SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY

(A unit of VS Educational & Charitable Trust)

Approved by Tamilnadu Government & Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.
Affiliated to the Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University,
and The Directorate of Medical Education, Chennai.

List of National /International papers published-

Academic year 2021-2022

S.NO	TITLE OF PAPER	NAME OF AUTHOR/S	DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER	NAME OF JOURNAL	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	ISSN-NO
1	Pharmacognostical Studies and Pharmacological Activities of Cssandrora Infundibuliformis	M.Vanitha	Pharmacology	International Journal of Research and Development in Pharmacy & Life Sciences	2021-2022	2278-0238
2	Pharmacological Activities of Barnyard Millets- a Review	C.Kalaiselvi	Pharmaceutics	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
3	Microbesads- A Reivew	M.Gomathi	Pharmaceutics	European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences	2021-2022	2349-8870
4	Pharmacological Activities of Centratherum Puntatum Review	M.Vanitha	Pharmacology	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

PRINCIPAL
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301

NH-544, Kuppanur (Po), Sankari (Tk), Salem(Dt) – 637301,Tamilnadu, India
Phone : 04283 241080 | E-mail : ssip1718@gmail.com | Website : www.ssip.edu.in

5	Assesment of Knowledge About Pharmacovigilance Among Pharmacy Students	T.Sampath kumar	Pharmacognosy	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
6	Pharmacognostical Studies and Pharmacologcal Activities of Beta Vulgaris - Review	C.Kalaiselvi	Pharmaceutics	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
7	Pharmacological Activities of Bougainvillea Glabra- a Review	C.Kalaiselvi	Pharmaceutics	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
8	Pharmacological Activities of Tabebuia Rosea – A Review	M.Vanitha	Pharmacology	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
9	Pharmacological Activities of Neolamarckia Cadamba - a Review	C.Kalaiselvi	Pharmaceutics	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	2021-2022	2277-7105
10	Formulation and evaluation of Mefenamic acid solid dispersions	M.Gomathi	Pharmaceutics	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2021-2022	2321-3310

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

PRINCIPAL.
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301.

11	Evaluation of medication adherence on hypertensive patients in a tertiary care hospital	S.Sasi Kumar	Pharmaceutical analysis	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2021-2022	2321-3310
12	Comparative study of atorvastatin, metformin and telmisartan on high fat induced obesity in Albino Wistar rats	M.Vanitha	Pharmacology	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2021-2022	2321-3310
13	A complete review on a complete medicinal plant: Cucurbita	T.Sampath kumar	Pharmacognosy	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2021-2022	2321-3310

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

PRINCIPAL.
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301.

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 13, 994-1005. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOGNOSTICAL STUDIES AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF CROSSANDRA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS –A REVIEW

P. Hari Vishva*[1], M. Vanitha[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], S. Ganesan[4], A. Abdul Azim[5] and K. Gokulnath[6]

[1]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[4,5,6]Students, SS institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

Article Received on
16 August 2022,
Revised on 05 Sept. 2022,
Accepted on 26 Sept. 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202213-25707

***Corresponding Author**
P. Hari Vishva
Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Crossandra Infundibuliformis plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of Crossandra Infundibuliformis got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and stem as test samples. Our review article focusses to Pharmacological studies, phytochemical screening pharmacological activites are hepatoprotective, anti-bacterial, anti-mycobacterial, anti-ulcer, anti-diabetic, anticancer, anti-microbial, anti-oxidant, anti-solar, anti-fungal, insectidial, aphrodisiac, anti-arthritic, anti-candidal, anti-hyperlipidemic, anthelmentic, anti-cancer. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Crossandra Infundibuliformis, Antisolar, Aphrodisiac, Antidiabetic, Anticancer, Antiulcer.

INTRODUCTION

Crossandra infundibuliformis, the firecracker flower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Acanthaceae, native to southern India and Sri Lanka. It is most often found in south Indian region Malenadu and Kerala. It is an erect, evergreen subshrub growing to 1 m with

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

PRINCIPAL.
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301.

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 12, Issue 3, 59-65. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BARNYARD MILLETS- A REVIEW

J. Tamil Selvan*[1], C. Kalaiselvi[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], M. Sakthivel[4], V. Kalaiyarasan[5], S. Subashvarma[6]

[1]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy - Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy – Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy- Sankari.
[4]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy - Sankari.

Article Received on
09 December 2022,
Revised on 29 Dec. 2022,
Accepted on 19 Jan. 2023,
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20233-26169

***Corresponding Author**
J. Tamil Selvan
Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy - Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Barnyard millets is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of Barnyard millets got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various plant parts of Barnyard Millets. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are anti-nutritional, Immunostimulatory, Anti-oxidant, Hepatoprotective, Hydrogen peroxide-Scavenging Enzyme, Anti-inflammatory, Hypoglycaemic, Hypolipidemic, cytotoxicity, Antibacterial. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Barnyard millets, Echinochloa frumentacea, Hepatoprotective, Antibacterial.

INDRODUCTION

Barnyard millet (Echinochloa species) has become one of the most important minor millet crops in Asia, showing a firm upsurge in world production. The genus Echinochloa comprises of two major species, Echinochloa esculenta and Echinochloa frumentacea, which are predominantly cultivated for human consumption and livestock feed. They are less susceptible to biotic and abiotic stresses. Barnyard millet grain is a good source of protein, carbohydrate, fiber, and, most notably, contains more micronutrients (iron and zinc) than

ejbps, 2022, Volume 9, Issue 12, 126-132. ***Review Article*** **SJIF Impact Factor 6.044**

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
http://www.ejbps.com

ISSN 2349-8870
Volume: 9
Issue: 12
126-132
Year: 2022

MICROBEADS – A REVIEW

Dhinesh Kumar L.[1]*, Gomathi M.[2], Jothimanivannan C.[3], Vignesh M.[4], Thinakaran P.[5], Gnanaprakash M.[6]

[1,4,5,6]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem, Tamilnadu-637301.
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem, Tamilnadu-637301.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem, Tamilnadu-637301.

***Corresponding Author: L. Dhinesh Kumar**
Student, SS institute of pharmacy, Sankari(TK), Salem(DT), Tamilnadu-637301.

Article Received on 22/09/2022 **Article Revised on 12/10/2022** **Article Accepted on 02/11/2022**

ABSTRACT

The goal of any drug delivery system is to provide a therapeutic amount of drug to the proper site in the body and also to achieve and maintain the desired drug concentration. This could be achieved through multiparticulate dosage form like beads which are divided into many individual units, so, called subunits, each exhibiting some desired characteristics. Micro particulate drug delivery systems have various well-known advantages over single unit dosage form. Preparation of microbeads drug delivery system is one of the alternatives which involve neither use of harsh chemical nor elevated temperature. The conventional techniques involve the use of ionotropic gelation method, emulsion gelation method, polyelectrolyte complexation method, etc. The majority of work has been done on the preparation of microbeads by ionotropic gelation method rather than other methods owing to its ease of preparation. The ionotropic gelation method is based on the ability of polyelectrolytes counter ions to crosslink to form a hydrogel sustained release formulation.

KEYWORDS: Microparticulate drug delivery, Microbeads, Preparative methods, Polymers used, Applications.

INTRODUCTION

Multiparticulate systems have been paid considerable attention since several years in controlling and sustaining of release rate of many active pharmaceutical ingredients. And use of natural biodegradable polymers as rate controlling agents also has been enormously increased. Recently, dosage forms that can precisely control the release rates and targets drugs to a specific body site have made enormous impact in the formulation and development of novel drug delivery systems. Oral multiunit dosage forms such as microcapsules and microspheres have received much attention as modified/ controlled drug delivery systems for the treatment of various diseases without major side effects. Additionally, the beads maintain functionality under physiological conditions, can incorporate drug to deliver locally at high concentration ensuring that therapeutic levels are reached at the target site while reducing the side effects by keeping systemic concentration low. It will therefore be advantageous to have means for providing an intimate contact of the drug delivery system with microbeads. **(Jagadevappa S Patil *et al*., 2014).** Microspheres are, in strict sense, spherical empty particles. However, the terms microcapsules and microspheres are often used synonymously. In addition, some related terms are used as well. For example, essentially "micro beads" and "beads" are used alternatively. **(Narasimha rao R *et al*., 2013)**

Definition

Microbeads are small, solid and free flowing particulate carriers containing dispersed drug particles either in solution or crystalline form that allow a sustained release or multiple release profiles of treatment with various active agents without major side effects. **(Abdul Hasan Sathali *et al*., 2012)**

Additionally, the beads maintain functionality under physiological conditions, can incorporate drug to deliver locally at high concentration ensuring that therapeutic levels are reached at the target site while reducing the side effects by keeping systemic concentration low. It will therefore be advantageous to have means for providing an intimate contact of the drug delivery system with the absorbing membranes. This can be achieved by coupling the bioadhesive characteristics to microbeads and develop bioadhesive microbeads. Therapeutic molecules complexed by polymers capable of forming a gel may also released by diffusion hence, drug delivery system by a polymeric matrix that is non – toxic, biocompatible and biodegradable. **(Bathula Bharathi *et al*., 2014)**

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

PRINCIPAL.
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301.

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 13, 986-992. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF CENTRATHERUM PUNCTATUM – A REVIEW

P. Hari Vishva*[1], M. Vanitha[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], S. Ganesan[4], A. Abdul Azim[5] and K. Gokulnath[6]

[1]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[4,5,6]Students, SS institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

Article Received on
16 August 2022,
Revised on 05 Sept. 2022,
Accepted on 26 Sept. 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202213-25706

***Corresponding Author**
P. Hari Vishva
Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Centratherum Punctatum plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and root oil as test samples. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are anti-oxidant, anthelmintic, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, laravicidal activity, protease activity, prolifretive activity, anti-fungal, cytotoxicity, antiplasmodial, antimicrobial, HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitory, synergistic activity, wound healing property. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: "Anticancer", "Antifungal", "Anthelmintic", "Centratherum punctatum", "Kesavardhini", "larvicidal activity".

INTRODUCTION

The native distribution range of C. punctatum is very ambiguous. Depending on the authors this species is considered native to Central and South America, but also to the Philippines and Australia (Kirkman, 1981; Davidse et al., 2009; USDA-ARS, 2013). Recent reviews and checklists have it as naturalized in Asia, Africa, Madeira, the West Indies, and islands in the Pacific Ocean (Flann, 2009; see also distribution table for details). C. punctatum grows

ejbps, 2023, Volume 10, Issue 7, 165-170. **Research Article** **SJIF Impact Factor 6.044**

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
http://www.ejbps.com

ISSN 2349-8870
Volume: 10
Issue: 7
165-170
Year: 2023

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ADVERSE DRUG REACTION AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS

Arun Sam S.[1]*, Sampath T.[2], Sasikumar V.[3], Gokulnath M.[1], Dhanasekaran A.[1] and Srither R.[1]

[1]Students, SS Institute of pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmacognosy, SS Institute of pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS institute of pharmacy-Sankari.

***Corresponding Author: Arun Sam S.**
Students, SS Institute of pharmacy-Sankari.

Article Received on 28/4/2023 **Article Revised on 18/5/2023** **Article Accepted on 08/6/2023**

ABSTRACT

The objective was to assess the knowledge about adverse drug reactions among the pharmacy students of several colleges in Tamil Nadu. A cross sectional study was carried out among 150 students in various districts between June -July 2022 by using Google form containing MCQ type questionnaire. The students score was recognized as good and poor. The descriptive statistics were calculated using Microsoft word 2013. 150 students responded to that questionnaire and their about ADR was assessed. Despite of relatively better attitude towards pharmacovigilance and ADR, they had a limited knowledge regarding ADR and Pharmacovigilance. The study findings highlight the need to strengthen the community pharmacovigilance program for safer medications use at the community level. **Aim and Objective:** The main objective of the present work is to assess the knowledge about Adverse Drug Reactions among the pharmacy students in Tamil Nadu.

KEYWORDS: Adverse drug reaction, Pharmacovigilance, Knowledge Assessment, Pharmacy Students, Cross-sectional study.

INTRODUCTION

- We define an Adverse Drug Reaction as "an appreciably harmful or unpleasant reaction, resulting from an intervention related to the use of a medicinal product, which predicts hazards from future administration and warrants prevention or specific treatment, or alteration of the dosage regimen, or withdraw of the product".[1]
- ADRs are considered a major cause of patient's morbidity, mortality, hospital admissions as well as increasing length of hospitalization and cost of treatment.[2]
- It affects irrespective of the age group of patients worldwide with varying magnitude of causing morbidity and mortality.[2]
- Adverse Drug Reactions are unintended and undesired effects of drugs used for prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of disease.[3]
- ADRs are reported to be the 46th leading cause of death in the United States of America.[4]
- Adverse Drug effects are more commonly recorded in elderly clients than in young adults or middle age clients, because the geriatric population takes more drugs simultaneously than other age groups.[5]
- More than 60% of the adverse drug events were caused by drug- drug interactions. Of those, more than 46% were considered "preventable" because the drug-drug interaction was known.[5]
- A study from South India revealed that 0.7% of hospital admissions were due to ADRs and a total of 3.7% hospitalized patients experienced ADRs of which death accounts for 1.3%.[6]

METHODS

The cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of one month (June-July) of 2022 among pharmacy students from nearly 10 pharmacy colleges in Tamil Nadu. The sample size is about 150 students in Third year and Final year B. Pharm. A semi structured questionnaire was adopted from previous studies with minor changes to suit the study population and the questionnaire was validated by the faculties of SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari.[7-11] It consists of 18 questions related to ADR, Pharmacovigilance, PVPI, and CDSCO. Out of 18 questions, 10 questions were multiple choice questions and 08 questions were yes/no type questions. The questionnaire was distributed over pharmacy students through Google form, all the questions were compulsory, restrictions were set, and only one response can be submitted by an individual student. Each correct answer and each positive response were given a score of 1, whereas the incorrect response or wrong response was

SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY SANKARI

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

PRINCIPAL.
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 16, 186-197. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOGNOSTICAL STUDIES AND PHARMACOLOGCAL ACTIVITIES OF BETA VULGARIS - REVIEW

S. Subash Varma*[1], C. Kalaiselvi[2], C. Jothimanivanan[3], M. Sakthivel[1], V. Kalaiyarasan[1] and J. Tamilselvan[1]

[1]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301.
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Sankari, Salem 637301.

Article Received on
22 Sept. 2022,
Revised on 13 October 2022,
Accepted on 03 Nov. 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202216-26121

***Corresponding Author**
S. Subash Varma
Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301.

ABSTRACT

Beta vulgaris plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of Beta vulgaris got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and root oil as test samples. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are antioxidant, antibacterial and anticancer activities, anti-diuretics, hepetoprotective, hemopoietic activity, antihypertensive activity, phase II enzyme-inducing and antioxidant activities, antimicrobial and immunomodulatory activities, antimycotoxigenic activity, antidiabetic activity. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Beta vulgaris, Amaranthaceae, Antidiuretics activity, Phase II enzyme inducing, Antidiabetic activity, antimicrobial.

INTRODUCTION

Beta vulgaris (beet) is a species of flowering plant in the subfamily Betoideae of the family Amaranthaceae. Economically, it is the most important crop of the large order Caryophyllales. It has several cultivar groups: the sugar beet, of greatest importance to produce table sugar; the root vegetable known as the beetroot or garden beet; the leaf vegetable known as chard or spinach beet; and mangelwurzel, which is a fodder crop. Three

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 13, 1023-1029. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA- A REVIEW

V. Kalaiyarasan[1]*, C. Kalaiselvi[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], M. Sakthivel[4], S. Subash Varma[5], J. Tamil Selvan[6]

[1]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[4]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy- Sankari.

Article Received on
16 August 2022,
Revised on 05 Sept. 2022,
Accepted on 26 Sept. 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202213-25725

***Corresponding Author**
V. Kalaiyarasan
Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Bougainvillea glabra plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of Bougainvillea glabra got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and root oil as test samples. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are anti-oxidant, anthelmintic, anti-diabetic, anti-yeast, anti-oxidant, anti-bacterial, This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Paperflower, Bougainvillea Glabra, Antidiabetic, Anticancer Activity.

INTRODUCTION

Bougainvillea glabra, the lesser bougainvillea or paperflower, is the most common species of bougainvillea used for bonsai. The epithet 'glabra' comes from Latin and means "bald". It is an evergreen, climbing shrub with thick, thorny stems and drooping branches that are glabrous or sparsely hairy. The leaves have a 3–10 millimetre-long (1⁄8–3⁄8 in) stem. The leaf blade is ovate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed or briefly pointed, 5 to 13 centimeters long and 3 to 6 centimeters wide, sparsely fluffy hairy on the underside and bald on the top. The leaf-like bracts are purple, oblong or elliptical, pointed, 65–90 mm (2 1⁄2–3 1⁄2 in) long and about

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 14, 125-130. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF TABEBUIA ROSEA –A REVIEW

S. Ganesan*[1], M. Vanitha[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], P. Hari Vishva[4], A. Abdul Azim[5] and K. Gokulnath[6]

[1]Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[4]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy- Sankari.

Article Received on
28 August 2022,
Revised on 18 Sept. 2022,
Accepted on 09 October 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202214-25821

***Corresponding Author**
S. Ganesan
Student, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Tabebuia rosea plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of vasantharani got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and root oil as test samples. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are antidiabetic, antioxidant, antiproliferative, anticancer, anti infectious, phytotoxicity, anticancer, antiulcer, larvicidal, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, cytotoxic, activities. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Tabebuia rosea, vasantharani, antidiabetic, antiulcer, anticancer.

INDRODUCTION

Tabebuia rosea, also called pink poui, and rosy trumpet tree is a neotropical tree that grows up to 30 m (98 ft) and can reach a diameter at breast height of up to 100 cm (3 ft). The Spanish name roble de sabana, meaning "savannah oak", is widely used in Costa Rica, probably because it often remains in heavily deforested areas and because of the resemblance of its wood to that of oak trees.[3] It is the national tree of El Salvador, where it is called "Maquilíshuat". The tree is short length, with irregular, stratified ramification and only few

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 11, Issue 12, 947-957. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF NEOLAMARCKIA CADAMBA – A REVIEW

M. Sakthivel[1]*, C. Kalaiselvi[2], C. Jothimanivannan[3], V. Kalaiyarasan[4], J. Tamilselvan[5], S. Subash Varma[6]

[1]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[4]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[51]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.
[6]Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

Article Received on
13 July 2022,
Revised on 03 August 2022,
Accepted on 24 August 2022
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202212-25431

***Corresponding Author**
M. Sakthivel
Students, SS Institute of Pharmacy-Sankari.

ABSTRACT

Neolamarckia cadamba plant is very well known for its therapeutics benefits in Indian systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Siddha and in other forms of traditional medicine worldwide for the treatment of several ailments. It observed that many traditional utilities of N.cadamba got their authentication when tested using different disease-based pharmacological models taking various extracts of roots, leaves, and root oil as test samples. Our review article focusses to pharmacological activites are anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-pyretic, anthelmintic, anti-cancer, anti-hyperglycemic, anti-diuretics, laxative, hepetoprotective, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, analgesic, antimicrobial and geranyl acetate esterase inhibitory activities. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

KEYWORDS: Neolamarckia cadamba, Cadamba, Kadam, Anti-cancer, GAE inhibitory activity.

INTRODUCTION

Neolamarckia cadamba, with English common names burflower-tree, laran, and Leichhardt pine, and called kadam or cadamba locally, is an evergreen, tropical tree native to South and Southeast Asia. The genus name honours French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. It has

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
ISSN (Print): 2321-3310; ISSN (Online): 2321-3086
Available online at: http://www.wjpsonline.org/
Review Article

A complete review on a complete medicinal plant: *Cucurbita*

T. Sampath Kumar*[1], C. Jothimanivannan[2], V. Sasi Kumar[2], M. Vanitha[3]

[1]Department of Pharmacognosy, [2]Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, [3]Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301, India

Received: 22-07-2021 / Revised Accepted: 24-08-2021 / Published: 01-09-2021

ABSTRACT

Cucurbita is a best source of potassium and beta-carotene, which is a carotenoid that converts to vitamin A. The medicinal plant has many major secondary metabolites, triterpenoids, diterpene, Cucurbita glycosides, cucurbitosides, carotenoids etc. Number of pharmacological reaches has done to report hepatoprotection, inhibit benign prostatic hyperplasia, antioxidant, anticancer, antimicrobial, antiinflamatory, antidiabetic, and antiulcer activities of Cucurbita. It has more therapeutic potential. Our review article focusses to give compilation of Origin, Nomenclature, History, cultivation, various names, various species, composition and pharmacological uses. This article can give potential research areas to explore next, and to formulate new formulation in allopathy and some traditional medicine system.

Keywords: Pumpkin, Cucurbita, Phytoconstituents, Anti-Cancer, Anti Diabetic, Anti-Ulcer activity

INTRODUCTION

From the ancient history to 21st century in many parts of the world and India, plants, animals and other nature things have many influences on our culture and human civilization Since the beginning of civilization, human beings have devoted plants and such plants are protected as a genetic resource and used as edible, medicine, provender, dietary supplements, fertilize and in every other way and those will helps to enhance scope[1] of pharmacognosy, Cucurbita is one of those plants. Species of Pumpkins, Cucurbita pepo or Cucurbita mixta are from the same family as cucumbers, squash and other vine-dwellers that have seeds. Pumpkins are flavoursome and have multi nutrients. Vitamin A in pumpkins is the major vitamin helps to maintain healthy skin and immunity, while fiber used to balance blood glucose levels. balance blood pressure and muscle relaxant to safeguard the circulatory system. Its fat content is low, but it contains anti-inflammatory omega-3 fatty acids in the form of alpha-linolenic acid. Cucurbita possess anti-cancer activity. It also has anti diabetic activity, it helps to maintain rhythm of heart beat and protects heart.The other name of Cucurbita is cupping glass, cucurbitula and also latin meaning Gourd. It will help to

Address for Correspondence: Mr. T. Sampath Kumar, Department of Pharmacognosy, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301; E-mail: sampath21gaucher@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article: T. Sampath Kumar, C. Jothimanivannan, V. Sasi Kumar, M. Vanitha. A complete review on a complete medicinal plant: *Cucurbita*. World J Pharm Sci 2021; 9(9): 223-229.

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
ISSN (Print): 2321-3310; ISSN (Online): 2321-3086
Available online at: http://www.wjpsonline.org/
Original Article

Comparative study of atorvastatin, metformin and telmisartan on high fat induced obesity in Albino Wistar rats

C. Jothimanivannan[1], M. Vanitha*[2], V. Sasikumar[3], T. Sampathkumar[4]

[1]Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, [2]Department of Pharmacology, [3]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, [4]Department of Pharmacognosy, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem – 637301

Received: 02-08-2021 / Revised Accepted: 29-08-2021 / Published: 01-09-2021

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To study the anti-obesity activity of telmisartan, atorvastatin and metformin alone and combination on high fat induced obesity in albino Wistar rats.
Materials and methods: Animals were divided into six different groups each comprising three animals. Group 1 (saline control), Group 2 (High fat diet), Group 3 (high fat diet + Atorvastatin), Group 4 (high fat diet + Telmisartan), Group 5 (high fat diet + Metformin), Group 6 (high fat diet + Atorvastatin + telmisartan + metformin).
Results: telmisartan, atorvastatin and metformin alone and combination shows anti-obesity activity on high fat diet induced obesity in albino Wister rats.

Keywords: Atorvastatin, Telmisartan, Metformin and High Fat Diet

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a condition where a person has accumulated so much body fat that it might have a negative effect on their health. If a person's bodyweight is at least 20% higher than it should be, he or she is considered obese. If your Body Mass Index (BMI) is between 25 and 29.9 you are considered overweight. Obesity is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have a negative effect on health[1]. People are generally considered obese when their body mass index (BMI), a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, is over 30 kg/m^2, with the range 25–30 kg/m^2 defined as overweight. Obesity increases the likelihood of various diseases, particularly heart disease, type 2 diabetes, obstructive sleep apnea, certain types of cancer, and osteoarthritis.

BMI is defined as the subject's weight divided by the square of their height and is calculated as follows.
$BMI = m / h^2$
where m and h are the subject's weight and height respectively.

Address for Correspondence: M. Vanitha, Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem – 637301; E-mail: vanitha8993@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article: C. Jothimanivannan, M. Vanitha, V. Sasikumar, T. Sampathkumar. Comparative study of atorvastatin, metformin and telmisartan on high fat induced obesity in Albino Wistar rats. World J Pharm Sci 2021; 9(9): 181-186.

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
ISSN (Print): 2321-3310; ISSN (Online): 2321-3086
Available online at: http://www.wjpsonline.org/
Original Article

Evaluation of medication adherence on hypertensive patients in a tertiary care hospital

V. Sasi Kumar*[1], C. Jothimanivannan[2], T. Sampath Kumar[3], M. Vanitha[4]

[1]Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, [2]Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, [3]Department of Pharmacognosy, and [4]Department of Pharmacology, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301

Received: 29-06-2021 / Revised Accepted: 30-08-2021 / Published: 01-09-2021

ABSTRACT

The Present study aims to evaluate the Medication Adherence on hypertensive Patients in a tertiary care hospital located in Bhavani. We used descriptive, Cross-sectional study of over 185 patients who were admitted in the period of October 2020 to March2021. The Descriptive Data collection form and Morisky tool were used as the data collection tool. Our study reports that Patient with hypertension have Poor medication adherence so, the pharmacists need to work hard to improve the medication adherence in patients

Keywords: Hypertension, Medication Adherence, Morisky Scale, Cross-sectional Study

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is a significant public health problem in many countries. It remains an important public health challenge and one of the most important risk factors for coronary heart disease, stroke, heart failure and end stage renal disease. Cardiovascular diseases have emerged as an important health problem in India. High blood pressure (BP) is a major risk factor and better control can lead to prevention of 300,000 of the 1.5 million annual deaths from cardiovascular diseases in India Epidemiological studies demonstrate that prevalence of hypertension is increasing rapidly among Indian urban populations and using the current definitions more than two-fifths of the Indian urban adult population has hypertension. In India, the prevalence of hypertension reports was increasing rapidly in the urban, i.e. 25% of adults, and gradually even in rural areas, i.e. 10% of individuals are affected. In 2005, a worldwide data showed that 639 million patients with hypertension are seen in low- and middle-income countries and predicted that which may rise to about 60% in 2025

Survey reports on hypertension prevalence conducted in community over a period of three to six decades showed an increase of 30% in urban population (1.24%-36.4%) and 10% in rural population (1.99%-21.2%).

Hypertension: It is defined simply as persistently elevated arterial blood pressure. It is a heterogeneous disease in which, it result from unknown patho physiologic etiology (essential or primary hypertension). This form of hypertension

Address for Correspondence: V. Sasi Kumar, Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem 637301; E-mail: **varatharajansasikumar@gmail.com**

How to Cite this Article: V. Sasi Kumar, C. Jothimanivannan, T. Sampath Kumar, M. Vanitha. Evaluation of medication adherence on hypertensive patients in a tertiary care hospital. World J Pharm Sci 2021; 9(9): 203-208.

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
ISSN (Print): 2321-3310; ISSN (Online): 2321-3086
Available online at: http://www.wjpsonline.org/
Original Article

Formulation and evaluation of Mefenamic acid solid dispersions

Gomathi Murugan*, Jothimanivannan Chennakesavalu, Kalaiselvi Chinnamuthu, Soundharya Kaveri

Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem Tamilnadu, India

Received: 06-08-2021 / Revised Accepted: 28-08-2021 / Published: 01-09-2021

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to prepare and evaluate solid dispersion of Mefenamic acid, to enhance the dissolution rate, solubility & bioavailability. Mefenamic acid solid dispersion were prepared using Poly vinyl Pyrrolidone (PVP K 30) and Poly Ethylene Glycol (PEG 4000) as hydrophilic carriers by solvent evaporation and kneading techniques. FTIR studies showed that there was no interaction between the drug and polymer. The prepared Solid dispersion KM3(1:3) using PVP K30 showed minimal wetting time of 14 seconds compared with the other formulations. *In vitro* release studies in Phosphate buffer pH of 7.4 revealed that the solid dispersions prepared by kneading method showed faster drug release compared with solvent evaporation method. So, the dissolution profile of solid dispersion containing PVP K30 (1:3) by kneading method was selected as the best formulation because of its faster drug release among all formulations. The development of solid dispersion of Mefenamic acid could be a promising approach to enhance its dissolution rate, solubility and bioavailability.

Keywords: Solid dispersion, Mefenamic acid, PVP K30, PEG4000

INTRODUCTION

Oral administration is the most convenient, widely utilized, and preferred route of drug delivery for systemic action. Poor aqueous solubility is one of the major hurdles in the development of new drugs into oral dosage forms, since dissolution is the first step in the absorption of drugs. The solubility and dissolution behaviour of a drug is key determinant to its oral bioavailability. An improvement of oral bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs remains one of the most challenging aspects of drug development. [1,2] Mefenamic acid, an anthranilic acid derivative, is used to treat symptoms of pain, rheumatoid arthritis and dysmenorrhea. Mefenamic acid binds the prostaglandin synthetase receptors COX-1 and COX-2, inhibiting the action of prostaglandin synthetase. Its half-life is 2 hours. It belongs to BCS class II, having low solubility & high permeability. Due to the poor solubility of drug, the dissolution is reduced and hence it suffers from

Address for Correspondence: Gomathi Murugan, Department of Pharmaceutics, SS Institute of Pharmacy, Sankari, Salem, Tamilnadu, India; E-mail: gomathidurga24@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article: Gomathi Murugan, Jothimanivannan Chennakesavalu, Kalaiselvi Chinnamuthu, Soundharya Kaveri. Formulation and evaluation of Mefenamic acid solid dispersions. World J Pharm Sci 2021; 9(9): 160-169.

JOTHIMANIVANNAN CHENNAKESAVALU
your signing location here
2024.10.01 11:34:41 +05'30'

PRINCIPAL,
SS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.
KUPPANUR (PO), SANKARI (TK).
SALEM - 637301