World Journal of Current Medical and Pharmaceutical Research
ISSN-2582-0222

DBT Sponsered Two Days National Conference on A Paradigm Shift for Emerging Paraphernalia in Advancement of Cancer Research

28 and 29 Feb-2020

DOI: https://doi.org/10.37022/WJCMPR.2020.SC1

Organized By

Nirmala College of Pharmacy

Affiliated to Kerala University of Health Sciencess Thrrisur
Approved By Government of Kerala, PCI and AICTE
Nirmala College Rd, Kizhakkekara, Muvattupuzha, Kerala 686661

World Journal of Current Medical and Pharmaceutical Research
ISSN-2582-0222

ABSCOPAL EFFECT: IMMUNE MECHANISM OF RADIOTHERAPY

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Abstract
Abscopal effect is referred as a systemic antitumirogenic response that reflects the retrogression of non-irradiated metastatic abrasion at the site distant from primary site of irradiation. According to oncology, abscopal effect is referred to the ability of localized radiation to activate systemic antitumor effect, whereas from biological view point, the term refers to induction if genomic instability, cell death and oncological transformation in normal tissue. Abscopal effect varies significantly depending upon the condition of the patient, different types of cancer and difference in the treatment. The mechanism for abscopal effect is still not clear, though researchers believe on the underlying immune response dependent on the microenvironment (normal cells surrounding the tumor) plays a significant role. Modern regimens were interested in the combination of radiotherapy and immunotherapy. This review will focus on the biological rationale behind abscopal effect and immune response of radiotherapy.

Keywords: Antitumirogenic, Metastatic

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TAKAYASU'S ARTERITIS

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Abstract
Introduction: Takayasu's Arteritis is a rare, chronic, large vessel vasculitis that predominantly affects aorta and its branches. Absence of peripheral pulses has also given it the name pulseless disease. The inflammatory lesions in Takayasu's Arteritis originate in the vasa vasorum and are followed by cellular in filtration. Exact etiology is unknown. Underlying pathologic process is inflammation. There are no specific test to diagnosis Takayasu's Arteritis as it usually present with nonspecific symptoms fatigue, fever, weight loss, and malaise, weakness and vision changes. The gold standard investigation done in Takayasu's arteritis is Angiography. Takayasu's Arteritis has long been considered as a common disease, rather specific to the Far-East; however recent studies shows that disease can be seen in all ethnicities around the world with increase in prevalence rates. Now days it would not be fare to consider Takayasu's Arteritis as a rare disease. Glucocorticoids with subsequent tapering dose are mainstay of medical treatment; however in some cases additional therapy becomes necessary.

Key words: Takayasu's arteritis, Vasculitis, Vasa vasorum

PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN VENOMOUS SNAKE BITE CASES: A MULTICENTRE STUDY IN KERALA

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Abstract
Introduction: Different antibiotics were used in snakebite cases. There were several conflicting recommendations on the use of antibiotics in snake bite victims
Objective: To identify the pharmacoepidemiology of antibiotic usage in venomous snake bites in different hospitals of Kerala
Methodology: Study time: 10 months
Study site: Selected 4 hospitals in Central Kerala (Caritas hospital, Paalana hospital, LF hospital and Charis hospital)
Study design: Retrospective, Observational study
Result: All cases of venomous snake bite cases admitted in general medicine department of selected four hospitals from January 2017 to December 2017 were included in the study. About 26 different types of antibiotics were used. Ornidazole was the most commonly used antibiotic (14.34%) followed by piperacillin (11.81%), metronidazole (11.39%) and ampicillin (10.33%). Other antibiotics used are Cefixime (8.94%), Linezolid (8.64%), Amoxicillin and Clavulanic acid (7.08%), Cloxacillin (5.06%), Cefuroxime (2.95%), Ceftriaxone (2.53%), Azithromycin (1.47%), Ofloxacin (1.26%), Cefoperazone (1.2%), Meropenem (0.63%), Fusidic acid, Vancomycin, Colistin and Clotrimoxazole (0.42%), Levofloxacin, Soframycin, Clindamycin, Ciprofloxacin, Imipenem, Bacitracin and Fluconazole (0.21%). Different formulations of antibiotics used are injection (65%), oral (30%), topical and eye drops (2%). Most of the cases were used more than 3 antibiotics. According to percentage of antibiotics used more than 3 in selected four hospitals of Kerala, Paalana hospital (97.67%), Caritas hospital (29.411%), LF hospital (8.57%) and Charis hospital (6.66%).CONCLUSION: There is a need of region specific antibiograms developed to treat snake bite cases in order to prevent patients from progressing to cellulitis which leads to additional hospital burden.

Keywords: Pharmacoepidemiology, snakebite, formulations.