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Students Activities: On the occasion of "World Pharmacy Day" which is observed on 25th September, Bharat Institute of Technology has celebrated the event by conducting the awareness camping, poster presentations and model presentations.

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Oral Presentation: Oral presentation was given by students from B. Pharm, PharmD, PharmD (PB) and M. Pharm students. It provided an opportunity for the students to practice their skill which help them to effectively work in their respective career. The winners were appreciated by the certificate and mementos.

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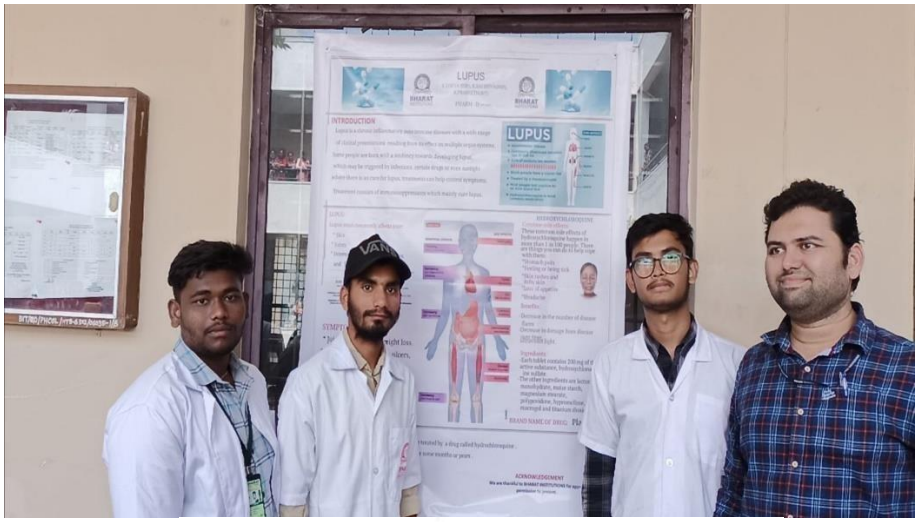
Poster presentation: Teaching learning is a process which is practiced by the outcome-based learning. Bharat Institute of Technology conducts many events of poster presentation both in college and national level. Students from various departments such as B. Pharmacy, Pharm D, PharmD (PB) and M. Pharm students participate to upgrade their knowledge and skills.



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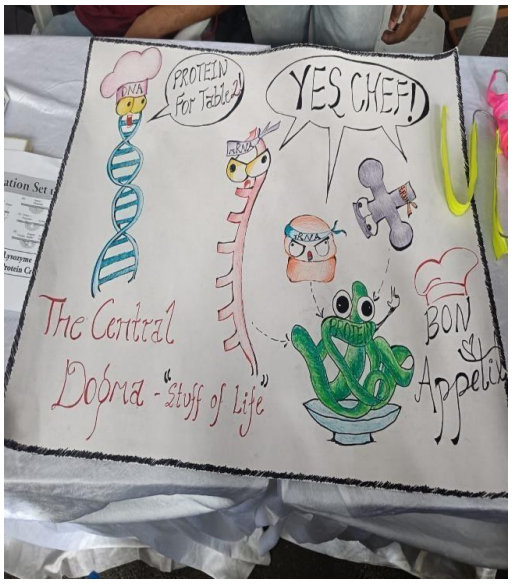
Scientific Model: All the students were encouraged to participate in Scientific Model Making and Working Model where many models was made by the students such as the structure of neuron, anatomy of cell, anatomy and physiology of uterus and many organ systems in the body.



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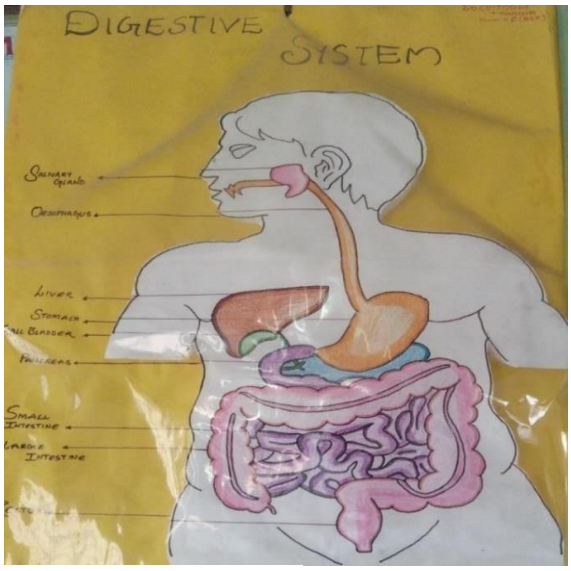

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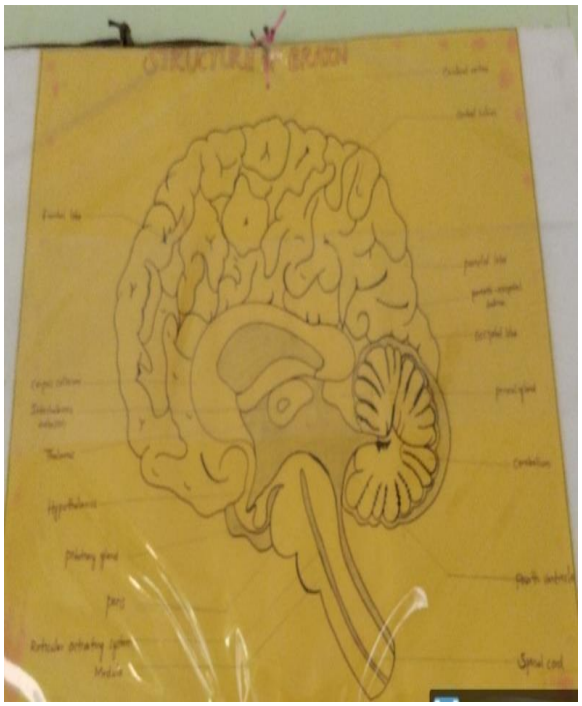

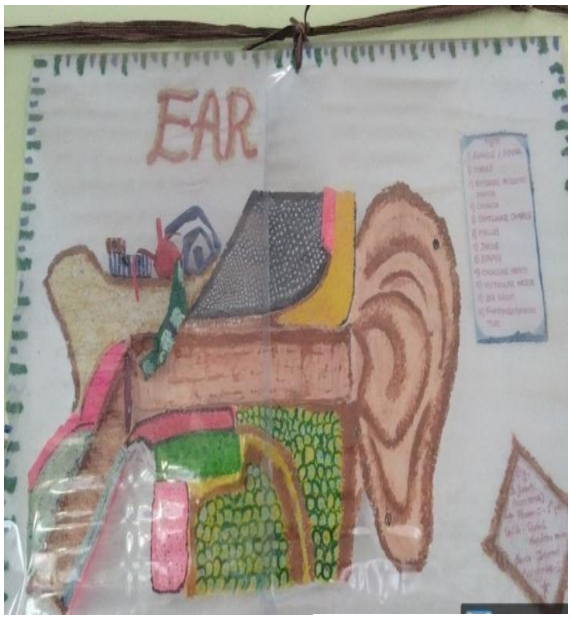

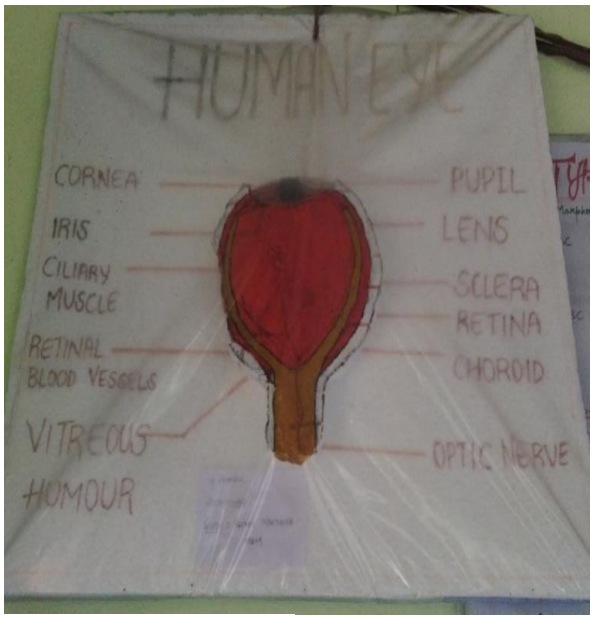

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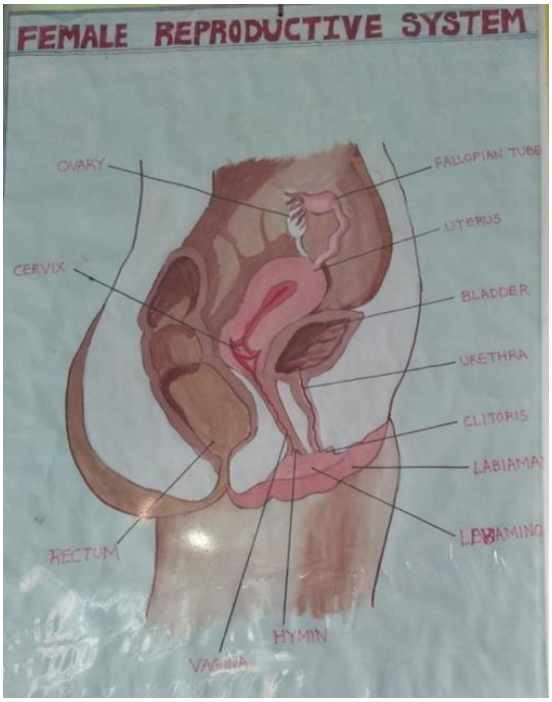

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Medical camping: On the occasion of World Pneumonia Day which is held on November 12 PharmD students participated in the awareness camping under the guidance of Ms. JE Rachel Nivedita (Assistant Professor) and Ms. Nahid (Assistant Professor) in Koheda Village which is located11.2Km away from Mangalpally.

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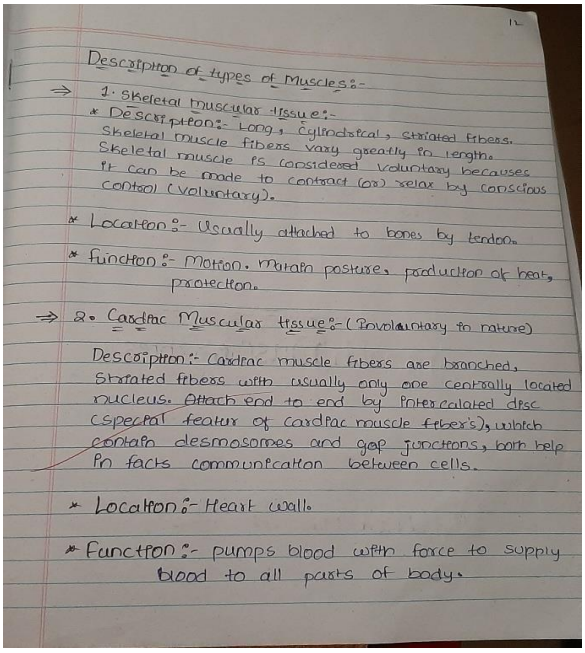
Assignment: Assignments are given to the students as part of the curriculum. MID marks are for total 25 marks in which 5 marks is given for the students as an Internal Assessment. There will be two MIDS in each semester for B.Pharmacy.



Description of types of Muscles:-

⇒ 1. Skeletal muscular tissue:-

* Description:- Long, Cylindrical, striated fibers. Skeletal muscle fibers vary greatly in length. Skeletal muscle is considered voluntary because it can be made to contract (or) relax by conscious control (voluntary).

* Location:- Usually attached to bones by tendon.

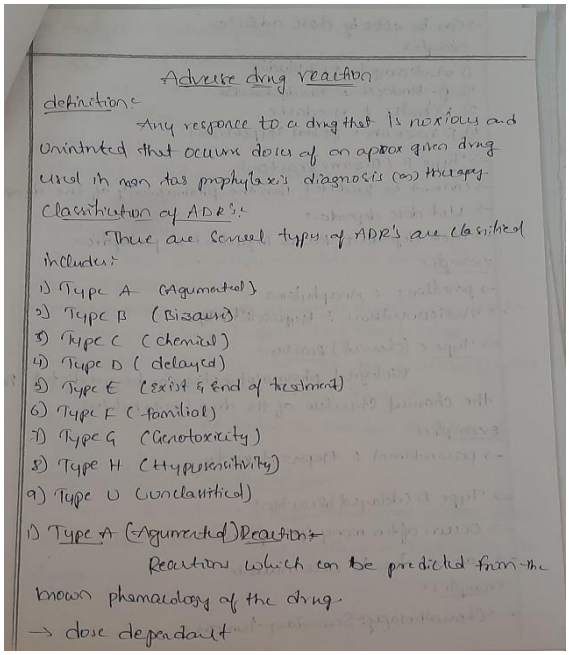
* function:- Motion. Mutain posture, production of heat, protection.

⇒ 2. Cardiac Muscular tissue:- (Involuntary in nature)

Description:- Cardiac muscle fibers are branched, Striated fibers with usually only one centrally located nucleus. Attach end to end by intercalated disc (special feature of cardiac muscle fibers), which contain desmosomes and gap junctions, both help in facts communication between cells.

* Location:- Heart walls

* Function:- pumps blood with force to supply blood to all parts of body.



Adverse drug reaction

definition:-

Any response to a drug that is noxious and unintended that occurs does of an apprx given drug used in man for prophylaxis diagnosis (or) therapy.

Classification of ADR's:-

There are several types of ADR's are classified includes:-

1) Type A (Agumented)
2) Type B (Bizarre)
3) Type C (chemical)
4) Type D (delayed)
5) Type E (exist & end of treatment)
6) Type F (familial)
7) Type G (Genotoxicity)
8) Type H (Hypersensitivity)
9) Type U (unclassified)

1) Type A (Agumented) Reaction:-

Reactions which can be predicted from the known pharmacology of the drug.

→ dose dependant

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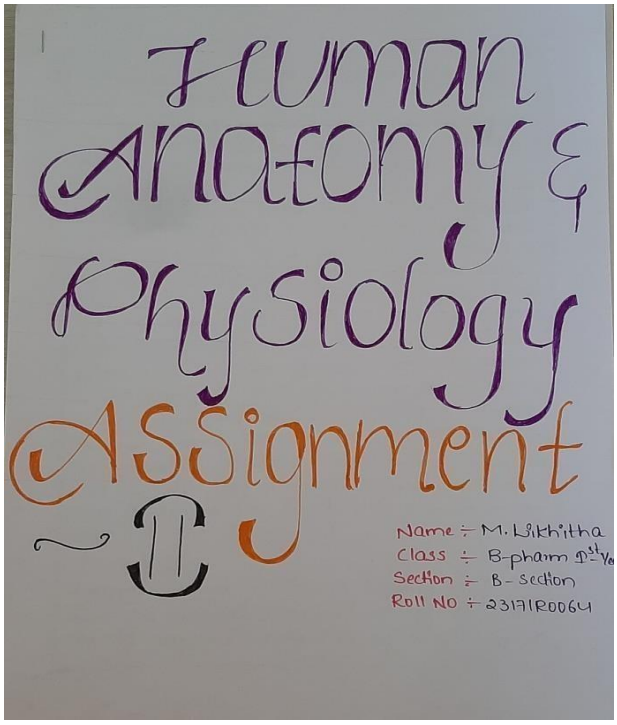

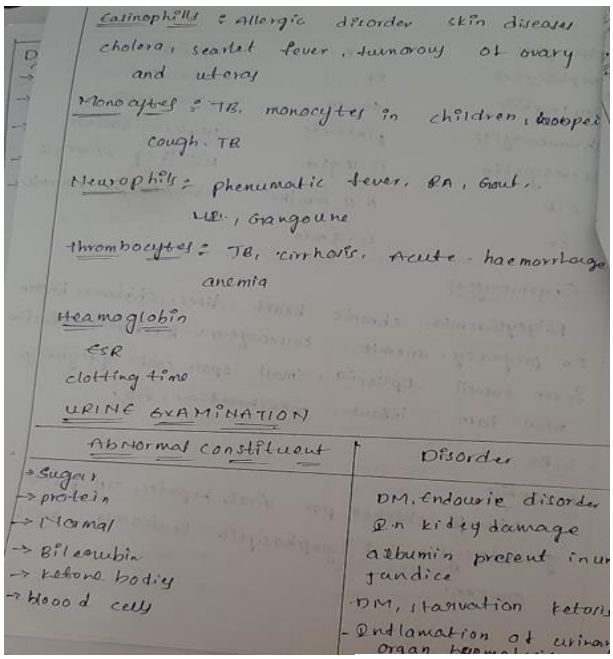

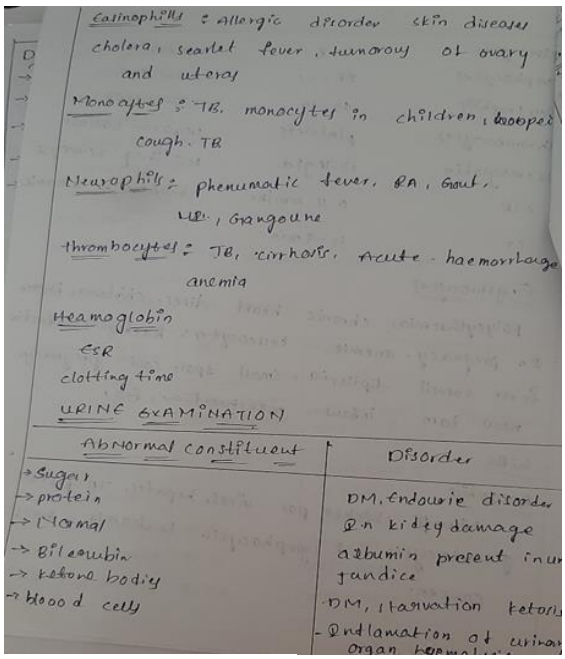

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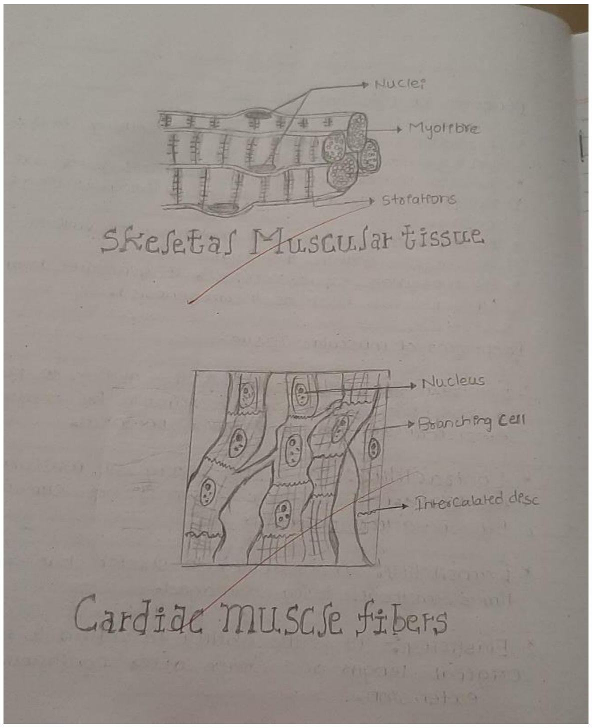


24

The Vertebral Column/ Spine/ backbone/ Spinal Column:-

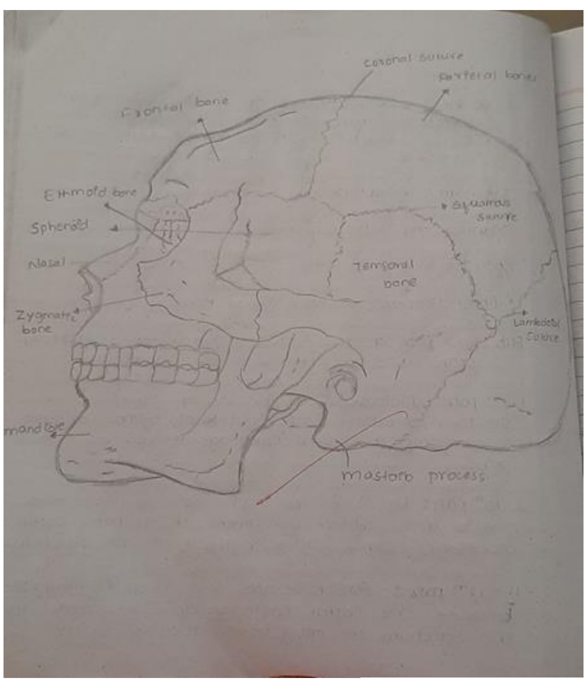
The Vertebral Column consists of bone and connective tissue; the spinal cord that it surrounds and protects consists of nervous and connective tissues. The total number of vertebrae during early development is 33. As a child grows, several vertebrae in the sacral and coccygeal regions fuse. As a result, the adult Vertebral column typically contains 26 vertebrate.

* 7 Cervical Vertebrae:- Are in the neck region. Movable in nature. Are smaller than all other vertebrae except those that form the coccyx.

* 12 Thoracic Vertebrae:- Are posterior to the. Movable in nature. Larger and stronger than cervical vertebrae.

* 5 Lumbar Vertebrae:- Support those lower back. Movable in nature. Largest and Strongest of the unfused bones in the vertebral column.

* 1 Sacrum:- Consists of five fused sacral Vertebrae. Immovable in nature. Triangular bone formed by the union of five sacral vertebrae.



Eosinophils : Allergic disorder skin diseases cholera, scarlet fever, tumorous of ovary and uterus

Monocytes : TB. monocytes in children, whooper cough. TB

Neurophils : phenumatic fever, RA, Gout, MI, Gangoune

thrombocytes : TB, cirrhosis, Acute haemorrhage anemia

Heamoglobin

ESR

clotting time

URINE EXAMINATION

Abnormal constituent	Disorder
→ Sugar	DM, Endourie disorder
→ protein	Pn kidney damage
→ Normal	albumin present in ur
→ Bilirubin	Jaundice
→ ketone body	DM, starvation ketosis
→ blood cells	- Indlamation of urinary organ

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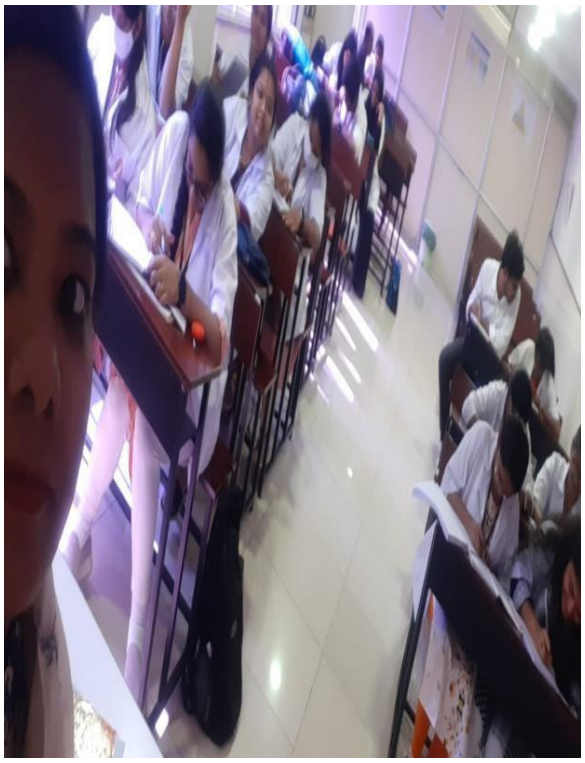
Case study: Pharm D students are playing role in bridging the gap between the physician and the patient by providing various clinical services using their clinical knowledge and practice skills. Case studies are written descriptions of an intensive study about a patient's real-life problems or pre- defined case scenarios. The details of the patient present history, past history, social history, allergic history, etc. which are encountered during the ward round and patient interaction are noted. The students are actively involved in the analysis of the collected cases, reviewing subjective-objective parameters of the patient, analyzing the provisional diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and comparing the treatment chart with given standard treatment guidelines. The case study learning will primarily help the students to develop skills of critical thinking, decision making, problem-based learning to generate an in-depth understanding of a complex issue in real life context, to rule out the possible drug- drug interactions, drug-food interactions, drug interventions cost benefit analysis and ADR's, the use of case studies and other clinical activities will enhance the development of essential skills necessary to practice in any setting of the health care system, manage care pharmacy, community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy.



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Case Collection: Case summary reports are an efficient way to see a patient's care experience with all its supporting documentation.

Case Study: A case study is a research approach that is used to generate an in-depth, multi-faceted understanding of a complex issue in its real-life context.

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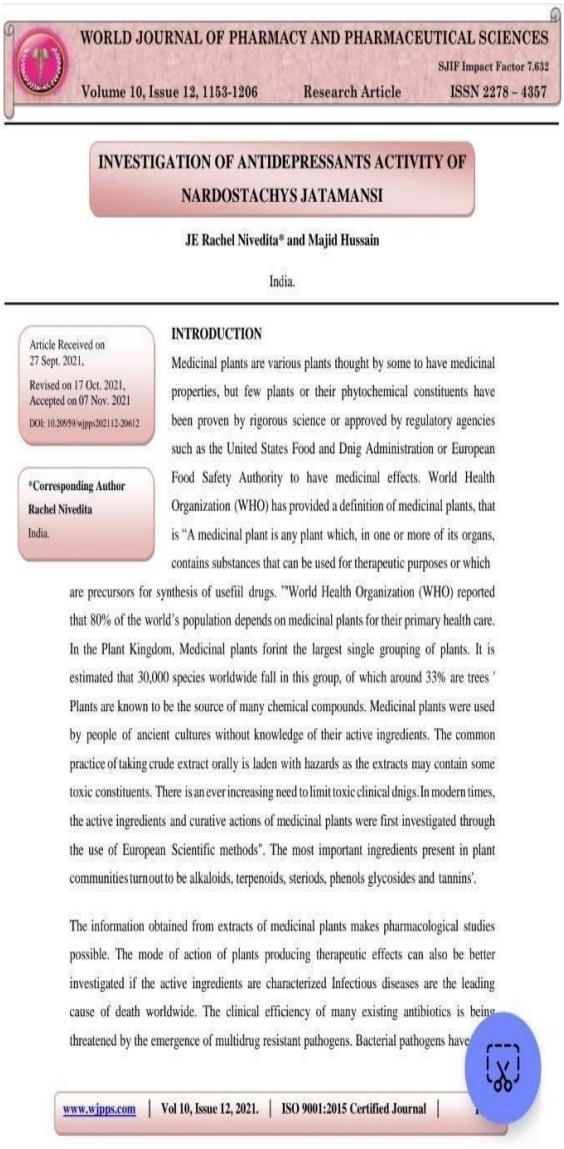
Projects: All the B.Pharm, Pharm D, PharmD (PB) and M.Pharm students are encouraged to go for the publications in a good journals which will encourage the students to carry more research work in the field of pharmacy.



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INVESTIGATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS ACTIVITY OF NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI

JE Rachel Nivedita* and Majid Hussain

India.

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Rachel Nivedita

India.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are various plants thought by some to have medicinal properties, but few plants or their phytochemical constituents have been proven by rigorous science or approved by regulatory agencies such as the United States Food and Dnig Administration or European Food Safety Authority to have medicinal effects. World Health Organization (WHO) has provided a definition of medicinal plants, that is "A medicinal plant is any plant which, in one or more of its organs, contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or which are precursors for synthesis of usefiil drugs. "World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 80% of the world's population depends on medicinal plants for their primary health care. In the Plant Kingdom, Medicinal plants forint the largest single grouping of plants. It is estimated that 30,000 species worldwide fall in this group, of which around 33% are trees ' Plants are known to be the source of many chemical compounds. Medicinal plants were used by people of ancient cultures without knowledge of their active ingredients. The common practice of taking crude extract orally is laden with hazards as the extracts may contain some toxic constituents. There is an ever increasing need to limit toxic clinical dnigs. In modern times, the active ingredients and curative actions of medicinal plants were first investigated through the use of European Scientific methods". The most important ingredients present in plant communities turn out to be alkaloids, terpenoids, steriods, phenols glycosides and tannins'.

The information obtained from extracts of medicinal plants makes pharmacological studies possible. The mode of action of plants producing therapeutic effects can also be better investigated if the active ingredients are characterized Infectious diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. The clinical efficiency of many existing antibiotics is being threatened by the emergence of multidrug resistant pathogens. Bacterial pathogens have

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M.Pharmacy

Department of Pharmacology

S.No	Hall ticket Number	Name of the student	Name of the Guide	Signature
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2	2117IS0102	Ganesh	Dr. Bhaskar	
3	2117IS0103	Mounika	Mrs. Haritha	
4	2117IS0104	Shiva	Dr Nazemoon	
5	2117IS0105	Bhavana	Dr. Namratha	
6	2117IS0106	Meghana	Dr. Nikath	
7	2117IS0107	Bhargavi	Mrs. Haritha	
8	2117IS0108	Priyanandini	Ms. Rachel	
9	2117IS0109	Deepika	Dr.Asra	
10	2117IS0110	Bindu	Dr.Arifa	

ed numerous defense mechanisms against antimierobial agents and resistance to old and newly produced dnig is on the rise. The increasing failure of cheirotherapeutics and antibiotic resistance exhibited by pathogenic microbial infectious agents has led to the screening of several medicinal plants for their potential antimicrobial activity 'There are several reports in the literature regarding the antimicrobial activity of crude extracts prepared from plants'. Plants produce a diverse range of bioactive molecules making them a rich source of different types of medicines. Higher plants as sources of medicinal compounds have continued to play a dominant role in the maintenance of human health care since ancient times. Over 50% of all modern clinical drugs are of natural product origin and natural products play a vital role in modem drug development in the pharmaceutical industry".

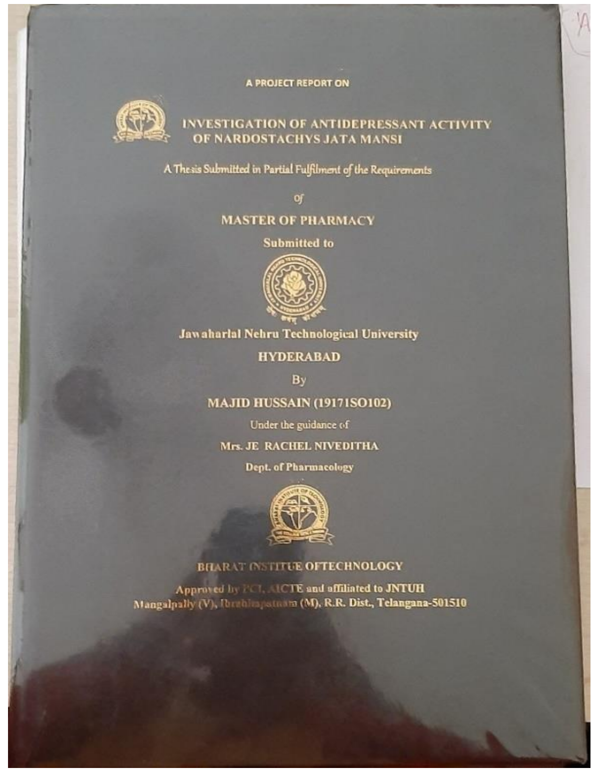
1.1.1 History of plants in medicine[7]

The earliest known medical document is a 4000-year-old Suinerian clay tablet that recorded plant remedies for various illnesses. The ancient Egyptian Ebers papyrus from 3500 year ago lists hundreds of remedies. The Pun-tsao contains thousands of herbal cures attributed to Shennung, China's lcgendary emperor who lived 4500 yearns ago. In India, herbal medicine dates back several thousand years to the Rig-Veda, the collection of Hindii sacred verses. The Badianus Manuscript is an illustrated document that reports the traditional medical knowledge of the Aztecs. Western medicine can be traced back to the Greek physician Hippocrates, who believed that disease had natural causes and used various herbal remedies in his treatments. Early Roman writings also inCuenced the development of western medicine, especially the works of Dioscorides, who colTlpiled information on more than 600 species of plants with medicinal value in De Materia Medica. Many of the herbal remedies used by the Greeks and Romans were effective treatments that have become incorporated into modern medicine (e.g., willow bark tea, the precursor to aspirin). Dioscorides' work remained the standard medical reference in iiiost of Europe for the next 1500 years.

The beginning of the Renaissance saw a revival of herbalism, the identification of medicinally useftll plants. This coupled with the invention of the printing press in 1450 ushered in the Age of Herbals. Many of the herbals were richly illustrated, all of them focused on the medicinal uses of plants, but also included much misinformation and superstition. The Doctrine of Signatures, for example, held that the medicinal use of plants could be ascertained by recognizing of the plant that corresponded to human anatomy. For example, the red juice of bloodworm suggests that it should be used for blood disorders; the

lobed appearance of liverworts suggests that it should be used to treat liver complaints; the "liumanoid" form of mandrake root suggests that is should be used to promote male virility and ensure conception.

Many of the remedies employed by the herbalists provided effective treatments. Studies of foxglove for the treatment of dropsy (congestive heart failure) set the standard for pharmaceutical chemistry. In the I9th century, scientists began purifying the active extracts from medicinal plants (e.g. the isolation of morphine from the opiilm poppy). Advances in the



+ Ve: indicates the presence of compounds.
-Ve: indicates the absence of compounds

Antidepressant activity of nardystachys jatamansi Forced swim test Antidepressant activity of aqueous and alcohol solvent soluble fraction of the rhizomes of *N ir ly. tac'hy.* 7«/frinffii.¥f Stlidied at a dose of 200 mg/Kg, using Forced Swim Test experiment

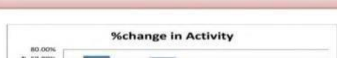
The anti-depressant activity of AQENJ and ALENJ was assessed using Forced Swimming Test in Swiss albino rats were illustrated in Table No:---. It was observed that AQENJ and ALENJ at a dose of 200mg/kg exhibited significant reduction in immobility time when compared to control in dose dependent manner. Similarly the animals treated with diazepam (I0mg/kg) as expected showed significant decrease in immobility time.

Table Effect of extracts of *Nardystachys.latamansi* on Anti-depressant activity.

S.No	Group	Dose(i.p; mg/kg)	Immobility period		% change in activity
			Before	After	
1	Control	5ml/kg	134		
2	Diazepam	10mg/kg	185	62	56.48%
3	AQENJ	200mg/kg	179	67	62.6%
4	ALENJ	200mg/kg	305	195	36.0h%

The results are expressed as means S.E.M Differences in mean values between groups were analyzed by a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Statistical significance was assessed as /› < 0.05.

80.00P
60.00P
40.00P
20.00P
0.00K
%change in Activity Diazepam (std) AQENJ Axis Title ALENJ



Tail Suspension Test

Antidepressant activity of aqueous and alcohol sol› ent soluble fraction of the rhizomes of *N‹ir‹lystachys.Ial‹int‹iii.si* studied at a dose of 200 mg/Kg, using Forced Swim Test experiment.

In tail siispension test, the alcoholic and aqueous extracts of rhizomes of *N‹irtly›la‹'hys ./o/rifffrfii.‹i* at a dose of 200 ing/kg i.p. significantly decreased the immobility time. The magnitude of the antidepressant effects of 200 mg/kg i.p of alcoholic and aqueous rhizomes of *Ntm‹ly.sltic'hy.i J ii‹ini‹uisi* was comparable to that of Diazepam 10 ing/kg i.p. (Table ---)

Effect of Ethanolic and Aqueous Extracts of *h*r‹lyst‹ichys* JafnriunsiRhizomes on Tail Suspension Test in Mice at Different Time Intervals

S. No	Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Duration Before	of immobility After	% change in activity
1.	Control		40	-----	
2.	Standard	10	20	120	83.33%
3.	AQEDB	200	40	180	77.8%
4.	ALEDB	200	54	167	67.7%

%change in activity

Graph-1: Effect of extracts of *Niirilystiichys Jiitiinuinsi* on Anti-depressant activity.

DISCUSSION

1. Phytochemical analysis

Preliminary phytochemical studies confirmed the presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins, steroids, sterols, tannins, flavonoids, gums and mucilage, glycosides, saponins and terpenes in AQNJ, alkaloids, carbohydrates, steroids, sterols, tannins, flavonoids, gums and miicilage, glycosides and terpenes in ALNJ.

2. Behavioural activities

2.1 Anti-depressant activity

Tail suspension test

Open field behavioral model was used to study exploratory and locomotor acti› ity in this investigation Reported studies have shown that stress factors account for the decreases in mobility and functional responses against novel environment. The purpose of including this test was to assess the general activity of the animals after performing FST. The results observed in the open field test showed that i.p administration of aqueous and alcoholic extracts of *Nartli.mach)›*,Iriliiniiin.si (200 mg/kg) did not significantly increase the locomotor activity in unstressed groups of rats as compared with their control groups. However, aqueous and alcoholic N‹irr/i.s/ffCñv‹ J‹ilronrin.siadministered rats following the exposure to repeated restraint stress showed significant (p<0.01) increases in locomotor / exploratory activity on an open field

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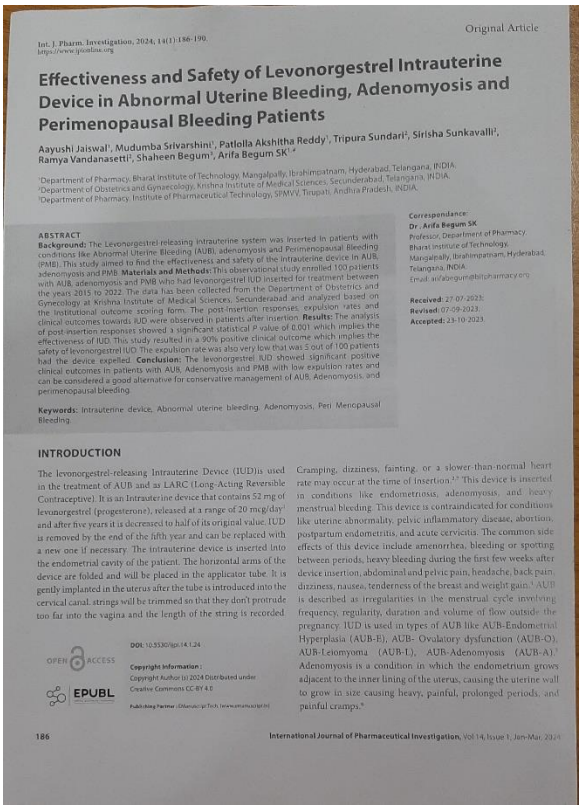

Original Article

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Effectiveness and Safety of Levonorgestrel Intrauterine Device in Abnormal Uterine Bleeding, Adenomyosis and Perimenopausal Bleeding Patients

Aayushi Jaiswal[1], Mudumba Srivarshini[1], Patlolla Akshitha Reddy[1], Tripura Sundari[2], Sirisha Sunkavalli[3], Ramya Vandanasetti[2], Shaheen Begum[1], Arifa Begum SK[1,*]

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Levonorgestrel releasing intrauterine system was inserted in patients with conditions like Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB), adenomyosis and Perimenopausal Bleeding (PMB). This study aimed to find the effectiveness and safety of the intrauterine device in AUB, adenomyosis and PMB. **Materials and Methods:** This observational study enrolled 100 patients with AUB, adenomyosis and PMB who had levonorgestrel IUD inserted for treatment between the years 2015 to 2022. The data has been collected from the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Secunderabad and analyzed based on the institutional outcome scoring form. The post-insertion responses, expulsion rates and clinical outcomes towards IUD were observed in patients after insertion. **Results:** The analysis of post-insertion responses showed a significant statistical *P* value of 0.001 which implies the effectiveness of IUD. This study resulted in a 90% positive clinical outcome which implies the safety of levonorgestrel IUD. The expulsion rate was also very low that was 2 out of 100 patients had the device expelled. **Conclusion:** The levonorgestrel IUD showed significant positive clinical outcomes in patients with AUB, Adenomyosis and PMB with low expulsion rates and can be considered a good alternative for conservative management of AUB, Adenomyosis and perimenopausal bleeding.

Keywords: Intrauterine device, Abnormal uterine bleeding, Adenomyosis, Peri Menopausal Bleeding.

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INTRODUCTION

The levonorgestrel-releasing Intrauterine Device (IUD)is used in the treatment of AUB and as LARC (Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive). It is an Intrauterine device that contains 52 mg of levonorgestrel (progesterone), released at a range of 20 mcg/day[1] and after five years it is decreased to half of its original value. IUD is removed by the end of the fifth year and can be replaced with a new one if necessary. The intrauterine device is inserted into the endometrial cavity of the patient. The horizontal arms of the device are folded and will be placed in the applicator tube. It is gently implanted in the uterus after the tube is introduced into the cervical canal. strings will be trimmed so that they don't protrude too far into the vagina and the length of the string is recorded.

Cramping, dizziness, fainting, or a slower-than-normal heart rate may occur at the time of insertion[2,3] This device is inserted in conditions like endometriosis, adenomyosis, and heavy menstrual bleeding. This device is contraindicated for conditions like uterine abnormality, pelvic inflammatory disease, abortion, postpartum endometritis, and acute cervicitis. The common side effects of this device include amenorrhea, bleeding or spotting between periods, heavy bleeding during the first few weeks after device insertion, abdominal and pelvic pain, headache, back pain, dizziness, nausea, tenderness of the breast and weight gain.[3] AUB is described as irregularities in the menstrual cycle involving frequency, regularity, duration and volume of flow outside the pregnancy. IUD is used in types of AUB like AUB-Endometrial Hyperplasia (AUB-E), AUB- Ovulatory dysfunction (AUB-O), AUB-Leiomyoma (AUB-L), AUB-Adenomyosis (AUB-A).[3] Adenomyosis is a condition in which the endometrium grows adjacent to the inner lining of the uterus, causing the uterine wall to grow in size causing heavy, painful, prolonged periods, and painful cramps.[4]

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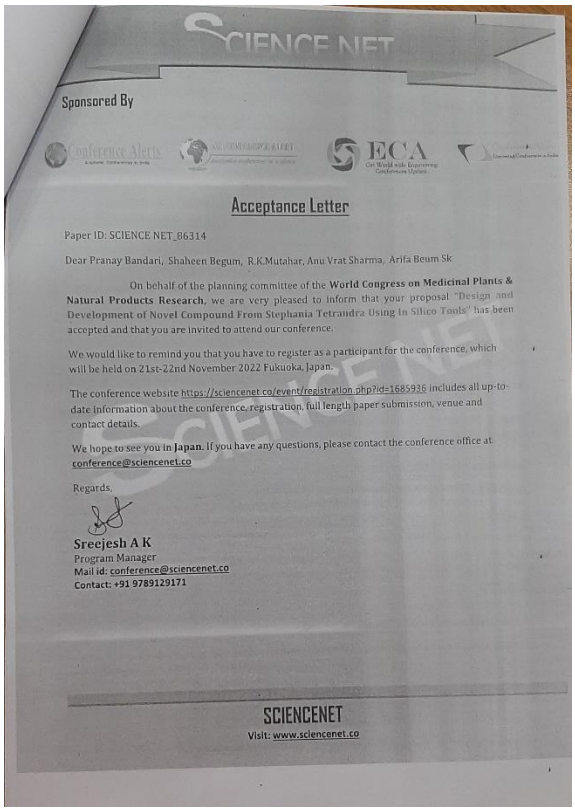

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Acceptance Letter

Paper ID: SCIENCE NET_86314

Dear Pranay Bandari, Shaheen Begum, R.K.Mutahar, Anu Vrat Sharma, Arifa Beum Sk

On behalf of the planning committee of the **World Congress on Medicinal Plants & Natural Products Research**, we are very pleased to inform that your proposal "Design and Development of Novel Compound From Stephania Tetrandra Using In Silico Tools" has been accepted and that you are invited to attend our conference.

We would like to remind you that you have to register as a participant for the conference, which will be held on 21st-22nd November 2022 Fukuoka, Japan.

The conference website https://sciencenet.co/event/registration.php?id=1685936 includes all up-to-date information about the conference, registration, full length paper submission, venue and contact details.

We hope to see you in **Japan**. If you have any questions, please contact the conference office at conference@sciencenet.co

Regards,

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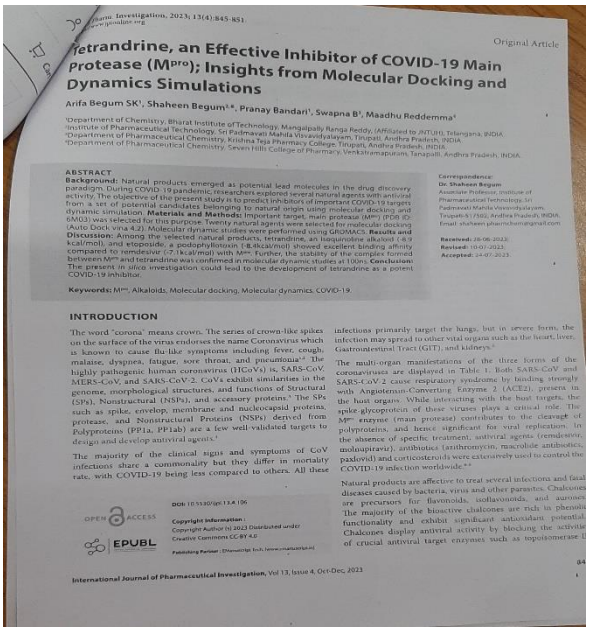

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Original Article

Tetrandrine, an Effective Inhibitor of COVID-19 Main Protease (M^{pro}); Insights from Molecular Docking and Dynamics Simulations

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ABSTRACT

Background: Natural products emerged as potential lead molecules in the drug discovery paradigm. During COVID-19 pandemic, researchers explored several natural agents with antiviral activity. The objective of the present study is to predict inhibitors of important COVID-19 targets from a set of potential candidates belonging to natural origin using molecular docking and dynamic simulation. **Materials and Methods:** Important target, main protease (M^{pro}) (PDB ID: 6M03) was selected for this purpose. Twenty natural agents were selected for molecular docking (Auto Dock vina 4.2). Molecular dynamic studies were performed using GROMACS. **Results and Discussion:** Among the selected natural products, tetrandrine, an isoquinoline alkaloid (-8.9 kcal/mol), and etoposide, a podophyllotoxin (-8.4kcal/mol) showed excellent binding affinity compared to remdesivir (-7.1 kcal/mol) with M^{pro}. Further, the stability of the complex formed between M^{pro} and tetrandrine was confirmed in molecular dynamic studies at 100ns. **Conclusion:** The present *in silico* investigation could lead to the development of tetrandrine as a potent COVID-19 inhibitor.

Keywords: M^{pro}, Alkaloids, Molecular docking, Molecular dynamics, COVID-19.

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INTRODUCTION

The word "corona" means crown. The series of crown-like spikes on the surface of the virus endorses the name Coronavirus which is known to cause flu-like symptoms including fever, cough, malaise, dyspnea, fatigue, sore throat, and pneumonia[1-3] The highly pathogenic human coronavirus (HCoVs) is, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, and SARS-CoV-2. CoVs exhibit similarities in the genome, morphological structures, and functions of Structural (SPs), Nonstructural (NSPs), and accessory proteins.[4] The SPs such as spike, envelop, membrane and nucleocapsid proteins, protease, and Nonstructural Proteins (NSPs) derived from Polyproteins (PP1a, PP1ab) are a few well-validated targets to design and develop antiviral agents.[5]

The majority of the clinical signs and symptoms of CoV infections share a commonality but they differ in mortality rate, with COVID-19 being less compared to others. All these infections primarily target the lungs, but in severe form, the infection may spread to other vital organs such as the heart, liver, Gastrointestinal Tract (GIT), and kidneys.[6]

The multi-organ manifestations of the three forms of the coronaviruses are displayed in Table 1. Both SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 cause respiratory syndrome by binding strongly with Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2), present in the host organs. While interacting with the host targets, the spike glycoprotein of these viruses plays a critical role. The M^{pro} enzyme (main protease) contributes to the cleavage of polyproteins, and hence significant for viral replication. In the absence of specific treatment, antiviral agents (remdesivir, molnupiravir), antibiotics (azithromycin, macrolide antibiotics, paxlovid) and corticosteroids were extensively used to control the COVID-19 infection worldwide.[7,8]

Natural products are affective to treat several infections and fatal diseases caused by bacteria, virus and other parasites. Chalcones are precursors for flavonoids, isoflavonoids, and aurones. The majority of the bioactive chalcones are rich in phenolic functionality and exhibit significant antioxidant potential. Chalcones display antiviral activity by blocking the activity of crucial antiviral target enzymes such as topoisomerase I,

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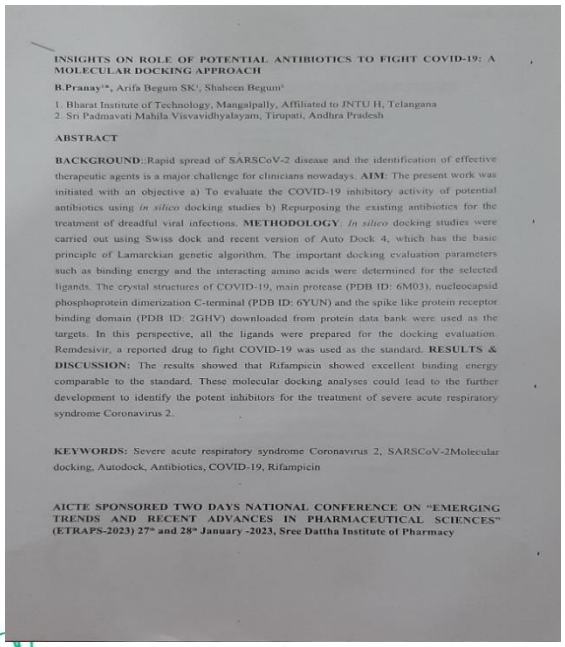

INSIGHTS ON ROLE OF POTENTIAL ANTIBIOTICS TO FIGHT COVID-19: A MOLECULAR DOCKING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Rapid spread of SARSCoV-2 disease and the identification of effective therapeutic agents is a major challenge for clinicians nowadays. **AIM**: The present work was initiated with an objective a) To evaluate the COVID-19 inhibitory activity of potential antibiotics using *in silico* docking studies b) Repurposing the existing antibiotics for the treatment of dreadful viral infections. **METHODOLOGY**: *In silico* docking studies were carried out using Swiss dock and recent version of Auto Dock 4, which has the basic principle of Lamarckian genetic algorithm. The important docking evaluation parameters such as binding energy and the interacting amino acids were determined for the selected ligands. The crystal structures of COVID-19, main protease (PDB ID: 6M03), nucleocapsid phosphoprotein dimerization C-terminal (PDB ID: 6YUN) and the spike like protein receptor binding domain (PDB ID: 2GHV) downloaded from protein data bank were used as the targets. In this perspective, all the ligands were prepared for the docking evaluation. Remdesivir, a reported drug to fight COVID-19 was used as the standard. **RESULTS & DISCUSSION:** The results showed that Rifampicin showed excellent binding energy comparable to the standard. These molecular docking analyses could lead to the further development to identify the potent inhibitors for the treatment of severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2.

KEYWORDS: Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2, SARSCoV-2Molecular docking, Autodock, Antibiotics, COVID-19, Rifampicin

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Original Article

Impact of Non-sedation in Gastrointestinal Conventional Endoscopy Practices in Outpatient Setup

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study is aimed to evaluate the impact of non-sedation in gastrointestinal conventional endoscopy practices in outpatient setup. The importance of our study is to assess the safety, tolerability of the non-sedation methodology and suggest the benefits of the non-sedation procedures. This study was conducted in endoscopy department of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS). A total of 150 patients were included in the study after acquiring their consent over it. Pregnant, lactating women, Volunteers with less than 18years, Patients with Cardio respiratory problems and recent myocardial infarction were excluded from the study. All the necessary data was collected from the patient record such as case sheets, lab reports, medical history. Required tools and software were used to assess the collected data and results were calculated based on them. **Aim:** To Evaluate and Study the impact of non-sedation in gastrointestinal conventional endoscopy practices in outpatient setup. **Materials and Methods:** In the present study, a total 150 subjects undergoing Endoscopy were enrolled as per inclusion and exclusion criteria from the Department of Gastroenterology, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS). **Results:** Based on post endoscopy complications 70 cases were with Difficulty in swallowing (47%), 2 cases were with Change in speech (1%), 46 cases with Throat pain (31%) and 32 cases were with Vomiting sensation (21%). Based on pre pain score of 88 were little discomfort, 53 were mild pain, 14 for moderate pain and none had severe pain. Based on oxygen saturation level's during endoscopy 36 cases were of SpO2 (100%), 59 cases of SpO2 (98%), 55 cases of SpO2 (97%). Based on pain scale endoscopy, 26 people are in pain before endoscopy, 89 people are in pain during endoscopy, 35 people are in pain after endoscopy. Post endoscopy pain score (sedation) were 87 people has pain after endoscopy (2 hr), 43 people has pain after endoscopy (4 hr), 20 people having pain after endoscopy (6 hr). **Conclusion:** The present study concludes that patients can also undergo the endoscopy procedures without taking a sedative which decreases the unwanted side effects which are commonly observed with the sedatives and also improve the quality of life of patients and even they need not to be monitered as a follow up for further complications.

Key words: Endoscopy, Gastro Intestinal Tract, Ccolonoscopy, Non sedation, Safety, Tolerability.

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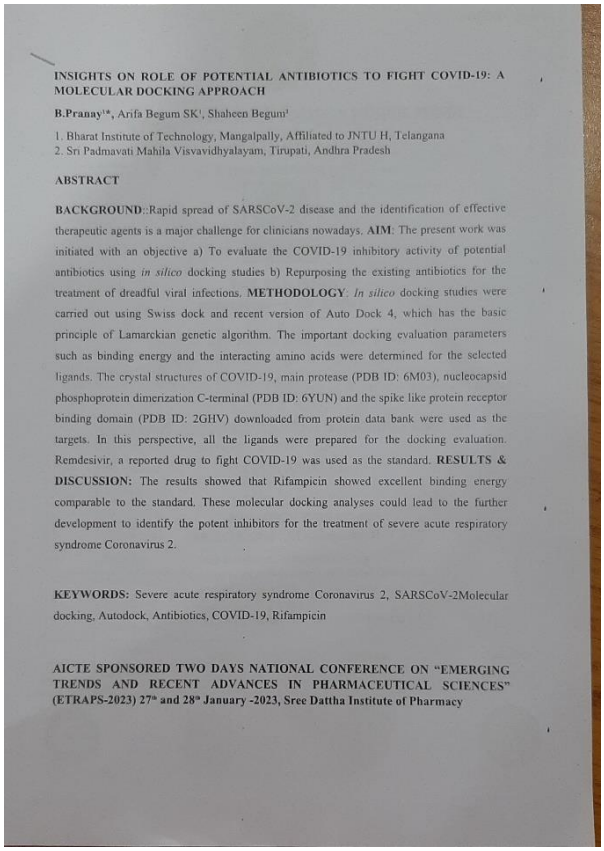
INTRODUCTION

Unsedated Endoscopy has an important function to play a role in GI Endoscopy practise. It is technically available to a limited number of patients. Smaller diameter endoscopes, less than 9 mm in diameter, can improve the tolerability of upper endoscopy when no sedation is used. Many patients refuse to be sedated for examinations, and those who have had endoscopy may have more pain (or) discomfort symptoms than those who have had conventional endoscopy. During an unsedated endoscopy, topical anaesthesia is commonly used. Patients who do not have a history of abdominal pain and are not anxious may tolerate less (or) no sedation better. Although sedated endoscopy appears



INSIGHTS ON ROLE OF POTENTIAL ANTIBIOTICS TO FIGHT COVID-19: A MOLECULAR DOCKING APPROACH

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Bharat Institute of Technology IV-Years visit to Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology

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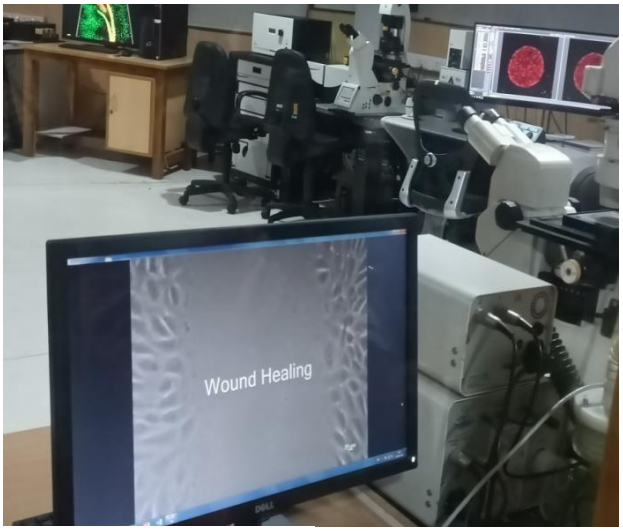

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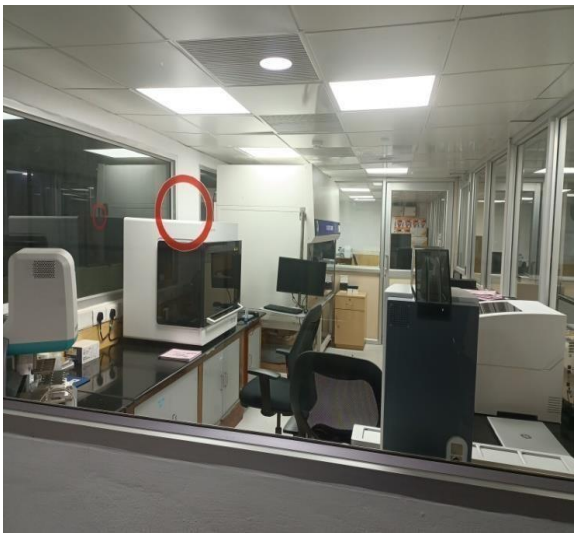

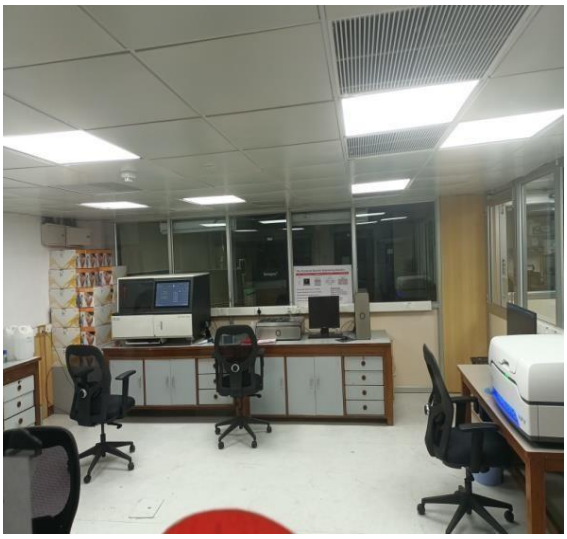

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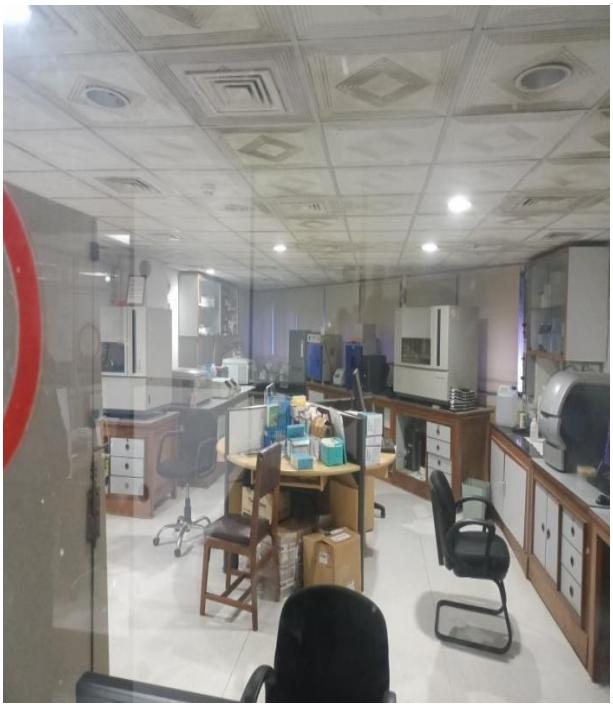

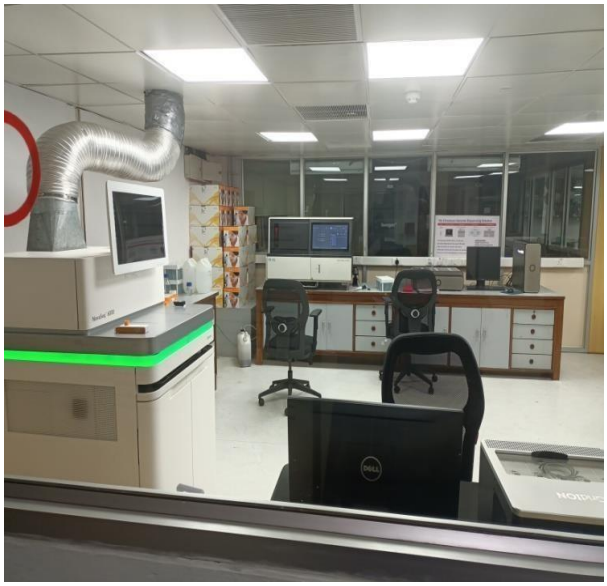

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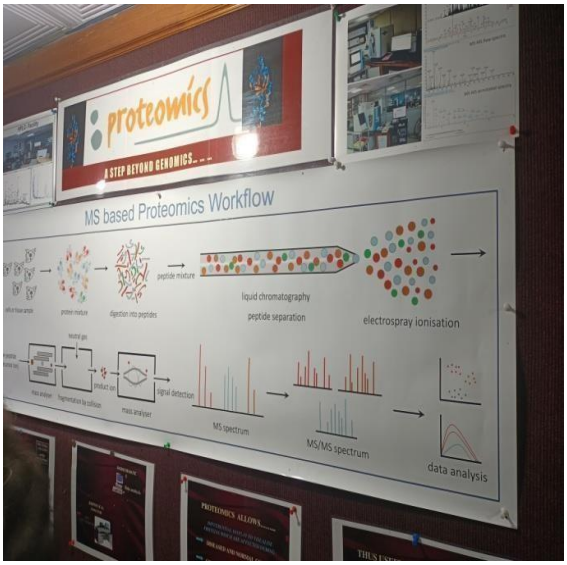

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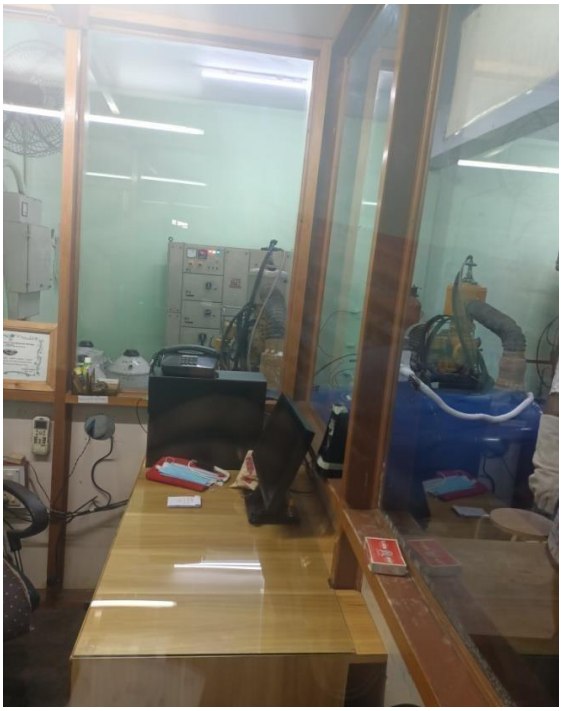

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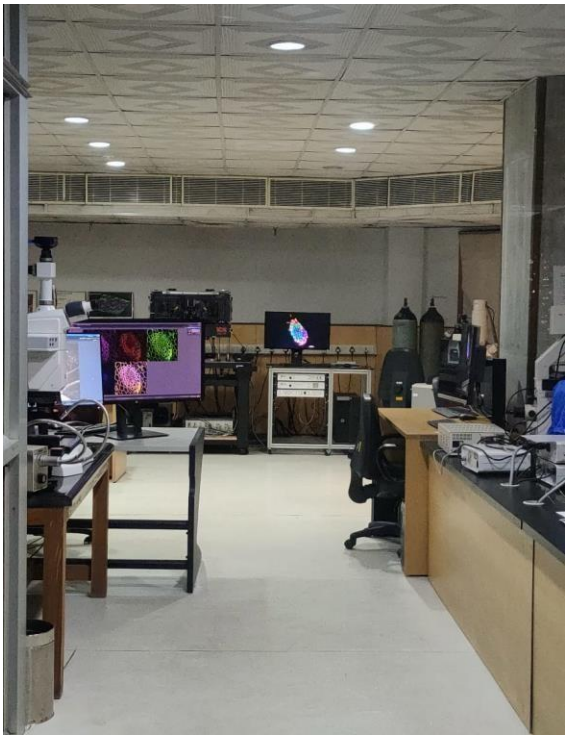

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AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON WORLD KIDNEY DAY

- WHO has recognized 10.03.2022 as world kidney day. On this occasion we have done an awareness program in Akshaya old age home and Vignan school at Nagole.
- The students of Pharm D 5th year and 2nd year have participated in this activity.
- We have created awareness among them about kidney disease, diet, treatment and done patient counseling by showing some videos.
- We have distributed some fruits and groceries in old age home.
- At 1.00pm, we have given awareness program in Vignan school at Nagole for 6,7,8th standard students. We have explained regarding functions and role of kidneys in our body, its physiology and pathogenesis. We have enlighten them with some preventive measures by showing videos.

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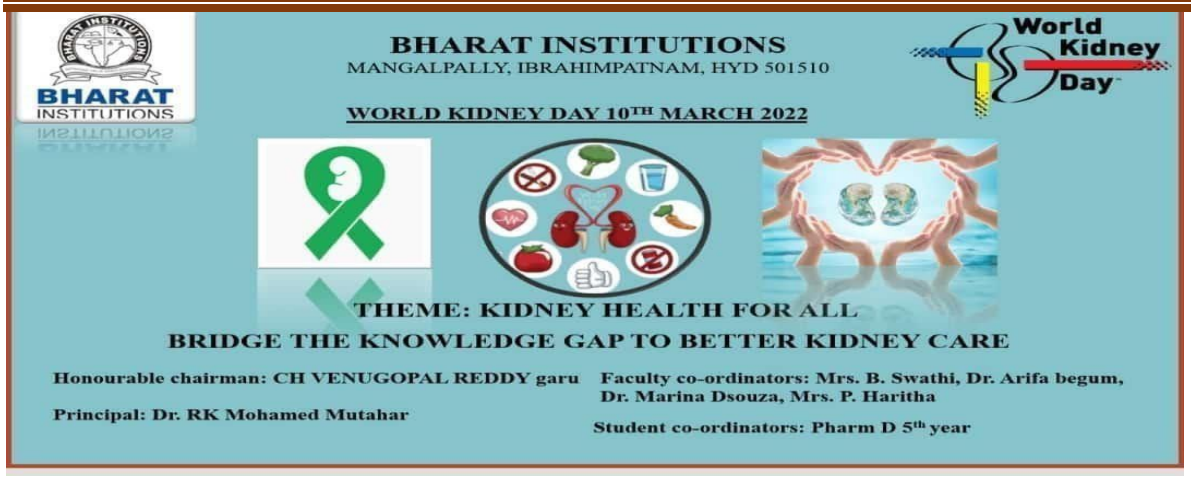

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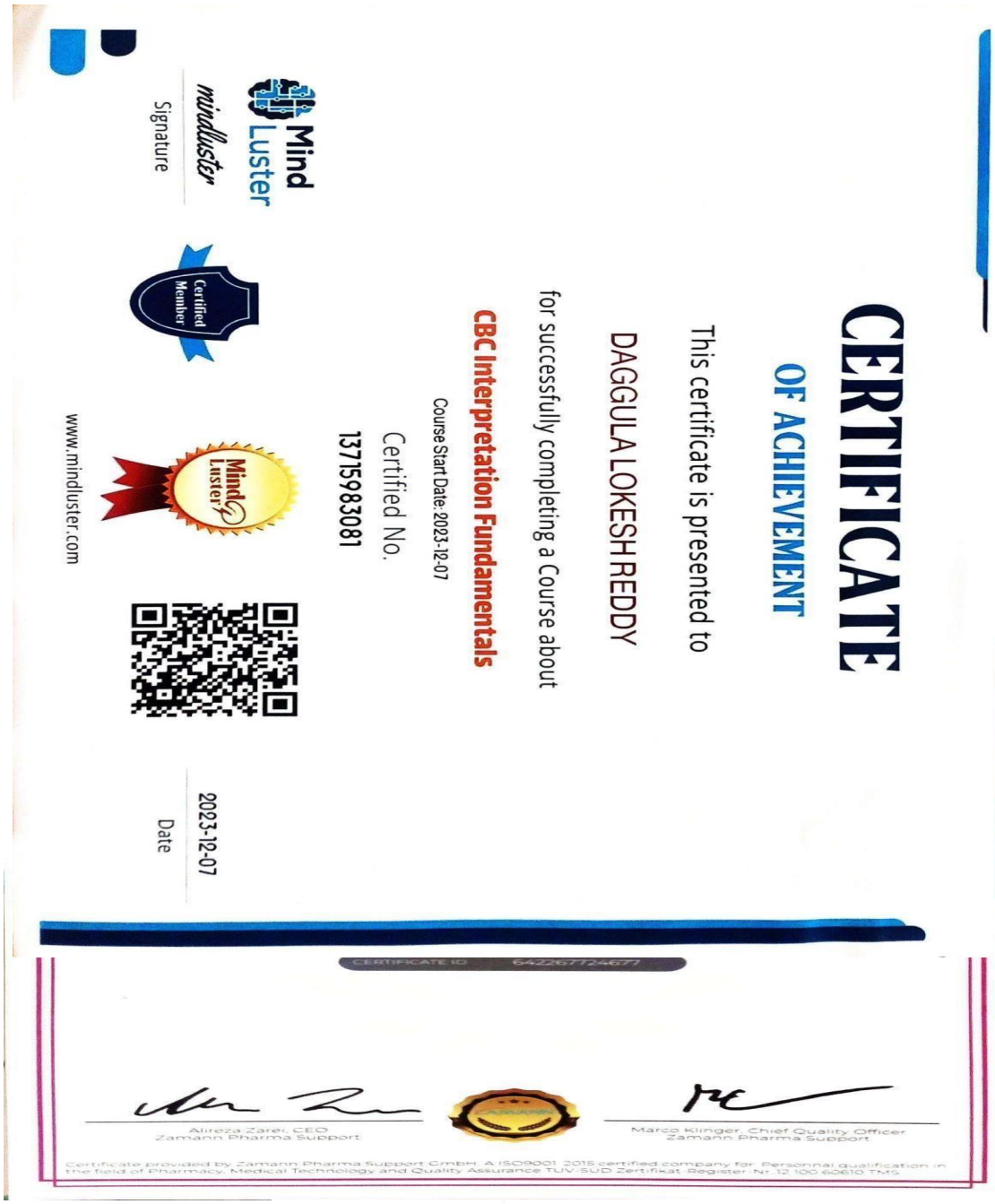

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