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**ONE DAY CONFERENCE ON PHARMACY PRACTICE – INTEGRATION WITH
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM**

11TH MARCH 2022

ABSTRACTS

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PP001

COGNIZANCE OF PHARMACY PRACTICE

Mohd Omer Qurashi, Mohammad Shoaib Ahmed, Dr.P.Bharath Rathna kumar

Anwarul uloom college of Pharmacy

omerlbr2015402@gmail.com

The poster has been designed according to the objectives and aims of the Conference “Pharmacy Practice Awareness and Exploration of the field”. Pharmacy practice is a diverse field which is focused on Ensuring Appropriate Therapy and Outcomes, Dispensing Medications and Devices, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Health Systems Management. The Community & Hospital Pharmacists are key players of the Pharmacy practice field as they act as a source of communication to the Population. Their evolution since the 1900s as a ‘Compounder’ who used to work under the guidance of Physicians, as the healthcare industry evolved and so the Profession, their collaboration with Patients and Population became crucial for guidance in use of Medicine and Medical devices. The increase in Pharmaceutical products and medical services resulted in the requirement of the Community & Hospital Pharmacists. The poster defines roles of Community & Hospital Pharmacist in coordination with other disciplines like Clinical research, Physicians, Nurses etc. This collaboration aids in collection of medical data, Evaluation and hence Necessary Improvements at global levels. This was only possible by the technology and Health care ministries of all countries in collaboration with WHO, The Pharmacy Practice hence is a crucial part of the Healthcare system where it Coordinates with the Patients Individually with the aim of developing accurate databases and Information centers which helps in making necessary therapeutic decisions and guiding the Patients. Pharmacy Practice research papers and journals were analyzed from several authentic sources and picturised for poster presentation.

PP002

A STUDY ON ASSESSING COVID-19 VACCINATION INTENTION AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION: AN OBSERVATIONAL WEB-BASED SURVEY

Juvariya Afroze, Dr. Sobia Noor

Anwarul Uloom College of Pharmacy, Hyd.

Juveriyafroze02@gmail.com

The severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic, which is widely referred to as “COVID-19”, has been infecting more than 5.5 million over 144 countries. There are currently no specific antiviral treatments for COVID-19, public health agencies like the Centers for Disease Control have advised the public on specific behaviors to limit transmission (e.g., “social distancing,” wearing a face mask, etc.). As immunization is one of the most successful and cost-effective health interventions to prevent infectious diseases, vaccines against COVID-19 are considered to be of great importance to prevent and control COVID - 19. The objective of the study is to assess intentions of COVID-19 vaccine among the Indian population. Thus, an observational cross-sectional, web-based survey was conducted with the help of a self-designed questionnaire from November 2020- June 2021 in Hyderabad, India, among men and women of age 18 years and above. The filled questionnaire data was entered into Microsoft Excel sheet and was analyzed by using SPSS software. Descriptive statistics was performed to achieve summary tables for study variables (respondent’s demographic information and their response to the questionnaire items). **RESULTS:** More than half of the respondents (80.39%) were among the age group of 18-25 years, 9.80% were between 26-35 years, 5.49% were between 36-45 years and about 4.71% were above 45 years. Our survey includes 55.61% (142) Females and 44.31% (113) Males. More than half (73.3%) of the respondents identified as supporters of vaccination and 26.67% of respondents identified as an anti-vaxxer. The perception about will the covid-19 vaccine end the pandemic was Maybe with the high participants (58.82%), followed by No (22.35%), and Yes (18.82%). Out of the total population, more than half (52.94%) thought vaccines produced are safe and efficacious and only 47.06% thought No. In terms of trust in the vaccine, about (61.96%) of the respondents opt for Yes and only 38.04% of respondents opt for No. While gathering the responses regarding willingness to take vaccination against covid-19, majority (84.71%) of the population opined agree whereas 15.29% opined disagree.

PP003

CHORDOMA- A RARE BONE CANCER

Mohammed Mukarram Ahmed¹, Mohammed Abdul Hakeem², Mohammed Abdul Baseer³, Dr. Sobia Noor⁴
Anwarul Uloom College of Pharmacy.
mukkumack@gmail.com

Chordomas are slow growing, locally aggressive tumours thought to be derived from remnants of the notochord. Based upon this, much of the knowledge regarding the clinical behaviour of chordoma, in terms of lesions localisation and tumorigenesis, is informed by animal studies of notochordal development. Chordomas arise from the notochord. The notochord is the mesodermal structure in the embryo, which serves to help signal tissues for organization and differentiation. The notochord ultimately becomes the nucleus pulposus in humans as it regresses. The incidence of chordoma is only 0.08 in 100,000 individuals. Males are more commonly affected than females, with a peak age between 50–60 years. Children and adolescents are rarely affected. In India, the annual incidence of chordoma is approximately 1.7 in one million. Headaches, Visual problems, such as double vision, Nerve or muscle weakness in the back, arms, or legs, Runny nose, Bowel or bladder problem. Usually at the base of the spine, a lump will be found. lesions show up on CT and MRI Scans. A biopsy is done to diagnose a chordoma and to differentiate it from other types of tumours. The tissue is examined under a microscope, the chordoma can have one of three subtypes: conventional, chondroid, and sarcomatous. *En bloc* resection of the tumour with clean margins. Chordomas are relatively radioresistant, necessitating high-dose radiation therapy. As chordomas are found near neuronal structures, highly-conformal radiotherapy is used, including proton beam radiation or radiosurgery. Conclusion: Epidemiologic studies indicate that the overall mean survival for patients with chordoma is 6.29 years, with 67.6% surviving at 5 years, 39.9% at 10 years and 13.1% at 20 years. Chordoma is a slow growing cancer of tissue found inside the spine. Complete cure for chordoma has not yet been discovered but radiation therapy and radio surgery can increase life expectancy.

PP004

CABOTEGRAVIR: FIRST INJECTABLE FOR HIV PREVENTION

Shaziya Parveen, Dr. Sobia Noor
Anwarul Uloom College of Pharmacy, New Malleshpally, Hyd.
syedshaz7598@gmail.com

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a blood-borne virus typically transmitted via sexual intercourse, shared intravenous drug paraphernalia, and vertical transmission during the birth process or via human milk. Globally, 37.7 million [30.2–45.1 million] people were living with HIV and only 73% of people are receiving Anti-retroviral therapy. Symptoms include Flu like illness, consisting of fever, a generalised rash & generalised lymphadenopathy is common. Currently, two oral medications are available for daily use of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) i.e, Truvada (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate TDF) and Descovy (tenofovir alafenamide TAF). To get rid of everyday usage of pills, a new intravenous drug cabotegravir was introduced and approved by the FDA on 20 December 2021. **Cabotegravir** is a First safe and effective extended release injectable suspension for (PrEP) Pre-exposure Prophylaxis for HIV infection are needed to increase the options for preventing HIV who are at risk. It is 89% more effective than oral TDF and TAF.

Conclusion: Cabotegravir was granted a priority review and breakthrough therapy designation for prevention of HIV. This Drug given every two months is an important tool to end the HIV epidemic by providing the first option to prevent HIV that does not involve taking a daily pill where adherence to daily medication is a major challenge.

Keywords: HIV, Prevention, Pre-exposure prophylaxis, IV, Cabotegravir.

PP005

COVIFENZ: A NOVEL PLANT BASED COVID-19 VACCINE

Shazila Ramsha, Dr. Sobia Noor

Anwarul Uloom College of Pharmacy, New Malleshpally, Hyd.

shazilaramsha@gmail.com

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. The covid-19 pandemic and the resulting public health response have caused disruption and uncertainty in the way we live, work and learn. Covid-19 had infected over 82 million people and killed more than 1.8 million worldwide. Symptoms include pyrexia, cough, tiredness, loss of taste and smell. There is no effective and definitive treatment available for covid-19, it can only be prevented with the help of vaccination and preventive measures. Currently available Vaccines for the prevention of Covid-19 such as Pfizer, Moderna, Sputnik, Covishield, Covaxin, also there are no plant based vaccines approved for COVID 19. A new plant based effective Vaccine regarded as rapid, low-cost and safe is approved for use in Canada, developed by Medicines Canada GlaxoSmithKline.

Covifenz (CoVLP) is a first plant based covid-19 vaccine indicated for active immunization to prevent coronavirus disease- 19 caused by SAR- COV₂, in individual 18 to 64 years of age. Approved by Health Canada on 22 Feb 2022, as effective and of high quality vaccine. It is an extract of Tobacco plant, *Nicotiana glauca* (leaf). It has an overall efficacy of 71% with 75% against Delta variant and 89% against Gamma.

Conclusion: Historically, tobacco plants are responsible for their share of illness and death. Now they may help in control the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccine, Plant based(Tobacco), Covifenz.

PP006

A STUDY OF COMMON COMPLICATIONS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IN PREGNANCY AND EVALUATION ON RISK FACTORS IN MISCARRIAGE

J. Sri Anusha*, N. Mounika , Hafsa Fatima , Sk khadeer , M. Ramesh, V. Alagarsamy

MNR college of pharmacy

srianushajavvadi@gmail.com

Introduction: The state of carrying a developing embryo or foetus within the female body. Childbirth usually occurs about 38 weeks after conception, or approximately 40 weeks from the start of the last normal menstrual period. The normal symptoms of pregnancy and the symptoms of complications are sometimes hard to distinguish. These are the most common complications women experience during pregnancy like anaemia, thyroid, preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, miscarriage. The spontaneous or unplanned expulsion of a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive independently.

Aims and objectives: To assess complications women experience during pregnancy and an overview on miscarriage. To guide and counsel the patient about preventive measures to be taken in pregnant women. A study on frequently occurring risk factors related to miscarriage.

Methods: This cross-sectional observational study took place in MNR medical hospital and also in other hospitals in sangareddy, Telangana. Complicated pregnancy cases were collected between 20–30-year age group. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and expressed as percentage.

Results: Total 15 patient's data was considered, among them 7 patients were thyroid (46.6%), 3 patients were preeclampsia (20%), 2 patients were anaemic (13.3%) and 3 patients were diabetes (20%) in pregnancy.

Conclusion: Common prevalence of complications in pregnancy were figured out. The incidence of thyroid is higher during pregnancy. This study shows factors like maternal age, lack of fetal movements, thyroid causing miscarriage. Guiding the patient about family planning, suggesting a particular time or period for planning pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnancy, complications, thyroid, preeclampsia, anaemia, diabetes, miscarriage.

PP007

A STUDY ON ASSESSING RISK FACTORS AND ANALYSING PRESCRIPTION PATTERNS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Naziya Nashreen*, P. Bhavana, I. Suchitra, Wajed Ali Mondal, Sandhya Raakuditti, V. Alagarsamy.
Department of Pharmacy Practice, MNR College of Pharmacy, Sangareddy, Telangana- 502001
*naziyanasreenrs@gmail.com; Contact No.: 6305437656

Introduction: Chronic kidney diseases, characterized by progressive decline in glomerular filtration rate is a major public health issue worldwide and is associated with high morbidity and mortality.

Aim and Objectives: The aim of the study is to assess the risk factors associated with CKD patients and to analyse the prescribing patterns among them. **Methods:** A total of 17 chronic kidney diseases were recruited after strictly obeying the selection criteria in this observational study that was conducted in nephrology department in MNR Medical Hospital. Relevant data were extracted from prescriptions and case sheets.

Results: Mean age calculated was 39.1 years with female predominance (64.7%). hypertension (35.2%), diabetes (5.8%) are the most common comorbidities. Patients with both hypertension and diabetes (11.76%) and patients who are non-specific (41.1%) are observed. Average number of drugs prescribed per prescription was 7.7. Based on first anatomical level of ATC classification, drugs from antihypertensives (30%), followed by antibiotics (9%) multivitamins contributing (7.2%), and erythropoietin stimulating agents (7.2%).

Conclusion: The study demonstrates the variability of drug utilization in CKD patients. Cardiovascular agents were most utilized followed by antibiotics, nutritional supplements and erythropoietin stimulating agents. High number of medications were used per prescription in this study thus increasing the possibility of drug interactions.

KEYWORDS: CKD, risk factors, prescription analysis, comorbidities.

PP008

A COMMUNITY BASED SURVEY ON PREVALENCE OF NECK PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH SMARTPHONE OVER USAGE

Ayesha Jabeen, Afsha Jabeen, Ayesha Saleem, Mallick Maidul Islam
MNR college of Pharmacy
ayeshajabeen489@gmail.com

Smartphones are now a day's an unavoidable thing and without which we can't even imagine the world. 77% of world population has their own smartphone and in India out of 130 crores population 345.9 million use smartphone. Unfortunately, there is a limited amount of data about the effects of widespread use of smartphones. To date, many studies have already shown adverse effects about the long-term use of smartphones. Among which neck pain is the second largest after back pain among smartphone users. As billions of people use smartphones globally, a small increase in the incidence of adverse effects on health could have major public health implications on long term basis. **AIM:** Our study provided the association of smartphone over usage and neck pain. There is an association that excessive smartphone over usage in wrong or incorrect posture leads to neck pain. **METHOD:** This is a cross sectional study conducted through online using Google forms. Questionnaire (Google form) was distributed in various parts of India through social medias. The study population includes both genders of all age group. Patient data was obtained by data collection forms (Google form). Patient's demographics, medical history and details on phone usage and neck pain were hence obtained over a period of 6 months. All the aspects of the study protocol including access to and use of patient information were authorized by the ethics committee and informed consent form was taken. At the end of study period, data is analyzed statistically. **RESULTS & DISCUSSION:** Results revealed that about 35% of the population suffered with neck pain due to smartphone over usage. Study results also reveals that what type of postures, duration of use, body angle posture and type of activity was leading to neck pain.

CONCLUSION: So, there is an urgent need to understand the good practices of handling devices and apply them in our day-to-day life. Such good practices include a) Maintaining body angle 0° or 15° while using smartphone; b) Use smartphones for not more than 2 hours per day; c) Maintaining correct posture.

KEYWORDS: Text neck syndrome, Neck pain, Smartphone, Forward head posture, Prevalence, Correct posture.

PP009

**DETERMINATION OF ANTI-DANDRUFF AND HAIR GROWTH PROMOTING ACTIVITY OF
COMBINED COCONUT OIL EXTRACT OF MARKING NUT**

Parijatha Bandigari

Nalla Narasimha Reddy Educational Society And Group Of Institutions

parijatha.pharmacy@gmail.com

Dandruff, a most common dermatological disorder, is an unpleasant, chronic and pruritic scalp condition which may leads to hair loss also. This study attempted to know the activity of an herbal formulation against a dandruff causing organism *Malassezia furfur* which was cultured and identified from human dandruff sample and also performed the hair growth activity. Marking nuts were extracted with coconut oil and its anti-malassezial activity was evaluated based on diffusion dependent assays. Extract showed effective results comparable to a standard drug. In vivo hair growth stimulating activity for the extract was tested on denuded dorsal skin of 5-week old mice against the controls and the standard drug minoxidil. The parameters used to evaluate hair growth were hair growth completion time, hair length, hair weight, and hair follicle length and hair density. The present results provides insights on the use of Marking nuts extract for anti-malassezial activity and hair rejuvenation in traditional practices.

Keywords: Marking nut, and Anti-dandruff, hair promoting activity.

PP010

WOLF PARKINSON WHITE SYNDROME

Akif Bin Sayeed, Mohammed Uzair Khan,

Sultan ul uloom college of Pharmacy

Introduction : In Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome, an extra signaling pathway between the heart's upper and lower chambers causes a fast heartbeat (tachycardia). WPW syndrome is a heart condition present at birth (congenital heart defect). It is fairly rare. **Theory:** The episodes of fast heartbeats seen in WPW syndrome usually aren't life-threatening, but serious heart problems can occur. Rarely, WPW syndrome may lead to sudden cardiac death in children and young adults. **Conclusion :** The goals of treatment are to slow a fast heart rate when it occurs and to prevent future episodes.

PP011

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE – A MYSTERY YET TO BE RESOLVED

Juveria Farhath,

Sultan-ul-uloom college of pharmacy

18451t0005@sucp.ac.in

Alzheimer's is the most common cause of dementia, a general term for memory loss and other cognitive abilities serious enough to interfere with daily life. Alzheimer's disease accounts for 60-80% of dementia cases. Alzheimer's is the sixth-leading cause of death in the United States. On average, a person with Alzheimer's lives 4 to 8 years after diagnosis but can live as long as 20 years, depending on other factors.

No disease-modifying drugs are available for Alzheimer's disease, but some options may reduce the symptoms and help improve quality of life. Drugs called cholinesterase inhibitors can ease cognitive symptoms etc.

The aim of our research is to work on new targets involved in the pathological changes of AD and find out effective compounds which can limit the disease progression. The study pattern is based on computer aided drug design and molecular docking. Various softwares have been used to develop the 3D visuals and to study the detailed information about the target molecule. Some of the naturally occurring compounds isolated from various plants were docked successfully for the respective target molecule. ADME pattern was determined and scoring for each ligand was obtained.

Keywords : Alzheimer's disease, molecular docking, natural ligands, 3D visuals, drug design.

PP012

MULTISYSTEM INFLAMMATORY SYNDROME (MIS) IN ASSOCIATION WITH COVID-19.

Nuha Haqqani

Sultan ul uloom College of pharmacy

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS) is a rare but serious condition associated with COVID-19 in which different body parts become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. MIS can affect children (MIS-C) and adults (MIS-A). While the syndrome is uncommon, it can be serious. MIS-C or PIMS has features in common with toxic shock syndrome and an illness called Kawasaki disease, both of which cause inflammation throughout the body. MIS-C is triggered by the virus that causes COVID-19. It can occur in children who have not had any common symptoms of COVID-19, such as fever, sore throat or cough. Symptoms of MIS-C may vary from person to person. The main symptoms to watch for are a persistent fever (lasting more than 24 hours and usually present for several days), your child appearing fatigued and ill, rash, red eyes, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, or loss of appetite or not drinking enough fluids. MIS-C symptoms can get worse quickly, so seek timely medical attention if you see anything concerning. MIS-C is caused by a delayed immune response to the coronavirus that somehow goes into overdrive, causing inflammation that damages organs. It's also possible that the antibodies humans make to the virus, or some of their immune cells, are creating the illness. Since only a small number of children develop MIS-C, it is possible that there are genetic factors that make some children susceptible. Treatments include IV immunoglobulin and anti-inflammatory drugs (corticosteroids, and drugs blocking IL-1 or IL-6). Other treatments may be used depending on the results of laboratory tests. Studies of immunopathology should help to understand the pathophysiology of MIS-A and whether endotheliitis or autoimmune and/or other mechanisms are responsible, in association with other hyperinflammatory phenotypes and other consequences of COVID-19.

PP013

AUGMENTING DRUG SAFETY AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE SERVICES WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Ragini Chinchedu, Hrishitha Doolam

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy

ragini.chinchedu@gmail.com

The word “pharmacovigilance” originates from *Pharmakon* (Greek), which means a drug, and *Vigil* are (Latin), which means to be alert. Pharmacovigilance is a broad term that describes the collection, monitoring, analysis, and prevention of adverse effects in drugs and therapies. The principal goal of pharmacovigilance is to determine the safer usage of drugs by focusing on setting up signal detection systems and using advanced data analytics to proactively monitor the introduction of new medicines to large patient populations. Artificial intelligence (AI), is the science and engineering of making intelligent computer programs. The ultimate goal of AI is to use machine simulation of human intelligence processes such as learning, reasoning, and self-correction, to mimic human decision processes. AI encompasses a variety of techniques: machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), natural language processing (NLP), and optical character recognition (OCR). Artificial intelligence applications for pharmacovigilance include Automation for improving case processing and signaling, Cognitive case processing with machine learning, Error-free reporting with Natural Language Processing (NLP) and speech & text recognition, Mining literature and unconventional data sources, From reactive to proactive Pharmacovigilance. Benefits of artificial intelligence in pharmacovigilance include An expedited path to the market, Cost-effective processes, Expedited reporting that is error-free, Let PV experts do high-value work, Data-driven insights for safety, Regulatory compliance, Enhanced patient experience. **Conclusion:** Automation, artificial intelligence, and machine learning technologies provide opportunities to shift the pharmacovigilance function from compiling and reporting data to help to raise product quality, optimize treatment plans, reduce costs, and improve patient safety.

PP014

USE OF SMART INHALERS IN RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Vaishnavi Salla, Adla Harshitha

G Pulla Reddy College Of Pharmacy

vaishnavi17129@gmail.com, harshuharshitha994@gmail.com

Inhalers are used to treat chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), such as asthma, by delivering bronchodilator medication to the airway directly, without passing through the blood. COPD affects over 200 million people in the world and asthma another 300 million. In order to mitigate the clinical severity of these conditions, patients need to adhere to a strict medication schedule, with the dosage and timing being adjusted to achieve control of their symptoms. Now internet has become a standard component of daily life, whether at home, workplace or school, connectivity is the watchword for all kinds of technological processes. Such connectivity is achieved by wireless (wi-fi) or Bluetooth networks, so now artificial intelligence (AI) is giving rise to new-generation medical devices that deliver smart care to the people. **AIM:** To provide awareness among people who are suffering with respiratory diseases and improve patient adherence to Inhalers. **METHOD:** Evidence analysis based on PubMed and individual searches from pharmaceutical journals. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION:** A Smart Inhaler is an inhaler that integrates connectivity with a mobile app, via Bluetooth, for instance. These devices are built with sensor technology that helps record data about the time and date of use, and the location of the patient at each use. The use of these devices help people to take a right dose at right time and minimize the disease severity. **CONCLUSION:** These devices can relieve the stress from remembrance of medications use on time, especially when there are many drugs to be remembered. and also help optimize inhalation technique and efficacy through Smart inhalers.

PP015

GENETIC PREDISPOSITION AND INFLAMMATORY INHIBITORS IN COVID-19

V. P Yogita, G. P Stella Naomi, Gouhar Sultana

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy

yogitavp15@gmail.com, Stellanaomi10@gmail.com

Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the resulting coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) have led to a global pandemic associated with high fatality rates. COVID-19 primarily manifests in the respiratory system as an acute respiratory distress syndrome following viral entry through the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) that is present in pulmonary epithelial cells. Central in COVID-19 is the burst of cytokines, known as a “cytokine storm”, and the subsequent widespread endothelial activation, leading to cardiovascular complications such as myocarditis, arrhythmias, and adverse vascular events, among others. Genetic alterations may play an additive, detrimental role in the clinical course of patients with COVID-19, since gene alterations concerning ACE2, major histocompatibility complex class I, and toll-like receptors may predispose patients to a worse clinical outcome. Since the role of inflammation is quintessential in COVID-19, pharmacologic inhibition of various signaling pathways such as the interleukin-1 and -6, tumor necrosis factor- α , interferon γ , Janus kinase-signal transducer and activator of transcription, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor may ameliorate the prognosis following timely administration. Finally, frequently used, non-specific anti-inflammatory agents such as corticosteroids, statins, colchicine, and macrolides represent additional therapeutic considerations.

PP016

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PROGRESSION OF ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Hemasri Sistla, Rachakonda Chinmayee, Nazia Khan, P.K Lakshmi

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad.

drnaziakhan17@gmail.com, sumadyuthi@gmail.com, chinmayee2606@gmail.com

The COVID -19 pandemic caused a catastrophic impact on the global economy and the healthcare industry. Also, owing to the exploitative use of antibiotics in wake of the current situation, another ongoing pandemic of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has entirely eclipsed. It is evident that the AMR strategies will be impacted disproportionately varying with the respective to policies followed by the countries and hospitals to deal with the pandemic. The world needs to be vigilant to these lethal threats to global health. AMR was certainly one of the biggest concerns of microbiologists and clinicians throughout the world in the pre-COVID era. In the wake of COVID 19 high resistance rates have been reported for organisms like Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecium, Pseudomonas spp., Acinetobacter baumannii, etc., causing common bacterial infections like urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections subsequently leading to life threatening events. These organisms have developed resistance to even the last-resort antibiotics including carbapenems, polymyxins, and glycopeptides. Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs) have been recognized as a potential tool to optimize the use of antimicrobial agents in healthcare centers and hospitals, improving patient outcomes, reducing adverse events, as well as the selection pressure associated with antimicrobial use. The implementation of antimicrobial stewardship strategies, based on the best available evidence has shown to reduce healthcare-related infections caused by multidrug resistance (MDR) germs.

PP017

OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA - A CRUCIAL RISK FACTOR FOR CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Shivani Sadashiv, Mrs. K.Archana Reddy

G. Pulla Reddy college of Pharmacy

kesavansadasada@gmail.com

Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is characterized by partial or complete closure of the upper airway, posterior from the nasal septum to the epiglottis, during inspiration. Obstructive sleep apnea is potentially life threatening and characterized by repeated episodes of nocturnal breathing cessation. It is caused by occlusion of the upper airway, & blood oxygen (O₂) desaturation can occur. Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI) & O₂ desaturation levels are used to indicate the severity of obstructive sleep apnea. The AHI is the number of apneas or hypopneas recorded during the study per hour of sleep. It is generally expressed as the number of events per hour. Obstructive Sleep Apnea is suggested as an independent risk factor for atherosclerosis because of repeated apnea-induced hypoxemia and reoxygenation-induced oxidative stress with immediate and sustained sympathetic activation, endothelial dysfunction, and inflammation. Sleep apnea is even more prevalent during the presentation of myocardial infarction and may explain a peak incidence of sudden cardiac death during midnight and early morning hours. Increased oxygen demand and reduced oxygen supply after obstructive apneas may trigger nocturnal angina in patients with low oxygen reserve because of lack of ventilation. Patients with sleep apnea and coronary artery disease have an increased risk for developing stroke, but it is still unclear whether they have an increased risk for early death independent of other comorbidities. Obstructive sleep apnea is overrepresented in patients with coronary artery disease and occurs in about 50% of such patients, most of them without complaints of excessive daytime sleepiness. Prospective studies report a reduction of nocturnal ischemia during elimination of obstructive events with continuous positive airway pressure treatment and lowering of the risk for recurrent myocardial infarction, without any reports of adverse events. Randomized controlled trials examining the effect of continuous positive airway pressure treatment on long-term cardiovascular outcomes are underway.

PP018

DRUG RESISTANT EPILEPSY IN CHILDREN

Mahek Kaur , Kavya Devakantha
G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy
mahekkaur1313@gmail.com

In up to 20% of epilepsy patients, seizures may not be controlled despite the use of antiepileptic drugs, either alone or in combination. These individuals are considered to have drug-resistant epilepsy. Early detection and prediction of drug-resistant epilepsy are essential in determining the patient's most appropriate treatment option. This trail aims to study the outcome of childhood-onset drug-resistant epilepsy. In this Fifty-five patients with drug-resistant epilepsy, were included with seizure onset less than age 13 years and a minimum follow-up of 5 years. In Results of 55, 22 (40%) were in seizure remission at last contact; 14 (25.4%) improved by >75%; 19 (34.5%) experienced < 75 % improvement. Annual remission probability was 3% in IQ >70 group and 2.48% in IQ <70 group (P ¼ .126). In Conclusion this trail shows patients with drug-resistant epilepsy can expect an overall remission rate of 2% per year starting from the third year of follow-up .

PP019

THE ROLE OF CIRCULATING TUMOR DNA (CTDNA) IN BREAST CANCER

Pyaraka Harika, Pendem Sreelekha, Yuthika Salvi
G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad.
yuthikasalvi@gmail.com

Breast cancer is currently classified by immunohistochemistry. However, technological advances in the detection of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) have made new options available for diagnosis, classification, biological knowledge, and treatment selection. Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease and ctDNA can accurately reflect this heterogeneity, allowing us to detect, monitor, and understand the evolution of the disease. Breast cancer patients have higher levels of circulating DNA than healthy subjects, and ctDNA can be used for different objectives at different timepoints of the disease, ranging from screening and early detection to monitoring for resistance mutations in advanced disease. In early breast cancer, ctDNA clearance has been associated with higher rates of complete pathological response after neoadjuvant treatment and with fewer recurrences after radical treatments. In metastatic disease, ctDNA can help select the optimal sequencing of treatments. In the future, thanks to new bioinformatics tools, the use of ctDNA in breast cancer will become more frequent, enhancing our knowledge of the biology of tumors.

PP020

TRANSFERRIN-BEARING POLYPROPYLENIMINE DENDRIMER FOR TARGETED GENE DELIVERY TO THE BRAIN

J. Shivani, K. Meghana, K. Kalyani, P. Sai Spoorthy
G. Pulla Reddy college of Pharmacy
spoorthy1812@gmail.com

The possibility of using genes as medicines to treat brain diseases is currently limited by the lack of safe and efficacious delivery systems able to cross the blood–brain barrier, thus resulting in a failure to reach the brain after intravenous administration. On the basis that iron can effectively reach the brain by using transferrin receptors for crossing the blood–brain barrier, we propose to investigate if a transferrin-bearing generation 3-polypropylenimine dendrimer would allow the transport of plasmid DNA to the brain after intravenous administration. *In vitro*, the conjugation of transferrin to the polypropylenimine dendrimer increased the DNA uptake by bEnd.3 murine brain endothelioma cells overexpressing transferrin receptors, by about 1.4-fold and 2.3-fold compared to that observed with the non-targeted dendriplex and naked DNA. This DNA uptake appeared to be optimal following 2 h incubation with the treatment. *In vivo*, the intravenous injection of transferrin-bearing dendriplex more than doubled the gene expression in the brain compared to the unmodified dendriplex, while decreasing the non-specific gene expression in the lung. Gene expression was at least 3-fold higher in the brain than in any tested peripheral organs and was at its highest 24 h following the injection of the treatments. These results suggest that transferrin-bearing polypropylenimine dendrimer is a highly promising gene delivery system to the brain.

PP021

**MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION AND OVER THE COUNTER DRUGS TO OBTAIN ILLICIT HIGH:
HOW PHARMACISTS CAN PREVENT ABUSE.**

K.Yuktha, Ch.Akhila, S.Shruthi, L.Bhavani.

G. Pulla Reddy college of Pharmacy
chinnintiakhila@gmail.com

For recreation purposes, there have been increasing reports of prescription and over the counter drugs. The use of psychoactive pharmaceuticals and 'pharming' are new, widespread phenomena involving the non medical use of prescription and OTC drugs. This poster provides an overview of the topic, focusing on a range of medicines such as gabapentinoid venlafaxine (prescription drugs), chlorphenamine, dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine (OTC drugs) that have emerged as misused and diverted or are anecdotally used or are already described through literature, recorded by users and experimentations of drug abuse. This rapidly changing drug scenario represents a challenge for pharmacy psychiatry, public health and drug control policies. Healthcare professionals should be aware of potential prescription drugs diversion, recognize misuse cases, and prevent it where possible.

A range of factors are to contribute to the non-medical use of prescription /OTC drugs, such as:- The perception of prescription drugs as more socially acceptable. Less stigmatizing, Safer than the intake of illicit substances, as well as their likely lack of detection in standard drug screens. Pharmacist can prevent and reduce the drug abuse, and should be involved in evidence based action to detect, understand and prevent drug diversion activities and the adverse effects of the drug misuse.

PP022

BREAKDOWN OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE BY NEW CHEMICAL ADJUVANT

Medishetty Akhila, Jogi Sridivya

G. Pulla Reddy college of Pharmacy

Antimicrobial resistance in gram-negative bacteria is one of the greatest threats to global health. New antimicrobial strategies are urgently needed, and the development of antibiotic adjuvants that either neutralize resistance proteins or compromise the integrity of the cell envelope is of ever-growing interest. Most available adjuvants are only effective against specific resistance proteins. Here, it demonstrates that disruption of cell envelope protein homeostasis simultaneously compromises several classes of resistance determinants. In particular, we find that impairing DsbA-mediated disulfide bond formation incapacitates diverse beta-lactamases and destabilizes mobile colistin resistance enzymes. Furthermore, it shows that chemical inhibition of DsbA sensitizes multidrug-resistant clinical isolates to existing antibiotics and that the absence of DsbA, in combination with antibiotic treatment, substantially increases the survival of *Galleria mellonella* larvae infected with multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This work lays the foundation for the development of novel antibiotic adjuvants that function as broad-acting resistance breakers.

PP023

A STUDY ON ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC POST PEAK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: AN OBSERVATIONAL WEB-BASED SURVEY.'

Amtul Rafey Sania¹, Dr. Sobia Noor²
Anwarul Uloom College Of Pharmacy, Hyd.
Rafeynszk@gmail.com

The covid-19 pandemic and the resulting public health response have caused disruption and uncertainty in the way we live, work and learn. Among general population, college students are at more risk of experiencing depression, stress and anxiety which cause psychological distress and may impact on their academic performance. Worldwide, it is estimated that at least one diagnostic criterion for one or more mental disorders are present in 12–50% of college students. A cross sectional prospective online study was conducted during November 2020 to April 2021 on social platforms such as what's app, instagram, and facebook. DASS-21 questionnaire along with few academic uncertainty questions were used to assess psychological impact of covid-19 post peak data collection was done by using questionnaire and later data was entered in Microsoft Excel sheet and analyzed by using SPSS software. **RESULT:** As per the DASS-21 scale the severity level for depression among participants was found to be 33.17% normal, 23.41% mild, 27.32% moderate, 9.76% severe and 6.34% extremely severe. The severity level for anxiety among participants was found to be 32.20% normal, 10.24% mild, 30.73% moderate, 10.73% severe and 16.10% extremely severe. The severity level for stress among participants was found to be 52.20% normal, 19.02% mild, 16.10% moderate, 7.80% severe and 4.88% extremely severe. A significant association is found only between gender and depression with significant p value of 0.02 where as there is no significant association between gender and anxiety with significant p value 0.34 and also there is no significant association between gender and stress with significant p value 0.26 respectively.

PP0024

ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COPD AND IMPACT OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST IN CREATING AWARENESS AMONG PATIENTS

S. Hima Bindu*, A. Rakesh, Molla Taj Uddin, K. Lankeswar Rao, V. Alagarsamy.
MNR College of Pharmacy, Sangareddy,
himaramesh2612@gmail.com

Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a group of lung diseases that block air flow & make it difficult to breathe. But the impact of clinical pharmacist in creating awareness among patients plays an important role in controlling the disease progress. **Aim and Objectives:** To assess the risk factor associated with COPD & create awareness among patients to improve their quality of life. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional observational study took place in MNR Medical Hospital and also in other hospitals in sangareddy, Telangana. Patients were included if they have confirmed diagnosis of COPD. Patients were excluded from the study if they have undergone through lung surgery or lung transplantation, Inability to complete questionnaire, inability to complete pulmonary function test. Risk factors like smoking, air pollution, obesity were assessed. Puff topography for cigarette smoking, saliva test for measure of nicotine, air quality index for air pollution, BMI calculation for obesity were considered. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and expressed as percentage. Questionnaire based cross sectional study was carried out among 130 people and awareness was created among the patients by explaining importance of medication adherence, risk factors and possible measures need to be taken to decrease the progress of the disease in Fasalwadi village, Sangareddy. **Results:** Total 25 cases were collected for the study. Among them most of the patients were affected due to cigarette smoking i.e. 17 (68%). Patients affected with other risk factors like obesity i.e., 5 (20%) and air pollutants i.e., 3 (12%). Among the 130 participants 80 (61.53%) were aware of the risk factors associated with COPD, 50 (38.46%) of the people were unaware of the risk factors of disease so awareness was created among such people and everyone were explained about the importance of medication adherence. **Conclusion:** In the majority of people with COPD, the lung damage that leads to COPD is caused by long term cigarette smoking. But there are likely other factors such as obesity, air pollutants. The study showed that community pharmacists can have a positive impact in the management of COPD. The result also highlights the need for healthcare systems to recognize more the role of community pharmacist in COPD management.

PP025

A STUDY TO FOCUS ON RISK ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPING VARIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES BY USING FRAMINGHAM HEART STUDY: A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

B. Jyotsna*, B. Srivalli, A. Shireesha, K. Prasanna Kumar, V. Pavani, V. Alagarsamy.

MNR College of Pharmacy, Sangareddy

*jyotsnabillipuram2000@gmail.com

Introduction: Cardiovascular disease is a general term for conditions affecting the heart or blood vessels that is usually associated with a build up of fatty deposits inside the arteries and increased risk of blood clots. Framingham heart study identifies the common factors or characteristics that contribute to CVD by following its development over a long period of time in a large group of participants. **Aim:** To focus on risk assessment of developing various cardiovascular diseases by using Framingham heart study. **Objectives:** To assess the risk of developing CVD over 10 years and to educate the people who are on high risk of developing CVD's. **Method:** This prospective observational study is being conducted in MNR Medical Hospital in Sangareddy, Telangana. Data has been collected from the patients of both genders of age 30-70 years. **Results:** Total 24 cases were analysed and among them 9 patients are at mild risk (37.5%), 13 patients are at intermediate risk (59.09%) and 2 patients are at high risk (8.33%) of developing CVD's. **Conclusion:** Smoking and age are the common factors that are likely to cause increase in the risk of developing CVD's. Implementation of this assessment in primary care hospitals may help people by predicting the risk of developing CVD's and to prevent by some lifestyle modifications.

Keywords: Cardiovascular diseases, Framingham heart study, risk assessment, smoking.

PP026

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES AND KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE & PRACTICE AMONG RURAL POPULATION

Mallick Maidul Islam*, P.Meghana, Gunji Jaya Kishore, M. Aradhana, V. Ravi Teja, V. Alagarsamy.

MNR College of Pharmacy, Sangareddy, TS

*mallickmaidul906@gmail.com

Background: The diseases that are transmitted by mosquitoes are called as mosquito borne diseases; include dengue, malaria, chikungunya, west nile virus, zika virus, yellow fever, japanese encephalitis, filariasis etc. Other than this, community participation plays an important role in controlling the transmission of mosquito borne diseases. Community participation depends on public awareness and knowledge towards the diseases and their prevention. **Aim and Objectives:** To conduct a comparative study and identify the most effective drugs for treating mosquito borne diseases and to create awareness among rural population. **Methods:** This cross-sectional observational study took place in MNR Medical Hospital and also in other hospitals in Sangareddy, Telangana. Data was collected from case files of NS1, IgG, IgM positive patients of both genders between 6-58 years. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and expressed as percentage. Questionnaire based cross sectional study was carried out among 150 people from Maddikunta village, Sangareddy. **Results:** Total 17 prescriptions were analysed including IV fluids and blood products. Among them 2 (11.76%) patients were prescribed with IV fluids, 3 (17.64%) patients were prescribed with tablet Caripill, 8 (47.05%), patients were prescribed with Caripill and IV fluids, 1 (1.40%) patient was prescribed with papaya leaf extract. Remaining patients were received combination therapy (IVF+syrup Platizest, IVF+tablet caripill+SDP, IVF+syrup platizest+SDP). Among the 150 participants 125 (83%) were aware about malaria and 92 (61%) aware about dengue, 58 (38%) were aware about mosquito breeding places. **Conclusion:** The prescribing pattern for dengue was assessed. Majority of drugs were prescribed from essential medicines list formed by regulatory bodies. The prescribing pattern for dengue includes IV fluids followed by ntipyretics, antibiotics, tablet caripill/ syrup platizest, antiemetics, ORS, analgesics. It is also found that there is insufficient knowledge with respect to mosquito breeding places & also knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases other than malaria & dengue is lacking.

Keywords: Mosquito borne diseases, dengue fever, malaria, prescribing pattern, KAP study, breeding places.

PP027

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS OF ANTIBIOTICS

Dr. Syed Raziuddin Faisal

Visveswarapura Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka,

raziuddinfaisal18@gmail.com

Adverse reactions are the recognized hazards of drug therapy and they can occur with any class of drugs and many studies revealed that the incidence is more in the case of antibiotics. The main aim of this study was to detect and analyze Adverse Drug Reactions of antibiotics in a tertiary care hospital. A prospective observational study was carried out in the Department of General Medicine and Dermatology Venereology Leprosy (DVL) in Osmania General Hospital over a period of six months. A total of 100 ADRs were reported from 100 patients during the study period with the female predominance (72%) over males. The average age of the patients in the study was found to be 55-80 years. The majority of the ADRs occurred in the age group of 51-60 years. Number of ADRs was from General Medicine Departments in which the most affected organ systems were the GIT (22%) and the skin (19%). The antibiotic classes mostly accounted were cephalosporins (16%), Aminoglycoside (13%) followed by other. The severity assessment as per Modified Hartwig scale revealed that most of them were Moderate, Severe, Mild and Least significant ADRs reactions. Of the collected ADRs, 30% were definitely preventable (using the modified Shumock and Thornton method), According to Naranjo Scale the probability assessment was done which showed that the reactions were probably (89%), possible (6%). The results from this study show that ADRs in patients are a significant public health issue, impose the significant burden on patients through prolongation of patients hospital stay increasing the admission rates, health care cost. Results show that cephalosporins were extensively used in the Department of General Medicine. The number of drugs prescribed by generic names was low in General Medicine and Dermatology Venereology Leprosy (DVL). Hence effort must be made to encourage prescribing by generic names. Rational usage of antibiotics in the Department of General Medicine and Dermatology Venereology Leprosy (DVL) should be encouraged by following strict Hospital antimicrobial policy.

Keywords: Adverse Drug Reactions, Antibiotics, Prospective study.

PP028

FUTURE OF COVID – 19 TREATMENT

Mir Moiduddin Ali Khan, Gouhar Sultana

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Pharm D 5th year

mirmoiduddinalikhan@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION: Despite available vaccines and emergency use authorization (EUA), pharmacological therapy for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 is still highly required. There are several ongoing clinical trials investigating the efficacy of clinically available drugs in treating COVID-19. **AIM:** To summarize current findings that can influence future COVID-19 treatment study design. This study examines the potential of therapeutic drugs by assessing the structure of 2019-nCoV, its mechanism in invading host cells, and the anti-viral mechanism of the human autoimmune system. It also explores suitable therapeutic targets and potential therapeutic drugs for COVID-19. **METHODS:** Literature search from all the main databases such as Medline/PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. All the relevant articles available full text collected, the significant findings and options found to be useful in the COVID-19 management from various countries and clinical setups summarized. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** Several drugs have shown promising results in reducing the viral load and duration of therapy. The drugs studied include Monlupiravir, Paxlovid, Sotrovimab, Evushled, Bamlanivimab, Baricitinib and Tocilizumab. **CONCLUSION:** The COVID-19 is still severe, and most of the drugs currently available for COVID-19 are not designed specifically against SARS-CoV-2. Monoclonal antibodies and other drugs were found to be effective, their efficacy, mechanism of action etc will be described.

PP029

ROLE OF TERLIPRESSIN IN HEPATORENAL SYNDROME

P.Pravallika, Gouhar Sultana

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad.

Pravallikapaluchani1999@gmail.com

Terlipressin (triglycyl lysine-vasopressin) is synthetic analogue of vasopressin. Vasopressin analogues exhibit preferential vasoconstrictor action on the splanchnic versus the renal vascular bed. Terlipressin binds to the V1 receptors of the vascular smooth muscle cells to cause vasoconstriction. Terlipressin is first-line treatment for the management of acute gastro-esophageal variceal bleeding and Hepatorenal Syndrome in Liver Cirrhosis; it has been studied in several randomized controlled trials in patients with Hepatorenal Syndrome-1. The distribution half-life of Terlipressin is 8min and it gets eliminated in 50min. Hepatorenal Syndrome (HRS) type1 is a progressive functional renal failure in patients with advanced liver disease, most often caused by cirrhosis. Terlipressin is an effective treatment to improve renal function in (HRS) type1. The main pathophysiologic basis for the progression from cirrhosis with diuretic-sensitive ascites to diuretic-refractory ascites and eventually to HRS is progressive systemic arterial vasodilation, which leads to a decrease in effective arterial blood volume, which in turn activates renal sodium-retentive mechanisms and leads to renal vasoconstriction. In the face of effective hypovolemia, renal perfusion is maintained by autoregulatory mechanisms in the kidney. When these mechanisms are overwhelmed by the severity of effective hypovolemia, the glomerular filtration rate declines and renal failure occurs. The central role of arterial vasodilation in pathogenesis of HRS has led to use of arterial vasoconstrictors for the treatment of type1 HRS. This presentation highlights the mechanism of terlipressin and its outcomes in HRS and causes of HRS

PP030

MEASURING AFFORDABILITY OF COMMONLY USED ESSENTIAL MEDICINES USING WHO/HAI METHODOLOGY

Akshay Shankpal, Dr. P.K. Lakshmi

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy

The high cost of innovator's branded medicines is a growing concern. Though few of the high-priced medicines offer some benefit over existing treatments, the retail prices are largely decided by market conditions. Hence, the affordability of the medicines to poor is a big concern in resource poor countries. The objective of this study is to compare the affordability of commonly used 15 medicines in Jan Aushadhi Kendra (JAK) (generic medicine outlet), independent and chain pharmacies in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Data was obtained for originator brand (OB) and lowest priced generics (LPG) and the surveyed medicines were categorized into five chronic and three acute conditions. Affordability was calculated by measuring the number of days of a non-skilled government worker need to work to pay for the standard treatment regimen for selected disease conditions. The cost of treatment for LPGs in independent and chain pharmacies ranged from 0.0-1.1 day's wage. Atorvastatin was unaffordable in both the sectors requiring 1.1 day's wage. The affordability range in JAK was 0.0-0.5 day's wage. The results showed that medicines in JAK, the generic medicine outlet showed higher affordability compared to the other two sectors, but, due to scarce availability of medicines, many medicines to public are not available. To ensure equitable access to medicines, our study suggests that, implementing new policies, making more medicines available and monitoring of Jan Aushadhi Kendras would be beneficial.

Key words: Medicine price, lowest priced generics, Jan Aushadhi Kendra, affordability

PP031

**TUMOR TARGETED NANOMEDICINE APPROACH FOR MULTIDRUG RESISTANT
METASTATIC BREAST CANCER**

K.CHAITANYA

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad.

Kchaitanya1103@gmail.com

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women. Metastatic breast cancer is the tumor in the breast that spreads to other parts of the body, most commonly the brain, bone, lung or liver and it is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in women. This is mainly due to relapse and reoccurrence of tumor. The primary reason for cancer relapse is the development of multidrug resistance (MDR) hampering the treatment and prognosis. Drug resistance can be mediated by a number of different mechanisms. It may be due to an increase in the activity of ATP-dependent efflux pumps such as P-gp, BCRP or MRP1 resulting in reduced intracellular drug concentrations. It can also be due to epithelial to mesenchymal transition; and resistance development in breast cancer stem cells. Excessive dose dumping can lead to MDR prior to chemotherapy and after the treatment. Nanomedicine is a quickly emerging area of study that uses nanoparticles for drug delivery, diagnoses and in vivo imaging. Nanomaterials can interact with the body's immune system to boost its function and to overcome the limitations of conventional chemotherapy while permitting enhanced selectivity to cancer cells. Hence, tumor targeted nanomedicine encapsulating drugs and gene therapy products may assist to overcome cancer drug resistance. This presentation highlights multidrug resistant mechanisms in breast cancer, role of nanomedicine in overcoming MDR, recent innovations in nanoparticles and personalized nanoparticles.

PP032

A REVIEW OF CURRENT CONCEPTS OF THE ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF MYOPIA

G. Nikitha, P. Thanuja

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy

palavalasathanuja@gmail.com, gunnalanikitha@gmail.com

Abstract: Myopia occurs in more than 50% of the population in many industrialized countries and is expected to increase; complications associated with axial elongation from myopia are the sixth leading cause of blindness. Thus, understanding its etiology, epidemiology, and the results of various treatment regimens may modify current care and result in a reduction in morbidity from progressive myopia. This rapid increase cannot be explained by genetics alone. Current animal and human research demonstrate that myopia development is a result of the interplay between genetic and the environmental factors. The prevalence of myopia is higher in individuals whose both parents are myopic, suggesting that genetic factors are clearly involved in myopia development. At the same time, population studies suggest that development of myopia is associated with education and the amount of time spent doing near work; hence, activities increase the exposure to optical blur. Recently, there has been an increase in efforts to slow the progression of myopia because of its relationship to the development of serious pathological conditions such as macular degeneration, retinal detachments, glaucoma, and cataracts. We reviewed meta-analysis and other of current treatments that include: atropine, progressive addition spectacle lenses, orthokeratology, and multifocal contact lenses.

PP033

STUDY ON ANTIPSYCHOTIC PRESCRIBING PATTERN IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

Akshaya devari*

G.Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy

Newly diagnosed cases in psychiatry and prescription of psychotropic drugs among them have increased tremendously in the present modern world. Study of the prescription pattern will assess the rationality of prevailing treatment practices. The objective of the study was to assess the prescribing pattern of psychotropic drugs among the patients attending the psychiatry outpatient department (OPD) in a tertiary care teaching hospital. A prospective cross sectional and observational study was carried out in the OPD for 6 months. Psycho pharmacological medication of the patients were collected in a standard data entry form and analyzed according to world health organization, WHO prescribing indicators. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used wherever appropriate. A total of 145 prescriptions were evaluated. The average number of drugs per encounter was 2.68. Out of all prescribed drugs the average percentage of drugs prescribed by generic name was very low (12.85%). A low number of drugs prescribed (31.36%) confirmed with list of essential drugs (EDL) and injections prescribed were also high (18.77%). Depression (32.41%) was commonest psychotic ailment. Escitalopram (14.68%) was the most common antidepressants prescribed for its treatment. Anxiety comprised the second commonest psychotic treatment (26.20%) followed by Psychotic disorder (10.34%). Lorazepam (24%) was the most prescribed anxiolytic whereas Haloperidol (30%) was used to treat psychotic disorder. Percentage of drugs prescribed as fixed dose combination (FDC) was 8.99 %. The results indicate a considerable scope for improving the prescribing pattern of drugs in psychiatry OPD Department.

Key words: EDL, FDC, Prescribing pattern, Psycho-pharmacological medication, WHO.

PP034

MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL EXOSOMES(MSC-EXOS) - NEW STRATEGY FOR TREATMENT OF DIABETES COMPLICATIONS

Salsabeel Mohammed Abdul Kareem

G.Pulla Reddy College Of Pharmacy

ssalsabeelabdulkareem@gmail.com

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease, characterized by chronic hyperglycemia, accompanied by disorders of glucose, adipose tissue, and protein metabolism, which are caused by defects in insulin secretion or action. Long-term high levels of blood glucose can cause systemic macrovascular and microvascular damage, leading to chronic complications. Currently, there is no effective way to eliminate diabetes. MSCs are pluripotent progenitor cells, characterized by their high self-renewal ability, low immunogenicity, and immune regulation ability, and play an important role in clinical cell therapy. MSCs originate from wide range of sources and were first isolated from bone marrow, & also human tissues. It eventually develops into endstage renal disease, characterized by a persistent protein or persistent GFR reduction. Once the course of DM exceeds 20 years, incidence of DN can be high as 35%. The various growth factors and therapeutic noncoding RNAs contained in MSC-Exos also have significant effects on improving renal function, delaying renal fibrosis, and repairing podocyte function. It causes multiple pathological changes in retinal neurovascular unit. Activation of certain receptor families which causes maturation of proinflammatory cytokines & caspases which mediate apoptosis of retinal cells. Previous studies have found that MSC-Exos significantly downregulated expression of high mobility group box. The use of MSC-Exos rich in therapeutic noncoding RNAs may become new method for treatment. The heart is a terminally differentiated organ, and it is difficult to regenerate cardiomyocytes after damage. Exosomes derived from MSC therapy may be new approach. Exosomes derived from bone marrow MSCs were directly injected into rats with MI, by inhibiting PTEN; thus, myocardial cell apoptosis was reduced with significant recovery of myocardial contractile function and reduction of infarct size. MSC-Exos are rich in a variety of growth cytokines, repair proteins, and therapeutic noncoding RNAs, which can promote repair of organs damaged by DM and its complications by regulating inflammation, vascularization, and anti-apoptotic mechanisms. The use of MSC-Exos may be an effective treatment strategy for DM and its complications.

PP035

PHARMACOMICROBIOMICS: EXPLOITING THE DRUG-MICROBIOTA INTERACTIONS IN ANTIHYPERTENSIVE TREATMENT

Nausheen Firdous

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad

nausheen.firdous001@gmail.com

HYPERTENSION is a leading risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and can reduce life expectancy. Owing to the widespread use of antihypertensive drugs, patients with hypertension have improved blood pressure control over the past few decades. However, for a considerable part of the population, these drugs still cannot significantly improve their symptoms. In order to explore the reasons behind, pharmacomicrobiomics provide unique insights into the drug treatment of hypertension by investigating the effect of bidirectional interaction between gut-microbiota and antihypertensive drugs. This review discusses the relationship between antihypertensive drugs and the gut microbiome, including changes in drug pharmacokinetics and gut microbiota composition. In addition, current knowledge of antihypertensive drug-microbiota interactions was applied to develop gut microbiota-based personalized ways for disease management, including antihypertensive response biomarker, microbial-targeted, probiotics therapy was also highlighted. Ultimately, a better understanding of the impact of pharmacomicrobiomics in a treatment of hypertension will provide important information for guiding rational clinical and individualized use.

KEYWORDS: Pharmacomicrobiomics, antihypertensive drugs, gut microbiota, precision medicine, interaction

PP036

THE IMPACT OF GENDER IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Syeda Arshiya Ali, Ms. Gouhar Sultana

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy,

szali3366@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION: Differences in cardiovascular disease (CVD) between men and women represent a very recent acknowledge in the field of cardiovascular medicine. Only recently researchers have proven that gender greatly impacts on pathophysiology and clinical manifestation of CVD. Over the past decade, scientists, healthcare providers and policy makers have made substantial efforts to improve understanding of the gender differences in CVD. **AIM:** To provide an overview of gender-related differences in several typical CVD and to analyze the possible causes associated with the differences in order to highlight the necessity of taking into account gender differences in determination of the cardiovascular risk profile. **METHODS:** Evidence analysis from PubMed and individual searches concerning physiological, biochemical and endocrine influences which affect the origin and development of CVD in both the genders. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** Prominent gender differences exist in various CVD. This review, will summarize the gender differences of several typical CVD. The differences are mainly caused by innate genes and environmental influences. The review will also summarize the common factors and women-specific risk factors. **CONCLUSION:** The gender differences in CVD have caused widespread concerns. Consideration of gender differences is important for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management of CVD. Moreover, gender-related variables remain to be defined and added to current risk assessment in the future studies.

PP037

CONTEMPORARY THERAPIES FOR FUNCTIONAL CONSTIPATION

Racha Amarthya sree

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad.

amarthya7racha@gmail.com

Functional constipation (FC), a condition characterized by heterogeneous symptoms (infrequent bowel movements, hard stools, excessive straining, or a sense of incomplete evacuation), is prevalent over the world and its incidence has risen exponentially during the pandemic. It is a multifactorial disorder and can be categorized into four subgroups according to different pathological mechanisms: normal transit constipation (NTC), slow transit constipation (STC), defecatory disorders (DD), and mixed type.

The uncovering of gut brain microbiome axis role in the pathogenesis of constipation has paved way for newer treatment modalities other than probiotic and laxatives. So this poster will highlight the new therapeutic approaches which include: Postbiotics, 5 Ht-4 receptor agonist : Prucalopride, Neuromodulation techniques: Sacral nerve modulation, Transcutaneous sacral nerve stimulation, Percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation, Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulation. The emergence of these therapies can alter the prognosis of constipation preventing surgical intervention and improving patients overall health, quality of life.

PP038

STEM CELLS FOR COVID -19 ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME THERAPY

* R.SAI PRASANNA

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad.

rprasanna9846@gmail.com

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), a pneumonia-like disease caused by the virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), reached pandemic proportions in early 2020. Subjects progressing to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) require high-flow oxygen therapy, intensive care, and frequently mechanical ventilation. Mortality in patients with COVID-19 and ARDS was reported to be 52.4%. There is an urgent need for novel therapies that can attenuate the excessive inflammatory response associated with the immunopathological cytokine storm and immunothrombosis, that can accelerate the recovery of functional lung tissue, and that can abate mortality in patients with severe COVID-19. Mesenchymal stem cells are known to exert immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects and could yield beneficial effects in COVID-19. Mesenchymal stem cells can be isolated and expanded from multiple tissues, including the umbilical cord .UC-MSCs constitute a cell type of choice in cell therapy trials , including for COVID-19. This study highlights safety and efficacy of allogenic UC-MSC (umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell) infusions in hospitalized patients with ARDS secondary to COVID-19.

PP039

EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS ALBUMIN ON RENAL IMPAIRMENT AND MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS AND SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS.

Asim Ahmed Zuberi , Dr P. K Lakshmi
G. Pulla Reddy College Of Pharmacy,
Riyazahmedzuberi@gmail.com

Background: In patients with cirrhosis and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, renal function frequently becomes impaired. This impairment is probably related to a reduction in effective arterial blood volume and is associated with a high mortality rate. We conducted a study to determine whether plasma volume expansion with intravenous albumin prevents renal impairment and reduces mortality in these patients. **Methods:** We randomly assigned patients with cirrhosis and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis to treatment with intravenous cefotaxime or cefotaxime and intravenous albumin. Cefotaxime was given daily in doses that varied accordingly to the serum creatinine level, and albumin was given at a dose of 1.5 g per kilogram of body weight at the time of diagnosis, followed by 1 g per kilogram on day 3. Renal impairment was defined as nonreversible deterioration of renal function during hospitalization. **Results:** The infection resolved in some patients in the cefotaxime group and in the cefotaxime plus-albumin group more likely. Renal impairment developed highly in patients in the cefotaxime group and less in the cefotaxime plus-albumin group. **Conclusions:** In patients with cirrhosis and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, treatment with intravenous albumin in addition to an antibiotic reduces the incidence of renal impairment and death in comparison with treatment with an antibiotic alone.

PP040

ADHERENCE TO MEDICATION ACCORDING TO GENDER

Divyanshi Verma
G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy,
divyanshiverma1999@gmail.com

Introduction: Poor adherence to medication in patients limit the effectiveness of proven treatments. Reports suggest, majority of the patients are inadherent and in the community population medication adherence remains approximately 50%. Identifying patients at highest risk for poor adherence and subsequent poor outcomes continues to challenge the healthcare community. **Aim:** To examine gender differences in the medication adherence of patients. **Background:** Patient views of illness affect their adherence to therapeutic regimens. **Design:** The study used a longitudinal, correlational design. **Methods:** A purposive sampling of 118 patients were recruited from cardiovascular clinics of a teaching hospital in Central Taiwan in 2007–2009. Data was collected using the Chinese Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised and the Medication Adherence Inventory at three time points: at the first clinic visit, 6 and 12 months after the initial survey. Generalised estimating equations were calculated using the STATA software for data analysis. **Results:** The findings revealed that male patients adhere more effectively to medications than female patients do. Medication adherence for female patients was significantly related to more causal attribution to balance and risk factors, less personal control and enhanced illness coherence. **Conclusion:** Women, particularly those ,75 years of age, were less likely to be adherent in this large sample of patients.

PP041

POST OPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

Nazneen Firdaus¹, Dr. Kanchana N Dussa²
Anwarul Uloom College Of Pharmacy, Hyd.
samairakhnm5@gmail.com

Pain neurobiology is complicated vital interrelated system influenced by various intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Surgical pain is a type of nociceptive pain leads to post-operative pain. Post-operative pain is managed by administration of multimodal analgesic technique, to achieve optimal analgesic effect. The aim of this present study was to observe the pattern of post-operative analgesic care in post-operative patients in tertiary care hospital. This present study was prospective observational study carried out at Udai Omni hospital from December 2020 – May 2021 for a period of 6 months. The data was collected from Patient's medical records and lab investigation reports from orthopaedic, spine and general surgery departments. Out of 300 patient's majority of them, 94% were prescribed multimodal analgesics followed by 6% were prescribed unimodal analgesic, 52.31% were prescribed non-opioid analgesic followed by 47.69% were prescribed opioid analgesics for management of pain. Post operatively on day one 89.67% were suffering from mild pain and only 10.33% were suffering from moderate pain as per visual analogue scale. A total of 8 types of serious drug-drug interactions were noticed, majority of them 6.33% were diclofenac+enoxaparin. A total of 86 type of major category of drug-drug interactions were noticed, majority of them 45% were ondansetron+tramadol. Prescriptions showed 433 drug- drug interactions, 84.30% pharmacodynamic drug interactions followed 7.62% pharmacokinetic drug interaction. Only 1 patient i.e.; 0.33% suffered from adverse drug reaction in definite category as per Naranjo's causality assessment scale. Based on this present study results it can be concluded that patients prescribed with multimodal analgesics were more than unimodal analgesics. Post operatively patients suffered from mild pain were found to be more than moderate pain. Pharmacodynamic drug interactions were more commonly noticed drug-drug interactions. Such studies involving pharmacist along with health care professionals may further promote rational prescribing.

PP042

PORCINE KIDNEY XENOTRANSPLANT IN HUMANS

Ummay Mariya' Dr.Sobia Noor
Anwarul Uloom College of Pharmacy.
ummaymariya6554@gmail.com

First porcine kidney was transplanted in a human by a team at New York University (NYU) Langone on September 25, 2021. Second successful transplant at the University of Alabama Birmingham have successfully transplanted two kidneys from genetically modified pig into a human who was brain dead. In preparation for a clinical trial of xenotransplantation, developed an in vivo pre-clinical human model to test safety and feasibility tenets established in animal models. Prospective compatible crossmatch, performed bilateral native nephrectomies in a human brain-dead decedent and subsequently transplanted two kidneys from a pig genetically engineered for human xenotransplantation. The decedent was hemodynamically stable through reperfusion, and vascular integrity was maintained despite the exposure of the xenografts to human blood pressure. No hyperacute rejection was observed, and the kidneys remained viable until termination 77h later. No chimerism or transmission of porcine retroviruses was detected. Longitudinal biopsies revealed thrombotic microangiopathy that did not progress in severity, without evidence of cellular rejection or deposition of antibody or complement proteins. Although the xenografts produced variable amounts of urine, creatinine clearance did not recover. Whether renal recovery was impacted by the milieu of brain death and/or microvascular injury remains unknown. **Conclusion:** The study suggests that major barriers to human xenotransplantation have been surmounted. A radical solution is needed for the organ supply crisis, and the domestic pig is a promising organ source.

PP0043

EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PNEUMONIA AND DIABETIC FOOT

Rahimunnisa*, B. Priya Dharshini, Md Sarwar Islam, Sanatan Ban, Dr. MT.Sulthana, Dr.V. Alagarsamy.

MNR College of Pharmacy

*sanialikhan058@gmail.com

Lower respiratory tract infection is the 3rd leading cause of death worldwide and the 1st leading cause of death in low income countries. Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) is a common condition that causes significant disease burden for the community particularly in children younger than 5 years and elderly and immuno compromised people. Antibiotics are the standard drugs for the treatment of CAP. Diabetic foot infections are related to severe complications and constitute the main reason for diabetes related hospitalization and lower limb amputations. A diabetic foot infection requires prompt actions to avoid progression of infected wound. Empiric antibiotic therapy must be started immediately. Empiric antibiotic scheme should be chosen based on severity of infection and local prevalence of microbial causal agents. The above diseases are effectively treated by various kinds of antibiotics. Ex: azithromycin, amoxycillin, dicloxacillin, cephalexin. This study involves the effects of various antibiotics of above said diseases.

KEYWORDS: Community acquired pneumonia (CAP), diabetic foot antibiotics, amoxycillin, dicloxacillin.

PP044

COMMUNITY BASED PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON METABOLIC SYNDROME AND ASSOCIATED LIFESTYLE PRACTICES.

V Varshitha, Ummarha Mahmeen, Huma Fathima

MNR college of Pharmacy

Background: The metabolic syndrome is characterized by clustering of risk factors, which predisposes subjects to increased risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Objectives of this study were to estimate prevalence and determine the association of risk factors with the MetS, to understand the influence of unhealthy life style pattern with existing co-morbidities. To appraise the importance of healthy lifestyle practices among young adolescents in community south India. **Study Design:** Prospective observational community-based study. **Methodology:** A total of 234 subjects were included in the study, it was conducted in community, which were future processed to find subjects prone to metabolic syndrome. A total of 134 samples are exhibiting positive results from calculating risk meters including BMI, WC, Family history, Past/Present illness, Diet, Physical activity and socioeconomic status excluding biochemical tests. **Results and discussion:** The total numbers of male subjects included in the study were 104 whereas female subjects are 130. The prevalence of the MetS was 31.4% and 24.6% using WHO and AHA/NHLBI criteria respectively. Risk factors were age above 35 years, family history of diabetes, CVS and body mass index (BMI) above 23.9 kg/m². Both Healthy diet and physical activity was not practiced by 21.3% which plays a major role to prevent MetS. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of the metabolic syndrome was high in select population in south India. Higher BMI and low intake of fruits and vegetables are modifiable by life style modification. Following sedentary life style which in future plays a role to develop metabolic syndrome. Subjects are considered at risk to have MetS when they have comorbid conditions, family history, unhealthy life style practice, then the prevalence of MetS in selected population is 56.4%.

Keywords: metabolic syndrome, healthy lifestyle practice, prevalence, unhealthy lifestyle practice, South India.

PP045

Repurposing FDA-Approved drugs to combat all Covid 19 variants including Delta and Omicron

MD. Abdul Qawi*

St. Peter's Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hnk, Warangal

abdulqawiluqmaan@gmail.com

The development of broad-spectrum antiviral drugs against a wide range of coronaviruses is the ultimate treatment strategy for circulating and emerging coronavirus infections. Several FDA-approved drugs including for type 2 diabetes, hepatitis C and HIV are most significantly reducing the ability of the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 to replicate in human cells. Specifically, these drugs inhibit certain viral enzymes, called proteases, that are essential for SARS-CoV-2 replication in infected human cells. The SARS-CoV-2 vaccines target the spike protein, but this protein is under strong selection pressure and, as we have seen with Omicron, can undergo significant mutations". "There remains an urgent need for SARS-CoV-2 therapeutic agents that target parts of the virus other than the spike protein that are not as likely to evolve. The main aspect of this presentation is about the continuing threat to global health posed by the SARS-CoV-2 and its variants with increased abilities to spread and escape from immunity demands that should likely to be include small molecules as antiviral agents. Repurposing approved pharmaceutical drugs provides an alternative approach that allows for the rapid identification of potential drugs to combat COVID-19. It is demonstrated that Sitagliptin and Daclatasvir inhibit PLpro, and MG-101, Lycorine HCl, and Nelfinavir mesylate inhibit Mpro of SARS-CoV-2 and also, we provide methods for rapid and effective screening and development of inhibitors for blocking virus polyprotein processing as SARS-CoV-2 antivirals. **Conclusion:** The Vaccines only target the spike proteins but not the virus. Hence, Several FDA-approved drugs including for type 2 diabetes, hepatitis C and HIV are used to significantly reduce the ability of the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 to replicate in human cells.

PP046

PHARMACOGENOMICS AND ITS ROLE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

Patha Rasagna, Gaddam Raghu Goud

Sri Venkateshwara College of Pharmacy

rasagnapatha23@gmail.com

Background: Pharmacogenomics (PGx) combines the techniques of medicine, pharmacology, and genomics leading to a paradigm shift from "one size fits all" to a personalized medicine strategy in healthcare. Healthcare professionals play an important role in integrating PGx into clinical practice, helping improve patient care. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of the pharmacy and medical students in the field of PGx before and after the provision of an online educational module and bring awareness of this emerging field to the future healthcare professionals. Methods: A survey was administered to pharmacy and medical students via google forms consisting of pre- and post-intervention questionnaires. Students were evaluated on knowledge, attitude and practice towards PGx after completing an online educational module. Results: The results suggest that there is a baseline lack of knowledge of PGx in medical students when compared to PharmD students. On an average, "Knowledge" revealed a substantially improved correct response rate of 11.5% for PharmD students in the postsurvey. Students had a positive view towards "Attitude" and "Practice" on PGx at the outset. An improvement of 5.2% was seen in "Attitude" and 15.8% in "Practice" of PharmD students. Medical students did not show a significant improvement on "Knowledge", "Attitude" and "Practice" due to reasons which are still being evaluated. An improvement of 34.2% was seen in students' overall ability to address PGx suggesting that our online educational module was successful. 80.5% students deemed our online educational module to be clear. Conclusion: PGx is a relatively newer concept featuring a complex knowledge base unfamiliar to many healthcare professionals. Healthcare science courses need to be reformed to incorporate this emerging subject within their core areas of study.

KEYWORDS: Pharmacogenomics, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice

PP047

CORTICOSTEROIDS IN COVID 19

Shruti Nair,
Sri Venkateshwara college of Pharmacy

In March 2020 covid 19 pandemic has spread all over the globe and created a public health catastrophe, also dragging countries into economic crisis. Covid is caused by SARS COV-2 of family-coronaviridae. As of June 2020, over 7 million cases have been confirmed, and more than 400,000 deaths have been recorded due to lack of standardized care treatment, the situation has become dreadful, and several trials are being conducted everywhere. Among these treatment modalities being researched, corticosteroid is one of the most controversial drugs. Corticosteroids include steroid hormones that are produced in the adrenal cortex of vertebrates and have synthetic analogs. Corticosteroids do not directly attack the viruses, but act via anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive properties to minimize the damage created all over the body. Glucocorticoids inhibit nuclear transcription factor-kB (NF-kB) signaling and further inhibit the transcription and translation of inflammatory factors. This inflammatory mechanism is the basis for using it in various medical conditions including bacterial or viral pneumonia. Similarly corticosteroids have been used in the past during severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus (SARS-Cov) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus (MERS-Cov) outbreaks although, the evidence of benefits has not been well established. The use of corticosteroid in the recent pandemic of covid 19 is based on the genetic homology with SARS and MERS corona viruses. Although they are not identical, the exigency (demand) for standardized treatment drives clinicians around world to use it in adjunct to various treatment forms. Different corticosteroids were used in different formulations and doses like Dexamethasone, Methylprednisolone, Prednisolone and Hydrocortisone. According to the Meta analysis 7 trials done by WHO, 1703 patients were included among with 678 has been randomized to corticosteroids and 1025 to placebo. The 28 day mortality was lower in patients who were randomized to corticosteroids than usual care. Apart from the beneficial effects, corticosteroids also carry risk of adverse drug reactions (ADR's). Ranging from the mild to severe. Adverse effects are both dose and the time dependent and can manifest as ecchymosis, cushingoid features, leg edema, sleep disturbance, weight gain, epistaxis, glaucoma, hypertension, depression or electrolyte abnormalities like hypokalemia.

PP048

ON BEHALF OFF

D.Vamshi Krishna, Mirza Muhammad Akber Baig
Sultan ul uloom college of Pharmacy
18451T0024@sucp.ac.in

As we see in rural areas we won't find good enough trained health care practitioner. They set up clinics by their 2 to 3 years experience. In our country there are many clinical and non clinical ground hospitals. So if these hospitals open drug information center with first aid medication in rural areas by recruiting health professionals like pharm.d and medical trained staff etc, so these people can provide good therapeutic output and minimize economic cost to the patients. This not only improve therapeutic effect but also it increases reach of particular hospital name in public by the services provided by medical staff.

PP049

RANITIDINE INDUCED GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER

Mohd. Younus,
Sultan ul uloom college of Pharmacy

N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) is a carcinogen in experimental animals and has been classified a probable human carcinogen. NDMA has been identified in samples of ranitidine. Observational studies have demonstrated a relationship between dietary and occupational exposure to NDMA and specific cancers, principally to the gastrointestinal system. Studies focused on ranitidine exposure are lacking. This study evaluated the association between ranitidine exposure and gastrointestinal cancer using a comparison group that minimizes confounding by indication.



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----- ABOUT GPRCP -----

G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy is established in the year 1994-95, sponsored by G. Pulla Reddy Charities Trust, under the chairmanship of Late Sri G. Pulla Reddy garu, a Philanthropist, social reformer and well known as Sweet Pulla Reddy. He has promoted several educational institutions under the Trust.

The college has turned into silver jubilee years of existence in 2019. During these years there are many milestones & achievements, new courses have been introduced. Infrastructure expanded, updated & modernized the students and faculty excelled in various aspects. In the year 2021 the college was NAAC accredited. G. Pulla Reddy College of Pharmacy envisages to become the centre of excellence for research in Pharmacy. It aims to contribute significantly to drug development and drug discovery.



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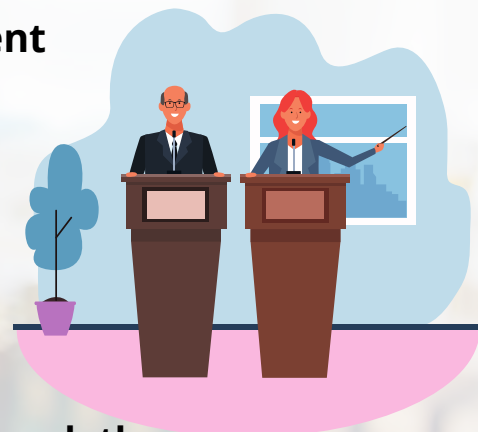
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Pharm.D

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PhD

CEO Sujevan Health and Wellness Services PVT Ltd



Dr. Manasa Kondamadugu

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Healthcare and AI, IHub-Data | IIIT-Hyderabad

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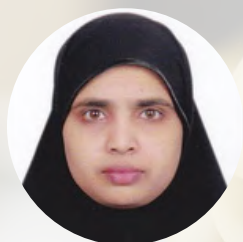
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Dr. NAVEEN KUMAR - +91 7093603705
MR. RUTHVIK- +91 8333983635

G. Pulla Reddy College Of Pharmacy

Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad -500028 ESTD:1994 - 95

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