

The discovery of novel biological drugs is significant for pharmaceutical research and development as well as for patient treatment. Repurposing existing drugs that may have anticipated effects as a potential candidate is one way to congregate this important goal. Systematic investigation and comprehensive analysis of approved drugs could provide valuable insights into trends in the discovery and may contribute to further discovery of newer biological drugs systematically. Food and drug administration (FDA's) Center for Biological Evaluation and Research (CBER) every year summarizes novel drugs, some of which are truly innovative and help in advancing clinical care. This study was conducted to find trends in Biological drug approvals by FDA in the last 5 Fiscal Years (FY. Awareness of these new Biological drugs amongst the primary care physicians is also crucial as they have been prescribing these agents in the past. In this cross-sectional study, we collected, surveyed, and analyzed Biological drugs approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) from the year 2016 till 2020 identified from the online database of FDA.



Hemanth Sai Tarun Sitha Ram K  
Koushik Yetukuri  
Rama Rao Nadendla

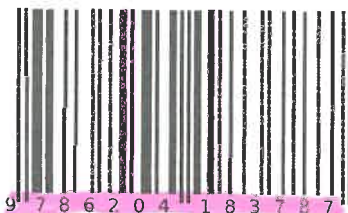


HEMANTH SAI TARUN SITHA RAM. K Studying Master of Pharmacy In the Department of Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs at Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (AUTONOMOUS), Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA. He is good communication skills and also Published Research Articles in well-known International Journals with good Impact Factors.

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# TRENDS IN US FDA BIOLOGICAL LICENSE APPROVALS OVER LAST 5 FYs

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY



*Koushik Yetukuri*  
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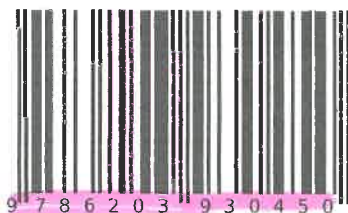


The present study was performed to improve the quality of life of patients with acute exacerbations of COPD, treat effectively and to prevent future incidence. Patient counseling and life style modifications along with adherent therapy play a key role. Although there are many interventions available to prevent exacerbations, underlying the need for novel clinical interventions is still being developed. The prevalence of COPD disease is about 251 million cases in 2016 and the deaths estimated were 3.17 million in 2015 globally meanwhile 5% of deaths in a year were estimated globally.



Sreenu Thalla  
Akhila Yerubandi  
Sivakshari Makkapati

Sreenu Thalla, currently working as Associate Professor, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. The current work has been done as part of my research work in Pharm D (Doctor of Pharmacy) at Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.



Thalla, Yerubandi, Makkapati

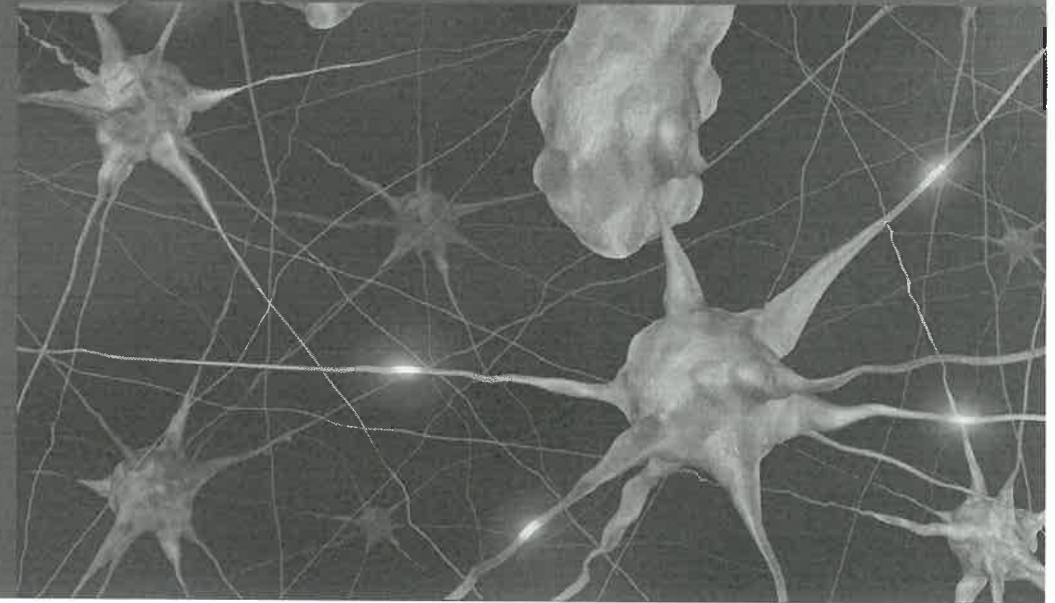
# Acute Exacerbation of COPD in Pulmonology Department of Hospital

A Prospective Observational Study

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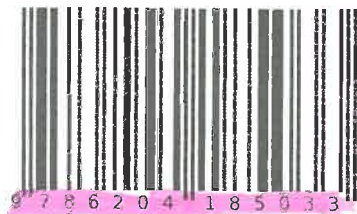
Stroke is defined according to the World Health Organization (WHO) the clinical syndrome consisting of rapidly developing the clinical signs of focal disturbance of cerebral function and it lasts more than 24 hours or it leads to death with no apparent cause other than that of vascular origin. In this study total number of cases 133 was collected and patients were diagnosed as stroke. In which mainly focused on age, gender, types of stroke, habitual risk factors, clinical features, complications of stroke compared with severity by using GCS scale and MMSE scale.



Sreenu Thalla  
Vishnu Priya Paladugu  
Indraja Saimani



Sreenu Thalla, currently working as Associate Professor in department of Pharmacology at Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Autonomous), Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. He has a vast experience in Clinical Pharmacology and Pharmacovigilance studies as well as a good knowledge in clinical practice.



Thalla, Paladugu, Saimani

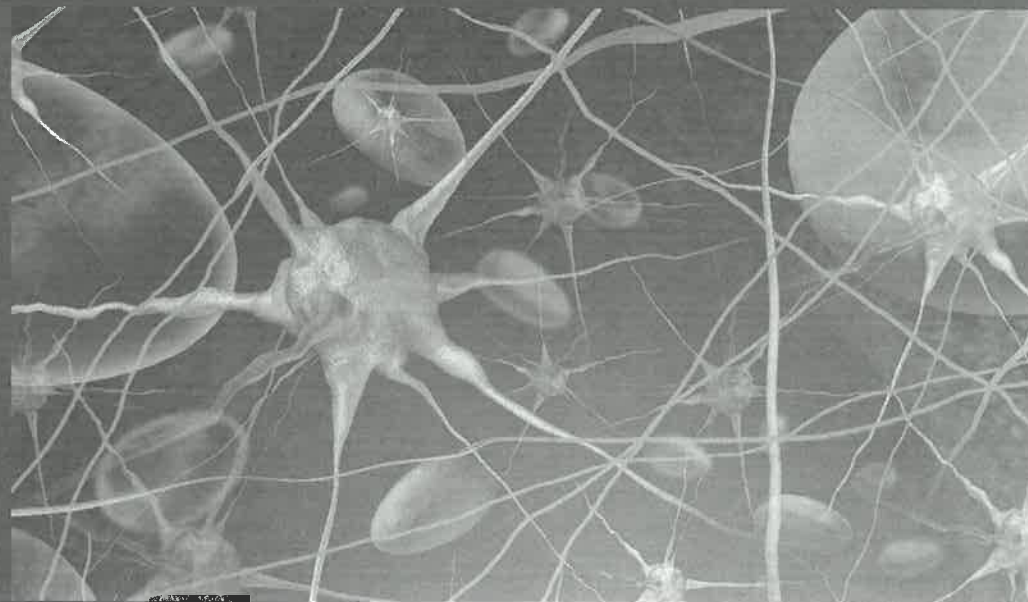
# Quality Of Life Of Stroke Patients In Neurology

A Prospective Observational Study

  
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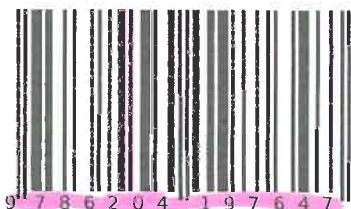
According to World Health Organization, stroke is defined as a group of disorders of brain and blood vessels that develops rapidly with the clinical signs and the disturbances of the cerebral functions lasting for 24 hours or longer leading to death, which occurs with a vascular origin. The modifiable risk factors that contributed for stroke in India are demographic, socioeconomic and life style. The non-modifiable risk factors for occurrence of stroke are sex, age, ethnic, race, genetic factors and low birth weight. In India diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, smoking and long term alcohol consumption are major risk factors of stroke. The choice or decision of drug therapy given is based on the patient condition. The prescribing pattern and treatment therapy mainly involves drugs like anticoagulants, thrombolytics, angiotensin receptor blockers, antihypertensives, diuretics, statins, cerebral activators and antiplatelet drugs.



Sreenu Thalla  
 Harsshene Bellamkonda  
 Tanisha Bibi Shaik



Sreenu Thalla, expert in clinical practice with focus on Neurology, currently working in Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Autonomous), Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Previously, he worked as a Clinical Neuropharmacologist in Amaravathi Institute of Medical Sciences, expertise in Neurological disorders.



Thalla, Bellamkonda, Shaik

# Prevalence Of Severity Assessment Treatment Outcomes Of Stroke

A Prospective Observational Study

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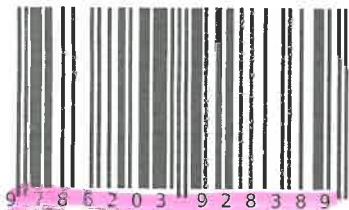
In a competitive business environment, the growth of any business organization would entirely depend upon customer satisfaction. This can be ensured only by offering products and services of high quality. Therefore, continuous enhancement of quality on a sustaining basis has become essential for the prosperity of any business organization at present and in the future as well. The impact of TQM practices on customer satisfaction levels was assessed by using appropriate statistical techniques. From the empirical evidence, in this study, it is found that the effective implementation of Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of TQM will bring considerable impact on customer satisfaction levels. It is, therefore, understandable for managers that the practical implementation of TQM practices resulted in an improvement in customer satisfaction levels.



Vijay Kumar Kolli  
Siva Rama Prasad Ramineni



Dr. Vijay Kumar Kolli, Assistant Professor in Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - India. He received his MBA from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, and also awarded a Ph.D. in the same University in the year of 2019 by the Department of Business and Commerce Administration.



# Total Quality Management Practices In Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

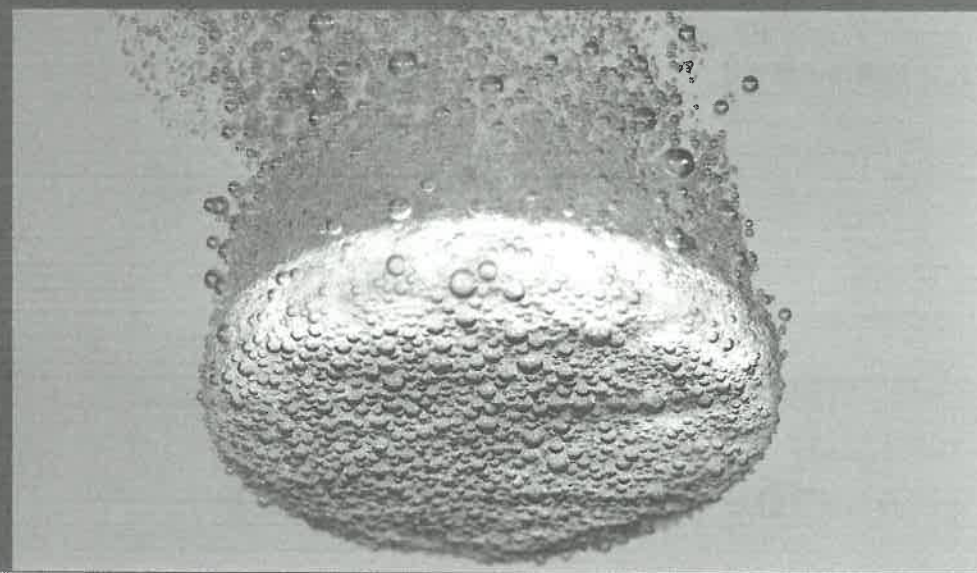
A Study on Selected Companies

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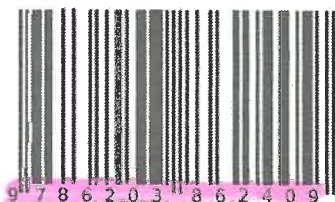


The concept of formulation favipiravir mouth dissolving tablets is to offer a suitable approach for improving patient compliance in pediatrics, geriatrics and children, thereby avoiding side effects such as nausea and gastritis. In the present work, MDT of favipiravir was prepared successfully by wet granulation technique using super disintegrants. The different concentrations and combinations of super disintegrants such as CCS, SSG and CPV. From the experimental results, it can be concluded that pre-formulation studies like solubility and UV-analysis were complied with standards. The FT-IR spectra revealed that, there was no interaction between favipiravir and polymers. All the polymers used were compatible with favipiravir.

However, the disintegration time for each formulation was not significantly affected by super disintegrants concentration. The study also indicated about the amount of drug release is also altered by super disintegrant concentration. Different super disintegrants have shown significant results while performing in-vitro studies.



Dr. Madhu Gudipati has completed his Ph.D. at the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences under the guidance of Prof. Rama Rao Nadendla, Principal, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Autonomous), Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh, India. He is qualified in UGC-RGNF Fellowship awarded as JRF & SRF for research in AY2013.



Prof. Rama Rao Nadendla  
Dr. Madhu Gudipati  
D Avinash

# Design and Evaluation of Favipiravir Loaded Mouth Dissolving Tablets

  
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## PCN98

### ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC BREAST CANCER AND ITS PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL: A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

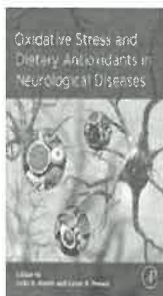
Nallani VRR,<sup>1</sup> Nadendla RR<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chalapathi Nagar, Lam, Guntur, Andhrapradesh, India, Guntur, AP, India, <sup>2</sup>Chalapathi institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guntur, AP, India

**Objectives:** To assess QOL in patients with metastatic breast cancer and its pharmaceutical management, To assess the QOL in patients with metastatic breast cancer. To emphasize the pharmaceutical care in improving QOL. **Methods:** The data was collected in the designed data collection form. After the necessary data was collected Assessment of quality of life was performed by using self-designed and validated questionnaire (which was taken from European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Breast Cancer (EORTC QLQ-BR23) and Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast Cancer (FACT-B)) was used to assess the quality of life in metastatic breast cancer patients which consists of 30 closed ended questions. **Results:** Based on the results obtained our study revealed that 16 (30.76%) of the 52 subjects the first distant metastasis was to bone. Of the 18 subjects whose first metastasis was to the viscera, the organ most often involved was the liver (n=9 ; 17.30%) followed by lung (n=6 ; 11.53%) and brain (n=3 ; 5.77%). These findings were in concordance with study done by Linda Vona-Davis et al., (2014) conducted a study on "Breast Cancer Pathology, Receptor Status, and Patterns of Metastasis in a Rural Appalachian Population[6]" and 9 out of 52 subjects were diagnosed with recurrence(17.30%) . remaining 9 subjects were diagnosed with multiple site metastasis i.e., out of 9 (17.30%) 3 subjects were diagnosed with lung, bone (5.77%) and bone, recurrence(n=1 ; 1.92%), liver, recurrence (n=1; 1.92%), liver, brain (n=1 ; 1.92 %), liver, lung (n=1 ; 1.92%) bone, liver (n=1; 1.92%) lung, bone, liver (n=1 ; 1.92%). **Conclusions:** Our study concludes that Pharmaceutical care and Psychosocial support and the provided patient information leaflet which was mainly focused on healthy diet plays a vital role in improving adherence to the therapy there by enhancing the QOL of patients with metastatic breast cancer being treated with Bisphosphonates or chemotherapy and hormonal therapy.

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## Oxidative Stress and Dietary Antioxidants in Neurological Diseases

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## CHAPTER 19

# Morinda citrifolia Linn. (Noni) fruit, antioxidant effects, and neuroprotection

Vijayapandi Pandey<sup>a</sup>, Srinivasa Reddy Bonam<sup>b,c</sup>, Anji Reddy Raya<sup>a</sup>, Rama Rao Nadendla<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

<sup>b</sup>Biotechnology and Cell Signaling, CNRS-University of Strasbourg, Illkirch, France

<sup>c</sup>Supramolecular Science and Engineering Institute (SSSEI), Strasbourg, France

### Abbreviations

<b>AChE</b>	acetylcholinesterase
<b>AD</b>	Alzheimer's disease
<b>ALS</b>	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
<b>Bcl2</b>	B-cell lymphoma-2
<b>BHA</b>	butylated hydroxyanisole
<b>BHT</b>	butylated hydroxytoluene
<b>CAT</b>	catalase
<b>DAMP</b>	damage-associated molecular patterns
<b>DOPAC</b>	3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid
<b>GABA</b>	gamma-aminobutyric acid
<b>GPx</b>	glutathione peroxidase
<b>GSH</b>	glutathione
<b>GSSG</b>	glutathione disulfide
<b>HD</b>	Huntington's disease
<b>HVA</b>	homovanillic acid
<b>LMB</b>	leptomycin B
<b>MCAO</b>	middle cerebral artery occlusion
<b>NADPH</b>	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
<b>NF-κB</b>	nuclear factor kappa B
<b>NMDA</b>	N-methyl-D-aspartic acid
<b>PD</b>	Parkinson's disease
<b>PUFAs</b>	polyunsaturated fatty acids
<b>ROS</b>	reactive oxygen species
<b>SCA</b>	spinocerebellar ataxia
<b>SOD</b>	superoxide dismutase

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# Foldscope and its Applications

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

**Dr. Arun Dev Sharma**

ISBN No: 978-93-85835-68-1



*Foldscope and its Applications*

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON USE OF FOLDSCOPE AND COMPOUND FOLDSCOPE FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE THE OBSERVATION

*S. T. V. Raghavamma*

*Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lam 522034, Andhra Pradesh, India*

### Abstract

Foldscope, an origami microscope that makes use of cell phone and make microscopy easy to observe the various biological samples. In this study foldscope was modified to compound foldscope by using waste tissue paper roll tube and 10X eyepiece. From our study we conclude that foldscope can be used as a diagnostic tool with further modifications into compound foldscope to improve the magnification so that it will be useful option in remote areas for the quick medical needs without the use of any smart phone. It can be used as good educational tool for school students for the observation of microscopic structures of plants, soil and food.

**Key words:** *Foldscope; Compound foldscope; Microscope; Magnification*

### Introduction

Microscopes are instruments designed to produce magnified visual or photographic images of objects too small to be seen with naked eye. There are many different advanced specific microscopic methods for the study of microscopic structures. Commonly used methods are light microscopy, dark field microscopy and fluorescent microscopy. Though microscopy is a simple technique it requires proper training to operate. Despite of advantages there are still some cons about usage of microscope like costly specimen preparation, bulky equipment-in terms of its size, expensive piece and cumbersome equipment that is sensitive to external magnetic fields and vibrations. In fact it must be kept in large areas enough to keep microscope for protection. Risky if we want to keep this tool to function satisfactorily, require stable voltage supplies and not accessible to everyone. It is very problematic to diagnose and screen many diseases and infections like tuberculosis (TB), malaria and sickle cell disease endemic to rural and developing areas<sup>[1]</sup>. Hence simple easy to access microscopic tools are slowly emerging. New avenues are opened for developing mobile phones as medical devices<sup>[2]</sup>. Hence alternative mobile phone microscopic methods are developed with less handling requirements and are of low cost<sup>[3,4]</sup>.

Foldscope a type of origami microscope that make use of cell phone and make microscopy easy. Foldscope is designed by Cybulski JS, Clements J and Prakash M in the year 2014 for the detection of different blood parasites, histo-pathological observations, and water quality detection and for diagnosis of microscopic structures in all samples<sup>[1]</sup>.

This study was aimed to identify the possible use of foldscope microscope for the identification of biological samples and comparing that with compound foldscope.

### Material and methods

#### Materials

Optical origami foldscope was granted by Department of Biotechnology (under Ministry of Science and technology, Government of Indian), Foldscope Instruments Inc. and Prakash Lab (Stanford) under "Proposal to demonstrate the use of fold scope as an Research Tool" category B proposal on "To use fold scope in the early detection of parasitic pathogens in blood smear". Cellophane tape was purchased from local market. Chemicals and glass slides were purchased from Hi-media chemicals. LED light source provided by foldscope kit was used. Cardboard roll tube used in tissues papers rolls and black paper purchased from local market. 10X eyepiece from Olympus microscopes was used.

*S. T. V. Raghavamma*  
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Title: Easy detection of parasitic pathogens  
in blood using Paper microscope

Author: Raghavamma S.T.V

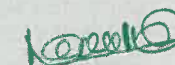
Institute: Department of Pharmaceutics,  
Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,  
Lam 522034, Andhra Pradesh, India

### Abstract:

A paper microscope called Foldscope was checked for its possible use in the diagnosis of parasitic pathogens in blood. This microscope was funded by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), (under Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India), to promote scientific temper in the student community and to develop low cost diagnostic methods. As a part of the project Human blood pathogens like Plasmodium falciparum, Microfilariae and animal blood pathogen Babesia bigemina stained smears were tested for their possible detection using Foldscope. Among them Microfilariae and Babesia bigemina were clearly visible. Plasmodium strain was difficult to be observed. Immersion oil was found to be very useful in increasing the visibility of these parasites. From the study it can be stated that the foldscope can be used as a cheap, readily available pocket diagnostic microscope and when coupled with smart phone it can act as good scientific tool.

### Key words:

Foldscope; Microscope; Plasmodium falciparum; Babesia bigemina; Microfilariae; Diagnosis.



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Prime Minister of India



## Women Career In Sports: A Social Construction

Dr. MeghaDhadoti, Savitri K Hiremath

Assistant Professor, School of Creative Liberal Education, Jain Deemed to be University, Bangalore, E-mail: mhadoti@jainu.ac.in  
Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Karmaveer University, Dharmwad, Mobile: 9738201919

Today, we speak of women having her stand in every arena of life and India stands no less to this. Indian society has its own definitions and understandings of the world that form the basis for reality and this social construction of reality is also applied to gender. The present paper deals with the social construction on women having her career in sports. The witness of social construction on gender that speaks about the idle gender roles further speak of idle profession for men and women. This makes type of profession gendered. The social construction by the society is important to be studied as the direction of progress of a group or a society can be strongly based on this. Thus, the present study tries to know through its objectives a) Proportion of families that encourage sports as career to their daughters and b) how parents have socially constructed 'career in sports' for girls (daughters). The study is based on primary source of data conducted in the twin cities in Dharmwad district of North Karnataka. The target group is the

teenagers (15 to 19 age group) studying in schools and colleges of Dharmwad district. Simple random sampling with both qualitative and quantitative methods have been used. Unique case studies are presented for qualitative study. Case study Interview schedule was used as the tool for data collection. The study revealed that daughters in nuclear family are more encouraged to take up career in sports compared to daughters in joint family. Career in sports for sons and daughters have been differentiated in families. By discouraging sports as career for daughters, family is gender socializing their children. But surprisingly, the respondents do have share the same meaning attached by parents to career in sports for girls.

Keywords: Women, Career in Sports, Social Construction of Gender, Joint and Nuclear families

## Foldscope: A Scientific Tool in Health Education

S. T. V. Raghavamma

Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lam 322014, Andhra Pradesh, India. E-mail: sraghavamma@gmail.com

**Introduction:** A paper microscope called Foldscope was checked for its possible use in the health education system. This microscope was funded by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India) to promote scientific temper in the student community and to develop low cost diagnostic methods.

**Aim and objective:** As a part of the project, it is used for educating social workers, house wife, children and even scientific community. Foldscope is used to create awareness on early detection of human blood pathogens like Plasmodium falciparum, Microfilariae and animal blood pathogen Babesia biguttata by the social workers. Women at home are educated to maintain cleanliness and the method of waste disposal. Children are encouraged to work with it and bring their observations on to live demonstration. Scientific Community is made to use it as a bench side diagnostic tool.

**Methods and approach:** Assembly of foldscope: Foldscope assembly was performed according to the instructions given along with the kit. It consists of lens stage used to place the eye piece and sample stage where the glass slide can be placed similar to light microscope. Planning and will be used to fix these parts. Focusing ramp is placed below the eye piece which acts similar to the fine and coarse set in light microscope. Ball lens used as eye piece can give 140X magnification. LED light source is provided as external light. The assembly of the eye piece was using on the magnetic couplers fixed in a polymeric sheath. These couplers are also used in the foldscope to connect phone and light source to foldscope. After assembly the smear slides were being imaged through foldscope and mobile phone of commercial grade. All the images were saved and processed on


Adobe photo shop where needed.

**Compost preparation from kitchen waste:** The biodiversity of compost bin can be determined by using different types of kitchen waste. Raw waste used are food scraps and some added carbon in the form of cardboard, toilet paper rolls, used up paper towels and napkins, cotton soaks and wipes, dry leaves, newspaper, sawdust.

Children were made to collect soil samples, street roads, pollen grains etc. and made to observe them under foldscope. Different parts of a plant, food samples, microbes, pests and different samples were observed under foldscope.

**Conclusion:** Foldscope was found to study the from the study it can be stated that the foldscope can be used as a cheap, readily available pocket diagnostic microscope and when coupled with smart phone it can act as good scientific tool.

Key words: Foldscope, Microscope, Plasmodium falciparum, Babesia biguttata, Microfilariae, Diagnosis, Compost, Microorganisms.

  
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# COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

SHAIK.MUNWAR  
SHAIK.AMMAJI

C 3563



## COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

SHAIK.MUNWAR is working as an Assistant Professor at Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (CLPT), Chalapathi Nagar, Lam,Guntur. He has completed B.Pharmacy from Nalanda College of Pharmacy, Nalgonda under Osmania University, Andhra Pradesh. He has completed M.Pharmacy from RRK Samithi's College of Pharmacy, Bidar under Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka. Till now he has published 27 papers in International and National Journals and more are in progress. He has participated in 19 National Level Conferences. Till now He has guided 35 B.Pharmacy students and 10 M.Pharmacy students for various projects. He has received Best Faculty award in 2013. He has authored a book entitled Comprehensive Practical Manual of Pharmaceutical Analysis bearing ISBN number 9788193856840. He has filed 2 Patents. He is advisory Editorial member of Indo American Journal of Pharmacy. He is acting as Guntur District Coordinator for Operant Pharmacy Federation.

SHAIK.AMMAJI is working as an Assistant Professor in NRI College of pharmacy, Pothvarapadu Village, Agiripalli Mandal, Vijaywada, Krishna Dt, Andhra Pradesh.

She has completed B.Pharmacy from Nimra College of Pharmacy, Ibrahim Patnam, Vijaywada, under Acharya Nagarjuna University Guntur. She has completed M.Pharmacy under JNTU Kakinda. She has been pursuing Ph.D in Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. Till now she completed 7 papers in international and national journals and more are in progress. She has participated in 10 National and international conferences. Till now she has guided for 10 B.Pharmacy projects and 2 M.Pharmacy projects.



SHAIK.MUNWAR



SHAIK.AMMAJI

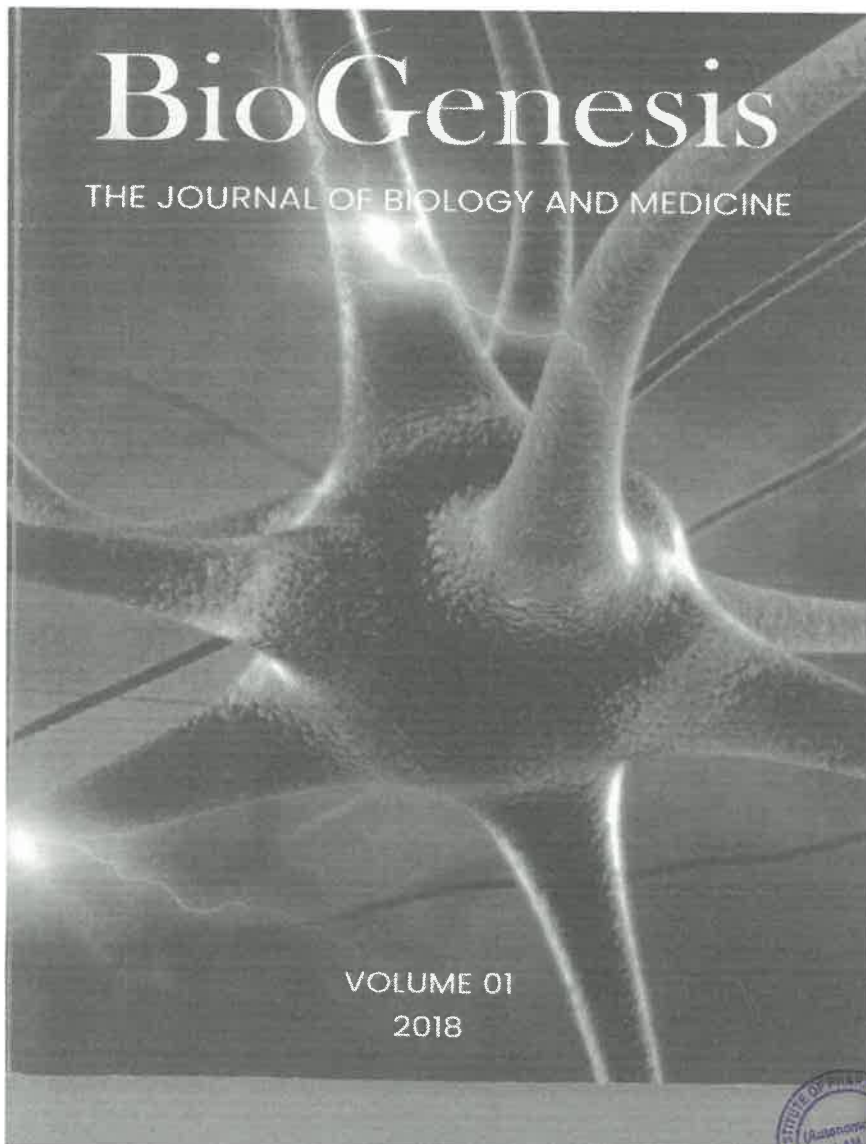
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✉ [pharmacy14443@gmail.com](mailto:pharmacy14443@gmail.com)



  
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**Publications:-** We have already published one research papers and two book chapter in various reputed journals: \* Degradation of Synthetic Azo Dyes of Textile Industry: a Sustainable Approach Using Microbial Enzymes; Water Conser Sci Eng (DOI 10.1007/41101-017-0011-5), \* Transgenic Research in Vegetable crop, special reference to Brinjal; Genetic Engineering on Horticultural Crops (Elsevier, eBook ISBN: 9780128104408) \* Role and evolution of computational biology and its application to understand the complexity of an organism (Akinik Publications, New Delhi, 2018, ISBN No.978-93-87072-48-7).

**Biography:** I did my B.Sc from Krishnanagar Govt College (2011) and M.Sc (2013) in Botany under Kalyani University. I joined as CSIR-JRF in 4th January 2016 under Dr. Rajib Banopadhyay in the University of Burdwan. I was appointed as an Assistant professor through West Bengal College Service Commission (WBCSC) in the department of Botany in Syamsundar College under the University of Burdwan during my PhD. I have been working on multidrug resistant bacteria *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* since then. The part result of this work has been communicated in some reputed journal, Nature-The Journal of Antibiotics.

**Foldscope as a Diagnostic Tool**  
*S. T. V. Raghavamma, Rama Rao Nodendla 1 & 2, Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.*

Foldscope is the paper microscope designed by Manu Prakash, Prakash labs, USA. The present paper deals with the application of foldscope in diagnosis of blood parasites. The project is funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India. By using an assembly of adapters with single lens of 140X magnification and 2 microns resolution, microscopic objects can be viewed very clearly under Foldscope. It can also be assembled to cell phone camera in order to capture the image directly on phone without any complicated procedure or requirements. It is a low cost tool to be introduced into schools and make science very interesting to children. The present work explains how foldscope can be used in identifying plasmodium in blood smear.

**Key words:** Foldscope; microscope; microorganisms; malarial parasite; Recent publications: 1. James S. Cybalski, 1 James Clements and Manu Prakash 2 Foldscope: Origami-Based Paper Microscope PLoS One, 2014; 9(6): e98781, 2. Anand Ranganathan and Zili e Anam Foldscope: Unfolding The Mysteries Of Science -Swarajya, Jun 04, 2018, 12:00 pm Biography for the speaker Dr. S. T. V. Raghavamma has her expertise in screening of antimicrobial agents, In-silico studies and interested in identifying phytotherapeutic agents to fight against drug resistance. She authored book chapters based on her experience in research and teaching. Method developed by her for the detection of parasitic infections is very useful and economical.

**Biography:** Dr. S. T. V. Raghavamma has her expertise in screening of antimicrobial agents, In-silico studies and interested in identifying phytotherapeutic agents to fight against drug resistance. She authored book chapters based on her experience in research and teaching. Method developed by her for the detection of parasitic infections is very useful and economical.

Email: stvraghavamma@gmail.com

**Treatment outcome and clinical profile of Multi Drug Resistant -TB under PMDT in tertiary health care centre Mangalore.**  
*Dr. SAMARTH M, Dr. Alam, Nowaz, Dr. Arjun Nayak*

Tuberculosis is the most common cause of death from an infectious cause worldwide killing 1.5 million every year and Drug-resistant tuberculosis has emerged as a significant public health problem especially in the developing and under developed countries and one of the major obstacles in effective tuberculosis control programme worldwide. In India MDR-TB in new cases has been reported to be nearly 6% among all TB cases. Out of which 2.84% are primary cases and 11.6 % are previously treated cases. This study was undertaken to analyse the clinical profile and treatment outcome in pulmonary drug resistant tuberculosis patients under programmatic management of multidrug resistant tuberculosis at a tertiary care centre in Mangalore.

**Methodology:** A longitudinal observational study from January 2015 to August 2018 was conducted at DRR-TB centre of a tertiary care hospital in Mangalore. The data of 114 pulmonary MDR-TB patients were meticulously reviewed to study demography, prior treatment history, baseline clinical and bio-chemical parameters, comorbidities like HIV and diabetes, and adverse drug reactions were analysed with respect to sputum culture conversion and treatment outcomes.

**Results:** Out of 114 patients, included in our study 32.5% (37) patients were cured, 33% patients died and 20.2 % defaulted and 11.4% were switched to XDR regimen. Sputum culture conversion rates at 3 months analysed in the treatment group was found to be 90.5%, except for the Body Mass Index none of the baseline parameters or comorbidities had a statistically significant influence on the treatment outcome.

**Conclusion:** The treatment of MDR-TB by the standardised RNTCP regimen although is very effective in terms of high sputum culture conversion rates and is even at par with individualised regimens. Treatment outcomes depends not only on early culture conversion but also on compliance of patients over a 2-year period. General health and nutritional status of the patients as seen by statistically significant proportion of patients with higher BMI being gained.

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### Scientific Paper 01: Application of Foldscope as a Research Tool

S.T.V. Raghavamma, Ramarao Nadendla  
Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh,  
India  
Email: sivraghavamma@gmail.com; principaleps@gmail.com

Foldscope is the paper microscope designed by Manu Prakash, Prakash lab, USA. The present paper deals with the application of foldscope in different areas of science. The project is funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India. By using an assembly of adapters with single lens of 140X magnification and 2 microns resolution, microscopic objects can be viewed very clearly under Foldscope. It can also be assembled to cell phone camera in order to capture the image directly on phone without any complicated procedure or requirements. It is a low cost tool to be introduced into schools and make science very interesting to children. In my work it is used to identify different blood pathogens. In the area plant science research it is applied to observe cross sections of various plant parts and the same will be presented.

Key words: Foldscope; microscope; microorganism; cross section of plants

### Scientific Paper 02: A study on the ethnobotanically important plants utilized by the Paite tribe of Churachandpur district, Manipur, North East India

L. Ranibala Devi<sup>1</sup>, Ajit Kumar Das<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Ethnobotany and Conservation of Medicinal Plants Laboratory, Assam University, Silchar 788011

A periodically ethnobotanical survey based on the utilization of different plants was conducted and it has gained a lot of existing information and more advanced knowledge about the usage of different plants parts in their day-to-day life including curing of various ailments. The Paites are generally located in Churachandpur district of Manipur. From the investigation, a total number of 82 plant species belonging to 48 families with 80 genera is recorded. The different plant parts used by them in various ways to recover from different ailments are also noted down. Further, the present study has an attempt to consolidate and update the information for ascertaining the ethnobotanical status of the plants and improve the discovering of new drugs for the welfare of mankind in the near future.

Keywords: Churachandpur, ethnobotany, Manipur, Paite, utilization

### Scientific Paper 03: Some aspect of Reproductive Biology of *Caesalpinia bonduc*(L.) Roxb.

Somnath Kar\* and Badal Kumar Datta  
Plant Taxonomy and Biodiversity Laboratory, Department of Botany, Tripura University  
Suryamaninagar-799022, Tripura, India  
Email: somnathg21@gmail.com

*Caesalpinia bonduc*(L.)Roxb. (Fabaceae) is a vigorous scrambling bushy lianas with enormous medicinal importance. Flowering starts in mid June and continues till the second week of March. Opening of flower takes place between 5.00am - 7.00am while anthesis occurs between 6.00am - 7.30am. Andromonoecious condition was observed in *C. bonduc*. Floral visitors such as butterflies, beetles, bees are visited almost throughout the day. Among them, *Apis indica*, *Apis dorsata*, *Xylocopa* sp. and *Bombus* sp. are most frequent. The numbers of pollens/flower is 12861 whereas ovules/flower is 1.8 (n=25) and the pollen ovule ratio is 7145:1. The high pollen-ovule ratio and hand pollination experiments suggested obligate xenogamy in studied species.

Keywords: Reproductive biology, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, Heterostyly, Floral visitors

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Primary data is used to analyze traditional medical system. This is collected by interviewing two traditional medical practitioners. Traditional system is cheaper compared to other systems and it is easy to administer and no side effects. There is a need to conduct more studies, observations and investigations to explore safe and effective ways to tackle epidemic diseases like dengue fever and its complications. Preventive measures are to be strengthened.

Keywords: Dengue fever, Alternative medicine, traditional medicine

MPO – 133

### STUDY OF *IN VITRO* ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF *ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA* LINN., AQUEOUS EXTRACT

K. Tejonidhi<sup>1</sup> and S.T.V. Raghavamma<sup>2</sup>

1. Department of Pharmacology, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur

2. Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lam, Guntur, India.

#### Abstract

The main objective of the present study is to investigate the *in-vitro* anti-inflammatory activity of aqueous extract of *Andrographis paniculata*, a valuable medicinal plant which is widely cultivated by tribes belonging to Araku, Saluru and Paderu areas under government scheme. Methodology: In-vitro anti-inflammatory activity of was performed by determining the ability of the extract to prevent protein denaturation using Bovine serum albumin and membrane stabilization method using Diclofenac sodium as standard [10 µg/ml-500 µg/ml]. Results: Denaturation of proteins is a well documented cause of inflammation. Several anti-inflammatory drugs possess dose dependent inhibition of thermally induced protein denaturation. *Andrographis paniculata* extract efficiently reduced the denaturation of proteins in terms of percentage inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub> - 43.84 µg/ml) and showed most membrane stabilising action on human RBC. Conclusion: the aqueous extract was found to possess anti-inflammatory activity. Further it has to be tested for its inhibitory activity on small cell carcinoma using in-vitro methods.

Keywords: *Andrographis paniculata*; Bovine serum albumin; membrane stabilization.



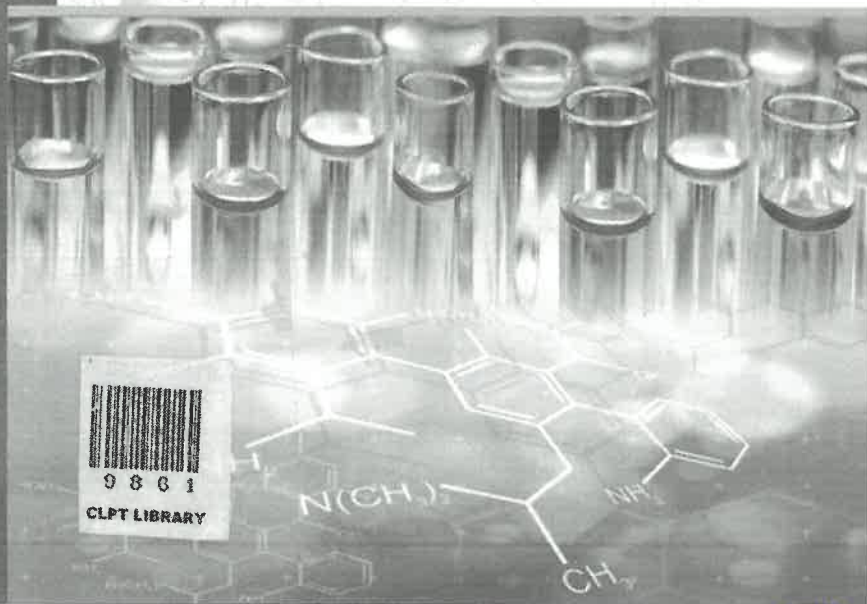
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Second Edition

# Principles of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Rama Rao Nadendla



## Principles of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry Second Edition

This book delves into all major concepts in organic pharmaceuticals, includes all the changes, modifications and revisions made to the syllabi of various Indian universities catering to needs of undergraduate students of pharmacy and science. The book covers fundamentals of organic chemistry and progressively discusses topics that are more complex. Organic reactions are explained concisely with their reaction mechanisms in an easy to understand manner. Graphical presentation of information is provided to facilitate understanding and assimilation of critical concepts. A number of practice questions at the end of each chapter are included to facilitate revision. The questions are selected from various university examinations.

### About the Author

Rama Rao Nadendla is Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy, Acharya Nagarjuna University and Principal at Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chalapati Nagar, Lam, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). He has 26 years of teaching and research experience. He secured Gold Medal in B Pharmacy Examination from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. He obtained M Pharm with distinction from BITS, Pilani and Ph.D from JNTU, Hyderabad. He acts on the Editorial Advisory Board Member of International Journal of Pharmaceutical Excipients and Chief Editor of Journal of Pharmaceutical Technology and Research. He was the recipient of Professor M.L. Khorana Memorial Best Research Paper Award from IJPSR in 2001. He has authored **Medicinal Chemistry, Second Edition** published by PharmaMed Press, Hyderabad.



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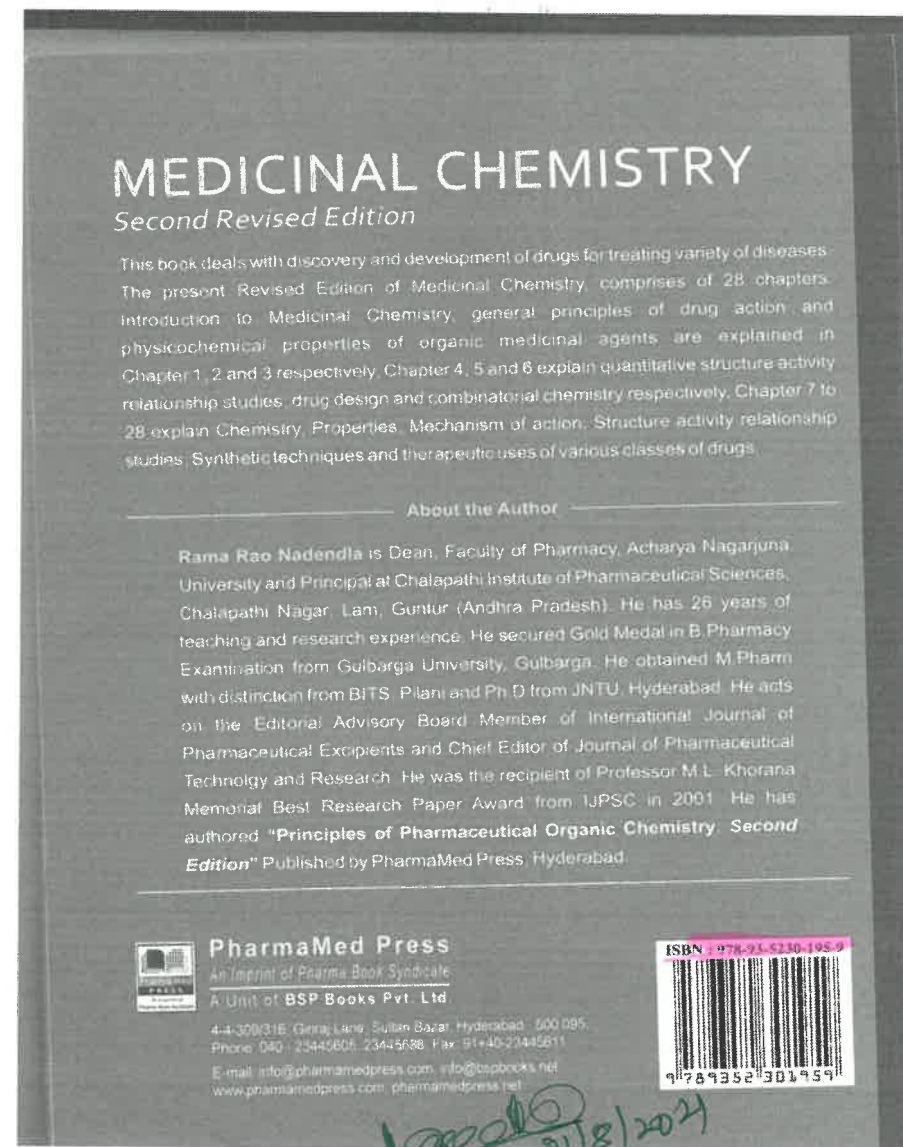
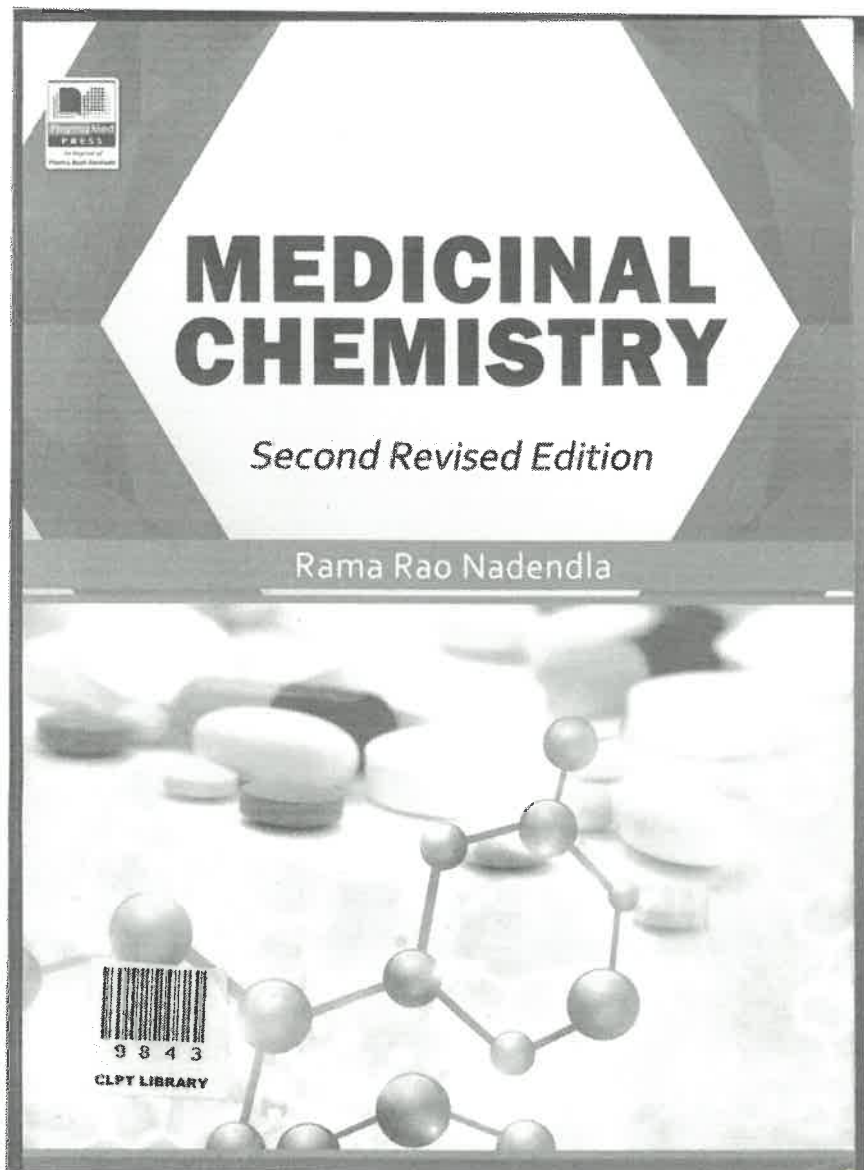
  
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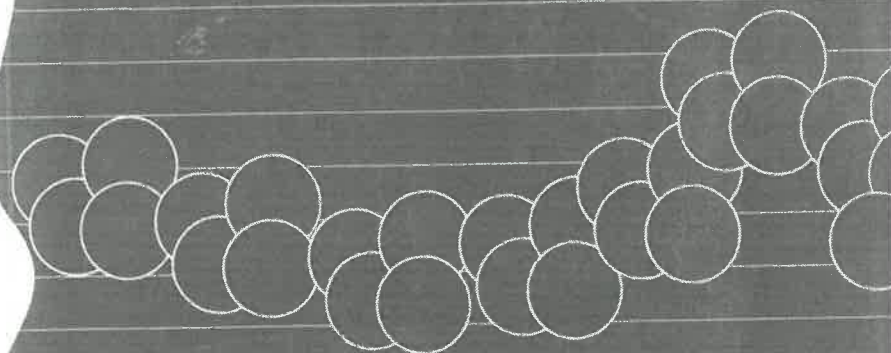




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# Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Part-1: Chemistry of Heterocyclic and Natural Compounds



Rama Rao Nadendla



## ABOUT THE BOOK

Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry, Part-I: Chemistry of Heterocyclics and Natural Products. It provides comprehensive yet concise chemistry of heterocyclic compounds and natural products as per the syllabi of the B.Pharm course prescribed by AICTE and various Indian Universities. The topics covered include polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, unsaturated carbonyl compounds, stereochemistry, pericyclic reactions, chemistry of heterocyclic compounds, carbohydrates, glycosides, lipids, aminoacids and proteins, nucleic acids, alkaloids, purines and important reagents employed in organic syntheses. It also contains problems at the end of book, which are designed to develop proficiency through practice. The subject matter will be of interest to the students and teachers of pharmacy and general science courses.

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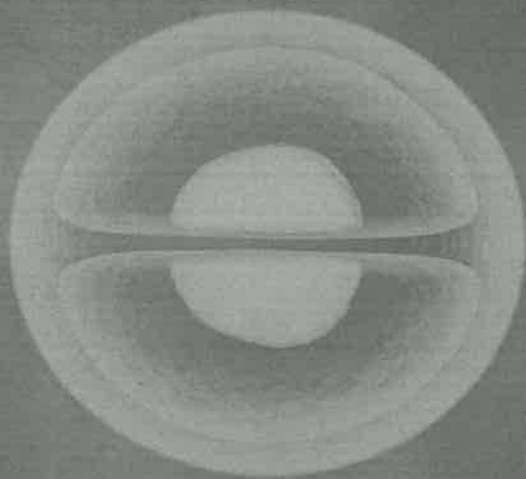
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COMPREHENSIVE  
PRACTICAL MANUAL  
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PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS



SHAIK MUNWAR



The main objective of this manual is to attract students to learn the basic theories of pharmaceutical analysis, thus the manual is aimed to enrich the proficiency in teaching and learning of pharmaceutical analysis by providing enormous information. The style of presentation of this manual is such that it not only gives deeper understanding of the subject but also will help the beginners to overcome the fright of the subject. The manual gives concise and pointwise information required during practicals in single book and eliminates the need of too many reference books during practicals. The manual authored in simple, lucid and easy language.



Shaik Munwar is working as an Assistant Professor at Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (CLPT), Chalapathi Nagar, Lam, Guntur.

He has completed B.Pharmacy from Nalanda College of Pharmacy, Nalgonda under Osmania University.

He has completed M.Pharmacy from RRK Samithi College of Pharmacy, Bidar under Raju Gandhi University of Health and Sciences, Karnataka.

Till now he has published 21 papers in International Journals and more are in progress.

He has received Best Teacher award in Gokul College of Pharmacy.

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Quality Initiatives of ICT in Higher Educational Institutions

Eswar Tony Darsi, Prasanna Lakshmi and Rama Rao Nadendla

Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

ABSTRACT

At this present fast generation, everyone reckoned in ICT resources for each and every work in their daily life. To plan a work or to make a work or to assess the output of the work, technology have been given a high preference. To handle the technology, first of all applications of ICT resources have to be learnt by all. Now a days, most of the educational institutions were influenced by technology to create hybrid thoughts in the minds of students when they are learning. Complicated things can be easily conveyed to students where they can store in their permanent memory and can recall easily by using the ICT based learning. Finding a new and innovative method of teaching is a crucial skill for the teachers and they have to prepare which method of ICT is applicable to convey their concept easily and also it is important for a teacher to manage time wisely in the classroom. Active learning involves in collaborative problem solving, group discussion, assignment making, team projects, model making etc are some of the ways that can go in quest for innovative learning for students. In my full length paper, I am going to depict the ways of communicating a topic through innovative methods, easy conveying and classroom management through ICT resources.

**Keywords**— ICT technology, Visualization, Creative learning, problem solving

1. INTRODUCTION

Teaching is a job which makes teachers to be proud for educating the students who in turn become the leaders of the next generation of people. The importance of teaching as well as importance in learning has to be known by both teachers and students. Then only the utmost result will be justified. Teachers play an extraordinary part by involving themselves in insulating their students by using several teaching methods. Well educated teachers have to apply different teaching methods by utilising their intellectuality, and then only success is ensured. If not the knowledge gained by them is useless.

A new era was started and classroom technology has been given a high importance than chalkboard and other learning resources like textbooks or materials. As our technology is developing fast like anything, students have a less time in his education system to know many things and it takes a lot of time to apply the subject practically. For this reason, capturing a thing clearly and permanently by a student's brain, technology is very useful.

As we all know that everything in this world have both advantages and disadvantages as the coin possess two sides, similarly utilizing the technology to its limit or to the extent of its need is also an important parameter. Let us see the both sides of it in teaching aspects.

2. TEACHING & LEARNING METHODS BY ICT RESOURCES

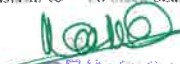
Teaching is an art where a student take out his/her fear on the subject results in creating interest and enthusiasm to

enjoy the subject's flavour by knowing more and more. Resources of Information and communication technology like projectors, virtual learning classes by webcam, webinars and other educational websites are very useful. Let us know some points regarding the ICT based teaching.

2.1 Method - 1

Now a days, a usual method of teaching through explaining power points by using projectors became common as most of the colleges are doing the same. Power points or video lectures by projectors is an excellent way of conveying as the teacher can explain by creating a virtual world in the minds of students. But here, all the teachers have to remember some points. Along with conveying, a teacher has to analyse the receiving implying, integrating and output power from the student. Even though we are using ICT resources, if the input of the teacher is not equal to output by the student, the responsibility falls on the teacher but not on the student. A student is not able to learn our way of teaching, he must learn to teach in a way how a student can learn.

A power point lecture with one teacher and hundred students in a lecture hall is useless if nothing was visible to the last bench student. Each and every point delivered by the teacher has to convey to the last wall of the class equally with same pitch all over the class. Generally power points are created by the fathers for easy understanding of concept with in a less time and most of the teachers now a days using the power point as flat board by simply pasting loads of matter without error on black board or by dictating notes to students. The ma-

  
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**545**  
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**EPIDEMIOLOGY OF STROKE**

**PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL**

**G. Madhulatha<sup>1</sup>, M. Sachin Kumar<sup>1</sup>, N. Ramarao<sup>2</sup> and A. Narendra Babu<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacy Practice, Guntur, India

<sup>2</sup>Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmaceutics, Guntur, India

<sup>3</sup>Chalapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Guntur, India

**Objectives:** 1. To determine the prevalence of common neurological disorders in multispecialty hospital. 2. To determine the prescribing pattern for those common neurological disorders.

**Method:** A prospective, observational, non-interventional, uncontrolled, unicentric, pharmacoepidemiologic study was conducted at neurology department of a multi-specialty hospital. Informed consent and ethical clearance were obtained from the hospital authorities. The patient admission form and discharge summary were the main source of data collection. Prescribing pattern of drugs for the inpatients other than the patient history and medication history were observed and recorded.

**Results:** From the above the study it was observed that neurological cases cerebrovascular attacks (40%), abscess (30%), hemioma (10%) and TIAs (10%) are the most common neurological problems. Effective management of hypertension, diabetes, b) alcohol and smoking free lifestyle; c) rational use of antibiotics and antacids are our recommendations from this pharmacoepidemiological study.

**Conclusion:** The present study emphasizes the need for the role of a clinical pharmacist in a hospital to promote health research and public health especially through rational use of drugs.

Meteorological Department Guidelines. Statistical calculations were performed using STATA (Distribution of group was analyzed with chi- test). **Result:** A total of 1051 Ischemic stroke patients were included for the study. The rate of occurrence of stroke was highest in the late morning 0600-1159 hours (P value < 0.001) compared with the other times of the day. There was also a statistically significant difference seen in occurrence of stroke during the months of November-February (P value < 0.001) when compared with stroke occurrence during other months of the year in the present population.

**Conclusion:** A significant increase in occurrence of strokes between 0600 and 1159 hours and during the months November-February.

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**OCCURRENCE AND PATTERN OF POLYVASCULAR ATHEROSCLEROTIC DISEASE (POLYVD) AND ITS RISK ASSOCIATIONS IN PATIENTS OF ISCHEMIC STROKE: A TERTIARY CARE CENTER STUDY FROM NORTH INDIA**

**P. Makhlaja<sup>1</sup>, D. Chowdhury<sup>1</sup> and G. Khwaja<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Neurology, New Delhi, India

**Background:** Ischemic stroke (IS) patients may have simultaneous atherosclerotic affection of other vascular beds. Data in Indian patients are sparse.

**Objectives:** To study occurrence and pattern of polyvascular atherosclerotic disease (PolyVD) and its risk associations in patients of IS.

**Material and Methods:** 132 consecutive patients with IS > 20 years were assessed for involvement of four vascular beds: extracranial (by Doppler), intracranial (by MRA), coronary (by CTA) and peripheral vasculature (by ABPI). Significant atherosclerosis was taken as more than 50% stenosis. PolyVD patterns (defined as ≥ 2 vascular bed involvement)

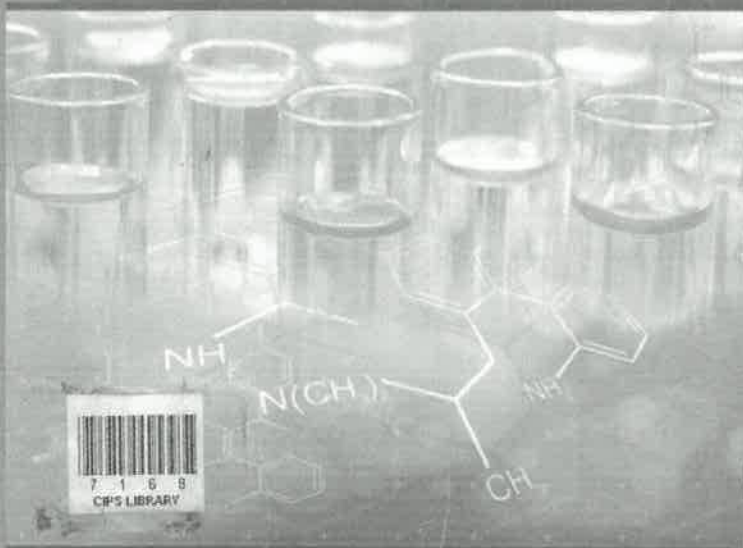
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# Principles of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Rama Rao Nadendla



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This book delves into all major concepts in organic pharmaceuticals, includes all the changes, modifications and revisions made to the syllabi of various Indian universities catering to needs of undergraduate students of pharmacy and science. The book covers fundamentals of organic chemistry and progressively discusses topics that are more complex. Organic reactions are explained concisely with their reaction mechanisms in an easy to understand manner. Graphical presentation of information is provided to facilitate understanding and assimilation of critical concepts. A number of review questions at the end of each chapter are included to facilitate revision. The questions are selected from various university examinations.

### About the Author

**Rama Rao Nadendla** is Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy, Acharya Nagarjuna University and Principal at Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chalapathi Nagar, Lam, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). He has 23 years' experience in teaching and research. He secured Gold Medal in B.Pharmacy Examination from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. He obtained M.Pharm with distinction from BITS - Pilani and Ph. D. from JNTU, Hyderabad. He is on the Editorial Advisory Board Member of International Journal of Pharmaceutical Excipients and Chief Editor of Journal of Pharmaceutical Technology and Research. He is also a recipient of Professor M.L. Kohrana Memorial Best research Paper Award from IJPS in 2001. He has authored "Medicinal Chemistry", second edition published by PharmaMed Press, Hyderabad.



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