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Industrial Hazards Management and its Current Regulatory Protocols

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ABSTRACT

Hazard is harm or any kind of risk which causes damage to the workplace. The injuries to humans or the potential damage are described as a hazard. In the present scenario, industrial hazards are the major concerns. The main aim of the article is to develop continuous a process and potential improvement on product quality and motivate the new ideas for the rapid development of risk assessment. The outcome of the performance appraisal suggested proves that this approach can provide adequate risk assessment values of hazard causes and acceptable strategies for improvement. It is based upon the guidelines provided by OSHA and WHMIS under safety parameters. This disparity is caused in part by the position of such plant for marginalized employees and their family near residential neighbourhoods. In this, we can get how to minimize or control the hazard. To avoid and to get safer, we need risk management.

KEYWORDS: Hazard, Risk management, Risk assessment, Safety parameters.

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Facts on a Rare Postpartum Pituitary Insufficiency – 'Sheehan's Syndrome'

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ABSTRACT

Sheehan's syndrome is the decreased functioning of pituitary gland caused by damage to the gland from severe blood loss during or after child birth. It is a rare complication of pregnancy. Although exact cause is not known it is believed that the enlarged size of the pituitary gland during pregnancy necessitates increased oxygen demand and any shortage predisposes it to damage. It is estimated that postpartum haemorrhage takes place in 1-2 % of all live births. In India it occurs in 5 out of every 100,000 births. Difficulty in breast feeding and amenorrhea are the main symptoms associated with Sheehan's syndrome. Placental abruption and multiple pregnancies are the leading risk factors of the disease. Medical history along with blood test and imaging scans helps in the diagnosis and the standard treatment options include hormonal treatment to compensate for loss of pituitary function. The treatment is often required life long, if not diagnosed and treated promptly Sheehan's syndrome could be fatal. This syndrome can be preventable if a health care provider is vigilant during child birth and proper medical care for excessive bleeding is rendered along with early diagnosis.

KEYWORDS Amenorrhea, Haemorrhage, Pituitary gland, Post-partum haemorrhage, Sheehan's syndrome

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A General Review on E-Pharmacy and Conventional Pharmacy in Community

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ABSTRACT:

In the last two decades, e-pharmacy has evolved as a new sector in the pharmaceutical industry in India. The emergence of online pharmacies in India has resulted in a rush of marketing and advertising. Due to doorstep delivery of medicines at discounted rates, online pharmacies are gaining popularity over conventional pharmacies. Anonymity, convenience, cost-effectiveness and the availability of less commonly prescribed medications are all aspects that contribute to its attractiveness. However, the practise has been came under question marks as a result of complaints of suspicious activities by a number of these pharmacies.In this article, we explored the differences between E-pharmacy and conventional pharmacy, and also their advantages and limitations.

Keywords: E-Pharmacy, Online Medicine, Conventional Pharmacy, Public Health, Consumers.

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Chalcone Substituted 9-Anilinoacridines as HER2 Inhibitors Targeting Breast Cancer – An In-Silico Approach

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ABSTRACT

Human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2)is responsible for 20% of the breast cancer cases which mainly affect the female population is due to over expression of which is the dominant tyrosine kinase receptor. In general, 9-anilinoacridine derivativesplay an important role for antitumor due to their DNA-intercalating properties. Some novel 9-anilinoacridinessubstituted with chalcone moiety(1a-z) were designed and their HER2enzyme (PDB id-3PP0) inhibition activity was performed by molecular docking studies by using Glide module of Schrodinger suit 2019-4.Glide module of theSchrodinger suit, was used to perform docking studies and Prime-MMGBSA module was used for free binding energy calculations. Based on GLIDE score, we can determine the binding affinity of ligands (1a-z) towards HER2. Theinhibitory activity of ligands against HER2 was mainly due to the strong hydrophobic and hydrogen bonding interactions. Almost all the compounds 1a-z, have good binding affinity with Glide scores in the range of -5.4 to -9.69 when compared with the standard drugs CK0403(-4.105) and Tamoxifen (-3.78). From the results ofMM-GBSA binding calculations revealed that most of the potent inhibitors are more stable. From the results of *in-silico* studies, provide the strong evidence for valuable ligands fromchalcone substituted 9-anilinoacridines as potential HER2 inhibitors and the compounds, 1m,v,r,h,d,j with significant Glide scores may produce significant anti-breast cancer activity for further development.

KEYWORDS: HER2 inhibition, Breast cancer, Acridine, chalcone, docking studies, MM-GBSA.

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Pharmacoepidemiological Study of Drug Usage Pattern for Respiratory Tract Infections in Paediatrics at Tertiary Care Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: Drug Utilization Evaluation (DUE) is a system of ongoing, systematic, and criteria- based evaluation of drug use that will help ensure that medicines used appropriately at the individual patient level. Proper use of medicines is essential in ensuring optimal therapeutic outcome from the provided drug therapy to patients especially in case of paediatrics. **Aim:** To assess the prescribing pattern in paediatrics with respiratory tract infections (RTI) and to determine the rational use of medications using WHO indicators. A prospective observational study was carried out over a period of 6 months from October 2019-March 2019. The study involved both inpatient and outpatients of paediatric ward of a tertiary care teaching hospital with the diagnosis of RTI. **Results:** Majority of the medications used were combination medication. A combination of anti-allergic, antipyretic and nasal decongestant was the drug of choice in patients with complains of cough, cold and fever. In patients with absence of fever the drug of choice was a combination of anti allergic and mucolytic agent. It was found that 34.31% of total drugs prescribed were prescribed by generic name and 12.41% of the total drugs prescribed were either antibiotics or IV preparations. **Conclusion:** Antibiotics found to be less frequently prescribed based on the WHO indicator assessment. The medication use pattern in our study setting found to be rational.

KEYWORDS: Respiratory Tract Infection, Paediatrics, Drug Utilisation Review, WHO indicators, Rational

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Formulation and Evaluation of Orodispersible Tablet of Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride using Natural Superdisintegrants

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ABSTRACT

The aim of present study is to formulate and evaluate the orodispersible tablets of Hydroxyzine hydrochloride using natural superdisintegrants. In this investigation orodispersible tablets were prepared using different superdisintegrants like banana powder, cassia tora powder and isabgol husk powder. The model drug chosen was hydroxyzine hydrochloride, for antihistaminic action. Hydroxyzine hydrochloride tablets were prepared using different concentration (1%, 2.5%, 5%, 7.5%, 10%) of superdisintegrant by the direct compression method. The solid-state property of orodispersible tablet powder blend was characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) studies of hydroxyzine hydrochloride and mixture of all excipient were confirmed that the drug was pure and there is no chemical interaction between drug with all excipients. The prepared orodispersible tablets were evaluated for various parameters for Precompression as well as post compression such as drug content, hardness, friability and disintegration time. Among all the formulations, Batch F4 containing ratio of cassia tora and Isabgol powder (7.5% and 5%w/w) of natural superdisintegrant showed good wetting time and disintegrating time as compared all other formulation. The lowest disintegration time was found with the batch F4. Thus, Batch F4 optimized as final formulation. The tablets were found to be stable during the accelerated stability studies conducted for one month of duration at 40 ± 2^0c and 75 ± 5%R.H.

KEYWORDS: Orodispersible tablet, Natural superdisintegrants, Disintegration time.