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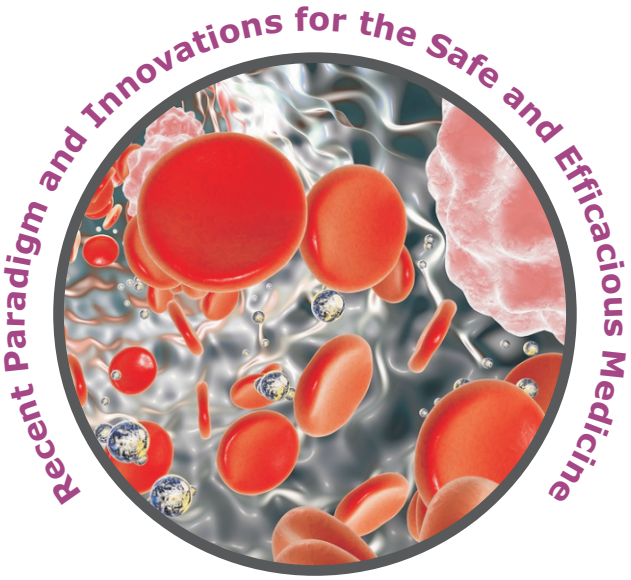

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PHARMA PRAMARSH
Pharma Pramarsh, Rohtak

Factors affecting pelletization technique and advantages, disadvantages of pellets are discussed.

PC-52

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL GEL USING LEAF EXTRACT OF ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA

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ABSTRACT

Andrographis Paniculata is an annual herbaceous plant in the family of acanthaceae native to India and Shrilanka. Andrographis Paniculata has shown anti-bacterial property which makes it an essential herb in the treatment of various infections. This study was to cheack the effectiveness of AndrographisPaniculata against the microbial species Straphylococcusaurens, to observe the zone of inhibition and to develop a topical gel formulation of AndrographisPaniculata for the treatment of acne. The extraction was done by maceration method and continues with Phytochemicalscreenig and herbal gel formulation using hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose as a base with different concentration 2% V/V, 4%V/V, 6%V/V and 8%V/V. The gel was evaluated for the physical appearance, Ph, Homogenicity and antibacterial activity. Different concentration of AndrographisPaniculatamethanolic extract exhibited relatively good antibacterial activity. It was concluded that the gel formulation having higher concentration (8%) is found to be good consistency compaired to 2%, 4% and 6%V/V and can be used to treat the antibacterial activity.

PC-53

DESIGN, FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOSTRUCTURED LIPID CARRIERS (NLCS) OF VENLAFAXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to develop an optimized Nanostructured lipid carrier (NLCs) formulation of Venlafaxine hydrochloride (VNL-HCL). The central composite design consisting of two factored factorial design with three levels was used for the optimization. The effect on dependent variables like entrapment efficiency (EE) and particle size of VNL-HCL-NLCs was investigated with respect to three independent variables including lipid concentration (X_1), ratio of liquid lipid to total lipid (X_2) and surfactant concentration (X_3). VNL-HCL-NLCs were prepared by high-pressure homogenization technique. The mean particle size was found to be 101.1 nm with a zeta potential of -19.0 mV. The average drug entrapment efficiency was found to be 98.56%. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) study suggested the solubility of the drug within the solid lipid matrix, suggesting complete conversion into amorphous form in NLCs. The optimized formulation was found to be fairly stable under intermediate stability study conducted as per the ICH guidelines and very minor change was observed. Thus, the fabricated optimized formulation of VNL-HCL resulted in sustained release of drug over the period of 36 hr.

PC-54

STUDY OF EFFECT OF COFORMER ON CO CRYSTAL SOLUBILITY

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ABSTRACT

Aim was to develop Itraconazole co crystals to improve its solubility and to study the effect of conformer on co crystal solubility. The crystal engineering technique of co crystallization is the best known technique. Crystal engineering affords a paradigm for rapid development of pharmaceutical co crystals. Itraconazole, an antifungal drug its belongs to BCS II category. Co crystals were prepared by solvent evaporation method (SE), Slurry conversion and solvent drop grinding method. Itraconazole and various