3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC / SCOPUS / WEB OF SCIENCE website during the Year 2017-18

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INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
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Available online at: http://www.iajps.com Research Article

FORMULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ZOLPIDEM TARTRATE FAST DISSOLVING FILMS BY USING SODIUM CMC

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Department of Pharmaceutics, KVK College of Pharmacy, R R Dist, Telangana-501512, India.

Abstract:

Drug is used for the treatment of insomnia and some brain disorders. The purpose of the present work is to formulate and enhance the drug release of zolpidem tartrate by the incorporation of suitable polymer in the oral dissolving films (OTF) for use in specific populations viz. geriatrics and patients experiencing difficulty in swallowing. The oral dissolving films loaded with zolpidem tartrate were prepared by solvent evaporation method using sodium CMC by adding suitable plasticizer glycerin. The prepared oral dissolving films were evaluated for drug content, weight variation, thickness, pH, folding endurance, In vitro drug release and stability studies. The evaluation parameters of zolpidem tartrate were found to be satisfactory in terms of drug content, thickness and pH. Comparison of the dissolution profiles of zolpidem tartrate oral dissolving films in phosphate buffer (pH 6.8). Effective drug release was achieved for zolpidem tartrate by way of preparation of oral dissolving films by solvent evaporation method. ZOL7 showed the highest drug release at the 10 min time point.The ZOL7 oral dissolving film with higher amount of superdisintegrant CCS and SSG showed fastest onset of drug release.

Keywords: *Zolpidem tartrate oral dissolving films, solvent evaporation method and Dissolution rate.*

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Preparation and evaluation of ibuprofen liquid fill formulations for soft gels

December 2017 · Indian Drugs 54(12):65-68 · Follow journal
DOI: 10.53879/id.54.12.10873

Sudhir Maddela · M. Manjusha · Ratna Manjula · Show all 5 authors · N. Lakshmi Prasanthi

Overview | Stats | Comments | Citations | References (22) | •••

Abstract

The present investigation was undertaken with an objective to prepare and evaluate liquid fill formulations of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, ibuprofen (IBU), in order to improve its dissolution properties and thereby its bioavailability. Liquid fill formulations were prepared by employing different co-solvents and surfactants like polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG 400), propylene glycol (PG) and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP K-30). The liquid fills were characterized by assay, rheology, clarity, in vitro dissolution studies and FTIR. More than 90% of the drug was released within 5 min from PVP K30 based formulations. Formulations containing PVP K 30 gave better dissolution properties when compared to formulations without PVP K 30, and complete drug dissolution was observed within 5min. Compatibility studies of IBU PEG 400, PG and PVP by IR method indicated that the excipients are compatible.

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Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2016 ISSN NO: 2231-6876

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ATOMOXETINE HCL SUSTAINED RELEASE TABLETS

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Research and development Formulations, Hetero Labs Ltd, Jeedimetla-5000055, Telangana, India.

ARTICLE INFO

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Keywords
Atomoxetine,
Sustained Release,
Guar Gum,
PVP,
Magnesium Stearate,
Micro Crystalline Cellulose.

ABSTRACT

Atomoxetine hydrochloride was formulated as sustained release tablet employing tamarind seed polysaccharide, Guar gum, PVP, magnesium stearate, micro crystalline cellulose the sustained release tablets were investigated. The Sustained release matrix tablets contain atomoxetine hydrochloride were developed using a different drug polymer concentration of tamarind seed polysaccharide, guar gum. The tablets were prepared by directly using micro crystalline cellulose. The formulation was optimized on the basis of acceptable tablet properties and *in-vitro* drug release. The resulting formulation produced robust tablets with optimum hardness, thickness consistent weight uniformity and low friability. All tablets but one exhibited gradual and near completion sustained release for atomoxetine hydrochloride and 98.6% and 97.5 released at the end of 12 hrs. The results of dissolution studies indicated that formulation F8, the most successful of the study. The results suggest that the developed sustained release tablets of atomoxetine hcl could perform better than conventional dosage forms, leading to improved efficacy and better patient compliance.

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3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC / SCOPUS / WEB OF SCIENCE website during the Year 2017-18

Review Article **ISSN; 2411-1376**

Title: **Nano Fluids: An Innovative Approach and Potential Applications**

Swati.S*[1], U.Spandana[2], R.R.Manjula[2], Sowjanya.K[2], Sindhu.G[1], Pravallika.Ch[1]

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Article Statistics
Received: 30th June 2017
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ISSN; 2411-1376

Keywords: Nanofluids, synthesis, characterization, stability, Base fluids, Thermal conductivity, Nano particles, pharmaceutical applications.

Abstract:

Nanofluids are well known for their use for different biological, medical and biomedical applications. Considering the tremendous growth of pharmaceutical nanotechnology with respect to drug discovery, formulation and development of nanoparticulate novel drug delivery systems, it is expected in coming years that high performance drug nanoparticle fluid suspensions (nanofluids) will begin a new era of formulation research .This review article summarises method of preparation, characterization, stability, recent research and applications of nanofluids. It also identifies future scope of nanofluid technology for applications in pharmaceutical field.

Site this Article:

Swati.S, U.Spandana, R.R.Manjula, Sowjanya.K, Sindhu.G, Pravallika.Ch, Nano Fluids: An Innovative Approach and Potential Applications, *journal de afrikana*, 2017, 4(3); 454-472

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3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC / SCOPUS / WEB OF SCIENCE website during the Year 2017-18

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online): 2319-7064
Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391

Prevalence and Drug Utilization Pattern in Hepatic Impairment Patients at a Tertiary Care Hospital

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Abstract: *Aim and Objective: Drug utilization research help in identification of the clinical use of drugs in population and its impact on health care system. To select the rational use of drugs as a predominant technique for the prevalence in the utilization of selective drugs in liver impairment. Methodology: A Prospective observational study was conducted in General Medicine department in tertiary care hospital for a period of 6 months. inpatient ward with or without co-morbidities was included in the study; antibiotics prescribed for liver impairment. Results: Total 150 impairment patients were admitted. In this study, almost all prescriptions were with polypharmacy. In this hepatic impairment, 41-50 age group patients have shown more prevalent. A total of -150 patients who were prescribed antibiotic were included in the study Out of 150 cases, female patients were 98(65.%) and male patients were 52 (35%). in this study maximum number of disease was found to be pancreatitis 39(26%), Out of 1135 medications, the highly prescribed formulation was solid dosage forms 606 (53.39%). Conclusion: Alcohol consumption in liver impairment patient is prevalent. Before prescribing to the patients, evaluation of medications with the suitable criteria is required. In other words, rational use drug must be strictly followed.*

Keywords: Drug utilization, liver impairment, prescription pattern

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INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HOSPITAL FORMULARY FOR PROMOTING RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN URBAN AREA OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Lakshmi Prasanna. K[1], P. Bhavya[1], Dr. Balaiah Sandyapakula[2], Dr. Charan Tej.K[3], Dr. S.A. Rahaman[4]

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[2]*Department of Pharmacy Practice, Nirmala College of Pharmacy Mangalagiri, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh., India.*
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ARTICLE INFO

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Keywords
Formulary,
Efficiency,
Monograph

ABSTRACT

The main aim and objectives of hospital formulary is to provide information about the use of medicines. Hence the central goals of the formulary are to help prescribers in the appropriate drug of choice to the suitable treatment and to make prescribers follow uniform choice of treatments. The prospective and developmental study was carried out in a tertiary care hospital, over a period of six months. The study was approved by PTC committee and also considers the healthcare professionals requirement and need of Hospital Formulary. All drugs present in the drug list were critically evaluated for its need, efficacy and safety. Monographs were prepared for all the selected 221 drugs in the hospital pharmacy with the prepared monograph content. Copies of the prepared hospital formulary were given to Medical

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Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res., 43(2), March - April 2017; Article No. 37, Pages: 200-207 ISSN 0976 – 044X

Research Article

Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Evolution of Nitrogenous Heterocyclic Ring Containing Chalcones

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ABSTRACT

Chalcones were the key intermediates for the synthesis of various six and five membered heterocyclic compounds. In the present work Chalcones were synthesized by base catalysed Claisen–Schmidt condensation reaction of imidazolyl acetophenone with appropriate aromatic aldehydes followed by dehydration reaction. Ten Chalcones were synthesized and structures were confirmed by spectral analysis. The compounds were tested for their anti-microbial activity and antioxidant activity using diffusion method by measuring the zone of the inhibition and DPPH measuring by measuring the % of inhibition. The compound CH-08 showed maximum activity among all other chalcones, with *Bacillus substilis* zone of inhibition 22,24,28 mm at 50 µg/ml, 100 µg/ml, 150 µg/ml, *Staphylococcus aureus* zone of inhibition 22,26,28 mm at 50 µg/ml, 100 µg/ml, 150 µg/ml, with *Pseudomonas vulgaris* zone of inhibition 22,24,30 mm at 50 µg/ml ,100 µg/ml , 150 µg/ml, with *Escherichia coli* the zone of inhibition 24,28,32 mm at 50 µg/ml, 100 µg/ml, 150 µg/ml compare with the standard streptomycin. In case of anti-oxidant activity the compound CH-02 shows inhibition at 56.24± 0.20,125.24±.47, 185.24±0.25, 256.36±0.35, 380.36±0.36 at concentration of 100, 200, 300 ,400, 500 µg/ml respectively compare with the standard ascorbic acid.

Keywords: Chalcones, Claisen–Schmidt condensation, anti-microbial, anti-oxidant, DPPH reagent.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED BIOLOGY AND PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

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DOI: 10.21276/Ijabpt, http://dx.doi.org/10.21276/ijabpt *Research article*

ANTIHISTAMINIC AND ANTICHOLINERGIC STUDIES ON THE STEM EXTRACTS OF EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA L.

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[3]Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur (Dt.). A.P., India.

ABSTRACT: The present investigation has been carried out to evaluate the *in vitro* and *in vivo* antihistaminic and anticholinergic activities for the stem extracts of *Euphorbia heterophylla L.* Preliminary phytochemical screening has been carried out on the hydroalcoholic and acetone extracts of the plant. The antihistaminic activity was studied *in vivo* by histamine-induced bronchospasm and *in vitro* by histamine-induced guinea pig ileum contractions. The

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

In Vitro, In Vivo Antiasthmatic Studies of *Talinum portulacifolium* F.

Mamillapalli Vani[1,2], S. K. Abdul Rahaman[3], Avula Prameela Rani[4]

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Abstract

Aim: This investigation has been conducted to evaluate the antiasthmatic activity and phytochemical characterization using gas chromatography-mass spectrum (GC-MS) analysis of the leaf extracts of *Talinum portulacifolium*. **Materials and Methods:** Hydroalcoholic and acetone extracts of the plant were prepared. Preliminary phytochemical screening has been conducted. Antiasthmatic activity was determined by two experimental models. *In vivo* methods, histamine and acetylcholine (Ach)-induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs were studied. Pre convulsion time (PCT) was calculated. *In vitro,* experimental methods such as histamine and Ach-induced contractions in ileum were also studied. Percentage inhibition of contractions was calculated. Phytochemical characterization was studied using GC-MS analysis. **Results and Discussion:** In histamine and Ach-induced bronchospasm studies acetone extracts of the plant have significantly increased PCT 10.69 and 10.52 (**$P < 0.01$), one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) Tukey's test compared with control. Histamine and Ach-induced ileum contraction studies also showed that the acetone extracts exhibited response 2.6 with 47% and 2.2 with 40% inhibition (*$P < 0.05$). The results were expressed by one-way ANOVA, Dunnett's test. The results of GC-MS analysis depicted following phytoconstituents with major peak area, namely, 79.29% methoxy-bis (cyclopentadiene), 2.83% - 5,10-dihexyl-5,10-dihydroindolo[3,2-b]indole-2,7-dicarbaldehyde, and 1.84% - 1,2-bis[3,4-dimethoxy benzyl]-1,2-bis (methoxymethyl) ethane. **Conclusion:** The results of this study clearly indicate that the hydroalcoholic and acetone extracts of *T. portulacifolium* can be used as promising antiasthmatic agents. The activity may be due to the presence of phytochemicals reported through GC-MS.

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http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.848507

Available online at: http://www.iajps.com Research Article

FORCED DEGRADATION STUDIES DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION BY RP-HPLC METHOD FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF COMBINATION DRUGS ELBASVIR AND GRAZOPREVIR IN BULK AND PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORMS

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[3]Professor&Principal, University College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract:

A Stability-indicating reverse phase – high performance liquid chromatography(RP-HPLC) method was developed and validated for the determination of Elbasvir and Grazoprevir in tablet dosage forms using C_{18} column Discovery(250x4.6 mm, 5 µ) with a mobile phase consisting of orthophosphoric acid and methanol (45:55% v/v). The pH was adjusted to 3.8 with dil. NaoH.The mobile phase was sonicated for 10min and filtered through a 0.45µm membrane filter at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min.The Detection was carried out at 220nm and retention time of

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ASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCH

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Vol 11, Issue 12, 2018

Online - 2455-3891
Print - 0974-2441

Research Article

STABILITY-INDICATING REVERSED-PHASE HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF METHYLCOBALAMIN, ALPHA-LIPOIC ACID, PYRIDOXINE HCL, AND FOLIC ACID IN BULK AND COMBINED DOSAGE FORM

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Received: 16 April 2018, Revised and Accepted: 02 August 2018

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The purpose of the research is to develop a simple, precise, economical, accurate, reproducible, and sensitive method for the estimation of methylcobalamin, alpha-lipoic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, and folic acid drug product by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) method.

Methods: New analytical method was developed for the estimation of methylcobalamin, alpha-lipoic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, and folic acid in drug product by RP-HPLC. The chromatographic separation was achieved on the Inertsil C18, 250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 µm at ambient temperature. The separation achieved employing a mobile phase consists of buffer (added 5.05 g hexane-1-sulfonic acid is dissolved into 1000 mL of distilled water)-acetonitrile in the ratio of 10:90% v/v. The flow rate was 1 mL/min and UV visible spectrophotometer at 285 nm. The average retention time

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Available online on www.ijddt.com
International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology 2017; 7(1): 1-12

ISSN: 0975 4415

Research Article

Development of An Antidiabetic Phytocomposite Loaded Phytoceutical Formulation, Its Quality Control and Pharmacokinetic Studies and Establishing *In Vitro- In Vivo* Correlation

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Received: 11th Dec, 2016; Revised: 15th Jan, 2017; Accepted: 18th Jan, 2017; Available Online: 1st March, 2017

ABSTRACT

This study reports the development of solid oral phytoceutical formulations with Phytocomposite (PHC), an antidiabetic poly herbal preparation as the active core material. Spherical, monolithic PHC microspheres of size range (10 -100 µm) were obtained with Hausner ratio, Carr's index and angle of repose of 1.141± 0.010, 12.418±0.769 and 25.17±0.96 respectively. Encapsulation efficiency amongst different batches (F1-F5) ranged from 96.8- 100.7, with 99% release profile up to 12h. Conventional and sustained release tablets were prepared by direct compression and compatibility amongst polymers and the PHC checked by FTIR studies. Natural polymers viz. gum kondagogu, gum karaya, *Aegle marmelos* gum were used as release retardant. Optimized batch of conventional tablets (F6) showed 99.8 % release in 35 min and optimized batch of PHC-SR tablets (F12) showed 99.9% release at 12th hr, both followed zero order kinetics and non-Fickian diffusion. These optimized formulations were subjected to stability studies and the similarity factors (f2) of the conventional and SR tablets were 88.75 and 66.76 respectively. Pharmacokinetic parameters of three formulations in rat plasma were analyzed by PK Solver 2.0. *In vitro-in vivo* correlation (IVIVC) of three different formulations showed Level A correlation in all cases.

Keywords: phytocomposite, microspheres, conventional, sustained release, phytoceutical, Level A correlation.

INTRODUCTION

Considering the multiple etiology of Type 2 diabetes combination with glibenclamide[4]. Research works of Mitra et al have shown that Fenugreek-tulsi composite or

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International Journal of Drug Development and Research

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In-vivo Screening of Analgesic and Antiulcer Activity on Carum carvi Seeds

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International Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Sciences, Volume 1, Issue 02, Page 136-142
ISSN:2456-8147

Drug Utilisation & Prescription Pattern Analysis Study In Myocardial Infarction Patients At Tertiary Care Hospital In Krishna District, Andhra-Pradesh, India

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An open access journal

ABSTRACT

Supporting Information:

Myocardial infarction is common presentation of coronary artery disease. A retrospective study was conducted by pharmacy practice department, Nirmala

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ejbps, 2017, Volume 4, Issue 10, 455-462. **Research Article** **SJIF Impact Factor 4.382**

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

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ISSN 2349-8870
Volume: 4
Issue: 10
455-462
Year: 2017

IN VIVO SCREENING OF ANALGESIC AND ANTIULCER ACTIVITY ON CARUM CARVI SEEDS

V. Swathi*[1], V. Sathish Kumar[2], Dr. Sk. Abdul Rahaman[3] and Dr. Anjana Male[4]

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ABSTRACT
The present study was designed to investigate the antiulcer and analgesic potential of *carum* carvi seeds. caraway seeds use is common in diet, so there is no need for special administration of the drug and by little increase in intake quantity, the use of analgesics is abolished. Antiulcer activity was also evaluated by aspirin induced ulcer models. Effect of concurrent administration of ethanolic and aqueous extracts of seeds extract *Carum carvi* at a dose of 100 and 200 mg/kg b.w. respectively was given by oral route. Ethanolic and aqueous extracts of *Carum carvi* seeds significantly reduction in gastric content, total acidity, ulcer index, and increase in pH of gastric pylorus ligation ulcer model. In comparison with the standard drug, the results of hydro alcoholic extract at 100 mg dose showed good analgesic & at 200 mg dose showed antiulcer activity compared with a standard drug. Extracts of *Carum carvi* may be useful as a natural analgesic in the treatment of ulcer, inflammation, and pain.

KEYWORDS: *Carum carvi,* antiulcer activity, aspirin, and analgesic.

INTRODUCTION

An analgesic or painkiller is any member of the group of ... varying prevalence rates for chronic pain, ranging from 12 to 80% of the population.[6] It becomes more common

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ROLE OF IMMUNOSUPRESSANTS IN ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

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ABSTRACT

Immunosupressants are the class of drugs that suppress the immune response through various mechanisms according to their categories. In organ transplantation immunosupressants are used to prevent the body from either recognition or attacking the foreign organ via various immune responses. Other immunosupressants are calcineurin inhibitors, corticosteroids, sirolimus derivatives, used to prevent rejection of a transplanted organ and to treat autoimmune diseases.

KEYWORDS: Imunosupresants, organ transplantation, auto immune diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Any agents that can suppress or prevent the immune response are called Immunosuppressant's.

They are used to prevent rejection of a transplanted organ and to treat auto immune diseases such as psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis and chrons disease

Types of Transplantation

- **Auto graft:** A tissue removed from one part of the body and transplanted to another site in the same individual.

  Ex: skin grafting, several types of tissue can be grafted including bone, nerves, tendons, blood vessels

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A PHYTOPHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEW ON *ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS* LINN.

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ABSTRACT

Okra is a one of the traditional plant scientifically known as *Abelmoschus esculentus* Linn belong to the family Mallow, having rich nutritional value and proved to have many therapeutic uses, various parts of this plant is used in different types of treatment, preparation of pharmaceutical products and also used in preparation of fibers. Scientifically leaf extract of *Abelmoschus esculentus* proved to have antipyretic, antispasmodic, anti-cancer, immuno modulatory activities. Mucilage obtained from the pods were found to act as natural binding agent. Some phytoconstituents has been isolated from the extract of *Abelmoschus esculentus* like flavonoidal glycosides, Uridine and Hyperocides. Very low research work has been carried out so far on *Abelmoschus esculentus*, this phytopharmacological review helpful for the researchers to carry out in detail study on this plant.

KEYWORDS: Okra, Abelmoschus esculentus, Flavonoidal glycoside.

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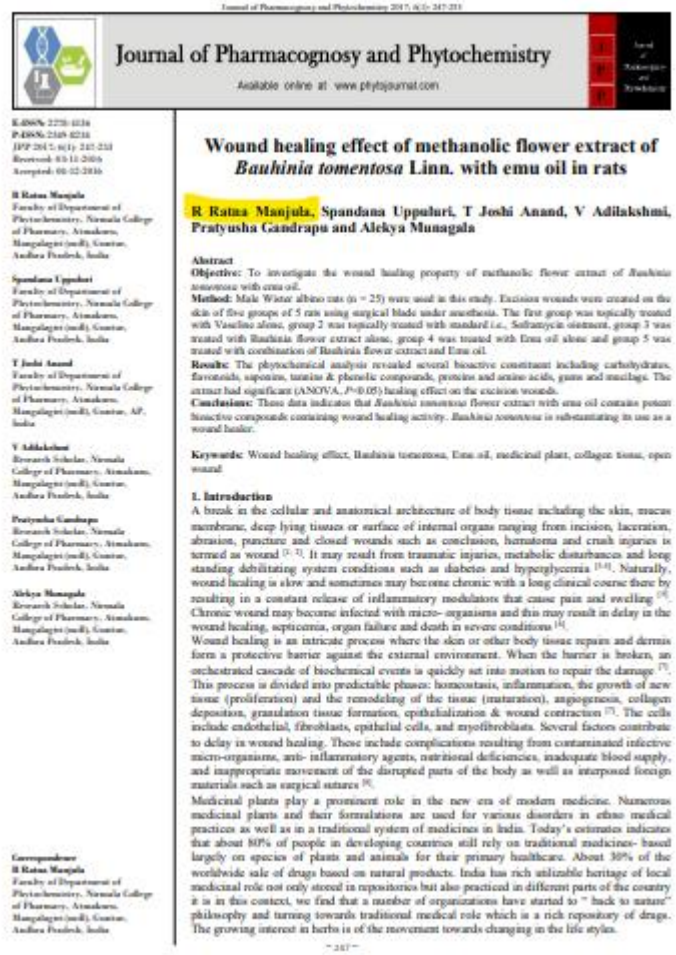

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Wound healing effect of methanolic flower extract of *Bauhinia tomentosa* Linn. with emu oil in rats

R Ratna Manjula, Spandana Uppuluri, T Joshi Anand, V Adilakshmi, Pratyusha Gandrapu and Alekya Munagala

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the wound healing property of methanolic flower extract of *Bauhinia tomentosa* with emu oil.

Method: Male Wister albino rats (n = 25) were used in this study. Excision wounds were created on the skin of five groups of 5 rats using surgical blade under anesthesia. The first group was topically treated with Vaseline alone, group 2 was topically treated with standard i.e., Soframycin ointment, group 3 was treated with Bauhinia flower extract alone, group 4 was treated with Emu oil alone and group 5 was treated with combination of Bauhinia flower extract and Emu oil.

Results: The phytochemical analysis revealed several bioactive constituent including carbohydrates, flavonoids, saponins, tannins & phenolic compounds, proteins and amino acids, gums and mucilage. The extract had significant (ANOVA, $P<0.05$) healing effect on the excision wounds.

Conclusions: These data indicates that *Bauhinia tomentosa* flower extract with emu oil contains potent bioactive compounds containing wound healing activity. *Bauhinia tomentosa* is substantiating its use as a wound healer.

Keywords: Wound healing effect, Bauhinia tomentosa, Emu oil, medicinal plant, collagen tissue, open wound

1. Introduction

A break in the cellular and anatomical architecture of body tissue including the skin, mucus membrane, deep lying tissues or surface of internal organs ranging from incision, laceration, abrasion, puncture and closed wounds such as conclusion, hematoma and crush injuries is termed as wound [1, 2]. It may result from traumatic injuries, metabolic disturbances and long standing debilitating system conditions such as diabetes and hyperglycemia [3-6]. Naturally, wound healing is slow and sometimes may become chronic with a long clinical course there by resulting in a constant release of inflammatory modulators that cause pain and swelling [7]. Chronic wound may become infected with micro- organisms and this may result in delay in the wound healing, septicemia, organ failure and death in severe conditions [8].

Wound healing is an intricate process where the skin or other body tissue repairs and dermis form a protective barrier against the external environment. When the barrier is broken, an orchestrated cascade of biochemical events is quickly set into motion to repair the damage [9]. This process is divided into predictable phases: homeostasis, inflammation, the growth of new tissue (proliferation) and the remodeling of the tissue (maturation), angiogenesis, collagen deposition, granulation tissue formation, epithelialization & wound contraction [10]. The cells include endothelial, fibroblasts, epithelial cells, and myofibroblasts. Several factors contribute to delay in wound healing. These include complications resulting from contaminated infective micro-organisms, anti- inflammatory agents, nutritional deficiencies, inadequate blood supply, and inappropriate movement of the disrupted parts of the body as well as interposed foreign materials such as surgical sutures [9].

Medicinal plants play a prominent role in the new era of modern medicine. Numerous medicinal plants and their formulations are used for various disorders in ethno medical practices as well as in a traditional system of medicines in India. Today's estimates indicates that about 80% of people in developing countries still rely on traditional medicines- based largely on species of plants and animals for their primary healthcare. About 30% of the worldwide sale of drugs based on natural products. India has rich utilizable heritage of local medicinal role not only stored in repositories but also practiced in different parts of the country it is in this context, we find that a number of organizations have started to " back to nature" philosophy and turning towards traditional medical role which is a rich repository of drugs. The growing interest in herbs is of the movement towards changing in the life styles.

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NEPHROPROTECTOR ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF PODS OF*CANAVALIAGLADIATA*

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ABSTRACT

Nephrotoxicity is a major limiting factor in cisplatin treatment. In the present study, hydro-ethanolic pod extract of *canavliagladiata*was investigated for its protective role in cisplatin induced nephrotoxicity. The experiment was designed for 15 days and healthy adult albino rats were divided into 5 groups. Group 1 received 1% carboxy methyl cellulose(CMC), in distilled water for 15 days, group 2 received cisplatin (6mg/kg b.w) on 5th day, group 3 received the low dose of *C.gladiata* (200mg/kg b. w) suspended in the vehicle for 15 days, group 4 received the high dose of *C.gladiata* (400mg/kg b. w) suspended in the vehicle for 15 days, group 5 received only *C.gladiata* suspended in the vehicle for 15 days, and animals belongs to group 3 and 4 were received cisplatin (6mg/kg b. w)on the day 5. At the end of the experiment urine samples and blood samples were collected from all the groups and were sacrificed to study renal functional parameters. Treatment with the *C.gladiata*pod extract significantly (0.05) attenuates renal damage by decreasing serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen(BUN), enhanced the activities of catalase,GSH, LPO,UTP, CLcr, levels compared with cisplatin treatment group. Our results suggest that, pod extract of *C.gladiata* may ameliorate renal damage caused by cisplatin.

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