IQAC & SAVANT CLUB OF

YASHWANTRAO BHONSALE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

IN COLLABORATION WITH

THE INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION-MAHARASHTRA STATE BRANCH (THE IPA-MSB)

ORGANIZED

6TH ONE DAY NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON

"CURRENT PERSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (C3PS)"

SOUVENIR-2024

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 2024

BHONSALE KNOWLEDGE CITY (BKC)
BUILDING NO. 2, VAZARWADI-CHARATHE, SAWANTWADI,
DISTRICT- SINDHUDURG, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA. PIN: 416510
Phone: (02363) 272233, 272299; E-mail: ybpharmacy@gmail.com

YBCPs' SOUVENIR-2024

"CURRENT PERSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (C3PS)"

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 2024

About Society

Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society (SYBES) is a premier educational organization in Sindhudurg district established in 2002 with the only aim to make rapid progress of the students through high quality, diversified and multi-disciplinary education which will help the young ones to meet the challenges of 21st century and to capitalize their skills ahead.

About Institute

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy (YBCP) is the first ever Pharmacy College in Sindhudurg district introducing pinnacle of excellence in pharma education and research. The commitment for total quality management (TQM) and discipline is prime slogan and motto of our college. To cater the need of technical & professional education in Konkan region especially in Sindhudurg district, YBCP commenced from 2015 with a state of art ultra-modern infrastructure offering M. Pharm (Pharmaceutics), B. Pharm and D. Pharm course. It has taken a huge stride towards providing advance technical education to each & every rural student of the Konkan region.

About IPA-MSB

The IPA-MSB is a state branch of the IPA initiated in 1941 immediately after the foundation of IPA in 1939. The IPA-MSB runs an educational institute, Bombay College of Pharmacy (BCP), The Amrut Mody Research Fund (AMRF), The Research Society of Bombay College of Pharmacy (RSBCP), Dr. M. K. Rangnekar Memorial Testing Laboratory (MKR), Academy for Clinical Excellence (ACE), IPA-SF-MSB are other ventures which are governed by The IPA-MSB. The IPA-MSB is the only state branch of IPA that has the distinction of getting the BEST BRANCH Award constituted by IPA six times i.e. 2004, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2016 and 2017. It has till date 3248 plus Life members and has active local branches at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Dhule and Raigad.

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Board, India, IPA is actively involved in advising the Government on matters of professional importance. IPA is affiliated to international pharma associations like FIP, FAPA, CPA, AAPS, AAiPS, IPSF & WHO for carrying out various collaborative professional activities which include organizing training program for professionals.

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Executive Chairman Message

Hon. Shri. Achyut K. Sawant-Bhonsale
Executive Chairman, Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society

I am glad to know that Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy is organizing the National Symposium for the sixth time in continuity within 8 years of its inception. It is my great pleasure to welcome the renowned guest speakers and the academicians, researcher scholars, delegates and students from all over India attending this 6th National Symposium on "Current Perspective and Prospective of Pharmaceutical Sciences (C3PS)" organized by Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi.

It is a moment of satisfaction and pleasure to say that this national conference is organized with a view of providing a platform to researchers and students in the field of Pharmacy to gain knowledge and showcase their talent in the field of study. I am sure the scientific topics of research to be discussed in this symposium will promote the knowledge of the attendees. I hope this conference will facilitate exploration of scientific data on Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

I appreciate the principal together with the staff in different organizing committees for their sincere and sustained efforts for bringing together this symposium as success.

Once again, I am delighted to welcome you all and wish this event a grand success!

Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society's

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

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Chairperson Message

Hon. Adv. Mrs. Asmita A. Sawant-Bhonsale
Chairperson
Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society

It is of great pride and honour for me to know about the 6th One Day National Symposium organized by the entire team of Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy (YBCP). I believe that our venue guarantees a successful event amid the culture and beautiful scenery of Konkan.

The symposium with the theme of "Current Perspective and Prospective of Pharmaceutical Sciences (C3PS)" is highly relevant to recent discoveries and developments in the field of Pharmacy. This symposium is surely a big opportunity for all the participants to learn through scientific and professional interaction and update their knowledge and experiences.

We are fortunate to serve a national level event in the form of Symposium and I am thankful to the college for being part of this initiative. The vision, knowledge and experience of organizing the national level symposium will help us pave the way into the future of Pharmacy professionals into the scientific research.

I wish an all success for this major event of Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy.

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Secretary Message

Hon. Shri. Sanjeev I. Desai
Secretary
Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society

I feel delighted to welcome all the delegates to attend 6th One Day National Symposium on "Current Perspective and Prospective of Pharmaceutical Sciences (C3PS)" on behalf of the organizing team of Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi.

It is the wholesome efforts of the Principal and entire organizing team of the college in arranging such a big event with eminent lectures of highly renowned speakers who would throw light on research and innovation related information that will shape the pharmacy future. I hope that maximum number of participants will take this opportunity and attend the symposium to exchange ideas, discover novel trends and broaden their knowledge related to Pharmaceutical Research.

I wholeheartedly wish for the success to the entire organizing team!

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With Best Compliments From

Shri. Nitin Maniar
Secretary
The Indian Pharmaceutical Association-Maharashtra State Branch (The IPA-MSB)

Shri. Yashwantrao Bhonsale Education Society's

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

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Principal Message

Prof. (Dr.) Vijay A. Jagtap
Principal, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy (YBCP), Sawantwadi
Coordinator, The IPA-MSB, Education Division, Sindhudurg District
Convener – 6th One Day National Symposium

I feel privileged to welcome all the delegates and participants for the 6th One-Day National Symposium on "Current Perspective and Prospective of Pharmaceutical Sciences (C3PS)" on behalf of Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, and congratulate my entire team for this big arrangement of the grand event.

YBCP has been arranging the national level symposium from last five years, this being our sixth year of hosting this event. The vision behind this national level symposium arranged at the Konkan region is to provide an opportunity to the national as well as regional students to grow and broaden their horizon of knowledge by indulging into diverse spheres of learning.

In our endeavour to raise the standards of discourse, we continue to remain aware in order to meet with the changing needs of our stakeholders. The symposium aims to bring different ideologies under one roof and provide opportunities to exchange ideas face to face, to establish research relations and to find partners for future collaboration. The theme for this conference is indicative of relevant research areas to give the prospective authors innovative prepositions about the ambit of discussion.

The discovery and advent in the Research prospects of Pharmacy is accelerating the whole process of drug development. Recently, the development of new technologies has

revolutionized the concept of pharmaceutical research. The current symposium will give an update on recent advances, trends, technologies and developments in the field of drug research in Pharmacy.

We wish to thank our eminent speakers of technical session and welcome them wholeheartedly for this Symposium. The resource persons being Dr. Anand A. Mahajan, Professor, Goa College of Pharmacy, Goa, Maharashtra and Mr. Ganadhish Kamat, Former Executive Vice President, Global Quality Head, Dr. Reddy's Laboratory Ltd. It's my indeed pleasure to say thank the Indian Pharmaceutical Association along with Maharashtra State Branch Hon. President Dr. T. V. Narayana, Hon. Secretary Mr. Nitin Maniar and Hon. Divisional Chapter Head – Education Dr. John D'souza for collaborating the symposium.

I also express my lot of thanks to all our Patrons Hon. Executive Chairman Shri. Achyut Sawantbhonsale, Hon. Chairman Adv. Mrs. Asmita Sawantbhonsale, Hon. Secretary Mr. Sanjeev Desai and Hon. Administrative Coordinator Mrs. Sunetra Phatak for their support and constant encouragement to organize this symposium.

Last but not the least, I would also like to thank the staff, the faculty members, the committee members, students and the coordinator for their contribution in successfully organising and managing this event. This event wouldn't have been possible without their enthusiasm and constant support.

We welcome you all to YBCP and hope that this symposium will serve as a medium for all of us to upgrade our knowledge regarding the research prospects in our field of study.

Thank you!

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Organizing Secretary Message

Dr. Rohan K. Barse
Associate Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutics (PG)
Organizing Secretary – 6th One Day National Symposium

First and foremost, I would like to thank the convener of this symposium Hon. Dr. Vijay A. Jagtap (Principal), as well as Hon. Mr. Achyut K. Sawntbhonsale (Executive Chairman, SYBES, Sawntwadi); Hon. Adv. Mrs. Asmita Sawntbhonsale (Chairman, SYBES, Sawntwadi) and Hon. Mr. Sanjiv I. Desai (Secretary, SYBES, Sawntwadi) for the trust and confidence that they have given me to lead this 6th National Symposium. It is truly an honour!!!

On the behalf of Yashwntrao Bhosnale College of Pharmacy (YBCP), Sawantwadi, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all the delegates and participants for their registration to our 6th "National Symposium on Current Perspective and Prospective of Pharmaceutical Sciences (C3PS)". Every year, this national symposium is distinctive in its own way. I would like to appreciate the committed, hardworking, and dedicated members from the different committees who tirelessly work together to meticulously prepare every detail all for one objective… a successful national symposium!!!

As like previous years, this year also this symposium will provide an outstanding platform for exchanging the information and discussion on wide range of topics. Through this

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Souvenir we tried to amalgamate different ideas at one-stop throughout the country and to create research relations amongst the researchers.

To offer an excellent technical knowledge at the symposium, we have invited distinguished experts including Resource Persons Hon. Dr. Anand A. Mahajan, Professor, Goa College of Pharmacy, Goa, Maharashtra and as well as Hon. Mr. Ganadhish Kamat, Former Executive Vice President, Global Quality Head, Dr. Reddy's Laboratory Ltd. I would like to thank all dignitaries for accepting our invitation for this symposium.

The excellent response to our call-for-papers signifies the recognition of this symposium and proves that the organization of the symposium is popular enough for all aspects of science and technology in the field pharmaceutical research and related topics. The enthusiasm of participants has surely risen due to the effective conduction of all past four symposium events and predicts the excellent status of future programs. I would like to express my thanks to all the authors, co-authors, mentors/guides for this massive response and their outstanding contributions.

Through this event, we hope to bring about harmonious working relationships among the different committee members where there is respect, love, care, dedication, and commitment.

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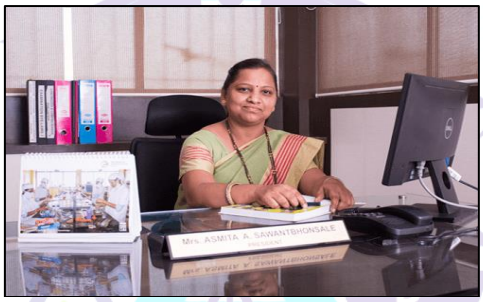
CHIEF PATRONS

Hon. Shri. Achyut Sawantbhonsale
Executive Chairman



Hon. Adv. Smt. Asmita Sawantbhonsale
Chairperson

Hon. Shri. Sanjeev Desai
Secretary

Hon. Smt. Sunetra Phatak
Administrative Coordinator

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RESOURCE PERSONS

Dr. Anand Mahajan

Professor,

Goa College of Pharmacy,
Goa, India

Topic: Significance of LC-MS for the Impurity Profiling

Mr. Ganadhish Kamat

Former Executive Vice President Global Quality Head,

Dr. Reddy's Laboratory Ltd.

Topic: Quality System Deployment in Pharmaceuticals and Use of Tools such a Six Sigma

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CONVENER

Dr. Vijay A. Jagtap
Principal & Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy
Sindhudurg District Coordinator, The IPA-MSB Education Division

ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. Rohan K. Barse
Associate Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutics (PG)

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CO-ORDINATORS

Mr. Tushar G. Rukari
Assistant Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutics (UG)

Dr. Gaurav G. Naik
Associate Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (PG)

LOC MEMBERS

Dr. Prashant Y. Mali
Associate Professor
Head, Dept of Pharmacy Practice

Ms. Rashmi H. Mahabal
Assistant Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharm. Chemistry, (UG)

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REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Namita G. Narvekar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Quality Assurance

Ms. Sheetal S. Samant
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmacognosy

Ms. Kavita A. Sawant
Lecturer
Integrated Diploma in

SCIENTIFIC POSTER PRESENTATION AND SOUVENIR COMMITTEE

Mr. Mayuresh R. Redkar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutics

Ms. Sneha J. Sawant
Lecturer
Integrated Diploma in Pharmacy

Mr. Vinod R. Biradar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutical

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TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Omkar M. Pendse
Head
Integrated Diploma in Pharmacy

Dr. Prashant Y. Mali
Associate Professor
Head, Dept of Pharmacy Practice

FOOD COMMITTEE

Ms. Pranali V. Joshi
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Quality Assurance

Ms. Pranita K. Pawar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutics

Ms. Shraddha M. Parab
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmacology

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WELCOME AND BACKSTAGE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Gayatri V. Athalekar
Assistant Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharm. Chemistry

Ms. Aishwarya L. Thakur
Assistant Professor
Head, Dept. of Pharmacognosy

Ms. Sanyuja S. Nikam
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry

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ANCHOR AND STAGE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Gauri U. Bhivshet
Assistant Professor
Head, Dept. of Quality Assurance

Ms. Namita S. Bhosale
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutics

Ms. Rakshanda S. Khorjuwekar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry

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RANGOLI COMMITTEE

Ms. Supriya B. Rawool
Lecturer
Integrated Diploma in Pharmacy

Ms. Vaibhavi A. Choudhari
Lecturer
Integrated Diploma in Pharmacy

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A SPECIAL THANKS TO

Mr. Prasad Mahale
Registrar
Bhonsale Knowledge City

Mr. Nitin V. Sandye
PRO
Bhonsale Knowledge City

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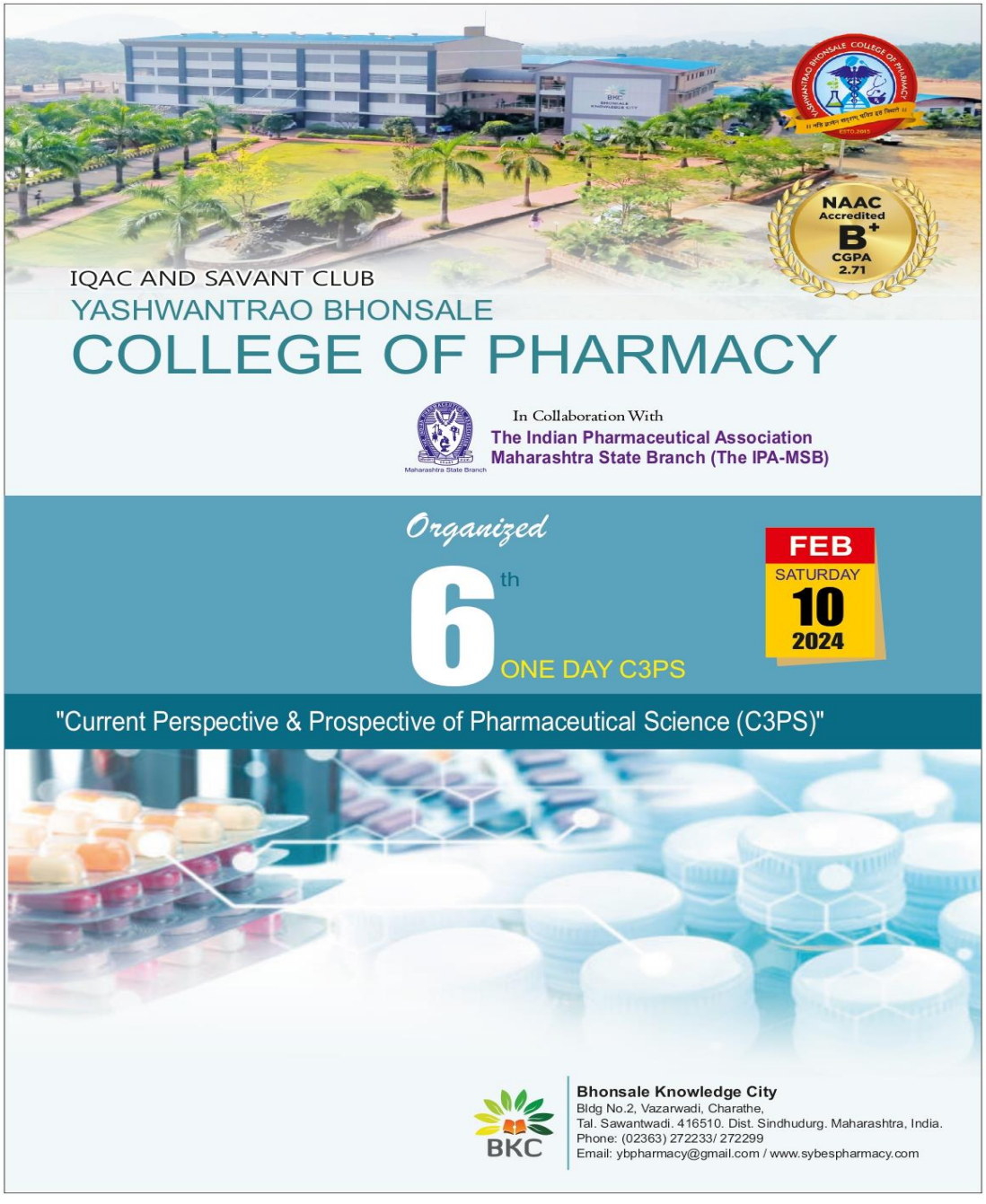

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10 FEB SATURDAY

6th One Day National Symposium on Current Perspective & Prospective of Pharmaceutical Science (C3PS)

Dear Delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to invite you for your participation in one day National Symposium on Current Perspective & Prospective of Pharmaceutical Science(C3PS) organized by Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy on 10th February 2024. We welcome you to participate in this

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About The IPA- MSB

The IPA-MSB is a state branch of the IPA initiated in 1941 immediately after the foundation of IPA in 1939. The IPA-MSB runs an educational institute, Bombay College of Pharmacy (BCP), The Amrut Mody Research Fund (AMRF), The Research Society of Bombay College of Pharmacy (RSBCP), Dr. M.K. Rangnekar Memorial Testing Laboratory (MKR), Academy for Clinical Excellence (ACE), IPA-SF-MSB are other ventures which are governed by The IPA-MSB. The IPA- MSB is the only state branch of IPA, that has the distinction of getting the BEST BRANCH Award constituted by IPA six times i.e 2004, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2016 and 2017. It has till date 3248 plus Life members and has active local branches at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Dhule and Raigad.

Symposium Schedule

Time	Session
09.00 am to 09.45 am	Registration, Break fast, Tea
09.45 am to 10.15 am	Inaugural and Welcome Address
10.15 am to 10.30 am	Keynote Address
10.30 am to 11.30 am	Technical Session I
11.30 am to 12.30 pm	Technical Session II
12.30 pm to 01.30 pm	Lunch Break
01.30 pm to 03.15 pm	Poster Presentation
03.15 pm to 03.30 pm	High Tea
03.30 pm to 04.15 pm	Valedictory Function

VISION MISSION

Vision :

Provide pharmacy education to our rural students that optimizes the health & wellness of individuals & communities.

Mission :

M1 : Disseminate transformative pharmacy practice models through effective infrastructure & learning.

M2 : Foster a culture of inclusivity that attracts and retains a diverse students, faculty & staff

M3 : To enrich social values by being a torch-bearer of civility, diversity & mutual respect in our vicinity.

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10 FEB SATURDAY

6th One Day National Symposium on Current Perspective & Prospective of Pharmaceutical Science (C3PS)

Objectives of Symposium :

The objective of the symposium is to create platform wherein researchers will able to update the current knowledge with respect to current perspective and prospective of pharmaceutical sciences. The symposium will helpful to enrich and upgrade the recent role of analytical techniques in ensuring the quality of pharmaceutical products. This symposium will provide opportunity to young scientist to present their research.

Symposium Registration :

1. It is mandatary to register for the symposium using following google form link :https://forms.gle/sFa2k1kTEzgG1UhEA
2. All Diploma, UG, PG Pharmacy students, PhD research scholars, persons from industry and teachers of any discipline can register for the symposium.
3. Registration fees of Rs. 700/- for Diploma , UG students, PG students and Ph.D research scholars, persons from industry and teachers that includes breakfast, workshop kit, certificate, tea & lunch. Free transportation will be available from bus stand to venue. (Need to communicate prior for arrangement.)
4. Receipt of payment can be attached in google registration form.
5. Only Registered Participants can present poster & only presenting author will get presentation certificate.
6. Exciting trophies & prizes for best posters.
7. Last date for registration poster abstract submission along with registration fees on or before **02nd February, 2024.**
8. Paid accommodation is available on request at Boys Hostel for male candidates only. (Rs.100/- per person per day)

Bank Details for Registration Fees Objectives of Symposium

Name of Bank : Bank of India
A/C Name : Mr. Rahul Ramesh Patil
A/C No : 141010110008647
Brach : Sawantwadi
Google Pay No : 9970059030
IFSC Code : BKID0001410

Guidelines for Poster Presentation :

1. A review, research or survey studies for poster presentations are invited on topic relevant to the title of symposium or any topic related to pharmaceutical sciences.
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BP PH-1

To design development and evaluation of Nano-suspension for solubility enhancement of poorly water-soluble drugs

Mr. Tejas Wadekar, Mr. Adesh Tawade, Mr. Anurag Jaygonda, Mr. Vinod Biradar, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

ABSTRACT:

The present study aimed to boost the solubility and rate of dissolution of aceclofenac (Acl) through the development of a nano-suspension on a lab scale by using Solvent Anti-solvent Precipitation Method. Biologically active compounds, whether they are in the process of being discovered or are well-established, frequently encounter challenges because of their slow rates of dissolution and limited solubility in water. Aceclofenac is poorly water-soluble drug and its bioavailability is very low from its crystalline form. The prepared nano suspension was examined by zeta potential, X-Ray diffractometry (XRD), motic digital microscopy, entrapment efficiency, and total drug content. It was also assessed for particle size and in vitro dissolution studies. To investigate the effects of independent variables, such as the amount of soloplus (X1) and tween 80 (X2), and dependent variables, such as total particle size and solubility, a 32 factorial design was used. From the obtained results batch F2 found to be optimized batch. The particle size of batch F2 was 55.9 nm, zeta potential -21.6, % EE was 78.4 and drug release i.e. 69.943. The F2 batch was further characterized by IR-Spectroscopy, XRD analysis. The method used for preparation is simple, scalable, and cost effective. Thus, it can be claimed that the solvent-antisolvent precipitation approach of preparing nano-suspensions is useful for improving the hydrophilic solubility of drugs that are slightly soluble in water, such aceclofenac.

KEYWORDS: Nano-suspension, Solvent antisolvent precipitation Method, QbD, Soloplus, poorly water-soluble drugs etc.

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DP PH-2

To formulate herbal tablet facewash formation

Jagtap V. A , Supriya R, Ruturaj M, Anuja S, Shreya M, Tejaswi Margale, Ganesh Pawara

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India

Email id: sshreyaminde @gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Facial Skin is elegant and the ordinary soaps make it to lose texture and make it dry.Facewash is a mild cleanser acts without producing any harshness to skin. The present form of face washes available in market were gel and cream state, which should be packed in large collapsible tube or plastic containers in turn difficult for the consumer to carry during their travel and being this face wash are aqueous in nature, it needs preservative to maintain the stable. The main objective to formulate a facewash tablet for a better convenience of the consumers in order to reduce the cost, more stable and make it available to common for public. In this method we have used a direct compression process selection of herbal and ingredients, preparation of liquorice powder, preparation of tablet and finally compressed. Physical evaluation, washability, pH, Irritancy test, foam ability, hardness test, thickness of the tablet was assessed.

Keywords: Facewash, Formulate

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BP PH-3

pH RESPONSIVE OFLOXACINE LOADED CARBOMER BASED SOL GEL COMPOSITE: FORMULATION AND EVALUATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PERIODONTITIS

Sarang S. H, Dorugade A. L, Pawar S N, Redkar M. R, Jagtap V. A.

Department of Pharmaceutics Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi416510, Maharashtra, India

Email id: sarangsaniya23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Gingival recession is characterized as periodontal disease also known as gum disease. It is a set of inflammatory conditions affecting the tissues surrounding the teeth. In its early stage, called gingivitis, the gums become swollen and red and may bleed. It is considered the main cause of tooth loss for adults worldwide. In its more serious form, the gums can pull away from the tooth, bone can be lost, and the teeth may loosen or fall out. Bad breath may also occur. As a curable measure, a novel in situ gel is prepared. Novel in situ forming gel is introduced at the site that shows a greater potential to overcome one of the main practical obstacles associated with the treatment of local periodontitis by the mechanism of partial adhesion to the surrounding tissue, causing the accidental expulsion of at least parts of the implant from patient's pockets, this results in large residence time of the system at the site of action and uncertainty of the final exposure to the drug. In situ, gelling systems are liquid upon instillation and undergo a phase transition to form gel due to some stimuli responses such as temperature modulation, change in pH, and presence of ions. Ofloxacin is considered the API in the gelling system as it is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria. In this system, the gelling of the solution is triggered by a change in pH. All pH-sensitive polymers contain pendant acidic or basic groups that can either accept or release protons in response to changes in environmental pH. In the case of a weakly acidic group, swelling of hydrogel increases as the external pH increases, while it decreases in the case of a weakly basic group. This study focuses on the formulation and evaluation of in situ gel for the treatment of periodontitis.

Keywords: Ofloxacin, In situ gel, Gingival Recession, Periodontitis, pH sensitive, Gingivitis

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BP PH-4

To Formulate and Evaluate Novel Vesicular Drug Delivery System Containing Unsaturated fatty acid

Gavali Pranjal*[1], Patil Vanshita*[1], Rathod Kanchan[1], Patil Yash[1], Gaonkar Santoshi[1], Dhondge Yogesh[1], Rukari Tushar[1], Jagatap Vijay

Dept. of Pharmaceutics. Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, BKC, Building No. 02, A/P Charathe - Vazarwadi, Maharashtra 416510.

gavalipranjal31@gmail.com, patilvanshita2417@gmail.com

Abstract:

Inflammation is a complex physiological response involved in numerous pathological conditions, requiring effective treatment. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have long been utilized to alleviate inflammation-associated symptoms. Conventional topical formulations of NSAIDs suffer from limitations such as poor skin penetration, low drug retention, and inadequate therapeutic efficacy. To overcome these limitations, novel vesicular drug delivery systems, particularly transferosomes, have emerged as promising alternatives. Transferosomes, a specialized type of deformable liposomes, offer unique advantages for targeted drug delivery through the skin. They can deform and squeeze through narrow intercellular spaces, enhancing drug permeation into underlying tissues. This facilitates deeper penetration of NSAIDs into inflamed regions, maximizing therapeutic effects while minimizing systemic exposure and adverse effects. Transferosomes, formed via the thin-film hydration method with Oleic acid, Cholesterol, Surfactant and Organic Solvent. They have a particle size of 297nm and a mean zeta potential of -24.2mV. Entrapment efficiency is 90% demonstrates effective drug retention. Optimized transferosomes are incorporated into carbopol 934 gel and evaluated for appearance, grittiness, pH, spreadability, extrudability, drug content, and in-vitro drug release. This comprehensive evaluation ensures formulation efficacy. Overall, the development and evaluation of novel vesicular drug delivery systems, particularly transferosomes, represent significant advancements in drug delivery technology. By utilising their unique properties, these systems hold promise for improving therapeutic efficacy and enabling sustained release in the treatment of inflammatory conditions.

Keywords:- Anti-inflammatory, Transferosomes, Oleic acid, Topical formulation.

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BP PH-5

DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NATURAL POLYMER EMBEDDED BIOADHESIVE GEL FOR THE TREATMENT OF DENTAL CARRIES

Gawas P. V, Patwardhan A. V, Gawade V. V, Redkar M. R, Jagtap V. A.
Department of Pharmaceutics Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi416510, Maharashtra, India
E-mail Id: pranitavg28@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:
Dental caries is a transmissible bacterial disease process caused by acids from bacterial metabolism diffusing into enamel and dentine and dissolving the mineral. A bioadhesive gel for its localised treatment was formulated to enhance the residence time of the product. objective of this study was to formulate and evaluate an antimicrobial mucoadhesive dental gel of Azithromycin for the prevention and treatment of dental plaque, dental caries, and periodontitis. developing improved drug delivery to the periodontal pocket and oral mucosa, there are few reports which have examined the physical properties of gels and semi-solid formulations which favour retention and bioadhesion to dental surface. Two bioadhesive polymers were selected from previous experiments which had been used in vitro organ culture models. These were sodium alginate and okra gum. Bioadhesive dental gels have several advantages over other oral dosage forms. Being a viscoplastic dosage form, the gel, when applied to the damaged area of the gum or mucous membrane, creates a protective film, preventing mechanical irritation, and providing a localized effect of the drug components and also, longer retention time and bioadhesion on dental surface.

Keywords: Azithromycin, Bioadhesive Gel, Dental Caries.

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BP PH-6

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL LIP BALM USING JAMUN SEED EXTRACT

Sawant Abhidnya A, Pawaskar Disha S, Satardekar Pandurang S, Ghadi Lalit J, Dure Neha R, D'silva Nikita J, Bhosale Namita S, Jagtap Vijay A.
Department of Institute- Pharmaceutics
Institute name- Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi
Institute Address-BKC, Building No.02, A/P Charathe-Vazarwadi, Tal-Sawantwadi Dist-Sindhudurg Maharashtra 416510
E-mail Id: pawaskardisha09@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the study was to formulate and evaluate herbal lip balm by using natural ingredients. The purpose was to make jamun seed extract and natural ingredients to make herbal lip balm with jamun seed extract and kokum butter and to evaluate the finished lip balm. Cosmetics have been in incredible demand since recorded history and to this day. Lip balm formulations and ratings are most commonly used to calm the lips that have turned dry and chapped, while giving your lips hydration and nourishment. In such cases, naturally prepared lip balms, or nutraceutical lip balms, help heal topical conditions and beautify lips. With this goal and purpose in mind, herbal lip balm was formulated and evaluated using natural ingredients such as kokum butter, almond oil, rose water, replacing the synthetic ingredients. Jamun seed extract provides essential vitamins and antioxidants for lip nourishment and oxidative stress protection. The lip balm was evaluated for parameters such as melting point, pH parameters, spreadability to obtain a satisfactory product. An herbal lip balm preparation containing kokum butter, almond oil and other natural ingredients was found to be satisfactory with desired properties such as colour, texture, odour, spreadability and smoothness. This lip balm formula has the potential to gain market attention due to its mild, biodegradability and low toxicity profile which meets the consumer demands for natural ingredients in cosmetics.

Keywords: Jamun seed extract, herbal lip balm, Kokum butter, natural ingredients.

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BP PH-7

Overview of herbal moisturizing cream

Prajakta Bote, Kudav Anuja, Kulkarni Vaibhavi, Kumbhar Sairaj Naik Ojas, Shirsat Mugdha

Ms. Pranita Pawar Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Mumbai University,Charathe-Vazarwadi,Tal-Sawantwadi,Dist-Sindhudurg,416510, Maharashtra, India.

Email ID – ojasnaik10@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Moisturizing cream are semisolid preparation used for reduces the chances of skin problems and wrinkles. The herbal extract containing moisturizing cream gives the cooling and soothing effect to the skin. The moisturizing creams are moisturizing as they provide an oily barrier which reduces the water loss from the stratum corneum, the outermost layer of the skin. Moisturizing cream is the water in oil emulsion. Moisturizing cream gives the prolong contact time in the site of application as compared to the other semisolid dosage form or formulation. They give elegancy to skin and it is not that much greasy. Due to the oil phase, it gives an emolliences to skin. The function of the moisturizing cream is for restoring moisture to dry skin, it allows to eliminate the waste materials from the pores and also cools the body.

Keywords: Moisturizing cream, herbal cream, moisturizer

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BP PH-8

REVIEW ON NANOTECHNOLOGY OF CANCER

Bhogan Khushi, Parab Vaishnavi, Langave Manali.

Khorjuwenkar Rakshanda, Dr. Jagtap Vijay.
Dept.of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, Sawantwadi ,416510 Maharashtra, India.
khushibhogan111@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
NPs possess exceptional properties such as a larger surface area, higher volume proportion, and better targeting capabilities. Additionally, their low toxic effect on healthy cells enhances their bioavailability and t-half by allowing them to functionally penetrate the fenestration of epithelium and tissues. These particles have attracted attention in multidisciplinary areas, making them the most promising materials in many biomedical applications, especially in the treatment and diagnosis of various diseases. Many types of nanoparticles, such as metallic, magnetic, polymeric, metal oxide, quantum dots, graphene, fullerene, liposomes, carbon nanotubes, and dendrimers, have potential applications in cancer treatment and diagnosis. In many studies, nanoparticles have been reported to show intrinsic anticancer activity due to their antioxidant action and cause an inhibitory effect on the growth of tumors. Moreover, nanoparticles can facilitate the controlled release of drugs and increase drug release efficiency with fewer side effects. Nanoparticles enable rapid and sensitive detection of cancer-related molecules, nanotechnology empowers scientists to detect molecular changes, even in a small percentage of cells. Moreover, nanotechnology has the potential to generate entirely novel and effective therapeutic agents.

Keywords: nanoparticles; nano-enabled formulations; cancer diagnosis; cancer imaging; cancer screening

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BP PH-9

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCIATICA

Bukam Yukta*, Pande Yash, Desai Shravani, Bhogale Siddhi,Parab Vithhal , Pare Shraddha Bhivshet Gauri, Dr.V.A.Jagtap
Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsle College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, Sawantwadi ,416510 Maharastra, India.
E-mail Id: yuktabukam9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Vitex negundo L. locally known as 'Nirgundi' is mentioned in Ayurveda as useful in treating arthritic disorders along with asthma, fever, headache etc. All parts of the plant, from root to fruit, possess a multitude of phytochemical secondary metabolites which impart an unprecedented variety of medicinal uses to the plant. Gridhrasi (sciatica) is one among vata vyadhi caused by aggravated vata Doshas. It is characterized by burning, stinging or numbing pain that is felt in the buttock; thigh, leg or foot. It may or may not be associated with low back pain. The main cause of sciatica can be a horizontal or slipped disc, piriformis syndrome, spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis, in the starting stage people neglect this, but later this becomes a major issue when the pain becomes unbearable. The present work was undertaken to formulate and evaluate herbal formulation which can be used in treatment of sciatica. The total ethanol extract of leaves were standardized in terms of polyphenols. Vitex negundo leaf extract possesses anti-inflammatory activity which was more pronounced on subacute rather than on acute inflammation. The analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity of vitex negundo leaf extract attributed to its flavonoid content, which was known to act through inhibition of prostaglandin biosynthesis.

Keywords: Vitex negundo, Sciatica, anti-inflammatory, flavonoid content, analgesic, spinal stenosis, ethanol extract.

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PG PH-10

MICROENCAPSULATION OF FISH OIL BY CO-ACERVATION METHOD AND ITS EVALUTION

Gawade Simran, Tambitkar Neha, Shinde keshav, Ghogale Shivani, Sharma Savita kumari, Dr. Vijay Jagtap, Dr. Rohan Barse.

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Charathe, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra-416510.

E-mail Id: simrangawade278@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study is microencapsulation of fish oil by co-acervation method and its evaluation. The fish oil is effectively converted into the granules with the microencapsulation technique. The co-acervation phase separation method with salt addition is used to achieve the effective results. Then the evaluation of the granule was done with various parameters. The bulk density, tapped density, angle of repose, Carr's index, hausner's ratio, solubility etc. were evaluated. The produced fish oil granules was evaluated using preformulation studies. The fish oil is effectively converted into powder by microencapsulation using co-acervation method.

Keywords: microencapsulation, coacervation-phase separation, omega 3 fatty acid.

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BP PH-11

FORMULATION & EVALUATION OF HERBAL ANTI-ACNE CREAM

Mr. Gawade Girish*, Ms. Gawade Samiksha, Mr. Sawant Nishant, Ms. Sawant Mrudula, Ms. Jikamde Sukanya, Ms. Rane Rutuja, Ms. Thakur Aishwarya, Dr. Jagtap Vijay.

Dept. Of Pharmacognosy, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi BKC, Building No. 02, A/P: Charathe, Vazarwadi, Tal: Sawantwadi 416510 Maharashtra, India.

Email ID: girishgawade1510@gmail.com

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of Casuarina equisetifolia bark extract, Butea monosperma flowers extract & Barleria prionitts leaves extract in comparison with benzoyl peroxide as the standard anti-acne drug. Acne vulgaris is a common chronic disease of skin with multi factorial etiology. Predominantly, acne appears on the face (99%). Back (60%) and chest (15%). Propionibacterium acne, an anerobic bacterium, found within the pilosebaceous follicle, is the most common pathogen being responsible for inflammatory acne. Whereas, superficial infections of the sebaceous units are mostly caused by Staphylococcus epidermidis. Acne is managed with both topical and systemic drugs. Benzoyl peroxide is commonly used as the first-line drug for mild and moderate acne, but it causes redness, itching and irritation in applied areas. The use of antibiotics to treat acne has increased antibiotic resistance. In such conditions, to overcome the ongoing problem of bacterial resistance, medicinal plants can be used as an alternative option. Due to enormous beneficial capabilities, herbal therapies can effectively be used as modern alternatives in the management of acne.

Keywords: Acne vulgaris, Efficacy, Casuarina equisetifolia, Butea monosperma, Barleria prionitis, anti-acne treatment

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BP PH-12

EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF PHOTOACTIVATED COW URINE AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS BACTERIA FOR FORMULATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL CREAM.

Presenting Author: Madgaonkar G.A.

Author: Madgaonkar G.A, Patil V.D, Khotkar K.F, kurtadkar A. S, Parab S. J, S.J. (M. Pharm, Pharmacognosy)

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510

Email ID: garvimadgaonkar29@gmail.com

Abstract:

Cow urine therapy is a type of traditional medicinal practices from Indian systems of medicine. Zone of inhibition of photoactivated *Gir* cow urine against *Staphylococcus aureus* germs is evaluated using the agar well diffusion method. Results of this experiment shows that photoactivated cow urine inhibits the development of bacteria in the same way as standard antibacterial drugs. As a result, photoactivated urine can be used as a key component in antimicrobial cream formulations to help heal wounds by inhibiting the growth of bacteria

Keywords: Photoactivation, Antibacterial drugs, traditional medicinal practices.

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BP PH-13

EMERGING PERSPECTIVE OF TARO AS PHARMACEUTICAL BINDER IN BILAYER TABLET

Gurav Anisha Ashok, Jagtap Gauri Nakul, Pinto Jessica Maxi, Pitre Ashish Shamprasad, Gavakar Vaishnavi Vijay, Sawant Atmaja Devendra*

Dr. Rohan Barse, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Department of Pharmaceutics.

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy , Charathe Vazarwadi Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg.Email id: - atmajasawant@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study explores the potential of Colocasia esculenta, commonly known as taro, as a natural ingredient in pharmaceutical formulations. Belonging to the Araceae family, taro is a widely cultivated, annual plant historically used in medicine and food. Rich in mucilage and starch, this study suggests taro can serve various functions in tablet formulations. The literature review highlights potential applications as a binder, film-forming agent, disintegrant, diluent, and granulating agent. Additionally, the extracted starch exhibits binding and matrix-forming properties, making it valuable for the pharmaceutical industry. The research delves into using taro starch as a binder in bilayer tablets of paracetamol and diclofenac, demonstrating its feasibility. While this abstract briefly mentions the successful implementation of taro starch in specific formulations, further research is likely needed to fully establish its efficacy and broader applicability across various pharmaceutical products. This exploration opens doors for the development of more natural and potentially cost-effective ingredients in the pharmaceutical field. The results obtained show that the percentage release data conclude that the bilayer tablet formulation F2 showed from fast releasing layer and formulation F2 from sustained releasing layer, released the maximum amount of drug in a sustained manner. The polymer ratio was found to influence the drug release, as the polymer level increased, the drug release rates were found to be decreased.

Keywords: Taro, natural excipient, bilayer tablet, binder, paracetamol, diclofenac.

BP PH-14

HERBAL GEL USING GUAVA LEAF EXTRACT: FORMULATION AND EVALUATION FOR DENTAL PROBLEMS MANAGEMENT

Sawant Shreya[*1], Sawant Sangram[1], Satelkar Shreepad[1], Ghadi Anurag[1], Kathe Umesh[1], Gite Pragati[1], Sawant Manasvi,[1] Rukari Tushar[1], Jagtap Vijay[2]

1. Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India.
2. Dept. of Pharm. Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT:

Dental care is a vital component of overall health, while Dental problems, ranging from common issues like cavities and gum disease to more complex conditions such as periodontitis, continue to pose significant challenges in oral healthcare. The objective of this study was to formulate and evaluate the herbal gel containing extract of powdered guava leaves and clove oil. The comparison between herbal dental formulations and chemical formulations is a complex issue and depends on various factors, including individual preferences, specific dental conditions, and the desired outcomes. Herbal medicines are still the backbone of almost 75-80% of the world's population, especially in developing countries In primary healthcare due to better adherence to the human body, cultural acceptance and less side effect. The gel contains the main ingredients guava leaf powder, Ethanolic extract of guava leaf shows antimicrobial activity against various microorganisms present in the oral cavity such as staphylococcus aureus. With other ingredients clove oil, honey as a flavourant, sodium carboxymethyl cellulos as a gelling agent, Propylene glycol as a co- solvent and triethnolamine act as a neutralizer. The formulated gel will be evaluated for the different parameters such as physiochemical parameters like pH, viscosity, transparency, smoothness, spreadability, homogenesity. This study focuses on potential of herbal medicine as a complementary or alternative approach to conventional dental care. While acknowledging the historical roots and promising therapeutic properties of various herbs in dental problem management and treatment

Keywords : Herbal gel, Antimicrobial, Guava leave, Dental problem management.

PG PH-15

Development and Evaluation of Simvastatin-Loaded Interpenetrating Polymeric Network (IPN) Microbeads from Tailored Natural Polysaccharides: *In-vitro, In-vivo* and Histological Studies

Ms. Dhure Madhuri, Ms. Bhivshet Gauri, Dr. Barse Rohan, Dr Jagtap vijay

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

Pharmaceutics department

dhuremadhuri@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

pH-dependent interpenetrating polymeric network (IPN) hydrogel beads of simvastatin prepared to employ a blend of biopolymers sodium carboxymethyl xanthan gum (SCMXG) and sodium alginate (SAL) by water-in-water(w/w) emulsion gelation method using aluminium chloride ($AlCl_3$) as a crosslinking agent to enhance the drug dissolution rate, stability and bioavailability. Xanthan gum (XG) alteration will give IPNs a higher mechanical strength than native XG due to improvement in physicochemical properties, which allows them to form strong IPN beads and counteract the sodium alginate burst effect. IPN network was pH-responsive which was swell and prolonged release SIM at higher pH 6.8 than pH 1.2 where the drug absorption is maximum. Surface morphology analysed by SEM showed that prepared optimized SCMXG-SAL IPN beads were predominantly spherical. The XRD, FTIR, and DSC studies found that drug was amorphous, stable, and uniformly distributed throughout IPN beads. *In vitro* drug release kinetics demonstrated the Korsmeyer Peppas model with a non-Fickian diffusion transport mechanism. Pharmacodynamic measures of serum lipid levels such as total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoproteins (HDL), low-density lipoproteins (LDL), and very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) were used to assess the *in vivo* investigation of the optimized formulation in Wistar rats revealed increase in bioavailability of SIM. Histopathology confirmed that there was no toxicity or inflammation following oral administration.

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Keywords: Hydrogel IPN beads, Simvastatin, Etherification, hypercholesterolemia, w/w emulsion gelation method

PG PH-16

Microparticle Based Formulation a Novel approach for Topical Delivery.

Kalangutkar Prajakt*, Dr.Barse Rohan, Dr.Jagtap Vijay

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy,

Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India.

E-mail Id: prajaktkalangutkar0308@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Todays, a vast number of prodrugs are based on delivery small molecules to the skin or deeper into the body. However there are not many pharmaceutical products in the market containing sensitive molecules like peptides or protein for local or topical use. Microparticles constitute an important part of this particulate delivery by virtue of their small size and efficient carrier characteristics. Microparticle based formulation offer numerous advantages compare to conventional dosage forms, which include improved efficacy, reduced toxicity, improved patient compliance and convenience. Microparticle based formulation not only provide advantage regarding stabilization of the molecule in the formulation but also ensuring homogeneity of the product. There is huge scope in the area to find more formulation for topical delivery and also various products available in the market. As the peptide and protein market has developed significantly in the past decades the need for stable, safe and consum friendly peptide and protein formulations for topical use has also increased. The present review highlights several carriers used in the preparation of microparticles, preparation methods of microparticles, their release mechanisms, evaluation parameters, their advantages and applications. Therefore, microparticles open up new vistas of research in the development of novel drug delivery systems.

Key words: Microparticle, peptide and protein, homogeneity, skin barrier, stabilization

PG PH-17

Development and In-vitro evaluation of Neem, Tulsi and Giloy microbeads by simple coacervation technique

Gamare Dipesh, Nakashe Ankita, Mathkar Manasi, Hodawadekar Aishwarya, Dr.Rohan Barse, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Charathe, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra-416510.

E-mail ID: dipeshgamare03@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The microencapsulation is the technique which to produces microcapsules that are between one and several hundred microns in size by encasing or enclosing a chemical in another substance. The main objective is to show good immunomodulatory properties of formed microcapsules by means of drug release pattern on absorption in body and to study the microencapsulation technique to produced desired microcapsules. The microcapsules were prepared by mixing polyherbal extracts together and it was developed by using simple coacervation technique. The formed microcapsules were evaluated by simple microscope and FTIR technology, and controlled release analysis. The microcapsules were found to be spherical in shape with good dispersibility. The detailed research was carried out to check the effectiveness of prepared microcapsules and the formed microcapsules has good potential to serve good immuno-modulatory effect and shows a good potential as an herbal medication. And due to its small size, controlled released and stability it will show good patient compliance and thus will increase more chances of patient acceptance towards this formulation in future.

Keywords: Microencapsulation, herbal extract, immunomodulation, coacervation.

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PG PH-18

Novel Itraconazole Nano-spanlastics Gel with Enhanced Penetration to Treat Topical Fungal Infection - Review

Khan Rehan, Jadhav Shivram, Shilpa Tigote, Desai Harshdeep

Guide - Tushar Ganpat Rukari, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Mpharm, Pharmaceutics Dept, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, BKC, Building No. 02, A/P Charathe - Vazarwadi, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra

E-mail – drxrehankhan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The abstract introduces a novel pharmaceutical formulation aimed at addressing topical fungal infections. The research focuses on the development of a cutting-edge delivery system: itraconazole nano-spanlastics gel. This innovative gel formulation combines the benefits of nanotechnology and spanlastics to enhance drug penetration and efficacy in treating fungal infections on the skin. The study employs advanced techniques to encapsulate itraconazole, a potent antifungal agent, within nanoscale spanlastics particles. These nano-spanlastics offer a unique advantage by improving drug stability, solubility, and sustained release. The gel matrix provides a convenient topical application, ensuring prolonged contact with the affected area for sustained therapeutic effects. The enhanced penetration capability of the nano-spanlastics gel is demonstrated through in vitro and in vivo studies. Results show superior skin permeation, promoting efficient delivery of itraconazole to the target site. The formulation exhibits promising antifungal activity, surpassing conventional treatments in terms of efficacy and patient compliance. This research paves the way for a more effective and patient-friendly approach to treating topical fungal infections. The itraconazole nano-spanlastics gel holds great potential as a next-generation pharmaceutical product, addressing

the limitations of current antifungal therapies and offering a promising solution for improved patient outcomes.

KEYWORDS- Nano-spanlastics, Novel Drug Delivery System, Nanotechnology, Antifungal.

PG PH-19

Formulation and evaluation of in situ gel for Gastro retentive Drug Delivery System

Warang Vishakha, Mokashi Pooja, Kashalikar Rugved, Giram Jaysing.

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, BKC, Building No. 02, A/P Charathe - Vazarwadi, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra

E-mail – vishakhawarang2307@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The oral delivery of drugs with a narrow absorption window in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) is often limited by poor bioavailability with conventional dosage forms due to incomplete drug release and short residence time at the site of absorption. To overcome this drawback and to maximize the oral absorption of these drugs, novel drug delivery systems have been developed. Gastro retentive systems such as floating systems, mucoadhesive, high-density, and expandable, and have been developed, since they provide controlled delivery of drugs with prolonged gastric residence time. Among all oral dosage forms, liquid orals are more prone to low bioavailability as far as stomach-specific drug deliveries are concerned, since they are subjected to faster transit from the stomach/ duodenum. To produce sustained release formulation of an oral liquid formulation could be successfully augmented substantially through a strategy of liquid in-situ floating gel system. The formation of the gel depends on factors like temperature modulation, pH change, presence of ions, and ultraviolet irradiation, from which the drug gets released in a sustained and controlled manner. This comprehensive article contains approaches, polymers, marketed preparations, patents, herbal approaches, and recent advances of in situ gel.

Keywords**:** Oral drug delivery, Controlled release, Gastro retentive systems, Floating systems, Sustained release, $_{Drug}$ release

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BP PH-20

FORMULATION AND EVALUTION OF HERBAL TOOTH POWDER FOR WHOLE MOUTH HEALTH

MADEKAR ASHAY O., MISS RASHMI MAHABAL.

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy,

Mumbai University, Charathe – Vazarwadi, Ta. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg, 416510,

Maharashtra-India

E-mail Id: ashaymadekar05@gmail.com

ABSTRACTS:

Dentifrices are the product which is used to maintain the Oral Hygiene such as Freshness of mouth and to avoid tooth decay. The oral hygiene can be maintained throughout the day by using various dentifrices prepared by herbal and synthetic ingredients. This work was carried out to prepare Tooth powder which can be used as a tool for proper oral hygiene and to overcome the side effect of the conventional Tooth power prepared by synthetic ingredients. the Tooth Powder was prepared by using various herbal ingredients which possess the antibacterial, antiseptic and cooling properties. Turmeric powder, Cumin powder, Clove powder, Cardamom powder and Salt are the herbal ingredients were used in this work to formulate herbal tooth powder which can satisfy all the required properties to keep the mouth fresh and to prevent Tooth Decay caused by bacteria. The prepared Tooth Powder was evaluated for its organoleptic and physical characteristics such as colour, odour, taste, stability, foamability and abrasiveness to ensure that it possess all the desired features to use against the dental disease. The result was found within the permitted limits.

Keywords: Dentifrices, Turmeric powder, antibacterial, dental disease.

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PG PH-21

MICROSPONGE GEL: A NOVEL STRATEGY FOR ANTI INFLAMMATION WITH NUTMEG

Baig Afiya Parvez, Paryekar Asawari Gharo, Dr. Barse Roan Krishna, Dr. Jagtap Vijay Arjun

Department Of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College Of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

E-mail : aafiyab2018@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The most common drug for treatment of pain and inflammation is NSAIDS. But NSAIDS having the hazardous side effect on oral administration. To overcome the side effect of NSAIDS and to reduce the frequencies of dosing of formulation we need to prepare the formulation with prolong release. This can be achieved by preparation of microsponge of nutmeg in carbopol gel. Microsponge was prepared by the quasi-emulsification solvent diffusion method. Microsponges were incorporated in carbopol 940. Microsponge and microsponge containing gel were evaluated for Production Yield, Encapsulation Efficiency, Particle size analysis, Morphology, physiochemical parameter, drug release, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity. From the in-vitro and ex-vivo release studies it was shown that formulation give prolong release up to 24 hours. Anti-inflammatory activity was obtained as compared to marketed formulation. From this study it was found that microsponge gel formulation has safe and potential as alternative dosage form for the application on painful and inflammed conditions.

Keywords: Nutmeg, NSAID, Microsponge, Quasi Emulsification, Inflammation.

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PG PH-22

A REVIEW ON GRDDS RECENT ADVANCES IN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Parab O. P.*, Subhedar D. N., Rane D. U.
Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail Id: omkarparab295@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
In recent era to achieve the improved therapeutic effect in pharmaceutical field, oral controlled release & site-specific drug delivery system is having a great interest. Drug absorption process is highly variable. Prolonging the gastric retention of dosage form extends the time for drug absorption. Different approaches of gastro retentive drug delivery system, such as floating & non- floating have been discussed in this review. Also, it covers some of the recent advances in drug delivery system with their merits, demerits & evaluation parameters of GRDDS.

Keywords: GRDDS, evaluation parameters, floating system, non-floating system, low density, high density, bio adhesive system, effervescent, non- effervescent.

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PG PH-23

DEVELOPMENT, OPTIMIZATION AND ASSESSMENT OF NOVEL BIOPOLYMER BASED MUCOADHESIVE FILM FOR PERIODONTAL TREATMENT.

Gawas Swapnali*, Barse Rohan, Jagtap Vijay

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Sawantwadi,

Bhonsale Knowledge City, Building No. 02, A/P Charathe - Vazarwadi Sawantwadi, DistSindhudurg Maharashtra, 416 510.

E-mail Id: swapnaligawas06022000@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of gums that damages soft tissues and bones affecting significant proportion of people. It is caused by pathogens such as Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia, Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitan. Ciprofloxacin is second generation floroquinolone drug; exhibit activity against wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive facultative bacteria as well as it also shows potential activity against periodontal pathogens. Ciprofloxacin after penetrating into the cell membrane of the bacterium, stops DNA synthesis by inhibiting the DNA gyrase enzyme. Hence, we have used Ciprofloxacin as a model drug for the treatment of periodontal disease. It is a broad-spectrum antibiotic has half-life of 3-4 hours, thus requiring frequent dosing, so it is formulated into mucoadhesive film for sustained release of Ciprofloxacin. For Periodontitis mucoadhesive films possess good mucoadhesive strength and retained for the desired duration. The biodegradability of synthetic polymers is matter of concern; therefore, some natural mucoadhesive material like fenugreek and sodium alginate polymers extracted from natural source used in the preparation of mucoadhesive film formulation. Fenugreek polymer was used as extended-release polymer in modified release drug delivery systems. Several studies proved the mucoadhesive characteristics of the fenugreek polymer and can be used alone or in combination with other polymers for a sustained release of drug. Different concentrations of Fenugreek polymer in combination with sodium alginate polymer were used in the development of buccal film. The formulated films were evaluated for different parameters i.e., surface pH, weight uniformity, tensile strength, swelling index, in vitro drug release, drug content, thickness and folding endurance. Keywords: Ciprofloxacin, Periodontitis, Mucoadhesive film, Fenugreek

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PHD PH-24

Stable Composition Of Lysozyme Tablet 1mg

Lade Sanjay, Dr. Dwivedi Jayesh, Dr. Prof. Kothari Hemant

Department of Pharmaceutics, Pacific academy of higher education and Research university Udaipur.

Email ID - Sanjaylade17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The recent development in the area of molecular biology and Biotechnology, enzymes, peptide and protein will become increasingly important as drug substances for a large variety of diseases and disorders. Stabilization of protein/enzymes during storage is important as maintaining their native structure represents a critical challenge in protein formulation. The selected biomolecule lysozyme is stable at -20°C with retention of maximum antibacterial activity. The enzymes are quite stable in aqueous solutions for short periods but the pharmaceutical product must have adequate stability over storage periods of several months or years. The sugar solution containing one or more of calcium lactate, polyvinyl pyrolidone, ammonium phosphate, sodium phosphate and sodium tetraborate spray dried to formed lysozyme amorphous complex. The physical state of Lysozyme complex was observed by scanning electron microcopy. The –OH stretching in IR spectra thermal behaviour and powder diffraction pattern were obtained to confirmed glassy state. The X-ray diffraction pattern of sodium phosphate in presence of glass former shows amorphous form during pre and post stability which maximum lysozyme activity was retained at room temperature. The obtained Lysozyme complex was further mixed with optimized concentration of lactose monohydrate (Diluent), Sodium starch glycolate (Disintegrant), colloidal silicone dioxide (Glidant) and lubricated with magnesium stearate. The lubricated blend was compressed into tablet by using suitable die and punches. The compressed tablet was packed into Alu-Alu blister. The Xray diffraction pattern of lysozyme tablet shows amorphous form during pre and post stability which maximum lysozyme activity was retained at room temperature.

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PHD PH-25

STABLE FORMULATION OF SOLIFENACIN SUCCINATE ORAL SUSPENSION

Deore Prashant*, Dr. Jayesh Dwivedi, Hemant Kothari

* Department of Pharmacy, Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India 313024.

E-mail Id: prashantdeore92@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Solifenacin succinate immediate release tablet formulation available in market as indicated for the treatment of symptomatic treatment of urge incontinence and/or increased urinary frequency and urgency as may occur in patients with overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome limitation to pediatrics or elder population. Tablets formulation can be difficult or impossible to administer in patients who are unable or patients who are either unwilling or unable to swallow tablets or capsules. For these patients, suitable dosage forms of solifenacin succinate are in liquid form. Therefore, it is desirable to formulate liquid formulation of solifenacin succinate which has reduced bitterness and astringency derived from solifenacin succinate and has good drug content uniformity even without shaking or with gentle shaking when it is formed into a pharmaceutical composition. As a result, they found that a preparation which has good drug content uniformity and after production and does not release the drug in the oral cavity and shows good release of the drug in the stomach can be obtained by adding aspecific complexing agent to a suspension of complex between solifenacin succinate and a complexing agent, adjusting the pH and long-term stability of formulation, and thus, the invention has been completed.

Keywords: Solifenacin succinate, Xantun gum, B-cyclodextrin, oral suspension.

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"FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBAPOL GEL CONTAINING MOXIFLOXACIN HYDROCHLORIDE LOADED PROLIPOSOME FOR ORAL DELIVERY TO TREATMENT OF PERIODONTITIS."

Lavhate rushikesh vishwas, barse rohan krishan ,jagtap vijay arjun

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao bhonsale college of pharmacy, sawantwadi,

Maharashtra, 416213.

E-mail Id: rushikeshlavhate0081@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Nanotechnology plays a crucial role in the therapy of periodontal disease. Periodontitis disease is a chronic inflammatory disease cause. Basal treatment available for chronic inflammatory disease medicated carbapol-based moxifloxacin hydrochloride loaded pro-liposome is increase the therapeutic action of the drug in the periodontal pocket. Novel formulation prepared by using thin film hydration method phospholipid (soya lecithin) , lipid (cholesterol) and polymer ph sensitive (carbapol 934p). 32 full factorial design has been applied and prepared batches were characterized by ftir,dsc , particle size , zeta potential ,TEM study, In vitro drug release, Ex vivo drug release , in vitro antimicrobial study and stability study. Gelation temperature, (in-vitro) gelling time and the nature of gel formed in simulated saliva showed polymeric concentration dependency. Diffusion study of in-situ gel had been performed which showed augmented arrival of medication from 7-12 hours and the discharge was dependent on polymer utilized. The best fitted model was zero order kinetics which indicated that the formulation gave controlled delivery.. Invitro antimicrobial study was carried out by utilizing e. Coli and s. Aureus. Optimized formulation containing phospholipid concentration and cholesterol concentration (2:1) exhibited desired characteristics for developing periodontal drug delivery systems.

Keywords: Proliposome,insitu gel, factorial design ,lipid ,phospholipid , Release Kinetics

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PG PH-27

Cubosome: A Novel Vesicular Drug Delivery System

Bachhav Ashwini A. 1*, Dr. Pingale Prashant L. 2, Dr. Upasani Chandrashekhar D. 3

1. Dept. Of Pharmaceutics, Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, Chandwad (Nashik), Maharashtra, INDIA, Pin- 423101

2. Dept. Of Pharmaceutics, GES's Sir Dr. M.S. Gosavi College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Nashik (Maharashtra) INDIA Pin- 422005

3. Dept. Of Pharmacology, Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, Chandwad (Nashik), Maharashtra, INDIA, Pin- 423101

E-mail: ashwini27212@gmail.com

Abstract:

Cubosomes are square and rounded particles with internal cubic lattice. Cubosomes are thermodynamically stable and consist of honeycombed (cavernous) structures separating two internal aqueous channels and a large interfacial area. Cubosomeisa novel biocompatible drug delivery system whose diameter size range from 10–500 nm. Cubosomes possessa great significance in the field of cosmeceuticals and Pharmaceuticals due to their unique features and become an attractive choice of vehicle for in vivo drug delivery due to their low cost, safety, efficacy, and versatility for controlled release application and functionalization. Cubosomes have a very simple method of preparation. Cubosomes are nanoparticles that are self-assembled liquid crystalline particles of certain surfactants with a proper ratio of water with a microstructure that provides unique properties of practical interest. The word bicontinuous refers to the division of the two continuous but non-intersecting aqueous regions by a lipid bilayer that is twisted into a space filling structure. The controlled release application of these nanoparticles is of great significance in cosmeceutical and pharmaceutical fieldsand they can be characterized by various evaluation parameters. The low cost of the raw materials, versatility, and the potential for controlled release through functionalization make them an attractive vehicle for several in vivo drug delivery routes. This review article other than this mainly focuses on the history, structure, types, advantages, disadvantages, and applications of cubosomes.

Keywords: Cubosomes, Liquid crystal, nanoparticles, drug carrier, drug delivery, amphiphilic.

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PG PH-28

Fabrication of PF-127 Based Niosomal in Situ Gel for Intranasal Delivery of Lurasidone Hydrochloride

Suryawanshi Omkar, Shingare Dipak, Dr.G.B.Bangale , Dr.R.B.Nawale

Department of Pharmaceutics,

Government College of Pharmacy, Ratnagiri 415612

Omkarsury123@gmail.com, dipakshingare910@gmail.com

Abstract:

Bipolar disorder and schizophrenia are serious, chronic mental illnesses. This paper highlights the development of a niosomal thermoreversible gel for intranasal medication delivery, with a focus on precision administration to the olfactory lobe. The thin film hydration method was utilized to manufacture lurasidone hydrochloride niosomes.The niosomes were evaluated for encapsulation efficiency, particle size, zeta potential. A thermoreversible niosomal gel using PF127 and HPMC K4M was characterized for pH, in vitro release, and rheological properties. The results showed a particle size of 171.4 ± 5.12 nm and an encapsulation effectiveness of 94.67 ± 0.73%. In vitro drug release demonstrated sustained release via in situ gel. These findings concluded that lurasidone HCL-loaded intranasal niosomal in situ gel contains significant potential to improve the overall effectiveness of lurasidone.

Keywords- Lurasidone hydrochloride · Niosomes · In situ gel · PF-127 · Intranasal delivery

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PG PH-29

Development And Evaluation of Colon Targeted Drug Delivery System For Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Deshmukh Rutuja V., Kamble Sayali N., Dr.G.B.Bangale,Mr.Y.N.Gavhane,Dr.R.B.Nawale

Department of Phramaceutics,

Government College of Pharmacy, Ratnagiri 415612

rutujadeshmukh017@gmail.com, sayalikamble669@gmail.com

Abstract-Inflammatory bowel disease(IBD) is a group of inflammatory conditions of the colon and small intestine. IBD is class of auto immune disease, in which the body's own immune system attacks the elements of the digestive system. Deflazacort is a synthetic steroid that has an anti-inflammatory effect. It is use in inflammatory bowel disorder such as Crohn's diseases and in ulcerative colitis. Nanocapsules have been developed as drug delivery systems for several drugs by different routes of administrations such as oral and parental. Nanocapsules can be likened to vesicular systems in which a drug is confined in a cavity consisting of an inner liquid core surrounded by a polymeric membrane. Deflazacort have low bioavability due to extensive first pass metabolism lipid nanocapsule were developed that will provide greater stability and reduce toxicity of drug, lipid layer protect drug from degradation to improve patient compliance by reducing dose frequency. Phase inversion method was used for preparation of lipid nanocapsule and it was converted to dry powder by help of lyophilisation. IR spectroscopy of drug was recorded and its functional group was determined and interpretation is done by the structure of drug.IR spectra of individual excipient is performed and physical was performed containning drug and compatibility study was done. DSC study was also performed for pure drug and Nanocapsule formulation and its compatibility study was done. Box-Behnken design with three independent variable Oil,surfactant,Lipid were taken and two dependent response was evaluated by particle size , % Entrapment efficencency also evaluation of Zeta potential , drug content , in vitro drug release study was carried out for optimized batch. Ex-vivo study was done for the comparision of pure drug and Nanocapsule formulation of the optimized batch. **Keywords-** Deflazacort, Lipid Nanocapsule, Colon Targeted Drug Delivery.

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PG PH-30

NOVEL TRENDSETTER TARO *(Colocasia esculenta)* INCORPORATED ASPIRIN FILM

Bhalekar Amita, Kadam Mrunali, Tankkar Vaishnavi, Parab Sanchit, Barse Rohan, Jagtap Vijay.
Pharmaceutics department, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Charathe–Vazarwadi, Tal - Sawantwadi, Dist – Sindhudurg (416510), Maharashtra
E-mail Id: amitasbhalekar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Colocasia esculenta is a widely cultivated plant belonging to the family Araceae. It is commonly known as "Taro". It is an annual herbaceous plant with a long history of uses in traditional medicine and as a food in several countries. It is rich in mucilage and starch granules. This study aimed to produce and characterize biodegradable film from (Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott) starch. Starch was extracted from wild taro by manual peeling, chopping, grinding, filtering, settling and drying. Biodegradable film produced by solvent casting method with varying concentration of taro(10mg,30mg,50mg). Taro film prepared with high concentration of starch showed good results(F3) . So it can serve as good replacement for other conventional film forming agent. Taro film have potential to incorporate with drug such as Aspirin, hence can be used for commercialization.

Keywords: Taro, Colocasia esculenta, Biodegradable film, Starch, Gum.

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PG PH-31

Application of nature polymer in the design of buccal patch for effective hypertensive treatment

Kubal Rushika Gurudas

Department of Pharmaceutics, yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Sawantwadi

Email: rushikakubal9398@gmail.com

The effective management of hypertension requires appropriate drug therapy to achieve and maintain optimal blood pressure levels. However, conventional oral administration of antihypertensive drugs is associated with limitations such as variable absorption, first-pass metabolism, and gastrointestinal side effects. To overcome these limitations and improve therapeutic outcomes, alternative drug delivery systems have been explored. Buccal drug delivery, which involves administering medications through the buccal mucosa, offers several advantages. The buccal mucosa provides a rich blood supply and avoids the hepatic first-pass effect, leading to improved drug bioavailability and reduced systemic side effectsIn recent years, natural polymers have gained significant attention as promising materials for drug delivery systems. Ispaghula husk, derived from the plant Plantago ovata, is a natural polymer known for its high mucilage content and adhesive properties. It has been widely used in pharmaceutical formulations due to its biocompatibility, biodegradability, and availability.Cilnidipine, a dual L-type and N-type calcium channel blocker, is commonly prescribed for hypertension treatment. It offers advantages over other calcium channel blockers in terms of efficacy and reduced side effects. However, the oral administration of cilnidipine is associated with variable absorption and gastrointestinal disturbances. By employing ispaghula husk as the natural polymer, the buccal patch can potentially enhance the adhesion to the buccal mucosa, prolong drug release, and improve therapeutic outcomes. The utilization of a natural polymer in the design of the buccal patch aligns with the growing interest in sustainable and biocompatible drug delivery systems. The outcomes of this research may have broader implications for the design and development of buccal drug delivery systems using natural polymers, promoting advancements in drug delivery technology and enhancing patient care in cardiovascular medicine.

Key words: isapgol, hypertention, cilnidipine

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SUSTAINED OCULAR DELIVERY OF DICLOFENAC SODIUM VIA POLYMERIC MICROSPONGE INCORPORATED IN SITU GEL FORMULATION: PREPARATION AND IN VITRO CHARACTERIZATION.

Tekawade Jatin A., MS. Gauri Bhivshet, Dr.Rohan Barse, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Charathe, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra-416510.

Abstract:

In the present work, the antiinflamatory drug, diclofenac sodium, was formulated as microsponges in situ gel for ocular drug delivery aiming an sustained ocular drug delivery of diclofenac sodium. The microsponges were prepared by the quasi emulsion solvent diffusion method and were incorporated into 25% pluronic F-127 in situ gel. Ethyl cellulose polymer in different proportions with drug was used to prepare the microsponges. Different parameters were evaluated to select the best formulation. The formula MSD-1 with drug to polymer ratio (2:1) showed high entrapment efficiency of about 93.76±2.15% and mean particle size of about 10.08±0.52 µm, which are suitable characters for ocular delivery. Microsponges evaluated for particle size, entrapment efficiency, drug content, in vitro drug release, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). While the in situ gel were evaluated for physicochemical properties (pH, gelling capacity, gelation time and rheological properties) These results indicated that acetazolamide microsponges in situ gel have potential ability for ophthalmic deliver

Keywords: Microsponge ,Diclofenac sodium ,Ocular in situ gel, Ophthalmic drug delivery.

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BP PCHEM -1

COMPARISION OF CALCULATED VS OBSERVED λmax OF SOME OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Adivarekar D. U, Naik K. B, Aeer P. P, Belavalekar A. D, Nakate P. P,Naik L.C, Dr. Jagtap V. A.

Department of Pharmacuetical Chemistry Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT:

UV-VIS spectrophotometric is one of the methods used to perform qualitative and quantitative analysis of organic and inorganic compounds. However, until now there has been no further researcher that studies and describes the comparison of the result with the help of Woodward Fieser rule. In this study we have used 4 different chemical compounds and done their UV - VIS Spectrophotometer using Shimadzu UV- 1900i Spectrophotometer, Double Beam, 190- 1100nm.

This study is expected to provide useful information for researchers and novice students who are Studying UV-VIS spectroscopy.

Keywords: Chromophores, UV-VIS Spectrophotometry, UV-VIS Spectrum

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BP PCHEM -2

ABSTRACT:

A Simple, accurate and economical UV spectroscopic method has been developed for the simultaneous estimation of Olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium. The developed method is based on the determination of the two Drugs using UV absorbance correction principle. The wavelengths chosen for analysis were 352 nm for montelukast Sodium (as absorbance due to the other drug was nil at this wavelength) and 298.5 nm for olopatadine hydrochloride (corrected for absorbance due to montelukast sodium) with water as diluent. The Beer-Lambert's range for the two Drugs was found to be 2-100 µg/mL at 298.5 nm for olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium respectively And 2-70 µg/mL at 352 nm for montelukast sodium with r2 of ≥ 0.990. The developed method was validated as per ICH guidelines and the percentage assay results were within acceptable limits. The developed method can be Successfully used for the regular analysis of olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium in bulk and in Combination.

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BP PCHEM- 3

DESIGN AND DOCKING STUDIES ON PTP 1B AS AN OBSOLETE TARGET TO TREAT TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITES ALONG DUAL INHIBITOR COMBINATION

Mahabal Rashmi ,Arosakar Isha , Neugure Prashant* , Bhagat Rupesh , Angre Sanika Naringre Anushka ,Palkar Harsh.
Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhosale College of Pharmacy Sawantwadi ,At Vazarwadi Post Charathe Sawantwadi 416510

ABSTRACT:

T2DM and the complications raised due to Diabetes mellites are 3rd reason of the death worldwide. Presently many targets are clinically used for combating insulin resistance and to increase insulin production. Many target therapies have one or another side effects or adverse effects which generates a need to thrive with new target. PTP 1B which is negative regulator of insulin secretion present ubiquitously in human organs, could be a better target to come up with a good diabetic control. Although PTP1B is in the list of future targets of treatment but as belonging to nuclear family PTP 1B inhibitor is difficult to design selective inhibitor. Instead, an allosteric site is preferred for design an inhibitor. As previously studied molecules like ertiprotafib are failed to enter clinical phase , PTP1B is good as partial antagonist alongwith targeting other sites as dual inhibitor. In the present study we have tried to design and studied docking interactions dual inhibitor of PTP 1B and other approved targets such as Aldose reductase and alpha glucosidase. The molecules are designed after

review of studied molecules and docked with combination of PTP1B and different T2DM targets using autodock tools algo rhythm. We are handed with a good interacting molecule.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, PTP 1B , Dual inhibitors , docking

BP PCHEM-4

A NOVEL UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF SEASONAL ALLERGIC RHINITIS DRUGS USING ABSORBANCE CORRECTION PRINCIPLE.

Kamat Salas, Karlekar Kranti, Kamble Hrishikesh, Naik Anushka, Pawar Ajinkya
Khobarekar Dipsikha.Khorjuwenkar Rakshanda, Dr. Jagtap Vijay.
Dept.of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, Sawantwadi ,416510 Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT:

A Simple, accurate and economical UV spectroscopic method has been developed for the simultaneous estimation of Olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium. The developed method is based on the determination of the two Drugs using UV absorbance correction principle. The wavelengths chosen for analysis were 352 nm for montelukast Sodium (as absorbance due to the other drug was nil at this wavelength) and 298.5 nm for olopatadine hydrochloride (corrected for absorbance due to montelukast sodium) with water as diluent. The Beer-Lambert's range for the two Drugs was found to be 2-100 µg/mL at 298.5 nm for olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium respectively and 2-70 µg/mL at 352 nm for montelukast sodium with r2 value of ≥ 0.990. The developed method was validated as per ICH guidelines and the percentage assay results were within acceptable limits. The developed method can be successfully used for the regular analysis of olopatadine hydrochloride and montelukast sodium in bulk and in Combination.

Keywords: Montelukast sodium, olopatadine hydrochloride, Absorbance correction principle, Allergic Rhinitis Drug.

BP PCHEM-5

A NOVEL UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS USING SECOND DERIVATIVE PRINCIPLE.

Wairkar Saniya, Mahale Aishwarya, Parab Tanvi.Khorjuwenkar Rakshanda, Dr. Jagtap Vijay.
Dept.of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, Sawantwadi ,416510 Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT :

A simple and cost-effective second derivative spectroscopic method has been developed for simultaneous estimation of Anti-Hypertensive drugs which are metoprolol succinate and olmesartan medoxamil in combined dosage form and validated in accordance to ICH guidelines. The standard stock solutions of drugs were prepared in methanol and subsequent dilutions were prepared in water. The analytical wavelengths selected for analysis were 224 nm and 272nm respectively. Metoprolol succinate and olmesartan medoxamil displayed excellent linearity between concentration range of 1-60 µg/mL. The developed method was found to be precise, accurate, sensitive and robust. The percent assay of metoprolol succinate and olmesartan medoxamil in synthetic mixture was found to be 99% and 101% respectively. The purpose of the current research work was to develop and validate an economical UV spectrophotometric method for estimation of antihypertensive drugs in combined dosage form. The developed method can thus be beneficially used to carry out routine analysis of metoprolol succinate and olmesartan medoxamil in bulk and in their combined dosage form.

Keywords: Second derivative, Anti-Hypertensive, Metoprolol succinate, Olmesartan medoxamil and ICH guidelines.

BP PCHEM-6

Synthesis of Low Dimensional Carbon Nanostructures for Sensing Heavy metal Mercury (Hg^{2+})

Sanas Ketkee,Gawade Mayuri, Dixit Sanskruti, Dr.Naik Gaurav, Dr.Jagtap vijay

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry,Yashwantrao Bhosale College of Pharmacy,Mumbai University,Charathe-Vazarwadi,Ta.Sawantwadi,Dist.Sindhudurg, 416510, Maharashtra- India

ABSTRACT:

With the onset of the industrial revolution, the incidences of heavy metal toxicity have also been on a surge and affecting the quality of life of people, so it is the need of the hour to devise accurate and cost-effective Hg2+ detection methods. In the European Union and the USA, the maximum contamination limit for Hg2+ is 1 ppb and 2 ppb, respectively. Hg2+ as such, has no biological function in the body and is also responsible for inducing toxicity through oxidative damage and bioaccumulation. Through this work, we have employed CNPs to analyze the safety and quality of drinking water by quantifying the concentration of Hg2+ ions.The interdisciplinary amalgamation of Nanomaterial technology and Natural products may lead to development of eco-friendly nano-probes for tackling modern challenges. EAPCDs (Ethanolic extract of Gloriosa superba derived carbon dots) were synthesized using hydrothermal treatment of ethanolic extract of Gloriosa superba flowers as a carbon, nitrogen and sulfur source in this study. Long-wavelength shifts, or pink shifts in photoluminescence, may be caused by increasing the amount of graphitic nitrogen and sulfur in the CNDs structure.HR-TEM showed that these CNPs were uniform in size, with an average diameter of 2.2±0.2nm and a size range of 2–2.4nm.The electronic structure of EAPCDs is probably altered upon coordination interaction between EAPCDs and Hg2+ ions, which further modifies the excitons distribution and facilitates non-radiative electron-hole recombination annihilation. This leads to fluorescence quenching of EAPCDs.

Key words : Carbon dots ,Gloriosa superba , Hg2+ion, Fluorescence quenching.

BP PCHEM-7

Best out of waste: Development and Evaluation of Antimicrobial cream based on natural oil from temple's floral waste

Patkar amit, Dongare Saloni, Sadikale Ankita, Dr. Naik Gaurav ,Dr.Jagtap Vijay.

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Mumbai University,Charathe-Vazarwadi,Tal-Sawantwadi,Dist-Sindhudurg,416510, Maharashtra,India.

ABSTRACT:

Nature always provides us various ways for recycling its components. Recycling is the process of converting waste material into new material & object. This concept often results in recovery of energy from waste material. Calendula is widely used in Ayurveda & other alternative medicinal practice since decades as a natural herb. As per various literature reports, various oleanane-type triterpene glycosides, flavonol glycosides along with other glycosides have been reported from the flowers of marigold (Calendula officinalis). Hence, owing to the presence of these phytoconstituents, Calendula is helpful in treating bacterial infections, wound healing, diaper rash, psoriasis, anti- inflammatory, Roscoe and skin irritations. Hence, by using such floral waste at Indian temples, we aim to develop antibacterial cream. Waste flowers were collected from a nearby temple in Sawantwadi. They were dried and then powdered. Air dried, powdered flowers were extracted using aqueous-alcoholic solvents at room temperature. The facial cream base formulation was developed from various compositions by a cool process. The ingredients were homogenized until a homogeneous emulsion was obtained. The spreadability, feel-on-skin and pH of the cream base was determined. The stability of the cream base was tested by centrifugation. The stable cream base was then incorporated with extract containing natural oil from floral waste.

Furthermore, it was compared with cream without extract addition and marketed cream. In-vitro antimicrobial activity and anti-fungal activities of extract loaded cream, cream without extract addition and marketed cream was carried out using reported method. Through this work, cost-effective and efficient natural oil-based antimicrobial cream was developed.

Keywords : Antimicrobial,Calendula officinalis,Psoriasis,Ros

PG PCHEM-8

Extraction and comparison of lycopene content present in tomato pulp and tomato waste

Thikar Dipak S*., Dr. Naik Gaurav G., Dr. Jagtap Vijay A.

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Mumbai University, Charathe- Vazarwadi, Ta. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg, 416510, Maharashtra-India

Abstract:

The food waste and by-product production occurring during food processing is becoming an ever increasing environmental issue. With the aim of increasing the eco-sustainability of food processing industry and reducing impact on environment, a promising strategy is to reuse and exploit by-product before they become waste. The aim is to study the method for extraction of lycopene from tomato pulp and tomato waste. The extract of tomato with different solvents (Petroleum ether, Acetone) was collected and evaporated with electric water bath. The analysis was carried out by UV spectrophotometric method to compare the lycopene content in tomato waste to that of tomato pulp. It was found that the tomato waste has good source of natural activity than that of tomato pulp and that may exert possible promises for utilization as a functional nutrients in food and health industry, additionally, to its lipophilic anti-oxidant property. Therefore re-using components from by-products is necessary and need to invest in research and for new recovery technologies as well.

Keyword: Lycopene, Tomato waste, Antioxidant, Extract, By-Product

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PG PCHEM-9

DESIGN OF MULTIPLE TARGET MOLECULES FOR COMBATING DIABETICS COMPLICATION

Nidhi Redkar, Pratiksha Pattekar, Ms. Rashmi Mahabal

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Mumbai University, Charathe – Vazarwadi, Ta. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg, 416510, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT:

Diabetes and diabetic complications have become a major health threat which needs to be managed on daily basis. Drug entities belonging to Aldose reductase inhibitors, DPP-4 inhibitors and thiazolidinediones classes implicated in controlling the diabetic complication. But due to limited number of the candidates and related serious kinetic and dynamic complications observed in current drug belonging these three categories, in this study we proceeded for a number of rational approaches for the design of new entities with multiple target approach. Molecular modelling and docking study, is a sophisticated approach which gives maximum input for good lead design and optimization. In the present study we have selected ALR2, DPPIV Inhibitors and PPAR γ as a targeted enzymes to combat Diabetic complications.

KEYWORD: Diabetic complications, Molecular docking, AutoDockVina, Aldose Reductase Inhibitor, DPP-4 inhibitor.

PG PCHEM-10

Fluorescent Carbon nanoparticles for the Sensitive–Selective Sensing of Fe^{3+} Metal Ions

Kaloji Purushottam*, Bavane Shubham, Dr. Naik Gaurav, Dr. Jagtap Vijay

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy,

Mumbai University, Charathe – Vazarwadi, Ta. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg, 416510,

Maharashtra-India

Abstract:

In the human body, the Fe^{3+} ion act as a key structural element or cofactor for multiple biochemical roles, including electron transfer, oxygen transport, cell respiration, enzymatic reaction, DNA, and hemoglobin synthesis. Excess accumulation of iron in tissue induces iron-dependent oxidative stress and excess deposition in skeletal muscle destructively interrupts muscle contractility. However, with the growing economy, excess iron is accumulated in water, which can cause poisoning or death of aquatic systems. Therefore, it is very imperative to effectively and accurately analyze its level in biological and environmental samples (drinking water, soil) to prevent harmful impacts on biological. systems. Through this work, we have employed Carbon dots (CDs) to analyse the safety and quality of drinking water by quantifying the concentration of Fe^{3+} ions. CDs are fluorescent zero-dimensional carbon nanomaterials with a size under 10 nm. CDs were synthesized using hydrothermal treatment of ethanolic extract of Mimosa pudica leaves by subjecting hydrothermal treatment at 160°C for 8 hours as a precursor in this study. The electronic structure of CDs is probably altered upon coordination interaction between CDs and Fe^{3+} ions, which further modifies the excitons distribution and facilitates non- radiative electron-hole recombination annihilation. This leads to fluorescence quenching of CDs.

Keywords: Carbon dots, Mimosa pudica, Fe^{3+} ion, fluorescence quenching.

PG PCHEM-11

TO STUDY AND COMPARISON OF ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF THE AMORPHOPHYLLUS PAEONIIFOLIUS (DENNST. NICOLSON) BY USING EXTRACT OF DIFFERENT SOLVENTS AGAINST EARTHWORMS

Sawant Sanjana n., gawade sanket s., nhavelkar suvidya g.,Mujawar iqra, dr. Naik gaurav, Dr. Jagtap vijay a.

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy,

Mumbai University, Charathe – Vazarwadi, Ta. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg, 416510,

Maharashtra-India

Abstract

The aim of the study is to carry out comparative study on aqueous and alcoholic extract of Amorphophyllus paeoniifolius tuber for its anthelmintic properties on Earthworms. The extract of Amorphophyllus paeoniifolius with different solvents (Ethanol, Methanol, Ethyl Acetate, Water, Saline) were tested against the standard drug of Piperazine citrate. The investigation was carried out on the earthworms (Lumbricus Rubellus, Genus: Opisthopora) with the aid of different solvent extracts with different concentrations. The activity was analysed by observing the paralyzed and death time of the bacteria in different concentrations and time intervals. All the extracts showed good anthelmintic activity on Earthworms. Among the extracts, extract of ethyl acetate showed the significant effect on earthworms and 0.05 % v/v ethyl acetate showed substantial effect. The study confirms the claim of the drug Amorphophyllus paeoniifolius for anthelmintic activity in a dose-dependent manner in healthy earthworms.

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Keywords: Amorphophyllus paeoniifolius, Anthelmintic activity, Extraction, Antimicrobial efficacy, Earthworms, Paralysis

PG PCHEM-12

DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND DOCKING STUDIES OF SOME BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

Ms. Sanyuja S. Nikam*, Ms. Tejasvi Kadu, Mr. Vidyadhar Waje, Mr. Samadhan Khatal, Ms. Priya Vinkar, Ms. Krupa Ganpule, Ms. Purva Joshi, Dr. Vijay A. Jagtap

Department of Pharmaceutical chemistry,

Yashwantrao Bhonsale college of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg, Mahrashtra, India, 416520

Abstract:

In this study, the microwave assisted synthesis of benzimidazole derivative is reported. The reaction was non-toxic and environmentally friendly. The structure of synthesized benzimidazole was characterized using spectroscopic techniques (FT-IR, ^{1}HNMR, LC-MS). Synthesized compound was evaluated for their alpha amylase inhibitory potential. Reported compound show good activity which is comparable to standard drug used. In silico studies were performed to explore the binding modes and interactions between enzyme and synthesized benzimidazole derivative. Molecular docking study revealed the availability of some hydrophobic interactions. Also, ADMET studies and toxicity studies were carried out.

Keywords: Benzimidazole, Alpha amylase inhibition, Microwave assisted reaction, molecular docking. Spectroscopic data, Anti-diabetic activity, In silico studies.

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BP PCOG - 1

Antimicrobial Properties of Aegle marmelos Leaf Extracts: A Promising Approach for Natural Anti microbial agent

Desai Swamiraj,Desai Sejal,Patil Janhvi,Prabhu Shukrani,Dhuri Latika,Pawaskar Shubham,Yashwantrao Bhonsale college of Pharmacy,BKC, Building no. 2, Vazarwadi, Charathe, Sawantwadi

Abstract:

India possesses an extensive plant-based medical heritage, with A. marmelos Linn, commonly known as bael, belonging to the Rutaceae family and globally cultivated. Recognizing its medicinal potential, we conducted thorough research across databases, comprehending the diverse health benefits offered by this fruit. Consequently, its components have the potential to alleviate various diseases.According to studies ,aimed to investigate the pharmacological efficacy of Aegle marmelos, commonly known as bael, beyond phytochemical analyses by evaluating its antibacterial activity against various pathogenic bacteria. Results revealed that the methanol extract demonstrated antibacterial effectiveness, particularly against K. pneumoniae, B. cereus, and S. aureus. The highest sensitivity was observed against S. aureus, attributed to its cell wall structure and outer membrane. As antibiotic resistance rises, Aegle marmelos offers a safe and effective alternative to combat infections.its novel formulation like an Emulgel which is a blend that combines gel and emulsion, offering a lightweight, spreadable topical medication. It delivers both water-soluble and oil-based drugs, often used for pain relief, inflammation, and skin conditions. A.marmelos leaves are a potent natural weapon against microbial infections. Research on their bioactive compounds and their potential can pave the way for novel antimicrobial therapies and applications in various fields.

Keywords: Aegle marmelos, bael, Rutaceae , medicinal potential,Anti microbial activity , Future scope.

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BP PCOG-2

Phytomedicines as promising treatment option for Hyperpigmentation.

Keluskar Tanaya, Sawant Shweta, Shinde Sarvesh, Hegishte Shivani, Kavitkar Saloni, Sawant Sushila, Samant Sheetal* Department of Pharmacognosy, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract :

Skin hyperpigmentation is a prevalent problem among dermatology patients. Due to the fact that the majority of people on earth have brown skin, skin care professionals are extremely interested in reversing hyperpigmentation and returning skin to its original color. Melanin is a pigment found in skin that is responsible for skin color in plants and mammals. When the amount of melanin in the skin increases, it results in hyperpigmentation. Treatment of hyperpigmentation disorders is often difficult and prolonged. It requires a great deal of patience and knowledge of a variety of therapeutic modalities. Over the past decade, a variety of new treatments have been developed for hyperpigmentation. First-line topical treatments are usually hydroquinone or topical retinoids. But hydroquinone and retinol can cause irritation of skin. The need for better tolerated, yet effective, skin lightening agents that could be utilized by a wider population has led to the investigation of several potential natural compounds. There are currently many topical cosmetic formulations claiming skin depigmenting effects. In this review, we have put together some of the natural ingredients used for treatment of skin depigmentation.

Keywords : Hyperpigmentation, Skin, Herbal drugs, Melasma, Tyrosinase inhibitors

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BP PCOG -3

REVIEW ON PHYTOCHEMICAL AND PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDY OF CYNODON DACTYLON

Yash S. Aroskar[1], Omprakash G. Dabholkar[1*], Dhanashri P. Chaudhari[1], Pranay P. Palkar[1], Nikita B. Parab[1], Priyesh L. Panchal[1] Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra 416510.

ABSTRACT:

The plant *Cynodon dactylon*, *Family* (Gramineae/ Poaceae) is widely utilized in clinical treatment, however there have been reports of number of different pharmacological action. It is a perennial herb that grows in several locations of India. It is known by various names in Indian languages, including Durva (Marathi), Durba (Bengali), Dhro (Gujarati), Garichgaddi (Telugu), Arukampillu (Tamil), and Shataparva (Sanskrit). It is pretty well - known plant that is practically universally accessible. The plant *Cynodon dactylon* is utilized in ethnomedical practices to treat variety of ailments and has pharmacological effect. The plant has a high content of many types of metabolites, including minerals, proteins, carbs, β-sitosterol, alkaloids, tri-terpenoides, glycosides, steroids, tannins, saponins, resins, phytosterols, reducing sugars, and fixed and volatile oils. The plant exhibits a wide range of biological activities, including functions related to wound healing, the central nervous system, the heart, the blood vessels, the gastrointestinal tract, immunity, antioxidants, immunology, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, anticancer, diuretic, protective, antimicrobial, and antiparasitic qualities. The plant has been long used in the traditional medicines to treat various ailments such as anasarca, cancer, convulsion, cough, cramps, diarrhea, dropsy, dysentery, epilepsy, headache, hemorrhage, hypertension, hysteria, rubella, snakebite, sores, stones, tumors, warts and wounds. The many pharmacological activities and therapeutic qualities of *Cynodon dactylon* are represented in the current review.

Keywords: *Cynodondactylon*, Durva, Treatment, Pharmacological action, Herb, Biological activities

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BP PCOG - 4

Extraction, isolation, and identification of flavonoid from the leaves of Bryophyllum pinnatum.

Patil Harshal[1], Parte Purnanand[1], Dhargalkar Rajat[1], Dharne Tanvi[1], Patil Pratik[1], Chavan Siya[1], Narvekar Namita[2], Jagtap Vijay[2]

1.Department of Pharmacognosy 2. Department of Pharmaceutical ChemistryYashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi A/ P: Charathe, Tal: Sawantwadi, Dist.: Sindhudurg, Maharashtra- 416 510

ABSTRACT :

Herbal remedies have played a significant role in curing disease throughout the history of mankind. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* is widely used throughout the world in traditional medicine to treat a various illness. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* is a plant found mostly in the temperate and tropical regions of the world. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* which contains several active compounds, including bufadienolides, triterpenes, glycosides, flavonoids, steroids, fatty acids and minerals. It was found that this plant showed various pharmacological activities such as wound healing, neuropharmacological, hepatoprotective, nephroprotective, antileishmanial, antidiabetic, antihypertensive, antiulcer, antimicrobial, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, anticancer and antilithiatic. This study investigated the separation and identification of flavonoid from the leaves of Bryophyllum Pinnatum. The leaf aqueous extract of *Bryophyllum pinnatum* contain major flavonoid quercetin which having antioxidant activity. The identification of flavonoid carried out by using Uv-visible spectroscopy.

Keywords : Bryophyllum pinnatum, Flavonoid

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BP PCOG - 5

Pharmaceutical Approach Of Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*)

Bhalekar Amita, Kadam Mrunali, Tankkar Vaishnavi, Barse Rohan, Jagtap Vijay.
Pharmaceutics department, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Charathe–Vazarwadi, Tal - Sawantwadi, Dist – Sindhudurg (416510), Maharashtra

ABSTRACT :

Colocasia esculenta is a widely cultivated plant belonging to the family Araceae. It is commonly known as "Taro" the name was given to this family's tubers and roots. It is an annual herbaceous plant with a long history of uses in traditional medicine and as a food in several countries. Taro is an extremely valuable source of carbohydrates as an energy source. It is rich in mucilage and starch granules. Traditionally, it has been employed in the treatment of asthma, arthritis, diarrhea, neuro disorders, and skin disorders. It possesses ingredients having antitumor, anti-diabetic, anti-microbial, anti-bacterial, anti-hepatotoxic, and anti-melanogenic properties. The literature survey carried out revealed that taro can serve as a potential film-forming agent, disintegrant, diluent, and granulating agent. The review revealed that taro can be used in the pharmaceutical industry for its various properties. Taro mucilage was found to be a suitable alternative to conventional mucilage's in formulations and development. Also in this review, we described different extraction techniques used to extract mucilage from the corms of the taro plant. The review concluded that all parts of the taro plant are useful and have a variety of health benefits. The starch and the gum obtained from the corms of C. esculenta can be used in the pharmaceutical industries for its various properties such as in the form of binder, matrix forming agent etc.

Keywords: Taro, Colocasia esculenta, Mucilage, Starc

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BP PCOG - 6

The Future of Carica papaya Leaf Extract as an Herbal Medicine Product

Nawar Sanjay Saniya,* Parab Anant Akanksha, Khorjuwenkar S. Rakshanda, Dr. Jagtap V. A.

Abstract:

Carica papaya (papaya) leaf extract has been used for a long time in a traditional medicine to treat fever in some infectious diseases such as dengue, malaria, and chikungunya. The development of science and technology has subsequently made it possible to provide evidence that this plant is not only beneficial as an informal medication, but also that it has scientifically proven pharmacological and toxicological activities, which have led to its formal usage in professional health care systems. The development of formulations for use in nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals has caused this product to be more valuable nowadays. The use of good manufacturing practice (GMP) standards, along with the ease of registering this product facilitated by policies of the national government, will absolutely increase the value of papaya leaf extract as a vital nutraceutical and cosmeceutical products in the near future. In this article, we review the potential of papaya leaf extract to be a high-value commodity in terms of its health effects as well as its industrial benefits.

Keywords: Carica papaya; leaf; extract; herbal; medicine; future

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BP PCOL-1

Exploring the Spectrum of Conjunctivitis: A Survey-Driven Analysis

Mr. Sarthak Khamitkar, Ms. Anishka Vengurlekar, Ms. Sejal Desai, Mr. Vinod Biradar, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Abstract

Conjunctivitis, commonly known as pink eye, is a prevalent ocular condition with a rich historical background, dating back to ancient civilizations. It can be caused by various factors, including viruses, bacteria, allergies, and chemicals, each presenting unique clinical characteristics and treatment approaches. Historical remedies for conjunctivitis ranged from ancient Egyptian ointments to medieval unconventional treatments. The 19th and 20th centuries brought significant advancements in identifying causative pathogens and the emergence of distinct types, such as bacterial, viral, and allergic conjunctivitis. Modern diagnostic techniques like polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and expanded treatment options have improved management.

The consequences of conjunctivitis encompass discomfort, impaired vision, and a substantial global burden, impacting both quality of life and the economy. This study explores conjunctivitis comprehensively, encompassing epidemiology, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, and treatment modalities. Through a survey in India during a recent outbreak, insights into the prevalence of conjunctivitis types, causative agents, treatment effectiveness, and the condition's impact on daily life are presented. The findings emphasize the need for effective management and public awareness, shedding light on diverse symptoms, modes of transmission, preventive measures, and the significance of consulting healthcare professionals for timely care.

Keywords :- conjunctivitis, google form, survey, outbreak, transmission

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BP PCOL-2

REVIEW ON PHARMACOLOGICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL IMPACT OF AMYGDALIN

Sawant Atharva, Rane Shruti, Yadav Ashish, Chipkar Divya, Khorjuwenkar Rakshanda, Dr. Jagtap Vijay.
Dept.of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy Affiliated to Mumbai University, Sawantwadi ,416510 Maharashtra, India.

atharvasawant9999@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Amygdalin is a natural substance that comes from plants. The plant's sugars are being used to fight cancer. This review talked about amygdalin and how it can help fight cancer and heal other things. Cancer drugs have improved by being more selective, overcoming resistance, and being less toxic but still working well. Amygdalin is a common substance that can help to fight tumors without causing a lot of side effects. It's easy to find and not too pricey. All these important things prove that amygdalin could be a good medicine for fighting tumors, especially when used with certain chemotherapy drugs. This combination could make the drugs work even better. In this report, we studied what happens to cancer cells when they are treated with amygdalin. We studied new research about amygdalin and how it can help create new cancer treatments. We looked for different ways to learn about how amygdalin fights cancer. Many parts of how amygdalin works have not been studied well. It is important to study more to really understand how it can help with healing.

Keywords: Amygdalin, chemotherapy drugs, cancer cells, plant's sugars and fighting tumors.

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DP AS - 1

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE: GLOBAL THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Kharat Vinay, Ghadi Prachi, Pendse Omkar, Dr. Jagtap Vijay Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

Abstract:

Since from its discovery, antibiotics has proven their effectiveness till 80's. Antibiotics not only cured infections but also helped in their prevention. In many surgeries and immunosuppressive diseases, antibiotics brought a revolution. However, the extensive use of antibiotics eventually led to a development of resistance. Even after understanding the threat of development of stronger and multidrug resistance, we haven't suppressed the unnecessary use of antibiotics. As there are no new antibiotics to be developed, this problem is going to get bigger and bigger. This review shed light on how the antibiotic resistance developed, how is it spreading?; why is it considered as prime threat?; and what can we do?

Key words: anti biotics, antibiotic resistance, gram positive, gram negative

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BP AS - 2

Can physical activity improve sleep disorders & nomophobia?

Shaikh S.M ,Ghadi I.G, Chopade A.G, Sawant S.J.Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510

Abstract

Sleep disorders are conditions that affect the quality, amount and timing of sleep human being able to get at night. Common sleep disorders include insomnia, restless legs syndrome, narcolepsy. The term NOMOPHOBIA is used to describe a psychological condition when people have a fear of being detached from mobile phone connectivity. In this review survey the focus is only to find out the relationship between physical activity and sleep disorder, nomophobia.

Keywords: Insomnia, restless legs syndrome, narcolepsy, nomophobia.

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BP AS - 3

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY: CURRENT PRACTICE AND POTENTIAL PATHS

Morye B. S.*, Sawant S.R., Narvekar N. R., Manjarekar N. S., Bandekar S. V., Choudhari V. A., Jagtap V. A,Department of Pharmacology, Yashwantrao Bhonsale college of pharmacy, Sawantwadi-416510, Maharashtra, india.

ABSTRACT

Capsule endoscopy (CE) is a simple, safe, non-invasive, reliable and well accepted technique. It does not require sedation during the examination process and reduces the patient's discomfort. In addition, it permits smooth access to structures such as the small intestine. The arrival of CE in 2000 has changed the diagnosis and management of many diseases of the small intestine, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, Crohn's disease, small bowel tumors, etc. The approach includes a miniaturized endoscope, embedded in a swallowable capsule that is pushed forward by peristalsis and achieves the journey to the right colon in five to eight hours. Over subsequent years, this technology has been refined to provide superior resolution and capabilities to view different parts of the GI tract. Its use has increased for investigation of upper and lower gastrointestinal diseases with comparable prototypes. The use of upper gastrointestinal CE is beneficial in patients who require surveillance for varices in the current era of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has also shown high accuracy in the detection of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage in patients presenting with a haemorrhage. Magnetic assisted capsule endoscopy (MACE) is an examination device that observes the gastrointestinal tract by manage the location of the capsule endoscope swallowed by the patient using a magnetic field in real-time. The magnetic field generated outside the body makes it possible to adjust a capsule endoscope equipped with a permanent magnet or a magnetizable object using translational and rotational forces.

Keywords: Capsule endoscopy, small bowel tumors, Crohn's disease, MDACE, COVID-19 pandemic.

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BP AS-4

GLOBAL IMPACT OF HEART FAILURE: A EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INQUIRY

Joshi S. R., Karangutkar S. B., Salaskar T. K., Salgaonkar M.V., Gawas R. D., Sawant P. V.*Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi- 416510, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Heart failure is a worldwide health concern affecting around 26 million people till 2015. It is characterized by structural or functional issues impairing the heart's ability to pump blood efficiently. Its incidences are rising with significant health and economic burdens mainly in the elderly. Diagnosis depends on clinical evaluation and tests with geographical variations in rates. Older individuals are more prone to diastolic heart failure, often linked to coronary heart disease, hypertension, and valvular conditions. Nonischaemic heart failure may offer a more favourable diagnosis, especially in women. Risk factors include age, gender, hypertension, and diabetes. Epidemiologically, heart failure incidence is influenced by healthcare access and socioeconomic factors. Symptoms range from breathlessness to severe limitations, categorized into stages. The Framingham Heart Study and evolving diagnostic criteria contribute to understanding heart failure's prevalence. Pathophysiologically, heart failure results from variety of abnormalities, impacting the heart's structure, function, rhythm, or conduction. Treatment aims at extending meaningful survival, involving diuretics, vasodilators, ACE inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers, betablockers, renin inhibitors, vasopressin receptor inhibitors, and innovative approaches. Ongoing research explores gene therapy and molecular mechanisms, offering potential alternatives for heart failure management.

Keywords: Heart Failure, Diastolic heart failure, Diuretics, ACE inhibitors, Healthcare

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BP AS-5

Exploring the Spectrum of Conjunctivitis: A Survey-Driven Analysis

Mr. Sarthak Khamitkar, Ms. Anishka Vengurlekar, Ms. Sejal Desai, Mr. Vinod Biradar, Dr. Vijay Jagtap

Abstract:

Conjunctivitis, commonly known as pink eye, is a prevalent ocular condition with a rich historical background, dating back to ancient civilizations. It can be caused by various factors, including viruses, bacteria, allergies, and chemicals, each presenting unique clinical characteristics and treatment approaches. Historical remedies for conjunctivitis ranged from ancient Egyptian ointments to medieval unconventional treatments. The 19th and 20th centuries brought significant advancements in identifying causative pathogens and the emergence of distinct types, such as bacterial, viral, and allergic conjunctivitis. Modern diagnostic techniques like polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and expanded treatment options have improved management.

The consequences of conjunctivitis encompass discomfort, impaired vision, and a substantial global burden, impacting both quality of life and the economy. This study explores conjunctivitis comprehensively, encompassing epidemiology, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, and treatment modalities. Through a survey in India during a recent outbreak, insights into the prevalence of conjunctivitis types, causative agents, treatment effectiveness, and the condition's impact on daily life are presented. The findings emphasize the need for effective management and public awareness, shedding light on diverse symptoms, modes of transmission, preventive measures, and the significance of consulting healthcare professionals for timely care.

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BP AS-6

Survey on medical error to improve patient safety

Author: Atharv Parab*

Co – author : Dipti Pingulkar, Punam Varadkar

Guide by : Mrs. Advika A. Arolkar , Mr. Satyajit P. Sathe

Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of D Pharmacy, Sawantwadi

Abstract

Medical errors are means as unintentional mistakes either by omission or commission. Medical errors are divided into errors of execution or errors of planning, which are explained by intentional action or failure to use an inappropriate plan to achieve a goal, or a deviation from the process of care that can lead to temporary cause harm to the patient. The three most common dispensing errors are: dispensing the wrong drug, dosage strength, or dosage form; miscalculating the dose. Medication administration errors can be made by the healthcare provider or by the patient themselves. Lack of communication between healthcare provider and patient is also important contributing factor. The healthcare professionals can improve public impression and trust by admitting errors to patients, devoting more time to patients, and communicating carefully. Information technology systems in medication management are very common nowadays. It helps both physicians and patients. Many countries in the world are using medical technology to minimize medical errors. The United States use many technologies like an electronic medical records, which assure that the accurate drug is

dispensed in the exact dose at the appropriate time to the right patients. Application of this system helps patients to communicate with their physicians in organized manner.

Key words: Medical error, (dispensing) wrong drug, Lack of communication, medical technology