Retrospective Review on Hyperhidrosis: Etiopathology and its Treatment

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ABSTRACT
Hyperhidrosis or excessive sweating is a common disorder which produces a lot of unhappiness. An estimated 2-3% of people suffer from excessive sweating of the underarms or of the palms and soles of the feet. Underarm problem tend to start in late adolescence, while palm and sole sweating often begin earlier, around age 13. Untreated, these problems may continue through out life. This article reviews about the hyperhidrosis pathophysiology, causes and detailed treatment available for the improvement of the life style of the peoples affected with this disease.
Key words: *Hyperhidrosis, Botulinum toxin injection, Iontophoresis, topical agents, oral agents, anti-cholinergic drugs, thyroid function test, 24hours urine test, Iodine- starch test.*

Clinical Review on Anemia: Prevention and Management in Community Care Practice

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ABSTRACT

Anemia is a disease condition having abnormal hemoglobin count associated with destruction of red blood cells. Anemia has the hemoglobin level of less than 13.5 grams males and in women as hemoglobin of less than 12.0 gram. Anemia affects 24.8 percent of the world's population. It is the world's second most leading and serious global public health problems. Anemia is associated with several risk factors includes infections, auto immune diseases disorder, abnormalities in clotting factors and pregnancy. Iron is an essential element of the hemoglobin considered as important macromolecules required for energy production, respiration, nucleic acid synthesis and metabolism. The reticulo endothelial system regulates the formation of new hemoglobin in the body. In the food iron is present in Ferric (Fe3+) form and as ferric hydroxide which breaks down into free ions or loosely bound organic iron in the acidic medium of the stomach and its absorption takes place in the intestine. Lake of iron in the body causes anemia, the symptoms of includes paleness, shallow skin, rapid heartbeat, headache, brittle nails, soreness and jaundice. Community pharmacist Interventions services for the anemia is an essential element since awareness of the disease is not much amongst the population. The community patient couselling programs can be initiated at various community setups to implement effectively the advices and necessary awareness of the disease which provide necessary motivation on prevention of anemia by proper nutrition intake and the importance of the iron supplements, vitamin B12, folic acid and minerals for sufficient red blood cell production. Special community care for women and young children to take sufficient amounts of iron and folic acid by the community pharmacist is very essential. Advice during pregnancy and after pregnancy to eat iron rich food in order to prevent the anemia can also be provided. The pharmacist's intervened counseling proves to be more efficient in the treatment of anemia.

Key words: *Anemia, Auto immune disease, Awareness, Community pharmacist.*

A Correlative Study of Lipid Profile in Diabetic Dyslipidemic Patients with Hyperuricemia

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Abstract

Lipoprotein metabolism disorder is most common in type 2 diabetic patients and is known as diabetic dyslipidemia. It is characterized by increased total cholesterol, increased triglycerides (TG), increased low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and decreased high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). It has been suggested that hyperuricemia in diabetic dyslipidemic patients lead to cardiovascular complications. Aim of the study was to analyze the correlation between various lipid parameters and uric acid level among patients with diabetic dyslipidemia.Study was conducted as a prospective observational study among 165 patients with diabetic dyslipidemia who attended the cardiology clinic from January-June 2016 in a tertiary care teaching hospital. Out of 165 patients, 103 were selected as case group and 62 as control group randomly. Uric acid level and lipid profile was determined according to standard procedure. Pearson correlation was used to assess the association of uric acid with lipid parameters. The TG, HDL-C and LDL-C values showed a more significant association with uric acid levels in cases when compared with control. From this study, it is concluded that increased levels of serum uric acid are associated increased levels of TG, LDL-C anddecreased levels of HDL-C.

Key words: *Lipid profile, Diabetic dyslipidemia, Uric acid, Triglycerides*

Formulation and Evaluation of Bi-Layer Tablet Containing Nimesulide with Calcium for Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Abstract
Rheumatoid arthritis is type of autoimmune disorder that causes chronic inflammation of the joints and other areas of the body. The objective of this present work was to design and develop an optimized oral solid dosage form of double layer or bi-layer formulation especially for rheumatoid arthritis using nimesulide and calcium by direct compression method. In this work, nimesulide and calcium carbonate (equivalent to calcium) were formulated as immediate release bi-layer tablet. The physicochemical parameters of the formulated bi-layer tablets were carried out as per standard procedure. FTIR study was conducted to know about drug-polymer interaction and it was found that there was no interaction was observed between polymer and drug. USP dissolution apparatus-I (basket method) using pH 7.4 phosphate buffer, were used to carry out the In vitro dissolution studies. The batch which showed a release rate of more than 90% was considered as optimized bi-layer formulation.
Key words: *Bi-layer, nimesulide, calcium carbonate, rheumatoid arthritis.*

Synthesis and Characterization of New Benzotriazole Derivatives for Possible CNS Activity

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Abstract

In view of the biological prominence of benzotriazole derivatives, it is planned to synthesize new benzotriazole derivatives. So, some new 2-(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)-N'-(2-substituted benzylidene) acetohydrazides (Va-Vg) have been synthesized as depicted in scheme-I. The intermediates and final compounds were purified and their chemical structures have been confirmed by IR, 1H NMR, Mass and by elemental analysis. All the newly synthesized compounds were screened for their CNS activity (Gross behavioral studies and Locomotor activity). Among the compounds tested, compound Vb with 4-Chloro substitution on the phenyl ring showed more promising depressant activity among all the test compounds followed by Vg and Ve.

Key words: *Benzotriazole moiety, CNS activity, Gross behavioral studies, Locomotor activity.*

Isolation, Screening and Characterization of Antibiotic-Producing Actinomycetes From Rhizosphere Region of Different Plants From A Farm of Sungai Ramal Luar, Malaysia

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Abstract

A total of 25 soil samples were collected from rhizospehere regions of different plants from a farm in Sungai Ramal Luar, Malaysia. These samples were divided into two sets for the isolation of actinomycetes: one receiving the treatment with calcium carbonate and other set without calcium carbonate. A total of 300 actinomycetes isolates with different morphology were obtained. Of 50 fast-growing isolates, four potential antibiotic producing isolates were obtained by employing primary and secondary screening. The antibacterial activity of crude compounds extracted from the actinomycetes was tested against *Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella* sp. and Serratia sp. Two actinomycete cultures, LM1A and MG1A that antagonized most bacteria with largest inhibition zones (B. subtilis: 20.5 mm, Salmonella sp.: 13.0 mm, Serratia sp.: 13.0 mm, S. aureus: 19.0 mm) during screening were selected for further study. Both of the isolates were found to be growing at pH and temperature ranges of 5.0-9.0 and 30-37°C respectively and tolerated NaCl concentrations as high as 7%. Further, the isolates were presumed as Streptomyces sp.

Key words: *actinomycetes, antibiotic, isolation, screening, antagonistic, antibacterial*