B.Pharm Final Year Students Selected in Campus Placememts 2015

AVONTIX Hyderabad & Vijayawada and VEE TECHNOLOGIES Pvt.Ltd. Bangalore

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Students Selected in Campus Placememts 2015

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TO:

CLINICAL PHARMACY

NEWS LETTER

PROMOTES HEALTH BY PROVIDING PHARMACEUTICAL PATIENT CARE

Vol 2, Issue 2 **NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY** April-June 2015

INCRUSE™ ELLIPTA

Incruse Ellipta (umeclidinium inhalation powder) is a long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) monotherapy, a type of bronchodilator also known as a long-acting anticholinergic. It is specifically indicated for the long-term, once-daily, maintenance treatment of airflow obstruction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema.

Incruse Ellipta is supplied as a powder for inhalation via a plastic inhaler. The recommended dose is 1 inhalation once daily by the orally inhaled route only. It should be taken at the same time every day. Do not use Incruse Ellipta more than 1 time every 24 hours .

Mechanism of Action

Incruse Ellipta (umeclidinium) is a long-acting, antimuscarinic agent, which is often referred to as an anticholinergic. It has similar affinity to the subtypes of muscarinic receptors M1 to M5. In the airways, it exhibits pharmacological effects through the inhibition of M3 receptor at the smooth muscle leading to bronchodilation. The competitive and reversible nature of antagonism was shown with human and animal origin receptors and isolated organ preparations.

Company:

GlaxoSmithKline

Approval Status:

Approved May 2014

Specific Treatments:

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Adverse effects associated with the use of

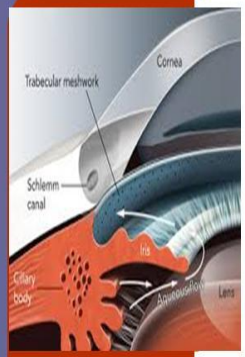
Incruse Ellipta may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Nasopharyngitis
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Cough
- Arthralgia

Dr. S A Rahaman
Professor

Cytochrome P450 *1B1* and Primary Congenital Glaucoma

Yun Zhao, PhD; Christine M. Sorenson, PhD; Nader Sheibani, PhD
Journal of ophthalmic and Vision research 2015; Vol. 10, No. 1



Drainage system of aquous humour in eye .

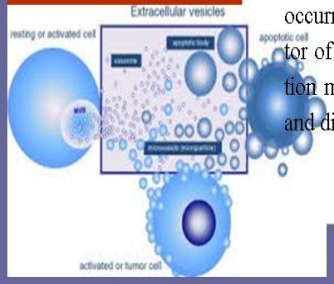
Cytochrome P450 1B1(Cyp1b1) belongs to the CYP450 superfamily of heme-binding mono-oxygenases which catalyze oxidation of various endogenous and exogenous substrates. The expression of Cyp1b1 plays an important role in the modulation of development and functions of the trabecular meshwork (TM). Mutations in Cyp1b1 have been reported in patients with primary congenital glaucoma (PCG). Mice lacking Cyp1b1 also exhibit developmental defects in the TM similar to those reported in congenital glaucoma patients. However, how Cyp1b1 deficiency contributes to TM dysgenesis remains unknown. Cyp1b1 -deficient(Cyp1b1−/−) mice are discussed as a promising model for an oxidative stress-induced model of PCG, in which Cyp1b1activity is revealed as an important modulator of oxidative homeostasis contributing to the development and structural function of the TM. This conclusion suggests a possible clinical intervention for individuals who are genetically at high risk of developing PCG.

SK. LIAKHAT ALI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

UP COMING EVENTS:

- ***Faculty development programme to be held on 4th July 2015 (Saturday)***
- ***A guest lecture by Dr. K. sahitya M.B.B.S, N.R.I. medical college, topic entitiled on "cancer pathophysiology" is to be held on 24 june 2015 (Wednesday)***

Extracellular vesicles: fundamentals and clinical relevance



Extracellular vesicles.

All types of cells of eukaryotic organisms produce and release small nanovesicles into their extracellular environment. Early studies have described these vesicles as 'garbage bags' only to remove obsolete cellular molecules. Valadi and colleagues, in 2007, were the first to discover the capability of circulating extracellular vesicles (EVs) to horizontally transfer functioning gene information between cells. These extracellular vesicles express components responsible for angiogenesis promotion, stromal remodeling, chemoresistance, genetic exchange, and signaling pathway activation through growth factor/receptor transfer. EVs represent an important mode of intercellular communication by serving as vehicles for transfer between cells of membrane and cytosolic proteins, lipids, signaling proteins, and RNAs. They contribute to physiology and pathology, and they have a myriad of potential clinical applications in health and disease. Moreover, vesicles can pass the blood–brain barrier and may perhaps even be considered as naturally occurring liposomes. These cell-derived EVs not only represent a central mediator of the disease microenvironment, but their presence in the peripheral circulation may serve as a surrogate for disease biopsies, enabling real-time diagnosis and disease monitoring.

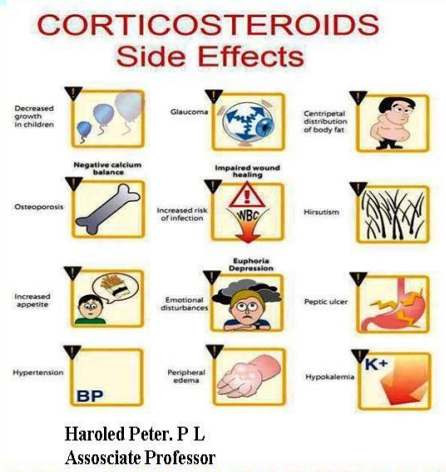
SK. LIAKHAT ALI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

NEW DRUG FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES

The US Food and Drug and Administration has announced the approval of a drug called Farxiga (dapaglifozin) to help treat adults with type 2 diabetes. The tablets, in combination with diet and exercise, are said to improve control of blood sugar levels.Farxiga, a sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2), works by preventing the kidney from reabsorbing glucose. This increases the excretion of glucose and reduces blood sugar levels. According to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 16 clinical trials involving more than 9,400 patients with type 2 diabetes assessed the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

These trials demonstrated that Farxiga was able to improve HbA1c (hemoglobin A1c or glycosylated hemoglobin) levels - a measure of blood glucose control - in type 2 diabetic patients . Clinical trials have found that Farxiga is not suitable for individuals with type 1 diabetes, diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the urine or blood), patients with moderate or severe kidney deterioration, end-stage kidney disease, or patients receiving dialysis.

Dr. S A Rahaman
Professor



Haroled Peter. P L
Assosciate Professor

MEDICAL CODING: A CAREER FOR PHARMACY STUDENTS

Medical coding professionals provide a key step in the medical billing process. Every time a patient receives professional health care in a physician's office, hospital outpatient facility or ambulatory surgical center (ASC), the provider must document the services provided. The medical coder will abstract the information from the documentation, assign the appropriate codes, and create a claim to be paid, whether by a commercial payer, the patient, or CMS.

As a medical coding and billing specialist, you will review patient medical records and assign codes to diagnoses and procedures performed so the facility can bill insurance and other third-party payers (such as Medicare or Medicaid) as well as the patient. Most of these professionals work on-site for hospitals, clinics, physicians, and a variety of other healthcare facilities. Medical coding jobs may also offer opportunities to work from home. Many of these positions require a year or two of experience first, but Career Step's relationship with IOD Incorporated has provided our graduates with the opportunity to work from home right after graduation.