

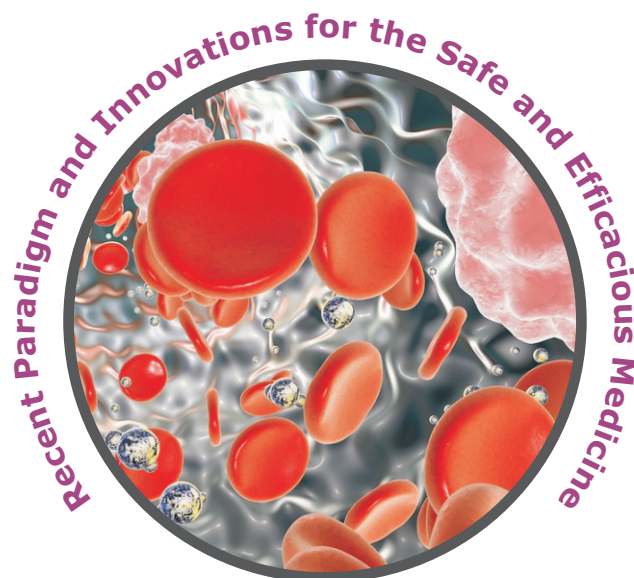


**SOCIETY OF PHARMACEUTICAL
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ABSTRACT

As population ages, new medicine and medical needs emerge diseases burden of the developing countries increases. Current scientific, business, social and development in productivity, stringency in regulatory norms, substantially affect many aspects of pharmaceutical sciences. The core problem in affecting these aspects is lack of productivity, and research & development. Most of the good medicines are in pipelines due to extreme expenditure on R & D and developments. This can be overcome by filling the pipeline, fusion, Pharmaceutical expenditures constraints and decline of the titans. Using this approach, potential high-impact uncertainties could be captured and possibilities of social attitude toward treatment of diseases and dominant scientific culture within pharmaceutical science can be change. Two contrasting social attitudes are observed towards the treatment of diseases: Non-pharmacological and pharmacological. The non-pharmacological attitude considers drugs to be only one (and potentially a minor one) of the components used, in addition to other interventions such as health promotion, lifestyle change and exercise. The pharmacological attitude is based on a strong societal belief that diseases are best treated by studying the underlying biological pathways and intervening through pharmacological means. Drugs are viewed as the primary approach for the prevention and treatment of diseases, with less focus on integrated care. Also the harmonization of pharmacy education has to be made a global agenda that will encompass the developments. Problem-based learning must used in pharmacy education. Problem-based learning serves to enhance such skills as problem-solving, critical thinking, clinical reasoning and self-directed learning.

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✓ DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF ANTISEPTIC CREAM CONTAINING ESSENTIAL OIL OF CYMBOPOGON NARDUS

Jyotsana K. Deshmukh*, Aastha B. Padwe, Ujjwala Mahajan

Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy Besa, Nagpur

ABSTRACT

Essential oils extracted by steam distillation from *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf, *cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle and *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook were evaluated for their repellent effects against *Anopheles arabiensis* mosquitoes under laboratory conditions. Blended oils, ointments and cream formulation of the oil of *C. nardus* in different bases were also evaluated. At 10% and 20% concentrations, all the oil showed a minimum of 90% and 95% relative protection, respectively, soon after application stop this were not significantly different in the efficacy from *N,N*-diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET), $P > 0.05$. Afterwards however, only *C. nardus* oil produced more than 70% protection for 3 h and 4 h at a concentration of 10% and 20%. Respectively. Combinations of 10% or 20% of each oil of *C. citratus* and *C. nardus* gave better protection and their individual effects. In the presence of oils of *E. citriodora*, the effect of *C. citratus* and *C. nardus* were significantly reduced at both concentration.

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A PROMISING PILOT PLANT SCALE UP TECHNIQUE: THE DEPTH REVIEW

Junaid Sheikh*, Harsha Sonaye

Taywade College of Pharmacy Koradi, Nagpur, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

Pilot Plants are the part of the pharmaceutical industry where lab scale formula is transformed into viable product by the development of liable practical procedure for manufacture. Pharmaceutical pilot plants that can quickly numerous short-run production lines of multiple batches are essential for ensuring success in the clinical testing and bougainvilleas study phases. Drug formulation research time targets are met by having a well-designed facility with the appropriate equipment mix, to quickly move from the laboratory to the pilot plant scale. Pilot plant studies must includes a close examination of formula to determine its ability to withstand batch-scale and process modifications. A pilot plant allows investigation of a product and process on an intermediate scale before large amounts are committed to full-scale production. Pilot scale up techniques is one of