

2nd International Conference

Organized By

Ambe Durga Education Society's

Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy

(Degree and Diploma),

Near Swami Samarth Dham Mandir, Besa,
Nagpur-440037, Maharashtra, India.

**on 14th and 15th
February 2020**

Theme:

**"Invigorating Research in
Pharmaceuticals:
Reasonable Industrial Approach"**

Venue: Hotel RE-GEN-TA,
CENTRAL Nagpur.
Jagnade Square,
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STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF BACOPA MONNIERI EXTRACT ON ETHANOL TOLERANCE

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ABSTRACT

The present study was designed with objective to investigate the effect of Bacopa monnieri extract on acute and chronic effect of ethanol induced analgesia in mice. The purpose of the present research was to study the role of Adaptogenic potential of plant in treatment of alcoholism with possible mechanism and to investigate the active constituent of adaptogenic plants and their individual effect on ethanol addiction. Extraction method was widely used for extraction of dried coarse plant material for Bacopa monnieri and the work was planned using Tail flick apparatus in mice. Dose specific effect of ethanol on Tail flick apparatus (TFA) was performed. Ethanol administration (1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 g/kg, i.p) significantly increased the tail flick latency on TFA in dose dependent manner. Dose dependent effect of Bacopa monnieri extract (BME) on ethanol induced analgesia. Chronic effect of Bacopa monnieri (BME) extract on tolerance to antinociceptive effect of ethanol. In the present study, we have observed that acute treatment of ethanol (2g/kg, i.p) produced motor impairment and antinociception effect in mice, which when effect of ethanol in experimental animal. This effect was significantly attenuated by acute and chronic dose dependent treatment with Bacopa monnieri extract (100-200mg/kg, i. p). Thus, this study suggest that Bacopa monnieri extract possesses the ethanol anti addictive potential, however future studies to assess the mechanistic pathway involved needs to be done. Present study thus projects the Bacopa monnieri extract as a novel phytopharmacological agent for the treatment of different phases of alcoholism.

Keywords Bacopa monnieri extract, Ethanol, Mice, Analgesic study.

BIOSENSORS-A GOLD STANDARD IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is among the prevalent cause of death around the world today, with the highest death rates due to lung cancer. However, there is still lack of awareness about early screening. Mortality rates have not yet reduced, and finding a way to lower them has become imperative. Attention must be paid to early-stage diagnosis of lung cancer in particular as the survival period has been extended. Over years, screening modalities such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography Scans (CT-scans), ultrasound machines, and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) has been extensively employed, however these techniques suffer from drawbacks, being expensive and they expose the subject to radioactive radiations. The technology of sensors combined with microelectronics enables the miniaturization of complex instruments in many different fields. The gradual development of biosensors for diagnosis is devised as one of the major technology outcomes in medicine. In case of lung cancer, biosensor development is mainly oriented towards two different scopes; the detection of specific cancer related biomarkers and interpretation of volatile metabolites sequence. The two approaches, although aimed at detecting molecules linked to cancer, are qualitatively very different. Indeed, the first case of specific biosensor for detection of well-defined molecular targets. In second case, the object of measurement is a pattern of volatile compounds. In this report the biosensor technologies for achieving those objectives are introduced and state-of-art biosensors for identification of lung cancer is presented and discussed.

Keywords Biosensors, Lung cancer