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गुरुकुल काँगड़ी (समविश्वविद्यालय), हरिद्वार, उत्तराखण्ड
Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar, Uttarakhand



स्वास्थ्य एवं
परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE



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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

*Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare,
Biotechnology & Artificial Intelligence*

AUGUST 24-25, 2026

(IUIC-2026)

HYBRID MODE

ABSTRACT BOOK



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EMERGING TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,
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IUIC-2026 - HYBRID MODE

AUGUST 24-25, 2026

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FORWARDING MESSAGE

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AUGUST 24-25, 2026

Message from the Patron-in-Chief

Sh. Surendra Kumar Arya

Hon'ble Chancellor

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

It is a matter of immense satisfaction that Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) is Hosting the **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** on “*Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology, and Artificial Intelligence.*” The convergence of these disciplines represents a significant transformation in the way modern science approaches human health, disease prevention, diagnosis, and therapeutics.

Scientific advancement today is increasingly driven by interdisciplinary thinking, technological integration, and translation of fundamental discoveries into meaningful healthcare solutions. Pharmaceutical sciences, in particular, are evolving beyond conventional drug development through the incorporation of biotechnology, computational sciences, artificial intelligence, precision medicine, and advanced drug-delivery technologies.

I am confident that IUIIC-2026 will encourage scientific curiosity, critical thinking, and collaborative research among academicians, scientists, healthcare professionals, and young researchers. Such academic platforms are essential for nurturing a culture of innovation and strengthening the contribution of higher education institutions to national and global scientific development.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all distinguished speakers, delegates, researchers, students, and members of the organizing committee and convey my best wishes for the success of this significant academic endeavor.

Sh. S. K. Arya
Patron-in-Chief

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Message from the Patron

Prof. (Dr.) Pratibha M. Luthra

*Hon'ble Vice Chancellor,
Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar*

The rapid evolution of biomedical sciences is redefining the boundaries of healthcare and therapeutics. The integration of pharmaceutical sciences with biotechnology, artificial intelligence, computational biology, and advanced healthcare technologies has created unprecedented opportunities for precision-driven and evidence-based solutions. In this context, the **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** assumes considerable academic and scientific significance.

The strength of contemporary research lies not only in generating new knowledge but also in connecting discoveries across disciplines and translating them into practical applications. Artificial intelligence and data-driven approaches are increasingly contributing to target identification, drug discovery, molecular modelling, diagnostics, patient stratification, and personalized therapeutic strategies.

I am pleased that this conference brings together diverse scientific perspectives and provides an environment in which established researchers and emerging scholars can engage in constructive academic dialogue. I firmly believe that such interactions stimulate new hypotheses, strengthen research networks, and promote collaborative approaches to complex healthcare challenges.

I extend my warm greetings to all participants and congratulate the organizers for creating a platform dedicated to scientific excellence, innovation, and knowledge exchange.

Prof. (Dr.) Pratibha M. Luthra
Patron

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Message from the Conference Chair

Prof. Satyadev Nigam

Registrar

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

The advancement of science is fundamentally linked with the ability of researchers to exchange ideas, challenge established concepts, and develop new frameworks for understanding complex phenomena. The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** provides an important platform for such scientific exchange across pharmaceutical sciences, healthcare, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence.

The emergence of computational and data-intensive methodologies has significantly accelerated biomedical research. From molecular-level prediction and virtual screening to intelligent healthcare systems and translational research, technology is increasingly complementing experimental science. However, meaningful innovation requires the convergence of scientific knowledge, methodological rigor, ethical responsibility, and clinical relevance.

The true value of an academic conference lies in the intellectual interactions it generates and the collaborations that continue beyond the conference itself. I hope IUIIC-2026 will stimulate interdisciplinary discussions, strengthen international academic linkages, and inspire researchers to pursue scientifically rigorous and socially relevant research.

My sincere best wishes to all participants, speakers, and members of the organizing committee for a successful and intellectually stimulating conference.

Prof. Satyadeva Nigam
Conference Chair

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Message from the Conference Chair

Prof. V. K. Singh

Finance Officer

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

Research and innovation constitute essential pillars of a knowledge-driven society. The contemporary healthcare ecosystem is undergoing a profound transformation through the convergence of pharmaceutical sciences, biotechnology, digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and advanced analytical approaches. The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIC-2026)** provides a timely forum to examine these developments from multidisciplinary scientific perspectives.

The translation of scientific discoveries into sustainable healthcare solutions requires not only excellence in laboratory research but also collaboration among academia, industry, healthcare institutions, and technology developers. Emerging approaches such as AI-assisted drug discovery, computational pharmacology, biotechnology-enabled therapeutics, precision medicine, and intelligent healthcare systems are creating new possibilities for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare research.

I believe that scientific gatherings of this nature play an important role in connecting ideas with opportunities and researchers with collaborators. I congratulate the organizing team for bringing together a diverse scientific community and extend my best wishes to all delegates for productive discussions, meaningful interactions, and enduring academic collaborations.

Prof. V. K. Singh

Conference Chair

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Message from the Conference Chair

Prof. Seema Sharma

Dean Academics,

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

The future of healthcare will increasingly depend upon the integration of knowledge from multiple scientific disciplines. Advances in pharmaceutical sciences, molecular biology, biotechnology, computational sciences, and artificial intelligence are collectively reshaping our understanding of disease biology and therapeutic intervention. The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** provides a valuable academic setting to explore this rapidly evolving scientific landscape.

An important dimension of modern pharmaceutical research is the transition from conventional, linear approaches towards integrated and systems-oriented strategies. The combination of experimental evidence with computational modelling, biological datasets, artificial intelligence, and advanced formulation technologies can accelerate the identification of therapeutic targets and facilitate the development of more precise interventions.

Equally important is the development of young researchers who can work across disciplinary boundaries and approach scientific problems with analytical rigor and creativity. I hope this conference will encourage students and early-career researchers to engage deeply with emerging scientific methodologies and develop a spirit of continuous inquiry.

I extend my heartfelt wishes for the success of IUIIC-2026 and congratulate all those contributing to this important academic initiative.

Prof. Seema Sharma

Conference Chair

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Message from the Conference Chair

Dr. Suhas

Director

Research & Development Cell

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

Scientific research is entering an era in which biological complexity, computational power, and technological innovation are converging at an unprecedented pace. The integration of **artificial intelligence, biotechnology, pharmaceutical sciences, and healthcare research** is opening new avenues for understanding disease mechanisms, identifying therapeutic targets, optimizing drug candidates, and developing patient-centric interventions.

A particularly promising direction is the development of research frameworks that integrate **in silico prediction, experimental validation, translational investigation, and data-driven modelling**. Such approaches have the potential to reduce the time and resources required for therapeutic discovery while improving the scientific precision of decision-making. Nevertheless, technological advancement must remain firmly grounded in experimental validation, reproducibility, research ethics, and clinical relevance.

IUIC-2026 provides an opportunity for researchers to examine these developments critically and to identify pathways through which emerging technologies can be responsibly translated into healthcare applications. I am confident that the scientific interactions during the conference will generate new research questions, collaborative opportunities, and innovative approaches to contemporary biomedical challenges.

I congratulate the organizing committee and extend my best wishes to all participants for an intellectually enriching and scientifically productive conference.

Dr. Suhas

Conference Chair

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Message from the Organizing Secretary

Prof. Satyendra Kumar Rajput

Head & Dean

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

It gives me immense pleasure to extend a warm welcome to all distinguished academicians, scientists, researchers, healthcare professionals, industry experts, faculty members, and students participating in the **Indo-US International Conference (IUI-2026)** on “*Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology, and Artificial Intelligence.*”

The contemporary landscape of pharmaceutical and biomedical sciences is being transformed by the convergence of molecular biology, biotechnology, advanced drug-delivery systems, computational sciences, artificial intelligence, and data-driven approaches. These emerging technologies are creating new opportunities for understanding complex disease mechanisms, identifying novel therapeutic targets, accelerating drug discovery, and developing more precise and effective healthcare interventions.

IUI-2026 provides a meaningful platform for scientific exchange and interdisciplinary dialogue. The participation of researchers from diverse fields will facilitate the sharing of innovative ideas, research methodologies, and emerging perspectives while encouraging collaborations that can translate scientific discoveries into impactful healthcare solutions.

Particular emphasis on young researchers and students is equally important, as scientific progress depends upon nurturing curiosity, critical thinking, methodological rigor, and a culture of innovation. I hope the interactions during this conference will inspire new research questions and establish lasting academic and professional collaborations.

I sincerely acknowledge the valuable support of our esteemed dignitaries, invited speakers, delegates, participating institutions, collaborators, authors, and the entire organizing committee. I am confident that **IUI-2026** will be a scientifically enriching and memorable academic endeavour.

Prof. Satyendra Kumar Rajput
Organizing Secretary

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From the Convener

Dr. Peeush Singhal

Associate Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

It is a privilege to welcome the scientific community to the **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** on “*Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology, and Artificial Intelligence.*”

The pharmaceutical sciences are undergoing a remarkable transition, driven by the integration of molecular research, biotechnology, computational methodologies, artificial intelligence, and advanced therapeutic technologies. This convergence is enabling researchers to approach drug discovery and healthcare challenges through increasingly precise, predictive, and multidisciplinary strategies.

IUIIC-2026 provides an opportunity to critically discuss these developments and explore their potential for translation into meaningful healthcare outcomes. I believe that scientific dialogue, collaborative research, and the exchange of interdisciplinary expertise are essential for transforming emerging concepts into impactful innovations.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all distinguished speakers, researchers, academicians, delegates, and members of the organizing team. I hope the conference stimulates new scientific perspectives and establishes meaningful collaborations that continue beyond the conference.

Dr. Peeush Singhal
Convener

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From the Organizing Secretary

Dr. Nitin Kumar

Associate Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

The evolution of modern healthcare is increasingly dependent upon the convergence of diverse scientific disciplines. Pharmaceutical research today extends from molecular and cellular investigations to computational modelling, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, advanced formulation technologies, and data-driven healthcare.

The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIC-2026)** provides a valuable forum for examining these developments and understanding how emerging technologies can complement conventional scientific approaches. The integration of computational predictions with experimental validation has the potential to accelerate therapeutic discovery while improving the precision and efficiency of biomedical research.

I am particularly pleased that the conference brings together established researchers and young investigators, creating opportunities for scientific exchange and collaborative learning. Such interactions are fundamental to developing the next generation of researchers capable of addressing complex healthcare challenges through interdisciplinary approaches.

I congratulate all participants and extend my sincere wishes for a scientifically productive, intellectually stimulating, and successful conference.

Dr. Nitin Kumar

Convener

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From the Joint Organizing Secretary

Dr. Vipin Kumar
*Assistant Professor,
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar*

It gives me immense pleasure to be associated with **IUIC-2026**, a scientific platform dedicated to emerging developments in pharmaceutical sciences, healthcare, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence.

The increasing availability of advanced analytical tools, computational platforms, and biological technologies is reshaping the research pipeline from target identification and molecular screening to formulation development and therapeutic evaluation. The meaningful integration of these approaches can significantly strengthen the translational potential of pharmaceutical research.

Scientific conferences provide a unique environment in which researchers can question established paradigms, exchange methodological expertise, and identify new directions for investigation. I hope IUIC-2026 will encourage such constructive scientific engagement and provide young researchers with opportunities to connect with experts from diverse fields.

I extend my best wishes to all participants and express my gratitude to everyone whose efforts have contributed to this academic initiative.

Dr. Vipin Kumar
Joint Organizing Secretary

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From the Joint Organizing Secretary

Dr. Kapil Kumar Goel
*Assistant Professor,
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar*

The emergence of artificial intelligence and computational sciences has introduced new dimensions to pharmaceutical and biomedical research. When integrated with experimental sciences and biotechnology, these technologies offer powerful approaches for analysing complex biological systems, predicting molecular interactions, identifying potential therapeutic candidates, and supporting evidence-based decision-making.

The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIIC-2026)** brings together researchers and professionals working across these rapidly evolving domains. Such multidisciplinary interaction is essential for understanding both the opportunities and limitations associated with emerging technologies and for ensuring their responsible application in healthcare research.

I am confident that the scientific discussions and interactions during the conference will encourage innovative thinking, strengthen research networks, and inspire collaborative investigations. I extend my sincere greetings to all participants and wish them a rewarding academic experience.

Dr. Kapil Kumar Goel
Joint Organizing Secretary

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From the Joint Organizing Secretary

Dr. Ashwani Kumar

Assistant Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

Scientific progress is strengthened when knowledge from different disciplines converges towards a common objective. The contemporary pharmaceutical landscape exemplifies this principle, with biotechnology, computational sciences, artificial intelligence, pharmacological research, and healthcare technologies increasingly working together to address complex therapeutic challenges.

The **Indo-US International Conference (IUIC-2026)** represents an important opportunity to explore this interdisciplinary landscape and to facilitate meaningful interaction among scientists, academicians, healthcare professionals, industry representatives, and students.

Beyond the dissemination of scientific knowledge, such platforms have the potential to generate new research questions and foster collaborations capable of translating innovative concepts into practical applications. I hope the conference will motivate researchers, particularly young investigators, to pursue innovative, reproducible, and socially relevant research.

I convey my best wishes to all participants and congratulate the organizing team for bringing together a vibrant scientific community.

Dr. Ashwani Kumar

Joint Organizing Secretary

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From the Joint Organizing Secretary

Dr. Vinod Nautiyal

Assistant Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

The future of pharmaceutical and healthcare research will increasingly depend upon the ability to integrate scientific evidence generated across multiple domains. Advances in biotechnology, molecular sciences, computational modelling, artificial intelligence, and innovative therapeutic technologies are creating opportunities to address disease and healthcare challenges with greater depth and precision.

IUIC-2026 provides a platform for researchers to exchange contemporary scientific perspectives and examine how emerging technologies can be effectively integrated into research and healthcare practice. The participation of investigators from different academic and professional backgrounds enriches scientific discourse and creates opportunities for collaborative problem-solving.

I believe that the true outcome of a scientific conference is not limited to the knowledge shared during its sessions, but also includes the research collaborations, ideas, and future initiatives that emerge from these interactions.

I extend my sincere greetings to all delegates, speakers, researchers, and students and wish everyone a stimulating and productive conference.

Dr. Vinod Nautiyal

Joint Organizing Secretary

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AUGUST 24-25, 2026

Message from the Editor's Desk

Dr. Prince Prashant Sharma

Assistant Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar

It is a matter of immense pleasure and academic pride to present this Abstract Book for the **Indo-US International Conference on Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology & Artificial Intelligence (IUI-2026)**. Hosted by the **Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar**, this hybrid event represents a vital intersection of global scientific disciplines.

This compilation captures a definitive snapshot of modern scientific evolution. As traditional lines blur, the integration of **Artificial Intelligence in healthcare, computational drug design, nanotechnology**, and **advanced biotechnology** is transforming how we approach therapeutic discovery and global patient care. The abstracts contained in this volume showcase high-quality, original research spanning these frontiers, alongside vital advancements in pharmacology, public health, and sustainable healthcare systems. Every submission published herein uphold the standards of scientific integrity and innovation. We are incredibly encouraged by the overwhelming response from each and every delegate, industry experts, faculty members, and enthusiastic student researchers whose ideas fill these pages. Furthermore, to ensure this impactful work achieves the global visibility it deserves, selected full-length papers will move forward for publication consideration in the prestigious **journal**.

We extend our deep appreciation to the authors for choosing this platform to share their intellectual capital. We also remain deeply grateful to our collaborating associates—the **International Society for Education, Health and Science (ISEHS)**, **Dr. Ashok Foundation**, and the **Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India (APTI)**—for their absolute support in making this international collection possible.

We trust that this Abstract Book will serve as an invaluable resource, inspiring new interdisciplinary collaborations, pioneering questions, and actionable solutions for the future of global healthcare.

We wish all participants a highly rewarding and transformative conference experience.

Dr. Prince Prashant Sharma
Editor

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**INDO-US INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
EMERGING TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, HEALTHCARE,
BIOTECHNOLOGY & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

AUGUST 24-25, 2026

ADDRESS BY

Dr. Subhash C. Chauhan

USA

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my warm greetings to all distinguished academicians, researchers, scientists, healthcare professionals, industry experts, and students participating in the **Indo-US International Conference (IUIC-2026)** on “*Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology, and Artificial Intelligence.*”

The convergence of pharmaceutical sciences, biotechnology, healthcare, and artificial intelligence is opening new avenues for scientific discovery, innovative drug development, precision medicine, and technology-driven healthcare. In this rapidly evolving scientific environment, interdisciplinary interaction and international collaboration are essential for translating emerging ideas into meaningful research and healthcare outcomes.

The **International Society for Education, Health and Science (ISEHS)**, New Delhi, is pleased to be associated with this academic initiative. ISEHS is committed to promoting excellence in education, scientific research, healthcare, innovation, and sustainable development by providing platforms for knowledge exchange, interdisciplinary research, and national and international collaboration.

As a collaborating partner of IUIC-2026, ISEHS is pleased to support scientific networking, academic exchange, and dissemination of quality research. I congratulate the organizers for bringing together a diverse scientific community and extend my best wishes to all participants for a productive, insightful, and scientifically enriching conference.

Dr. Subhash C. Chauhan

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AUGUST 24-25, 2026**

TWO -DAY PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

**INDO-US
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**
Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Healthcare, Biotechnology and Artificial Intelligence
(IUIIC-2026)

Day 1: 24 August 2026 (Monday)

Time	Programme
08:30 – 09:00 AM	Registration of Delegates & Welcome Tea
09:00 – 09:20 AM	Dr. Murali M. Yallapu, USA
09:20 – 09:40 AM	Dr. Dae Kim, USA
09:40 – 10:00 AM	Dr. Sheema Khan, USA
10:00 – 10:20 AM	Dr. Anupam Dhasmana, USA
10:20 – 10:30 AM	Networking Tea
10:30 – 10:45 AM	Saraswati Vandana, Lamp Lighting & Vande Mataram
10:45 – 10:50 AM	Welcome Address by the Joint Organizing Secretary,
10:50 – 11:00 AM	Address by the Head & Dean, Dept of Pharm. Sci. & Organizing Secretary of the Conference
11:00 – 11:10 AM	Welcome & Felicitation of Dignitaries
11:10 – 11:15 AM	Address by Director R&D/ IQAC Cell
11:15 – 11:20 AM	Address by Registrar/ Deputy Registrar
11:20 – 11:30 AM	Address by Dr. Shubhash C. Chauhan, USA
11:30 – 11:45 AM	Address by the Guest of Honour
11:45 – 12:00 PM	Chief Guest's Address – Padma Shri Awardee Santosh Yadav
12:00 – 12:10 PM	Presidential Address by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
12:10 – 12:15 PM	Vote of Thanks – Convenor
12:15 – 12:20 PM	Group Photograph
12:20 – 12:40 PM*	Workshop on Indian Traditional Healing
12:40 – 01:00 PM	Distinguished Invited Lecture Dr. Ashutosh Kumar, NIPER Mohali, India
01:00 – 01:30 PM	Ranjit Barshikar, QbD International, United Nations Adviser, Navi Mumbai
01:30 – 02:00 PM	Lunch Break / Offline Poster Presentation

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Day 1: 24 August 2026 (Monday)

Time	Programme
02:00 – 02:20 PM	Distinguished Invited Lecture by Murodjon Samadiy, Uzbekistan
02:20 – 02:40 PM	Dr. Evgenia prazdnova, Russia
02:40 – 03:00 PM	Dr. Sourabh Mundra Lead Consultant/Expert Beroe Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.
03:00 – 03:30 PM	Industry Meetup/Interaction Devansh lab and SMAU
03:30 – 04:50 PM	Oral Offline Presentation Session
04:50 – 05:00 PM	Closing of Day 1

*12:30 PM onwards – Parallel Online Sessions: Oral & E-Poster Presentations

Day 2: 25 August 2026 (Tuesday)

08:50 – 9:00 AM	Registration of Delegates & Welcome Tea
09:00 – 9:20 AM	Dr. Melina Sedano, USA
9:20-9:40 AM	Dr. Swati Dhasmana, USA
9:40 – 10:00 AM	Dr. Shweta Singh, USA
10:00 – 10:20 AM	Prof. (Dr.) Neeraj Kumar Fuloria, Malaysia
10:20-10:40 AM	Dr. JB Senthil Kumar, Saudi Arabia
10:40-11:00AM	Distinguished Invited Lecture Prof Sanyog Jain, Punjab, India
11:00 – 11:20 AM	Distinguished Invited Lecture Dr. Amarnath Mishra, Noida, India
11:20 – 11:40 AM	Prof. (Dr.) Aditi Singh, Rajasthan, India
11:40 – 12:00 AM	Dr Krishan Bhardwaj, ADC, CDSO, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
12:00– 12:20 Noon	Expert Talk
12:20– 12:40 Noon	Distinguished Invited Lecture Former Vice Chancellor GKV
12:40– 01:00 Noon	Distinguished Invited Lecture Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
01:10 – 01:20 PM	Cultural Programme – Bhangra Performance
01:20 – 01:30 PM	Conference Report by Organizing Secretary
01:30 – 01:40 PM	Award Ceremony (Best Oral, Poster Awards)
01:40 – 01:50 PM	Distribution of Certificates to Speakers, Delegates & Organizing committee
01:50 – 01:55 PM	Feedback from Participants
01:50 – 01:55 PM	Vote of Thanks-Convenor-
01:55 – 02:00 PM	National Anthem & Closing Ceremony
02:00 PM onwards	High Tea & Departure

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KEYNOTE & INVITED LECTURE

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Title of Lecture	Name of Speaker	Affiliation
T-Cell Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase (TC-PTP) Regulates UVB-Mediated Signalling and Suppresses Skin Carcinogenesis	Dr. Dae Joon Kim	School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA
GP1R as an Actionable Target in Breast Cancer	Sheema Khan, Ph.D.	Associate Professor, Department of Immunology and Microbiology, School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA
Identification of MUC13-Mediated Molecular Interactions in Pancreatic Cancer Cells Using Immunoprecipitation Combined with Liquid Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry Analyses	Anupam Dhasmana, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Research, Department of Medicine and Oncology, ISU, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA
Advances in Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Diabetic Neuropathy Research	Dr. Ashutosh Kumar	NIPER, S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab, India
Integrated Multi-Omics Reveals Microbiome-Driven Metabolic Reprogramming in MASLD-Associated Hepatocellular Carcinoma Progression	Shweta Singh, Ph.D.	Department of Immunology and Microbiology, School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA
Artificial Intelligence in Pharmaceutical Sciences	Dr. Sanyog Jain	NIPER, S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab, India
Gene Expression Analysis and Identifying Cellular Pathways in Resistant Triple-Negative Breast Cancer	Melina J. Sedano et al.	University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, School of Medicine, USA
Development of Small-Molecule Inhibitors Targeting Gut-Mediated Drug Metabolism in Parkinson's Disease	Dr. J. B. Senthil Kumar, Ph.D.	Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Clinical Pharmacy, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

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T-Cell Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase (TC-PTP) Regulates UVB-Mediated Signaling and Suppresses Skin Carcinogenesis

Dae Joon Kim, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine and Oncology / Cancer, Immunology and Microbiology Research
School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Abstract:

Ultraviolet B (UVB) radiation represents an important environmental factor contributing to skin damage, abnormal cellular signalling, and carcinogenesis. Protein tyrosine phosphatases are critical regulators of intracellular signalling through the reversible dephosphorylation of signalling proteins involved in cellular proliferation, survival, differentiation, and stress responses. The keynote lecture focused on the biological function of **T-cell protein tyrosine phosphatase (TC-PTP), encoded by PTPN2**, in regulating UVB-mediated cellular signalling and suppressing skin carcinogenesis. Particular attention was given to the relationship between TC-PTP and signalling pathways associated with epidermal cellular responses following UVB exposure. Research from Dr. Kim's laboratory has demonstrated a protective role of TC-PTP in environmental skin carcinogenesis and has investigated its involvement in the regulation of signalling pathways associated with epidermal survival, proliferation, and tumour development. The presentation highlighted the significance of understanding phosphatase-dependent signalling networks in defining mechanisms of carcinogenesis and identifying potential molecular targets for cancer prevention and therapeutic development. The session provided an important molecular perspective on how regulation of intracellular signaling can influence the biological response of skin cells to environmental carcinogenic stress.

Dr. Dae Joon Kim is an Associate Professor at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School Of Medicine. He holds a Ph.D. in **Molecular Toxicology** from The Pennsylvania State University and completed postdoctoral training in molecular carcinogenesis at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. His research focuses on protein tyrosine phosphatases, environmental skin carcinogenesis, UVB-mediated signalling, and mechanisms of cancer chemo resistance.

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GPER as an Actionable Target in Breast Cancer

Sheema Khan, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

Department of Immunology and Microbiology
School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Abstract

Breast cancer is a biologically heterogeneous disease in which dysregulated hormonal signaling plays an important role in tumour initiation, progression, and therapeutic response. Although conventional estrogen receptor pathways have been extensively investigated, increasing evidence has highlighted the significance of alternative estrogen-responsive mechanisms in breast cancer biology. This lecture focused on the role of **G protein-coupled estrogen receptor (GPER)** as a potential actionable molecular target in breast cancer. GPER represents a membrane-associated estrogen receptor capable of activating rapid intracellular signalling pathways and influencing cellular processes relevant to cancer development and progression. The presentation discussed the molecular and cellular significance of GPER-mediated signaling and its potential association with tumour-cell behaviour, proliferation, survival, migration, and therapeutic response. Particular emphasis was placed on understanding GPER as a potential target for developing novel therapeutic strategies and improving mechanistic understanding of hormone-responsive breast cancer. The lecture highlighted the importance of investigating non-classical estrogen signaling pathways alongside established molecular targets to develop more comprehensive approaches to breast cancer management. Continued investigation of GPER-associated signaling may provide opportunities for identifying novel therapeutic targets and advancing precision-oriented strategies in breast cancer research.

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Identification of MUC13-Mediated Molecular Interactions in Pancreatic Cancer Cells Using Immunoprecipitation Combined with Liquid Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry Analyses

Anupam Dhasmana, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Research

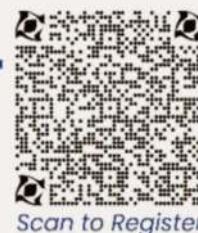
Cancer, Immunology and Microbiology Research, Medicine and Oncology
South Texas Center of Excellence in Cancer Research
School of Medicine, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Abstract

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is an aggressive malignancy characterized by rapid progression, metastatic potential, and limited therapeutic options. **Mucin-13 (MUC13)** is an emerging oncoprotein that is aberrantly expressed in pancreatic cancer and has been associated with tumour progression and metastasis. However, the molecular interactions through which MUC13 contributes to pancreatic cancer biology remain incompletely characterized. This study investigated the **MUC13-associated molecular interactome** in pancreatic cancer cells using an integrated immunoprecipitation coupled with liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry (IP-LCMS) approach. Five pancreatic cell lines, including CaPan2, HPAF-II, HPNE, Panc1, and MiaPaCa, were investigated for MUC13 expression. MUC13 expression was particularly prominent in HPAF-II cells, while comparatively low or undetectable expression was observed in other cell models. Expression findings were further evaluated using ELISA, confocal microscopy, and immunoblotting. MUC13-associated proteins were subsequently enriched by immunoprecipitation using MUC13-specific monoclonal antibodies and subjected to LC-MS analysis. The analysis identified **54 unique MUC13-interacting proteins**. Functional enrichment indicated associations with oncogenic processes, central carbon metabolism, cell-cycle regulation, apoptosis, senescence, adherent's junctions, and immune-checkpoint-related pathways, including PD-1/PD-L1 signaling. These findings provide insight into the complex molecular network associated with MUC13 and its potential contribution to pancreatic cancer progression. Characterization of these interactions may facilitate the identification of novel molecular targets and support the development of therapeutic strategies aimed at disrupting MUC13-mediated oncogenic signaling.

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Advances in Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Diabetic Neuropathy Research

Dr. Ashutosh Kumar

Assistant Professor,

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali,
Punjab, India

Abstract:

Diabetic neuropathy is one of the major neurological complications associated with chronic diabetes mellitus and involves progressive functional and structural impairment of peripheral nerves. Increasing evidence indicates that mitochondrial dysfunction plays a central role in the pathophysiology of diabetic neuropathy by contributing to impaired energy metabolism, oxidative stress, altered mitochondrial dynamics, defective mitophagy, and neuroinflammatory responses. The keynote lecture focused on recent advances in understanding the contribution of mitochondrial abnormalities to diabetic nerve injury and the identification of mitochondrial pathways as potential therapeutic targets. Particular emphasis was placed on the relationship between mitochondrial homeostasis, oxidative stress, autophagy, mitochondrial biogenesis, and inflammatory signalling. The scientific perspective also highlighted the importance of restoring mitochondrial function as a strategy for protecting neuronal integrity and improving neuropathic outcomes. Research from Dr. Kumar's group and the broader field demonstrates the potential importance of pharmacological modulation of mitochondrial pathways in experimental diabetic neuropathy. The session emphasized that improved understanding of mitochondrial mechanisms may facilitate the development of mechanism-based interventions capable of addressing disease-associated neuronal damage rather than providing only symptomatic relief.

Dr. Ashutosh Kumar is an academic researcher working in the area of **pharmacology, neuropharmacology, mitochondrial biology, diabetes, and diabetic neuropathy**. His research has particularly focused on mitochondrial dysfunction, mitochondrial biogenesis, autophagy, oxidative stress, and neuroinflammation associated with neuropathic disorders.

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Artificial Intelligence (AI): Applications in Pharma Industry & Future of Pharma

Ranjit Barshikar

QbD / GMP Consultant & Pharma Trainer
CEO, QbD International
United Nations Adviser, Geneva

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a transformative technology across the pharmaceutical industry, with applications spanning drug discovery, pharmaceutical research and development, manufacturing, quality assurance, regulatory affairs, pharmacovigilance, and supply-chain management. The integration of AI with pharmaceutical sciences has the potential to improve efficiency, accelerate decision-making, reduce development timelines, and support data-driven approaches to product and process optimization. The lecture focuses on the evolving applications of AI within the pharmaceutical sector and its potential to shape the future of pharma. Particular emphasis is placed on the use of AI and machine learning for drug discovery and development, prediction of molecular and pharmacological properties, process optimization, quality risk management, manufacturing analytics, deviation investigation, predictive maintenance, and regulatory compliance. The integration of AI with **Quality by Design (QbD)** and **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)** provides opportunities to strengthen pharmaceutical quality systems through improved process understanding, risk-based decision-making, continuous monitoring, and predictive approaches. The session also highlights the importance of reliable data, data integrity, regulatory preparedness, human expertise, and responsible implementation of AI technologies in pharmaceutical environments. As the industry moves toward increasingly digital and intelligent manufacturing and development systems, the convergence of **AI, QbD, GMP, automation, and advanced analytics** is expected to play a significant role in establishing more efficient, robust, and patient-focused pharmaceutical processes

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Integrated Multi-Omics Reveals Microbiome-Driven Metabolic Reprogramming in MASLD-Associated Hepatocellular Carcinoma Progression

Shweta Singh, Ph.D.

Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Department of Immunology and Microbiology, School of Medicine
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Abstract:

Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) has emerged as a major metabolic and hepatic disorder and is increasingly associated with progressive liver injury and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. The complex interaction among metabolic alterations, the gut microbiome, inflammation, and hepatic cellular signalling makes MASLD-associated carcinogenesis a multifactorial biological process. The presented research explored microbiome-driven metabolic reprogramming in MASLD-associated hepatocellular carcinoma progression using an integrated multi-omics approach. Multi-omics strategies enable simultaneous investigation of molecular changes across different biological levels and provide an opportunity to identify interconnected pathways that may remain undetected through single-dimensional analysis. Particular scientific interest lies in understanding how alterations in the microbiome may influence host metabolic pathways, cellular signalling, inflammatory processes, and tumour progression. Integration of microbiome-associated information with molecular and metabolic datasets can provide a systems-level framework for examining disease progression from metabolic dysfunction to malignancy. The presentation highlighted the potential of such approaches for identifying molecular signatures, mechanistic pathways, and candidate therapeutic targets associated with MASLD-driven hepatocellular carcinoma. The session demonstrated the growing importance of interdisciplinary research combining microbiology, molecular biology, cancer biology, metabolism, and computational multi-omics analysis for understanding complex disease mechanisms.

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Orthomolecular Medicine & AI

Prof. Dr. Neeraj Kumar Fuloria
Professor, Pharmaceutical Chemistry Unit, Faculty of Pharmacy,
AIMST University, Kedah, Malaysia [AIMST University](#)

Abstract

Orthomolecular medicine represents a health-oriented approach that emphasizes the role of essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and other biologically active molecules in maintaining physiological homeostasis and supporting disease prevention and management. With advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI), the principles of orthomolecular medicine can be integrated with data-driven approaches to understand individual variations in nutritional requirements, disease susceptibility, metabolic pathways, and therapeutic responses. **“Orthomolecular Medicine & AI”** explores the emerging convergence of nutritional science, molecular medicine, pharmacological research, and artificial intelligence. AI and machine-learning approaches can facilitate the analysis of large-scale biological, clinical, genomic, metabolomic, and nutritional datasets, enabling the identification of complex relationships between micronutrient status, molecular pathways, disease phenotypes, and therapeutic outcomes. Such computational approaches may support predictive modelling, biomarker discovery, personalized nutritional interventions, and evidence-based optimization of therapeutic strategies. Particular emphasis is placed on the potential of AI to enhance precision-oriented healthcare by integrating multidimensional patient information with molecular and pharmacological knowledge. The integration of computational technologies with orthomolecular concepts may provide new opportunities for preventive medicine, personalized healthcare, drug–nutrient interaction assessment, and identification of novel therapeutic strategies. However, appropriate validation, data quality, clinical evidence, ethical considerations, and regulatory oversight remain essential for responsible implementation.

Highlights: how the convergence of **orthomolecular medicine, pharmaceutical sciences, molecular biology, and AI** may contribute to a more predictive, personalized, and evidence-driven model of healthcare

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Development of Small-Molecule Inhibitors Targeting Gut-Mediated Drug Metabolism in Parkinson's disease

Dr. J. B. Senthil Kumar, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
College of Clinical Pharmacy, King Faisal University
Eastern Province, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder primarily associated with dysfunction and loss of dopaminergic neurons and remains a major challenge in neurological therapeutics. Although pharmacological management has traditionally focused on central nervous system targets, increasing recognition of the gut-brain axis and intestinal contribution to drug metabolism has opened new avenues for pharmacological investigation. The presented lecture focused on the development of small-molecule inhibitors targeting gut-mediated drug metabolism in Parkinson's disease. The rationale behind this approach is based on the potential influence of intestinal metabolic processes on drug disposition, bioavailability, systemic exposure, and ultimately therapeutic response. Modulation of gut-associated metabolic pathways may therefore represent an innovative strategy for optimizing pharmacotherapy and addressing limitations associated with conventional treatment approaches. The session brought together concepts from medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, drug metabolism, pharmacokinetics, and neuropharmacology to examine the potential of small-molecule intervention at the gut level. Such an approach is particularly relevant to the expanding field of gut-brain pharmacology, where intestinal biological processes are increasingly recognized as contributors to neurological disease and therapeutic outcomes. The presentation emphasized the potential for developing mechanism-oriented pharmacological strategies that complement conventional central nervous system approaches in Parkinson's disease.

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Artificial Intelligence in Pharmaceutical Sciences

Dr. Sanyog Jain

Professor and Head
Department of Pharmaceutics
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER),
S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab, India

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a transformative technology across the pharmaceutical research and development continuum. The keynote lecture explored the expanding role of AI and related computational approaches in pharmaceutical sciences, particularly in addressing complex problems associated with drug discovery, formulation development, drug delivery, and pharmaceutical data analysis. AI and machine-learning methodologies can facilitate prediction of molecular and formulation characteristics, virtual screening, identification and optimization of drug candidates, analysis of large datasets, and development of data-driven decision-support systems. The integration of AI with experimental pharmaceutical sciences provides opportunities to reduce development time, improve process efficiency, and support more rational research strategies. Particular significance lies in the convergence of AI with pharmaceutical formulation and drug-delivery technologies, where complex relationships between formulation variables, material characteristics, process parameters, and therapeutic performance can be explored using predictive models. Recent scholarly work involving Dr. Jain has examined the convergence of AI and formulation development, emphasizing its potential to modernize pharmaceutical research and industrial development. The session highlighted that successful implementation of AI requires interdisciplinary expertise, high-quality data, appropriate validation, and integration with experimental evidence. Responsible adoption of AI therefore represents an important pathway toward more efficient, predictive, and innovation-driven pharmaceutical research.

*Dr. Sanyog Jain is a leading academic researcher in pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical nanotechnology, drug delivery, formulation development, and emerging computational approaches in pharmaceutical research. His current affiliation is with NIPER, Mohali, and his research includes the integration of advanced technologies with pharmaceutical formulation and drug-delivery research.

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Gene Expression Analysis and Identifying Cellular Pathways in Resistant Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Melina J. Sedano and Research Team

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, School of Medicine, USA

Abstract:

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) represents a clinically challenging breast cancer subtype characterized by the absence of estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and HER2 expression. The limited availability of established molecularly targeted therapies and the development of therapeutic resistance create a significant need for improved understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying disease progression and treatment response. The presented research focused on gene expression analysis and identification of cellular pathways associated with resistant TNBC. Gene-expression profiling provides an important molecular strategy for identifying differentially regulated genes and biological pathways that may contribute to tumour adaptation, survival, progression, and therapeutic resistance. Systematic analysis of gene-expression patterns can facilitate the identification of signalling networks and molecular processes that distinguish resistant tumour phenotypes from more responsive states. The scientific approach presented in this session emphasized the importance of integrating transcriptomic information with pathway analysis to obtain a systems-level understanding of cancer biology. Identification of dysregulated cellular pathways may contribute to the discovery of potential biomarkers and therapeutic targets and may support the development of more precise treatment strategies for patients with resistant TNBC. The work reflects the increasing importance of molecular and computational approaches in understanding tumour heterogeneity and treatment resistance.

Contributing researchers: Melina J. Sedano, Subramanian Dhandayuthapani, Mural Yallapru, Subhash Chauhan, and Srikanth S. Gadad.

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Sr.No.	Name	Affiliation	Title
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Seth	Department of Prosthodontics Seema Dental College & Hospital, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, India.	Yoga and the Antioxidant Advantage: Decoding Salivary Biomarkers in Regular Yoga Practitioners and Non-Yoga Practitioners Contributors
2.	Dr. Ankit Mehrotra	COER University, Uttarakhand	A Descriptive Study to Assess the Nutritional Status of School- Going Girls Belonging to the Low-Income Group in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
3.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar	Research Scholar, COER University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Public Health COER University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand	A Descriptive study on patterns of tobacco users and factors associated with tobacco consumption among adolescents in Mirzapur.
4.	Sakshi Saini	Department of Chemistry, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be) University, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India -249404	Recent progress of generative artificial intelligence towards interdisciplinary application in chemical engineering and research: A current state-of-the-art review
5.	Dr. Rajeev Kumar	Department of Shalya Tantra Uttarakhand Ayurveda University Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India	Evaluation of Certain Ayurvedic Formulations In Malignancy
6.	Surya Pratap Pradhan	Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar-249404, India	Artificial Intelligence in CNS Drug Discovery: Emerging Approaches for Neuroprotective Therapy

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Yoga and the Antioxidant Advantage: Decoding Salivary Biomarkers in Regular Yoga Practitioners and Non-Yoga Practitioners Contributors

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Sai Institute of Paramedical and Allied Sciences, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.

Dr. Anirudh G. P Singh, Director, Seema Dental College & Hospital, Rishikesh & Mrityunjay, Yogpeeth
Foundation, Rishikesh Uttarkhand

Background: Yoga may reduce oxidative stress by improving autonomic balance and metabolic efficiency. Saliva provides a non-invasive medium for assessing antioxidant biomarkers and physiological health.

Objective: To compare salivary antioxidant levels among regular yoga practitioners and age-matched non-practitioners.

Methodology: A cross-sectional comparative study was conducted among 60 healthy individuals aged 20–40 years. Group A (n=30) comprised regular yoga practitioners practicing for at least one year (≥ 5 days/week, 45–60 minutes/session), while Group B (n=30) comprised healthy non-practitioners with no history of yoga or meditation. Unstimulated saliva samples were collected between 9:00 and 11:00 AM. Total Antioxidant Capacity (TAC), Uric Acid, Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), and Catalase were assessed using standard spectrophotometric methods. An unpaired t-test was used, with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

Results: Yoga practitioners demonstrated significantly higher salivary antioxidant levels than non-practitioners ($p < 0.05$). TAC, Uric Acid, SOD, and Catalase levels were consistently higher among practitioners, indicating enhanced antioxidant defense and reduced oxidative stress.

Conclusion: Regular yoga practice is associated with increased salivary antioxidant activity, suggesting a beneficial role in modulating oxidative stress and promoting oral and systemic health.

Keywords: Yoga; Saliva; Antioxidants; Oxidative stress; Superoxide dismutase; Catalase

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A Descriptive Study to Assess the Nutritional Status of School-Going Girls Belonging to the Low-Income Group in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Dr. Ankit Mehrotra¹, Dr. Arti Rauthan²

¹ Research Scholar, COIR University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand

² Associate Professor, Dept. Of Public Health COIR University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand

Background: Nutritional status during adolescence is an important determinant of physical growth, cognitive development, and future health. School-going girls from low-income families may be particularly vulnerable to undernutrition due to inadequate dietary intake, poor food quality, and socioeconomic constraints.

Objectives: To assess the nutritional status of school-going girls belonging to the low-income group and to identify selected factors associated with their nutritional status.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 100 school-going girls aged 12–18 years from a selected school. The participants were selected using a convenient sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire to assess demographic characteristics, dietary habits, meal patterns, and socioeconomic factors. Anthropometric measurements, including height and weight, were recorded, and Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated to assess nutritional status. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in frequencies and percentages.

Results: The findings showed that 52% of the girls had normal nutritional status, while 32% were underweight and 16% were overweight. Irregular meal patterns, inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables, and low consumption of protein-rich foods were commonly observed among the participants. Poor dietary habits were more frequently reported among girls with lower socioeconomic conditions.

Conclusion: The study revealed that a. regular nutritional assessment, nutrition education, promotion of balanced diets, and strengthening of school-based nutritional programmes are recommended to improve the health and nutritional well-being of adolescent girls.

Keywords: Nutritional status, Low-income group; Undernutrition, Body Mass Index, Dietary habits; Nutrition education.

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A Descriptive study on patterns of tobacco users and factors associated with tobacco consumption among adolescents in Mirzapur.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar¹, Dr. Rishita Shrivastava²

Research Scholar, COER University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand¹, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Public Health COER University Roorkee, Uttarakhand²

Abstract

Background: Tobacco consumption among school-going children is an important public health concern. Early initiation of tobacco use can lead to nicotine dependence, poor academic performance, respiratory problems, and an increased risk of chronic diseases later in life. Understanding the pattern of tobacco consumption among children is essential for planning effective preventive measures.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence and pattern of tobacco consumption among school-going children and to identify selected factors associated with tobacco use.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among school-going children aged 13–18 years in a selected school. A sample of 200 students was selected using a convenient sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured, self-administered questionnaire covering demographic characteristics, types and frequency of tobacco use, age at initiation, and factors influencing tobacco consumption. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in frequencies and percentages.

Results: Among the 100 students surveyed, 28 (14%) reported having used tobacco products. Of these, 18 (64.3%) were boys and 10 (35.7%) were girls. Smokeless tobacco products were more commonly used than smoked tobacco. Peer influence, curiosity, availability of tobacco products, and family members using tobacco were commonly reported reasons for initiation.

Conclusion: Tobacco consumption was present among a notable proportion of school-going children. Peer and family influences appeared to play an important role in initiation. Strengthening school-based health education, parental awareness, strict enforcement of tobacco-control measures, and early counselling may help prevent tobacco use among adolescents.

Keywords: Tobacco consumption, Nicotine dependence, Health education, Tobacco prevention.

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**Recent progress of generative artificial intelligence towards
interdisciplinary application in chemical engineering and research: A
current state-of-the-art review**

Sakshi Saini*, Jagram Meena

Department of Chemistry, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be) University, Haridwar,
Uttarakhand, India -249404

Abstract:

Background

Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is a powerful tool for addressing pressing global challenges in research and advancing sustainable development. GenAI has the innate potential to produce diverse, data-driven content across many modalities, including text, images, numbers, and other forms.

Objective

This study addresses the multifaceted and dynamic influence of GenAI on research advancement and sustainability principles. The study outlines a variety of applications utilising GenAI across multiple areas, including tailored engineering, research methodology and modern chemistry. The integration of GenAI into chemistry research presents prospects to improve student engagement and skill acquisition.

Conclusion

The results indicate that GenAI can serve as an effective instrument for improving technical writing and data handling when combined with systematic instruction and iterative feedback. This study reveals GenAI as an invaluable ally in addressing multitasking challenges, including engineering, resource management, the development of new research ideas, and molecular mapping in material design.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; Generative artificial intelligence; Molecular docking; Engineering; Modern Chemistry.

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EVALUATION OF CERTAIN AYURVEDIC FORMULATIONS IN MALIGNANCY

¹Dr. Rajeev Kumar, ²Dr. Ajay Kumar Gupta, ³Dr. Prabhat Kumar Verma

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³Director, Prankur Cancer Research Hospital, Saharanpur, U.P., India

Abstract

Background: *Ayurveda*, the "Science of Life," describes *Arbuda* as the closest clinical correlate of malignancy. Cancer remains a major global health challenge despite advances in modern treatment, which is often causing significant adverse effects and reducing quality of life. Consequently, there is growing interest in *Ayurvedic* interventions as supportive and potentially safer therapeutic options.

Objective: The objective of the study was "Evaluation of certain *Ayurvedic* Formulations in Malignancy".

Method: A randomized clinical study was conducted on 90 patients selected from the OPD/IPD of the P.G. Department of Shalya Tantra, Gurukul Campus Hospital, UAU, Haridwar. Selected patients were allocated into three groups. Group A received only conventional (modern) treatment modalities (such as surgery, chemotherapy, and/or radiotherapy) as advised by the allopathic specialist; Group B received only the *Ayurvedic* trial formulation; and Group C received a combination of conventional treatment modalities and the *Ayurvedic* trial formulation. Clinical outcomes were assessed using predefined subjective and objective parameters, and the results were analyzed statistically.

Results: Statistical analysis demonstrated a significant improvement in the assessed clinical parameters following treatment with the selected *Ayurvedic* formulations. The therapy was well tolerated, and no adverse effects were observed during or after the treatment period, indicating a favorable safety profile.

Conclusion: The selected *Ayurvedic* formulations demonstrated statistically significant clinical benefits with no observed adverse effects in this study. These formulations may serve as safe complementary therapeutic options in the management of malignancy and warrant further scientific investigation to validate their effectiveness and integration into comprehensive cancer care.

Keywords: *Arbuda*, Malignancy, Cancer, *Ayurvedic* formulations, *Hiraka Bhasma*, Chemotherapy.

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Artificial Intelligence in CNS Drug Discovery: Emerging Approaches for Neuroprotective Therapy

Surya Pratap Pradhan

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University)
Haridwar, Uttarakhand

Central nervous system (CNS) disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, stroke, and other neurodegenerative and neurological conditions, remain significant therapeutic challenges worldwide. The development of effective CNS therapies is particularly difficult because of the complexity of the nervous system, multifactorial disease mechanisms, limited availability of suitable therapeutic targets, and the presence of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), which restricts the entry of many drug molecules into the brain. Conventional drug discovery approaches are also associated with prolonged development timelines, high costs, extensive screening requirements, and a considerable rate of failure during clinical development. Therefore, innovative approaches are required to accelerate the identification and development of effective CNS therapeutics. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are emerging technologies with considerable potential to transform modern drug discovery. By analysing large and complex biological and chemical datasets, AI-based approaches can identify patterns and relationships that may be difficult to detect using conventional methods. In CNS drug discovery, AI can contribute to several important stages, including disease-associated target identification, biomarker analysis, target-disease relationship prediction, virtual screening, molecular docking, drug-target interaction prediction, and lead optimization. AI can also support the development of neuroprotective therapies by helping researchers identify promising compounds against important pathological mechanisms involved in CNS disorders. Recent advances in AI-driven drug discovery have demonstrated its growing application in identifying novel molecular targets, predicting drug-target interactions, optimizing chemical structures, and prioritizing potential therapeutic candidates. However, the application of AI in CNS drug discovery also faces several challenges. These include limited and heterogeneous datasets, data quality, model bias, lack of interpretability, difficulties in independent validation, ethical concerns, and the need for experimental and clinical confirmation of computational predictions. AI should therefore be considered a supportive tool rather than a replacement for pharmacological research and experimental validation. This review highlights the emerging role of AI and ML in CNS drug discovery, with particular emphasis on neuroprotective therapy. The integration of computational approaches with pharmacology, molecular biology, medicinal chemistry, and experimental research may contribute to faster, more efficient, and more targeted development of novel CNS therapeutics. In the future, continued advances in AI, combined with high-quality biological data and rigorous experimental validation, may help overcome some of the current barriers in CNS drug discovery and contribute to the development of safer and more effective neuroprotective therapies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, CNS Drug Discovery, Neuroprotection, Neurodegenerative Disorders, Virtual Screening, Molecular Docking, Blood-Brain Barrier

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2.	ADITI JYOTISHI,	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY, INDORE.	DIFFERENTIAL ROLE OF PRKCE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF CHRONIC ALCOHOL-INDUCED LIVER INJURY
3.	RIMPA KARMAKAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICS, NIPER GUWAHATI	IDENTIFICATION OF KEY GENES AND PATHWAYS IN CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION: INTEGRATING TEXT MINING AND BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS
4.	DR. PRASHANT KUMAR DESAI	LACHOO MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AUTONOMOUS, JODHPUR (RAJ.)	ADVANCED HERBAL NANOPARTICLES: NOVEL THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
5.	KUNJBIHARI SULAKHIYA	NEURO PHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY, AMARKANTAK, ANUPPUR, MADHYA PRADESH 484887, INDIA	CHRYSLIN AMELIORATES MATERNAL IMMUNE ACTIVATION-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL, BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR CHANGES IN FETAL AND ADULT OFFSPRING BRAIN

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| 6. SOMESH THAPLIYAL | DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, HEMVATI NANDAN BAHUGUNA GARHWAL UNIVERSITY (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), SRINAGAR GARHWAL, UTTARAKHAND | PLANT-BASED ANTIOXIDANTS AND THEIR ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE |
| 7. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV, | DEPARTMENT OF HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT, COER UNIVERSITY, 7TH KM HARIDWAR, NATIONAL HIGHWAY VARDHMANPURAM, ROORKEE, REHMADPUR, UTTARAKHAND – 247 667 | “OPTIMIZING SURGICAL OUTCOMES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS, INFECTION PREVENTION, AND SAFETY IN MODULAR VERSUS TRADITIONAL OPERATION THEATRES.” |
| 8. DR. ANURAG CHOURASIA | QUANTUM UNIVERSITY, ROORKEE, UTTARAKHAND | AI-DRIVEN PRECISION MEDICINE: INTEGRATING BIOMARKERS, PHARMACOGENOMICS AND CLINICAL DATA FOR PERSONALIZED THERAPY |
| 9. SHUBHAM MISHRA | SHAMBHUNATH INSTITUTIONS OF PHARMACY, JHALWA PRAYAGRAJ | EVALUATION OF PHARMACOKINETIC AND PHARMACODYNAMIC PROFILE OF NIFEDIPINE IN CONTROLLED RELEASE FORMULATIONS IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS |
| 10. DIKSHA GUPTA | SRM MODI NAGAR COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES, SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SRMIST), DELHI-NCR CAMPUS, GHAZIABAD 201204, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA; | SCREENING AND PROCESS OPTIMIZATION OF ANDROGRAPHOLIDE-LOADED SESAME OIL NANOEMULSION USING PLACKETT-BURMAN DESIGN: A TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DRUG DELIVERY |

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RAJPUT | DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACEUTICAL
TECHNOLOGY,
MEERUT INSTITUTE OF
ENGINEERING & AMP;
TECHNOLOGY (MIET),
MEERUT, INDIA | STUDY ON NEUROPROTECTION
BY PHYTOCONSTITUENTS IN
ALCL3 INDUCED
AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL
SCLEROSIS- LIKE SYMPTOMS IN
ADULT ZEBRAFISH (DANIO
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| 12. CHHAVI
PANWAR | DEPARTMENT OF
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MEERUT INSTITUTE OF
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TECHNOLOGY (MIET),
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NEUROPROTECTION VIA A
PHYTOCONSTITUENT IN 3-NP-
INDUCED HUNTINGTON'S- LIKE
SYMPTOMS IN ADULT
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Comparative Study on the Role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Models in Healthcare Service to improve Healthcare Access, Care Delivery Efficiency, and Patient Health Outcomes in India.

Dr. Srinath Venkat, Dr. Arti Rauthan,
PhD Scholar (COER University, Roorkee) & Healthcare Consultant*,
Research Coordinator (COER University), Dr. Praveen Kumar, Dean, Management Studies,
SRM University

Abstract

Background: Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have become a prominent strategy for expanding healthcare access and infrastructure in India, particularly in underserved and rural regions. However, evidence on their effectiveness remains fragmented and largely descriptive, with limited comparative analysis of the governance structures, risk-sharing mechanisms, and contractual factors that determine performance across different PPP models.

Objectives: This study evaluates the impact of healthcare PPPs in India on access and equity, delivery efficiency and financial sustainability, and patient health outcomes and quality of care, and derives evidence-based policy recommendations for improving PPP design, implementation, and evaluation in Indian context.

Methodology: A comparative mixed-methods design is employed, combining secondary data analysis of utilisation, financial, and outcome indicators; relative efficiency analysis using ratio and Data Envelopment Analysis techniques; and semi-structured interviews with policymakers, health administrators, and beneficiaries across selected Indian healthcare PPP models, benchmarked against comparable public-sector facilities.

Results: Governance quality, encompassing contract clarity, independent third-party oversight, and transparent performance monitoring, is anticipated to emerge as the strongest predictor of PPP success. Milestone-linked payment structures and independently audited equity clauses are expected to be associated with stronger access, efficiency, and quality-of-care outcomes than loosely governed, lump-sum-financed arrangements.

Conclusion: Strengthening the institutional architecture surrounding PPP contracts, rather than simply expanding their number, is expected to be critical to achieving sustainable, equitable, and high-quality healthcare delivery in India. The findings are intended to offer actionable, evidence-based guidance for policymakers, administrators, and private partners engaged in the design and evaluation of healthcare PPPs.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnerships; Healthcare Governance; India; Health Policy; Efficiency; Equity

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Differential Role of PRKC ϵ in the Pathogenesis of Chronic Alcohol-Induced Liver Injury

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Abstract

Previous studies on experimental steatosis have implicated protein kinase epsilon in the development of steatosis. According to the two-hit hypothesis, if one can prevent or reduce the degrees of steatosis, this will in turn decrease the extent of damage to the liver such as necrosis and inflammation (the second hit). However, how protein kinase epsilon functions through steatosis (or through necrosis and inflammation) remains to be determined. To gain some insights, our current studies have looked at the effect of protein kinase epsilon antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) in an animal model treated with chronically administered ethanol. The experiment involved subjecting mice to a high-fat diet, and then either saline or PRKC ϵ ASO for four weeks, and analyzing the effects to hepatic lipids from alcohol. The results suggested that administration of the PRKC ϵ ASO reduced the increase in hepatic lipids from acute EtOH treatment; when given to ethanol-treated animals, administration of PRKC ϵ ASO completely blocked the increases in fatty acid synthase and TNF-alpha expression elicited by EtOH. This research suggests that another potential cause of EtOH-induced injury to the liver, apart from steatosis, is the build-up of plasminogen activator inhibitor type1 (PAI-1). Together, PAI-1 and fibrin appear to have an essential role in the self-regulating mechanism of the PRKC ϵ pathway.

Keywords: PRKC ϵ - Protein Kinase C epsilon, ASO- Antisense oligonucleotides, Steatosis, EtOH- Ethanol, PAI-1- Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1.

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Identification of key genes and pathways in corneal neovascularization: integrating text mining and bioinformatic analysis

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Abstract

Background: Bioinformatics analysis is reshaping the research concept by refining data from random to rational drug design, accelerated target identification and drug repurposing. Corneal neovascularization (CNV) is a vision-threatening condition, currently lacks approved treatment. Given the limited therapeutic options available, this paper aims to identify possible existing drugs as treatment approaches.

Objectives: The present work aimed to identify an integrated, CNV-associated bioinformatics framework and prioritizes repurposing of clinically relevant drug candidates throughout the use of various softwares and publicly available databases.

Methodology: The CNV-associated genes were identified through text mining platforms. DAVID, Metascape, GOrilla were employed to analyze the GO terms and KEGG pathways. STRING was used to construct a PPI-network in Cytoscape. GeneAnalytics was used to recognize the genes located in cornea. The module genes/clusters were identified using MCODE. The DGIdb database evaluated drug-gene interactions to identify potential drug candidates.

Results: From 3333 *Homo sapiens* genes, 143 associated with CNV were selected. GO terms and KEGG pathways were identified using DAVID and Metascape. MCODE revealed one gene module with 12 nodes and 20 edges. Out of 824 proposed drugs *via* DGIdb analysis, top 20 candidates were analyzed based on high interaction scores.

Conclusions: It was found that the top 20 candidate drugs, while not directly applicable in managing or treating CNV conditions, may help alleviate angiogenesis, potentially aiding in the development or management of CNV conditions.

Keywords: Corneal neovascularization; Network pharmacology; Bioinformatics analysis; Gene Ontology; Molecular pathways; Hub genes

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Advanced Herbal Nanoparticles: Novel Therapeutic Potential for Alzheimer's Disease

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Abstract

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that disrupts cognitive function and severely affects the quality of life. As per the WHO Worldwide, more than 57 million people with Alzheimer's disease accounting for 60–70% of cases. In India, approximately 8.8 million adults aged 60 and older live with dementia/ Alzheimer's. **Objectives:** Existing drugs only improve cognitive function and provide temporary relief of symptoms but do not stop or delay disease progression. Recently, natural medicines, especially traditional herbal medicines, have gained attention in the treatment of AD due to their promising therapeutic potential such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective effects. However, conventional oral dosage forms lack brain specificity related to cross blood brain barriers (BBB), lack of bioavailability, poor absorption and have side effects that lead to poor patient compliance. Utilizing herbal nanomedicine is a promising approach to improve brain specificity, bioavailability, and patient compliance. Herbs such as curcumin, berberine, quercetin, resveratrol, epigallocatechin gallate, etc. that exhibit antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties may be beneficial for the treatment of AD patients. However, the disadvantages of these drugs, such as large molecular weight, poor solubility, and toxicity, limit their clinical use. An optimal combination of nanotechnology and natural extracts could overcome this limitation. The pathways through which nanotechnologies cross the BBB mainly include carrier-mediated transport, receptor-mediated transport, adsorption-mediated transport, and cell-mediated transport making it easier for them to cross the BBB and gain access to target brain cells, including neurons, microglia, and astrocytes, for neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects. **Conclusion:** Nanotechnology-based delivery of repurposed drugs and effective natural products may improve therapeutic efficacy and offer promising strategies for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords: Neurodegenerative, Alzheimer's disease, Astrocytes, Herbal, Nanoparticles

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Chrysin Ameliorates Maternal Immune Activation-Induced Behavioral, Biochemical and Molecular Changes in Fetal and Adult Offspring Brains

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Abstract

Background: Studies suggested that inflammatory stimuli, including bacterial or viral infections during pregnancy, activate the mother's immune system (MIA), leading to anxiety- and depressive-like behaviour, and cognitive dysfunction. Chrysin possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective activities.

Objective: This study investigated the effects of chrysin against poly (I: C)-induced anxiety and depressive-like behaviour, and cognitive dysfunction in mice.

Methodology: Pregnant C57BL/6J mice were pretreated Chrysin for 12 days. One set of pregnant mice was sacrificed for molecular analysis (IL-6, IL-10 & BDNF). The second set of pregnant mice was allowed to deliver pups, and adult offspring were subjected to various behavioral tests, including EPM, TST, NORT, and MWMT. Following behavioral studies, mice were sacrificed to analyze MDA, GSH, IL-6, IL-10 & BDNF levels in brain tissues (PFC, HC & AMG).

Results: Chrysin showed significant ($p < 0.05$) ameliorating effects against poly(I:C)-induced anxiety- and depressive-like behavior, and cognitive impairments by increasing the open arm entry and duration in EPM, decreasing immobility time in TST, improving the recognition index in NORT, and decreasing the escape latency in MWM tests in mice. Chrysin significantly decreased MDA and improved GSH levels in HC, PFC, and AMG. Moreover, chrysin also decreased IL-6 & IL-10 levels in offspring brains only and increased BDNF levels in both fetal and adult offspring brain tissues.

Conclusion: Findings demonstrated that chrysin pretreatment ameliorated poly (I:C)-induced anxiety- and depressive-like behaviour, and cognitive impairments in adult offspring mice by modulating oxidative stress, neuroinflammation enhancement and BDNF signalling pathway.

Keywords: Maternal Immune Activation; Depression; Anxiety-like behaviour; inflammatory cytokines; Neurodevelopment; pathways

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Plant-Based Antioxidants and Their Role in Sustainable Healthcare

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Abstract

Oxidative stress, caused by an imbalance between reactive oxygen species and endogenous antioxidant defences, is increasingly recognised as a key factor in many chronic disorders. Plant-based antioxidants have attracted interest as natural resources for promoting health and supporting sustainable healthcare. Medicinal plants, fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other botanical resources contain phytoconstituents, including flavonoids, phenolic acids, tannins, carotenoids, vitamins, and polyphenolic compounds, which exhibit antioxidant activity through free-radical scavenging, metal chelation, and modulation of antioxidant defence mechanisms. This review highlights the significance of plant-derived antioxidants in preventing and managing oxidative-stress-associated conditions and examines their contribution to sustainable healthcare. Emphasis is placed on the pharmacognostic importance of medicinal plants, phytochemical diversity, antioxidant mechanisms, and in vitro evaluation methods. Renewable plant resources may offer opportunities to develop safer, more affordable, and environmentally sustainable products while supporting the conservation and value addition of traditional medicinal knowledge. However, differences in plant species, geographical origin, cultivation practices, extraction procedures, phytochemical composition, and bioavailability can affect antioxidant efficacy and reproducibility. Therefore, botanical authentication, standardisation, quality control, and validation are essential for evidence-based healthcare applications. Integrating pharmacognosy, phytochemistry, analytical technologies, and sustainable extraction approaches may facilitate the development of standardized plant-derived antioxidant products.

Keywords: Plant-based antioxidants; Medicinal plants; Phytochemicals; Oxidative stress; Pharmacognosy; Sustainable healthcare

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Optimizing Surgical Outcomes: A Comparative Analysis of Cost Effectiveness, Infection Prevention, and Safety in Modular versus Traditional Operation Theatres.

Rajesh Kumar Yadav,

Ph. D – Research Scholar, 24-25 (Odd Semester)

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Abstract

Background: The layout and design of an operation theatre can play a significant role in the efficiency of surgery, infection prevention, patient safety and healthcare quality. To become the new generation of Traditional Operation Theatres (TOTs), the Modular Operation Theatres (MOTs) are designed with excellent sterility system, air control and technological integration.

Objective: This study aimed at comparing the cost effectiveness, infection control, patient safety and surgical outcomes of modular and traditional operation theatre.

Methods: The prospective comparative observational study done in a tertiary care hospital for 12 months. A total of 120 patients undergoing elective surgery were divided into 2 groups – MOT and TOT. Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze the data, which included information on surgical site infections (SSI), hospital stay, postoperative recovery, complication rates, treatment costs, sterility compliance and AI-based monitoring systems.

Results: The SSI rate in the Modular OT group was significantly lower than the Traditional OT group (3.3% vs 15.0%). The patients underwent their surgery in MOTs had a shorter hospital stay, a quicker wound healing period, less use of antibiotics in the postoperative period, and less costs associated with complications. The total cost of treatment per patient for modular theatres was found to be less despite the higher up-front cost of the theatre; this was due to the lower costs of post-operation management.

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AI-Driven Precision Medicine: Integrating Biomarkers, Pharmacogenomics and Clinical Data for Personalized Therapy

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Abstract

Background: The promise of precision medicine is to customize treatment based on a person's biological and clinical profile. With the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI), complex clinical information can be combined with biomarkers and pharmacogenomic data, with the potential to enhance the stratification of patients and treatment decision making.

Objective: This review will explore how AI is being used to incorporate biomarkers, pharmacogenomic profiles, and clinical information into personalized treatment approaches, as well as emerging applications, advantages, and challenges of AI in precision medicine.

Methodology: The scientific literature on the application of AI, machine learning, precision medicine, biomarkers, pharmacogenomics, clinical data integration, drug-response prediction and personalized medicine was critically reviewed. The use of patient stratification, identification of biomarkers and prediction of response and selection of personalised treatment through AI-based approaches was discussed and demonstrated as successful applications.

Conclusions: AI has been demonstrated to aid in the analysis of complex and multidimensional biomedical data sets and reveal complex relationships between molecular markers, genetic differences, clinical features, and treatment responses. These data may be used to make more accurate predictions about drug response, identify patients who are more likely to have adverse reactions to drugs, and help select individual drug treatment plans.

Summary: The combination of AI and biomarkers, pharmacogenomics, and clinical data is a promising strategy for precision medicine. AI-powered predictions need to be well tested, algorithms explainable, data standardized, and there must be inter-disciplinary collaboration to ensure they can be implemented in clinical practice.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Precision Medicine; Biomarkers; Pharmacogenomics; Personalized Therapy; Machine Learning

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EVALUATION OF PHARMACOKINETIC AND PHARMACODYNAMIC PROFILE OF NIFEDIPINE IN CONTROLLED RELEASE FORMULATIONS IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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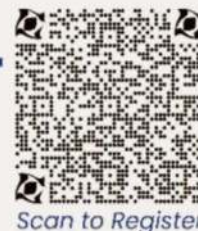
Abstract

Hypertension is a chronic cardiovascular disorder requiring long-term pharmacotherapy for effective management. Among the available antihypertensive agents, Nifedipine, a calcium channel blocker, is widely prescribed due to its potent vasodilatory action. However, conventional immediate-release formulations are often associated with rapid fluctuations in plasma drug concentration, leading to adverse effects and reduced patient compliance. To overcome these limitations, controlled release formulations have been developed to provide sustained drug delivery and improved therapeutic outcomes. The present study aims to evaluate the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile of Nifedipine in controlled release formulations in hypertensive patients. The pharmacokinetic parameters, including maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}), time to reach peak concentration (T_{max}), and area under the curve (AUC), were assessed to determine the drug release pattern and systemic exposure. In addition, pharmacodynamic outcomes such as reduction in systolic and diastolic blood pressure were monitored to evaluate therapeutic efficacy. Results indicated that controlled release formulations exhibited a more consistent and prolonged drug release compared to conventional dosage forms, resulting in stable plasma concentrations over an extended period. This steady drug delivery was associated with improved blood pressure control and a reduced incidence of side effects such as reflex tachycardia and hypotension. Furthermore, enhanced patient compliance was observed due to reduced dosing frequency. In conclusion, controlled release formulations of Nifedipine demonstrate a favorable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile, making them a promising option for effective and sustained management of hypertension.

Keywords: Nifedipine, Hypertension, Controlled Release Formulation, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics.

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Screening and Process Optimization of Andrographolide-Loaded Sesame Oil Nano emulsion Using Plackett–Burman Design: A Technological Approach Towards Sustainable Drug Delivery

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Abstract

Objectives: This study is aimed to fabricate andrographolide-loaded sesame oil nano emulsion (AP-SNE) and to screening the formulation and process variables that produce significant effect on droplet size, PDI and zeta potential of the prepared sesame oil nano emulsion by using Plackett–Burman experimental design.

Methodology: A nano emulsion formulation of andrographolide was prepared by modified solvent evaporation method and characterized using particle size analyzer. A Plackett–Burman experimental design was employed to screen the influence of eleven independent variables (six formulation and five process) on three dependent variables. Seventeen experimental trials involving eleven independent variables at higher and lower levels were generated by Design-Expert.

Results: Mean droplet size, PDI and Zeta potential were found in the range of 71.6-178 nm, 0.041-0.351 and -24 to -42.2 mV respectively. Each response coefficient was studied for its statistical significance based on half-normal plot and pareto charts. In half normal plot, concentration of oil shows positive effect on size while negative effect on PDI and zeta potential. In pareto chart, concentration of oil shows significant coefficient of t value effect for size and micro fluidization pressure for PDI.

Conclusion: From both the analysis, it was concluded that concentration of oil, concentration of surfactant, concentration of egg lecithin and micro fluidization pressure had significant main effects on the nano emulsion. The Plackett–Burman design proved to be an efficient statistical screening tool for identifying the most influential formulation and process variables with a minimal number of experimental trials. Furthermore, nano emulsion was found to be a suitable delivery system for andrographolide due to its poor aqueous solubility, offering a promising strategy to improve its formulation and therapeutic potential.

Keywords: Andrographolide, Nano emulsion, Plackett–Burman design, Solubility.

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Study on Neuroprotection by Phytoconstituents in $AlCl_3$ induced Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis- Like Symptoms in Adult Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

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Abstract

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a fatal neurodegenerative disorder characterized by degeneration of upper and lower motor neurons. The degenerative process results in muscular weakness ataxia paralysis and respiratory failure due to muscle paralysis. Association between neurotoxic agents such as $AlCl_3$ and neurodegenerative diseases has been proved because these toxicants induce oxidative stress, inflammation mitochondrial dysfunction and neuronal damages. This present study was performed to investigate the potential of phytoconstituents therapy against $AlCl_3$ -induced ALS-like symptoms in adult zebrafish. One hundred and eight adult zebrafish were randomly divided into six groups ($n=18$). Animals were given exposure to $AlCl_3$ to induce ALS-like neurotoxicity and phytoconstituents extract at doses of 45 $\mu g/L$ and 90 $\mu g/L$ for 28 days whereas the reference drug Riluzole (50 mg/kg) was used during experimentation. Locomotor activities, anxiety related behaviors and learning and memory functions were evaluated with behavioral testing like Novel Tank Test (NTT), Light Dark Preference Test (LDT), and Open Field Test (OFT). At the end, biochemical studies were made to determine levels of lipid peroxidation (LPO), reduced glutathione (GSH), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), nitrites and activity of acetylcholinesterase (AChE). The neurotransmitters glutamate and γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) were assessed utilizing HPLC, while neuro inflammatory factors $TNF-\alpha$ and IL-1 were analyzed by ELISA, on top of the histopathological studies. Physiologically toxic exposure caused disastrous behavioral problems, increased oxidative stress, promoted production of inflammatory cytokines, disturbed the balance of neurotransmitters and caused drastic histopathological modifications in the brains of zebrafish. Treatment with phytoconstituents quite a bit improved behavior, restored antioxidant systems, decreased the levels of lipid peroxidation and nitrite levels, maintained the concentrations of glutamate and GABA, inhibited the production of cytokines $TNF-\alpha$ and IL-1 and in a dose 50 dependent manner reduced neuronal damages. These neuroprotective effects are comparable to that obtained with reference drug, Riluzole. Because of this, phytoconstituents possess marked neuroprotective potential against $AlCl_3$ -induced ALS-like pathogenesis mediated through its free radical scavenging, anti-inflammatory and neuromodulatory activities. Because of this, phytoconstituents can be used as potent natural therapeutic agent for the treatment of ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases connected to oxidative stress and neuro inflammation.

Keywords: Neuroprotective effects, *Phytoconstituents*, $AlCl_3$, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, adult zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

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Study on Neuroprotection via a Phytoconstituent in 3-NP-induced Huntington's- Like Symptoms in Adult Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

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Abstract

Huntington's disease (HD) is a genetically inherited degenerative disease causing incurable neurological and motor abnormalities. It consists of a neurodegeneration that appears in neuropsychiatric deficiencies and cognitive dysfunctions involving continuous degradation of neurons in the striatum and the cerebral cortex. The major factors involved in HD include a hereditary deficiency involving the rogue triplet polyglutamine (CAG)_n repetitions of the huntingtin (HTT) gene on the short arm of chromosome 4. The pathological features involve mitochondrial impairment, excitotoxicity, oxidative stress, neuroinflammation and apoptosis. The drugs currently available give merely symptomatic relief and cannot stop the progression of the disease. The underlying cause of HD pathobiology and the progression of the disease make it a golden opportunity for research, which would lead to neuroprotection. The present study focuses on establishing neuroprotection with phytoconstituents against the induction of HD with 3-NP in adult zebrafish (*Danio rerio*). What comes next is the design of the study, 6 groups will be used to measure the effects of certain phytoconstituents: normal positive control, disease control (3-NP 15mg/kg), standard group (tetraabenazine 3 mg/kg), 2 x groups for treatment with phytoconstituent at 100 mg/kg and 200mg/kg respectively. Behavioural observations will be noted (Novel tank Test, Novel Object recognition test and Light Dark Preference test), to measure locomotor activity, measure anxiety-like behaviour and test for cognitive parameters. Biochemical estimations will include estimation of oxidative stress markers superoxide dismutase, catalase, reduced glutathione, Lipid peroxidation, Nitrite, and Acetylcholinesterase; neurotransmitters Dopamine, glutamate and GABA; and pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-Alpha, IL-1 beta. Histopathological examination of the zebrafish brain tissue will be performed for the examination of changes in the neurodegenerative neuronal architecture. The hypothesis is that phytoconstituents will reverse behavioural deficits, mitigate oxidative stress and neuroinflammation, rescue neurotransmitter deficits, prevent neuronal death in a 3-NP zebrafish animal model, and diminish pathological alterations seen in Zebrafish brain tissue. These phytoconstituents may be promising candidates as natural neuroprotectors for HD.

Keywords: Neuroprotective Effects, phytoconstituents, 3-NP, Huntington's- Like Symptoms, Adult Zebrafish.

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Targeted Nanomedicine for Colorectal Cancer: Emerging Nanocarriers, Smart Delivery Strategies and Translational Challenges

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ABSTRACT

Background: The worldwide burden of colorectal cancer on healthcare systems is vast. Chemotherapy is limited by systemic toxicity, poor tumor selectivity and the emergence of drug resistance due to biological barriers. It can be achieved through a focused, controlled, and responsive strategy.

Objective: The aim of the review is to evaluate recent advances in the targeted drug delivery of Colorectal Cancer in nanotechnology with respect to the design of nanocarrier, passive, active targeting, stimuli responsive release, therapeutic efficacy, safety and clinical translation barrier.

Methodology: A structured literature search was performed in PubMed, Web of Science and Science Direct for the period 2018 to 2026 to obtain peer-reviewed papers. Studies including in-vivo, in-vitro and available clinical studies investigating targeted drug delivery systems using nanotechnology for colonic carcinoma were included and thematically synthesised according to nanocarrier type, targeting strategy, therapeutic application and translational challenges.

Key Findings: Many types of nanocarriers (liposomal, polymeric, lipid-based, inorganic, biomimetic) have exhibited potential in enhancing drug stability, cellular uptake, controlled release, and therapeutic selectivity. Passive and active targeting as well as pH, redox, enzyme, and tumor microenvironment-responsive systems improve tumor site specificity and drug release. However, clinical translation is limited through tumor heterogeneity, molecular and biological barriers, variability of nanocarriers, long-term safety, manufacturability, reproducibility, and regulatory issues.

Conclusion: CRC precision therapy can be impacted through targeted nanomedicine. Successful clinical translation will necessitate future studies aimed at rational target selection and patient-specific delivery, reproducible manufacture, toxicology and well-designed clinical studies.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer; Nanomedicine; Targeted drug delivery; Nanocarriers.

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Evidence-Based Integrative Oncology in Colorectal Cancer: From Complementary Strategies to Precision Supportive Care

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ABSTRACT

Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) remains a major global health challenge despite advances in multimodal treatment. Treatment-related toxicity, psychological distress, impaired quality of life and survivorship concerns continue to affect patients. Complementary approaches are increasingly explored alongside conventional oncology care, but their clinical value, safety and compatibility with standard treatment require critical evaluation.

Objective: To critically evaluate complementary and integrative strategies in CRC and assess their potential role in individualized supportive care, focusing on clinical evidence, biological rationale, safety, therapeutic interactions and translational challenges.

Methodology: A structured literature search will be performed using PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and ScienceDirect for peer-reviewed publications from 2018–2026. Evidence concerning nutritional and lifestyle interventions, phytochemicals, microbiome-directed therapies and mind–body approaches will be evaluated and categorized according to study design, clinical outcomes, safety and evidence strength.

Expected Outcomes: The review is expected to identify complementary strategies with promising clinical potential, distinguish established supportive approaches from emerging interventions, and highlight gaps related to efficacy, standardization, bioavailability, herb–drug interactions and clinical translation.

Conclusion: This review will develop an evidence-based framework for integrating complementary strategies with conventional CRC care and identify priorities for patient-specific intervention selection, safety evaluation and future clinical research.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer; Integrative oncology; Complementary medicine; Supportive care; Phytochemicals; Gut microbiome; Precision medicine; Survivorship.

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Assessment and determinants of quality of life among chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients attending a tertiary care hospital in Punjab, India

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ABSTRACT

Long-term smoking, environmental contaminants, and occupational exposures are the main causes of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a progressive respiratory condition marked by persistent airflow limitation. There is little data on its effects on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and the safety of pharmaceutical treatments used to treat it, despite the fact that it is a significant burden, especially in rural India.

Objectives

The study's goals were to evaluate the frequency and pattern of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to COPD medication, measure HRQOL in COPD patients using the SGRQ-C, and examine its relationship to clinical and demographic characteristics.

Methods

One hundred patients with COPD who met the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) criteria participated in a six-month observational study at a tertiary care hospital. ADRs, clinical history, and sociodemographic information were gathered. SGRQ-C was used to assess HRQOL, and SPSS version 25.0 was used for statistical analysis.

Results

Males made up 58% of the study population, and their mean age was 51.96 ± 13.96 years. GOLD group C comprised 47% of the patients. The Symptoms domain had the highest SGRQ-C mean score (53.84 ± 10.40), indicating a load of symptoms, whereas the Activity and Impact domains had lower scores. Seizures (12%) and increased liver enzymes (11%) were the most common ADRs among 100 that were reported.

Conclusion

HRQOL is severely impacted by COPD, which highlights the importance of closely monitoring medication and adverse drug reactions.

Keywords: COPD, HRQOL, ADRs, SGRQ-C, Psychosocial impact.

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Critical Analysis of Nasal Cytology in *Doshik Pratishyaya* – A Controlled Diagnostic Trial

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate the diagnostic significance of nasal cytology in *Doshik Pratishyaya*.

Objectives: To correlate nasal cytological findings with *Doshik Pratishyaya*, assess its utility in differentiating *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, and *Kaphaja Pratishyaya*, and explore its potential as an objective parameter for future research.

Methodology: A total of 309 participants were studied, comprising 158 patients with *Doshik Pratishyaya* and 151 healthy controls. Diagnosis was established through *Rogi-Roga Pariksha*. Nasal smears collected from the middle meatus were stained using May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain and evaluated microscopically for epithelial cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, mast cells, goblet cells, mucus, and microorganisms using modified Gelardi's criteria. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 26, with $p < 0.05$ considered significant.

Results: Among the 158 cases, *Kaphaja Pratishyaya* was most prevalent (35.96%), followed by *Vataja* (32.58%) and *Pittaja* (20.22%). Distinct cytological patterns were observed: *Vataja* showed increased eosinophils and mast cells; *Pittaja* showed prominent neutrophilia with minimal eosinophilia; and *Kaphaja* showed marked neutrophilia, goblet-cell hyperplasia, mucoid background, and bacterial colonies. The association between cytological findings and *Doshik* classification was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Nasal cytology is a simple, non-invasive and objective method that can complement conventional *Rogi-Roga Pariksha* in the assessment of *Doshik Pratishyaya*. The observed cytological patterns provide an objective basis for correlating *Dosha*-specific clinical features with cellular changes and may support future diagnostic and therapeutic research.

Keywords:

Doshik Pratishyaya, Nasal Cytology, *Pranavaha Srotas*, Inflammation, *Roga Rogi pariksha*

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Artificial Intelligence in Ayurvedic Healthcare: Opportunities, Challenges and a Framework for Responsible Integration

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming healthcare through advances in data analysis, clinical decision support, personalized medicine, medical education, and research. Ayurveda, with its extensive textual knowledge, individualized diagnostic approaches, longitudinal patient assessment, and emphasis on preventive healthcare, represents an important domain in which AI may offer new opportunities while also presenting distinctive challenges. The integration of AI into Ayurvedic healthcare could support structured analysis of classical literature, digitization and preservation of Ayurvedic knowledge, clinical documentation, pattern recognition, personalized lifestyle recommendations, pharmacological research, patient monitoring, and decision-support systems. AI may also facilitate integration of Ayurvedic parameters such as Prakriti, Vikriti, Agni, Ahara, Vihara, and clinical features with contemporary biomedical data, potentially contributing to more individualized healthcare. However, meaningful integration requires more than technological implementation. Ayurvedic concepts are context-dependent and may not be directly compatible with conventional data structures. Variability in terminology, diagnostic methods, clinical documentation, and quality of available datasets presents significant challenges. Concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, explainability, validation, standardization, and patient safety must also be addressed. This paper proposes a conceptual framework for responsible AI-enabled Ayurvedic healthcare, in which AI functions as an assistive technology rather than a replacement for clinical expertise. The framework emphasizes five interconnected domains: knowledge digitization, clinical decision support, personalized healthcare, research and drug discovery, and education and health-system management. Successful implementation will require high-quality datasets, standardized Ayurvedic terminology, interdisciplinary collaboration, rigorous validation, ethical governance, and continuous human oversight. AI therefore has the potential to strengthen the evidence base, accessibility, personalization, and scalability of Ayurvedic healthcare. Its long-term value, however, will depend on developing technologically advanced systems that remain faithful to the principles of Ayurveda while meeting contemporary standards of scientific validity, clinical safety, transparency, and ethical healthcare.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Ayurveda; digital health; personalized healthcare; clinical decision support; Prakriti; Ayurvedic research; machine learning; healthcare technology; responsible AI.

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Natural Products as Preservatives in Food, Cosmetics and Medicine

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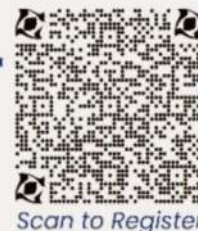
ABSTRACT

Background: Preservation is essential in food, cosmetics and medicines to prevent microbial contamination, oxidation, deterioration and loss of quality. Increasing concerns regarding synthetic preservatives have encouraged research into safe and effective natural alternatives. Natural products obtained from plants, animals and microorganisms contain bioactive compounds with antimicrobial, antifungal and antioxidant properties. **Objectives:** The present review highlights the potential of natural products as preservatives in food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical preparations and discusses their benefits and limitations. Various naturally derived substances, like essential oils, organic acids, plant extracts, polyphenols, and microbial products, are considered as good preservative activities. Compounds such as rosemary extract, clove oil, cinnamon oil, citric acid, vinegar and green tea polyphenols can inhibit microbial growth and reduce oxidative deterioration. In food products, they extend shelf life and maintain freshness and quality of product. In cosmetics, natural preservatives can easily protect creams, lotions, shampoos and other formulations from bacterial and fungal contamination. In medicines, they are useful in herbal formulation preparations, creams etc. However, their effectiveness depends on concentration, pH, temperature, formulation composition and storage conditions. **Conclusion:** Natural products thus have potential as preservatives across food, cosmetics, and medicine. Combining natural bioactive compounds with formulation and preservation technologies may improve their stability, safety, effectiveness, and application.

Keywords: Neurodegenerative, Alzheimer's disease, Astrocytes, Herbal, Nanoparticles

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Advances in Drug Discovery and Drug Development: From Target Identification to Clinical Translation

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Abstract

Background: Drug discovery and development remain resource-intensive processes, often requiring over a decade and substantial investment to translate a lead molecule into an approved therapeutic agent. Advances in computational biology, high-throughput screening, and molecular pharmacology have accelerated target identification and lead optimization, yet attrition rates in clinical phases remain high due to poor pharmacokinetics, toxicity, and lack of efficacy.

Objectives: This study aims to review the integrated approach of modern drug discovery and development, emphasizing target-based drug design, in silico screening, and preclinical-to-clinical translation strategies that improve success rates and reduce development timelines.

Methodology: A systematic review of recent literature was conducted using databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. Studies focusing on computer-aided drug design (CADD), structure-activity relationship (SAR) analysis, ADMET prediction, and clinical trial design were analyzed to identify emerging trends and bottlenecks across the drug development pipeline.

Results: Findings indicate that integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning in early-stage discovery has reduced lead identification time by nearly 30-40%. Structure-based drug design combined with early ADMET profiling significantly lowers late-stage attrition. Repurposing existing drug molecules and adoption of biomarker-driven clinical trials further enhance developmental efficiency and regulatory success.

Conclusion: A multidisciplinary approach combining computational tools, robust preclinical models, and adaptive clinical trial designs is essential to improve the efficiency of drug discovery and development. Continued innovation in these domains holds promise for faster, safer, and more cost-effective delivery of novel therapeutics to patients.

Keywords: Drug Discovery, Drug Development, Computer-Aided Drug Design, ADMET, Clinical Trials, Pharmacokinetics

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Molecular interactions of myricetin with neutral Ag₁₃ cluster: A DFT study

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Abstract

Green synthesis of metal nanoparticles including silver nanoparticles using plant extract has emerged as potential branch of nanotechnology. Phytochemicals including flavonoids have exhibited their reducing/stabilizing activity in green synthesis of silver nanoparticles. Myricetin is a natural polyhydroxy flavanol with antioxidant activity and various therapeutic effects including anti-inflammatory, Alzheimer's disease, antimicrobial, anti-neurodegenerative, cardiovascular protection and anti-cancer, making it a potential flavonoid to be explored. Density Functional Theory (DFT) was used to investigate geometry, electronic properties, and interaction of neutral Ag₁₃ cluster with myricetin. At molecular level, understanding the interactions of myricetin and neutral Ag₁₃ cluster is important for possible applications in drug delivery and therapeutics.

Keywords: DFT study, Myricetin, Ag₁₃ cluster

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Zudo Carate: Pharmacological Properties, Therapeutic Potential and Emerging Applications in Pharmaceutical Research

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Abstract

Zudo Carate represents a potentially promising area of investigation within pharmaceutical research, particularly owing to its reported pharmacological properties and emerging therapeutic applications. The growing interest in bioactive compounds and novel therapeutic approaches has encouraged researchers to explore agents with diverse biological activities, improved efficacy, and enhanced safety profiles. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the pharmacological properties, therapeutic potential, and emerging applications of Zudo Carate. Available evidence concerning its biological activities, possible mechanisms of action, therapeutic relevance, and pharmaceutical applications is critically discussed. Particular emphasis is placed on its potential role in the management of various pathological conditions and its prospects for incorporation into contemporary drug-development strategies. Furthermore, the review highlights current research gaps, limitations of the available evidence, and opportunities for future investigation, including formulation development, pharmacokinetic evaluation, toxicity assessment, and clinical validation. A better understanding of the pharmacological characteristics and therapeutic mechanisms of Zudo Carate may contribute to the development of innovative pharmaceutical interventions. Further systematic preclinical and clinical studies are required to establish its efficacy, safety, mechanism of action, and practical applicability in modern healthcare.

Keywords:

Zudo Carate, pharmacological properties, therapeutic potential, pharmaceutical research, bioactive compounds, drug development, emerging therapies.

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Silver-Doped Carbon Quantum Dots: A Multifunctional Nanoplatfrom for Diabetic Wound Healing

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Abstract

Diabetic wounds represent a major clinical challenge because persistent inflammation, oxidative stress, and other factors disrupt the normal healing process. Conventional silver-based dressings provide broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity. However, these may be associated with cytotoxicity, uncontrolled silver-ion release, and inconsistent therapeutic outcomes. Carbon Quantum Dots (CQDs) possess tunable surface chemistry, antioxidant, and bioactive properties. Integrating CQDs with silver may provide a multifunctional nanomaterial that addresses problems associated with diabetic wounds. This review critically examines the existing literature on silver, carbon quantum dots, and silver-doped CQDs, focusing on their relevance to diabetic wound healing. Published evidence indicates that synthesis parameters strongly influence the properties of nanoparticles. Silver-doped CQDs generally demonstrate enhanced antibacterial activity compared with undoped CQDs, while retaining their antioxidant activity and cellular interactions. Collectively, current evidence supports the potential of Silver-doped CQDs for diabetic wound applications, while further investigation is required to establish their safety and translational relevance.

Keywords: Ag-CQDs, diabetic wound healing, nanomedicine, antimicrobial activity, antioxidant activity

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Unravelling the Molecular Mechanisms of Curcumin in Psoriasis Using Network Pharmacology, Molecular Docking, and Molecular Dynamics Simulation

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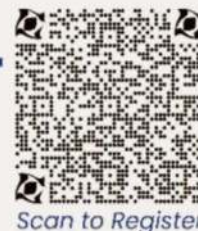
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Abstract:

Psoriasis is a chronic immune-mediated inflammatory skin disorder characterized by excessive keratinocyte proliferation, abnormal differentiation, and dysregulated inflammatory and chemokine signalling. Curcumin, a bioactive polyphenolic compound derived from *Curcuma longa*, possesses well-documented anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties; however, its potential molecular mechanisms in psoriasis remain incompletely understood. The present study employed an integrated network pharmacology and structure-based computational approach to elucidate the potential therapeutic mechanisms of curcumin against psoriasis. Curcumin-associated targets and psoriasis-related genes were systematically identified and intersected to determine potential therapeutic targets. Protein-protein interaction network analysis was subsequently performed to identify highly connected hub proteins, followed by Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analyses to characterize the biological processes and signalling pathways potentially involved in the anti-psoriatic effects of curcumin. Based on the network analysis, prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2) was prioritized as a potential key target and subjected to molecular docking using its crystal structure (PDB ID: 5F1A). Molecular docking was performed to characterize the binding orientation and interactions of curcumin within the PTGS2 active site. The predicted binding affinity of curcumin toward PTGS2 was favourable, with a docking score of -8.09 kcal/mol, suggesting a potentially stable protein-ligand interaction. Molecular dynamics simulations were subsequently employed to evaluate the conformational stability and dynamic behaviour of the curcumin-PTGS2 complex under simulated physiological conditions (100ns). Collectively, the integrated computational analysis provides mechanistic insights into the potential multi-target activity of curcumin in psoriasis and highlights PTGS2-associated inflammatory signalling as a potential molecular axis underlying its anti-psoriatic activity. These findings provide a rational basis for subsequent experimental validation of curcumin-mediated molecular mechanisms in psoriasis.

Keywords: Curcumin; Psoriasis; Network pharmacology; PTGS2; Molecular docking; Molecular dynamics simulation; Inflammation; Chemokine signalling

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Evaluation of the Anticonvulsant Potential of *Solanum Xanthocarpum* Leaf Extract in Experimental Seizure Models

Authors: Swati Kohli^a, Dr. Neeraj Kumar^b

Background: Epilepsy is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures resulting from abnormal neuronal activity in the brain. Although several antiepileptic drugs are available, many are associated with undesirable adverse effects and may not provide adequate seizure control in all patients. This has encouraged researchers to explore safer and more effective herbal alternatives. *Solanum xanthocarpum*, a plant widely used in traditional medicine, is known for its various pharmacological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and neuroprotective effects. The present study was undertaken to evaluate the anticonvulsant potential of *S. xanthocarpum* leaf extract using experimental seizure models in mice.

Objective: The objective of the present study was to evaluate the anticonvulsant activity of *Solanum xanthocarpum* using various experimental seizure models in mice.

Methodology: The present study evaluated the anticonvulsant properties of the leaf extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum*. The study included plant identification, extraction, preliminary phytochemical screening, and chromatographic analysis. Animal experiments were conducted using chemically and electrically induced seizure models, including Pentylentetrazole (PTZ), Maximal electroshock seizure (MES) and picrotoxin-induced seizure models. All experimental procedures were conducted in accordance with established ethical principles for the use of laboratory animals.

Results: The present study demonstrated that the ethanolic leaf extract of *Solanum xanthocarpum* exhibited notable anticonvulsant activity in PTZ, MES, and Picrotoxin-induced seizure models. The extract delayed the onset of seizures, reduced seizure severity and duration, and improved survival rates. The observed anticonvulsant effect was dose-dependent.

Conclusion: The findings demonstrate that *Solanum xanthocarpum* possesses promising anticonvulsant activity and may represent a potential source of bioactive compounds for the development of novel anticonvulsant agents. Further studies are warranted to characterize the active constituents and elucidate their underlying molecular mechanisms.

Keywords: *Solanum xanthocarpum*; Anticonvulsant activity; PTZ model; MES model; Picrotoxin model; Epilepsy

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In Silico Assessment of Phytochemicals of *Bergenia ciliata* as Potential Inhibitors of Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms by Targeting Carbapenemase Enzymes

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Abstract:

Background: Carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative pathogens, driven largely by carbapenemase enzymes, pose a severe global health threat, and effective inhibitors of these enzymes remain scarce.

Objective: To identify bioactive phytochemicals from *Bergenia ciliata* that inhibit major clinically relevant carbapenemase enzymes using an integrated in silico approach.

Methods: Thirty-two phytochemicals identified from *B. ciliata* root and rhizome extracts via GC-MS, FTIR, and NMR were docked against six carbapenemase enzymes (KPC-2, NDM-1, NDM-1, VIM-2, IMP-3, and OXA-63) using AutoDock Vina. Protein-ligand interactions were visualized using Discovery Studio and LigPlot+. Drug-likeness and ADMET properties were assessed using SwissADME and ProTox-II, and the top complex underwent an 80 ns molecular dynamics simulation in GROMACS.

Results: Several phytochemicals showed stronger binding affinities than reference drugs cefoperazone and sulbactam. Ellagic acid displayed consistently high binding affinity across multiple carbapenemases, full compliance with Lipinski's rule of five, and favorable pharmacokinetics. Molecular dynamics of the KPC-2-ellagic acid complex confirmed stable binding, low structural fluctuation, and sustained compactness over the simulation.

Conclusion: Ellagic acid from *Bergenia ciliata* emerges as a promising natural scaffold for inhibiting key carbapenemase enzymes, offering a mechanistic basis for further experimental validation and the development of plant-derived adjunct therapies against carbapenem-resistant infections.

Keywords: *Bergenia ciliata*; Carbapenem resistance; Carbapenemase; Molecular docking; Molecular dynamics; Phytochemicals

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A Comparative Assessment of Infection Control Practices between Government and Private Hospitals in Prayagraj Division, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) remain an important patient-safety concern and can increase treatment costs and hospital burden. Effective infection prevention and control (IPC) practices are therefore essential for safe healthcare delivery. This study aims to compare IPC practices among hospitals in Prayagraj Division, Uttar Pradesh, including government, private, and charitable institutions. The study assesses hand hygiene, biomedical waste management, sterilization and disinfection, personal protective equipment (PPE), and hospital sanitation. It also examines the availability of essential resources, staff training, monitoring systems, administrative support, and the role of hospital accreditation in maintaining IPC standards.

The study further considers healthcare workers knowledge, risk perception, motivation, and adherence to recommended practices, as these factors can influence the consistency of IPC measures. Institutional barriers such as inadequate funding, irregular supplies, limited infection control staffing, and weak implementation of policies may also affect infection prevention efforts.

Sustained improvement in IPC practices in Prayagraj Division requires adequate infrastructure and supplies, regular training, effective monitoring, and continued administrative support. Strengthening these areas, along with reinforcing appropriate practices among healthcare workers, can help reduce HAIs, improve patient safety, and promote better healthcare quality across the region.

Keywords: Infection Control, Sustainability, Healthcare-Associated Infections, Hospitals, Compliance, Prayagraj Division

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**Smart Nanocarriers to Precision Medicine: Bridging the Translational Gap in
Nanomedicine**

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Abstract:

Nanotechnology, the manipulation of matter at the 1–100 nm scale, has emerged as a transformative interdisciplinary field bridging physics, chemistry, materials science, and biomedical engineering. Its convergence with medicine has given rise to nanomedicine, which exploits the unique physicochemical, optical, and biological properties of nanoscale materials for diagnosis, targeted drug delivery, and disease management. Nanocarriers such as liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, solid lipid nanoparticles, and inorganic nanostructures (gold, silica, iron oxide) enable site-specific delivery of chemotherapeutic, immunotherapeutic, and gene-based agents, improving bioavailability, reducing systemic toxicity, and enabling controlled, sustained drug release. Applications span oncology (tumor-targeted therapy and theranostics), infectious disease management, regenerative medicine, wound healing, biosensing, and vaccine delivery, exemplified by lipid nanoparticle-based mRNA vaccine platforms developed during the recent pandemic era. Despite substantial preclinical promise, clinical translation remains constrained by challenges including nanoparticle pharmacokinetics, batch-to-batch reproducibility, long-term toxicity, immunogenicity, large-scale manufacturing, and regulatory ambiguity across different healthcare systems. Recent literature emphasizes the need to reassess targeting strategies, optimize dosing regimens, and address biological barriers such as the protein corona and reticuloendothelial clearance to bridge the translational gap. The future scope of nanomedicine lies in personalized and precision medicine through patient-specific nanoformulations, stimuli-responsive “smart” nanocarriers, integration with artificial intelligence for rational nanoparticle design, nanorobotics for minimally invasive diagnostics, and multifunctional theranostic platforms combining therapy and real-time imaging. Continued interdisciplinary collaboration, standardized toxicological frameworks, and robust regulatory pathways will be essential to translate nanotechnological innovations into safe, scalable, and accessible clinical solutions, ultimately advancing individualized healthcare.

Keywords: Nanomedicine, Drug Delivery, Nanocarriers, Theranostics, Precision Medicine

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Explainable Deep Learning for Diabetes Risk Prediction Using Non-Glycemic Clinical and Lifestyle Features: Evidence from a Uttarakhand Dataset

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Abstract

Background: Diabetes risk prediction using artificial intelligence commonly incorporates glycemic measurements such as blood glucose (BG) and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c). Although these variables provide strong predictive information, their dependence may limit the applicability of prediction models in preliminary screening settings where glycemic measurements are unavailable.

Objective: This study develops and evaluates an explainable deep learning model for diabetes risk prediction using non-glycemic clinical, demographic, and lifestyle features collected from a region-specific dataset from Uttarakhand, India.

Methods: A novel dataset containing 1,010 records was used for model development. To investigate the feasibility of non-glycemic prediction, BG and HbA1c were excluded from the model inputs. Seven features gender, age, living area, food habit, blood pressure, skin thickness, and body mass index (BMI) were used to develop a multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier. The dataset was divided into stratified training and testing subsets, and feature standardization was performed using training data. The MLP incorporated batch normalization, dropout regularization, learning-rate reduction, and early stopping. Model performance was assessed using accuracy, balanced accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, ROC-AUC, Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC), and Brier score. Stratified five-fold cross-validation was additionally performed. SHAP and LIME were employed to interpret the model predictions.

Results: The MLP achieved an accuracy of **93.07%**, balanced accuracy of **91.97%**, precision of **95.89%**, recall of **86.42%**, F1-score of **90.91%**, and ROC-AUC of **0.9768** on the independent test set. The MCC and Brier score were **0.8563** and **0.0433**, respectively. In five-fold cross-validation, the model achieved a mean accuracy of **93.69 ± 1.13%** and mean ROC-AUC of **0.9670 ± 0.0131**, indicating stable predictive performance. SHAP analysis identified **skin thickness, age, blood pressure, and living area** as the most influential features, while LIME provided local explanations for individual predictions.

Conclusion: The findings demonstrate that an explainable MLP can achieve strong diabetes-risk discrimination using non-glycemic clinical and lifestyle characteristics without relying on BG or HbA1c as model inputs. The proposed approach provides a potentially useful preliminary risk-stratification framework for resource-constrained and community-level screening settings. However, the model should be considered a decision-support tool rather than a replacement for established clinical diagnostic testing.

Keywords: Diabetes Risk Prediction; Deep Learning; Multilayer Perceptron; Non-Glycemic Features; Explainable AI; SHAP; LIME; Uttarakhand; Risk Stratification.

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Molecular biomarkers and personalised therapies for Precision Dermatology

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Abstract:

In modern dermatological research, the transition from conventional therapies to precision-based treatment approaches has significantly transformed disease management. Molecular biomarkers have emerged as powerful tools that enable clinicians to understand disease mechanisms at the genetic and cellular levels, facilitating accurate diagnosis and prognosis. These biomarkers include genomic mutations, protein expressions, cytokine profiles, and epigenetic alterations that are closely associated with various skin disorders. Precision dermatology focuses on the customization of treatment based on individual variability in genes, environment, and lifestyle. Diseases such as psoriasis, melanoma, acne, vitiligo, and atopic dermatitis exhibit heterogeneous clinical presentations, making biomarker-driven therapy essential for optimal outcomes. For instance, targeted biologic therapies such as monoclonal antibodies act on specific cytokines (e.g., TNF- α , IL-17, IL-23), significantly improving treatment efficacy in chronic inflammatory skin diseases. Advancements in omics technologies (genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics, and metabolomics) have accelerated the discovery of novel biomarkers, enabling early disease detection and prediction of therapeutic responses. Personalized therapies also include gene editing approaches, RNA-based treatments (siRNA, mRNA), and immune-modulating therapies that offer precise targeting with reduced systemic toxicity. Nanotechnology and targeted drug delivery systems further enhance the effectiveness of personalized dermatological treatments by improving drug penetration, stability, and site-specific delivery. Additionally, artificial intelligence and machine learning are being integrated with biomarker data to support clinical decision-making and predictive diagnostics. Despite these advancements, challenges such as high cost, regulatory complexities, and limited accessibility remain barriers to widespread implementation. However, ongoing clinical trials and research continue to validate the clinical utility of biomarker-guided therapies. Molecular biomarkers and personalized therapies represent a transformative approach in dermatology, offering improved diagnostic accuracy, targeted treatment, and better patient outcomes. The integration of advanced technologies and precision medicine principles is expected to redefine dermatological care in the coming years.

Keywords – Artificial intelligence, Biologics, Biomarker-guided therapy, Cytokines, Gene therapy, Genomics, Immunotherapy, Nanotechnology, Molecular biomarkers, Precision dermatology, Personalized therapy, Proteomics, Skin diseases, Targeted drug delivery.

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AI in Patient Narratives: Reimagining Healthcare Communication through Narrative Medicine

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the recording, interpretation, and communication of patient experiences in the healthcare industry. Patient narratives provide important insights into the emotional, social, and experiential aspects of disease, while traditional biological techniques often prioritize clinical data. Using Rita Charon's Narrative Medicine as a theoretical framework, this research investigates how AI could change patient narratives and healthcare communication. Charon's focus on narrative competency, careful listening, interpretation, and attachment emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend patients as unique people with complicated histories and lived experiences rather than just as collections of symptoms. The organizing of disjointed patient narratives, summarization of medical histories, support for multilingual communication, and facilitation of more effective doctor-patient contact are only a few of the benefits of artificial intelligence that are examined in this research. It also critically looks at the drawbacks and moral dilemmas of AI-mediated storytelling, such as algorithmic prejudice, patient voice loss or simplification, privacy issues, and the danger of reducing complicated human experiences to data patterns. The study makes the case that, although AI may serve as a helpful tool for story-based healthcare, it cannot replace the human aspects of empathy, interpretation, and therapeutic affinity via a critical engagement with narrative medicine. In the end, the research suggests a cooperative paradigm where AI supports medical practitioners while maintaining the patient's narrative agency and the human-centered underpinnings of medical communication.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Patient Narratives, Narrative Medicine, Healthcare Communication, Narrative Competence, Rita Charon and AI Ethics

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Artificial Intelligence – Platinum Jubilee and beyond

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Abstract

Since its formal inception at the Dartmouth Summer Research Project in 1956, the Artificial Intelligence (AI) completes its seventy years. So, as we celebrate platinum jubilee of AI, through this review paper, we examine the journey from its nascent origins to a foundational technology of the 21st century. We explore the preliminary allusive illustrations, the recurring periods of overabundance and “AI winters,” and the ultimate ascendancy of connectionism. We have focused, especially, on the Computer Vision evolution, exploring the departure from handcrafted features to convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and Vision Transformers (ViTs). Further, keeping in view the exponential growth of the scale of foundational models, we have also explored the critical role of Knowledge Distillation (KD) in deployment of AI in resource-constrained environment. Finally, we have attempted to explore the future prospects of AI, going beyond current generative illustrations toward Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), Neuromorphic Computing, besides the serious obligations of alignment and ethical governance.

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AI-Enabled Precision Healthcare in PMOS: From Multidimensional Phenotyping to Personalized Therapeutic Strategies in Women's Health

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Abstract

Polycystic ovarian morphology syndrome (PMOS), often considered an early phenotypic manifestation within the spectrum of polycystic ovarian disorders, represents a heterogeneous condition characterized by reproductive, metabolic, endocrine, and psychosocial disturbances. Conventional diagnostic and therapeutic approaches frequently rely on generalized criteria, resulting in delayed diagnosis and variable treatment outcomes. The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming women's healthcare by enabling precision medicine through multidimensional phenotyping and individualized therapeutic decision-making. This article highlights the integration of AI with clinical, biochemical, hormonal, genetic, metabolomic, imaging, and lifestyle data to identify distinct PMOS phenotypes and predict disease progression toward polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Advanced machine learning algorithms and deep learning-based ultrasound analysis facilitate earlier and more accurate diagnosis, while predictive analytics support personalized risk stratification for infertility, insulin resistance, cardiovascular disease, and mental health comorbidities. Further, AI-driven digital health platforms, wearable biosensors, and mobile health applications enable continuous monitoring of menstrual patterns, ovulation, physical activity, sleep, and dietary behavior, promoting adaptive and patient-centered interventions. The convergence of explainable AI, federated learning, and multi-omics analytics offers unprecedented opportunities to optimize pharmacological, lifestyle, and integrative therapies tailored to individual patient profiles. Despite challenges related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, interoperability, and clinical validation, AI-enabled precision healthcare has the potential to redefine the management of PMOS by shifting from symptom-based treatment to predictive, preventive, personalized, and participatory (P4) medicine. This paradigm supports improved reproductive health, metabolic outcomes, and long-term quality of life for women across diverse populations.

Keywords: PMOS, Precision Medicine, Artificial Intelligence, Women's Health, Multidimensional Phenotyping, Personalized Therapy

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Stress Degradation Behaviour of Serrati peptidase in Enteric-Coated Tablets Evaluated by a Validated Gel Permeation Chromatographic Method

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Abstract

Serratiopeptidase is a proteolytic enzyme widely used in pharmaceutical formulations for its anti-inflammatory and fibrinolytic activity; however, its proteinaceous nature and formulation as enteric-coated tablets pose significant challenges for stability assessment and quantitative analysis. The present study aimed to investigate the stress degradation behavior of serratiopeptidase in enteric-coated tablet formulations using a validated gel permeation chromatographic method. Forced degradation studies were performed by subjecting tablet samples to acidic, alkaline, oxidative, thermal, and mechanical stress conditions in accordance with stability-indicating study principles. Chromatographic separation was achieved using gel permeation chromatography, enabling effective separation of the active enzyme from its degradation products. The method was validated for specificity, precision, accuracy, linearity, and solution stability. Serratiopeptidase exhibited pronounced degradation under acidic, thermal, and oxidative stress at elevated temperatures, while comparatively lower degradation was observed under mild oxidative conditions at room temperature. Mechanical compression stress also resulted in measurable degradation, highlighting the sensitivity of the enzyme to manufacturing-related stress. In all cases, degradation products were well resolved from the parent peak, confirming the stability-indicating capability of the method. The study demonstrates that the validated gel permeation chromatographic method is suitable for evaluating the degradation behavior of serratiopeptidase in enteric-coated tablets. In alignment with analytical lifecycle concepts described in ICH Q14, the method supports reliable stability assessment and routine quality control of serratiopeptidase-containing pharmaceutical formulations.

Keywords

Serratiopeptidase, Enteric-Coated Tablets, Forced Degradation Studies, Gel Permeation Chromatography, Stability-Indicating Method

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Epidemiological Determinants and Preventive Strategies for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Adults: A Public Health Review

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Abstract

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) accounts for close to 90-95% of all diabetes cases and remains one of the fastest-growing public health challenges worldwide, driven by demographic, genetic, behavioral, and environmental factors.

Objectives: This review examines the epidemiological determinants of T2DM in adults and summarizes evidence-based preventive measures that can reduce its incidence and long-term complications.

Methodology: A narrative review was carried out using data from the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study, the ICMR-INDIAB national survey, World Health Organization reports, and peer-reviewed literature on diabetes epidemiology and prevention.

Results: Global prevalence among adults aged 20-79 stood at an estimated 589 million (11.1%) in 2025 and is projected to reach 853 million by 2050. In India, the ICMR-INDIAB study estimated that 101 million adults live with diabetes (11.4% prevalence) and a further 136 million (15.3%) have prediabetes, with marked variation across states; southern states report the highest prevalence, while Uttar Pradesh carries the largest absolute number of cases. Non-modifiable determinants include age, family history, ethnicity, and genetic susceptibility, while modifiable determinants include obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, tobacco and alcohol use, and socioeconomic status. The Diabetes Prevention Program found that structured lifestyle intervention cut diabetes incidence by 58% among high-risk adults.

Conclusion: Reducing the burden of T2DM calls for a combined approach: individual lifestyle change paired with population-level policy, early screening of high-risk groups, and prevention strategies suited to regional variation, particularly across India's diverse states.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Epidemiology; Risk Factors; Prevention; Public Health; Lifestyle Modification

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Evaluating Traditional Pyrogenic Interventions in Agriculture: A Scoping Review of Ash, Volatiles, and Management- System Confounding in Homa Farming

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Abstract

Background: Agnihotra and related Homa practices are culturally embedded fire-based practices increasingly discussed in organic agriculture and plant-health research. This review maps the available evidence on Agnihotra-based interventions for seed germination, plant growth, soil ecology, microbial load, disease pressure and botanical research while distinguishing preliminary observations from unverified ecological claims. **Methods:** Literature was located through PubMed, Google Scholar, Crossref, DOAJ, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Wiley Online Library, Taylor & Francis Online, MDPI, CABI, journal websites and targeted institutional repositories. Records were selected for relevance to Agnihotra/Homa, ash, smoke, plant health, soil biology, organic farming, ethnobotany and related mechanisms; segregated into direct Agnihotra studies and mechanistic analogues; edited by removing duplicates, promotional repetitions and bibliographically weak material; and consolidated through a PRISMA-ScR-informed narrative synthesis. **Results:** The evidence suggests possible effects on germination, crop growth, okra quality, phosphorus solubility, microbial contamination and selected plant diseases, but the direct evidence base remains small, heterogeneous and often weakly controlled. Plausible pathways include ash-mediated pH and nutrient shifts, microbial modulation, smoke-derived volatile effects, antimicrobial aerosols, plant stress priming and synergy with organic management. **Conclusion:** Agnihotra is a researchable traditional ecological practice, but robust agronomic claims require randomized greenhouse and field trials, material standardization, ash and smoke chemistry, microbiome profiling, plant physiological markers and transparent reporting.

Keywords: Agnihotra; Homa therapy; Homa farming; plant health; botanical research; soil microbiome; ash; smoke; organic agriculture; traditional ecological knowledge.

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A Study on the Influence of Mental Health on Teacher Effectiveness Among Secondary School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Background: Teacher effectiveness is a crucial determinant of educational quality and student learning. In the contemporary educational environment, teachers are expected to manage instructional, assessment, mentoring, classroom-management, and emotional-support responsibilities. These demands require not only professional competence but also sound mental health and psychological well-being. In the context of secondary education in Indore District, Madhya Pradesh, India, understanding the relationship between teachers' mental health and effectiveness is therefore important.

Objectives: The study aims to examine the influence of mental health on teacher effectiveness among secondary school teachers and to determine the relationship and predictive contribution of mental health to teacher effectiveness.

Methodology: The study was conducted among secondary school teachers of Indore District, Madhya Pradesh, India. A sample of 800 secondary school teachers was considered. Mental health was treated as the independent variable and teacher effectiveness as the dependent variable. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation, and regression analysis were employed to examine their relationship and predictive contribution.

Results: The analysis indicated a positive association between mental health and teacher effectiveness, suggesting that better psychological well-being may contribute to stronger professional functioning and teaching performance.

Conclusion: The findings highlight the importance of promoting teachers' mental health through institutional support, counselling services, professional development programmes, and supportive work environments. Strengthening teacher well-being may contribute to sustained professional effectiveness and improved educational practices.

Keywords: Mental Health; Teacher Effectiveness; Secondary School Teachers; Psychological Well-being; Teaching Competency; Teacher Performance

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3.	Shiwangi	Department of Healthcare Management, COER University, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India	Outcomes of Maternal Anaemia: A Review of Evidence
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6.	Sonali Gupta	Department of Chemistry, Kanya Gurukul, Gurukul Kangri Deemed to be University, Haridwar, 249407	Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants as a source of Novel Anticancer: From Traditional Knowledge to Modern Drug Discovery

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Cervical Cancer in India: The Hidden Burden and Public Health Challenges

Dr Pooja Arya,
Research Scholar, COER University

Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer remains a major public health concern in India and continues to contribute substantially to cancer-related morbidity and mortality among women. Cervical cancer is largely preventable through human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, screening, early diagnosis, and appropriate treatment.

Objective: This poster highlights the burden of cervical cancer in India, identifies key public health challenges, and emphasizes strategies for prevention and early detection.

Challenges: Persistent high-risk HPV infection is the principal etiological factor. Additional factors include limited awareness, inadequate screening, socioeconomic disadvantage, tobacco use, early marriage and childbirth, poor healthcare access, and social stigma. Women in rural and underserved communities are particularly vulnerable because of limited availability of screening and vaccination services.

Prevention and Recommendations: A comprehensive public health approach is essential. Primary prevention should focus on HPV vaccination, health education. Secondary prevention through HPV testing, Pap smear, and visual inspection with acetic acid can facilitate early identification of precancerous lesions. Strengthening cervical cancer screening within primary healthcare, improving vaccine accessibility and affordability, conducting community-based awareness programs, and training healthcare workers can substantially improve prevention and early detection.

Conclusion: Cervical cancer represents a significant yet preventable public health burden in India. Coordinated efforts involving vaccination, population-based screening, community education, equitable healthcare access, and early treatment are essential to reduce incidence and mortality and move toward cervical cancer elimination.

Key Words: Cervical cancer, India, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), HPV vaccination.

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A Study on Effectiveness of Antenatal & Postnatal Services on Maternal & Child Health in District Haridwar, Uttarakhand”

Dr.Vivek Singh¹, Prof. (Dr). Praveen Kumar Ashok²

Research Scholar, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jigyasa University, Uttarakhand¹,

Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jigyasa University, Uttarakhand²

Abstract

Background: Antenatal and postnatal services play an important role in promoting maternal and child health. Regular antenatal care helps in early identification and management of pregnancy-related complications, while postnatal care supports the health and recovery of mothers and newborns.

Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of antenatal and postnatal services on maternal and child health in District Haridwar, Uttarakhand, and to identify selected factors influencing the utilization of these services.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 mothers who had delivered within the previous one year and attended selected health facilities in District Haridwar. Participants were selected using a convenient sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire covering antenatal visits, maternal health check-ups, immunization, nutritional advice, institutional delivery, postnatal visits, newborn care, and breastfeeding practices. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: The findings showed that 66% of mothers had adequate antenatal care, while 24% had inadequate utilization of antenatal services. About 62% of mothers received recommended postnatal care, whereas 28% had inadequate postnatal follow-up. Mothers who regularly utilized maternal health services demonstrated better awareness of danger signs, breastfeeding practices, newborn care, and immunization etc.

Conclusion: The study indicates that effective utilization of antenatal and postnatal services has an important role in improving maternal and child health outcomes. Strengthening health education, ensuring regular follow-up, improving accessibility of services, and encouraging institutional and community-based support may enhance utilization of maternal and child health services

Keywords: Antenatal care, Postnatal care, Maternal health, Newborn care; Maternal services.

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Outcomes of Maternal Anaemia: A Review of Evidence

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Abstract

Background - Maternal anaemia is a major public health problem during pregnancy. Commonly associated with nutritional deficiencies, particularly iron deficiency. Anaemia during pregnancy may adversely affect maternal and neonatal health.

Objective -To assess the prevalence of maternal anaemia and their severe outcomes. Also find out the relationship between maternal anemia & those outcomes. Identify strategies for prevention and management.

Methodology : A Literature Review was done from the Evidence Sources (like - Systematic reviews, Meta-analyses, Cross- Sectional, Cohort & Case-Control studies). Data collection was done from selected studies by using structured review format

Result-The findings are shows that maternal anaemia is associated with an elevated risk of adverse neonatal outcomes. Women with anaemia were found to have a greater likelihood of delivering preterm infants and infants with low birth weight compared with non-anaemic women. Evidence further suggested that the risk increased with the severity of anaemia, with moderate and severe forms showing the strongest associations. In addition, maternal anaemia was linked to other complications such as neonatal mortality, neonatal intensive care unit admissions, small-for-gestational-age births, and neonatal anaemia.

Conclusion

Maternal anaemia is a significant risk factor for preterm birth and low birth weight and continues to pose a challenge to maternal and child health globally. Early detection, adequate nutritional support, routine iron and folic acid supplementation, and strengthened antenatal care services are essential measures to reduce anaemia-related complications and improve pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords: Maternal anaemia, pregnancy outcomes, preterm birth, low birth weight, neonatal health, iron deficiency

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SALIVA AS A LIQUID BIOPSY: NANO-AI PLATFORMS FOR EARLY, NON-INVASIVE DISEASE DETECTION

Dr. Geeta Arya, Professor, Seema Dental College & Hospital

Background

Saliva is an easily accessible, non-invasive biofluid containing proteins, nucleic acids, extracellular vesicles, metabolites, and microbial signatures that reflect both oral and systemic health. Advances in nanotechnology and artificial intelligence (AI) are transforming saliva into a promising liquid-biopsy platform for early disease detection.

Objectives

To explore the potential of nano-enabled biosensors integrated with AI for sensitive, multiplex, and non-invasive detection of disease-associated salivary biomarkers, and to highlight their applications, advantages, limitations, and future clinical potential.

Methodology

A narrative synthesis of recent evidence on salivary liquid biopsy, nanomaterial-based biosensing, microfluidic platforms, extracellular-vesicle analysis, and AI/machine-learning approaches was undertaken.

Results

Nano-AI platforms demonstrate potential for detecting low-abundance biomarkers with enhanced sensitivity and specificity while requiring minimal sample volume. Nanomaterials including gold nanoparticles, graphene, quantum dots, and nanostructured polymers can improve biosensor performance. AI algorithms can integrate complex molecular signatures and identify disease-specific patterns, supporting early detection of oral cancer, systemic malignancies, metabolic disorders, cardiovascular disease, neurodegenerative conditions, and infections.

Conclusion

The convergence of salivary liquid biopsy, nanotechnology, and AI represents an emerging paradigm for non-invasive, rapid, and potentially personalized disease screening. However, analytical standardization, biomarker validation, large multicentric studies, regulatory frameworks, and clinical integration remain essential before widespread implementation. This approach could shift diagnostics from late-stage detection toward accessible, predictive, and preventive healthcare.

Keywords: Saliva, Liquid biopsy, Nanotechnology, Artificial intelligence

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Closing the Antibiotic Loop: A Pharmacist-Led Community Pharmacy Model for Antimicrobial Stewardship and Safe Disposal of Unused Antibiotics

Ishika Gupta*

ABES-IT College of Pharmacy

Background: Antibiotic use does not end when a medicine is dispensed. Some patients may stop treatment early, keep leftover antibiotics, reuse them later, share them, or dispose of them with household waste. Community pharmacies are therefore an important point for addressing both antibiotic-use practices and what happens to unused medicines.

Objectives: This study aims to develop a pharmacist-led approach that links appropriate antibiotic use with prevention and responsible handling of leftover antibiotics. It will also explore factors that influence antibiotic retention and disposal practices among patients.

Methodology: A three-step “Ask–Advise–Return” approach will be developed for community pharmacy settings. ASK: the pharmacist will briefly assess antibiotic-use practices, adherence, previous antibiotic use and the presence of leftover medicines. ADVISE: focus on correct use, adherence, avoiding sharing or reuse, and appropriate action when medicines remain unused. RETURN: encourage patients to bring unused antibiotics back to participating pharmacies through an appropriate disposal pathway. A pilot evaluation will examine leftover medicines, storage and reuse practices, disposal behaviour, and willingness to return medicines, patient knowledge and pharmacist acceptance.

Expected Results: The approach is expected to improve understanding of antibiotic use and disposal, discourage unsafe storage and reuse, and encourage appropriate return of unused antibiotics. The study may also identify practical barriers to implementation from both patient and pharmacist perspectives.

Conclusion: Bringing antibiotic-use counselling and responsible medicine disposal together at the community pharmacy could provide a practical approach to antimicrobial stewardship and pharmaceutical-waste reduction. Further evaluation will be needed to determine its feasibility and effectiveness in the Indian setting.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Stewardship; Community Pharmacy; Unused Antibiotics; Pharmaceutical Waste; Medication Safety; One Health

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Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants as a source of Novel Anticancer: From Traditional Knowledge to Modern Drug Discovery

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Abstract

Ayurvedic medical system, in India is almost of plant origin. According to the literature, medicinal plants have been used as traditional medicine for over 1000 years because they are based on defense mechanism as they have healing as well as curing property of human diseases due to the presence of phytochemical constituents which are naturally occurring in them as leaves, vegetables, fruits and roots. Garlic (*Allium sativum*), Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), Aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis* mille), and Black Pepper (*Piper Nigrum*) that possess the phytochemical substituents, traditional use, and pharmacological activities like anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, antiulcer, analgesic, antidiabetic, antiviral, antidepressant, memory enhancer, hair tonic, antiproliferative, antipyretic, Parkinson's disease, antitumor etc. are few well known examples of medicinal plants. Due to the presence of antioxidants, various medicinal plants show anticancerous activity and are used in treatment of cancer of prostate, lungs, breast, colon and leukaemia also. This review is based on use of anticancer activity of Ayurvedic Medicinal plants and their contribution in modern anticancer medicines.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory, anticancer, Parkinson's disease, antidepressant, antitumor.

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Green Weaponry: Plant-Derived Antimicrobials in the Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

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ABSTRACT

The rapid escalation of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) poses one of the gravest threats to global public health, outbalancing conventional synthetic drug design. As traditional therapeutic pipelines dry up, **plant-derived phytochemicals** are emerging as a potent, sustainable frontier—a form of "green weaponry"—capable of dismantling multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens. Unlike single-target synthetic drugs, these botanical compounds offer unique multi-target mechanisms. This complex chemical interference drastically lowers the probability of microbes developing adaptive resistance mutations. This presentation systematically explores major classes of antimicrobial phytochemicals, detailing concrete examples such as **polyphenols** (e.g., **epigallocatechin gallate**), **terpenoids** (e.g., **thymol and carvacrol**), and **alkaloids** (e.g., **berberine**). We map their distinct pathways of disruption against critical resistant strains, including **Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)** and **multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa***. Beyond direct bactericidal activity, the presentation highlights how these phytochemicals function as **resistance-modifying agents (RMAs)** to inhibit bacterial efflux pumps, degrade protective biofilm matrices, and disrupt quorum sensing. Furthermore, we examine the therapeutic value of **phytochemical-antibiotic synergy**, illustrating how natural molecules can resensitize resistant strains to failing conventional drugs. Ultimately, this session outlines how scaling the chemical diversity of plant-derived phytochemicals can revitalize our antimicrobial arsenal and reshape infectious disease management.

KEYWORDS:

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), Plant-Derived Phytochemicals, MRSA, Berberine, Thymol, Efflux Pump Inhibitors, Synergism.

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Sustainable Water Purification using Agricultural Waste Bio-Adsorbents: A Green Approach

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Abstract

Background: Water pollution caused by dye contamination is an important environmental problem, creating a need for simple, economical, and sustainable treatment methods. Agricultural and food-processing wastes are easily available and can provide low-cost materials for water purification.

Objectives: The study aims to prepare and evaluate four waste-derived adsorbents—biochar, rice husk silica, eggshell, and corncob—for the treatment of dye-contaminated water. The objective is to identify an effective, low-cost, laboratory-preparable, and environmentally friendly adsorbent while converting waste materials into useful treatment materials.

Methodology: The selected waste materials are prepared in the laboratory using simple processes such as cleaning, drying, grinding, heating, and chemical treatment where required. Biochar is prepared by controlled heating of biomass under limited oxygen, while rice husk is processed to obtain silica-rich material. Eggshell and corncob are cleaned, dried, powdered, and further treated to improve their adsorption properties. The prepared adsorbents are separately added to dye-contaminated water and allowed to interact for a fixed contact time.

Results: The study is designed to assess the adsorption performance of the four prepared materials. Their porous structures and surface functional groups are expected to help trap or bind dye molecules from water. The comparison of the prepared adsorbents will help identify a suitable low-cost material for dye removal.

Conclusion: The study provides a simple and sustainable approach to water purification by using agricultural and waste-derived materials as bio-adsorbents. Biochar, rice husk silica, eggshell, and corncob offer an economical and environmentally friendly route for dye removal while also supporting the conversion of waste into valuable treatment materials.

Keywords: Biochar; Rice Husk Silica; Eggshell; Corncob; Agricultural Waste; Adsorption

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Green Leaves Extraction and Analysis of Antibacterial Potential of Natural Plant: Himalayan Sea Buckthorn

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Abstract

Background: Himalayan Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.) is a well-known medicinal plant found in the Himalayan region and high altitude areas of Uttarakhand, Ladakh and some areas of Jammu. It naturally contains a wide range of useful bioactive compounds like flavonoids, phenolics, carotenoids, vitamins, and other plant chemicals. Because of this rich composition, its leaves are considered a good natural source of compounds that can be useful in medicines and health-related products. Sea buckthorn has traditionally been used for skin health and wound healing.

Objectives: This study is focused on checking the phytochemical content of *H. rhamnoides* leaves and also finding out their antibacterial effects using eco-friendly extraction methods.

Methodology: Fresh leaves will be collected, properly dried, and ground into powder form. The extraction will be done using a green solvent system through methods like maceration and/or Soxhlet extraction. After that, basic phytochemical tests will be carried out to detect different groups of compounds present in the extract. The antibacterial activity will be checked using the agar well diffusion technique against selected bacterial strains.

Results: The study is expected to show the presence of important phytochemical groups in the leaf extract along with noticeable antibacterial activities. It may also help in understanding how these biological effects are linked to the natural compounds present in the plant.

Conclusion: Overall, the research may highlight Himalayan Sea Buckthorn leaves as a natural and sustainable source of useful bioactive compounds for health and pharmaceutical use, while also supporting eco-friendly extraction practices and better use of Himalayan plant resources.

Keywords: *Hippophae rhamnoides*, leaf extract, antibacterial activity, phytochemicals, soxhlet apparatus, agar well.

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EVALUATION OF THE ANTIPSORIATIC EFFECT OF *TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRÆCUM* SEED IN AN IMIQUIMOD-INDUCED PSORIASIS MOUSE MODEL

Anagha Mohandas
Pharmacy Department

Background: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disorder requiring safer long-term alternatives to corticosteroids.

Objectives: To evaluate the *in-vitro* antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* sprout extract and determine its *in-vivo* anti-psoriatic efficacy in an imiquimod-induced mouse model.

Methodology: Hydroethanolic extracts of fenugreek seeds and sprouts were prepared. In vitro activity was assessed via polyphenolic/flavonoid content, DPPH radical scavenging, and COX/LOX inhibition in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells. For *in-vivo* studies, 36 BALB/c mice were divided into control, IMQ-disease, standard (clobetasol propionate), oral extract (200 mg/kg), and topical extract (200 and 400 mg/kg) groups. Treatment was maintained for 28 days. Assessments included clinical scoring (erythema, scaling, thickness), spleen index, histopathology, and quantification of IL-6 and Ki-67 markers.

Results: Sprout extract exhibited superior *in-vitro* antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity compared to seed extract. *In-vivo*, the high-dose topical treatment (400 mg/kg) markedly attenuated phenotypic severity specifically scaling, erythema and epidermal thickening matching the therapeutic efficacy of clobetasol. Oral and low-dose topical administrations showed moderate improvements. Histology revealed a marked reduction in epidermal hyperplasia and inflammatory infiltration. Furthermore, sprout extract significantly downregulated the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6 and proliferation marker Ki-67.

Conclusion: *Trigonella foenum-graecum* sprout extract demonstrates potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiproliferative effects, restoring skin architecture and suppressing inflammatory markers as a promising, safer botanical anti-psoriatic agent.

Keywords: Psoriasis, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, Anti-inflammatory effects, Imiquimod – induced model, Ki-67, RAW264.7.

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365–52 Injections: The Clinical and Pharmacological Revolution of Once-Weekly Insulin Icodec

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus necessitates ongoing glycaemic management, and the daily requirement for basal insulin can hinder treatment adherence and satisfaction. Insulin icodec is a significant advancement, allowing for once-weekly administration. This ultra-long-acting insulin analogue is designed for enhanced albumin binding, resulting in a half-life of about one week. It offers stable insulin action while decreasing the injection frequency from approximately 365 to 52 times per year.

This study provides an in-depth examination of insulin icodec, emphasizing its molecular structure, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles, and the implications for diabetes care. It highlights findings from the ONWARDS phase III clinical development program, showing that insulin icodec, administered once weekly, is effective in reducing glycated hemoglobin and improving glycaemic control across diverse patient groups compared to daily basal insulin. However, its extended half-life requires careful dosing and monitoring to mitigate the risk of prolonged hypoglycemia associated with dosing errors. Despite this concern, the drug's prolonged pharmacological action may streamline treatment regimens and enhance patient adherence.

Insulin icodec-abae (Awiqli) has gained regulatory approval in the United States, marking it as a significant new once-weekly basal insulin for type 2 diabetes. This medication represents a paradigm shift in insulin therapy through its long-acting design and molecular engineering, aimed at reducing treatment burdens while maintaining effective glycaemic control. Its clinical evolution may redefine future strategies for managing insulin-dependent diabetes.

Keywords: Insulin icodec; once-weekly insulin; basal insulin; type 2 diabetes mellitus; glycaemic control; patient adherence.

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Climate Change and Public Health: Challenges for Sustainable Healthcare Systems

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the most significant global challenges affecting public health and the sustainability of healthcare systems. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, extreme weather events, air pollution, water scarcity, and the emergence and redistribution of infectious diseases are increasingly threatening human health. Climate-related health risks are particularly concerning for vulnerable populations, including children, older adults, pregnant women, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions. At the same time, healthcare systems contribute to environmental pressures through energy consumption, pharmaceutical production, medical waste, transportation, and resource-intensive clinical practices. This creates a need for healthcare systems that are not only resilient to climate-related threats but also environmentally sustainable.

Sustainable healthcare approaches can help address these challenges through renewable energy adoption, efficient use of water and energy, environmentally responsible pharmaceutical practices, reduction of healthcare waste, sustainable procurement, green infrastructure, and improved disease surveillance. Preventive healthcare, community-based interventions, digital health technologies, and climate-informed public health policies can further strengthen healthcare resilience while reducing environmental impacts. Healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and public health practitioners, have an important role in promoting climate-resilient and environmentally responsible healthcare practices. Integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into healthcare planning is therefore essential for protecting population health and ensuring equitable access to healthcare. A coordinated approach involving governments, healthcare institutions, pharmaceutical industries, researchers, and communities is crucial for developing sustainable and climate-resilient healthcare systems capable of meeting present and future health needs.

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Recent Advances in the Pharmacological Management of Hypertension: Therapeutic Targets, Efficacy and Safety Considerations

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Background: Cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and renal complications continue to be a significant modifiable risk factor for hypertension. While the effectiveness of these currently available antihypertensive drugs has significantly increased blood pressure control, there remain significant clinical issues such as treatment resistance, adverse effects, and variable therapeutic response to these treatments. New developments in pharmacology have made multiple pathways that regulate blood pressure targets for new therapies.

Objectives: This review summarizes advances in the pharmacologic treatment of hypertension in recent years with special focus on novel targets, mechanisms, therapeutic efficacy and safety, and how these agents might be used as tools in personalizing the treatment of hypertension.

Methodology: Scientific literature published in the last five years was critically reviewed in regard to novel molecular targets, mechanisms of action involved in lowering blood pressure, clinical efficacy, adverse-effect profile, drug interactions and potential application in resistant and difficult-to-control hypertension.

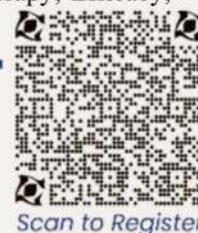
Conclusions: The available data support existing therapies such as renin–angiotensin system inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, diuretics, and novel targets such as those affecting vascular tone, renal sodium handling and neurohormonal regulation as important avenues for exploration. In patients who fail to achieve blood pressure targets with standard treatment, combination therapy and mechanism-based treatment selection could help to achieve a better controlled blood pressure.

Summary: Hypertensive drug therapy is progressing towards personalised and targeted treatment. The incorporation of novel therapeutic targets with efficacy and safety evaluation could help to achieve better long-term BP control and mitigate hypertension-related complications. More clinical trials are needed to validate the long-term efficacy, safety and optimal use of newer therapeutic options for routine clinical use.

Keywords: Hypertension; Antihypertensive agents; Therapeutic targets; Pharmacotherapy; Efficacy; Safety

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Medicinal plant chewing sticks extracts significant antimicrobial properties against oral pathogens

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ABSTRACT

Natural chewing sticks derived from medicinal plants exhibit powerful in vitro antimicrobial effects against core oral pathogens responsible for dental caries, dental plaque, and periodontic diseases. Assisted by the World Health Organization (WHO), chewing sticks offer an effective, obtainable, and chemical-free alternative to standard toothpastes and mouthwashes. In vitro antimicrobial effects of natural plant chewing stick extracts of *Accacia arabica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Terminalia chebul*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, *Olea europea*, *Ficus bengalensis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Glycrrhiza glabra* and *Salvadora persica* on oral pathogens was conducted to prove scientifically about the epidemiological and clinical beneficial effects of chewing sticks on oral hygiene. Oral pathogens isolated from the oral cavities of student community were *Bacillus subtilis*, *Candida albicans*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Streptococcus sobrinus*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus mutans* which cause gingivitis (inflammation of gums), periodontitis (inflammation of supporting tissues of teeth) and plaque. The antimicrobial effect of chewing stick extract discovered that *S. persica*, *A. arabica* and *A. indica* are highly effective against oral pathogens whereas *F. bengalensis*, *M. indica*, *A. pyrethrum*, *T. chebul* and *O. europea* are less effective when compared with ethanol, methanol and standard antimicrobial disc used as positive control. The different comeback of each microbe to the various chewing stick extracts indicated that the natural chewing stick possesses different phytochemical compounds which inhibited the growth of oral pathogens.

KEYWORDS:

Antimicrobial activity; Chewing sticks; Crude extract; Oral pathogens.

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Recent Advances in the Pharmacological Management of Neuropathic Pain: Mechanisms, Current Therapies and Emerging Drug Targets

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Abstract

Background: Neuropathic pain is a complicated, persistent clinical condition which occurs as a result of dysfunction or injury to the somatosensory nervous system. It has a multifactorial pathogenesis and is not entirely responsive to the current treatment modalities, which is a challenge to the effective management of pain. A better understanding of neuronal excitability, neuroimmune interactions, central sensitization, and molecular mechanisms that sustain pain has led to new pharmacologic opportunities.

Objectives: This review will briefly summarize the recent advances in the pharmacologic management of neuropathic pain, its underlying mechanisms, current therapeutic options, their efficacy and safety, and some emerging potential targets for development of more effective and tolerable treatment options.

Methodology: The current literature regarding the pharmacotherapy of neuropathic pain was critically reviewed, focusing on first and second line treatment, molecular mechanisms, novel targets for ion-channels and receptors, peripherally acting analgesics and neuroimmune pathway targeting. Other new technologies, such as biologics, gene-based therapies, nanotechnology, precision medicine strategies (pain phenotyping, biomarkers, genetic response to therapies, and artificial intelligence) were also discussed.

Results: The available treatments are ineffective in many patients, have side effects, and have variable efficacy. New targets such as specific ion channels, peripheral mechanisms, neuroimmune interaction and new receptors could lead to more selective analgesia while limiting adverse effects on the central nervous system. Clinical phenotype, biomarkers, genetic information and computational methods can be integrated with precision medicine approaches to further enhance treatment selection. However, patient populations are heterogeneous, there are limitations to pre-clinical models and translation issues remain to be a barrier to development.

Summary: A better understanding of the mechanisms involved and targeted pharmacotherapy is transforming the treatment of neuropathic pain to one that is more precise and personalized. New targets for drugs could be combined with new technologies and precision medicine to create safer, more effective and potentially disease modifying treatments.

Keywords: Neuropathic Pain; Pharmacotherapy; Drug Targets; Neuroimmune Interactions; Precision Medicine; Analgesics

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Evaluating The Impact of Neurobic Exercises on Neuromuscular Movement and Control

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Abstract

Background: Neurobic exercises are novel multisensory activities that stimulate the brain and enhance neural activity, improving cognitive flexibility, memory, attention, and neuromuscular control. Their combined effects on cognitive and neuromuscular functions warrant further evaluation.

Objective: To evaluate the impact of neurobic exercises on neuromuscular movement and control, cognitive flexibility, memory retention, motor coordination, and physiological parameters.

Methodology: A randomized controlled trial was conducted among 50 healthy participants aged 18–25 years. Participants were randomly divided into a control group (n=25) and a Neurobics Exercise Group (n=25). The intervention group participated in neurobic exercises for three months, including OK and Victory Sign, Infinity Sign, Alternating Hand Clap, Hand-to-foot, Seated Hand and Foot Clap, Thumb and Little Finger Point, nose and ear touch, and Hand on Shoulder with Finger Movement exercises. Physiological parameters, including blood pressure and pulse rate, along with cognitive and neuromuscular performance, were assessed before and after the intervention. Cognitive and motor functions were evaluated using the Stroop Color and Word Test, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT), Foot Tapping Test, Circle and Triangle Test, Head, Shoulder, Knee and Toe activity, and Say Opposite What I Say and Do What I Say test. Data were analyzed using One-Way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test.

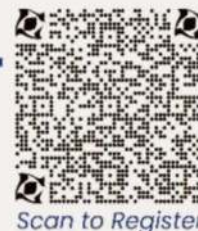
Results: Neurobic exercise group demonstrated improvements in cognitive flexibility, memory retention, motor coordination, and neuromuscular control. Reductions in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and pulse rate were also observed. RAVLT scores indicated improved immediate recall, learning, and memory retention, while Stroop performance showed improved processing efficiency.

Conclusion: Three months of neurobic exercise produced beneficial effects on cognitive and neuromuscular functions. The findings suggest that neurobic exercises may be a useful approach for improving cognitive flexibility, memory, coordination, and overall neuromuscular control.

Keywords: Neurobic Exercises, Neuroplasticity, Motor Coordination, Cognitive Function, Intervention.

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Artificial Intelligence in Drug Discovery: Combining Quality Control with Pharmacological Understanding for Next-Generation Drug Development

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the pharmaceutical business by accelerating, data-driven, and predicting drug research and development. Conventional drug development is difficult, slow, and costly. It also entails a lot of experimental screening and high attrition rates. Large-scale chemical, biological, pharmacological, and clinical datasets are integrated by AI technologies, such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, generative AI, and molecular modelling, to speed up target identification, drug–target interaction prediction, virtual screening, de novo molecular design, and lead optimization. By improving pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics property prediction, Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity profiling, toxicity evaluation, drug repurposing, and mechanism prediction, these capabilities shorten development times and save costs. AI facilitates real-time process monitoring, anomaly detection, and predictive quality analytics while supporting data integrity, model validation, reproducibility, traceability, risk management, and regulatory compliance in manufacturing and quality assurance. Data quality, algorithmic bias, interpretability, cyber security, validation, and regulatory acceptance are still problems despite its promise. Robust validation, high-quality datasets, robust quality systems, human monitoring, and compliance with international regulatory requirements are all necessary to address them. AI integration in pharmaceutical production, research, and quality control might lead to more dependable, economical, and efficient development. Paradigm, thereby enhancing decision-making across the pharmaceutical lifecycle and hastening the delivery of safer, more effective, and high-quality medications.

Keywords: AI; Drug discovery; Pharmacodynamics; ADMET; Lead optimization.

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Vaccine Hesitancy: A Growing Public Health Challenge and Strategies to Strengthen Immunization

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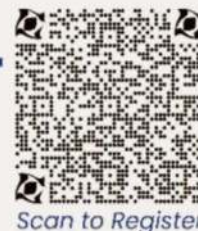
Abstract

Vaccine reluctance has become a major public health concern, endangering immunisation programs' efficacy and raising the risk of diseases that can be prevented by vaccination. Despite the availability of immunisation services, it entails delayed acceptance or refusal of vaccination and can be caused by societal factors, ignorance, complacency, lack of trust, questions about vaccine safety, and challenges in obtaining healthcare. Maintaining public trust has become more difficult due to the quick dissemination of false information via digital and social media. More than just disseminating scientific data is needed to address vaccine hesitancy; tactics must take into account the social, cultural, and behavioural aspects that affect vaccination choices. Vaccine confidence and adoption can be increased by strengthening communication between healthcare providers and communities, raising health literacy, involving reliable community leaders, quickly correcting false information, guaranteeing clear safety communication, and enhancing accessibility. Evidence also supports technology-enabled and community-based strategies when they are suitably adapted to certain groups. Therefore, to increase immunisation coverage and safeguard population health, a coordinated, evidence-based, and community-centered strategy including medical experts, legislators, educators, and the general public is crucial.

Keywords: Vaccine hesitancy; Immunization; Vaccine confidence; Health literacy; Vaccination uptake.

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Oropouche Virus: An Emerging Public Health Threat- Epidemiology; Clinical Challenges and Future Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Oropouche virus (OROV) is an emerging arbovirus belonging to the family *Peribunyaviridae* and has become an important public health concern, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions of South and Central America. First identified in Trinidad and Tobago in 1955, OROV has attracted increasing attention because of its expanding geographic distribution and potential to cause large outbreaks. The virus is primarily transmitted to humans through the bite of infected *Culicoides paraensis* biting midges, with mosquitoes also contributing to transmission. Clinically, Oropouche virus infection commonly presents with sudden fever, severe headache, myalgia, arthralgia, chills, nausea, and fatigue. Diagnosis remains challenging because its symptoms overlap with other arboviral infections, including dengue, chikungunya, and Zika, which may contribute to underdiagnosis and underreporting. The absence of a licensed vaccine and specific antiviral therapy further increases the public health burden. Environmental changes, deforestation, urbanization, climate variability, and increased human mobility may facilitate the emergence and geographical spread of OROV. Strengthening epidemiological surveillance, laboratory diagnostic capacity, vector-control strategies, healthcare preparedness, and community awareness is therefore essential. An integrated One Health approach involving public health authorities, healthcare professionals, researchers, and communities can improve early detection and outbreak response. Continued research is necessary to understand OROV transmission, pathogenesis, and long-term public health impact.

Keywords: Oropouche virus, arbovirus, public health, emerging infection, vector.

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Phytochemical Characterization and Antioxidant Evaluation of *Synedrella Nodiflora* Leaf Extract: Its Potential Role In Protection Against Vancomycin-Induced Nephrotoxicity

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Background: Vancomycin is an important antibacterial agent, but its use may cause nephrotoxicity through oxidative stress and inflammation, resulting in renal tubular injury. *Synedrella nodiflora* leaves contain flavonoids, phenolics, alkaloids, terpenoids and other bioactive constituents with antioxidant potential and may it contributes to its nephroprotective effect against Vancomycin-induced nephrotoxicity and other renal injury.

Objectives: To evaluate the nephroprotective effect of *Synedrella nodiflora* leaf extract against Vancomycin-induced nephrotoxicity in Wistar albino rats and to assess its phytochemical and antioxidant properties.

Methodology: Fresh leaves of *Synedrella nodiflora* were shade-dried, powdered and extracted by maceration using 70% ethanol and 30% distilled water. Qualitative phytochemical screening, total flavonoid content (TFC), total phenolic content (TPC), and were quantified using spectrophotometric methods and expressed as gallic acid equivalents (GAE) and quercetin equivalents (QE), respectively.

Results: The extract showed alkaloids, tannins, terpenoids, phenols, flavonoids and saponins. TFC was 27.17 mg QE/g extract, and TPC was 303 mg GAE/g extract.

Conclusion: *Synedrella nodiflora* leaf extract exhibited appreciable phytochemical constituents and antioxidant activity, with notable total flavonoid and phenolic contents. The findings support its potential as a nephroprotective agent against Vancomycin-induced oxidative stress and renal injury.

Keywords: *Synedrella nodiflora*, Vancomycin, nephrotoxicity, nephroprotection, Phytochemicals, Renal injury, Oxidative stress, Renal biomarkers, Wistar albino rats.

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Phytochemical Screening and Pharmacological Evaluation of *Syzygium samarangense* Leaf Extract Against Hyperuricemia and Gout

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Abstract

Background: Hyperuricemia, defined by elevated serum uric acid (SUA), is a major risk factor for gout and is closely associated with oxidative stress and inflammation. *Syzygium samarangense* (wax apple) is a medicinal plant rich in bioactive phytoconstituents, but its antihyperuricemic efficacy requires further experimental validation.

Objective: To evaluate the antihyperuricemic and antioxidant activities of *S. samarangense* leaf extract in a potassium oxonate-induced hyperuricemia model.

Methodology: Experimental animals were divided into normal control, hyperuricemic control, and treatment groups. Hyperuricemia was induced with potassium oxonate, and the effect of *S. samarangense* leaf extract was assessed by determining SUA levels. Qualitative phytochemical analysis was performed, and total phenolic, flavonoid, and terpenoid contents were quantified using standard colorimetric assays. Antioxidant activity was evaluated using the DPPH radical-scavenging assay.

Results: The extract demonstrated the presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, flavonoids, phenolics, tannins, terpenoids, saponins, and glycosides. Total phenolic, flavonoid, and terpenoid contents were 75.94 ± 0.04 mg GAE/g, 14.48 ± 0.03 mg QE/g, and 139 ± 0.05 mg UAE/g extract, respectively. DPPH assay demonstrated concentration-dependent radical-scavenging activity, with an IC_{50} of 192.7 μ g/mL. SUA increased from 5.2 mg/dL in normal control rats to 8.2 mg/dL in hyperuricemic control rats. Treatment reduced SUA to 6.5, 4.8, and 5.4 mg/dL, corresponding to reductions of 20.7%, 41.5%, and 34.1%, respectively.

Conclusion: *S. samarangense* leaf extract exhibited significant antihyperuricemic and antioxidant potential, supporting further pharmacological investigation of its role in managing hyperuricemia and gout-associated oxidative stress.

Keywords: *Syzygium samarangense*; hyperuricemia; potassium oxonate; serum uric acid; antioxidant; DPPH

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Integrated Optimization, Antioxidant Evaluation, Safety Assessment and *In Silico* Characterization of Abiu (*Pouteria Caimito*) Peel Extract

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ABSTRACT

Background: Abiu (*Pouteria caimito*) peel is an emerging source of diverse phenolic, flavonoid, and terpenoid constituents with potential multitarget antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and gastroprotective actions. However, its therapeutic potential and underlying molecular mechanisms in gastric mucosal injury remain largely unexplored.

Objectives: To optimize *P. caimito* peel extraction, evaluate the antioxidant potential and acute oral safety of the optimized extract, and investigate reported phytoconstituents against molecular targets relevant to *Helicobacter pylori* and gastric mucosal injury using an *in-silico* approach.

Methodology: Extracts were prepared using different drying conditions and extraction durations and evaluated for extraction yield, total phenolic (TPC), flavonoid (TFC), and terpenoid (TTC) contents, and DPPH radical-scavenging activity. Acute oral toxicity was assessed according to OECD Guideline 423, with 14-day clinical monitoring and evaluation of haematological, hepatic, renal, and lipid parameters. Previously reported phytoconstituents were subjected to molecular docking against selected targets using PyRx.

Results: The sun-dried hydroethanolic extract showed the highest yield (30%), with TPC, TFC, and TTC of 66.04 ± 1.12 mg GAE/g, 22.82 ± 0.48 mg QE/g, and 217.17 ± 3.96 mg UAE/g, respectively, and a DPPH IC₅₀ of 156.46 μ g/mL. At 2000 mg/kg, no mortality, clinical toxicity, or notable haematological, hepatic, renal, or lipid abnormalities were observed. Reported isoquercetin, ferulic acid, and oleanolic acid showed favourable interactions with urease (PDB: 1E9Y) and gastric H⁺/K⁺-ATPase (PDB: 6JXH).

Conclusion: The optimized extract demonstrated promising antioxidant potential and preliminary acute safety, supporting further investigation of its gastroprotective potential.

Keywords: *Pouteria Caimito*, Extraction Optimization, Antioxidant Activity, Acute Oral Toxicity, Molecular Docking, *Helicobacter pylori*

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21q Role of Artificial Intelligence and Biotechnology in Pharmaceutical Sciences

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Biotechnology are rapidly transforming the pharmaceutical industry by improving the efficiency, accuracy, and speed of drug discovery and development. AI helps in analysing large biological and clinical datasets, identifying drug targets, predicting drug–target interactions, designing new drug molecules, optimizing formulations, and supporting personalized medicine. Biotechnology plays a vital role in the development of modern therapeutic products such as recombinant proteins, vaccines, monoclonal antibodies, gene therapies, and other biopharmaceuticals. The integration of AI with biotechnology enables faster research, reduces the cost and time required for drug development, and improves the safety and effectiveness of medicines. These advanced technologies are expected to play an increasingly important role in pharmaceutical research, manufacturing, disease diagnosis, and patient-centred healthcare.

KEY WORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Biotechnology, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Drug Discovery, Machine Learning, Biopharmaceuticals, Personalized Medicine, Gene Therapy, Vaccines, Drug Development.

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Antimicrobial Resistance: Beyond Antibiotics—Innovative Pharmacological and Public Health Strategies to Combat a Global Threat

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Abstract

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has emerged as one of the most critical threats to global health, compromising the effective prevention and treatment of infectious diseases and increasing the risk of severe illness and mortality. The inappropriate and excessive use of antimicrobial agents, inadequate infection prevention, limited diagnostic facilities, and poor antimicrobial stewardship contribute substantially to the emergence and dissemination of resistant pathogens. Recent global surveillance highlights the increasing prevalence of antibiotic-resistant infections, emphasizing the urgent need for coordinated and evidence-based interventions. The 2024 WHO Bacterial Priority Pathogens List further identifies critical and high-priority resistant pathogens that require accelerated research, innovative therapeutic approaches, and strengthened prevention strategies. Addressing AMR requires a multidisciplinary approach integrating antimicrobial stewardship, rapid and accurate diagnostics, vaccination, infection prevention and control, and development of novel therapeutic options. Emerging strategies including antimicrobial peptides, bacteriophage therapy, monoclonal antibodies, host-directed therapies, drug repurposing, antibiotic combinations, and advanced drug-delivery systems offer promising possibilities beyond conventional antibiotics. Strengthening AMR surveillance through international collaboration and implementing a One Health approach integrating human, animal, and environmental health are equally essential. Thus, combining innovative pharmacological research with responsible antimicrobial use and effective public health policies is crucial for preserving the therapeutic efficacy of existing medicines and ensuring sustainable management of drug-resistant infections.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance; Antibiotic resistance; Drug repurposing; Infection control.

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Senolytics: A Novel Pharmacological Approach for Healthy Aging

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Abstract

Aging is a complex biological process characterized by the progressive accumulation of senescent cells, which permanently exit the cell cycle and contribute to tissue dysfunction through the senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP). The buildup of senescent cells—damaged cells that cease proliferating but continue to function in the body—is a significant contributing factor to ageing. These cells emit toxic chemicals that can injure neighboring healthy cells and induce inflammation.

These senescent cells are specifically eliminated from the body by a novel class of medications called senolytics. This strategy may lessen inflammation, enhance tissue function, and postpone the onset of age-related illnesses. Numerous substances, such as fisetin, dasatinib, quercetin, and other experimental medications, have demonstrated encouraging outcomes in lab and preliminary clinical trials. Senolytic therapy may be beneficial for ailments like neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular problems. But issues including dosage, long-term effects, safety, and medication specificity still need to be resolved.

However, issues related to specificity, optimal dosing, long-term safety, and clinical translation remain important challenges. Overall, senolytics represent a promising pharmacological approach for promoting healthy aging and extending health span. To verify their efficacy and safety in humans, more clinical studies are required.

Keywords: Dasatinib, Quercetin, Fisetin, Senolytics, Ageing, Senescent cells, Healthy ageing, Health span, Anti-aging medication, Cellular senescence.

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In Silico-In Vitro Profiling of Gentisic Acid as a Potential Multi-Target Lead in Hypothyroidism

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Abstract

Background: Hypothyroidism is associated with metabolic disturbances and oxidative stress. Integrating molecular docking, target prediction, ADMET profiling, and antioxidant assessment can provide preliminary evidence for the therapeutic potential of bioactive compounds.

Objective: To characterize the predicted molecular interactions, target associations, ADMET properties, and antioxidant activity of gentisic acid using complementary *in silico* and *in vitro* approaches.

Methodology: Molecular docking of gentisic acid against thyroid hormone receptor beta (PDB: 1NAX) was performed using Schrödinger Maestro, followed by interaction analysis. Target prediction was conducted using SEA, while SwissADME and pkCSM were employed for ADMET profiling. Antioxidant activity was evaluated using DPPH and H₂O₂ radical-scavenging assays, with ascorbic acid as the reference standard.

Results: Gentisic acid showed a docking score of -6.33 kcal/mol compared with -9.53 kcal/mol for the reference ligand, with comparable interactions involving key receptor residues. SEA predicted associations with pathways related to hormone transport, oxidative stress, inflammation, and metabolic regulation. SwissADME predicted high gastrointestinal absorption, no Lipinski violations, and a bioavailability score of 0.56. Gentisic acid exhibited concentration-dependent radical-scavenging activity, with IC₅₀ values of 98.42 and 123.5 µg/mL in the DPPH and H₂O₂ assays, respectively.

Conclusion: Gentisic acid demonstrated favourable predicted drug-likeness and ADMET characteristics, antioxidant activity, and potential multi-target associations. These findings support further mechanistic and *in vivo* investigation of gentisic acid in hypothyroidism.

Keywords: Gentisic acid; Hypothyroidism; Molecular docking; Target prediction; ADMET; Antioxidant activity.

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Integrated Evaluation of p-Coumaric Acid in Experimental Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: An In Silico, In Vitro and In Vivo Study

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Abstract:

Background: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a complex endocrine and metabolic disorder associated with reproductive dysfunction and oxidative stress. p-Coumaric acid (PCA), a naturally occurring phenolic compound, exhibits antioxidant activity and may modulate pathways implicated in PCOS.

Objective: To evaluate the protective potential of PCA against experimental PCOS using integrated *in silico*, *in vitro*, and *in vivo* approaches.

Methodology: Target prediction, molecular docking, SwissADME, and pkCSM were employed for *in silico* evaluation. Antioxidant activity was assessed using DPPH and H₂O₂ scavenging assays. PCOS was induced in female rats using letrozole, a high-fat diet, and fructose-containing drinking water. PCA was administered at 50 and 100 mg/kg. Body weight and estrous cyclicity were monitored, and vaginal smears were examined on days 23–29.

Results: PCA showed a docking score of –6.954 kcal/mol against the androgen receptor. SwissADME predicted high gastrointestinal absorption, no Lipinski violations, and a bioavailability score of 0.85, while pkCSM predicted low risks of AMES toxicity, hERG inhibition, and hepatotoxicity. PCA demonstrated antioxidant activity, with IC₅₀ values of 149.2 µg/mL and 152.7 µg/mL for DPPH and H₂O₂ scavenging, respectively. PCOS-control rats exhibited increased body-weight gain and persistent diestrus. High-dose PCA (100 mg/kg) partially restored estrous cyclicity compared with the PCOS-control group.

Conclusion: PCA demonstrated antioxidant activity and favourable predicted pharmacokinetic and safety profiles, with potential protective effects against PCOS-associated reproductive alterations. The higher dose warrants further investigation using hormonal, biochemical, histopathological, and molecular endpoints.

Keywords: p-Coumaric acid; PCOS; estrous cyclicity; oxidative stress; androgen receptor; molecular docking.

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Therapeutic Potential of *Halymenia dilatata* Ethanolic Extract against High Fat Diet Induced Atherosclerosis in *Sprague Dawley* Rats

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Abstract:

Background: Atherosclerosis is a progressive cardiovascular disorder associated with lipid abnormalities, oxidative stress, lipid accumulation and vascular changes. *Halymenia dilatata*, a red marine algae, contains bioactive constituents that may possess antioxidant and lipid lowering properties.

Objective: To evaluate the anti-atherosclerotic and lipid lowering potential of the ethanolic extract of *H. dilatata* using integrated *in vivo* and *in vitro* approaches.

Methodology: Atherosclerosis will be induced in male *Sprague Dawley* rats using a high fat diet. Animals will be divided into normal control, disease control, standard drug, low dose and high dose treatment groups. Atorvastatin (10 mg/kg/day) will be used as the standard treatment, while low and high doses of the ethanolic extract will be administered orally. Serum lipid profile, clotting factors, lipid peroxidation and cardiac injury markers will be evaluated. Morphological and histopathological examinations of the heart, aorta and kidney will also be performed. *In vitro* studies will include DPPH antioxidant and pancreatic lipase inhibition assays, along with phytochemical evaluation.

Results: The study will determine the effects of *H. dilatata* extract on lipid abnormalities, oxidative stress and atherosclerotic changes and will compare its activity with atorvastatin.

Conclusion: The study is expected to provide scientific evidence regarding the potential of *H. dilatata* as a natural source for the management of atherosclerosis and lipid abnormalities.

Keywords: *Halymenia dilatata*; Atherosclerosis; Lipid profile; Oxidative stress; High-fat diet; Antioxidant activity.

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Antibacterial Effects of Green-Synthesised ZnO Nanoparticles from *Pajanelia longifolia* Leaf Extract Against Diabetic Foot-Infected Multidrug- Resistant Bacterial Strains

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Abstract:

Background: Diabetic foot infections are complicated by multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria, necessitating antimicrobial strategies. Green-synthesised zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) may provide antibacterial activity.

Objective: To synthesise and characterise ZnO NPs using *Pajanelia longifolia* extract and evaluate their antibacterial activity, mechanism, and cytotoxicity.

Methodology: Aqueous *P. longifolia* extract was mixed with zinc nitrate, heated, centrifuged, dried, and annealed at 400°C. Nanoparticles were characterised using UV-Vis spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM), and zeta-potential analysis. Antibacterial activity against ATCC strains and MDR clinical isolates was evaluated using disc diffusion, MIC, and MBC assays. Time-kill kinetics, protein leakage, and propidium iodide flow cytometry were used to investigate bactericidal effects. Cytotoxicity was assessed in HEK-293 cells using the MTT assay.

Results: ZnO NPs showed a UV-Vis peak at 329 nm, quasi-spherical morphology with sizes of 11–13 nm, and a zeta potential of –25.1 mV. At 400 µg/mL, inhibition zones reached 19.67 mm against *S. aureus* and 19.33 mm against MDR-MRSA. MIC and MBC values ranged from 50–200 and 100–200 µg/mL, respectively. Time-kill studies demonstrated 90–99% bacterial reduction within 6 h, while protein leakage and flow cytometry indicated membrane damage and time-dependent bacterial death. HEK-293 IC₅₀ was approximately 630 µg/mL.

Conclusion: Green-synthesised *P. longifolia* ZnO NPs demonstrated potent activity with low cytotoxicity, supporting investigation against MDR diabetic wound infections.

Keywords: *Pajanelia longifolia*; zinc oxide nanoparticles; green synthesis; multidrug-resistant bacteria; diabetic foot infection; antibacterial activity.

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Evaluation of the Antioxidant and Hepatoprotective Potential of *Manilkara zapota* Fruit Extract in Experimental Liver Injury

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Abstract

Background: Oxidative stress contributes to hepatic injury and metabolic disturbances. *Manilkara zapota* fruit contains phenolic and flavonoid compounds with potential antioxidant and hepatoprotective properties.

Objective: To evaluate the antioxidant and hepatoprotective potential of *M. zapota* fruit extract in high-fat diet (HFD) and CCl₄-induced experimental liver injury.

Methodology: Ripe and unripe fruit extracts were evaluated for total phenolic content (TPC), total flavonoid content (TFC), and DPPH radical-scavenging activity. Based on higher phytochemical content, the unripe extract was selected for *in vivo* evaluation in Wistar rats. Liver injury was induced using HFD and CCl₄ for four weeks. Silymarin (100 mg/kg) was used as the standard, while the extract was administered at 200 and 400 mg/kg. Serum liver enzymes and lipid parameters were assessed.

Results: The unripe extract showed higher TPC (51.90 ± 0.31 mg GAE/g) and TFC (16.54 ± 0.18 mg QE/g). DPPH activity was concentration-dependent, with an IC₅₀ of 137.1 µg/mL. Compared with disease controls, extract treatment reduced SGOT (56 to 42 and 39 U/L) and SGPT (40 to 36 and 28 U/L) at medium and high doses, respectively. High-dose treatment also reduced total cholesterol (97 mg/dL), triglycerides (74 mg/dL), LDL (63 mg/dL), and VLDL (15 mg/dL).

Conclusion: *M. zapota* fruit extract demonstrated antioxidant activity and potential hepatoprotective and lipid-modulating effects, supporting further investigation in experimental liver injury.

Keywords: *Manilkara zapota*; liver injury; hepatoprotective; antioxidant; lipid profile; DPPH; CCl₄.

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Artificial Intelligence in Pharmacovigilance: Transforming Drug Safety Surveillance

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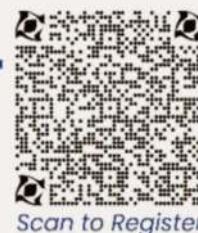
ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as a powerful tool in pharmacovigilance, offering innovative approaches to improve the detection, assessment, and prevention of adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Conventional pharmacovigilance largely depends on spontaneous reporting systems, clinical studies, and manual evaluation of safety data, which can be time-consuming and susceptible to under-reporting. AI-based technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, deep learning, and predictive analytics, can efficiently process large and complex datasets obtained from electronic health records, spontaneous reporting databases, social media, scientific literature, and real-world evidence. These technologies can identify potential safety signals, detect previously unrecognized drug–event associations, predict adverse reactions, and support faster clinical decision-making. Natural language processing can facilitate automated extraction and classification of ADR information from unstructured medical reports and literature, while machine learning models can enhance signal detection and risk prediction. Despite these advantages, challenges such as data quality, algorithmic bias, data privacy, model interpretability, regulatory acceptance, and the need for human oversight remain important considerations. Integrating AI with established pharmacovigilance frameworks could enable more proactive, efficient, and patient-centered drug safety monitoring. Thus, responsible implementation of AI has the potential to transform pharmacovigilance from primarily reactive surveillance toward predictive and preventive drug safety management.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Pharmacovigilance, ADR, Machine learning, Signal detection.

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Indoor comfort and Better Health through Beneficial Microorganisms: Sustainable Solution

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ABSTRACT

Indoor air quality is an increasingly important environmental and public health concern because indoor spaces may accumulate pollutants, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), particulate matter, odours, and biological contaminants. Conventional approaches to indoor air purification often depend on chemical disinfectants and energy-intensive technologies. Beneficial microorganisms offer a promising, nature-based and sustainable alternative for improving indoor environmental quality. Present work explores the potential role of beneficial microorganisms in creating healthier, more comfortable, and sustainable indoor environments. Microbial groups such as *Bacillus subtilis*, *Lactobacillus* spp., and *Pseudomonas* spp. can contribute to pollutant degradation, suppression of undesirable microorganisms, VOCs breakdown, and restoration of microbial balance. Their applications can be integrated with probiotic cleaning products, biofiltration systems, and microbe-associated green-wall systems. Such approaches may reduce dependence on harsh chemicals, improve indoor air quality, enhance energy efficiency, and support ecological sustainability. The concept of a self-regulating indoor microbial ecosystem highlights the importance of maintaining a balanced relationship between humans, built environments, and beneficial microorganisms. Overall, harnessing nature's microbial allies represents a promising paradigm for sustainable building design, indoor comfort, and human well-being. Further research is required to validate microbial efficacy, safety, stability, and practical application under diverse indoor conditions.

Keywords: Beneficial Microorganisms, Indoor Air Quality, Microbial balance, Bio-filtration, VOCs, Sustainable buildings, Indoor comfort, Environmental Health.

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Generative AI for Synthetic Dataset Creation in Rare Medicinal Flora

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Abstract

Rare medicinal flora represents an important reservoir of therapeutic compounds and ecological diversity; however, research and conservation efforts are often constrained by limited, fragmented, and heterogeneous datasets. The application of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) offers a promising approach for addressing these data limitations through the creation of high-quality synthetic datasets. This paper explores the potential of GenAI-based techniques for generating synthetic datasets related to rare medicinal plants, including morphological characteristics, geographical distribution, phenological traits, ecological parameters, phytochemical profiles, and conservation status. Generative models can learn patterns from existing authentic datasets and generate statistically plausible data that can support species identification, predictive modelling, conservation planning, and hypothesis generation without replacing empirical observations. The proposed framework integrates curated botanical datasets with machine-learning and generative approaches to improve data availability while incorporating validation procedures to assess biological plausibility, diversity, consistency, and potential bias. Such synthetic datasets may be particularly valuable for under-documented and threatened medicinal plant species where extensive field observations are difficult to obtain. Nevertheless, synthetic data must be carefully validated against real-world botanical evidence to avoid propagation of errors or artificial patterns. The study highlights the potential of GenAI as a complementary tool for botanical research, biodiversity documentation, medicinal plant conservation, and data-driven ecological decision-making. Responsible integration of artificial intelligence with conventional taxonomic and field-based approaches could significantly strengthen research on rare medicinal flora.

Keywords:

Generative AI, Synthetic Data, Rare Medicinal Flora, Biodiversity, Medicinal Plants, Machine Learning.

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Comparative Investigation of the Immunosuppressive Mechanisms of Hydroalcoholic Extracts of *Withania somnifera*, *Curcuma longa*, and *Boswellia serrata* in Methotrexate-Induced Experimental Immunosuppression

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Methotrexate (MTX)-induced immunosuppression is a significant clinical challenge in chemotherapy. This study comparatively investigated the potential immunomodulatory effects of three traditional medicinal plants—*Withania somnifera*, *Curcuma longa*, and *Boswellia serrata*—against MTX-induced experimental immunosuppression in humanised models.

Hydroalcoholic extracts of these plants were evaluated for their immunosuppressive mechanisms using in vitro and in vivo humanised experimental models. Immunological parameters, including T-cell proliferation, IL-2 and TNF- α cytokine production, natural killer (NK) cell activity, and antioxidant enzyme profiles, were assessed following MTX administration with and without plant extract supplementation. Histopathological examination of lymphoid tissues was conducted to evaluate their structural integrity and cellular organisation.

RESULTS demonstrated that all three extracts exhibited significant immunomodulatory potential, with *Withania somnifera* demonstrating superior restoration of T-cell proliferation and cytokine production, while *Curcuma longa* exhibited potent antioxidant-mediated neuroprotection. *Boswellia serrata* showed pronounced anti-inflammatory effects with enhanced NK cell activity. Mechanistic studies revealed that these extracts function through dual pathways: direct antagonism of MTX-induced immunosuppression and enhancement of endogenous antioxidant defense systems via modulation of nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) signalling.

This comparative analysis establishes these plants as promising candidates for adjunctive immunotherapeutic interventions in MTX-treated patients, with potential applications for mitigating chemotherapy-associated immunotoxicity. Further clinical trials are warranted to validate these findings and determine the optimal extraction protocols and dosage regimens.

KEYWORDS: *Withania somnifera*, *Curcuma longa*, *Boswellia serrata*, methotrexate, and immunosuppression.

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The Psychosomatic Impact of Paramhans Shri Amritnath's Antaryog and Dhyana-Yog: A Philosophical and Neuro-Scientific Study on Anxiety and Stress Management.

Girdhari Lal Jat

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² Research Supervisor: Dr. Mahendra Kumar Dhakad
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Abstract:

The present research paper is a study of the psychosomatic impact of Paramhans Shri Amritnath's Antaryog and Dhyana-Yog on anxiety and stress management. In the study, Amritnath Ji's 'Sakshi Bhav' is equivalent to Decentering (decentralization - creating distance from thoughts) in modern psychology, which reduces Rumination (contemplation or repeatedly rehearsing the same negative thought) and pacifies the hyperactivity of the brain's Default Mode Network (DMN - the system of the brain which remains active in a resting state and engages in futile thinking). 'Antar-naad Dharana' stimulates the body's Vagus Nerve (the longest nerve going from the brain to the abdomen), which activates the Parasympathetic Nervous System (the system that calms the body), increases Heart Rate Variability (HRV - healthy flexibility in the rhythm of the heart) and brings immediate reduction in stress. The effortless state of 'Sahaj Dhyana' regulates the HPA-Axis (Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis - the hormonal pathway that controls stress) and decreases the level of the stress hormone Cortisol. In conclusion, Amritnath Ji's Antaryog is a zero-cost, accessible, side-effect-free and culturally acceptable sustainable health model.

Keywords:

Antaryog, Sakshi Bhav, Antar-naad, Sahaj Dhyana, Chinta-Tanav Prabandhan, NEP-2020.

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Ferroptosis chemically derived targeting agents

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Ferroptosis is an iron dependent form of modulated cell death specified by excessive lipid peroxidation and derangement of cellular antioxidant protection, its individual biological features have evolved it an essential and potent therapeutic strategy, for various diseases like carcinogenic regulators, neurological disorders, etc which are associated with oxidative and metabolic disturbance. Key molecular targets such as GPX4, System Xc⁻/SLC7A11, FSP1, DHODH, ACSL4, lipoxygenase the signal pathways which provides immense evidence based opportunities for pharmacological interventions. In the recent advancements of drug discovery have answered by developing chemically derived targets ferroptosis modulators and improved understanding of their structure activity relationship and medicinal chemistry studies shows covalent inhibitors designs, electrophilic warheads, bioisosteric replacement, linker optimisation and conformational changes, have carried the growth and development of potent compounds. structure based drug designs, molecular docking, screening of toxic compounds, QSAR, are contributing to select and identify target and lead optimisation.

As per clinical translation still stands challenging because of narrow selectivity, drug resistance, toxicity in biological system, variable ferroptosis sensitivity and inadequate biomarkers. ADMET optimisation, advanced drug-delivery system, may help in overcoming these restrictions and limitations. This review discusses about current advancements in ferroptosis chemically derived targeting agents in drug discovery, medicinal chemistry, SAR, biological evaluation, clinical translation, also highlighting future opportunities in biomarker-guided, multi-target and ferroptosis therapy.

Keywords: Ferroptosis; Lipid peroxidation; Iron metabolism; GPX4; SLC7A11; FSP1; Medicinal chemistry; SAR study; Drug discovery; chemically derived target; Precision medicine

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Advancing Nipah Virus Therapy Through Polymeric Nanoparticle-Based Drug Delivery

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Nipah virus (NiV) is a highly pathogenic zoonotic paramyxovirus that causes severe encephalitis, acute respiratory distress, and high mortality rates in humans. Owing to its potential for rapid outbreaks and pandemic spread, NiV has emerged as a major global health concern. Currently, there are no approved antiviral drugs or vaccines that are available, and the treatment remains largely supportive. Polymeric nanoparticles form an effective nanocarrier system which can be utilized to deliver antivirals against Nipah virus (NiV), especially in cases when conventional treatment is constrained by poor bioavailability, degradation, poor uptake, and inability to reach central nervous system. Polymeric nanoparticles are made out of biodegradable natural or synthetic polymer, and can enclose, adsorb, or covalently attach drugs to allow for controlled drug release and long circulation time of nanoparticles. Out of polymeric nanoparticles, PLGA nanoparticles possess biocompatibility and biodegradability, protect drugs from enzymes, and release drugs for extended period of time. Modification of their surface using antibodies, peptides or ligands can be used to increase tissue specificity. Combined, polymeric nanoparticles could be used to deliver conventional antivirals, siRNA, and even CRISPR-based therapy, as well as improve intracellular delivery and minimize systemic exposure to the therapeutic agent. Nonetheless, they remain mostly preclinical tool for delivery of drugs against NiV.

Key-words: Nipah virus, PLGA, siRNA delivery, Blood-brain Barrier

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Overcoming Blood-Brain Barrier in Neurodegenerative Disorders through Targeted Nanocarrier System

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Background: Neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's are growing global health concerns characterized by progressive loss of neurons, coupled with aggregation of protein due to which deterioration of CNS occurs resulting in cognitive and mobility problems. Blood – Brain Barrier possesses bottleneck in treatment of neurodegenerative disorders acting as obstacle for therapeutics and drugs for CNS disorders. 98% small drug molecules are restricted from reaching therapeutic concentrations for treatment due to BBB.

Objective: This review endeavors current insights on nanomedicine therapies offering a promising approach for neurodegenerative disorders by also allowing small drug molecules to cross through Blood Brain Barrier, in particularly Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

Methodology: Advances in biotechnology expect to increase the therapeutic modalities for clinical aspects. Nanotechnology is the core of advances developing newer and latest therapies for neurodegenerative disorders as it allows restricted drug molecules to bypass the BBB.

Result: Drug Delivery to the brain is most challenging phenomenon which remains unsolved. Nanostructured lipid carriers and Lipid nanocapsules allow retention of API in their matrix and the targeted delivery of drug is achieved even reducing systemic toxicity.

Conclusion: Although over years there has been advancement in research for CNS targeted delivery through nanocarriers, technological advancements need to be initiated to achieve cost effective and appropriate dosage form.

Keywords: Blood-Brain Barrier, Nanostructured Lipid Carriers, Neurodegenerative Disorders, Nanotechnology, Targeted Therapeutics .

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PLGA Nanoparticles for Co-Delivery of Curcumin and Berberine in Breast Cancer

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Background: Traditional chemotherapy faces limitations including toxicity and drug resistance. Phytochemicals offer therapeutic potential but suffer from poor water solubility and gastrointestinal absorption.

Objectives: This study aimed to develop a nanopolymer dual-delivery system for curcumin and berberine and evaluate its cytotoxicity, cellular uptake, and pro-apoptotic mechanisms in MCF-7 breast cancer cells.

Methodology: Curcumin and berberine were co-encapsulated in PLGA nanoparticles via emulsion-solvent evaporation, then characterized by DLS and TEM. Cytotoxicity, uptake, and apoptosis were analyzed using MTT, confocal microscopy, and flow cytometry.

Results: Spherical nanoparticles (145.2 ± 4.1 nm) were produced with >82% encapsulation efficiency. Co-encapsulation enhanced uptake and exerted synergistic cytotoxicity, reducing the effective dose 3.8-fold compared to free drugs, while driving ROS-mediated mitochondrial apoptosis.

Conclusion: The PLGA co-delivery system overcomes solubility barriers, offering a promising targeted phytopharmaceutical platform for breast cancer therapy.

Keywords: Curcumin, Berberine, PLGA Nanoparticles, Dual-Delivery, Apoptosis, Breast Cancer

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HEALTHCARE INNOVATION: DIAGNOSTICS, THERAPEUTICS & MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Background: Healthcare innovation plays a major role in timely diagnosis, therapeutics, and effective treatment. The challenge lies in translating innovative ideas into solutions. In diagnostics, there is a gradual shift toward portable systems. Modern technologies such as AI-supported imaging and point-of-care testing are helping doctors identify diseases more quickly, allowing patients to receive more effective clinical decisions and outcomes while reducing unnecessary interventions.

Objective: Approaches like decentralized care delivery and translational healthcare can help bridge the gap between innovation and actual patient needs.

Methodology: Targeted drug delivery is a major area of progress in therapeutics, another important area is biologics and gene-based therapies, which work at the molecular level addressing root cause of diseases, medical technologies like wearable healthcare devices help monitor health parameters regularly, supporting preventive care.

Results: Advancements in minimally invasive medical devices lead to faster recovery, less pain, and reduced hospital stays. Similarly, robotic-assisted procedures are improving precision in surgeries.

Conclusion: This review highlights the development of healthcare innovation and its relevance in real-life situations. Digital technologies help healthcare providers make better decisions and support decentralized care delivery. This leads to more adaptive and responsive care.

Keywords – AI-supported testing, Targeted drug delivery, Robotic-assisted procedures, Decentralized care delivery, translational healthcare

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NANOPARTICLE-INDUCED TOXICITY: MECHANISMS AND THERAPEUTIC IMPLICATIONS

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Background: The field of drug delivery, diagnostics and theranostics have been transformed by the introduction of Nanoparticles. The nanoparticles have very unique properties such as ultra small size, high surface area, and high surface reactivity but they have their limitations like they induce off-target cellular and systemic toxicity which serves as a major barrier in clinical translations.

Objectives: The mechanism of nanoparticle induced toxicity, evaluation of various key physiochemical determinants and therapeutic implications. The safe-by-design (SbD) strategies require to formulate biocompatible nanotherapeutics.

Methodology: The structured analysis of nanotoxicity literature conduction took place various pathway, profiles and risk factors like cellular toxicity pathways, toxicokinetic profile and physiochemical risk factors was focused.

Results: The main root causes of nanotoxicity are reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation, mitochondrial dysfunction, lysosomal membrane permeabilization, NLRP3 inflammasome activation and genotoxicity. These all-interaction mechanisms are mainly depending on nanoparticle size, charge, morphology, dissolution and protein corona formation. While overcoming these pathways or reactions various therapeutic implications arises like it widens the narrow therapeutic window, enables targeted crossing of biological barriers, and improves theranostic safety. The SbD includes stealth surface modification, biodegradable lipid matrices, active ligand targeting, and green synthesis. These all SbD strategies effectively minimize off-target toxicity without any drug efficacy change.

Conclusions: Decoding the biochemical mechanism provides a vital roadmap for the development of safe nanomedicine. Also, SbD with advanced preclinical testing models, such as organ-on-a-chip systems help to navigate the regulatory hurdles and translate nanotherapeutics to clinical practice.

Keywords: Nanotoxicology, Reactive Oxygen Species, Protein Corona, Safe-by-Design, Targeted Drug Delivery, Theranostics

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Precision Medicine 2.0: Convergence of AI, Genomics, and Big Data

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Background: Precision medicine represents a transformative paradigm shift in modern healthcare, moving clinical practice away from the traditional "one-size-fits-all" model toward highly tailored, individualized patient care driven by high-throughput genomics, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence (AI).

Objectives: This study aimed to describe the transformation of multi-layered and high-dimensional biological information from whole-genome sequencing to real-time clinical telemetry, clinical insights, and targeted therapies using advanced computational pipelines.

Methodology: Machine learning algorithms and predictive models were applied to multiomics datasets. Within pharmacogenomic approaches, these models have been used to analyze patient-specific genetic variations and map the metabolic pathways of unknown disease phenotypes.

Results: The algorithmic framework successfully predicted drug efficacy, potential drug interactions, adverse reactions, and optimized metabolic clearance rates. This allows for the creation of targeted interventions, adjustment of drug doses, and selection of the appropriate treatment regimen to increase efficacy and reduce the toxicity of the therapy.

Conclusion: With the help of multi-omics data and predictive treatment algorithms, AI helps clinicians move from disease management to personalized patient treatment.

Keywords: Precision Medicine, Genomics, Artificial Intelligence, Pharmacogenomics, Big Data, Personalized Therapy

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MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS IN NATURAL-PRODUCT DRUG DISCOVERY

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Background: Natural products represent a precious source of bioactive molecules and their therapeutic potential. The conventional natural product drug discovery is associated with complex molecular structures, high costs, time consuming screenings, and the challenges to find their molecular targets but Computational drug design mainly molecular docking and molecular dynamics are served as powerful strategies for the identification and optimization of natural product.

Objective: The application of molecular docking and molecular dynamics in the stimulation of drug discovery with the principle, workflow, overview, advantages, limitations and complementary roles in leading the identification and optimization.

Methodology: Relevant scientific literature on the natural product, molecular docking and molecular dynamics, protein ligand interaction was reviewed. Molecular docking which is based on prediction of binding modes and affinities, followed by molecular dynamics-based assessment of complex stability and conformational behaviour. Various parameters, databases, software platforms and free binding approaches was also examined.

Results: Molecular docking can predict the binding modes and interaction of natural compounds whereas, molecular dynamics provides dynamic insights related to stability and flexibility of formed protein-ligand complexes. The combination of molecular docking and molecular dynamics improves the reliability of computational screening and helps in the identification of important medications of cancer, neurological inflammation, and metabolic disorders. The limitations such as scoring functions, protein flexibility, etc remains significant.

Conclusion: The integration of the molecular docking and molecular dynamics provides a important computational framework for the drug discovery of natural products. Future amendments of Artificial Intelligence, advanced free energy, etc may enhance the accuracy and efficiency.

Keywords: Natural products; Molecular docking; Molecular dynamics simulation; Computational drug design; Protein–ligand interactions; Virtual screening.

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Formulation, Characterization, and In-Vitro Evaluation of a Phytosomal Nano-Gel Containing *Nigella sativa* and *Hylocereus undatus* Peel Extracts for Enhanced Dermal Delivery

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Background: Dermal therapeutic applications of natural bioactive compounds are often hindered by poor stratum corneum penetration, structural instability, and limited localized bioavailability. While *Nigella sativa* (rich in thymoquinone) and *Hylocereus undatus* peel (rich in betacyanins) possess notable therapeutic properties, their conventional topical delivery remains ineffective.

Objectives: This investigation aimed to construct, optimize, and evaluate a novel phytosomal nano-gel incorporating combined extracts of *Nigella sativa* and *Hylocereus undatus* to improve skin permeability, oxidative stability, and sustained release.

Methodology: Phytosomal complexes were synthesized via solvent evaporation by reacting ethanolic plant extracts with soy phosphatidylcholine in a 1:1 molar ratio, creating lipid-compatible vesicular nanostructures through non-covalent interactions. The optimized phytosomes were structurally validated and homogeneously incorporated into a 1% Carbopol-940 hydrogel matrix to ensure desirable rheological behavior. Comprehensive evaluations included vesicle size determination, zeta potential analysis, entrapment efficiency, DPPH antioxidant assays, and in-vitro permeation testing using Franz diffusion cells.

Results: Dynamic light scattering confirmed spherical, sub-micron vesicles (<200 nm) exhibiting a stable negative zeta potential. The phytosomal nano-gel demonstrated superior skin permeation rates and prolonged phytochemical release over 24 hours compared to uncomplexed herbal gels. Furthermore, DPPH assays confirmed a distinct synergistic antioxidant effect between the combined phytoconstituents.

Conclusion: The engineered phytosomal nano-gel effectively protects labile bio-compounds, enhances transdermal flux, and offers a promising nanomedicine delivery platform for targeted dermatological therapy.

Keywords: *Nigella sativa*, *Hylocereus undatus*, Phytosomes, Nano-gel, Topical Delivery, Bioavailability.

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Advancements in Precision Medicine and Drug Discovery through AI

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Background: Traditional methods in drug discovery take protracted period and acts as “one - size fits all” also causing systemic toxicity. Whereas Precision Medicine has unlocked revolutionary opportunities for rapid development and discovery of drug, refinement of treatment regimens for improved patient outcomes. AI serves mutative catalyst to overcome bottlenecks.

Objective: AI augments decision making in different disciplines, streamlining pharmacogenomics assisted dosing and safety profiling, catalyzing De novo molecule in discovery, and evaluating silico therapeutic efficacy.

Methodology: There are three pillars on which precision medicine contingent upon: disease, targets, therapeutic modalities. AI modulates therapeutic modalities through 3-D molecular simulations, biomarkers and NLP – driven decision support tools. Target Identifications, Multi-Omics integration, Digital pathology, De Novo design are used. With advancements in DNA sequencing technologies, genomic data, can be integrated into clinical decision-making.

Result: AI technologies can accelerate process of drug discovery & development and reduce the cost, and tailors time from years into several months through predictive algorithms and increasing accuracy and provide proactive prevention as computational tools enable large data collection and periodic monitoring. Despite ethical considerations, data protection, and requirement for exhaustive research, new era of patient-centered healthcare will be observed.

Conclusion: Precision Medicine and drug discovery through AI reduces off target toxicity and future adoption standards accessibility to genomic testing across clinical pharmacy. AI models aids in developing regulated drug delivery techniques.

Keywords: Precision Medicine, De Novo design, Pharmacogenomics, AI.

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AI, DIGITAL HEALTH & DEEP TECH CONVERGENCE

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Background: A convergence of artificial intelligence (AI), digital health, and deep technologies, including the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), wearable bioelectronics, smart materials, cloud/edge computing, and blockchain, is coming together to make person-centred, predictive and preventive healthcare possible.

Objectives: This integration promotes remote patient monitoring, early diagnosis, and data-intensive decision support in care settings.

Methodology: A systematic review of AI-IoMT, AI-driven wearables, cloud analytics, and intelligent healthcare architecture was conducted, incorporating core technologies and application domains while addressing cross-cutting issues such as security, interoperability, and clinical adoption.

Results: AI-based devices and IoMT wearables provide 24/7 monitoring, facilitating chronic disease management and ageing-in-place care. Machine learning and deep learning (CNNs, LSTMs, transformers) significantly enhance diagnosis, risk prediction, and personalised treatment, supported by FHIR-based interoperability.

Conclusion: While AI-driven healthcare offers equitable and sustainable solutions, it requires robust governance, fair algorithms, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure implementation is objective, credible, and secure.

Keywords: Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), wearable bioelectronics, federated learning, blockchain, interoperability.

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Masking the Bitter Blue: Palatable Therapeutic Dosage Forms from Spirulina

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Background: Spirulina (Arthrospira platensis) biomass rich in C-phycocyanin (C-PC) offers therapeutic and nutraceutical benefits, but oral drug delivery is hindered by thermal and acidic degradation along with its unpalatable earthy, bitter flavor.

Objectives: This study aimed to stabilize Spirulina biomass using freeze-drying, extract phycocyanin under mild conditions, mask flavor, and formulate a stable therapeutic dosage form.

Methodology: Raw biomass was freeze-dried to preserve heat-sensitive C-PC. Extraction was conducted using a phosphate buffer and freeze-thaw disruption. The extracted C-PC was encapsulated in maltodextrin/cyclodextrin matrices and evaluated for efficiency, organoleptic properties, stability, and oral solid matrix conversion.

Results: Freeze-drying yielded >70% active C-PC with superior color retention. Buffered extraction achieved complete recovery with intact antioxidant properties. Encapsulation successfully eliminated bitterness and fishiness. In vitro tests showed gastric protection against acidic degradation and controlled intestinal release.

Conclusion: Sequential low-temperature drying, mild extraction, and polymer encapsulation effectively transformed bitter Spirulina extract into a stable, palatable oral drug formulation.

Keywords: Spirulina, C-Phycocyanin, Microencapsulation, Taste Masking, Oral Solid Dosage

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The Gut–Brain–Ovary Axis: Emerging Therapeutic Strategies for Female Reproductive Disorders

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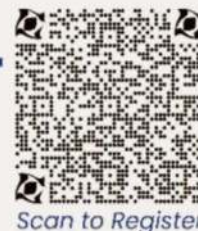
Abstract

Female reproductive dysfunctions such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), endometriosis, premature ovarian insufficiency (POI), stress-related reproductive dysfunction and infertility are a result of complex interactions between different pathways in the female, including hormones, metabolism, inflammation, neurological function and ovarian function. With continued research backing it up, the gut microbiome is now believed to have a significant impact on the function of the reproductive systems because of the interconnection between gut, brain, and ovary. Microbiotics, neurotransmitters, immune mediators, neuroendocrine signaling, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, and epigenetic modifications are all involved in the modulation of this Gut–Brain–Ovary (GBO) axis. These pathways can be dysregulated resulting in changes to hormone metabolism, chronic inflammation, metabolic abnormalities, ovarian malfunction, and reproductive dysfunction. The current review focuses on the functions of GBO-axis dysfunction in the most common female reproductive disorders including PCOS, endometriosis, primary ovarian insufficiency (POI), stress-related abnormalities of female reproductive function, and assisted reproduction. Potential therapeutic options are discussed related to emerging microbiome-based interventions such as probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics, postbiotic, microbial indole derivatives, and psychobiotics, as well as postbiotic neuromediators like short-chain fatty acids. Meanwhile, cutting-edge pharmaceutical tactics like molecular hybridization, microbiome responsive prodrugs, brain targeted prodrugs, and nanotechnology-based delivery systems are gaining significance with potential of simultaneously targeting multiple disease pathways. While there are promising preclinical studies and initial clinical trials underway, challenges to microbiome variability, strain specificity, pharmacokinetics, safety, standardization, and clinical translation exist. Awareness of these constraints and the creation of mechanism-based interventions may help guide identifying precision therapeutics for the GBO axis in promoting reproductive well-being in women.

keywords: Gut –Brain –Ovary Axis, Gut Microbiome, Female Reproductive Disorders, Precision therapeutics.

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Emerging Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Healthcare, Biotechnology, and Artificial Intelligence

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The pharmaceutical and healthcare sectors are undergoing a significant transformation driven by rapid advances in biotechnology, artificial intelligence (AI), digital health, and data-driven research. Emerging trends in pharmaceutical sciences are increasingly focused on developing safer, more effective, personalized, and accessible healthcare solutions. The integration of biotechnology and AI is accelerating drug discovery, improving disease diagnosis, optimizing treatment strategies, and transforming pharmaceutical manufacturing and patient care. Biotechnology has become a major contributor to modern pharmaceutical development through innovations such as recombinant DNA technology, monoclonal antibodies, gene therapy, cell therapy, mRNA-based therapeutics, and advanced vaccine platforms. These technologies enable the development of targeted treatments for complex and previously difficult-to-treat diseases, including cancer, autoimmune disorders, and rare genetic conditions.

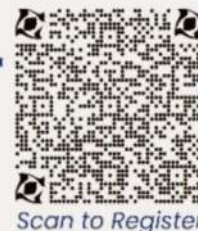
Personalized medicine is also gaining importance by using genetic, molecular, and clinical information to select therapies according to individual patient characteristics, thereby improving therapeutic outcomes while reducing adverse effects. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are rapidly becoming essential tools across the pharmaceutical research

and healthcare ecosystem. AI-based systems can analyze large and complex datasets to identify potential drug targets, predict molecular interactions, optimize lead compounds, and estimate pharmacokinetic and toxicological properties. This can reduce the time, cost, and failure rates associated with conventional drug discovery. In clinical research, AI can support patient selection, clinical trial design, data analysis, and identification of potential safety signals. Generative AI is further expanding possibilities in molecular design, scientific literature analysis, and the development of computational models for drug discovery.

Despite these opportunities, the integration of AI and biotechnology presents challenges related to data privacy, cybersecurity, algorithmic bias, regulatory approval, ethical considerations, and the reliability and interpretability of AI-generated results. Effective collaboration among pharmaceutical scientists, healthcare professionals, biotechnologists, data scientists, regulators, and policymakers is therefore essential. Overall, the convergence of pharmaceutical sciences, biotechnology, healthcare, and artificial intelligence is creating a new era of innovation. These emerging technologies have the potential to accelerate drug development, enhance precision medicine, improve healthcare delivery, and ultimately contribute to better patient outcomes. Responsible and ethical adoption of these advances will be crucial for building a more efficient, personalized, and sustainable healthcare system.

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***SYZYGIUM CUMINI* (L.) SKEELS SEED EXTRACT AMELIORATES DNCB- INDUCED
ATOPIC DERMATITIS VIA MODULATION OF THE GUT-SKIN AXIS IN A MOUSE
MODEL.**

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Background: Atopic dermatitis is a chronic inflammatory skin disorder associated with barrier dysfunction and gut dysbiosis. Unlike conventional skin-focused approaches, this study investigates *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels seed extract through integrated skin and gut axis .

Objectives : To evaluate the therapeutic potential of *Syzygium cumini* (L.) skeels seed extract against DNCB-induced atopic dermatitis and investigate its effects on skin and gut parameters associated with gut-skin-brain axis.

Methodology : *Syzygium cumini* (L.) skeels seeds were hydro-alcoholically extracted and evaluated by phytochemical screening, Total Phenolic Content (TPC), Total Flavonoid Content (TFC) and DPPH assay. BALB/c mice were divided into five groups (n=5): normal, DNCB disease, dexamethasone standard (0.1 mg/kg), and extract low (200 mg/kg) and high (400 mg/kg) doses. Dermatitis score, IgE level, fecal pH and fecal weight, spleen weight were assessed.

Results: *Syzygium cumini* (L.) skeels seed extract showed substantial TPC (240± 0.40 mg GAE/g) and TFC (148.96 ± 0.26 mg QE/g), with concentration-dependent DPPH scavenging activity (IC₅₀: 125.1µg/mL). In the animal study, serum IgE increased markedly in the disease-control group (1800 ng/mL) versus normal control (45 ng/ mL), while treatment reduced IgE levels. Spleen weight, fecal pH, and fecal output showed treatment-associated changes, suggesting improvement in DNCB-induced gut alterations. Dermatitis scores were higher in the disease group, whereas standard and high-dose extract treatment improved scores, indicating attenuation of DNCB-induced skin inflammation

Conclusion: *Syzygium cumini* (L.) skeels seed extract demonstrated promising gut-skin axis modulation in atopic dermatitis, highlighting its potential as a natural therapeutic candidate . Further studies should investigate gut microbiota composition and mechanistic pathways.

Keywords: *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, Atopic dermatitis, Gut-Skin , Gut microbiota, 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB).

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Wound-Healing Potential of *Pongamia pinnata*: A Literature-Based Evaluation of Its Phytochemical and Pharmacological Properties

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Background: Wound healing is a complex biological process involving inflammation, tissue repair, collagen deposition and remodeling. Natural products with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties may offer multifunctional approaches for improving wound repair. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre, traditionally used in Indian medicine, contains diverse bioactive phytoconstituents and has demonstrated several pharmacological activities.

Objective: To evaluate the reported wound-healing potential of *Pongamia pinnata* and identify pharmacological properties that may contribute to its therapeutic effects.

Methodology: A focused literature review was conducted using four selected publications addressing the phytochemistry, pharmacological activities and experimental wound-healing effects of *P. pinnata*.

Results: Published experimental studies demonstrate wound-healing activity of *P. pinnata* extracts in animal models. Methanolic leaf extract promoted wound contraction and increased tensile strength, with enhanced hydroxyproline and hexosamine content. The extract also demonstrated antioxidant and antimicrobial activities and influenced cytokine responses during early wound healing. Independent evidence using ethanolic stem-bark extract further supports the wound-healing activity of *P. pinnata*. Review evidence indicates that the plant contains diverse phytoconstituents and possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties that may collectively contribute to tissue repair.

Conclusion: Available evidence supports *P. pinnata* as a promising multifunctional phytotherapeutic candidate for wound management. Further mechanistic studies and standardized evaluation of its bioactive constituents are warranted to establish its therapeutic potential and facilitate development of evidence-based wound-healing formulations.

Keywords: *Pongamia pinnata*; wound healing; phytochemicals; antioxidant; antimicrobial; tissue repair

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A Transfer Learning and Explainable AI Framework for Automated Vitamin Deficiency Assessment

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Vitamin deficiencies are among the most widespread nutritional disorders worldwide and, if undetected, can lead to serious health complications. Conventional diagnosis through blood tests is accurate but invasive, costly and often inaccessible in rural areas. This paper presents a non-invasive, explainable deep learning framework for predicting potential vitamin deficiencies in Vitamins A, B12, C, and D from clinical images of the skin, face, lips, tongue, nails, and eyes. The framework uses transfer learning with InceptionV3 for multi-class classification, estimates deficiency severity (Normal, Mild, Moderate, Severe) through a confidence-weighted scoring function, and applies Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping (Grad-CAM) to visually explain model predictions. Beyond classification, the system is deployed as a full-stack web application (React.js, Flask, MongoDB) that generates downloadable PDF reports with dietary recommendations and maintains a longitudinal user history across a multilingual interface. On a held-out test set, the proposed InceptionV3-based model achieves higher classification accuracy than baseline CNN and SVM models, while Grad-CAM visualisations improve interpretability for both patients and clinicians.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Transfer Learning, InceptionV3, Convolutional Neural Network, Explainable AI, Grad-CAM, Medical Image Classification, Clinical Image Analysis

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118	HITESH	PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
119	HUDA YASEEN PC	DEVAKI AMMA MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
120	ISHA	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
121	ISHAANEE	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
122	ISHIKA GUPTA	ABESIT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
123	JATIN CHAUHAN	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
124	JAY PRAKASH	SAI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY, DEHRADUN
125	JAY SHARMA	GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY
126	JYOTI TALAGERI	SRI RAMACHANDRA MEDICAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE (DU), CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU – DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
127	KASHISH GUPTA	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
128	KESHAV BHATT	PHARMACY
129	KESHAV KUMAR	PHARMACY (GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY)
130	KHUSHI	OT DEPARTMENT
131	KIRAN RANA	KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA HARYANA
132	KRATGYA TEZASWI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY
133	KRISH	GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY
134	KRISH PAL	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
135	KRISHNA RANA	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
136	KUNAL	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), HARIDWAR, UTTARAKHAND
137	LAKSHIT TYAGI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE (GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY HARIDWAR)
138	LAVISH	DOPS
139	LAXMI DEVI	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

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141	LUCKY SINGH PATEL	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
142	MANISH BOKADIA	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE, GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY, HARIDWAR
143	MANSHI CHAUHAN	SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY
144	MANSI YADAV	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNOLOGY
145	MANVI THAKUR	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
146	MAYANK SINGH LODHI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
147	MD SHAHBAZ ALAM	AMITY INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY
148	MEKHAI P	DEVAKI AMMA MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
149	MOHAMMED ELTUEB YOUSIF HAMED	ISF COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
150	MOHAMMED ELTUEB YOUSIF HAMED	ISF COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
151	MOHD AYAN	ABESIT
152	MR. ROHAN HALDANKAR	SCHOOL OF BIOENGINEERING AND BIOSCIENCES, LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY, PUNJAB
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154	MS. SHIVANI PANWAR	SAI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
155	MUHAMMED ANAS P.	PHARMACOLOGY
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157	MUSKAN	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
158	NA	FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES MOTHERHOOD UNIVERSITY ROORKEE
159	NANDANI SHARMA	MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY BAREILLY
160	NARAYAN RAO	PHARMACY
161	NAVAL UPADHYAY	PHARMASUTICAL SCIENCE
162	NEELIMA DEWANGAN	SAI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY, DEHRADUN

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164	NEERAJ KUMAR RATHOUR	GURUKUL KANGDI DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY HARIDWAR, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
165	NEETU RANI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY, HARIDWAR
166	NEHA SANTOSH NAKADI	PHARMACOLOGY
167	NĪDHI BISHT	SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES ..JIGYASA UNIVERSITY . SHERPUR.. DEHRADUN
168	NIKITA CHAUHAN	CHITKARA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
169	NISHANT	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
170	NITIN KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES GKV HARIDWAR UK
171	NITIN SATI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, HNB GARHWAL UNIVERSITY
172	NITISH KUMAR	VEER MADHO SINGH BHANDARI UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN ,SHREE DEV BHOOMI INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, DEHRADUN /DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
173	OFFLINE	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, GURUKUL KANGRI DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY HARIDWAR (UK)
174	PALAK MAHAJAN	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
175	PANCHUMARTHI GUNA SEKHARA V N	PHARMACEUTIC
176	PANKAJ KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
177	PARAS SAINI	GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY
178	PARDEEP	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
179	PARV JINDAL	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
180	PIRAKSHI BAGGE	PUBLIC HEALTH
181	PIYUSH KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
182	PIYUSH ROTELA	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
183	POOJA DEVI	MASTER'S IN PUBLIC HEALTH AT SAI GROUP OF INSTITUTION DEHRADUN
184	POONAM GANGWAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICS

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187	PRANAV TYAGI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
188	PREETI SHARMA	SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS
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193	PROFESSOR DR. KARTIKEY	DEPARTMENT OF PANCHAKARMA, UTTARANCHAL AYURVEDIC COLLAGE DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND
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197	RAM YADAV	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
198	REKHA PAL	PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
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204	SAHIL	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA
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210	SATYANSH	PG DEPARTMENT OF SHALYA TANTRA
211	SAURABH RAWAT	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES AND HEALTH
212	SHALINI DEVI	PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
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214	SHARAD AHLAWAT	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
215	SHEETAL SHARMA	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY MIET
216	SHEETAL KUMAR	COMPUTER SCIENCE
217	SHEETAL RAJPUT	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY
218	SHIBILI SUHAIMA K	DEVAKI AMMA MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY CHELAMBRA
219	SHIVAM GWADI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE, GURUKULA KANGRI
220	SHIVAM SINGH	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY, MIET
221	SHIVAM YADAV	ABESIT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
222	SHIWANGI	PUBLIC HEALTH
223	SHOBHIT AMOLI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS SCIENCE
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225	SHUBHANKPAL	B.FRAMA
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228	SONALI GUPTA	CHEMISTRY
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234	SRINATH VENKAT	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, COER UNIVERSITY, ROORKEE
235	STEFNA VARGHESE	AMITY INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY
236	SUPRIYA SINGH	SDGI GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
237	SURAJ KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
238	SURAJ SINGH	GURUKUL KANGRI DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
239	SURYA PRATAP PRADHAN	PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
240	SUYASH PANDEY	DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
241	SWATI KOHLI	SHRI GURU RAM RAI UNIVERSITY DEHRADUN
242	TANIYA	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES(KUK)
243	TANU	KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA HARYANA
244	TRIPTI PRAJAPATI	SHAMBHUNATH INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY PRAYAGRAJ
245	TRISHANK SHARMA	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
246	UJJWAL	PHARMACEUTICALS SCIENCE
247	VAISHALI	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
248	VANSH KAUSHIK	☪ DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), HARIDWAR
249	VANSH KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
250	VEDANSH TIWARI	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
251	VICKY	INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES KURUKSHETRA, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY.
252	VIJAY KUMAR BANSAL	LACHOO MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY JODHPUR
253	VIJAY SINGH RAWAT	SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES SGRRU DEHRADUN
254	VIJAY YADAV	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
255	VIMLENDU PANDEY	OPERATIONS AND QUALITY
256	VINAY MITTAL	KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA
257	VISHAKHA PUNDIR	DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY GURUKULA KANGRI DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY HARIDWAR UTTARAKHAND
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261	VISHUL PANWAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
262	VIVEK KUMAR	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
263	YASH THAKUR	ABESIT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
264	YASHAS PAL	DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
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हि हिन्दुस्तान

गुरुकुल काँगड़ी विवि में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन शुरू

हरिद्वार, संवाददाता। गुरुकुल काँगड़ी समविश्वविद्यालय के भेषज विज्ञान विभाग की ओर से फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस, हेल्थकेयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी एवं आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के नए आयाम विषय पर दो दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महासम्मेलन का शुभारंभ सोमवार को किया गया।

मुख्य अतिथि पद्मश्री पर्वतारोही संतोष यादव ने कहा कि मानवता का आधार आध्यात्मिक है और आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से ही प्रकृति को सही रूप में समझा जा सकता है। प्रकृति और आध्यात्मिकता मानव जीवन के आधार

■ पद्मश्री पर्वतारोही संतोष
यादव सम्मेलन में मुख्य
अतिथि रहें

हैं। प्रकृति के करीब जाकर ही संस्कृति को बेहतर ढंग से पहचाना जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आर्थिक हित में किया गया हर कार्य राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकता। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं पूर्व स्नातक रणवीर आर्य ने की। इस अवसर पर प्रो. एलपी पुरोहित, डॉ. विनोद नौटियाल, डॉ. अश्वनी कुमार आदि मौजूद रहे।

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प्रकृति एवं आध्यात्मिकता मनुष्य जीवन के आधार : पद्मश्री संतोष यादव

हरिद्वार, 24 अगस्त, (कुलभूषण)
: मानवता का आधार आध्यात्मिक है। आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से ही प्रकृति को सही भाव में समझा जा सकता है। प्रकृति एवं आध्यात्मिकता मनुष्य जीवन के आधार है। प्रकृति के नजदीक जाकर ही संस्कृति को पहचाना जा सकता है। गुरुकुल काँगड़ी समविश्वविद्यालय के भेषज विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस, हेल्थ केयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी एवं आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के नए आयाम विषय पर दो दिवसीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महासम्मेलन का शुभारम्भ समविश्वविद्यालय सभागार में सम्पन्न हुआ। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्वतारोही पद्मश्री संतोष यादव ने सभागार में अपने संबोधन में कहा कि आर्थिक हित में किया गया कार्य राष्ट्र व समाज के लिए सदैव कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकता। विचार शुद्ध न होने से व्यक्ति स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता। जीवन में पांच तत्वों में आकाश को आधार मानकर कहा कि वायु से ध्वनि और ध्वनि से शब्द मिलकर ही विचार बनते हैं।

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विचारों की शुद्धता ही विज्ञान का मूल आधार: पद्मश्री संतोष यादव

हरिद्वार (बद्री विशाल)। गुरुकुल कांगड़ी सम विश्वविद्यालय के भेषज विज्ञान विभाग की ओर से फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस, हेल्थकेयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी एवं आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के नए आयाम विषय पर दो दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का शुभारंभ विश्वविद्यालय सभागार में हुआ। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन दीप प्रज्वलन एवं वैदिक मंत्रोच्चार के साथ किया गया। प्रतिभागियों ने वंदे मातरम् की प्रस्तुति भी दी। मुख्य अतिथि विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्वतारोही एवं पद्मश्री संतोष यादव ने कहा कि मानवता का आधार आध्यात्मिक है और आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से ही प्रकृति को सही भाव में समझा जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आर्थिक हित में किया गया प्रत्येक कार्य राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए कल्याणकारी हो, यह जरूरी नहीं है। विचारों की शुद्धता के बिना व्यक्ति स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता। इसलिए विचारों का शुद्ध होना ही विज्ञान का मूल आधार है।

संतोष यादव ने जीवन में पंचतत्वों की महत्ता बताते हुए कहा कि आकाश को आधार मानकर वायु से ध्वनि और ध्वनि से शब्द बनते हैं तथा शब्दों से विचारों का निर्माण होता है। उन्होंने प्रकृति और आध्यात्मिकता को मानव जीवन का आधार बताते हुए प्रकृति के संरक्षण और उसके साथ जुड़ाव पर जोर दिया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं पूर्व स्नातक रणवीर आर्य ने कहा कि आयुर्वेद के बिना मानव स्वास्थ्य की



संकल्पना अधूरी है। भारतीय संस्कृति और प्राचीन ग्रंथों में ऋषि-मुनियों के प्रकृति के निकट जीवन तथा औषधीय संपदा के उपयोग का उल्लेख मिलता है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्राचीन ज्ञान परंपरा ने स्वस्थ जीवन के साथ-साथ प्रकृति संरक्षण में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

सम्मेलन के संयोजक प्रो. सत्येंद्र राजपूत ने दो दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा कि फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस औषधियों के माध्यम से रोगों के उपचार और स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, जबकि तकनीकी ज्ञान, नवाचार और शोध नई चुनौतियों के समाधान के अवसर उपलब्ध कराते हैं। सम्मेलन में फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी, प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य सेवा और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के विशेषज्ञ भाग ले रहे हैं।

रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट के निदेशक डा. सुहास ने युवाओं से मूल शोध कार्यों के माध्यम से नई तकनीकों के विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का आह्वान किया।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में स्कूल ऑफ मेडिसिन, टेक्सास विश्वविद्यालय के डा. सुभाष चंद्र चौहान, एमिटी

विश्वविद्यालय नोएडा के प्रो. अमरनाथ मिश्रा, अमेरिका से डा. मुरली एम. यल्लुपू, डा. डाई किम और डा. सीमा खान सहित अन्य विशेषज्ञों ने शोध पत्रों के माध्यम से फार्मास्यूटिकल, हेल्थकेयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी और एआई आधारित चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में हो रहे नवाचारों पर प्रस्तुतियां दीं।

सम्मेलन के पहले दिन ऑनलाइन एवं ऑफलाइन माध्यम से आयोजित विभिन्न सत्रों में करीब 200 प्रतिभागियों ने शोध पत्र और पोस्टर प्रस्तुत किए। शोध पत्रों का मूल्यांकन डा. गगन माटा, डा. विनित बिश्नोई सहित विशेषज्ञों की टीम ने किया।

उद्घाटन सत्र में अतिथियों का स्वागत एवं आभार डा. कपिल कुमार गोयल ने व्यक्त किया। इस अवसर पर प्रो. एल.पी. पुरोहित, डा. विपिन कुमार, डा. विनोद नौटियाल, डा. अश्वनी कुमार, डा. पीयूष सिंघल, जनसंपर्क अधिकारी डा. शिव कुमार चौहान, डा. प्रिंस, डा. रविंद्र कांबोज, बलवंत सिंह रावत, ओम प्रकाश जोशी, राहुल सिंह, नीरज कुमार सहित विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक, वैज्ञानिक, शोधार्थी एवं अन्य गणमान्य लोग उपस्थित रहे।

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सबसे तेज प्रधान टाइम्स

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी समविश्वविद्यालय में दो दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महासम्मेलन शुरू

सचिन आर्य

हरिद्वार (सबसे तेज प्रधान टाइम्स)। मानवता का आधार आध्यात्मिक है। आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से ही प्रकृति को सही भाव में समझा जा सकता है। प्रकृति एवं आध्यात्मिकता मनुष्य जीवन के आधार है। प्रकृति के नजदीक जाकर ही संस्कृति को पहचाना जा सकता है। गुरुकुल कांगड़ी समविश्वविद्यालय के भेषज विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस, हेल्थ केयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी एवं आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के नए आयाम विषय पर दो दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महासम्मेलन का शुभारम्भ समविश्वविद्यालय सभागार में सम्पन्न हुआ। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्वतारोही पदमश्री संतोष यादव ने सभागार में अपने संबोधन में कहा कि आर्थिक हित में किया गया कार्य राष्ट्र व समाज के लिए सदैव कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकता। विचार शुद्ध न होने से व्यक्ति स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता। जीवन में पांच तत्वों में आकाश को आधार मानकर कहा कि वायु से ध्वनि और ध्वनि से शब्द मिलकर ही विचार बनते हैं। इसलिए विचारों का शुद्ध होना ही विज्ञान का मूल आधार है। कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ दीप



प्रज्वलन एवं वैदिक संज्ञोच्चार के साथ आरम्भ हुआ। प्रतिभागियों ने वंदे मातरम गीत के माध्यम से अपनी प्रस्तुति दी।

कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं पूर्व स्नातक रणवीर आर्य ने कहा कि मानव स्वास्थ्य की संकल्पना आयुर्वेद के बिना अधूरी है। भारतीय संस्कृति एवं साहित्य के प्रमाणिक ग्रंथों से ज्ञात होता है कि प्राचीन ऋषि-मनीषियों का जीवन प्रकृति के नजदीक तथा औषधीय सम्पदा से परिपूर्ण रहा जिससे आरोग्य एवं खुशहाल जीवन यापन करते हुए प्रकृति संरक्षण में अपना अमूल्य योगदान दिया।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के संयोजक प्रो० सत्येन्द्र राजपूत ने दो दिवसीय संगोष्ठी की रूपरेखा साझा करते हुए कहा कि फार्मास्यूटिकल साइंस जहाँ औषधियों के माध्यम से रोग निवृत्ति एवं स्वास्थ्य प्रदान करती है वहीं तकनीकी ज्ञान नवाचार तथा शोध

के माध्यम से नयी चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है। उन्होंने बताया कि फार्मास्यूटिकल, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी, प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य सेवा एवं कृत्रिम बुद्धिकता के क्षेत्र से जुड़े विशेषज्ञ इसमें भाग ले रहे हैं। रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट के निदेशक, डॉ० सुहास ने मूल शोध कार्यों के माध्यम से नई तकनीकी विकसित करने के लिए युवाओं का आह्वान किया।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉन्फेंस में स्कूल ऑफ मेडिसिन, टेक्सास विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ० सुभाष चन्द्र चौहान, एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय, नोएडा के प्रो० अमरनाथ मिश्रा, अमेरिका से डॉ० मुरली एम० यल्लू, डॉ० डाई किम एवं डॉ० सोमा खान, एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय नोएडा से डॉ० हर्षा खर्कवाल, डॉ० स्वाति मदान ने अपने शोध पत्रों के माध्यम से फार्मास्यूटिकल, हेल्थकेयर, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी तथा ए०आई० द्वारा चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे नवाचार पर

प्रस्तुतीकरण किया।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉन्फेंस में डॉ० अमेन्द्र मिश्रा, डॉ० सौरभ मुन्द्रा, डॉ० श्यामदेव, डॉ० बी०एम० योगी, डॉ० विक्रम सिंह चौहान, डॉ० अभिषेक चौहान तथा डॉ० अशोक ने भी उद्घाटन सत्र में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉन्फेंस के पहले दिन ऑनलाइन तथा ऑफलाइन माध्यम से विभिन्न सत्रों में 200 प्रतिभागियों ने शोध पत्र एवं पोस्टर प्रस्तुत किए। उद्घाटन सत्र में अतिथियों का स्वागत एवं आभार डॉ० कपिल कुमार गोयल द्वारा किया गया वहीं प्रतिभागियों के शोध पत्रों का मूल्यांकन डॉ० गगन माटा, डॉ० विनित विश्वादी आदि की टीम द्वारा किया गया। इस अवसर पर प्रो० एल०पी० पुरोहित, डॉ० विपिन कुमार, डॉ० विनोद नौटियाल, डॉ० अश्वनी कुमार, डॉ० पीयूष सिंघल, डॉ० नितिन कुमार जनसम्पर्क अधिकारी डॉ० शिव कुमार चौहान, डॉ० प्रिंस, डॉ० रविन्द्र काम्बोज, बलवंत सिंह रावत, ओम प्रकाश जोशी, राहुल सिंह, नीरज कुमार, कुलभूषण शर्मा, जतिन्द्र मोहन डॉ० गौरव दीप सिंह भिडर, डॉ० रोशन लाल, मनोज कुमार, अनुज त्यागी, रविन्द्र कुमार, नितिन चौहान, हरेन्द्र कुमार, मंजीत सिंह, सूरज, संजय आदि उपस्थित रहे।

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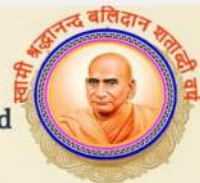


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ABOUT GURUKULA KANGRI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) was founded on March 4, 1902 by Swami Shradhanandaji with the sole aim to revive the ancient Indian Gurukula System of education, on the bank of Ganges in Haridwar and at a distance about 200 km. from Delhi. This institution was established with the objective of providing an indigenous alternative to Lord Macaulay's education policy by imparting education in the areas of Science, Engineering and Technology, Management, Vedic Literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian Culture, Sciences and Research. It is a deemed to be university funded by UGC/Govt. of India. Arya Samaj has been advocating women's education since the day it was founded. As part of its policies for the up-liftment of women in the country, Kanya Gurukula Campus, Dehradun was established in 1922 by Acharya Ramdevji as a second campus of women's education. To give real shape to the dreams of Swami Shradhanandaji, Kanya Gurukula Campus, Haridwar was established in 1993.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar, in association with Dr. Ashok Foundation, Rishikesh, and the International Society for Education, Health and Science (ISEHS), New Delhi, is organizing the Indo-US International Conference on Emerging Frontiers in Pharmaceutical Sciences: Bridging Innovation, Research, and Global Healthcare. This international conference aims to provide a dynamic platform for scientists, academicians, healthcare professionals, industry experts, research scholars, and students from India and abroad to exchange knowledge, present cutting-edge research, and discuss emerging trends in pharmaceutical sciences and healthcare. The conference will feature keynote lectures by eminent national and international experts, scientific presentations, panel discussions, poster sessions, and industry-academia interactions, fostering collaboration and innovation across disciplines. The scientific programme will encompass diverse areas, including drug discovery and development, pharmacology, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, biotechnology, artificial intelligence in healthcare, nanotechnology, clinical research, pharmacovigilance, public health, natural products, regulatory affairs, and sustainable healthcare. By bringing together experts from academia, research organizations, healthcare institutions, and the pharmaceutical industry, the conference seeks to promote interdisciplinary research, strengthen international partnerships, encourage young investigators, and contribute to the advancement of global healthcare and pharmaceutical sciences.

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ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH & SCIENCE (ISEHS)

International Society for Education, Health and Science (ISEHS), New Delhi, is a nonprofit academic and professional organization committed to advancing excellence in education, scientific research, healthcare, innovation, and sustainable development. The Society provides a global platform for academicians, scientists, healthcare professionals, researchers, industry experts, and students to exchange knowledge, foster interdisciplinary research, and establish national and international collaborations. ISEHS actively organizes international conferences, scientific seminars, workshops, faculty development programmes, research methodology workshops, and academic networking initiatives in collaboration with universities and research institutions. Its events have brought together distinguished experts from India, the United States, Japan, Russia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Bhutan, Iraq, and several other countries, promoting scientific dialogue, innovation, and global partnerships. As a collaborating partner of the Indo-US International Conference, ISEHS will support scientific programme development, international collaborations, academic networking, and dissemination of high-quality research, contributing to the conference's global impact and academic excellence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INDO-US INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

- To provide an international platform for academicians, scientists, researchers, healthcare professionals, industry experts, and students to exchange knowledge and discuss recent advancements in Pharmaceutical Sciences and allied disciplines.
- To promote interdisciplinary research, innovation, and scientific collaboration in emerging areas such as Healthcare, Biotechnology, Artificial Intelligence, Drug Discovery, and Translational Research.
- To strengthen national and international academic partnerships by fostering collaboration among universities, research institutions, industries, and professional organizations.
- To encourage the dissemination of high-quality research through keynote lectures, invited talks, oral and poster presentations, thereby enhancing the research culture among faculty members and students.
- To enhance the global academic visibility and research profile of Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar by facilitating international engagement, research networking, and knowledge exchange.

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- Networking Sessions
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- Title: Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold
- Authors' Names & Affiliations: Times New Roman, 12 pt
- Abstract Length: Maximum 250 words
- Font: Times New Roman, 12 pt
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Keywords: 4-6
- Abstract should include Background, Objectives, Methodology, Results, and Conclusion (where applicable).
- Similarity (Plagiarism) should not exceed 5%.
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Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Gurukula Kangri (DU), Haridwar

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Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar, Uttarakhand



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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

EMERGING TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,
HEALTHCARE, BIOTECHNOLOGY & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABOUT THE FACULTY AND THE DEPARTMENT

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences Established in 2007, the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar is committed to excellence in pharmaceutical education, research, and innovation. The Department offers PCI-approved programmes designed to develop competent pharmacy professionals equipped with scientific knowledge, practical skills, and ethical values. With experienced faculty, state-of-the-art laboratories, research-oriented teaching, and strong industry-academia collaborations, the Department provides an ideal environment for academic excellence and professional growth. Graduates are well-prepared for rewarding careers in the pharmaceutical industry, healthcare, research, regulatory affairs, and higher education.

ADMISSION OPEN 2026-27

Programme	Duration	Intake
• Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm.)	2 Years	60
• Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.)	4 Years	100
• M. Pharm. – Pharmaceutics	2 Years	15
• M. Pharm. – Pharmacology	2 Years	15
• M. Pharm. – Pharmaceutical Chemistry	2 Years	15
• M.Sc. Food Technology & Nutrition	2 Years	40
• M.Sc. Forensic Science & Criminology	2 Years	40
• M.Sc. Biomedical Science	2 Years	40
• Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Sciences		

Together, Let's Shape the Future of Pharmaceutical Sciences 24-25 August 2026
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TOPIC OF INTEREST

- ✓ Pharmaceutical Sciences
- ✓ Drug Discovery & Drug Development
- ✓ Renewable energy
- ✓ Nanotechnology & Nanomedicine
- ✓ Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare
- ✓ Pharmacology & Toxicology
- ✓ Clinical Pharmacy &
- ✓ Pharmacovigilance
- ✓ Pharmaceuticals & Novel Drug
- ✓ Delivery Systems
- ✓ Pharmaceutical Chemistry
- ✓ Neurodegenerative Disorders
- ✓ Precision Medicine
- ✓ Herbal & Traditional Medicine
- ✓ Computational Drug Design
- ✓ Public Health
- ✓ Sustainable Healthcare

IMPORTANT DATE

- ABSTRACT SUBMISSION
AUGUST 20, 2026
- ACCEPTANCE NOTIFICATION
AUGUST 22, 2026
- REGISTRATION DEADLINE
AUGUST 22, 2026
- ON-SPOT REGISTRATION
AUGUST 23-25, 2026
- CONFERENCE DATE
AUGUST 24-25, 2026

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OUR PUBLICATION COLLABORATORS

- Natural Resources for Human Health
- Veda Vijñānam International Publications

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PADMA SHRI AWARDEE

Government of India

YOUNGEST WOMAN

**in the world to ever
scale the mountain**



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