PUNE DISTRICT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION'S

Seth Govind Raghunath Sable College of Pharmacy, Saswad

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leadership opportunities, and wellness programs ensure all-round growth. Transparent governance, active IQAC, robust feedback mechanisms, and strong quality assurance practices further strengthen the institution's academic integrity and operational excellence.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

TiO_2 Nanoparticles Derived from *Capparis Zeylanica*: An Effective Treatment for Diabetic and Food Borne Infections

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Abstract
The current work is concerned with the fabrication of titanium dioxide (TiO_2) nanoparticles (NPs) employing *Capparis zeylanica* leaf extract, as well as the investigation of the antidiabetic potential of the synthesized nanoparticles in relation to food-borne infections. Various spectroscopic and microscopic approaches were used to characterize the biosynthesized TiO_2 NPs. Synthesized TiO_2 NPs were tested for their antimicrobial activity against various microbial pathogens using the agar well diffusion technique and demonstrated effective growth inhibition. Furthermore, the dyslipidemia status of alloxan-induced diabetic rats supplemented TiO_2 NPs significantly improved. It also reduced blood glucose levels and revealed substantial changes in the liver and pancreatic profiles over the days. Therefore, the synthesized TiO_2 NPs showed potential antidiabetic and antimicrobial potential, indicating a good alternative for environmental and biological applications.

Keywords Green Synthesis · *Capparis Zeylanica* · TiO_2 NPs · Antimicrobial Activity · Food Borne Infections

Introduction

Nanomaterials exhibit atom-like behavior when split to near atomic size due to their enormous surface area and greater wide band gap between the covalent and conduct bands, resulting in increased surface energy. The global nanotechnology trend is expected to influence various biomedical research fields, including drug delivery, bioimaging, and cancer treatment. There have been several reports of metal oxide nanoparticles. Among them, Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) is an abundantly available metal oxide that comes in three distinct forms: anatase, brookite, and rutile. TiO_2NPs are white-coloured n-type semiconductors with outstanding thermal stability, optical and dielectric attributes, biocompatibility, and nontoxicity. Every year, four million tons of TiO_2 are consumed across the world. In addition, TiO_2 is one of the top five nanoparticles used in consumer products, accounting for 70% of global pigment manufacturing volume. TiO_2 can be found in paints, coatings, plastics, papers,

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QbD-guided phospholipid-tagged nanonized boswellic acid naturosomal delivery for effective rheumatoid arthritis treatment

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ABSTRACT

Studies have reported the potential role of Boswellic acids (BAs), bioactive pentacyclic triterpenes from *Boswellia serrata* (BS), in treating rheumatoid arthritis (RA). However, poor water solubility and limited oral absorption are restricting factors for its better therapeutic efficacy. Based on these assumptions, the current study aimed to develop naturosomal delivery of BAs to boost their extremely low bioavailability, colloidal stability, and water solubility. Nanonized naturosomes were developed and subsequently analyzed to show their physicochemical and functional features employing the quality-by-design approach. The solubility analysis of Boswellic acid naturosomes revealed a 16 times improvement in aqueous solubility compared to BS extract (BSE). The zeta potential and dynamic light scattering findings of BSE naturosomes (BSENs) have demonstrated their colloidal stability with regulated nano-size particles. Additionally, compared to BSE (~31%), *in-vitro* dissolution experiments showed that >99% of pentacyclic triterpenes were released from BSENs. Studies on *ex-vivo* permeation showed that BSENs' permeation (>79%) significantly improved over BSE's (~20%). *In-vivo* efficacy studies using CFA-prompted arthritis in rodents showed a critical expansion in body wt and an undeniable reduction in paw thickness, paw volume, and TNF-α treated with BSEN compared to the arthritis control and BSE-treated group. These findings suggest that BSENs can help treat RA drugs by demonstrating their efficacy in further clinical research to validate the significant improvements.

1. Introduction

A chronic, inflammatory, and autoimmune condition known as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is thought to affect 0.24 to 1% of people worldwide. It is characterized by discomfort, articular cartilage degeneration, and edema and inflammation around the joints (Majeed et al., 2021). Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticosteroids, anti-rheumatic drugs, and biological response modifiers are used in the clinical management of RA. Still, their toxicities, iatrogenic reactions, and side effects compromise the therapeutic process. As a result, there has been a lot of interest in herbs that have anti-RA activity as possible safe alternatives to or supplements to anti-inflammatory drugs (Khayyal et al., 2018).

A branching tree known as *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. (BS), a member of Burseraceae, thrives in the arid parts of India and the Middle East. The plant has a variety of uses, including those in food, medicine, materials,

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Research Article

Design and Development of Some Pyrimidine Analogues as an Anthelmintic Agent

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ABSTRACT

Anthelmintic drugs are used to treat parasitic infections and acknowledge the challenge in developing effective anthelmintics due to the significant homology between parasites and their hosts. Despite the existence of various anthelmintic drugs in the market, the emergence of drug resistance necessitates the continuous development of new and more efficient drugs to combat parasitic infections. The development of anthelmintic drugs involves a multi-faceted process that aims to create effective treatments against parasitic infections. Pyrimidines have been investigated for their potential anthelmintic activity. Therefore, the present study involves the synthesis of derivatives based on pyrimidine. The series of 4-amino-2-hydroxy-6-substituted phenyl pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile was synthesized by treating substituted benzaldehyde with malononitrile and urea. The synthesized compounds were subsequently screened for their anthelmintic efficacy. The chemical structures were confirmed by infrared (IR) and proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H-NMR) spectroscopy. The anthelmintic activity was performed on the adult Indian earthworm *Pheretima posthuma*. *In-vitro* anthelmintic studies revealed that, among all the screened compounds, compound 1f demonstrated significant or appreciable anthelmintic properties. Molecular docking was conducted on quinol-fumarate reductase to elucidate potential interactions between the newly synthesized pyrimidine derivatives and the specific cavity of the quinol-fumarate reductase enzyme. This analysis aimed to gain insights into the binding interactions and the possible mechanism of action of the synthesized compounds.

Introduction

Anthelmintics are pharmaceuticals used to treat and prevent microparasitic diseases like parasitic nematode, trematode, and cestode infections in humans as well as animals.[1,2] Our capacity to disrupt the life cycles of these parasites has been hampered by the lack of efficient vaccinations and poor sanitation in some endemic places.[3,4] High costs and small global markets for antiparasitic medications and chemicals are barriers to the development of novel anthelmintics. For animals and people, the expenses of developing new medications are expected to be $400 million and over $800 million, respectively. According to estimates, there is a $12 billion global market for antiparasitic medications and chemicals for plant pathogens, a $11 billion market for livestock and companion animals, and a $0.5 billion industry for human health.[5] The market offers a wide range of anthelmintics or anthelmintic medications to eliminate such parasitic worms from the body by either killing or stunning them without significantly harming the host cell.[6, 7] Due to the persistence of the recurring establishment of resistance, well-known marketing pyrimidine-derived medicines pyrantel and morantel are frequently employed as anthelmintic medications with broad-spectrum activity and high cure rates.[8] But utilizing currently available medications, some infectious disorders that are already present cannot be entirely cured in humans.[9] Parasites can develop resistance to anthelmintic drugs.[10]

However, 4- (1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-6- (2-chloroquinolin-3-yl) pyrimidine-2-amine derivatives showed good anthelmintic activity against *Pheretima posthuma* using albendazole as a standard.[11] The presence of

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Research Article

In-silico Studies of Heterocyclic Benzoxazole Derivatives as an Anticancer Agent: Molecular Docking, 2D and 3D QSAR

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ABSTRACT

In-silico molecular docking studies and QSAR study of benzoxazole derivatives synthesized by Kakkar *et al*. was done. Comparative studies of docking of 5-flurouracil and 20 compounds revealed considerable interactions, indicating the affinity of newly synthesized compounds for thymidylate synthase. The statistically significant 2D-QSAR models were developed using a molecular design suite (VLifeMDS 4.6). The study was performed with 20 compounds (data set) using sphere exclusion (SE) algorithm, random selection and manual selection methods used for the division of the data set into training and test set. Multiple linear regression [MLR] methodology with stepwise (SW) forward-backward variable selection method was used for building the QSAR models. The results of the 2D-QSAR models were further compared with 3D-QSAR models generated by k-Nearest Neighbor Molecular Field Analysis (kNN-MFA), investigating the substitutional requirements for the favorable anticancer activity against HCT 116 cell line and providing useful information in the characterization and differentiation of their binding sites. The results may be useful for further designing benzoxazole derivatives as anticancer agents prior to synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the leading cause of death in developed countries and the second leading cause of death in developing countries.[1] The risk of recurrence is still very significant even though surgical resection may be curative. In addition to surgical resection, adjuvant or neoadjuvant use of chemotherapeutic drugs alone or in conjunction with radiotherapy continues to be the mainstay of treatment regimens for high-risk patients. Unfortunately, only a modest drop in mortality is seen when the aforementioned standard therapy procedures are used, and the probability of developing a disease recurrence is still very significant.[2] The main issues in treating cancer are cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of anticancer medications against normal cells, which increase the risk of subsequent malignancy. One of the standard drugs for treatment of colorectal cancer is 5-fuorouracil (5-FU). However, it is associated with many side effects as it affects the cancer cells and the normal cells. In order to overcome the undesirable side effects of available anticancer agents, novel chemotherapeutic agents are needed for more effective cancer treatment. Therefore, finding and developing medications that can effectively trigger apoptosis while having the least negative effects on cancer cells is of significant interest.[3]

Chemotherapy is still a crucial component of cancer treatment since it kills cancer cells without harming healthy cells, and it has had great success thanks to the development of numerous new medications. As a result, various therapeutic attack kinds have been researched.[4-8] Drugs that perturb microtubule/tubulin dynamics are used widely in cancer chemotherapy. Despite of this progress, the discovery of most potent anticancer agents is a challenging issue in cancer chemotherapy for future generations. Therefore, there is a critical need to research and create innovative anticancer drugs with various

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

REVIEW ON HERBAL MOUTHWASH FOR ORAL CARE

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GUIDED BY:-MS. VISHAKHA JAGTAP.

Abstract

From the beginning of human civilization until the twenty-first century, people have understood the value of keeping their mouth and teeth clean. There is an abundance of mouthwash products available to patients and oral health professionals that contain various active and inactive ingredients. Medicinal plants play a predominant role because of their strong antimicrobial and antibacterial actions against microorganisms .medicinal plants are essential for the prevention and treatment of disease. The present investigation aims to create an antibacterial mouthwash, test it, and assess its efficacy against oral cavity pathogens. Those act on bacteria in the mouth and pathogens, lessen discomfort, and ceasing to have any negative side effects. The different herbs and its extracts, including those of tulsi, green tea, and nagamotha, were chosen to be transformed into mouthwash. Formulation was further studied for its physical characteristics and examined for antibacterial effectiveness against culture attributes. Mouthwash has powerful antibacterial properties whenever it's present. This remedy can be applied to decrease oral microbial growth and may also be used for other purposes, such as analgesic activity, gingivitis, and anti- inflammatory action.

Keyword:- oral health, medicinal plant, herbal mouthwash, gingivitis, tooth decay

Introduction

I was introduced to various homemade mouthwashes and tried them out. in any case, Results in the existing literature are inconsistent regarding this clinical significance[1,2,3]. Herbal mouthwash to fight plaque and aggravated gums Meta-analysis is lacking compared to fake treatment and CHX Evidence highlighting the general effectiveness of homemade mouthwash as an adjunct Cleanliness of words through daily self-execution of gingivitis patients. The most important thing is to do it regularly The dynamic fixative used in mouthwash and toothpaste is chlorhexidine, Hyaluronic acid and fluoride. Despite being mandated, chemical products can have clinical drawbacks such as tooth discoloration, taste changes, and oral problems. Dryness, supragingival tartar accumulation, oral mucosal damage[3,4,5]. Many types of microorganisms present in our mouths can cause tooth

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A review on Pharmaceutical cocrystal: coformer selection, method of preparation, characteristics of cocrystal and its regulatory aspects

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ABSTRACT

Pharmaceutical co-crystals are a novel class of pharmaceutical materials with a potential for improving their polished physical characteristics to produce stable, patentable solid forms. These complex crystalline forms have an impact on relevant physicochemical factors such as the rate of dissolution, chemical stability, physical stability, and so forth that in ultimately produce materials with better qualities than the free medication. Nonetheless, coformer selection is crucial for enhancing the cocrystallization-derived API properties. Choosing the right coformers enhances the drug's physicochemical characteristics, therapeutic efficacy, and minimizes side effects. Different method can be used for the selection of coformer and the preparation of cocrystal which contain solvent evaporation, Neat grinding, Solvent grinding, antisolvent method etc. This review concluded with brief discussion of pharmaceutical consideration and regulatory guidelines for the cocrystal.

INTRODUCTION

The optimization of properties such as solubility, dissolution rate, mechanical properties, hygroscopicity, physical stability, and chemical stability is of strategic importance when determining the physical form in which active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) will be administered. Since crystalline APIs tend to be more stable, reproducible in their properties, and easier to isolate in high purity than amorphous drugs, most APIs are solid, crystalline, and exist in crystal form.[1]In spite of this, 40 percent of commercial compounds and drugs under development and 80% of drug substances in production have solubility issues.[2]Biopharmaceutical classification system (BCS) class II drugs have low solubility and are limited in their oral absorption. Thus, poor solubility is one of the most common issues hindering drug development [3]

The arrangement of atoms in the crystal lattice and unit cell directly affects the properties of crystalline materials. As a result, tailoring the crystal packing arrangement can modify the physicochemical properties of solid drug forms.[4, 5] It is hard to define a co-crystal exactly, but it can be defined as a crystalline compound containing two or more neutral molecules in a definite stoichiometric ratio. A co-crystal differs from a salt crystal due to the arrangement of cationic and anionic components in salt crystals. Pharmaceutical co-crystals comprise one or more secondary components known as crystal co-formers in addition to at least one API (active pharmaceutical ingredient). An organic substance, such as a carboxylic acid, an amino acid, alcohol, or sugar, is the co-former.[6]When it comes to pharmaceutical cocrystals, coformers are materials that the FDA has classified as GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe), or safe substances to eat.[7] Cocrystals are described as "homogenous (single phase) crystalline structures made up of two or more components in a single structure" by the European Medicines Agency (EMA).specific stoichiometric ratio at which the crystal's arrangement .Unlike with salts, the lattice is not based on ionic bonds. In contrast to According to the FDA and EMA's definition, cocrystals are an effective substitute for the same API salts.[8] Stated differently, theCocrystal and API are thought to be equivalent, but cocrystal displays unique characteristics of pharmacokinetics.[9]

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Formulation and Evaluation of Controlled Release Naproxen Microsphere Loaded Gel for the Treatment of Inflammation

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ABSTRACT

Topical controlled release drug delivery system is getting greater attention due to its therapeutic advantages. Naproxen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug with potent analgesic and anti-arthritic properties. In the present study, a suitable particulate system of Naproxen has been developed by Solvent evaporation method for controlled release that would result in prolong drug release, reduced frequency of administration and lesser side effects. Different ratios and percentages of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose and ethyl cellulose were used to formulate the microspheres. The effect of various formulation variables on evaluation parameters such as size, entrapment efficiency, drug content and in vitro release of naproxen were studied. Gel was formulated of Formulation No. 5 which was optimised batch.

Keywords: Controlled drug delivery, Microsphere, Gel, NSAID, Naproxen, Solvent evaporation method

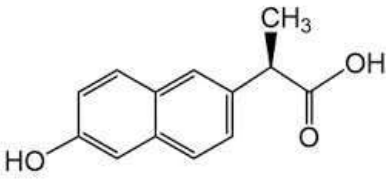
INTRODUCTION

Microspheres are defined as homogenous, monolithic particles in the size range of 1-1000µm and are widely used as a drug carrier for controlled release action. The limitations of traditional dosage forms and traditional oral drug delivery systems are propelling the pharmaceutical community into a new era of drug delivery systems known as Novel Drug Delivery Systems (NDDS). The concept of targeted drug delivery, as a subset of NDDS, is currently being extensively researched[1].

The selective accumulation of cargo in organs, tissues, cells, or intracellular structures by systemic or local drug delivery is referred to as targeting. The preferential accumulation of drugs at the targeted site prevents the rest of the body's healthy tissues and increases the drug's therapeutic index, improving the entire therapeutic outcome. Targeting a drug delivery system requires the use of carriers such as nanoparticles, liposomes, micellar systems, microspheres, and so on[2].

Naproxen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), mainly used in osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis.

Naproxen :



Naproxen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), mainly used in osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis. The anti-inflammatory mechanism of naproxen is due to decreased prostaglandin synthesis by inhibiting COX-1 and COX-2. The majority of anti-inflammation that Naproxen induces is mostly due to inhibition of the COX-2 iso-enzyme; though, it should be noted that COX-1 is also expressed at distinct inflammatory sites. Further, COX-1 is also expressed in the joints of patients with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis, especially in the synovial lining. Therefore, although Naproxen targets both COX-1 and COX2, it is slightly more selective for the former.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"Unveiling The Healing Power: Dragon Fruit Herbal Cough Syrup Review"

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Abstract: Dragon fruit, known for its vibrant appearance and potential health benefits, is increasingly recognized for its medicinal properties. This review article provides an in-depth analysis of the development of dragon fruit-based cough syrup, emphasizing its emergence as a natural and efficacious remedy for respiratory health. Dragon fruit (Hylocereus costariscensis) has been recognized for its abundant vitamin C content, potent antioxidants, and anti-inflammatory properties, all of which make it a promising candidate for cough syrup formulation. This study not only offers an innovative approach to herbal cough syrup development but also emphasizes the importance of utilizing natural ingredients for respiratory health. The dragon fruit herbal cough syrup with a honey base provides an alternative, plant-based option for individuals seeking relief from common respiratory complaints while aligning with the increasing demand for natural remedies[24]. Preliminary findings indicate that the dragon fruit herbal cough syrup exhibits notable litre antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, making it a promising candidate for alleviating cough symptoms. [30,31]

Keywords: Dragon fruit*(H.costariscensis),* Herbal Cough Syrup, Anti-oxidant, Anti-inflammatory

Introduction:

A herbal cough syrup is a liquid medication formulated with natural, plant-based ingredients such as herbs, honey, and other botanical extracts. It is used to provide relief from coughs, sore throats, and related symptoms. Herbal cough syrups are often considered an alternative to synthetic cough medicines and are believed to have soothing and expectorant properties.These syrups are often used as a more natural and holistic approach to managing respiratory symptoms. They are believed to offer relief from coughing, soothe irritated throats, and may have expectorant or antimicrobial properties.[15]

Herbal medicine is a holistic approach to healing that relies on the vast knowledge of traditional and indigenous practices from various cultures around the world. The use of plants, herbs, and natural substances in herbalism is deeply rooted in the wisdom passed down through generations. As our understanding of the properties and effects of these natural remedies continues to evolve, so does the integration of herbal medicine into modern healthcare. Many people today seek the benefits of herbal remedies, not only for their potential effectiveness in addressing health issues but also for their perceived gentleness on the body and the belief that they can complement conventional medical treatments. However, it's essential to remember that, just like pharmaceuticals, herbal treatments should be used with care and guidance from qualified practitioners to ensure safety and efficacy.[29]

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Preparation and Formulation of Herbal Hard Lozenges

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Abstract

The herbal based lozenges were formulated properly to provide proper relief from the cough symptoms by using natural herbal ingredients with potential and therapeutic properties. Our research involved with the proper and appropriate preparation of the lozenges we followed by evaluation, identification and analysis of their physical characteristics, organoleptic properties and antimicrobial testing.

● Keyword: Lozenges, Troches, Guduchi, Liquorice

Introduction

Oral dosage forms are different and have advantages over other dosage forms. They are economical and safe for the patient. They are the most natural and easiest way to administer the medicine. Their toxicity is delayed due to the effect, which allows easier recovery than with other formulations. They are suitable for all patients their toxicity is slowed due to an effect that allows easier recovery than with other forms of medication. They are suitable for all patients regardless of age. Oral dosage forms also have disadvantages. If the patient suffers from chronic vomiting, it is not the first choice of medicine. They are not a good choice for uncooperative patients such as children and infants. They are not suitable for emergency or unconscious patients. They are not suitable for patients with gastrointestinal disorders such as diarrhoea, constipation, ulcers and hyperacidity of the stomach. Oral formulations are not suitable for drugs that are susceptible to GIT inactivation or destruction.[1]

"Dissolvable tablets are a solid dosage form containing flavors and sweeteners designed to slowly dissolve or disintegrate in the mouth or oral cavity. Most often, they are used for a local effect in the oral cavity, and they can also have a systemic effect if they are well absorbed by the oral mucosa and pharynx." [2] Troms are solid preparations containing one or more substances in a usually salty, sweet base designed to slowly dissolve or disintegrate in the mouth.[3] They can be made by moulding or compressing sugar-based tablets. The development of troches dates back to the 20th century and is still in commercial production. Most lozenges are available over the counter. Lozenges provide a palatable way of administering dosage forms and enjoy their position in the pharmaceutical market due to certain advantages.[4],[5] Many experts say that if there is any benefit from taking zinc or a zinc tablet, it is very minimal. [6], [7]

Advantages of natural ingredients: Herbal lozenges are made with natural ingredients, which mean they do not contain synthetic chemicals or artificial additives. Potentially effective: Some herbs used in herbal lozenges have been shown to have medicinal properties that can help soothe sore throats, reduce coughing, and promote overall

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL COUGH SYRUP BY USING POMEGRANATE PEELS

[1]POOJA PISAL*, [2]PRANALI A. ZENDE, [3]PRANOTI S. JADHAV, [4]POOJA PETKAR

[1]Assistant professor, [2]Student, [3]Student, [4]Assistant professor

Abstract :

The most common problem suffered by individuals everywhere over many centuries is cough. Coughing is the protective mechanism of the body. Coughs are classified further accordingly which are depending upon factors such as signs and symptoms, duration, type, character, etc. The most commonly used, prepared and popular dosage form to cure cough and cold is syrup. Syrup is a very popular dosage form of cough and cold medications, which eases patient compliance. By adding the decoction of herbal drugs with a base of honey is helpful to the formulation thick and preserve the formulation. The quality of the final herbal cough syrup was evaluated with parameters such as physical appearance colour, odour, taste, pH, and viscosity. It was found that antitussive activity produced by the herbal formulation in the minimum dose was much better than the standard drug.

Keywords : Herbal treatment, Cough, Antimicrobial activity, Honey base.

I. INTRODUCTION -

Health and nutrition are the most important factors in the human resources development of the country. Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is one of the oldest fruits and originates from Iran north to the Himalayas in India and is cultivated throughout the Mediterranean region in Asia, Africa and Europe. Early fall is the best time for pomegranates in October and November in the northern hemisphere, but they are usually available in early winter. Pomegranate is also a good source of many essential substances Vitamin B complexes such as pantothenic acid (vitamin B-5), folates, pyridoxine and vitamin K and minerals such as calcium, copper, potassium and manganese[1].

The peels of this fruit make up 26-30% of the total weight of the fruits and they cover the internal membranes. The astringent effect is due to the skin (pericarp). Despite the large number of polyphenolic compounds and beneficial biological effects of pomegranate peel (PP), unfortunately, it is often treated as waste and thrown away. Phenolic compounds such as anthocyanins, ellagic acid glycosides, free ellagic acidification, ellagitannins, punicalagin, punicalin and gallotannins are found deep in the PP. Pomegranate Peel Extract (PPE) is rich in phenols, flavonoids and tannins, which is why it has found an important place in providing by-product pomegranate juice-related preparations to the food industry[2]. They also contain many antioxidants, antivirals, anti-cancer and anti-tumor properties and these antioxidants are equally high, able to protect low-density lipoproteins LDL cholesterol against oxidation and reduces the risk of cancer and heart

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REVIEW ON ANALYSIS OF KIWI FRUIT AND KIWI PEEL EXTRACT

Gaikwad Sudarshan macchindra[1] , Bhoite Adarsh Jalindar[2] , Botre Rutuja Sanjay[3] ,

Budhe Rupali Prakash[4] , Ghatole Pooja Sunil[5]

Bachelor's Of Pharmacy , PDEA's Seth Govind Raghunath Sable College of Pharmacy Saswad, Pune.

Guided by : Ms. Shweta.L.Phadtare

Abstract: The current study evaluated four different solvent compositions for their proportional ability to extract total phenolic, total flavonoid, and total tannin (TF and TT) components from the peels of kiwis (Actinidia Deliciosa Planch), as well as to profile the composition of these plant by-products and to measure their antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anticancer activities. Chemical studies revealed that the content of moisture, protein, crude fat, total carbs, and ash was 85.27% of fresh weight, 12.62, 3.70, 76.92, and 6.50% of dry weight, respectively. Kiwifruit is widely known for its ability to combat digestive difficulties, cardiovascular illnesses, skin health, diabetes, inflammation, and microbial activity, among other things, making it ideally suited for therapeutic interventions.

Key words: Kiwifruit, Nutritional composition, therapeutic uses, Kiwi extract, Kiwi Peel

1. INTRODUCTION

The edible fruits produced by plants in the genus actinidia are known as kiwifruit. Kiwi plants originated in China, where they grow wild, and were transferred to New Zealand by missionaries in the early twentieth century, when they were finally tamed and grown. Kiwifruit are nutrient-dense fruits that are high in Phytonutrients, minerals, and vitamins that improve one's health (Stonehouse et al., 2013). It is exceptionally high in sugars (glucose and fructose), vitamin C (420mg/100g), vitamin A, E, K, fiber, flavonoids, antioxidants (beta-carotene, xanthin, and lutein), and minerals (potassium as 312 mg/100g, zinc, selenium, magnesium, iron, copper), all of which provide functional and metabolic benefits. Kiwifruits also have laxative action, digestive characteristics, cardiovascular protective qualities, anti-diabetic properties, anti-inflammatory properties, and antibacterial properties (Ma et al., 2019). Kiwi fruit is used to make dried kiwifruit, jams, jellies, nectars, and many more products. As a result, this study focuses on the therapeutic profile and significant health advantages of Kiwifruit (Actinidia deliciosa). Actinidia fruits are botanically berries with many black seeds encased in a delicious pericarp. The most popular commercial cultivar with exceptional flavor is Actinidia deliciosa (A. Chev.) 'Hayward' ('green' kiwifruit). It's an oval berry the size of a hen's egg, with a light brown hairy exterior and emerald-green flesh containing numerous small black seeds trapped in a luscious pericarp. Fruits of Actinidia deliciosa feature long, stiff, bristlelike hairs that are partially removed during grading and packing.

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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF RP-HPLC METHOD FOR ASSAY OF FLUTICASONE FUROATE FROM NASAL SPRAY FORMULATION

Vitthal Chopade[1*], Vishnu Neharkar[2], Padmanabh Deshpande[3], Makarand Puri[4], Priti Khanapure[1], Vaishnavi Chopade[5], Minal Ghante[6], Jayshree Jagtap[7], Shital Godse[6], Vidhya Bhusari[6], Vasundhara Sawant[6], Sonali Labhade[8], Rajendra Kawade[9], Deepali Kadam[10], Nilesh Jadhav[11], Gaffar Sayyad[12], Dipti Phadtare[13], Shital Godse[6], Pandurang Vijapure[14], Kunal Survade[13], Rahul Mohan[9], Arvind Hatkar[9], Atul Baravkar[15]

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Abstract

The literature search reveals that, several HPLC methods for the determination of Fluticasone furoate in combination with other drugs are reported with long run time, high solvent consumption or with less available instrument as compared with HPLC. There is no any reported HPLC method for individual assay of Fluticasone furoate from nasal spray formulation. So the purpose of present experimental work is to develop a rapid, simple, precise, accurate, specific, and sensitive high performance liquid chromatographic method for assay of Fluticasone furoate from nasal spray formulation. The desired chromatographic separation was achieved on the Inertsil ODS-3V 250 x 4.6 mm, 5µ column, using isocratic elution at 240 nm wavelength. The optimized mobile phase constituted of purified water and acetonitrile in the ratio of 20:80 % v/v delivered at the flow rate 1 ml/min with isocratic elution. The retention time of fluticasone furoate was 5 min. The method was validated according to International conference of harmonization guidelines in terms of accuracy, precision, specificity, robustness, linearity and other aspects of analytical validation. Linearity was established in the concentration range of 27.5 to 82.5 ppm (r^2=1.000). The recoveries obtained were 99.4 -100.5 %. Similarly the % RSD value for precision was also found to be within the acceptable limit. Developed method was simple and convenient which could be successfully applied for the routine analysis.

KEYWORD: Fluticasone furoate, Corticosteroid, Asthma, Allergic Rhinitis, RP-HPLC, Validation, ICH guidelines.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Design, Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of 1,3-Diazine Derivatives

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Abstract:

Background:

Pyrimidines have been shown to possess numerous biological activities, such as antimicrobial, anticancer, anticonvulsant, antiviral, and anti-inflammatory.

Objective:

Encouraged by these data, the synthesis of 2-((1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methylthio)-4- amino-6-phenylpyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (3a-g) was performed.

Methods:

4-amino-2-mercapto-6-phenylpyrimidine-5-carbonitrile was dissolved in an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and to this clear solution, 2-chloromethyl-1*H*-benzimidazole in methanol was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under reflux to get the desired product. The structures of the newly synthesized compounds were confirmed by their physical, chemical, and spectral data. The synthesized derivatives were screened for their *in vitro* antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*, and Gram-negative bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, by using ciprofloxacin as a reference standard. While, their antifungal activity was evaluated against *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans* using fluconazole as a reference drug. The docking study was performed to check the interactions of target compounds (3a-g) with homo sapiens DHFR (PDB: 1S3V), bacterial (*S. aureus*) DHFR (PDB: 2W9T), and DHPS (PDB: 1AD4) protein. The dock score and binding interactions were recorded.

Results:

The antimicrobial activity study indicated compounds with chloro (3b), fluoro (3f), and bromo (3g) substituents to show good antibacterial as well as antifungal activity. The docking study revealed that the same compounds, *i.e.*, 3b, 3f, and 3g, showed good dock score and comparable interactions compared to the reference ligand (trimethoprim/sulfadiazine), which confirmed their selectivity.

Conclusion:

It can be presumed that the synthesized compounds have the capability for further promotion as novel antimicrobial agents.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Pyrimidine, Antibacterial, Docking, DHFR, DHPS.

Article History	Received: October 22, 2022	Revised: March 21, 2023	Accepted: April 10, 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the emergence and spread of resistance to existing antimicrobial agents have been recognized as one of the biggest threats to global public health. This increased resistance has limited the selection of antimicrobials to treat the disease. Therefore, there is a need to develop new and improved antibacterial drugs with novel targets and that are not liable to the existing resistance mechanisms [1].

Currently, pyrimidine ring-containing compounds have attracted the major interest for antibacterial drug discovery. In view of their good activities and varied mechanisms of action, plentiful pyrimidine-containing heterocyclic compounds have directed the focus of many scientists towards them [2]. Therefore, a large number of pyrimidine derivatives have become of considerable biological and chemical interest. In the

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Research Paper Open Access

Analytical Method Development and Validation of RP-HPLC Method for Estimation of Metformin HCL, Vildagliptin, and Remogliflozin Etabonate in Bulk Drug and its Tablet Dosage Form

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ABSTRACT:

This study reports the Method Development and Validation For Anti Diabetic Drugs By Rp-Hplc. The drug analysis is playing an vital position within the improvement of medicine, their manufacture and therapeutic use For the simultaneous estimation of medicine present in dosage forms, lot, of suitable techniques are adopted like uv – spectrophotometer HPLC. Those techniques are powerful rugged technique .they're additionally extraordinarily specific, specific, correct, linear and speedy. A pharmaceutical industry depends upon quantitative chemical analysis to make sure that the raw material used and the final product obtained meets the required specification. The drugs will occur as a unmarried factor or multi issue dosage paperwork. The later proves to be effective because of its mixed mode of movement at the body.

Keywords: RP-HPLC, Metformin (MET), Vildagliptin (VDG) and Remogliflozin (RMG), Diabetes Mellitus.

INTRODUCTION:

In pharmaceutical industry, there is a need for the invention of suitable novel analytical methods from time to time for testing the quality of bulk drugs, excipients and formulations. Method development and validation is an integral part of drug discovery and drug development. UV-visible spectroscopy and HPLC are the most popular techniques used for the identification and estimation of drugs with good accuracy and precision. Simultaneous method development is useful for analysis of combination of drugs.

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Review Article

CHROMATOGRAPHY AND SPECTROSCOPY TECHNIQUES USED IN THE AUTHENTICATION AND ANALYSIS OF *CANNABIS SATIVA* A MEDICINAL PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda uses a variety of bioactive compounds, which are abundant in plants, to cure a variety of diseases. Since ancient times, people have used medicinal herbs, and it's possible to say that this practice is where modern medicine got its start. There is an urgent need for herbal remedies to be assured of both their safety and effectiveness as medicinal plants keep increasing in popularity across the world. With this increasing need, it is very essential that the quality of the herbal medicinal plant must be controlled. In particular, the analysis of medicinal herbs has been around for decades to determine a plant's quality. There are many spectroscopic and chromatographic methods available for analysis, including ultraviolet (UV), Fourier-transform infrared spectrum, NMR spectroscopy or magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), vapor-phase chromatography (VPC), high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) along with mass spectrometry (MS), as well as hyphenated methods like vapor-phase chromatography (VPC)-mass spectrometry, liquid chromatography-hyphenated methods, and liquid chromatography-hyphenated methods. *Cannabis sativa* is a medical plant that is attracting more attention as a result of its strong pharmacological potential and recent changes to the law that permit diverse applications. For phytocannabinoid profiling, it is essential to create analytical techniques that are both time and money effective. The study intends to demonstrate the applicability of methodology for phytocannabinoid profiling of cannabis in addition to explore new analytical approaches in cannabis quality control, including classical spectroscopic as well as chromatographic methods.

Keywords: Medicinal plant, Chromatography, Spectroscopy, *Cannabis sativa*

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, most of the aromatic and medicinal plants that can be found across the world today have been used for flavouring food and medication formulations, as well as for their therapeutic and preservation characteristics. For the creation of substitute food additives, there has been a significant increase in interest in recent years for crude extracts as well as the vital oils of culinary and medicinal plants (Al Hashmi *et al.,* 2013).

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HUMAN

CURRENT REVIEW ON PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF *CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS* (FRUIT, ROOT & SEED)

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2. PDEA's SGR Sable College of Pharmacy, Saswad, Pune, India.

ABSTRACT

Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad (C. colocynthis), often known as Colocynth, is a wild species of the Cucurbitaceae family. The goal of today's research is to look at the phytochemical composition, pharmacological properties, cytotoxicity, and antioxidant activity of various plant elements. Traditional remedies have a higher level of interest as a result of increased health awareness and knowledge of the side effects of synthetic capsules. Medicinal plants provide remedies for a wide range of ailments, as well as basic to advanced living requirements. This has increased demand for herb-based medications by bringing ethnomedicinal studies into the forefront. *Citrullus colocynthis* is an herbaceous plant that contains a variety of nutrients that are important for overall health. in which the anti-diabetic activity is exceptional It appears that more research is needed to evaluate these findings.

Keywords*: -* *Citrullus colocynthis*, health aspects, traditional uses, herbal medicine

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HUMAN

MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic, inflammatory disorder that can affect numerous tissues and organs, but predominantly attacks synovial joints. The activity develops an inflammatory response the sheath around the joints and the inflammation of synovial cells. The aim in this review is to assemble all obtained data on anti-arthritic activity of plants and natural products. Different plant species have been recognized as active services of phytochemicals with anti-arthritic properties.

Keywords*:* - Rheumatoid arthritis, anti-arthritic activity, herbal plant, inflammatory

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HUMAN

LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSALS

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1. Anandi Pharmacy College, Kalambe Tarf Kale, India.
2. Seth Govind Raghunath Sable College of Pharmacy, Saswad, India.

ABSTRACT

Sumatra, especially in the northern Liverworts family Lepidoziasi variety Sumatra Inadequate Report. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore diversity Taman Eden 100 Natural Tourist Park, Lepidoziaceae in North Sumatra. Was explored the study runs along the hiking trails of the site. Species identification is based on these Morphological characters. Thirteen species of Lepidoziaceae were identified, of which 2 are Genus: Bazania (11 species), and Lepidozia (2 species). There were species of Lepidoziaceae found as epiphyte on tree trunks, decaying wood and soil. The most common species are found the study found Bazaniatridans, while Bazaniapectinata was a rare species.

Keywords*:* - Bazzania, Marchantiophyta, Diversity, Central Java.

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Academic Year 2023-24

Academic & Research Activity Schedule 2023 - 2024

S. No.	Name of staff	Designation	Name of Topic	Date of Activity
1	Dr. S. J Pawar	Asso. Professor	Research grant & Funding	19/01/2024
2	Prof. J. R. Jagtap	Asst. Professor	Slavistics Using R- Analysis	19/01/2024
3	Dr. A.P. Kale	Asst. Professor	PASS Software	02/02/2024
4	Dr. V.C Shilimkar	Asst. Professor	Herbal Drugs	02/02/2024
5	Prof. J.V Shinde	Asst. Professor	Novel Drug Delivery System	09/02/2024
6	Prof. N. R. Bhosale	Asst. Professor	Community Pharmacy	09/02/2024
7	Prof. G.B. Nigade	Asst. Professor	Innovation & IPR	16/02/2024
8	Dr. P.N. Jagtap	Asst. Professor	Insilco Software	16/02/2024
9	Prof. V.V.Jagtap	Asst. Professor	Psychology	04/11/2023
10	Prof. P.S.Pisal	Asst. Professor	SIAM's Toxic chemicals used in Labs & Industries harmful to human	04/11/2023
11	Prof. S.M.Deshmukh	Asst. Professor	Cactus	23/02/2024
12	Prof. P.B.Khatate	Asst. Professor	Kawasaki Disease	08/12/2023
13	Prof. S.K. Musale	Asst. Professor	Micro plastic	08/12/2023
14	Prof. V.S.Hire	Asst. Professor	Signal decoding / Encoding	15/12/2023
15	Prof.P.A.Petkar	Asst. Professor	Black Turmeric Activities	15/12/2023
16	Prof.S.S.Chavan	Asst. Professor	E-Content Development	22/12/2023
17	Prof.S.L.Phadtare	Asst. Professor	Recycle Drugs	22/12/2023
18	Prof.Bankar	Asst. Professor	Research Article	29/12/2023
19	Prof. Jawalkar	Asst. Professor	Research Article	29/12/2023
20	Prof.V.S. Gaikwad	Lecturer	Breast Cancer & HER_2Inhibitors	05/01/2024
21	Prof. S.R.Kenjale	Lecturer	Autoimmune Disorders	05/01/2024
22	Prof.D.B. Jagtap	Lecturer	Stability Indicating Assay Method	05/01/2024
23	Prof.S.V. Bhise	Lecturer	Review of Antidiabetics	05/01/2024
24	Prof.A.M. Kunjir	Lecturer	Autism Spectrum Disorder	23/02/2024
25	Prof.P.P. Deshmukh	Lecturer	Review on Nephro protective Drugs	01/03/2024
26	Prof. P.K. Mhaske	Lecturer	Review Article	01/03/2024
27	Prof. H.S. Patil	Lecturer	Monkey Pox	12/01/2024
28	Prof. A.A.Dhende	Lecturer	Hand, Foot & Mouth Diseases	12/01/2024
29	Prof. J.G. Nale	Lecturer	Vitiligo Disease	08/03/2024
30	Prof. S.B. Bhate	Lecturer	Polyherbal Pills	08/03/2024
31	Prof. S.U. Darekar	Lecturer	Monkey Pox in Humans	15/03/2024
32	Prof. P.R.Malvadkar	Lecturer	AR.Virtual Reality (AR.VR.)	15/03/2024
33	Prof. S.S.Bhongale	Lecturer	Ethno pharmacology	22/03/2024

Note -: The above activity will start at 3.15 pm to 4.15 pm for every Friday.

Mr.H.S.Patil
ARC Coordinator

Dr.R.S. Chavan
PRINCIPAL
PUNE DISTRICT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
SETH GOVIND RAGHUNATH SABLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SASWAD, TAL. PURANDAR
DIST. PUNE - 412301.

Date - 05/12/2023

The staff member are called in IQAC room at 3:30pm to attend ARC.

speaker -:

1. Ms. V.V. Jagtap - Topic - psycology
2. Ms. P.S. Pisal - Topic - Toxic chemicals used in lab & impact on Human body
3. Ms. P.B. Khatate - Topic - Kawasaki diseases
4. Mr. S.K. Mhaske - Topic - Microplastic

Ms V.V. Jagtap has discussed about the topic psychology. madam told about aim & objectives of psychology, she discussed about theories of psychology, Human mind. today psychological charges.

Ms. P.S. Pisal has discussed about the topic Toxic chemicals used in lab & impact on human health, she discussed about Acetone, benzene, chloroform, phenol, picric acid, sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Sulphuric acid, dimethyl Sulfoxide, etc. chemicals which are used in laboratory. she told about Elements of all above chemicals.

Ms. P.B. Khatate has discussed about the topic Kawasaki disease. madam told about what is mean by Kawasaki disease, signs & symptoms. different types of ~~disease~~ affects on heart. she discuss about diagnosis theory, treatment of the same disease.

Mr. S.K. Mhaske sir has discussed about the topic microplastic. Sir told about types of plastics, damage of plastic, source of micro-plastics. Sir discussed about how harmful is plastic to our live bodies.

Following staff members were present for the above ARC -

1. Dr. R.S. Chavan - R.S.Chavan
2. Dr. S.J. Pawar - Pawar
3. Mrs. J.R. Jagtap - J.R.J.
4. Dr. A.P. Kale - —
5. Mrs. G.B. Nigade - G.B.N.
   Dr. P.N. Jagtap - P.N.J.
6. Ms. V.V. Jagtap - V.V.J.
7. Ms. P.B. Khatak - Khatak
8. Ms. S.L. Phadtare - S.L.P.
9. Ms. S.M. Deshmukh - S.M.D.
10. Ms. P.S. Pisal - P.S.P.
11. Ms. S.J. Bhangale - Bhangale
12. Ms. P.P. Malvadkar - P.P.M.
13. Mrs. V.S. Hire - V.S.H.
14. Ms. S.P. Bankar - Bankar
15. Ms. S.S. Chavan - S.S.C.
16. Ms. A.A. Jawalkar - A.A.J.
17. Mrs. S.K. Mujale - S.K.M.
18. Mrs. H.S. Patil - H.S.P.

Date
16/12/2023

The staff member are called in IQAC room at. 12.00 pm to attend ARC.

Speakers — ① Mrs. V.S. Hire - Topic - Zika virus
② Ms. S.P. Bankar - Topic - Hormonal imbalance
③ Mrs. V.S. Gaikwad - Topic - Anapana meditation
④ Mrs. D.B. Jagtap - Topic - State of art

Mrs. V.S. Hire madam has discussed about the topic Zika virus, madam told about Zika virus disease, its introduction, then she discussed about how to Zika virus transmitted through mosquitoes. She told about microcephaly pregnancy complications, symptoms, prevention, medication for the Zika virus.

Mrs. V.S. Gaikwad madam has discussed about the topic, Anapana meditation, madam told about anapana meditation i.e. how to breath, how to practice anapana. She told about why natural respiration, code of behaviour. & benefits of practising anapana meditation.

Mrs. D.B. Jagtap madam, has discussed about the topic 'State of art pertaining' madam has discussed about analytical procedure, 7 step of analysis, & use of reagents. Madam has discussed about pertinent methods which are helpful for research activity.

Ms. S.P. Bankar madam, has discussed about the topic 'Hormonal imbalance, madam told about causes of hormonal imbalances, symptoms of hormone imbalances, Hormone balancy food for maintain hormone balance.

- Mahavir told about tips of naturally balancing hormones.

Following staff members were present for the above ARC -

1. Dr. R.S. Chavan - RChavan
2. Dr. S.J. Pawar - Pawar 16/12/23
3. Mrs. J.R. Jagtap - JJ
4. Dr. Amol Kale - Akale
5. Vaibhav Shilimkar - Shilimkar
6. Dr. Pradnya Jagtap - Jagtap
7. Ms. S.P. Bankar - Bankar
8. Mrs. V.S. Hire - Hire
9. Mrs. H.S. Parsi - HSP
10. Ms. V.V. Jagtap - Jagtap
11. Ms. A.A. Dhende - Dhende
12. Ms A.A Javalkar - Javalkar
13. Ms. P.R. Malavdkar - Pmalavdkar
14. Ms. S.S. Chavan - Schavan
15. Ms. S.S. Bhongale - Bhongale
16. Ms. S.L. Phadtare - Phadtare
17. Ms. J.G. Nale - Gnale
18. Mrs. S.B. Bathe - Bathe
19. Ms S.M. Deshmukh - Deshmukh
20.
21.
22.

Date -
23/12/2023

The staff members are called in SEAC room at 12.00 noon to attend ARG.

Speakers - ① MS. S.S. Chavan - Topic - AI artificial intelligence
② MS. S.L. Phadtare - Topic - Nanoplastic - Hair treatment
③ MS. A.A. Jawalkar - Topic - Antimicrobial Resistance
④ MRS. S.R. Kenjale - Topic - Stoke man syndrome

MS. S.S. Chavan madam discussed the topic is artificial intelligence technology. She discussed about AI, she gave an examples about artificial intelligence cases. She told about AI Found cases. She discussed about how AI is fast & how to prevent from A.I.

MS. S.L. Phadtare madam discussed the topic nanoplastic - Hair treatments. She told about nano plastic, its treatment procedure. She discussed about nanoplastic Vs Keratin treatment. She told about the Keratin agent formaldehyde, its advantages & disadvantages.

MS. A.A. Jawalkar madam discussed the topic antimicrobial resistance. She discussed in details about the causes & controlling factors to AMR. She told about how to emerge drug resistance threats.

MRS. S.R. Kenjale madam discussed the topic stokeman Syndrome. She discussed about causes of stokeman syndrome. She told about stokeman syndrome - what are the causes, symptoms. She told about how to diagnose & how to treat stokeman syndrome.

Following staff members were present for the above ARC –

1) Dr. B.S. Chavan – Chavan 23/12/2023
2) Dr. S.T. Pawar – Pawar 23/12/23
3) Mrs. J.R. Jagtap – JJ.
4) Mrs. H.S. Pawar – HSP
5) Mr. G.B. Nigade – GBN
6) Mr. N.R. Bhosale – NRB
7) Dr Vaibhav Shilimkar – 23/12
8) J.V. Shinde – JVS
9) Dr P.N. Jagtap – PNJ
10) A.A. Jawalkar – AAJ
11) Ms. P.S. Pisal – PSP 23/12/23
12) Ms. S.S. Bhongale – SSB
13) Ms. S.M. Deshmukh – SMD
14) Mrs. V.S. Hire – VSH
15) Ms. S.P. Bankar – SPB
16) Ms. A.A. Dhende – AAD
17) Mr. P.R. Malavkar – PRM
18) Mrs. S.B. Bothe – SBB
19) Ms. S.S. Chavan – SSC
20) Mrs. S.L. Phadatare – SLP

The group members are called in staff room at 12.15 pm to attend ARC.

Speakers from P.P. Deshmukh - Topic - motor therapy

② Mr. H.S. Patil - Topic - Ataxia
③ Mrs. S.V. Bhise - Topic - Research of our college research.
④ Mrs. A.M. Kunjir - Plasma

Mrs P.P. Deshmukh madam discussed the topic motor therapy. She discussed about methods of motor therapy, advantages, disadvantages of its, she told about motor therapy used for inpatient & outpatient. She told about, what happen during a motor therapy session.

Mr. H.S. Patil, discussed the topic ataxia. He discussed in detail about ataxia, its types, etiology, clinical manifestations, causes of ataxia, medical treatment for the ataxia disorder.

Mrs. A.M. Kunjir discussed the topic - plasma she discussed about plasma. types of plasma advantages & disadvantages of plasma, plasma are carcinogen - vinyl chloride. She told about mechanism of action of vinyl chloride.

Mrs. S.V. Bhise discussed the research of our college research, area of research possible in P'cology dept. P'chemistry dept., P'central dept.

Following staff members were present for the above ARC –

1. Dr. R.S. Chavan – Chavan
2. Dr. S.J. Pawar – Pawar
3. Dr. A.P. Kale –
4. Dr Vaibhav Shirimkar –
5. Mr. H.S. Patil –
6. Mr. N.R. Bhosale –
7. J.V. Shinde –
8. Mr P.N. Jagtap – Jagtap
9.
10. Mr. S.L. Phadtare – Phadtare
11. Ms. P.R. Malavdkar – Malavdkar
12. Ms. S.S. Bhongale – Bhongale
13. Mrs. S.B. Bathe – Bathe
14. Mrs. A.A. Dhende – Dhende
15. Ms. V.V. Jagtap
16. Ms. A. Pisal.
17. Ms. S.N. Pawar
18. S.S. Chavan
19. V.S. Hire
20. J.G. Nale – Jagtap
21. S.U. Darekar – Darekar
22. Ms. S.P. Bankar – Bankar
23. Mrs. A.A. Jadhavalkar – Jadhav
24. Ms. Ashwini Kamble

PUNE DISTR ICT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION'S

SETH GOVIND RAGHUNATH SABLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

TPC 2023-24

Gmail Ganesh Nigade <ganeshpharma2984@gmail.com>

As discussed – Walk In Drive - 23rd May 2024

Nilesh Jadhav <nilesh.jadhav@shalina.com> 26 May 2024 at 09:25To:
Ganesh Nigade <ganeshpharma2984@gmail.com>

Dear Ganesh

As discussed please find the shortlisting for QA & Production.

QA – 1) Pranav Badhe.

Production – 2) Gaurav Jagtap,
3) Deepraj Shewate
4) Prashant Newase

Request you to ask these candidates to fill the Application Form and share with us.

For Production we need to line up them for personal round at plant either tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

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2 attachments

image001.png
13K

Digital - Employement Application Form.pdf
258K

KASTURI SHIKSHAN SANSTHA

(Reg. Under : B.P.T.ACT 1950, NO.F.11735 / Pune
Society Reg.Act 1860, No MH / 10888-95 / Pune)

Pratima Nagar, Pune-Nagar Road, Shikrapur, Pune - 412 208 Maharashtra, India. **Tel.: (02137) 605103**

DR. JAYASHREE PALANDE
President

KSS/COP/HR/APPT/ 69 /2024-25

Date: 6th November' 2024

Appointment Letter

To
Makri Pratibha Maruti
A/P – Belsar, Tal – Purandhar
Dist. PUNE

Subject: Appointment at KSS College of Pharmacy

Sir/Madam,

With reference to your interview on 6th November'2024 through Local Management Committee, we are pleased to inform you that you are hereby appointed as a full time Assistant Professor in KSS College of Pharmacy. Your appointment will be for the Academic year 2024-25. You shall be required to join your duties as early as possible.

Yours Truly

Jayashree

(Dr. Jayashree Palande)
President
Kasturi Shikshan Sanstha
Pratima Nagar, Shikrapur
Tal.Shirur, Dist. Pune - 412 208

KASTURI SHIKSHAN SANSTHA

(Reg. Under : B.P.T.ACT 1950, NO.F.11735 / Pune
Society Reg.Act 1860, No MH / 10888-95 / Pune)

Pratima Nagar, Pune-Nagar Road, Shikrapur, Pune - 412 208 Maharashtra, India. **Tel.: (02137) 605103**

DR. JAYASHREE PALANDE
President

KSS/COP/HR/APPT/ 680 /2024-25 ***Date: 24th October' 2024***

Appointment Letter

To
Ms. Monika Shyamsundar Jangid
Minatai Thakary Chowk
Ambajogai, Dist. Beed – 431517

Subject: Appointment at KSS College of Pharmacy

Sir/Madam,

With reference to your interview on 24th October'2024 through Local Management Committee we are pleased to inform you that you are hereby appointed as a full time Asst. Professor in KSS College of Pharmacy. Your appointment will be for the Academic year 2024-25. You shall be required to join your duties as early as possible.

Yours Truly

Jayashree

(Dr. Jayashree Palande)
President
Kasturi Shikshan Sanstha
Pratima Nagar, Shikrapur
Tal.Shirur, Dist. Pune - 412 208

KASTURI SHIKSHAN SANSTHA ★ PRATIMANAGAR, SHIKRAPUR ★ Education For All

DTE Code - 5462

Dharmaraj Shaikshanik Pratishthan's

Ph. 8055955955

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (B.PHARM) WALKI

At & Post- Walki, Tal & Dist- Ahmednagar- 414006 (Maharashtra) Mob. 9850111150
E-mail : dspbpharm@gmail.com

• Secretory •
V. N. Kasar

• President •
N. D. Kasar

Approved by - PCI, AICTE & Govt. of Maharashtra, Affiliated by - DBATU

Ref.No. 1141/DSP/24

Date : 4/9/24

SHEDULD- D

Order of Appointment (see rule 9 (5))

From – Dharmraj Shaikshnik Pratishthans
College of Pharmacy
Walki Tal &Dist -- Ahmednagar
Da te- 04/09/2024

To –
Avhad Prafulla Raosaheb
A/p-Jambhali
Tal –Pathardi, Dist –A.nagar

1. With the Reference To Your Application Dated on 28/08/2024. I have the pleas ure to inform you that you are here by Appointed as a Asst.prof. in our Dharmaraj Shaikshnik Pratishthans College of Pharmacy Walki on the scale of 15600-39100-5000 with effect from 26/ 06/2023 or the date of reported on duty. You will be entitled to Allowances such as a compensatory Local Allowance / House rent Allowance and Dearness Allowance as a specifically sectioned by the government from Time to Time. You're Appointment / Your Scale time in subject of fulfillment of the norms / Qualification / Experience for the post.

2 Your Appointment is Academic ie upto June 2025 subject to compliance of laid down standards of qualification for the post.

3. The terms of your employment and (condition of service) Regulation Act.1977 and rules made there under.

4. You shall have to undergo a medical Examination by Dr.R.M.O. sanstha within three month s from the date of joining the post. Your Appointment Shall be Conditional pending for the receipt of physical fitness certificate from the doctor whose name is mentioned above .

5. You are requested to acknowledge receipt of this order of appointment and communicate acceptance of appointment within 7 days from the date of receipt of the same .

6. If no reply accepting the appointment is received within the period of mentioned in paragraph 5 the order shall be treated as cancelled.

7 your appointment is subject to approval of the education department.

8. It will be obligatory to submit all required original mark sheet / degree certificates at the time of reporting/ joining.

Your faithfully

Dharmraj Shaikshanik Pratishthan's DTE-5462 Walki, Tal. Nagar Dist.Ahmednagar College of Pharmacy, Walki

Principal
Dharmaraj Shaikshanik Pratishthan's.
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Walki

Emcure
cure and beyond

Hi **Rutik Gaikwad**,

We are really excited to welcome you to our team. As agreed, your start date is **30-11-2024**

We've planned your first days to help you settle in properly. You can find more details in the onboarding link which is mailed to you separately. HR will be available to help you during onboarding process.

This is a send-only email address, please do not reply to this email. If you have any questions prior to your arrival, please feel free to email or call me and I'll be more than happy to help you.

Regards,
HR Team,
Emcure Group of Companies

Emcure
cure and beyond

Hi **Swapnil Prakash Jagtap**,

We are really excited to welcome you to our team. As agreed, your start date is **30-11-2024**

We've planned your first days to help you settle in properly. You can find more details in the onboarding link which is mailed to you separately. HR will be available to help you during onboarding process.

This is a send-only email address, please do not reply to this email. If you have any questions prior to your arrival, please feel free to email or call me and I'll be more than happy to help you.

Regards,
HR Team,
Emcure Group of Companies