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Dengue-An Overview

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ABSTRACT

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease that has rapidly spread in all regions of India in recent years. Dengue virus is transmitted by female mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*). This mosquito also transmits Chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika infection. Dengue is widespread throughout the tropics, with local variations in risk influenced by rainfall, temperature and unplanned rapid urbanization. There is no proper medication for dengue. Only by awareness, spreading of dengue to humans can be reduced. Now, there is a need to know the dengue. In present study, we reviewed Dengue related information.

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Evaluation of Anti Urolithiatic Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Leaves of *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub, in Ethylene Glycol Induced Urolithiasis in Rats

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ABSTRACT

Urolithiasis denotes stones originating anywhere in the urinary tract, including the kidneys and bladder. The development of the stones is related to decreased urine volume or increased excretion of stone-forming components such as calcium, oxalate and phosphate. *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* is commonly known as Guar "Cluster bean", which belongs to the family Fabaceae. It is an erect annual or perennial vegetative herb. The leaves of the plant are used as a traditional remedy for urolithiasis. The present aim of the study was evaluate anti urolithiatic activity of the ethanolic extract of leaves of *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* against ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in rats. Acute toxicity was performed by OECD guidelines. 0.75% v/v ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in male albino rats for 28 days. The ethanolic extract of leaves of plant was administered orally from the 15th day as curative regimen. Urine analysis and serum analysis were performed. The results demonstrate that the ethanolic extract of leaves of plant has potent antiurolithiatic activity.

Keywords: *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*, Urolithiasis, Ethylene glycol, Serum and Urine analysis, Ethanolic extract.

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Estimation of Ledipasvir and Sofosbuvir by Vierdot's Method in Bulk and Dosage Forms

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ABSTRACT

A simple, precise, accurate, rapid and specific UV spectroscopic method was developed for the simultaneous estimation of Ledipasvir and sofosbuvir in bulk and dosage form (tablet). The present study is based on Vierdot's method, in which 296 and 260 nm were selected for measuring absorbance of Ledipasvir and Sofosbuvir respectively. The developed method was validated as per ICH guidelines and the results were statistically validated. The method was linear in the range of 5-25µg/ml with r² value of 0.998 for both the drugs. Good recovery results were obtained between 97 to 102%. The relative standard deviation for precision and ruggedness was less than 2.0%. The detection limit and quantification limit were found to be 0.00818 and 0.02729µg for Sofosbuvir and 0.02846 and 0.09489µg for Ledipasvir respectively. The method was successfully applied to the assay of Ledipasvir and Sofosbuvir in tablet dosage form.

Keywords: Ledipasvir, Sofosbuvir, Simultaneous Estimation, Vierdot's Method

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Evaluation of *in Vitro* Antimicrobial Activity of Flower Extract of *Albizia Saman*

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ABSTRACT

To evaluate *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of flower extract of *Albizia saman* (Leguminosae; Family) against *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Bacillus subtilis*. The antimicrobial sensitivity testing was conducted by the agar disc diffusion method. The results obtained from the *in vitro* studies clearly reveals that the flower extracts have great potential in antimicrobial activity. The ethanolic extract of *Albizia saman* flower showed maximum antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*.

Keywords: *Albizia saman*, Antimicrobial activity, Pathogenic bacteria, Disc Diffusion Method.

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Pattern of Self-Medication usage among the Health Sciences Students of Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute

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ABSTRACT

Self-medication is the own selection and use of medicines by an individual to treat his/her self-recognized illnesses or symptoms. It is practiced significantly worldwide even though its type, extent and reasons for its practice may vary. No data is available on the current status of self-medication practices among health sciences students of Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute (SRMC&RI), Deemed to be University. A descriptive crosssectional study was conducted on 200 health sciences students in SRMC&RI. Pre-tested questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Simple random sampling technique was employed. Among the 200 students, 80 were males and 120 were females. The prevalence of self-medication in this study was higher in females (61%) than male. The overall prevalence of self-medication among health science students was high. The major reason given for selfmedication was their sufficient pharmacological knowledge. Analgesics and antipyretics were the most frequently used. Most of them have taken self-medication for Flu / Cough / Cold. Though one-fourth of the students do not recommend their friend for self-medication, they continue to the practice of self-medication. Thus there is a need to sensitize the health science students about the concepts and principles of self-medication.

Key words: Self-medication, Health science students, SRMC&RI.

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Assessment of Relevant Information in Prescriptions of Outpatient Clinics and Community Pharmacies in Malappuram

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ABSTRACT

Many studies have been conducted to investigate on the relevant information present in prescriptions and have found that inappropriate prescription writing has lead to medication errors. Objective: Present study aimed to investigate on the prescription writing process among prescribers in the outpatient clinics and community pharmacies in Malappuram, Kerala.

Method: This cross-sectional observational study was conducted for three months with randomly collected prescriptions from the outpatient clinics and pharmacies in Malappuram, Kerala. A total of 90 prescriptions were collected and compared with the standard prescription checklist prepared by the investigator. Three major domains studied using the prescription checklist were prescriber information, patient information, and drug related information.

Results: Study found that only 5.56% of the prescriptions had diagnosis mentioned in it. Signatures of prescriber were only found in 30% of prescriptions. Legibility was found in 38.89% of the prescriptions. Only 54.44% of prescriptions had patient gender specification. Body weight and communication address of the patient was not mentioned in any of the prescriptions. All the prescriptions had the name of the drugs prescribed where 98.89% were in trade names. Dose was mentioned in all prescriptions. Dosage form was mentioned in 95.56% of prescriptions, frequency of drug administration was present in all the prescription and total quantity of drugs to be dispensed in 92.22% of the prescriptions. The instructions for use of the drugs were only present in 10% of prescriptions.

Conclusion: The study concludes with the need for physician to emphasize on certain prescription writing standards in accord with World Health Organization guidelines.

Key words: Prescriber, Patient, Drug, Prescription Information Checklist