

ANTI AGING THERAPY BY HERBAL CREAM: A REVIEW

Vandana Sharma^{1*}, Mukesh Sharma², Ashok Kumar Sharma³, Rupesh Singh⁴ Rakesh Mandal⁴,
Ashok Saini⁴, Mohd. Shariq⁴

1. Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur
2. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur
3. Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur
4. Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur

ABSTRACT

According to studies, continuous deterioration process is the result of skin aging because of protein & cellular DNA damage. The main purpose of this work is to formulate an anti-aging herbal cream by using natural ingredients. The natural API are pomegranate, ginseng and other ingredients are curcuma longa, amla, hibiscus, piper-mint, green tea, vitamin E, coconut oil, olive oil, aloe vera, basil oil. Water-in-oil emulsion based cream is formulated using natural ingredient. All the combined ingredients can be concluded as multipurpose cream and future studies can be carried out on stability and irritancy test for cream on skin.

Keywords Anti Aging, Natural API, W/O emulsion, Herbal oil.

INTRODUCTION

All of us in this planet have wish to appear young and beautiful and for this we take several cosmetics to tone up skin and diminish the pimple, acne, wrinkles, skin tan, blackheads and signs of aging.[1] Continuous deterioration process is the result of skin aging because of protein and cellular DNA damage. Skin aging is of two distinct types (i) sequential Skin aging (ii) photo aging. Sequential skin aging is universal and predictable process as they alter the skin function & physiological characteristics. In the process of aging stratum corneum delayed the process of formation of neutral lipids it is due to the unadequate keratenocytes synthesis on skin layer which results in dry pale skin & creases. On the other hand photo aging is result of over exposure to UV rays. Dry pale skin, shallow skin, displaying fine wrinkles as well as deep furrows are characterization of photo aging which are caused by chance-medley of dermal and epidermal parts along with elastosis and heliodermatitis. We use cosmetic products in order to protect skin against exogenous and endogenous deleterious agent to intensify the beauty and allure of skin. The cosmetics are use not only for development but also provide us attractive external appearance and reduce various skin disorders. The use of natural ingredients in skin formulation

A REVIEW ON ANTI AGING HERBAL FACE CREAM

Rakesh Mandal^{1*}, Rupesh Singh¹, Ashok Saini¹, Vandana Sharma²,
Mukesh Sharma³, Ashok Kumar Sharma³, Vani Madaan³

¹Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

²Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

³Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kookas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Received: 17-12-2021 / Revised: 21-01-2022 / Accepted: 10-02-2022

Corresponding author: Rakesh Mandal

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

According to research, skin aging results in a constant deteriorating process due to protein and cellular DNA damage. The primary goal is to formulate an anti-aging herbal cream utilizing only natural ingredients; Amla, curcuma longa, hibiscus, piper-mint, olive oil, vitamin E, green tea, coconut oil, aloe vera, basil oil, and other natural APIs include pomegranate and ginseng. Natural ingredients are used to create this water-in-oil emulsion-based cream. All of the substances together can be considered a multifunctional cream, and further studies on the cream's stability and irritancy on skin can be conducted.

Keywords: Anti Aging, Natural API, W/O emulsion, Herbal oil.

This is an Open Access article that uses a funding model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

We all want to seem youthful and attractive, so we use a variety of cosmetics to tone up our skin and reduce pimples, acne, wrinkles, skin tan, blackheads, and other signs of aging.[1] The effect of skin ageing is a continuous degradation process caused by protein and cellular DNA damage. There are two forms of skin aging: (i) sequential skin aging and (ii) photoaging.

Because they change the skin's function and physiological features, sequential skin ageing is a universal and predictable process. Due to insufficient keratinocyte synthesis in the skin layer, the stratum corneum delays the creation of neutral lipids in the ageing process, resulting in dry, pale skin and wrinkles. Photo aging, on the other hand, is caused by excessive UV exposure. Photoaging is characterised by dry, pale skin, shallow skin, fine wrinkles, and deep furrows, which are caused by a random

mixture of dermal and epidermal portions, as well as elastosis and heliodermatitis.

We use cosmetics to protect skin from exogenous and endogenous toxins as well as to enhance the attractiveness and appeal of skin. Cosmetics are used not only for development, but also to give us a pleasing external look and to treat a variety of skin conditions. Natural ingredients in skin formulations enhance the skin's health, texture, and moisture, as well as retain skin elasticity by lowering type I collagen and providing UV protection. Natural elements in cosmetic preparations assist in preventing the development of free radicals in the skin, allowing the skin to be protected for longer periods of time. The ideal choice for reducing skin issues such as ageing, wrinkles, hyper pigmentation, rough skin texture, acne, and skin tan is to use cosmetic products with natural ingredients.



PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL HAIR OIL– A REVIEW

Nishita Soni^{1*}, Vandana Sharma², Mukesh Sharma³, Ashok Kumar Sharma³, Priyanka Singh⁴, Tanya⁴, Subhra Swaraj⁴, Deepak Prajapat⁴ and Faiju Mansoori⁴

¹Lecturer, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

²Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

³Asso. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

⁴Research Scholar, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

Article Received on
30 April 2022,

Revised on 20 May 2022,
Accepted on 10 June 2022

DOI: 10.20959/wjpps20227-22474

*Corresponding Author

Nishita Soni

Lecturer, Arya College of
Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

ABSTRACT

Herbal cosmetics have burgeoning demand and in the world market and are an inestimable gift of nature. There are wide spans of herbal cosmetic products to satisfy beauty regime. The presence of number of phytochemicals and botanicals in the herbal products have dual stuff, one that they are used as cosmetics for body care and another that phytochemicals amend the biological functions of human body naturally results in healthy skin and hairs. Herbal hair oil not only moisturizes scalp but also converse dry scalp and dry hair conditions. It

bestows numerous essential nutrients required to maintain normal functions of the sebaceous gland and promote natural hair growth. In addition it is assessed for stability study. Above all the parameters where studied and found that all are in acceptable limit. In conclusion, the prepared herbal hair oil is utilised to promote hair growth, for supplementation of vitamins and minerals, preventing dandruff, splits ends.

KEYWORD: Cosmetics, Inestimable, Herbal, Moisturizes scalp, Acceptable, Vitamins.

INTRODUCTION

The conception of beauty and cosmetics is as ancient as mankind and civilization. So, they use different beauty products that have herbs to look ravishing and young. Indian herbs and its intendment are popular worldwide (Sanju et al., 2006). As the name suggests, the herbal extracts means the extracts of herbs. It is an ancient methodology because its origin was discovered from the holy Vedas and in Unani scriptures. As the cognizance said that the

PHARMACOVIGILANCE: A REVIEW

Dr. Ram Garg^{1*}, Dr. Vandana Sharma², Ashok Kumar Sharma¹, Gandeep Jasrotia³, Shumayla Naaz³,
Gyanendra Sharma³, Rakesh Gurjar³ and Vijendra Pal Singh³

¹Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

²Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

³Research Scholar, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

*Corresponding Author: Dr. Ram Garg

Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

Article Received on 21/04/2022

Article Revised on 11/05/2022

Article Accepted on 01/06/2022

ABSTRACT

Pharmacovigilance (PV) is an important area for the safety and ensuring that the patients safety in every aspect of the drugs being taken or injected. As India is still in its growing stage; lot of research and study to be done and to learn, in the field of PV, in ensuring to insure the safety. As we know Under-reporting is the main problem in India in terms of adverse drug reaction (ADR). There is an increasing number of patients owing to adverse effects of drugs and it becomes a challenge to find out the exact cause the ADRs when a patient in treated with multiple drugs simultaneously. In this review, we will explore the different types to assess ADR and to how its causative agents.

KEYWORD: Pharmacovigilance (PV), adverse drug reaction (ADR).

INTRODUCTION

Pharmacovigilance (PV), also called as drug safety, it is science relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects, particularly long term, and short term side effects of medicines. PV is an important and integral part of clinical research The under-reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) is the major set-back worldwide which may be attributed to the lack of time and report forms. It has been known that the world health organization (WHO) has initiated the program of reporting all adverse reactions possessed by the drugs. Moreover, its concerns have been widened to include the herbal drug products, traditional and complementary medicines, blood products, biologicals, medical devices, and vaccines. In addition, PV possesses various roles such as identification, quantification, and documentation of drug-related problems which are responsible for drug-related injuries. Further, national PV programmes have been introduced which occupies a prime role in increasing the public awareness about drug safety. This review article explains the need and importance of PV in daily lives of doctors and patients and the pharmaceutical industry.

Importance of Pharmacovigilance

PV deals with the complex process explaining the nature of ADR occurred in a patient taking drug it can be either oral or parenteral or intravenous (I.V) drugs. During the production of drugs they underwent a whole array of tests worldwide and also conduct clinical trials in animals and human subjects to assess the safety of the

drug for a particular disease and to know the exact side effects associated with it. ADR decrease the lifespan of the human being by, increase hospitalization, increases the mortality.

Aims of PV

PV is used for the assessment of side effects caused by the drugs whether it is caused by oral drugs; parenteral drugs or I.V. drugs. These drugs are pretested for ADRs before it is being marketed worldwide. PV has a key role in assessment, detection and identification of drugs which caused a particular ADRs and the mechanism by which it caused the injury. But to fulfill these requirements of finding and eliminating, a side effect is the responsibility of the doctors involved in the case; nurses, health workers, residents and proper guidance of the patients themselves help it to alleviate the root cause of ADR

Methods used in PV

Many researchers developed different methods of causality assessment of ADRs by utilizing different criteria like chronological relationship between the administration of the drug and the occurrence of the ADR, screening for non-drug related causes, confirmation of the reaction by in vivo or in vitro tests, and antecedent information on homogeneous events attributed to the suspect drug or to its therapeutic class, etc., to define ADRs in different categories. Currently, there is no universally accepted method for assessing causality of ADRs. Currently, there are many algorithmic



SMART SAFETY NAIL PAINT FOR WOMEN SAFETY: A REVIEW

**Ramesh Pareek^{1*}, Dr. Vandana Sharma², Ashok Kumar Sharma¹, Vani Madaan¹, Pratibha Singh Meena³,
Preeti Sharma³, Javed Ansari³, Anisur Rahman³ and Visambar Dayal³**

¹Asso. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

²Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

³Research Scholar, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

***Corresponding Author: Ramesh Pareek**

Asso. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur.

Article Received on 21/04/2022

Article Revised on 11/05/2022

Article Accepted on 01/06/2022

ABSTRACT

Nail polish originated in China and traces all the way back to 3000 BCE. Around 600 BCE, during the Zhou administration, the regal house favoured the tones gold and silver. During the Ming line, nail clean was frequently produced using a combination that included beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, vegetable colors, and gum arabic. Over the natural course of time, the accessible tones and impacts for nail clean expanded significantly from natural and inorganic shades to metal powders, metallic colors and impact shades. Today, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) controls those shading added substances that can be utilized in nail polish and beauty care products overall. The rundown of OK shading added substances can be found in the FDA Code of Federal Regulations.

KEYWORD: Nail, Zhou, Inorganic, Metallic, Beauty, Federal Regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Nail polish originated in China and traces all the way back to 3000 BCE. Around 600 BCE, during the Zhou administration, the regal house favoured the tones gold and silver. During the Ming line, nail clean was frequently produced using a combination that included beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, vegetable colors, and gum arabic.

The fixings included beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, and vegetable colors. Egypt, nail clean was even used to imply class rankings. The expression modern restorative might appear to be an interesting expression; be that as it may, it applies impeccably to nail clean. Nail clean contrasts from different beauty care products in its jobs as both an ornamental restorative and a covering to oppose an assortment of difficulties to its respectability. While nail clean, additionally alluded to as nail finish or nail veneer, is an advancement of the twentieth century, improving nails returns similarly as the antiquated Egyptians in 1500 B.C.^[1] and the Chinese in 3000 B.C.^[2] The Egyptians utilized henna to shading nails, with dull reds and dark red being held for ladies of the greatest social request. The Chinese likewise brightened their nails utilizing home grown

concentrates and a "polish" produced using gum arabic, egg whites, gelatin and beeswax. Like the Egyptians, the Chinese held dull tones like red and dark for eminence.

For the most part, techniques to apply shading to the nails have emulated the accessible innovations for coatings at given timeframes. For example, before the 1920s, most ladies sought after a cleaned look by kneading colored powders and creams into their nails, then, at that point, polishing them for sparkle. The advancement of vehicle paint in 1920, nonetheless, gave the beginning to present day nail clean since, up to that point, it was basically impossible to bestow enduring hued film on the nails. Michelle Menard is for the most part attributed as the primary individual to foster nail clean in light of car paint. From that point forward, nail clean definitions have advanced to give a stage to the assortment of nail tones and impacts wanted by the shopper. Prior to examining how nail clean is figured out to accomplish the ideal exhibition, the article will audit the assortment of materials that confer shading and impacts in nail clean.

HERBAL LOTION FOR ALOPECIA TREATMENT: A REVIEW

Vani Madaan^{1*}, Vandana Sharma², Mukesh Sharma³, Ashok Kumar Sharma³, Neha Raghuvanshi⁴, Kajal⁴, Mohd. Asif Khan⁴, Arjun Lal Saini⁴

¹Asst. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

²Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

³Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

⁴Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Received: 24-01-2022 / Revised: 13-02-2022 / Accepted: 31-03-2022

Corresponding author: Vani Madaan

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

Alopecia is the medical term for hair loss and baldness. It is a health condition in which hair is lost from some or all areas of the body usually from the scalp. Hair loss can be caused due to different reasons such as genetic tendencies, environmental triggers, exposure to chemicals, medicines, nutritional deficiency, extreme stress or long illness. Based on hair loss pattern and causes, alopecia is classified into several categories. The two major forms are alopecia areata and androgenetic alopecia, which are of main concern at present. Several alternative remedies like corticosteroids, dithranol, tretinoin, minoxidil, zinc, systemic testosterone, irritants, immunosuppressants, drugs, finasteride, and zelaic acid are available for the treatment of alopecia (both androgenetic and areata). However, no single or multiple pharmacological therapies are providing alopecia patients with satisfying and long-term outcomes. Besides, several effects are associated with the use of these synthetic compounds, including erythema, scaling, pruritis, dermatitis, itching, so to cope with the problem of alopecia, here we have looked into the Ne's treasure and found a number of several proved records for the treatment of alopecia. Nutritional support, DHT blockers and 5- α Reductase blockers, aromatherapy, and improved scalp blood circulation are the proposed mechanisms of action for these herbal remedies. Being natural drugs, here are many advantages of using them like patient compliance, fewer side-effects, easy availability, low-cost, and more than one mode of action for the treatment of alopecia/baldness.

Keyword: Alopecia, DHT, Nutritional, 5- α Reductase, Alopecia's.

This is an Open Access article that uses a funding model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

Hair is a vital part of the body derived from the ectoderm of skin. It is protective appendages on the body and considered accessory structure of the integument

along with sebaceous glands, sweat glands and nails. They are known as epidermal derivatives as they originate from the epidermis during embryological development. Hair is an important of the

NATURAL HAIR REMOVAL CREAM: A REVIEW**Shailendra Tripathi^{1*}, Vandana Sharma², Nitin Sharma³, Pooja Yadav³,
Tanvi Sharma³, Deepak Kumar³, Mustafa Khan³**¹Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India²Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India³Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Received: 25-01-2022 / Revised: 12-02-2022 / Accepted: 31-03-2022

Corresponding author: Shailendra Tripathi

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

Alopecia is the medical term for hair loss and baldness. It is a health condition in which hair is lost from some or all areas of the body usually from the scalp. Hair loss can be caused due to different reasons such as genetic tendencies, environmental triggers, exposure to chemicals, medicines, nutritional deficiency, extreme stress, or long illness. Based on hair loss pattern and causes, alopecia is classified into several categories. The two major forms are alopecia areata and androgenetic alopecia, which are of main concern at present. Several alternative remedies like corticosteroids, dithranol, tretinoin, minoxidil, zinc system, and one irritant immunosuppressant drug, finasteride, and zelaic acid are available for the treatment of alopecia (both androgenetic and areata). However, no single or multiple pharmacological therapies are providing alopecia patients with satisfying and long-term outcomes. Besides, several effects are associated with the use of these synthetic compounds, including erythema, scaling, pruritis, dermatitis, itching, so to cope with the problem of alopecia, here we have looked into the new's treasure and found a number of several proved records for the treatment of alopecia. Nutritional support, DHT blockers, and 5- α reductase blockers, aromatherapy, and improved scalp blood circulation are the proposed mechanisms of action for these herbal remedies. Being natural drugs, here are many advantages of using them like patient compliance, fewer side-effects, easy availability, low-cost, and more than one mode of action for the treatment of alopecia/baldness.

Keyword: Alopecia, DHT, Nutritional, 5- α Reductase, Alopecia's

This is an Open Access article that uses a funding model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

Hair removal is a more and more concerning sector of the cosmetic and personal care industry. Both men and women are becoming more aware of the aesthetic aspect of their appearance. Every individual chooses to remove unwanted hair for cosmetic, cultural, or medical reasons. There is a bundle of hair removal

techniques that have been developed over the years, including methods for electrolysis as well as depilatory hair removal. The availability of the current methods and products may be different; most of them can be used at home; however, some can be used only in professional salons and dermatological offices.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF UV RADIATION AND NATURAL TREATMENT

Shankar Lal Soni^{1*}, Vandana Sharma², Ashok Kumar Sharma¹, Sonal Kharwarl³, Mukunda Pradhan³, Ramchandra Saini³, Amitabh Kumar³, Palak Jha³

¹Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

²Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

³Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Received: 27-01-2022 / Revised: 14-02-2022 / Accepted: 31-03-2022

Corresponding author: Shankar Lal Soni

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

As the skin is the largest organ of the human body, the importance of maintaining homeostasis and protecting the skin from ultraviolet radiation is essential. Neglecting it can result in wrinkles, hair loss, blisters, rashes, life-threatening cancers, and disorders in immune regulation. UV radiation enormously influences the skin; causing maturing, sun related burns, precancerous and destructive injuries, and immunosuppression. UV radiation immunosuppressive affects the antigen-introducing cells inside the epidermis and adds to the probability of skin disease. There are three sorts of UV radiation: UVC, UVB, and UVA. The ozone layer ingests 100 percent of UVC, 90% of UVB, and an insignificant measure of UVA. Hence, the consumption of the ozone layer expands UV transmission. Aloe vera is a strong, enduring, tropical, dry season safe, delicious plant having a place with the Liliaceae family which, generally has been utilized for an assortment of therapeutic purposes. Cucumber extract has strong moisturizing abilities as well as mild astringent effects. It also helps remove dead skin cells and tightens skin.

Keywords: Homeostasis, Ultraviolet, Immunosuppressive, Aloe vera, Cucumber.

This is an Open Access article that uses a fund-ing model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

As the skin is the largest organ of the human body, the importance of maintaining homeostasis and protecting the skin from ultraviolet radiation is essential. Neglecting it can result in wrinkles, hair loss, blisters, rashes, life-threatening cancers, and disorders in immune regulation.

There are three types of UV radiation: UVA, UVB, and UVC. UVC is not as much of a concern because its rays are

blocked by the ozone layer and therefore do not reach the earth's surface. Photoprotection from both UVA and UVB radiation is more of a concern for patients. Continuous and prolonged exposure to (UV) rays over numerous years is the main source of skin malignant growth i.e., skin cancer and many other skin related diseases. The expanded rate of skin disease throughout the most recent ten years is emphatically connected with the

COVID-19: A REVIEW REPORT

**Ashok Kumar Sharma^{1*}, Pushpendra Singh Naruka², Shankar Lal Soni¹,
Vandana Sharma³, Vani Madaan¹, Mukesh Sharma⁴**

¹Research Scholar, Faculty of Pharmacy, B. N. University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

²Asso. Professor, Faculty of Pharmacy, B. N. University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

³Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

⁴Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Received: 01-01-2022 / Revised: 21-01-2022 / Accepted: 15-02-2022

Corresponding author: Sharma Ashok Kumar

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

COVID-19 may be a very contagion caused by a recently discovered called corona virus. Novel corona virus was found in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 as pandemic disease and outbreak as a health emergency globally. Novel Corona Virus is additionally referred to as severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus- 2. The foremost infected people with corona virus show commonly respiratory illness like- fever, cold, sneezing, cough, pneumonia, upper respiratory illness, GIT disease like nausea, vomiting as symptoms. Recently published evidences stated that light Fever and cough within the 80 % patients, shortness of breath in 30-35% patients and 10-15% patients show Muscle ache and other ache. Novel Corona virus enters through the membrane ACE-2 receptor within the human cell. Corona virus is spherical or pleomorphic, single stranded, enveloped ribose macromolecule and included club shaped glycoprotein. SARS, Respiratory (breathing) infections are often transmission via droplets of various diameter like >5-10 micrometer. Molecular test administered with respiratory samples, like throat swab, sputum and bronchoalveolar lavage and in some severe cases it reported in stool and blood also. After the WHO and other diagnostic guideline said that the PCR and RT-PCR test reported for corona diagnosis.

Keyword: Corona Virus, Wuhan city, Covid-19, PCR, WHO, RT-PCR.

This is an Open Access article that uses a funding model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

CORONA viruses are the largest group of the viruses which belongs to the Nidovirales order. The order includes four families which are Arteriviridae, Roniviridae, CORONAVIRIDAE and Mesoniviridae. CORONAVIRIDAE family is divided into two families, Torovirinae and CORONAVIRINEAE. Further CORONAVIRINEAE is categorized into- alpha, beta, gamma and delta CORONA virus [1]. Alpha-CORONA virus includes the human CORONA virus (HCoV)-229E and HCoV-NL63. Beta-CORONA virus includes Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Human Coronavirus

(SARS-CoV), Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) HCoV-OC43 and HCoV-HKU1. Viruses of birds and whales are included in Gamma-CORONA virus and virus of pigs belongs to Delta-CORONA virus [2]. There are lot of strains but limited are responsible for severe complications like SARS-CoV, which is responsible for SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), MERS-CoV is responsible for MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome). Similarly a new strain is detected in December 2019 is called SARS-CoV-2. This strain is causing a new

AMPHOTERICIN-B: A DRUG APPROACH IN FUNGAL TREATMENT

Ashok Kumar Sharma^{1*}, Pushendra Singh Naruka², Shankar Lal Soni¹,
Vani Madaan¹, Vandana Sharma³, Mukesh Sharma⁴

¹Research Scholar, Faculty of Pharmacy, B. N. University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

²Asso. Professor, Faculty of Pharmacy, B. N. University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

³Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

⁴Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Received: 14-12-2021 / Revised: 06-01-2022 / Accepted: 07-02-2022

Corresponding author: Ashok Kumar Sharma

Conflict of interest: Nil

Abstract

Amphotericin B (AmB) is a polyene macrolide class of antifungal agent and it is the drug of choice for systemic fungal infection, but unfortunately, oral bioavailability of this drug is negligible due to its low aqueous solubility. Amphotericin-B is a potent and effective antifungal medication used for serious fungal infections. It is used to treat aspergillosis, blastomycosis, candidiasis and cryptococcosis and many other fungal infection. It is typically given by injection into a vein, now a day's it used topically like-cream and gel. Common side effects fever, chills, headaches and Nephrotoxicity (kidney problem). Amphotericin-B act as forming pores in cell membrane that causes leakage of monovalent ions and subsequent fungal cell death.

Keyword: Antifungal, polyene macrolide, blastomycosis, bioavailability, leishmaniasis, aspergillosis, injection

This is an Open Access article that uses a funding model which does not charge readers or their institutions for access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) and the Budapest Open Access Initiative (<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>), which permit unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original work is properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

Fungi are large organisms that typically survive on dead rotting animal and plant matter. They are found mostly in soil, an object contaminated with soil, on plants and animals skin, and that they may additionally be airborne. Fungi may exist as yeasts or molds and will alternate between the two forms, looking on environmental conditions. Yeasts are simple cells, 3 to 5 micrometres (0.0001 to 0.0002inch) in the whole diameter. Molds include filamentous of branching structures (called hyphae), 2 to 10 micrometres in diameter, that are formed of several cells lying end to finish.[1-6] Fungal diseases in humans are called

mycoses; they include such disorders as histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, blastomycosis, Mucormycosis.

Transmission

Fungi cells always reproduced by spreading single celled spores. The structure of a fungus is long and cylindrical, with small filaments branching from the body. Many fungal infections develop on the upper most layers of the skin, and some reached and spread in the deeper layers. Inhaled yeast or mold spores can sometimes lead to fungal infections, like pneumonia, or infections throughout the body. These also are called systemic infections.[7-12]

Antifungal Drugs

DARIDOREXANT A NEW DRUG APPROACH IN INSOMNIA DISORDER: A REVIEW

Vani Madaan^{1*}, Ashok Kumar Sharma¹, Dr. Mukesh Sharma², Dr. Vandana Sharma³

1. Research Scholar, Faculty of Pharmacy, B. N. University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

2. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

3. Principal, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

Insomnia disorder affecting most of the proportion of the population on a situational, recurrent or chronic basis and this is the most common complaints in medical practice. The disorder is characterized as dissatisfaction with sleep duration or quality and difficulties initiating or maintaining the sleep, along with substantial distress and impairments of daytime functioning. Persistent insomnia has been linked with adverse long-term health outcomes, including diminished qualities of life, physical and psychological morbidity. Despite its high prevalence and burden, the aetiology and pathophysiology of insomnia is poorly understood. In the last two decade, important changes in classification and diagnostic paradigms have instigated a move from a purely symptom-based conceptualization to the recognition of insomnia as a disorder in its own right. Psychological and pharmacological therapies effectively reduce the time it takes to fall asleep and the time spent awake after sleep onset, and produce a modest increase in total sleeping time; these are the outcomes that correlate with improvements in daytime functioning. Despite this progress, several challenges remain, including the need to improve our knowledge of the mechanisms that underlie insomnia and to develop more cost-effective, efficient and accessible therapies.

Keywords: Insomnia, Persistent, Pathophysiology, Mechanism, Accessible, Daridorexant.

INTRODUCTION

Insomnia disorder is a condition which characterized by both nocturnal and diurnal symptoms. It involves a predominant complaint of dissatisfaction with sleep quality or duration and is accompanied by difficulties in initiating sleep at bedtime, frequent or prolonged awakenings, or early-morning awakening with an inability to return to the sleep. These difficulties occur despite adequate opportunity for sleep and are associated with the clinically significant distress or impairment of daytime functioning including fatigue, decreased energy, mood disturbances and reduced cognitive functions, such results impaired attention, concentration and memory. On the basis of duration insomnia is two types' acute and chronic acute insomnia and chronic insomnia.

HERBAL MOUTH ULCER GEL: A REVIEW

Ms. Vani Madaan*, **Ms. T. Manjula** Asst. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Ms. Nishita Soni Lecturer, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Yuvraj Saini, Akshay Kumar Sharma, Diganta Phura, Om Sivam³, Ekram Research scholar,
Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur : **vanimadaansgnr@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

According to studies canker sore or mouth ulcer is the most common condition that we encounter. Clinically the lesion is the single or multiple superficial and deep sealed and are associated with microbial invasions. The main purpose of this work is formulating a mouth ulcer gel by using natural ingredients with nature. The natural herbs are leaf extract of euphorbia thymifolia, leaf extract of Indian jasmine, leaf extract of mint, leaf extract of tridax procumbens, where dried and extract by using Soxhlet method and other ingredients are viscous honey, acacia Arabica the extract where the concentration and are stored for further use. They herbs have flavonoids, alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, terpenoids, saponin, quercetin, vit.A, vit.C and many inorganic elements.

Keywords: Mouth ulcer treatment, Flavonoids, Vitamin-C, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic

INTRODUCTION

Mouth ulcer is also known as canker sore –painful lesions that develop in mouth at base of your gum. They can cause problem during eating drinking and talking uncomfortable. Treatment of mouth ulcer may include antiseptic mouthwash, such as chlorhexidin mouthwash or povidone iodine mouthwash or use antibiotic or analgesic gel formulation semi-solid formulation include gel having a liquid phase which are then thickened by other components. Topical gel is intended for the application on skin or to certain mucosal surface for local action or percutaneous penetration of medicament preparation. A large number of Indian herbal medicinal plants are attributed with various pharmacological activities as they contain herbs. The leaf of euphorbia thymifolia it also known as milk hedge belonging to family of euphorbiaceae and genus euphorbia and it act as anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial agent. The leaf of Indian jasmine it also known as chameli belonging to family of oleaceae and it use to fragrance to cream, gel, lotion etc. The mint is also known as mentha spp. and it belonging to family of labiatae (lamiaceae) in India. It called pudina and it give vitamin-A, vitamin-C, Mg⁺², Ca⁺², Iron, etc and it show cooling effect in mouth. The leaf of tridax procumbens generally known as coat buttons or tridax daisy and it belonging to family asteraceae and it act as anticoagulant.

The Honey is also known as madhu, honey is a sugar substance deposited in the honey comb by honey *apis mellifera* belonging to family of apidae and the odour of honey is pleasant and taste is sweet, it is soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol and other organic solvents and the honey contain glucose, fructose, small quantities of sucrose, dextrin, formic acid and it also contains proteins, enzymes, vitamins, coloring matter. The honey is used as antiseptic, used as demulcent and sweetening agent, it is applied to burns and wounds etc. The acacia arabica is also known as desi babul and it locally known as “karuvelam” belonging to family of mimosaceae, the chemical constituents of this plant is gum containing arabic acid combined with magnesium, potassium, calcium and small quantity of malic acid, sugar, etc. the active constituents in acacia arabica are phenolic compound, tannins, flavonoids. It is applied to ulcer act as stimulant and astringent.

HERBAL INGREDIENTS

1. HONEY: Honey is natural product obtained from honey comb of bees *Apis mellifera*. **Family:** Apidae

NATURAL (HERBAL) GIFT FOR FACIAL GLOW: A REVIEW

Mr. Shankar Lal Soni*, **Mr. Gurucharan Singh**, **Mrs. Anamika Kulshrestha** Asso. Professor,
Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Pradeep Barupal, **Darshan Kumar**, **Arihant Sharma**, **Ved Prakash Kushwaha**, **Ravi Kumar**
Aheer Research Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur : ssoni85@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nature has a unique magical power to impart its pure beauty and treat disease without side-effect. Means we say that nature has miraculous property. In modern era everywhere has chemical used what we want to everyone is going to natural or herbal containing product. The herbs like green tea, apple cider vinegar, cucumber extract, rose water, aloe-vera, witch hazel, oats etc. are found in pure form in nature. The herbal components provide antiaging, anti acne, anti fungal effect for face. They all are stable & compatible with cosmetic formulation. So, now its times to again treatment go through natural remedies. Hence, it proves that our formulation has magical properties to healing world.

KEYWORD: Anti-acne, Anti-aging, skin whitening, Antifungal etc.

INTRODUCTION

From the ancient days, nature serve various resources to provide natural ingredients that impart their natural beauty [1]. In the earlier days, several herbal ingredients involves in cosmetic, used chemical based products can enhance appearance for a available times but, it provides ADR, when used for a long time-interval. Various toxic effect has been noticed when people use chemical based products, thus now a days cosmetic industries mainly focused on the preparation of herbal products. [4]. In these days natural ingredients are used as cosmetics to enhance beauty or treat the face related disease. Due to chemical based products have many unfavorable effect observed thus cosmetic company mainly concentrate on the formulation of herbal products. Herbal face spray is the totally free of chemical and reduce acne and lightens blimishes, reduce skin irritation, skin redness, swelling and moisturize the skin. It also fights the skin disease, remove the blackhead and marks [6].

Cosmetics are mainly prepared to reduce blemishes, marks, acne and to supervise oil secretion from pores of sebum and provide protection from harmful rays of sun. It possesses many properties like-anti-aging, anti-acne, anti-wrinkle and beauty enhancer. The cosmetics is prepared by using herbs and shrubs of herbal ingredients and have no harmful effect on the skin rather give the nutrients and minerals which useful for our skin. Everyone believes that nature has sanjivani vati properties that cure the all types of disease without any side-effect so used herbal products without any question mark. Thus in market herbal product is on high demand. That study has collected many herbal ingredients which used for face spray [7].

GREEN TEA

The types of tea which made of leaves and buds of *camellia sinensis*. It originated from china whose species of evergreen shrubs in the flowering plant. Its extract is green in colour.

Family:-Theaceae

Constituents:-Polyphenols,epigallocatechin gallate[EGCG], epicatechin gallate, epicatechin and flavanols. Three kinds of flavonoids is founded-kaempferol, quercetin, and myricetin.

Nutritional constituents: Protein, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B6, vitamin C, iron,



Available online on 15.08.2021 at <http://ajprd.com>

Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development

Open Access to Pharmaceutical and Medical Research

© 2013-20, publisher and licensee AJPRD, This is an Open Access article which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited

Open  Access

Research Article

Ketorolac Tromethamine for Sustained Ocular Delivery; Novel In-Situ Gels Development and Evaluation

Rohit Kumar*, Dr. Vandana Sharma, Dr. Mukesh Sharma, S.L Soni

Department of Pharmaceutics, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, 302028, Rajasthan, India.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Ophthalmic ketorolac is used to treat itchy eyes caused by allergies. It also is used to treat swelling and redness (inflammation) that can occur after cataract surgery. Ketorolac is in a class of medications called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Methods: Ocular bioavailability is always poor from conventional ophthalmic drops due to spillage and nasolachrymal drainage. Ocular in situ gels can increase the drug residence time thus increasing bioavailability. Polyacrylic acid (Carbopol 934) was used as the gelling agent in combination with hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K4M) which acted as a viscosity enhancing agent. Compatibility studies of the drug excipients were carried out using differential scanning calorimetry. The prepared formulations were characterized for clarity, pH, drug content, sol-to-gel transition by scanning electron microscopy, in-vitro and in-vivo drug release, ocular irritation and stability.

Results: FTIR spectras revealed that, there was no interaction between LEV and excipients. The formulated gels were transparent, uniform in consistency and had spreadability with a pH range of 7.1 to 7.4. Rheological studies revealed that the formulations were pseudoplastic in nature, drug content of sterile in situ gels was found to be 92-98%. Release kinetic study showed that the formulation followed first order diffusion controlled and the optimized formulations was having good antibacterial efficacy.

Conclusion: The said promising formulation (F4) would be able to offer benefits such as increase residence time, prolonged drug release, reduction in frequency of administration and thereby definitely prove to improve the patient compliance.

Keywords: Ketorolac tromethamine, In-situ gels, Ocular delivery, Bio adhesive in-situ gelling, Draize test, Sustained release.

ARTICLE INFO: Received 15 March 2021; Review Complete; 28 June 2020 Accepted; 27 July 2021 Available online 15 August 2021



Cite this article as:

Kumar R, Sharma V, Sharma M, Soni SL, Ketorolac Tromethamine For Sustained Ocular Delivery; Novel In-Situ Gels Development And Evaluation., Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development. 2021; 9(4):21-30. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22270/ajprd.v9i4984>

*Address for Correspondence:

Rohit Kumar, Department of Pharmaceutics, Arya College of Pharmacy, Jaipur, 302028, Rajasthan, India.

INTRODUCTION

The eye is an interesting organ. The tear flow and blinking reflex maintains a good environment and removes foreign material from the eye. In ocular drug delivery, the physiological constraints imposed by protective mechanism of the eye lead to low absorption of drugs and sometimes short duration of therapeutics effect. One of the reasons for relatively low bioavailability of conventional eye drops is their short precorneal contact time. When drug solution is administered in the form of

drops, effective tear drainage and blinking results in a 10-fold decrease in drug concentration in 4 to 20 min.¹ The available drug delivery systems are fairly primitive and inefficient. Medication is applied to the surface of eye for two purposes, to treat the outside of eye for infection (conjunctivitis) or to provide intraocular treatment through the cornea for diseases (glaucoma). Most ocular diseases are treated with a topical application of solution into the lower cul-de-sac as eye drop², Ocular drugs are mostly applied locally to the surface of the eye as eye drops for

ULTRAVIOLET PROTECTION BY NATURAL THERAPY: A REVIEW

Mr. Shailendra Tripathi*, **Mr. Ramesh Pareek** Asso. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy,
Kukas, Jaipur

Dr. Ram Garg Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Ms. Arti Tiwari Asst. Professor, Arya College of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Uttam Sharma, Priyanka Rahloria, Vinod Jangid, Rahul Tyagi Research scholar, Arya College of
Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur : principalacp@aryacollege.org

Abstract

Dark spots on the face can affect due to hyperpigmentation, which is a common skin condition that occurs when the skin produces too important melanin. Hyperpigmentation can be due to direct sun exposure, scarring, aging, and more. Numerous dark spots are inoffensive. Ultraviolet (UV) light increases the product of melanin, a natural colour that gives skin colour. On skin that has had times of direct sun exposure, age spots appear when melanin becomes floundered or is produced in high attention. Use of request tanning lights and beds also can beget age spots.

Introduction

Dark spots on the skin, or hyperpigmentation, do when some areas of the skin increase melanin product than usual. Melanin gives the eyes, skin, and hair their dark color. Dark spots on the skin aren't a cause for concern and don't need treatment, though people may choose to remove them for beauty reasons. Stress can make you look much aged than your real age, and it can beget pustules, saturation and hair fall.

Keywords: Wheat germ oil, saffron, Rose, Neem, Turmeric, Sandalwood, Tulsi, Orange peel

Wheat germ oil

Wheat germ oil isn't only important in our diet, but also features prominently in beauty products. The canvas cover skin and make moisturises the skin, makes it softer and further supple, and reduces the wrinkles conformation. Omega-3 adipose acids in particular helps to help the skin from getting dry, short and lit. [1]

Saffron

- Helps to treating Acne. One of the most important uses of saffron for the skin is its capability to fight acne and mars effectively.
- Fixes the mark.
- Gives a natural gleam.
- Toner voluntary.
- Reduces saturation.
- Fights inflammation.
- Protection from UV shafts.
- •Anti-aging parcels.[2]

Rose

- Rosehip contains a variety of vitamins, antioxidants and minerals and its canvas is great for dealing with dry skin. It also offers tangy parcels, making it an classic combatant of acne, greenishness and inflammation.

CANCER TREATMENT THERAPY WITH NATURAL HERBS – A REVIEW

Mr. Ashok Kumar Sharma, Mr. Lalaram Jat Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy,
Kukas, Jaipur

Dr. Vandana Sharma Principal, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Dr. Mukesh Sharma Asso. Professor, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur

Lakshay Malik, Devesh Kumar Ojha, Jai Prakash Verma, Shafeen Khan Research
Scholar, Arya college of Pharmacy, Kukas, Jaipur : sharmaashok827@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Natural herbs like turmeric, garlic, wheatgrass oil and sadabhar they have long been recognized for its medicinal properties, which have received interest from both the medical/Scientific world. They aids in the oxidative, inflammatory, anxiety, cancer, diabetes, digestion and many more conditions. Include all these natural herbs in the diet helps for the betterment of the health. Recently, studies were carried out to know their effects on the cancer cell lines. Many studies have shown their effects not only on carcinomas, but also on the immune system. So, this review has been carried out to know about the biological source, components, structures of components, side effects, drug interactions and there uses.

INTRODUCTION

Turmeric

Turmeric is a rhizomatous herbaceous perennial plant [*curcuma longa*] of the ginger family. The medicinal property of turmeric, the source of curcumin ,have been known for thousand years , however, the ability to determine the exact mechanism of action and to determine the bioactive components have only recently been investigated. *Curcuma longa* has been traditionally used in Asian countries as a medical herb due to antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic, antimicrobial, and anticancer properties.

Curcumin is being recognized and used worldwide in many different forms for multiple potential health benefits. For example, in india, turmeric- containing curcumin – has been used in curries; in Japan, it is served in tea; in Thailand ,it is used in cosmetics; in china, it is used as a colorant ; in korea, it is served in drinks . curcumin is available in several forms including capsules, tablets, ointments, energy drinks, soaps, and cosmetics.

The purpose of the review to provide a brief overview of the plethora of research regarding the potential health benefits of curcumin.

Garlic

Dietary factors play a key role in the development of various human diseases. Across culters, there are many different dietary patterns which are believed to promote human health. Garlic has acquired a reputation in different traditions as a prophylactic as well as therapeutic medicinal plant. Garlic is a bulbous plant; grows up to 1.2m in height. Garlic is easy to grow and can be grown in mild climates. There are different types or subspecies of garlic, most notably hardneck garlic and softneck garlic. Allicin is the principal bioactive compound present in the aqueous extract of garlic or raw garlic homogenate. Medicinally used,garlic oil is mostly prepared by steam-distillationprocess. Steam-distilled garlic oil consists of the diallyl, allylmethyl, and dimethyl mono to hexa sulfides. Botanically, *allium sativum* is a member of the lillaceae family, along with the onions, chives, and shallots. The purpose of the review to provide brief overview of the plethora of research regarding the potential health benefits of garlic.

Wheatgrass oil

Wheatgrass juice is also called as green juice. Wheatgrass juice is natures finest pharmaceutical. It is capable concentrated fluid supplement. Two ounces of wheatgrass juice has nutritional equivalent called five pounds of the best crude natural vegetables. Wheatgrass is a finished wellspring of protein, supplying the majority of the key amino acids, and more. Wheatgrass supply the body with helpful