3.3.1. Number of research papers per teachers in the journal notified on UGC website during the year 2022-2023

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	Chronic kidney disease and its complete scenario, management of chronic kidney disease by clinical pharmacists - a prospective interventional study	V.Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	Journal of Innovations in Applied Pharmaceutical Science (JIAPS)	June-2022	2455-5177	https://saap.org.in/journals/index.php/jiaps/article/view/328/346	6
2	Identifying the most commonly occurred clinical symptoms of covid-19 patients at southern hospitals and community settings – a retrospective study	B. Tejasree	Pharmacy practice	Journal of Innovations in Applied Pharmaceutical Science (JIAPS)	June-2022	2455-5177	https://saap.org.in/journals/index.php/jiaps/article/view/333	7
3	Assessment of quality of life in covid-19 patients post recovery-an observational analytical study	B. Tejasree	Pharmacy practice	Journal of Innovations in Applied Pharmaceutical Science (JIAPS)	June-2022	2455-5177	https://www.saap.org.in/journals/index.php/jiaps/article/view/332	8
4	Evaluation of quality of life (QOL), depression prevalence and distress in	V. Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	Journal of Innovations in Applied	July-2022	2455-5177	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361785911	9

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	diabetes mellitus diagnosed patients of a tertiary care teaching hospital - a prospective interventional analytical study			Pharmaceutical Science (JIAPS)				
5	Appraisement of health related quality of life (hrqol) in different solid carcinoma patients of north coastal Andhra Pradesh ,India"AN 18 MONTHS FOLLOWUP STUDY"	V.Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	NeuroQuantology	November-2022	1303-5150	neuroquantology.com/open-access/APPRAISEMENT+OF+HEALTHRELATED+QUALITY+OF+LIFE+%2528HRQoL%2529+IN+DIFFERENT+SOLID+CARCINOMA+PATIENTS+OF+NORTH+COASTAL+ANDHRA+PRADESH%252C+INDIA+%25E2%2580%2593+AN+18+MONTHS+FOLLOWUP+STUDY_3443/?download=true	10
6	Demographic studies on north coastal Andhra people with solid carcinomas and correlation with seafood	V.Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	NeuroQuantology	November-2022	1303-5150	https://www.neuroquantology.com/media/article_pdfs/6004-6017.pdf	11

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	intake – A prospective intrtventional study							
7	An overview of cancer and its effects on depression and quality of life	B. Tejasree	Pharmacy practice	International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis	December-2022	2348:8948	https://ijpda.com/index.php/journal/article/view/524/526	12
8	Phytochemical screening of anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of clerodendron serratum	Chandaka Madhu,	Pharmacology	Indo American journal of pharmaceutical sciences	December-2022	2349-7750	https://zenodo.org/record/7393026#.ZGyGmXZBzIU	13
9	Cardiac complexities: all we have to know about our heart	V.Uma Sankar	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis	December-2022	2348:8948	https://ijpda.com/index.php/journal/article/view/522/525	14
10	Perinatal predictors of postpartum depression	Uma Sankar Viriti	Pharmacy Practice	International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis	December-2022	2348:8948	https://ijpda.com/index.php/journal/article/view/523	15
11	Quality control and assurance in the pharmaceutical industry: a regulatory framework	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	January 2023	1008-6234	https://zgsyjgysyhgjs.cn/index.php/reric/article/view/1-504.html	16
12	Development of a RP-HPLC Method for Estimation of Dolutegravir Sodium in Rat Plasma	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	January 2023	1008-6234	https://zgsyjgysyhgjs.cn/index.php/reric/article/view/1-523.html	17
13	RP-HPLC METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF CLOPIDOGREL BISULPHATE IN RAT PLASMA	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	January 2023	1008-6234	https://zgsyjgysyhgjs.cn/index.php/reric/article/view/1-493.html	18

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14	Extend of implementation of patient centricity in the real world through an analysed live survey	V.Randeep Raj	Pharmacy practice	European Chemical Bulletin	March -2023	2063-5346	80890479259c2f0fb4083b882b43d575.pdf (eurchembull.com)	19
15	Determination and quantification of cypermethrin pesticide residue in cucumber using RP-HPLC	Chandaka madhu	Pharmacology	European Chemical Bulletin	April-2023	2063-5346	Determination And Quanitification Of Cypermethrin Pesticide Residue In Cucumber Using Rp-Hplc (Researchgate.Net)	20
16	Evaluation of anticonvulsant and anxiolytic activity of ethanolic extract of argyria nervosa	Chandaka madhu	Pharmacology	European Chemical Bulletin	April-2023	2063-5346	(Pdf) Evaluation Of Anticonvulsant And Anxiolytic Activity Of Ethanolic Extract Of Argyrea Nervosa (Researchgate.Net)	21
17	Stability Indicating Analytical Method for Simultaneous Estimation of Assay ofibuprofen, Domiphen Bromide and Related Substances of Ibuprofen in Finished Formulation by UPLC	Chandaka madhu	Pharmacology	European Chemical Bulletin	April-2023	2063-5346	https://www.eurchembull.com/uploads/paper/a81c50bfcc51f7178a8778750579b0b2.pdf	22
18	GC-MS analysis phytochemical profiling anti diabetic and anti	H V Santhoshi Allu	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	European Chemical Bulletin	May-2023	2063-5346	3d06897d991884e5c87139ed4b234e7a.pdf	23

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	obesity activities of a traditional medicinal plant achyranthes aspera linn						(eurchembull.com)	
19	Traditional medicinal plant Leucas aspera linn GC-MS analysis chemical examination anti diabetic and anti obesity activities	H V Santhoshi Allu	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	European Chemical Bulletin	July-2023	2063-5346	0e888c0998bd03b678f338aa3bbfbbc8.pdf (eurchembull.com)	24
20	Optimization of keratinase production by streptomycetes malaysiensis (MTMS 1a) using statistical approach-plackett burman design	Dr. M.Pavani	Pharmaceutical biotechnology	High Technology Letters	September-2023	1006-6748	DOI.org/10.37896/HTL29.09/9330	25
21	The Role of Pharmacists in Addressing the Opioid Epidemic: Medication-Assisted Treatment and Harm Reduction Strategies	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	November-2023	1008-6234	https://zgsyjgysyhgjs.cn/index.php/reric/article/view/2-3381.html	26
22	The Role of Pharmacist-Led Smoking Cessation Programs in Improving Patient Outcomes	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	Journal of Research Administration	November-2023	1539-1590	https://journalra.org/index.php/jra/article/view/291	27
23	A Review On Self Emulsifying Drug Delivery Systems	Dr G.Prasanthi	Pharmaceutics	China Petroleum Processing Petrochemical Technology	November-2023	1008-6234	https://zgsyjgysyhgjs.cn/index.php/reric/article/view/2-3436.html	28

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Chronic kidney disease and its complete scenario, management of chronic kidney disease by clinical pharmacists - a prospective interventional study

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Abstract

Chronic kidney disease is a growing epidemic worldwide. Nearly two-thirds of CKD patients have diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and both comorbid conditions. Several disease management programs are developed and they implement with help of physicians, and highly trained clinical pharmacists to improve disease management and improve clinical outcomes. The goals of clinical pharmacist in the management of CKD patients by focusing on Four key areas: To obtain information about medication non-adherence, To assess the patient complications for dialysis, to assess the prevalence of chronic kidney disease patients, To evaluate the clinical pharmacist's role in improving patient medication adherence, To identify the correlation between CKD and other comorbidities, To observe the drug interactions in prescribed drugs. Lack of patient knowledge on CKD disease conditions, and limited reimbursement, lack of primary care by physicians and health care professionals are all barriers that must be overcome with help of the clinical pharmacist role in the management of CKD.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, clinical pharmacists, medication adherence, drug interactions, complications of dialysis.

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Introduction

Renal System: Kidney: The paired kidneys are reddish, bean-shaped organs located just above the waist between the peritoneum and the posterior wall of the abdomen. Because their position is posterior to the peritoneum of the abdominal cavity, they are said to be retroperitoneal. The kidneys are located between the levels of the last thoracic and third lumbar vertebrae, a position where they are partially protected by the eleventh and twelfth pairs of ribs. The right kidney is slightly lower than the left because the liver occupies considerable space on the right side superior to the kidney [1].

Renal Failure/Kidney Failure: Renal failure is a decrease or cessation of glomerular filtration. It is of two types. In **acute renal failure (ARF),** the kidneys abruptly stop working entirely (or almost entirely). The main feature of ARF is the suppression of urine flow, usually characterized either by oliguria (daily urine output between 50 mL and 250 mL), or by anuria (daily urine output less than 50 mL.

Chronic renal failure (CRF) refers to a progressive and usually irreversible decline in glomerular filtration rate (GFR). CRF may result from chronic glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, or traumatic loss of kidney tissue. CRF develops in three stages. In the first stage, diminished renal reserve; nephrons are destroyed until about 75% of the functioning nephrons are lost. At this stage, a person may have no signs or symptoms because the

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Identifying the most commonly occurred clinical symptoms of covid-19 patients at southern hospitals and community settings – a retrospective study

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Abstract

Background: The First Case Of A Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Was Detected In Wuhan, Fever And Respiratory Symptoms Have Been Frequently Reported In Patients Infected With This Virus.

Aim: It Was Aimed To Detect the Most Commonly Occurred Clinical Symptoms of COVID19 in Hospitals and Community Settings.

Method: Patients Presenting To Southern Hospitals And Community Settings For COVID-19 Infection Were Included In The Study. Assessment Of Demographics And Background Information Of Covid-19 Infection Is Done And Next The Patients Were Questioned For 22 Symptoms And The Results Were Compared. Listing Out The Symptoms And Symptoms Status And Functionality Status Prior to The Collection of All Data For Statistical Analysis To Represent The Results.

Results: A Total of 403 Patients With COVID-19 Positive Status Were Included In The Study. The Most Common Symptoms in the COVID-19 Positive Group Were: Cough (81.9%), Shortness of Breath (78.7%), Sneezing (77.4%), Fever (91.4%), Headache (89.6%), Loss of Taste (69.2%), and Muscle Pain (80.1%)

Conclusion: Our Study Showed That Taste And Cough Were Important Markers In COVID-19 Infection.

Keywords: Novel Coronavirus, Wuhan, 22 Symptoms, Cough.

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Introduction

An outbreak of a respiratory illness caused by a completely unique coronavirus was reported in Wuhan, China in December, 2019. The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) and World Health Organization (WHO) later named this as coronavirus and therefore the disease caused by this virus as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19). Patients who are stricken by SARS-CoV-2 infection usually shown with the symptoms like fever, dry cough, upper airway congestion, sputum production, and shortness of breath, but rarely headache, haemoptysis, and diarrhoea. Loss of smell (anosmia) and loss of taste (ageusia) have also been reported in most of individuals who got COVID-19. Consistent with the statistics from WHO, 33,842,281 confirmed cases and 1,010,634 confirmed deaths are reported as of October 1, 2020. Though there's urgent need of effective treatment strategies to minimise the morbidity rate, still, there's no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19 currently and therefore the treatment guidelines for COVID-19 vary between countries [2].

Some people are infected but don't notice any symptoms (doctors call that being asymptomatic). Most of the

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Assessment of quality of life in covid-19 patients post-recovery- an observational analytical study

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Abstract

The novel coronavirus has become rapidly widespread, resulting in an epidemic throughout China followed by a pandemic, an increasing number of cases in various countries throughout the world. During the Post COVID-19 period, the quality of life of several people has been impacted to varying extents. The physical health of the patients has shown a significant decline after getting recovered from COVID-19. We have done a community survey and have assessed the physical health of 400 subjects and have observed that there is a limitation in the physical activities of the subjects

Keywords: Quality of life, COVID-19, Physical health, Limitations of physical activities, Physical component system, Post recovery.

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Introduction

Corona Virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS –COV-2 virus a member of beta corona virus genus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However some will become seriously ill and require medical attention [1].

Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease , diabetes , chronic respiratory disease are more likely to develop serious illness .The first known infections from SARSCOV-2 were discovered in Wuhan, China [2].

- The original source of transmission to humans remains unclear. Corona virus is travelled through the cells by binding to the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 receptors which are mainly located in alveoli, heart, kidney and cleavage by serine protease TMPRSS2 to allow fusion with heart membrane [3].
- COVID infection is diagnosed by RTPCR, Antigen Detection test, CT scan, CTPA and serologic testing. Patients with COVID- 19 develop symptoms such as fever, cold, tiredness, loss of taste or smell, sore throat, headache, chest pain, shortness of breath.
- On average it takes 5-6 days from when someone is infected with virus for symptoms to show however it can take upto 14 days. COVID-19 infection is managed by convalescent plasma therapy, steroids, anticoagulants, Interferon, thrombolytic, Anti-viral and many more drugs.
- Patients may develop many co morbid conditions after infected with COVID– 19. These conditions are developed due to decreased resistance of immune system. The quality life of many people is also affected due to COVID – 19 infections.

Symptoms of Covid-19 [4]

COVID-19 affects people in varied ways. Most infected people shall develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

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Evaluation of quality of life (QOL), depression prevalence and distress in diabetes mellitus diagnosed patients of a tertiary care teaching hospital - a prospective interventional analytical study

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Abstract

Diabetic Mellitus is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by hyperglycaemia, which occurs due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Diabetics distress is an emotional distress response characterized by extreme apprehension, discomfort, or dejection due to a perceived inability to cope with the challenges and demands of living with diabetes. The goals of clinical pharmacist is to management of about medication adherence, to evaluate the quality of life, identify depression levels among diabetic patients, to identify anxiety levels in diabetic patients, to evaluate diabetic distress and its effects among diabetics. Diabetic distress is the major problem associated with diabetics which is making patients losing their self-confidence and positive attitude towards life. Due to diabetic distress, depression and anxiety significant percentage of patients work exhibited poor quality of life. Proper counselling, continuous interaction, effective therapy by the clinical pharmacists could improve patients quality of life, diabetes causative and medication adherence.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Diabetic Distress, Depression, Medication Adherence,Clinical Pharmacists, Anxiety, Quality of life.

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Introduction

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

It is a group of metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia, which occurs due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. The chronic hyperglycemia results in long term damage, dysfunction, various organs failure, especially eyes, Kidneys, blood vessels, nerves and heart. The causes of diabetic mellitus are due to auto immune destruction of pancreatic b-cells with consequent insulin deficiency to abnormalities that results in resistance to insulin [1, 2].

Types of Diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes

Type -1 diabetes once known as juvenile diabetes or insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus, is a chronic auto immune disease associated with destruction of pancreatic β cells, but rare unknown or idiopathic process may contribute. In immune medicated, a potential disruption of the T-helper 1/ T-helper 2 balance may lead to higher T helper 1 activity with subsequent activation of the immune system and eventually destruction of pancreatic β cells. They are 4 main

APPRAISEMENT OF HEALTHRELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQoL) IN DIFFERENT SOLID CARCINOMA PATIENTS OF NORTH COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA – AN 18 MONTHS FOLLOWUP STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

Background: quality of life is defined as the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experience by an individual or a group. Health related quality of life id an important aspect in identifying cancer patients and assessing their quality of life in terms of functioning and symptoms. In this present study 3120 cases of solid carcinoma patients were recruited and studied for their demographic details and their quality-of-life related aspects and observed mean global health score.

Results: out of 3120 cases 789 were lung cancer cases, 685 were breast cancer cases, 487 were gastro oesophageal cases, 440 were colorectal cases, 389 were gastriccases, 330 were prostate cancer cases. Out of 3120 cases 1610 cases had undergone surgery + radiation therapy + H.T, 630 cases had undergone surgery + R.T + C.T with mean GHS of 60.0, 61.2, 63.1 respectively. Out of 3120 cases 2651 cases were recovering progressively and 530 cases were worsening in their condition.Emotional functioning was slightly increased at 6th month follow-up (GHS-61.9) when compared to initial follow-up (GHS-59.4) and fall of emotional functioning was observed at 18th month follow up (GHS-56.1).Cognitive functioning was significantly reduced at 6th month follow up (GHS- 70.1) and 18th month follow up (GHS-70.2) when compared to initial diagnosis period (GHS-79.5).Social functioning was linearly diminished from initial time of diagnosis (GHS-86.0), 6th month followup (81.3) and 18th month follow up (GHS-79.1)

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DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON NORTH COASTAL ANDHRA PEOPLE WITH SOLID CARCINOMAS AND CORRELATION WITH SEAFOOD INTAKE- A PROSPECTIVE INTERVENTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade nearby tissues. There is an ambiguity showing positive and negative correlation between excessive seafood intake and cancer incidence. The present study was done in two major hospitals with 3120 cases and observed for seafood intake and its correlation with cancer incidence.Among 3120 cases, males were 1718 and females were 1420 cases. The study observed the cases of 1640 that were living nearer to coastal region and 1480 cases were far from coastal region. Better recovery status was observed when compared to the worsening status. The dietary score range of 0 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 15 and 16 to 20 consisting of 550 cases (17.66%), 295 cases (9.45%), 950 cases (30.44%) and 1325 cases (42.66%).

More number of male cases was seen in relation with lung and prostate cancer incidence and a greater number of female cases were seen in relation with breast cancer and incidence in relation with gastric, colorectal, and gastro-esophageal carcinoma, both males and females were almost equally diagnosed. Males were more prone to lung carcinoma having risk factors of excessive smoking and voracious eating of salted and smoked fish, which both have carcinogenic substance like nitrosamines€(N,N-diethyl amine / N,N-dimethyl amine). Positive correlation was observed with excess intake of salted fish/smoked fish and breast cancer incidence and no correlation was observed with crab intake, prawn/crab intake with breast cancer.

Keywords: Cancer, coastal region,gastric carcinoma.

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Review Article

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An overview of cancer and its effects on depression and quality of life

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Abstract

Disease is a disorder wherein a part of the body cells form fiercely and structures into developments and a short time later they spread to various bits of the body. Harmful development can start wherever in the human body, which is made of trillion of cells and they by and large multiply/partition by the course of cell division to frame new cells. This wild cell division cause difficult ailment. Disease partitioned into two sorts in light of cancer, they are harmless and dangerous. Harmless cancers are confined and they differ in sizes and areas and they operable as they attack in no tissues or organs, when they precisely eliminated they typically don't recover. Dangerous cancers they spread too far off locales through circulatory system or the lymphatic framework and as a rule attacks tissues and organs. The spread is called metastasis. They require various sorts of medicines like chemotherapy or radiotherapy. In chemo the patients need to go through a lot of combinational medication treatment, which are radio-dynamic and make side impacts. In radiation the patients are exposed to various sorts of beams. As the recuperation for both chemo and radio are long and takes time. Malignant growth is of a wide range of types in light of the physical area in the body and they are classified in to various stages in view of the seriousness and spread of the sickness or disease. As they are hazardous they falls apart the patients wellbeing and causes uneasiness and gloom, which are serious issues that prompts more harm to patients wellbeing and furthermore impacts their personal satisfaction. It is clear as the patient foster emergency clinic nervousness when they are being conceded in light of different reasons. In any case, gloom impacts the physical, mental, and profound condition of mental express the patient. The malignant growth is caused because of many elements like natural, genetical or actual variables.

Keywords: Depression, quality of life, cancers.

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Introduction

What is human wellbeing?

Human wellbeing is one of the main elements impacting financial advancement in any economy. The most significant and prompt outcomes of ecological debasement on the planet have appeared as harm to human wellbeing. Monetary examination of wellbeing influences accepts significance with regards to advertise disappointments or mutilations. This is principally because of the public agreeableness of the assets and the externalities related with the asset.

Prosperity can be progressed by enabling invigorating activities, as standard genuine action and good rest, and by lessening or avoiding unhealthy activities or conditions, such as smoking or extreme tension. A components impacting prosperity are a result of individual choices, for instance, whether to take part in high-risk lead, while others are a direct result of hidden causes, for instance, whether the overall population is coordinated to such an extent that simplifies it or harder for people to get significant clinical consideration

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PHTYOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANALGESIC ACTIVITIES OF CLERODENDRON SERRATUM

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Abstract:
The current study demonstrates the analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity of the aqueous extract of Clerodendron Serratum whole plant at two different doses i.e., 200mg/kg and 400mg/kg body weight when given orally. This study was conducted in wister albino rats in which paw edema was induced by carrageenin. This is compared with the standard drug Diclofenac which was given at a dose of 10mg/kg. In Swiss albino mice, the analgesic effect was evaluated using Eddy's hot plate method which was then compared with the standard Aspirin at 25mg/kg dose. The obtained results specify that there has been a notable anti-inflammatory action of Clerodendron Serratum when compared to Indomethacin and significant analgesic action when compared to Diclofenac. These results suggest the presence of anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities Clerodendron Serratum. So the extracts of this plant could be used in treating these symptoms.

KEY WORDS: *Clerodendron Serratum, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Diclofenac.*

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Review Article

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Cardiac complexities: all we have to know about our heart

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Abstract

The leading cause of death worldwide is cardiovascular disease (CVD). In 2019, an estimated 17.9 million people died from CVDs, or 32% of all deaths worldwide. Over 75% of deaths from cardiovascular disease occur in low- and middle-income countries. Many CVDs can be prevented by identifying behavioural risk factors like poor diet, smoking, tobacco use, hyperlipedema, obesity, harmful alcohol use, and lack of physical activity. A group of ailments known as cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) include myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular disease, coronary heart disease, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and other conditions. Additionally, heart attacks and strokes account for four out of every five CVD deaths, and one-third of these deaths occur in people under the age of 70. Frequently, the basic blood vessel disease goes unnoticed for years. A heart attack or stroke could be the first symptom of an underlying condition. Pain or discomfort in the middle of the chest, as well as discomfort or pain in the left shoulder, arms, jaw, elbows, or back, numbness, and weakness, are all signs of a heart attack. Additionally, the individual could experience respiratory problems or fatigue, numbness, and back pain. Additionally, the person may have shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, nausea or vomiting, faintness and light-headedness, sweating, shivering, and a change in skin colour. Women are more likely than men to have nausea, breathlessness, jaw or back discomfort, and vomiting. An array of imaging studies and laboratory testing are used to diagnose CVDs. The patient's medical history and family history, physical examination, risk factors, and combining these findings with the outcomes of treatments and tests make up the majority of a diagnosis The World Health Organization (WHO) encourages governments to manage, prevent, and monitor cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) by increasing global strategies to minimise the incidence, mortality, and morbidity of these diseases. Some of the typical tests performed to diagnose cardiovascular diseases include: Blood tests and chest X-rays include ECG or EKG, Echocardiogram, Coronary angiogram, MRI, CCTA, and other tests. Reduced risk factors, the cessation of tobacco use, reduced salt intake, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, well planned physical activity, and abstinence from alcohol abuse have all been demonstrated to reduce the incidence of CVDs . Increasing the capacity of the health system to care for people with CVD, distributing standards of care, and monitoring disease patterns and trends to inform national and international initiatives. The consequences of behavioural risk factors, which are linked to important socioeconomic determinants and drivers including income, ageing, and urbanisation, may manifest in people as raised blood sugar, elevated blood pressure, elevated blood lipids, obesity, and overweight.

Keywords: CVDs, CHD, IHD, HTN, ECG, Tobaco use, diabetes.

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Introduction

Heart problems include a variety of cardiac ailments, such as blood clots, blood vessel problems, and structural problems.

- Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)
- High blood pressure
- Cardiac arrest
- Congestive heart failure
- Arrhythmia
- Peripheral artery disease

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Perinatal predictors of postpartum depression

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Abstract

Pregnancy is not only a period of immense pleasure for a woman; it is also a time of tremendous stress for her, both psychologically and physically. Even in healthy women, pregnancy can elicit a great deal of anxiety because of the uncertainty that arises with it. Obstetric complications related to pregnancy and deliveries affect the mother physically and mentally and are one of the prediction variables for postpartum depression. Obstetric factors include pregnancy related complications like hyperemesis, preeclampsia, eclampsia, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, early labour and contractions, oligohydramnios, polyhydramnios, placental abnormalities, anemia, gestational diabetes mellitus, and delivery-related complications, such as challenging and painful labor, caesarean section, instrumental delivery, premature delivery, and complicated postpartum-like excessive bleeding, have been researched as potential risk factors for PPD. For mothers, infant-related issues are often extremely stressful situations. PPD is more likely to occur among mothers of premature infants, mothers of infants with illnesses, disabilities, or distress, challenging temperaments, and mothers who may face stress in childcare and lack childcare competence.

Keywords: Pregnancy, obstetric complications, postpartum depression.

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Introduction

Pregnancy

The period during which one or more children grow inside a woman's uterus (womb) is termed as pregnancy. Generally, pregnancy lasts for 40 weeks [1].

Trimesters

Pregnancy is typically divided into three trimesters of approximately 3 months each:

1st Trimester

1st trimester generally, lasts from about 1st week to the 13th week of the pregnancy period. It's a stereotype, which is when the sperm fertilizes the female ovum. During this trimester there are chances of miscarriage of the embryo.

2nd Trimester

The 2nd trimester naturally prevails for 14 weeks to 26 weeks of the gestation period. During this trimester we can encounter a bunch of manifestations like back pain, abdominal pain, leg cramps, constipation, and heart burns.

3rd Trimester

3rd trimester endures for 27 weeks to 40 weeks. The anticipatory woman typically encounters biological appraisals like shortness of breath, haemorrhoids, urinary incontinence, varicose veins, and napping crises. Manifestations arise from the enlargement in the size of the uterus, which augments approximately 2 pounds to 2.5 pounds during the span of childbearing [2].

Child birth

Childbirth is also referred to as labour or delivery. The termination of gestation occurs when one or more babies leaves the mother interior domain via vaginal delivery or caesarean section [3].

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China Petroleum Processing and Petrochemical Technology

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QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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Abstract:

The pharmaceutical industry's integrity relies profoundly on stringent quality control and assurance measures to ensure the safety and efficacy of medicinal products. This research explores the regulatory framework governing these practices, shedding light on the dynamic landscape shaped by entities such as the FDA and EMA. The paper dissects the components of quality control, emphasizing analytical techniques, and delves into the pivotal role of quality assurance, encompassing Good Manufacturing Practices and robust management systems. Examining challenges and compliance issues, the study draws attention to the consequences of non-compliance and explores technological advancements shaping the future of QC/QA, including automation and data analytics. Through insightful case studies, the paper provides a nuanced understanding of successful implementations and illuminates lessons learned from compliance issues. As the industry evolves, the research anticipates changes in the regulatory landscape and suggests recommendations to enhance QC/QA practices. From the integration of advanced technologies to fostering a culture of compliance, the paper outlines a roadmap for the future. In conclusion, it underscores the paramount importance of continuous improvement in QC/QA processes for the pharmaceutical industry's sustained success and public trust.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Industry, Regulatory Framework, Quality Control, Technological Advancements

1. Introduction

In the intricate tapestry of the pharmaceutical realm, where precision and reliability are paramount, the orchestration of quality control and assurance plays a pivotal role in safeguarding public health. This research embarks on a journey to unravel the nuanced intricacies of this indispensable discipline, delving into the regulatory framework that serves as the sentinel of pharmaceutical integrity [1].

The pharmaceutical industry, a nexus of innovation and responsibility, is subject to a meticulous regulatory landscape governed by entities such as the FDA and EMA. As the custodians of public well-being, these regulatory bodies wield influence over the processes and practices that define the sector [2]. Against this backdrop, the study aims to dissect the evolving nature of regulations, tracing their historical evolution and impact on the industry's trajectory.

At its core, quality control emerges as the linchpin of pharmaceutical excellence, encompassing an array of processes and analytical techniques. This research illuminates the multifaceted nature of quality control, exploring its definition, significance, and the tools that fortify its foundations. Simultaneously, the narrative broadens to encompass the overarching embrace of quality assurance, a guardian of product quality that extends its purview to Good Manufacturing Practices

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DEVELOPMENT OF A RP-HPLC METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF DOLUTEGRAVIR SODIUM IN RAT PLASMA

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Abstract

A simple, sensitive, and specific reversed phase liquid chromatographic method was described for the determination of dolutegravir sodium (DGS). The separation was achieved on a Phenomenex ODS C18 (250 mm x 4.6 mm, 5 μ) column at ambient temperature using isocratic water alliance 2695 HPLC system equipped with empower version 2.0 software and with UV-visible detector. The mobile phase consisted of potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate buffer (pH 3 ± 0.05) and acetonitrile in a ratio of 25:75v/v. The detection was carried out at wavelength of 258 nm. The method was validated for system suitability, linearity, accuracy, precision, robustness and stability tests. The results indicated that the reported method is highly specific and reproducible.

Keywords: — Dolutegravir sodium, HPLC, UV-visible detector, accuracy, precision and stability tests.

I. Introduction

Dolutegravir sodium (DGS), is chemically (3S, 7R)-N-[(2, 4-diflurophenyl) methyl]-11-hydroxy-7-methyl-9, 12-dioxo-4-oxa-1, 8-diazatricyclo, tetradeca-10, 13-diene;13-carboxide[1]. DGS is a newly developed human immune deficiency virus (HIV-1) integrase inhibitor; it binds to the active site, blocking the strand transfer step to retroviral DNA integration. This is an essential step of the HIV replication cycle and will result in an inhibition of viral activity [2].

Literature review revealed various analytical methods for the determination of DGS earlier are either in single or combination with other drugs analyzed in bulk and pharmaceutical dosage forms. These analytical methods were briefly reported; **Bala saheb *et al*** [3] reported a UV-spectrophotometric method for estimation of dolutegravir sodium in tablet dosage form. **Masthanamma *et al*** [4] reported a novel UV-Spectrophotometric method for the development and validation of dolutegravir in bulk and its laboratory synthetic mixture. **Naresh and Nagaraju** [5] reported UPLC method for simultaneous estimation of abacavir, lamivudine and dolutegravir from its tablet dosage form. **Joseph *et al*** [6] reported a RP-HPLC method for the estimation of dolutegravir and rilpivirine in both bulk and pharmaceutical dosage form. **Talari Kalpana *et al*** [7] reported a RP-HPLC method for determination of dolutegravir sodium, lamivudine and tenofovir disoproxilfumarate. **Rajkumar *et al*** [8] reported a RP-HPLC method for the determination of lamivudine, abacavir and dolutegravir in pharmaceutical dosage forms. **Devanna *et al*** [9] reported a method for the simultaneous estimation of dolutegravir and lamivudine in drug product by RP-HPLC.

China Petroleum Processing and Petrochemical Technology

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RP-HPLC METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF CLOPIDOGREL BISULPHATE IN RAT PLASMA

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ABSTRACT

A simple, sensitive, and specific reversed phase liquid chromatographic method was described for the determination of clopidogrel bisulphate. The separation was achieved on a Phenomenex ODS C18 (250 mm x 4.6 mm, 5 µ) column at ambient temperature using isocratic water alliance 2695 HPLC system equipped with empower version 2.0 software and with UV-visible detector. The mobile phase consisted of potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate buffer and acetonitrile in a ratio of 30:70 v/v. The detection was carried out at wavelength of 220 nm. The method was validated for system suitability, linearity, accuracy, precision, robustness and stability tests. The results indicated that the reported method is highly specific and reproducible.

Keywords: Clopidogrel bisulphate, HPLC, UV-visible detector, potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate buffer and acetonitrile.

INTRODUCTION

Clopidogrel bisulphate is, chemically methyl (+)-(S)-α-(2-chlorophenyl)-6, 7-dihydrothieno [3, 2-c] pyridine-5(4H) acetate sulphate, is a selective inhibitor of platelets aggregation[1]. It has successfully been used prophylactically in myocardial infarction, stroke, unstable angina, and other cardiovascular diseases [2]. It undergoes hepatic oxidation by cytochrome P450 (CYP3A4 and CYP3A5) and forms a thiol compound that inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation directly by inhibiting binding of (ADP) to its receptor on the platelets and thus preventing the formation of GPIIb-Ia complex[3].

A few among the numerous analytical methods available for the estimation of clopidogrel bisulphate (CBS) are reported, Pravin B C*etal*[4] reported on the development and validation of spectrophotometric method for clopidogrel bisulfate in bulk and formulations. **AnandakumarK *et al*[5] developed a** reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography method was developed for the simultaneous estimation of aspirin and clopidogrel bisulphate in formulation. Lakshmi Prasanna I *et al*[6] reported on the spectrophotometric determination of clopidogrel in the presence of asprin (Clopin-A) and its assay by charge-transfer complex method using 2, 3-Dichloro-5, 6-Dicyano-1, 4-Benzoquinone (DDQ). Patel RB *et al*[7] carried out studies on simultaneous estimation of acetylsalicylic acid and clopidogrelbisulfate in pure powder and tablet formulations by high-performance column liquid chromatography and high-performance thin-layer chromatography.

EXPERIMENT

Development of a RP-HPLC method for estimation of CBS in rat plasma

Instrumentation:

Liquid chromatography method was developed for determination of clopidogrel by using isocratic

Extend of Implementation of Patient centricity in the Real World through an Analysed Live Survey

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Abstract

Background: The importance of pharmacovigilance (PV) as a critical science for both effective patient care and public health is growing. Patient-centeredness and patient safety have become core elements in today's interactive and responsive healthcare systems. As patients take more interest in their health and healthcare, they support the maxim of ''Nothing about me, without me'' and expect caregivers to engage in shared decision-making, so that the patient's voice is always included.

Objective: The objective of this study is to gather information on the level of Patient Centricity among healthcare professionals (HCPs) and non-HCPs.

Methods: An independent survey was conducted to understand the current health literacy levels of HCPs and patients. A total of 65 HCPs and 52 non-HCPs participated in this survey.

Results: The findings indicate that 83% of the HCPs reported that they know about Patient Centricity, while only 30% of the patients reported awareness. 41% of HCPs reported taking initiatives to connect with subjects to improve treatment outcomes, while 79%-90% of the patients reported that Patient Centricity is very important to them. Furthermore, 56% of the HCPs reported that they are not utilizing technology to enhance patient centricity and 65% of the patients reported that their doctors do not make an attempt to connect with them outside the four walls. Lastly, 94% of HCPs reported asking about the patient's Family History, while 63% of patients reported that HCPs do not consider their understanding levels of the health information.

Conclusion: Although the majority of HCPs are aware of Patient Centricity, there is still a significant need for education and training within the healthcare community. Furthermore, there is an emerging need for building robust systems and applications to support patient centricity. This study highlights the need for healthcare professionals to take a more patient-centered approach to healthcare and to utilize technology to enhance patient-centricity.

Keywords: pharmacovigilance, HCPs, healthcare community, health information, robust systems.

Introduction

An adverse drug reaction (ADR) is a harmful and unintended response to a medication or medical treatment. It can range in severity from mild symptoms like a headache or nausea, to more serious reactions like anaphylaxis or organ damage.[1,2] ADRs can occur with any medication, including prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, and herbal supplements. It is important to report any ADRs to your healthcare provider so that they can be properly managed and documented in your medical record.[2]

Patients typically report adverse drug reactions (ADRs) to their doctors, but the traditional mechanisms for reporting may not be effective due to the low participation of physicians in Pharmacovigilance (PV).[1] Literature studies suggest that direct recording of patient concerns may identify new drug safety signals earlier than professional reporting systems alone, highlighting the importance of patients in actively reporting ADRs to improve PV. Public

DETERMINATION AND QUANITIFICATION OF CYPERMETHRIN PESTICIDE RESIDUE IN CUCUMBER USING RP-HPLC

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ABSTRACT

Pesticides are very important in increasing the crop production but in large quantities they may cause health issues to humans. Cypermethrin is a pyrthroid pesticide. The Cypermethrin was estimated by using an ultra fast liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) in cucumber. This method is fast, accurate and economical. Column used in the study Phenomenex Luna C18 column (250mm 4.60 mm 5). The mobile phase used in the study was Acetonitrile and methanol in 60:40 ratios. The run time was 6 minutes. The injection volume of the sample was 10 µL. The compound eluted at a wavelength of 235nm. Series of samples in a range of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30µg/mL were prepared. The regression coefficient was found to be 0.995. The LOD and LOQ were 0.4 and 0.3µg/mL.

KEYWORDS: Pesticide, Cypermethrin, Cucumber, HPLC, Validation, ICH guidelines.

INTRODUCTION:

Cucumber is a regularly used vegetable and they are consumed raw, cooked and processed. [1] cucumbers plants are susceptible to many pests and diseases; these can be controlled only by

EVALUATION OF ANTICONVULSANT AND ANXIOLYTIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF ARGYREA NERVOSA

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ABSTRACT

Argyreia speciosa commonly known as *Vridha daraka* in Sanskrit is one of the important plants used in indigenous system of medicine. The root is regarded as an alternative tonic and useful in the diseases of nervous system. To confirm the veracity of aforementioned claim, we have evaluated the anticonvulsant effect of the extract. In this investigation, the mice were pre-treated with different doses of *Argyreia speciosa* extract (100, 200, 400 mg/kg) for 10 days and then, they were subjected to either pentylenetetrazole (80 mg/kg) or maximal electroshock seizures (50 mA, 0.2 s) treatment. The hydro alcoholic extract of *Argyreia speciosa* at the dose of 200 and 400 mg/kg significantly delayed the latency to the onset of first clonus as well as onset of death in unprotected mice and exhibited protection in 16.66% and 33.33% of pentylenetetrazole treated mice respectively. Whereas in case of maximal electroshock-seizures, the dose of 200 and 400 mg/kg significantly reduced the duration of hind limb extension and both the doses were statistically found to be equipotent. The reference standards, clonazepam (0.1 mg/kg) and phenytoin (20 mg/kg) provided complete protection. Thus, present study revealed anticonvulsant effect of *Argyreia speciosa* against pentylenetetrazole- and maximal electroshock- induced convulsions in mice.

Materials and Methods

Collection of Plant Materials

The whole plant of *Argyrea nervosa* was collected from Tirumala hills, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, India. The plant was identified and authenticated by Dr. K. Madhava Chetty, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, India, and voucher specimen has been deposited in the departmental herbaria.

Preparation of extract

The whole plant species was collected and then dried under shade for a period of four weeks. The dried plant material (500g) was milled to a fine powder using commercial laboratory blender. The dried powder (300g) was extracted in a Soxhlet extractor with Ethanol. The extraction was continued until the solvent in the thimble became clear. After complete extraction, the extract was filtered and the solvent was distilled off. Then it was concentrated at 40^0 C under reduced pressure using Buchi R-153 Rotavapour to obtain the dry residue. The yield of the crude Ethanol extract was 30g. The extract was the stored in desiccators until use.

Stability Indicating Analytical Method for Simultaneous Estimation of Assay of Ibuprofen, Domiphen Bromide and Related Substances of Ibuprofen in Finished Formulation by UPLC

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ABSTRACT

To develop and validate a simple, fast, precise, selective and accurate UPLC method to determine the assay of Ibuprofen, Domiphen Bromide and Ibuprofen impurities in Ibuprofen suspension. Chromatographic separation has achieved on AQUITY UPLC BEH C18 column (2.1×100 mm), 1.7 µ particle size using mobile phase A as 0.1 % Ortho phosphoric acid and mobile phase B as 100 % Acetonitrile. The flow rate was 0.4 ml/min and detection wavelength carried out at 215 nm. The retention time of Ibuprofen, 4-Isobutyl acetophenone (Related Compound-C) and Domiphen Bromide was found 5.4 min, 6.5 min and 10.1 min respectively. The method has been developed and validated according to ICH guidelines. Ibuprofen, Domiphen Bromide and related impurities are completely separated with each other and with blank and placebo peaks. The linear range of Ibuprofen was 0.1 ppm to 750 ppm, Domiphen Bromide was 0.25 ppm to 3.75 ppm and 4-Isobutyl acetophenone was 0.24 ppm to 1.92 ppm. The recovery of Ibuprofen, Domiphen Bromide and 4-Isobutyl acetophenone were found in between 95.0 % to 105.0 %. The obtained cumulative % RSD of precision and intermediate precision study is 0.1 and 1.9 for Ibuprofen, 0.3 and 1.8 for Domiphen Bromide, 1.4 and 1.5 for 4-Isobutyl acetophenone. The developed method was precise, accurate and linear. It can be used for the testing for assay of Ibuprofen and Domiphen Bromide and Ibuprofen related substances in Ibuprofen suspension 100 mg/5 ml during routine quality control and stability testing.

GC-MS ANALYSIS, PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILING, ANTIDIABETIC, AND ANTI-OBESITY ACTIVITIES OF A TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANT, ACHYRANTHES ASPERA LINN.

HVSanthoshi Allu[1*], Girija Sastry Vedula[2], Arun Kumar KS[3]

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Abstract

The occurrence of metabolic disorders, such as diabetes and obesity, continues to rise globally, necessitating the exploration of alternative and effective therapeutic options. Achyranthes aspera, a traditional medicinal plant, has gained attention due to its potential pharmacological properties and minimal adverse effects. This research article aims to evaluate the phytochemical analysis, antidiabetic, and anti-obesity activities of A. aspera. The GC-MS analysis of methanolic extract of A. aspera (**Aa**) visualized presence of 21 known major compounds. The phytochemical analysis of **Aa** revealed the presence of six known compounds, which upon analysing the spectral data identified as syringic acid (**1**), sinapic acid (**2**), caffeic acid (**3**), luteolin (**4**), apigein (**5**), and 6-prenyl apigenin (**6**). Among all tested samples, **4, 5, 6,** and **Aa** showed superior antidiabetic activity may be due to the existence of freely existing oxygenated constituents like phenolics. The antidiabetic activity of A. aspera was demonstrated through inhibition of carbohydrate-digesting enzymes. On the other hand, **4,6** and **Aa** derived from A. aspera has an IC_{50} value of 84.57±5.44 μgmL^{-1}, 88.24±5.58 μgmL^{-1}, and 72.95±4.13 μgmL^{-1}, respectively, indicating a moderate inhibitory effect on porcine pancreatic lipase activity.These findings highlight its potential as a natural remedy for managing diabetes and obesity-related complications. In conclusion, utilizing A. aspera as a natural source for the development of novel therapeutic interventions offers promising prospects in addressing the management of diabetes and obesity.

Keywords: Achyranthes aspera, GC-MS analysis, phytochemical analysis, antidiabetic, anti-obesity.

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TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANT LEUCAS ASPERA LINN.: GC-MS ANALYSIS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, ANTIDIABETIC, AND ANTI-OBESITY ACTIVITIES

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Summary

Objectives: Leucas aspera Linn. commonly known as Thumbai, is a medicinal plant with a rich history of traditional use in various systems of medicine. This research article presents a comprehensive study aimed at exploring the potential antidiabetic and anti-obesity activities of L. aspera, along with a detailed chemical examination.

Methodology: Chemical examination was carried out by using GC-MS and column chromatographic analysis. Antidiabetic activity was assessed by using α-amylase and α-glucosidase inhibitorymethods, while anti-obesity activity was performed through porcine pancreatic lipase inhibitory test.

Results: The results of the GC-MS analysis of methanolic extract of L. aspera (La) revealed a diverse array of 18 known major bioactive compounds. The chromatographic analysis of La revealed the presence of five known compounds, which upon analysing the spectral data identified as clovanediol (1), lupeol (2), stilbenoid (3), chrysoeriol (4), and 2-isoprenyl emodin (5). The plant extract and isolated metabolites (4 and 5) exhibited significant antidiabetic and anti-obesity effects by enhancing regulating key enzymes involved in glucose metabolism and inhibiting adipogenesis, respectively.

Conclusions: Overall, this investigation offers a scientific basis for the traditional use of L. asperaas a potential treatment option for diabetes and obesity.

Keywords: Leucas aspera, GC-MS analysis, phytochemical analysis, antidiabetic, anti-obesity.

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OPTIMIZATION OF KERATINASE PRODUCTION BY *Streptomycetes malaysiensis* (MTMS 1a) USING STATISTICAL APPROACH-PLACKETT-BURMAN DESIGN (PBD)

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China Petroleum Processing and Petrochemical Technology

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THE ROLE OF PHARMACISTS IN ADDRESSING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC: MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT AND HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES

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Abstract:

In the face of the escalating opioid epidemic, pharmacists emerge as pivotal agents of change in mitigating its devastating impact. This research paper delves into the multifaceted role of pharmacists in addressing the crisis through the implementation of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) and innovative harm reduction strategies. Beginning with an exploration of the opioid epidemic's historical context and societal repercussions, the paper navigates through the traditional responsibilities of pharmacists, unraveling the evolution of their role amid the crisis. The spotlight then turns to MAT, dissecting its components, mechanisms, and proven efficacy in curbing opioid misuse. Concurrently, the paper examines harm reduction strategies, illuminating the diverse approaches undertaken by pharmacists to prevent opioid-related harm and fatalities. Yet, amidst these commendable efforts, pharmacists encounter barriers ranging from regulatory challenges to societal stigma. Drawing from success stories and case studies, this paper underscores the tangible impact of pharmacist-led interventions. Finally, it propels the discourse forward, offering insights into future directions, recommendations for policy enhancements, and avenues for continued research. In essence, this research underscores the indispensable role of pharmacists in navigating the complex terrain of the opioid epidemic, advocating for a comprehensive and compassionate approach to foster healing and resilience within communities.

Keywords: Pharmacists, Opioid Epidemic, Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), Harm Reduction Strategies

1. Introduction

The opioid epidemic, a profound public health crisis, has prompted a reevaluation of the roles healthcare professionals play in its mitigation. Among these key actors, pharmacists have emerged as pivotal contributors, navigating the intersection of patient care and medication management. This introduction sets the stage by providing a panoramic view of the opioid epidemic, tracing its historical roots, and delineating its pervasive societal consequences [1]. As the crisis deepens, the conventional responsibilities of pharmacists have undergone a paradigm shift, demanding an evolution in their role to address this pressing issue effectively.

The objective of this research paper is to unravel the multifaceted involvement of pharmacists in combating the opioid epidemic, with a specific focus on their engagement in Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) and the implementation of harm reduction strategies. As custodians of medication dispensation, pharmacists wield significant influence in shaping the trajectory of opioid addiction treatment and prevention. This paper will explore the nuances of MAT, examining its various components and highlighting its proven efficacy in reducing opioid misuse [2].

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THE ROLE OF PHARMACIST-LED SMOKING CESSATION PROGRAMS IN IMPROVING PATIENT OUTCOMES

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Abstract:

The abstract is a concise summary of your research paper, providing a brief overview of the key points. Here's a suggested abstract for your research paper: This research investigates the pivotal role of pharmacist-led smoking cessation programs in enhancing patient outcomes. Amidst the global health burden imposed by tobacco consumption, this study aims to contribute valuable insights into the effectiveness of interventions spearheaded by pharmacists. A comprehensive literature review establishes the foundation, highlighting existing evidence supporting the efficacy of such programs and identifying research gaps. The study employs a [your chosen methodology] approach, analyzing [specific population or sample] to assess the impact of pharmacist-led initiatives. Findings reveal noteworthy improvements in patient outcomes, including increased smoking cessation rates and associated health benefits. The paper explores the components of pharmacist-led smoking cessation programs, delving into successful models and their key features. Additionally, it addresses challenges faced by pharmacists in program implementation, proposing strategies for overcoming these obstacles. Furthermore, the research examines the integration of these programs into broader healthcare systems and assesses patient perspectives, offering a comprehensive view of their experiences. The discussion interprets results, compares findings with existing literature, and outlines potential avenues for future research. In conclusion, this research underscores the vital role of pharmacists in tobacco cessation efforts and advocates for the integration of pharmacist-led programs into mainstream healthcare strategies.

Keywords: Pharmacist-led interventions, Smoking cessation programs, Patient outcomes, Healthcare integration

1. Introduction

Tobacco use remains a formidable global health challenge, exacting a staggering toll on individuals and societies. Despite concerted efforts to curb smoking, the prevalence of tobacco consumption persists, contributing significantly to preventable morbidity and mortality. Recognizing the urgent need for effective interventions, healthcare professionals have emerged as key players in the battle against smoking, with pharmacists occupying a pivotal role [1]. The pharmacist's unique position as a readily accessible healthcare provider places them at the forefront of patient care, presenting an opportune avenue for impactful smoking cessation programs.

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A REVIEW ON SELF EMULSIFYING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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Abstract: *The oral route is the preferred route for chronic drug therapy. Numerous potent lipophilic drugs exhibit low oral bioavailability due to their poor aqueous solubility properties (class II: low solubility and high permeability drugs).The most popular approach to increase the oral bioavailability of lipophilic drugs is the incorporation of the active lipophilic component into inert lipid vesicles such as oils, surfactant dispersions, self-emulsifying formulations, emulsions and liposomes. Most lipid based formulations are designed to deliver the entire dose in solution thereby bypassing the dissolution process in the gastro-intestinal tract, which has been recognized as one of the main prerequisite for the efficiency of these formulations. These systems often lead to improvement in the therapeutics index of the lipophilic drugs through increased solubilization and modification of their pharmacokinetic profiles. The present article gives information regarding composition, mechanism, characterization and factors affecting the SEDDS.*

Keywords: Self-emulsifying formulations, permeability, solubility, emulsions and therapeutic index.

1. Introduction

Self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS) are mixtures of oils and surfactants, ideally isotropic, and sometimes containing co-solvents, which emulsify spontaneously to produce fine oil-in-water emulsions when introduced into aqueous phase under gentle agitation. Upon peroral administration, these systems form fine emulsions ("Self Emulsifying Formulations") or micro emulsion ("Self Micro Emulsifying Formulations") in gastro-intestinal tract (GIT) with mild agitation provided by gastric mobility. The spontaneous formation of emulsion advantageously presents the drug in a dissolved form, and the resultant small droplet size provides a large interfacial surface area. These characteristics result in faster drug release from emulsion in a reproducible manner, which can be designed further to make the release characteristics independent of the gastrointestinal physiology and the fed/fasted state of the patient. These formulations can be administered in soft or hard gelatin capsules, and will produce fine oil droplets/ micelle dispersion upon capsule disintegration and aqueous dilution [1].

Oral delivery of poorly water-soluble compounds is to pre-dissolve the compound in a suitable solvent and fill the formulation into capsules. The main benefit of this approach is that pre-dissolving the compound overcomes the initial rate limiting step of particulate dissolution in the aqueous environment within the GI tract. However, a potential problem is that the drug may precipitate out of solution when the formulation disperses in the GI tract, particularly if a hydrophilic solvent is used (e.g., polyethylene glycol). If the drug can be dissolved in a lipid vehicle there is less potential for precipitation on dilution in the GI tract, as partitioning kinetics