SRDHS
SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH SCIENCE

Society for Research Development in Health Sciences (RDHS),
Sponsored

2nd International Conference

Organized By
Ambe Durga Education Society's
Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy
(Degree and Diploma),
Near Swami Samarth Dham Mandir, Besa,
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Theme:
"Invigorating Research in Pharmaceuticals: Reasonable Industrial Approach"

Venue: Hotel RE-GEN-TA, CENTRAL Nagpur. Jagnade Square, Nandanvan, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

Souvenir and Abstract Book

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21ST CENTURY PHARMACOVIGILANCE: INTUITION SCIENCE AND THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

In an environment of actual international evidence, patient said outcomes, increasing expedited and conditional review pathways for the treatment not best for cancers. However, for a wide spectrum of significant and life-threatening diseases care greater than ever about pharmacovigilance via more normal and creative threat control plans to be sure, however also through a more diligent effort to recognize simply what "safety and surveillance" is approximately inside the 21st century. At least part of the answer lies with something called Artificial Intelligence.

Keywords Pharmacovigilance, Artificial Intelligence, Drug Safety

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF COSMECEUTICAL HAIR CREAM FROM KERATIN DERIVED FROM HUMAN HAIRS

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ABSTRACT

Human hair is considered a waste material and its accumulation in waste streams causes many environmental problems. Preventing waste of such material requires both addressing the problems in the current usage and developing its utilization systems using recent technologies. With focus on developing systematic utilization of human hair waste, we have carried out several experiments; the final experiment is discussed in this paper. Process was developed to extract keratin from human hairs. For this, collected human hairs were treated by soaking for 24 hrs in ether. After 24 hrs, these hairs are allowed to dried, cut and blended. 50 gm of blended human hairs added in the 2L of 0.5 M Sodium Sulfite solution, solution was stirred for 6 hrs at 30 degree Celsius with PH range of 10-12. After filtration, ammonium sulfate solution was added slowly drop wise. The supernatant precipitates are collected separately. Keratin was then identified by using UV spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC). Cosmeceutical hair cream is prepared by using keratin and evaluated for its efficacy.

STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF AGMATINE IN LPS -INDUCED MEMORY IMPAIRMENT IN MICE

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ABSTRACT

Infection and neuroinflammation are a novel cause and pathological mechanism underlying several neurodegenerative disorders and behavioural outcomes like learning and memory deficits. We tested the effect of agmatine in lipopolysaccharides (LPS)-induced learning and memory deficits. Following 7 days of LPS administration animals were subjected to novel object recognition (NOR) test on day 8 and Morris water maze (MWM) test on days 9-13 for assessment of learning and memory. Seven days LPS treatment but not for 1 or 3 days, significantly produced deficits in recognition and spatial memory in mice. In LPS pre-treated mice, agmatine treatment on day 8 resulted in more exploration to the novel object. Agmatine treatment (days 8-12) to these mice showed a reduction in the escape latency and time spent in the target quadrant (probe trial) in the MWM test. When agmatine was concomitantly administered with LPS for 7 days, these mice showed higher discrimination index in NOR test on day 8 and decrease in escape latency, and time spent in the target quadrant in MWM test on days 9-13 as compared to LPS+saline group. We suggest that agmatine produced curative and well as the preventive effect in LPS mediated loss of memory functions.

Keywords Learning and memory; Lipopolysaccharide; Morris water maze; Neuro inflammation; Novel object recognition test.