

A POST MARKETING SURVEILLANCE APPROACH IN HIGH ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

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ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work is a prospective study on highly active anti- retro viral therapy by making a pharmacovigilance approach. This includes ADR monitoring, drug-drug interactions and incompatibilities between various drugs used in opportunistic infections of HIV and AIDS patients. This gives clear information on rational use of drugs in HAART (Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy). The objective of this work comprises of designing programs/procedures for collecting data's and analyzing the collected data's by making case studies on patients based on their drugs regimen. The occurrence of opportunistic infections in the sub group of patients under treatment is noted. Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis was associated with reduce morbidity and mortality with beneficial effects on CD4 cell count and viral load. This prospective study includes 35 patients from three different organizations of Tamil Nadu (Kancheepuram, Koletur and Saidapet). This study gives the reason for modification of ARV regimen associated with side effects and it assesses the effect of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis taken by person with HIV.

Key Words: ARV¹ (Anti Retro Viral); HAART³ (Highly active Anti Retroviral Therapy); HIV³ (Human Immuno Virus); ADR¹ (Adverse Drug Reaction).

DRAFTING OF PATIENTS SPECIFICATON

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ABSTRACT: Intellectual property Rights are rights recognized by the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights agreement (TRIPS) and governed by the WTO (World Trading Organization). Patent is an exclusive right conferred by the Patent Office on an inventor to exploit his invention for a limited period of time. To get the patent the patent holder has to disclose their invention into the public domain for the common good. Patent specification is the heart and soul of patent. The drafting of patent specification plays very important role in getting the invention patented. Drafting of claims and description of the patent documents requires a skill and technical nature so the interest of the inventor is protected. In the present article, drafting of patent specification has been discussed in brief.

ANTIBACTERIAL FINSHING OF COTTONFABRIC USING TERMINALIA CHEBULA FRUIT EXTRACT FOR WOUND CARE APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT: In this research, the methanol extract of Terminalia chebula fruits were treated on the cotton plain woven fabric. The extract treated fabrics were tested for antibacterial activity against most common human pathogenic bacterial strains like staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli. The results indicate that the extract treated cotton fabric showed a clear microbial resistance with 21-36 mm zone of inhibition in the agar diffusion test against both the strains. The work was further extended to optimize the process parameters of the finishing process like cross linking agent %, extract concentration and curing temperature. For this purpose the response surface methodology was adopted using Box – behnken design. The regression equation has been obtained and the correlation co efficient was found to be 0.932 in the case of S. aureus and 0.66 in the case of E. coli. The fabric treated with optimized process parameters can be used in various wound care applications.

Key words: Terminalia chebula, Antibacterial finishing, response surface methodology, Box – behnken design, regression equation.

EXTRACTION OF SERICIN COCOONS OF BOMBYX MORI AND ITS APPLICATION AS ANTIMICROBIAL WOUND CARE DRESSING

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ABSTRACT: Functionalized wound dressing with specific antimicrobial substance for adding special functionalities and capabilities to control the microbes and so their application possibilities are unlimited. Experimental models and clinical observations support the utilization of various antimicrobial products that have positive impacts on wound healing. This paper deals with the thorough investigations about the antibacterial properties of sericin extracted from the cocoons of Bombyx mori. Primarily, the pathogenic bacteria from the wound were isolated and identified by standard microbiological and biochemical tests. Then, the sericin was extracted from the cocoons of bombyx mori and finished onto to the medical gauze fabrics and finally an extensive study was conducted to assess the antibacterial properties and in turn wound healing property of the sericin treated gauze fabrics. The results suggested that the sericin treated gauze showed excellent antibacterial properties against the pathogenic bacteria isolated from the wound and the result were validated by international AATCC standard methods. Hence the sericin treated gauze will reduce the bioburden of the wound and therefore will promote wound healing.

Key Words: Wound healing, sericin, gauze fabric, antibacterial.

HERBAL COSMECEUTICAL PREPARATION: A REVIEW PART ONES.LAKSHMANAN PRABU¹, T.N.K. SURIYAPRAKASH^{2*}.¹Dept. of Pharm. Technology, Anna University of Technology, Thiruchirapalli – 620024.²Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Periyar College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Thiruchirapalli – 620021.

ABSTRACT: In recent years, modern societies have become more cognizant of holistic or “natural” treatments to disease and are embracing the development of such products. The use of cosmeceuticals has drastically risen in recent years particularly with prepared with herbs. India being recognized as the mother bed for herbals and herbal preparations, it is quite natural that cosmeceuticals with herbs as active ingredients are very much in demand. Nowadays the cosmeceutical products significantly increased in the utilization in order to improving the treatment of skin, hair and other conditions. This article focuses on natural products which are commonly used in the cosmeceutical formulations for skin treatment.

SHORT TERM HYPOGLYCAEMIC AND ANTIHYPERGLYCAEMIC STUDIES ON ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF INDIGOFERA ASPALATHOIDES

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ABSTRACT: *Indigofera aspalathoides* Dc. (Leguminosae) is a low much branched and erect under – shrub. In Ayurveda and Siddha system of medicine the whole plant is used as bitter, antiseptic, disinfectant and for the treatment of diabetes. A short term study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to evaluate the antidiabetic effect of the alcoholic extract by oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), normoglycaemic and antihyperglycaemic activity in streptozotoin (STZ)-nicotinamide included non insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus rats. Graded doses (250 and 500 mg/kg) of the alcoholic extract suspended in gum acaia were administered to normal and experimental diabetic rats. Effect on glucose tolerance and hyperglycaemic studies showed only less remarkable decrease in blood glucose level at both dose level from the initial value in normal rats 21.20% and 25.20% (250 and 500 mg/kg respectively) as compared to the control group 1.85%

Key Words: *Indigofera aspalathoides*, Antidiabetic activity, Streptozotocin, Nicotinamide, Rats.