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Health Education Bureau, 55/20,Rajat Path,  
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Mail Us at: [editorjohp@gmail.com](mailto:editorjohp@gmail.com)  
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**Formulation and Evaluation of Poly Herbal Face Pack**

*Abhishek Kumar<sup>\*1</sup>, Abhinav singh<sup>1</sup>, Abhishek Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Aditya<sup>1</sup>,  
 Adarsh gupta<sup>1</sup>, & Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU


**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**ABSTRACT**

The investigation of numerous herbal substances recognised for their medicinal characteristics is a result of the search for efficient and all-natural skincare remedies. In this study, the combined benefits of aloe vera, neem leaf, cinnamon, turmeric, and sandalwood are examined.

Famous for its calming and moisturising effects is aloe vera. It has bioactive components like vitamins, minerals, and polysaccharides that may be beneficial for the health of your skin. Since neem leaves have both antibacterial and antifungal characteristics, they are an important component in treatments for skin infections and for producing a clear complexion. Cinnamon has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant qualities that could help increase blood flow and lessen skin inflammation. With its significant anti-inflammatory and antioxidant compounds, turmeric has long been used to lighten skin tone and treat many skin conditions. Sandalwood is well renowned for its calming and cooling qualities on the skin, providing relief from inflammation.

**KEYWORD :-** Combined effects , care for the skin, Soothing, Moisturizing, Skin health Complexion, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory , Brighten

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**Formulation and Evaluation of Microemulsion By Using Emblica  
Officinalis**

*Abhishek kumar<sup>\*1</sup>, Ms. Chesta Rawat<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

<sup>3</sup>Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun


**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**Abstract**

The main goal of the present study was to prepare and evaluate a stable transparent microemulsion with good skin permeation and reduce frequency of dosing for topical drug delivery. The aim of present study was design Novel Drug Delivery System containing Amla extract Micro emulsion. Amla is one of the most important medicinal plant in Indian traditional system of medicine (Ayurveda Siddha and Unani). Amla is one of the most extensively studied plant and richest source of vitamin C. it contains tannins, alkaloids, and phenols. Fruit have 28% of total tannins distributed in whole plant. The fruit contain two hydrogen hydrolysable tannin Emblicanin A and B which have antioxidant properties. Amla is used as memory enhancer (improved memory elevated plus maze and passive avoidance apparatus) reduced total serum cholesterol levels and increase brain cholinesterase activity in aged mice. The mechanism behind increased acetylcholinesterase activity may improve learning and memory. Amla fruit is widely used in Indian system almost all parts posses medicinal properties particularly fruit. Amla fruit in combination with other plants used to treat various ailments like diuretics, liver tonic, stomachic and also use nervine tonic. Microemulsion is more sophisticated form of emulsion to improve the stability and appearance as compared to simple emulsion or macroemulsion preparation of various cosmetic proved are used as moisturizing, sunscreen and soothing agents. Microemulsion is defined as distribution consisting of surfactant, oil, aqueous phase, co-surfactant which is an only optically isotropic and thermodynamically consisting liquid solution,

which has 10 -140 nanometer diameter of droplet. Microemulsion have several benefits such as enhanced drug solubility, good thermodynamic stability. Microemulsion offer a significant advantage of increasing solubility of active agents for delivering active agents through skin or mucus membrane and also can reduce their barrier due to its powerful permeation enhancing effect. The surfactant and co- surfactant in microemulsion can decrease the diffusion hurdles of the stratum corneum by acting as penetration enhancer and ultimately, they facilitate penetration. The Microemulsion system consist of amla extract, Tween80, PEG 400 and oleic acid.

Keywords: Microemulsion, Amla, Vitamin C, Surfactants.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Turmeric Emulgel

*Adarsh Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Ms. Chesta Rawat<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

<sup>3</sup> Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract

Turmeric, a popular spice and medicinal herb, has gained significant attention due to its potent anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties. In recent years, there has been growing interest in developing topical formulations incorporating turmeric for various dermatological applications. This study aims to formulate and evaluate a turmeric emulgel, novel emulsion-based gel, for potential topical use. The turmeric emulgel was prepared by incorporating turmeric extract into an optimized emulsion base consisting of a combination of oil phase, water phase, and emulsifiers. The emulgel formulation was characterized for its physical properties, such as pH, viscosity, spreadability, and stability. Furthermore, the release kinetics of the active compounds from the emulgel were investigated using in vitro diffusion studies. The results demonstrated that the turmeric emulgel exhibited desirable physical properties, including good Spreadability, suitable viscosity, and stable emulsion structure. The pH of the emulgel was found to be compatible with the skin's physiological pH, ensuring its skin compatibility. The in vitro diffusion studies revealed a sustained release pattern of the active compounds from the emulgel, indicating its potential for prolonged topical application. In conclusion, the formulated turmeric emulgel presents a promising topical formulation with favorable physical properties and sustained release of active compounds. Further studies, including in vivo efficacy and safety evaluations, are warranted to explore its potential applications in dermatological conditions where turmeric's therapeutic properties are sought after. The turmeric emulgel holds promise as a natural and alternative approach for various skin-related issues, leveraging the beneficial properties of turmeric in a convenient topical format. Turmeric can help reduce inflammation, soothe irritation, and improves skin texture. It is also believed to have antibacterial and anti fungal properties, which makes it useful for treating various skin conditions. Turmeric emulgel are commonly used for treating skin conditions like acne,eczema,and psoriasis. They are used as general skincare product for improving skin tone and reducing the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles.

**Keywords:** Turmeric, Emulgel, Herbal ingredients, Curcumin, Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Gutika Using Flax Seed, Chia Seed, and Papaya

*Aditya\*<sup>1</sup>, Abhinav<sup>1</sup>, Abhishek kumar<sup>1</sup>, Adarsh gupta<sup>1</sup>, Abhishek kumar<sup>1</sup>*

*Mr. Akhilesh Nautiyal<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Sayantan mukhopadhyay<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun


<sup>3</sup> Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract:

Digestive health plays a vital role in overall well-being, and natural remedies have gained increasing attention as potential alternatives to traditional medications. This abstract explores the formulation and potential benefits of Digestion Gutika, a herbal supplement utilizing the synergistic properties of flax seed, chia seed, and papaya. Flax seed is a rich source of dietary fiber and essential fatty acids, while chia seed offers a blend of fiber, antioxidants, and omega-3 fatty acids. Papaya, known for its digestive enzyme papain, aids in the breakdown of proteins. Combining these ingredients in a Digestion Gutika offers an integrated approach to supporting digestion and alleviating digestive discomfort. Through their diverse properties, flax seed, chia seed, and papaya contribute to improved gut health, regulation of bowel movements, reduced inflammation, and enhanced nutrient absorption. Furthermore, their potential prebiotic effects support the growth of beneficial gut bacteria, fostering a healthy gut microbiome. As research continues to explore natural remedies for digestive health, the Digestion Gutika offers a promising avenue for individuals seeking safe and effective support for their digestive system.

**Keywords:** Gutika, Digestion, bowel activity.

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## In-Vitro Evaluation of Antiurolithiatic Activity of Poly Herbal Combination

*Harendra Gangwar\*<sup>1</sup>, Akanksha Srivastav<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Bhupendra Kumar<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research.


<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University,  
Dehradun

Corresponding E Mail Id: [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract

Urolithiasis, a multifaceted phenomenon, arises from a sequence of numerous physicochemical occurrences encompassing super-saturation, nucleation, growth, aggregation, and retention within the kidneys. It represents the occurrence of urinary calculi formation or placement anywhere in the urinary system, denoting the process of stone development within the kidney, bladder, or ureter. In this era many people dealing with urolithiasis (kidney stones) which can cause severe pain and another effects on human body which can fluctuate human health. Treatment of Urolithiasis that are medication therapy like tablet, capsule, or another dosage form and other one is surgery for treating this kidney stones. Herbal combination has more effectiveness then the medication therapy and surgeries and it helps to reduce side effects and ease to available for all people. Normal people also can afford herbal combination. Kalanchoe pinnata (Patharchatta) , Grewia Optiva (Bhimal) , Macrotyloma uniflorum (Gahat dal) are effective to treat kidney stones individually but their combination gives more effective result to treat kidney stones and reduce the side effects and it is the method which all people can afford easily. Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Terpenoids, Tannins, Saponins, Steroids, Carbohydrates, Protein, Fats are responsible to shows Antiurolithiatic activity. In this aim of study this is proof that these herbal combinations are effective to treat kidney stones.

**Keywords:** Urolithiasis, Calcium oxalate, Antiurolithiatic activity, Kidney stone, Nephrolithiasis

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**Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-Bacterial cream from Urtica dioica  
 leaves extracts and Neem oil**

*Anjali Aswal<sup>\*1</sup>, Ajit Kumar Shrivastva<sup>1</sup>, Akash Yuto<sup>1</sup>, Ankit Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Ansh Saxena<sup>1</sup>,  
 Dr. Amandeep Singh<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Luxmi Yeasmin*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup>Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun


<sup>3</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**Abstract**

The present work is formulation and evaluation of the antibacterial cream of Urtica dioica leaves extract and neem oil. Aqueous decoction methods was conducted for Urtica dioica leaves extract. Formulation of Anti-bacterial cream was done by Hot- process in which the ingredients was heated and mixed together, then cooled to form cream. This method allows greater consistency of creams. Evaluation for their physicochemical parameters like Organoleptic properties, stability, PH, stability, and antimicrobial activity. Many excipients were used for formulating the formulation. Cream showed good viscosity, spreadability, ph range was also within the skin ph range.

**Keywords-**Anti-bacterial, Urtica dioica, evaluation, hot process, cream

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**Formulation and Evaluation of Fenugreek seed, Neem oil, Coconut oil For  
Antifungal activity**

*Ankit Kumar<sup>\*1</sup>, Akash Yuto<sup>1</sup>, Ajit Kumar Shrivastva<sup>1</sup>, Anjali Aswal<sup>1</sup>, Ansh Saxena<sup>1</sup>,  
Dr. Amandeep Singh<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Payal Saxena<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup>Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun


<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University,  
Dehradun

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to create and test an antifungal mixture comprising Fenugreek seed extract, Neem oil, and Coconut oil against *Aspergillus niger* utilising the agar disc diffusion method. The extracts were produced in different ratios utilising a suitable solvent system. Using the agar disc diffusion method, the created mixture was tested against a standard strain of *Aspergillus niger*. The zones of inhibition were measured, and the data was statistically analysed. The antifungal activity of the prepared mixture against *Aspergillus niger* was substantial. Zones of inhibition were found around the agar discs containing the mixture, indicating that the fungus's growth was inhibited. The inhibitory zones' size varied based on the ratio of Fenugreek seed extract, Neem oil, and Coconut oil. A specific mix of the three components had the greatest antifungal efficacy. When compared to a positive control (standard antifungal treatment), the results revealed equivalent or even higher efficacy in reducing *Aspergillus niger* growth. The combined antifungal activity of Fenugreek seed extract, Neem oil, and Coconut oil against *Aspergillus niger* was substantial. This shows that it has the potential to act as a natural antifungal agent. The findings suggest that combining these three components might be utilised as an alternate treatment option for *Aspergillus niger* fungal infections. More study is needed to investigate the underlying mechanisms of action and to assess the effectiveness and safety of this formulation in vivo.

**Keyword :-** Antifungal activity, Aspergillus niger, agar disc diffusion technique, zones of inhibition, growth inhibition, alternative treatment, in vivo.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Exfoliator (Using Egg Shell)

Anshuman Anand\*<sup>1</sup>, Chanad Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Sumer Singh, Pushpanjaykumar <sup>1</sup>,  
Kripa Nidhi<sup>1</sup>, Yogesh Tiwari<sup>2</sup>


<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

Corresponding E Mail Id: [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract:

Exfoliation is a process of removing dead skin cells from surface & makes skin look more soft, smooth & supple. It helps to improve the skin texture & enhances absorption and retention of moisturizing agents and restores the skin's own natural moisture factor. Exfoliative skin peeling is also the procedure which is preferred by dermatologist for the aged skin, photoaging, acne scars, and melasma. There are two types of exfoliation; mechanical & chemical. Mechanical exfoliation is a physical exfoliation process that can be achieved by using scrubs with small exfoliating grainy particles & chemical exfoliation achieved by AHAs & BHAs. Due to chronic exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light, it leads to photo damage of the skin, this causes extrinsic aging, or alteration of the skin due to environmental exposure. To reduce such effect of photo damaged skin, one can include alpha-hydroxy acids, antioxidants, moisturizers and exfoliant. Exfoliation is a cleansing formula and treatment that detoxifies the skin and stimulates its metabolism. Cosmetic preparation includes different raw material in formula of exfoliators in which natural and synthetic raw material gives instant result. In recent year the chemical exfoliators are gaining more popularity due to more effective results than physical scrubs.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo (Using Ratanjot)

*Ashok Kr Mahto\*\*Chandan Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Avnish Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Anshuman Anand<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Yogesh Tiwari.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun


**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to formulate a pure herbal shampoo and to evaluate its physicochemical properties. The shampoo is enriched with herbal extracts without any synthetic additives. The herbal extracts used in formulation are Sapindusmukorossi (reetha), Glycyrrhiza glabra (liquorice), Azadirachta indica (neem), Nardostachysjatamansi (jatamansi), Ocimumtenuiflorum (tulsi), Lavendula angustifolia (lavender oil), Musa acuminata (banana root). Small amount of marigold was added as a preservative and citric acid as pH adjuster. The herbal extracts used in formulation are Sapindusmukorossi (reetha), Glycyrrhiza glabra (liquorice), Azadirachta indica (neem), Nardostachysjatamansi (jatamansi), Ocimumtenuiflorum (tulsi), Lavendula angustifolia (lavender oil), Musa acuminata (banana root). Small amount of marigold was added as a preservative and citric acid as pH adjuster.

Herbal shampoo was prepared by simple mixing process. The herbal shampoo was tested for physicochemical properties. Some of methods are visual inspection, pH determination, solubility check, cleansing action, determination of percentage solid content etc. The formulated shampoo was clean and qualitative. It showed good cleansing and detergency, low surface tension, good foam stability and antidandruff property. The pH of herbal shampoo was found to be around 6.2 which is good for scalp. The herbal extracts used in formulation are Sapindusmukorossi (reetha), Glycyrrhiza glabra (liquorice), Azadirachta indica (neem), Nardostachysjatamansi (jatamansi), Ocimumtenuiflorum (tulsi), Lavendula angustifolia (lavender oil), Musa acuminata (banana root). Small amount of marigold was added as a preservative and citric acid as pH adjuster. Herbal shampoo was prepared by simple mixing process. The herbal shampoo was tested for physicochemical properties. Some of methods are visual inspection, pH determination, solubility check, cleansing action, determination of percentage solid content etc.

**Keywords:** Dandruff, anti-fungal, various herbs, evaluation

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## Evaluation of Antidiabetic Property for Neemand Chirata

Avnish Kumar <sup>\*1</sup>, Chandan Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Brijwashi kumar<sup>1</sup>, Ashok Kumar Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Anshuman Anand<sup>1</sup>,  
Yogesh Tiwari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)


<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

Corresponding E Mail Id: [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract

For its therapeutic qualities, neem has long been employed in Ayurvedic medicine. According to studies, neem has anti-diabetic properties by Controlling blood glucose levels: By improving insulin sensitivity and encouraging glucose uptake by cells, neem may help lower blood sugar levels and Increasing insulin production: Neem extracts have been shown to activate pancreatic beta -cell activity, which increases insulin secretion. Swertia chirata, often known as hirata, is a herb that is frequently utilised in conventional medical practises like Ayurveda and Unani. Despite the fact that there is little study especially focusing on its antidiabetic effects, chirata is well-known for its many health advantages, including Chirata may have hypoglycemic effects, which include raising insulin secretion and enhancing insulin sensitivity. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity: Chirata contains bioactive substances with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, which may help explain some of its possible anti-diabetic effects. Neem and chirata may or may not be safe or helpful in treating diabetes, and further studies are required to fully comprehend their mechanisms of action and possible therapeutic uses.

**KEYWORD:-** Neem's anti-diabetic properties , Diabetes and azadirachta , Neem and glucose levels, Chirata's anti-diabetic properties , Diabetes Swertia chirata , Chirata and sugar levels.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-Diabetic Churna

*Brijwashi kumar\*<sup>1</sup>, Chandan kumar<sup>1</sup>, Avnish kumar<sup>1</sup>, Anshuman anand<sup>1</sup>, Ashok kumar mahto<sup>1</sup>,  
 Mr. Yogesh Tiwari<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)


<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy and Research, Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT:

The anti-diabetic churna is an herbal formulation used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for the management of diabetes mellitus. It is a powdered mixture of various medicinal herbs known for their potential hypoglycemic and anti-diabetic properties. The churna is typically prepared by grinding and blending the dried plant parts of these herbs. The primary objective of the anti-diabetic churna is to help regulate blood sugar levels and improve insulin sensitivity. The herbs included in the churna may possess actions such as enhancing pancreatic function, promoting glucose utilization, reducing insulin resistance, and protecting pancreatic beta cells. Commonly used herbs in anti-diabetic churna formulations may include *Emblca Officinalis* (Amla), *Moringa Oleifera* (Shigru), Fenugreek (Methi), *Curcuma Longa* (Haldi), *Gymnema Sylvestre* (Gudmar), *Momordica Charantia* (karela), *Syzygium Cumini* (jamun) among others. These herbs are chosen for their potential anti-diabetic properties based on traditional knowledge and empirical evidence. When consumed orally, the anti-diabetic churna is believed to support glucose metabolism, aid in maintaining healthy blood sugar levels, and potentially improve other associated symptoms of diabetes, such as polyuria (excessive urination) and polydipsia (excessive thirst). However, it is important to note that the efficacy and safety of anti-diabetic churna have not been extensively studied or scientifically validated through rigorous clinical trials.

**Keywords:** Anti-diabetic churna, diabetic mellitus, systematic review, meta-analysis, glycemic control, insulin resistance, lipid profile, diabetic complication

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## Comparative Studies of Various Plant Extract for Amylase Activity

*Chandan Kumar\*<sup>1</sup>, Avnish Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Anshuman Anand<sup>1</sup>, Brijwashi Kumar<sup>1</sup>,  
 Mr. Yogesh Tiwari<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,


<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from impaired insulin secretion. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the use of natural plant extracts as potential therapeutic agents for managing diabetes. This study aims to compare the anti-diabetic potential of three plant extracts: fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*), *Phaseolus vulgaris* (common bean), and white mulberry (*Morus alba*). The alpha-amylase inhibitory activity of the extracts was evaluated using a colorimetric assay, measuring the reduction in starch hydrolysis by alpha-amylase. All three plant extracts exhibited significant alpha-amylase inhibitory activity. *Phaseolus vulgaris* extract demonstrated the highest inhibitory activity, followed by Fenugreek and white mulberry extracts. The IC<sub>50</sub> values (100 µg/ml required to inhibit 50% of enzyme activity) were determined for each extract, with *Phaseolus vulgaris* displaying the lowest IC<sub>50</sub> value (64.70 M) indicating a stronger inhibitory potential.

**KEYWORDS:** *Phaseolus vulgaris*, Fenugreek, White mulberry, Alpha-amylase, Anti-diabetic activity.

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## Preparation and Evaluation of Herbal Anti-ageing cream from Amla

*Isha Rizwan<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Bhuperdra Kumar<sup>2</sup>*

1Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy And Research,

2Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU


**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

Phyllanthus Emblica or Amla is an ephemeral tree belonging to the Euphorbiaceae family. Amla fruits is an anti-aging powerhouse of high antioxidant abilities make it an anti-aging hero.

Tannins are polyphenolic biomolecules with astringent properties that help prevent skin aging thanks to Emblica officinalis, known as Indian gooseberry or Amla, is one of the earliest houseplants in traditional Indian medicine. Amla are useful for the treatment of different diseases, but the natural product in particular has great value and medicinal use. In this study has discovered a mixture of important bioactive substances such as tannins, alkaloids, polyphenols. The formulation of a herbal anti-aging cream that is completely free from chemicals. It only contains the natural ingredients which do not harm the skin. This anti-aging cream contains natural ingredients like amla, almond oil, bees wax, rose water, glycerine etc. If can be concluded that herbal creams without side effects having natural property can be used as provision of a barrier to protect the skin and avoid aging of the skin.

**Keywords:** Herbal Cream, Anti-Aging, Anti-oxidants, Amla

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## Formulation & Development of Polyherbal Fat Burner Drink

*Kripanidhi Parthsarathi<sup>1</sup>, Kriti Krishna, Om Hari Kumar, Mohd. Tanveer, Pankaj Agarwal, Dr. Jaya Martolia<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Amandeep Singh Bhagla<sup>3</sup>*

1Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

2Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

3Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

Around one third of persons worldwide are obese, and more than one third are overweight, making obesity and overweight serious health issues. Millions of dollars are spent on nutritional and herbal supplements, which are used by many overweight people to lose weight. However, there are questions over the effectiveness and safety of several supplements. By increasing energy expenditure, satiety, fat oxidation, blocking dietary fat absorption, moderating carbohydrate metabolism, increasing fat excretion, increasing water elimination, and improving mood, supplements are thought to aid in weight loss. The primary goal of the study is to create polyherbal fat-burning beverages for weight reduction or obesity. The polyherbal fat-burning beverages include citrus lemon (lemon), coffee arabica and coffee robusta (green coffee), and Camellia sinensis (green tea), which are commonly used for weight loss or obesity.

**KEYWORDS:** Green Coffee Beans, Green Tea, Lemon and Fat Loss or Weight Loss.

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## Formation and evaluation of polyherbal non-alcohaolic mouthwash

*kriti krishna<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Jaya Martolia<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,


<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract:-

Herbal mouthwash is defined as antiseptic liquid preparation for cleaning the mouth and teeth or freshening the breath. Herbal mouthwash are in high demand, because they act on oral pathogens and relieve the pain instantly and also less side effective. Mouthwashes are help to prevent or reduce tartar, plaque and gingivitis. Selection of formulation is emulsion form. Herbal mouthwash formulated by primary data collection method by dentist. It is collected with the research project in mind, directly from primary sources. Menthol crystal, clove oil & cinnamon oil using formulas of this herbal mouthwash. These liquid herbal mouthwash can work in long way to help people to get rid of bad breath and many oral disorders. Present study has an important impact in order to create an effective and inexpensive herbal oral health intervention for low socioeconomic communities. The natural herbs used in present formulation have been medically proven to prevent the problem of oral hygiene and bad breath. The stability study and In-vitro Antimicrobial study showed satisfactory results. When we take it for herbal mouthwash analysis, it shows best results. Also, it has high Antibacterial activity. No microbial growth was found in the respective formulation. The therapeutic effects of these herbal products and their role in improving oral health. The physio chemical evaluation results confirm that the color and odor of present herbal formulation is acceptable with a pleasant odour and a better after effects. These herbs have been known for working wonders as reflected in many research findings.

Person can easily rinse his mouth using this herbal mouthwash and stay clear of a wide variety of oral health issues.

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**Formulation and Evaluatin of Sitopaladi Chewable Tablet**

*Mohd Tanveer\*<sup>1</sup>, Kirpa Nidhi<sup>1</sup>, Om Hari<sup>1</sup>, Kirti Krishna<sup>1</sup>, Pankaj Aggrawal<sup>1</sup>,  
(Dr.) Jaya Martolia<sup>2</sup>*


<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study was to improve the physiochemical properties such as poor flowability, organoleptic characters and stability of Sitopaladi churna. Stability is the major concern affect the patient compliance and also dosage form. Granulation is required to overcome all these problems related to Sitopaladi churna. Granulation process will improve flow and compression characteristics, reduce segregation, improve content uniformity, and eliminate excessive amounts of fine particles. The present article focus on the dry granulation technology that gives good results based on evaluation of different granule properties, namely the Carr's index, Angle of repose and tapped bulk density. Organoleptic evaluation and stability studies were also evaluated for prepared granules. Finally, the tableting process showed good tablet properties such as weight uniformity, hardness, friability, thickness and disintegration time. These properties were compared with corresponding marketed product. It indicating good compressibility of the prepared granules using different binders and stabilizing agents the selected formulations was stable.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Polyherbal Lozenges

*Paras Diwedi<sup>1</sup>, Perwez Aalam<sup>1</sup>, Mrs Sonia Chawla<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,


<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study is to formulate and evaluate polyherbal lozenge remedy for suppressing cough for sore throat and cold. The polyherbal extract based lozenge includes liquorice root (*Glycyrrhizaglabra*), dry ginger (*Zingiberofficinale*), clove (*Eugenia caryophyllus*), bay leaf (*Laurusnobilis*) which are traditionally used for cough suppressant and in cold and flu and the other ingredients are honey and jaggery which are nutritive effect and soothing effect on the mucus membrane of the respiratory tract. Polyherbal lozenges are a type of medicinal formulation that combines multiple herbal ingredients to provide various therapeutic benefits. These lozenges are typically designed to be dissolved slowly in the mouth, allowing the active compounds from the herbs to be released and absorbed by the body. The abstract of polyherbal lozenges focuses on summarizing the key features and potential advantages of these formulations without delving into specific ingredient details. It highlights the broad spectrum of medicinal properties exhibited by the herbal blend and emphasizes the potential applications and benefits for various health conditions. Decoction process is used for extraction of plant components and soft lozenges is formulated. Polyherbal lozenges were evaluated for their physicochemical parameters such as weight variation, thickness, hardness, moisture content, hardness friability, disintegration diameter were identified and their results were revealed as all the physicochemical parameters for soft lozenges were within the monograph standard which are mentioned in GMP Guidelines.

**KEYWORDS :** Clove, Liquorice, Bay leaf, Dry ginger, Physicochemical.

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### Preparation and Standardization of Avipathi Churna

*Perwez Alam<sup>1</sup>, Paras Chandra Dwivedi<sup>1</sup>, Piyush Ranjan Gupta<sup>1</sup>,  
Neha Kumari<sup>1</sup>, Mrs. Sonia Chawala<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,


<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of preparation and standardization of any herbal formulations is that the safe, proper selection and handling of crude materials. So, in order to analyse the quality of marketed formulation with homemade formulation, the following work undertaken. It includes all the tests like physiological test, phytochemical test, ash value, moisture content, extractive value etc. for finding the compatibility of marketed and homemade formulation. In this research is an attempt to evaluate Avipathi Churna, an Ayurvedic formulation for its quality control parameters in comparison to marketed formulation. Ayurvedic formulation Avipathi Churna has been standardized by intervention of modern scientific quality control measures in the traditional preparation described in classical texts. The results revealed that the crude drugs used for preparation of formulation lie within the limit which signifies their good quality and purity. The fluorescence character of powdered drug plays a vital role in the determination of quality and purity of the drug material. The powder drug exhibit different fluorescence character due to presence of different functional groups in drug chemical constituent. Photochemical investigation shows the presence of Glycoside, flavonoid, saponins, some extent of tannins and proteins.

**Key words:** Long pepper, Dalchini, Sonth, Musta, Amla, Black pepper, Elachi, Tejpatta, Nisoth, and Misri.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face pack using Beetroot

*Piyush Ranjan Gupta\*<sup>1</sup>, Paras Chandra Dwivedi<sup>1</sup>, Parwej Alam<sup>1</sup>,  
 Neha kumari<sup>1</sup>, Mrs. Sonia Chawla<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT

The idea that natural medicines are safer and have fewer negative effects than synthetic ones makes them more acceptable. The demand for herbal formulations is rising on the global market. This project's goal is to create and assess a polyherbal face pack that uses herbal substances as cosmetic ingredients. Beetroot powder, Rose petal powder, Orange peel powder, neem powder, Sandalwood powder, Aloe vera powder and kaoline clay powder. The dried, powdered, and sieve no. 80-passed powder was purchased from the neighbourhood market. It was then thoroughly processed and tested for its organoleptic, physico-chemical, and microscopical characteristics. The combined dry powder exhibited satisfactory flow characteristics, making it appropriate for a face pack.

The use of herbal face packs or masks stimulates.

**Key Words:** Cosmetic, Face Pack, Herbal, Ingredients, Natural, Beetroot.

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**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Immunity Booster to Improve Health**

*Ragikul Islam<sup>1</sup>, Prakhar Sexena, Ronit Mahato, Pushpanjay Kumar Verma,  
 Ms. Neelam Painuly<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**ABSTRACT**

The present study aimed to formulate and evaluate the herbal immunity boost to improve health. This study is aimed at evaluating the phytochemicals elements in the immune booster formulation. Immune booster formulation showed good evaluation parameters like organoleptic evaluation, general powder characteristics, physical evaluation. Immunity is the body's ability to recognize pathogens to prevent them from causing disease. In this formulation oftaking "herbal powder" such as immune booster powder as directed that boost immunity power increased and also body's strength. This powder contains all the herbs which show immunity and health activities such as ashwagandha, gokshur, shatavari, shilajit, safedmusli, kaunchbeej, etc. As we all know prevention is better than cure. Hence, to take care of diet and nutrients can help in building a strong immune system. When an immune system response is low, weak or damage it become an open invitation for infections. Now a days, immunity boosting or maintaining immunity system is becoming a first and most important priority.

**Keywords:** Immunity Booster, Herbal Powder, Improve Health, Traditional medicine Nutraceutical

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Serum using Hemp seed

*Ronit Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Prakhar Saxena, Pushpanjay Kumar Verma, Rajikul Islam,  
Miss. Neelam Painuly<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,


<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract:

The present study aimed to formulate and evaluate a herbal face serum using hemp seed oil as the key ingredient. Hemp seed oil is known for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, making it a promising ingredient for skin care products. The serum was formulated using a combination of hemp seed oil, aloe vera gel, coconut oil, rose water. The serum was evaluated for its physical appearance, pH, viscosity, and stability. The results showed that the formulated serum was stable, with a pH of 5.5 and a viscosity of 1200 cps. Thus, the formulated herbal face serum using hemp seed oil can be considered as a potential product for skin care and hydration, with added benefits of aloe vera gel, coconut oil and rose water.

**Keywords:** Hemp seed oil, herbal face serum, aloe vera gel, antioxidant, skin hydration, moisturization.

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## Formulation and evaluation of herbal hydrogel for psoriasis

*Samridhhi Mathur\*<sup>1</sup>, Sarvesh Kumar Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Saurav Pandey<sup>1</sup>,  
 Shakib<sup>1</sup>, Ms. Neha P Singh<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)


### ABSTRACT

Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune skin condition characterized by the rapid growth of skin cells, resulting in red, itchy, and scaly patches on the skin. The conventional treatment options for psoriasis often involve the use of synthetic drugs that may have side effects and limited long-term efficacy. As a result, there is a growing interest in exploring natural alternatives, such as herbal formulations, to alleviate psoriasis symptoms effectively and safely.

This abstract focuses on the development of an herbal gel specifically designed for psoriasis management. The formulation incorporates a synergistic blend of well-researched herbal extracts known for their anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, and skin-soothing properties. The gel is intended to provide symptomatic relief, reduce inflammation, promote skin healing, and enhance overall skin health for individuals living with psoriasis.

Key herbal ingredients with proven efficacy against psoriasis, such as aloe vera, chamomile, calendula, and turmeric, are included in the gel formulation. These botanical extracts have demonstrated anti-inflammatory effects, soothing irritated skin, and inhibiting excessive cell proliferation, thereby addressing some of the underlying factors contributing to psoriatic lesions.

**Keyword:** Herbal, Psoriasis, Hydrogel, Anti-Inflammatory.

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## Formulation and Evaluation of Gummies for Cough

*Kaushika Singh <sup>1</sup>, Bhupendra Kumar <sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### ABSTRACT


Gummies are chewable sweetened gelatin candies that are palatable and can be easily consumed by all types of populations, especially children.

Background: cough is a common problem nowadays with the patient having respiratory problems. It can also be caused due to tobacco use or intake of smoke and gas without having the underlying disease. People are more tended towards nutraceuticals and don't prefer to consume conventional dosage forms. Fortified gummies are developed to deliver API in the body and are more acceptable to consumers. Due to their palatability and ease of administration, gummies are especially appealing to the pediatric and elderly populations.

Method: Gummy was produced by the molding process. In this method, a gummy base was made by mixing sugar, sugar syrup, water, and gelatin. Decoction of Cinnamon, ginger, black pepper, tulsi, and clove are done and the resultant liquid is mixed with the gummy base to enrich the gummy's expectorant property.

Conclusion: The decoction liquid is homogenously mixed with a gummy base and produces a better physicochemical, smooth, shiny texture and is highly aromatic with brown color gummies.

**KEYWORDS:** Gummy, gelatin, decoction, expectorant, nutraceuticals, fortifie

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## Formulation and Evaluation of tooth cleansing agent

*Pushpanjay kumarverma<sup>1</sup>, Prakhar Saxena<sup>1</sup>, Ronit Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Rajikul Islam<sup>1</sup>,  
 Miss.Neelam Painuly<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

### Abstract

In this study, an attempt was made to provide users with an alternative by formulating a herbal toothpowder. The herbal toothpowder was developed using ingredients like Indian nettle, coconut spathe, holy basil (Tulsi), black cumin (jeera), Khair, liquorice, pepper, camphor, peppermint, activated charcoal, and rock salt. The formulation of the herbal toothpowder was standardized through the analysis of necessary evaluation parameters such as organoleptic (sensory), physical, and phytochemical evaluations.

The most common types of infections in the oral cavity are oral infections. Dental caries, an infectious disease, causes damage and infection of the enamel and dentin. If left untreated, the infection progresses and can result in tooth loss. The mouth naturally contains a flora of opportunistic bacteria, which are typically non-pathogenic. However, an imbalance in this ecosystem can lead to infection and tooth decay. Streptococcus mutans is considered the primary species involved in the development of dental caries. S. mutans, an acid-producing bacterium, ferments carbohydrates, leading to tooth decay.

**KEYWORDS:-**Herbal toothpowder, clove powder, ginger powder, cinnamon powder, amla powder, black pepper powder, neem powder, mentha leaf, kala namak

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**Formulation and Evaluation of Face Mask**

*Sarvesh Kumar Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Samriddhi Mathur<sup>1</sup>, Saurav Pandey<sup>1</sup>, Shakib<sup>1</sup>,  
Ms. Neha P Singh<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU


**Corresponding E Mail Id:** [asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in](mailto:asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in)

**ABSTRACT**

The examination of present assessment work is to be arranged and evaluate a local face pack for sparkling skin by using standard natural fixings. Everybody necessities to get a fair and sparkling skin. As of now daily, skin break out, clogged pores, pimples are typical among individuals who experience the ill effects of it.

According to Ayurveda, skin issues are commonly a direct result of degradation in blood. Local trimmings, For instance, Multani mitti, Gram Flour, Orange strip Powder, saffron, Turmeric, Aloe Vera, Milk powder, sandalwood were purchased from neighboring business sector as dried powder. All powdered ordinary trimmings were sieved using #120 cross section Particle size of the powder was considered 20 - 25µm., checked unequivocally and mixed numerically for uniform specifying and subsequently surveyed for limits including Organoleptic, physicochemical, physical, phytochemical, irritancy alongside security evaluation. The dried powder of joined structure had decent stream property which is sensible for a face pack. In this study it is contemplated that all of the subtleties of face packs saw as perfect in genuine limits, liberated from skin aggravations so we found extraordinary properties forward face packs and further headway studies are supposed on this audit to see as the important benefits of face packs on human use as shallow thing

**Key words:** Regular Beauty care products, natural face pack, detailing, assessment, purgin

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## Experimental Pharmacology Series

### What is Experimental Pharmacology (Ex-Pharm) Series

This is a computer assisted learning (CAL) software containing various programs which simulate animal experiments in Pharmacology. These programs can be used to demonstrate effect of drugs on different animals systems. The package is user friendly, highly interactive and full of animated sequences which make simulation appear realistic. The current version of Experimental Pharmacology (Ex-Pharm) Series Software consists of following computer simulated experiments:

### Experiments List

01. Experiment on effects of various drugs (Mydriatic, Miotic and Local Anaesthetic) on rabbit's eye.
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  - Atropine
  - Ephedrine
  - Physostigmine
  - Lignocaine
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04. To study analgesic activity by writhing test.
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06. Study of Muscle Relaxant activity with the help of "Rota-Rod Apparatus".
07. Study of CNS Depressants & Stimulants Using "Actophotometer".
08. Study of Drugs acting on CNS (Including Anxiolytic Activity) using following modules
  - Elevated Plus Maze Method
  - Pole Climbing Method
09. Study of anticonvulsant activity using "Electro Convulsimeter".
10. To study PTZ induced convulsions in mice
11. Study of effect of hepatic microsomal enzyme inducers on the phenobarbitone sleeping time in mice.
12. To study the action of strychnine/ anaesthetic on frog neurons (excitability).
13. Simulation of pupil control
  - Simulation of the effects of the physiological stimuli and drugs on the papillary reflexes.
  - Simulation of the control in patient with partial parasympathectomy.
14. Test for pyrogens using rabbits.
15. Effect of drugs on isolated guinea pig ileum (in-vitro).
16. To study respiratory depression effect on rabbit.
17. Study of stereotype and anti-catatonic activity of drugs on mice.
18. Experiments on thyroid and antithyroid drugs
  - The effect of thyroxin, TSH, propylthiouracil, on metabolism.
19. Experiments on blood sugar
  - The effect of insulin (hypoglycemic activity) and alloxan on blood glucose.
20. Study of anti-inflammatory activity using carrageenan induced paw oedema method
21. Study of diuretic activity using metabolic cage
22. Experiment on Effect of various drugs on Isolated Frog's Heart. (DRC- Dose Response Curve)
  - Epinephrine
  - Norepinephrine
  - Isoprenaline
  - Calcium Chloride
  - Propranolol
  - Acetylcholine
  - Potassium chloride
  - Atropine sulphate
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  2. Effects of Vasopressor and Vasodepressor with appropriate blockers.
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    - b. Virtual Practice- Reversal action of acetylcholine on blood pressure and heart rate.
24. Experiments on Legendorff's Apparatus
  - Effect of coronary vasodilators on isolated heart
  - Effect of parasympathomimetics
25. Experiment on Bioassay of Histamine on the Ileum of Guinea Pig.
26. Bioassay of Acetylcholine on the isolated rectus abdominis muscle of frog
  - (a) By Matching Method, (b) By Interpolation Method, (c) By 3 Point Method, (d) By 4 Point Method.
27. Bioassay of oxytocin on the isolated rat uterine horn by following methods
  - (-
28. Bioassay of serotonin on the isolated rat fundus strip by following methods
  - (a) By Matching Method, (b) By Interpolation Method, (c) By 3 Point Method, (d) By 4 Point Method.
29. To record the DRC and to determine the PD<sub>2</sub> value for acetylcholine on frog rectus abdominis muscle.
30. Study of anti-ulcer activity - using pylorus ligation method.
31. Evaluation of effect of acetylcholine (spasmogens) using rabbit jejunum
32. Evaluation of effect of different drugs on ciliary motility.
33. Evaluation of effect of saline purgatives on frog intestine.
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