

Proceeding of the

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
**MEDICAL HEALTH
SCIENCE AND
PHARMACOLOGY**

10 & 11- MAY- 2024

ICMHSAP 2024



**Brainy
Meet**

**1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MEDICAL HEALTH SCIENCE AND
PHARMACOLOGY**

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Table of Contents

SI No	Title	Pages
01	A Case Report On Diabetic Glycogenosis or Mauriac Syndrome	01-01
02	Nanoparticles for Cancer Treatment: Present Developments and Obstacles	02- 02
03	A Study on Correlation Between PADI4 and DAS 28 in Rheumatoid Arthritis	03-03
04	Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Towards Antibiotic Usage and Development of Antimicrobial Resistance. A Questionnaire-Based Study Among Dental Interns and Residents.	04- 04

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It's a Right Time to choose the Right Way of Success, Aim of Brainy Meet International Conferences is to provide the Platform for Researchers across the world to recognize their Achievements, and also it provides a forum to the appropriate target group by organizing Planned Annual Meetings with the aim of generating new knowledge and better understanding. The unprecedented levels of discovery and innovation that are the hallmarks of recent decades are giving birth to entirely new meetings, which are in turn stimulating further advances, new opportunities, fresh insights and serve as a 'Continuing Force for Progress'

About Conference

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- Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Medicine
- Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics
- Nutrition, Dietetics, and Lifestyle Medicine

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A Case Report On Diabetic Glycogenesis or Mauriac Syndrome

Rahul Hajare

Professor

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Abstract

A rare side effect of poorly managed diabetes mellitus in adolescence is the Mauriac syndrome. We describe the case of a 17-year-old type 1 diabetic patient who was hospitalized due to a severe hyperglycemic imbalance. Clinical examination revealed hepatomegaly, or failure to thrive. Anicteric cholestasis, significant cytolysis, and hyperglycemia has revealed by biological studies. Insulin and hydration treatment served as the foundation for the care. The liver dysfunctions' etiological examination yielded negative results. The evolution of biology and medicine was positive. Based on a variety of anamnestic and clinical evidence, as well as the lack of further abnormalities indicative of hepatic diseases, the diagnosis of hepatic glycogenesis was maintained. The level of blood sugar was extremely elevated. Moreover, blood transaminases were elevated. Ultrasound of the abdomen revealed homogenous hemoglobinemia. serology for viral hepatitis, negative results from immunological testing, and a hepatocyte-positive liver biopsy was in favor of hepatocyte ballooning.

Biography

Dr. Rahul Hajare studied Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Amravati University, India and graduated as B.Pharm in 2002. He then joined the research group of Institute of Pharmaceutical Research and Education and Quality Assurance, Nagpur University. He received his PhD degree in 2012 at the Vinayaka Mission University. After two year postdoctoral fellowship supervised by *Renowned* and *Scientist* Respected Dr. Ramesh Paranjape at the National AIDS Research Institute ICMR Pune India. He obtained the position of Professor at the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sandip University, Nashik SUN. He has published more than 70 research articles in SCI(E) journals.).Dr. Rahul Hajare is awarded by Scholar Hindu University of America.

Nanoparticles for Cancer Treatment: Present Developments and Obstacles

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Abstract

The intricate pathophysiology of cancer makes it one of the top causes of mortality and morbidity. Immunotherapy, targeted treatment, radiation, and chemotherapy are examples of traditional cancer treatments. While there are many promising cancer treatments, there are also many obstacles, such as cytotoxicity, lack of selectivity, and multi-drug resistance. With the introduction of nanotechnology, cancer detection and therapy have undergone a sea change. Because of their unique properties, such as biocompatibility, decreased toxicity, improved stability, increased permeability and retention effect, and targeted precision, nanoparticles (1–100 nm) have the potential to be employed in cancer treatment. Nanoparticles fall into several primary groups. The specific nanoparticle medication delivery method utilizes features of the tumour and tumour environment. Nanoparticles are a game-changer in cancer treatment because they eliminate the side effects of traditional methods and even beat multidrug resistance. Nanoparticles are also the subject of increased research activity due to the discovery and study of novel mechanisms of multidrug resistance. Nano formulations have opened up novel avenues for cancer treatment due to their many therapeutic implications. Over the years, the number of authorized nanodrugs has not significantly increased, with the majority of research focusing on in vitro and in vivo investigations. This review covers the oncological implications of nanotherapeutics, targeting mechanisms, and various types of nanoparticles. Additionally, we encompass the present outlook, benefits, and obstacles in clinical translation.

Keywords: Cryosurgery; Multidrug resistance; Cancer; Nanoparticles; Chemotherapy; Cellular targeting; Scale-up

A Study on Correlation Between PADI4 and DAS 28 in Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Abstract

Background : PADI4 (Peptidyl Arginine Deiminase, Type IV) is gene is a member of a gene family which encodes enzymes responsible for the conversion of arginine to citrulline residues. This gene may play a role in granulocyte and macrophage development leading to inflammation and immune response. DAS28 (Disease Activity Score 28) is a measure used to assess the activity of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) based on the evaluation of 28 joints in the body. Higher levels of PADI4 expression have been associated with higher DAS28 scores, indicating more active disease. **Aim and Objective** : To find correlation between PADI4 and DAS28. **Materials and Method** : This was case-control study in which 180 samples were equally distributed in cases and matched controls, of age group 25– 65 years including both Males and females know with Rheumatoid Arthritis. Patients were included after following inclusion and exclusion criteria, getting informed consent from patients and approved by institutional ethical committee of CAIMS. Appropriate statistical analysis will be done after collecting data, SPSS version 25 was used for further statistical analysis. P-value<0.05 was considered as statistically significant. **Results** : The estimated DAS28 values ranged from 0.339 to 5.94. All patients with high DAS28 were positive for both anti-CCP antibodies. DAS28 values showed significant association with the anti-CCP antibody levels ($r = 0.4526$, $P < 0.0001$) **Conclusion** : Study conclude that, there was moderate and statistically significant correlation between PADI4 and DAS28, and also shown higher levels of PADI4 with higher score of DAS28

Keywords: Peptidyl Arginine Deiminase, Type IV, Rheumatoid Arthritis, CCP antibodies etc.

Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Towards Antibiotic Usage and Development of Antimicrobial Resistance. A Questionnaire-Based Study Among Dental Interns and Residents.

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Keywords: Antibiotics, Antimicrobials, Resistance

Introduction: Antibiotics play a magnificent role in treatment of many diseases and are amongst the most commonly used medicines in health sector. The current trend of treatment, using antibiotics has definitely helped improve patient outcome but the irrational and unregulated use of these drugs has created a havoc of antibiotic resistance. In modern dentistry antibiotics are used in various aspects as both therapeutic and prophylactic treatment modalities. Many studies across the globe have shown that antibiotics are not used prudently for various dental diseases which also contribute to antibiotic resistance. Proper diagnosis and treatment based on evidence-based dentistry can help to avoid indiscriminate use of antibiotics, therefore this study was planned to find (if any) the gaps in awareness about different dimensions of antibiotic use and resistance.

Aims and objectives: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) regarding antibiotic use and antibiotic resistance in dental interns and junior residents.

Methodology: This was a cross sectional, questionnaire-based study which was undertaken in the government dental hospital, Srinagar, J&K among dental interns and junior residents. The data was collected for a period of one month. A written informed consent was taken before administering the questionnaire. A structured, validated questionnaire was used to collect the information from the participants after approval from Institutional ethics committee (IEC). The questionnaire used in the study was developed for its content and relevance after extensive research of literature for similar studies.

Statistical analysis. The responses were evaluated and presented as numbers and percentages.

Results: A total of 72 participants were included in the study. 100% of participants knew about antibiotic resistance and agreed to the fact that misuse of antibiotics can lead to growth of resistant organisms. Regarding the knowledge about efficacy of newer antibiotics, most of the participants (84.7%; n=61) replied in affirmative. 87.5% (n=63) agreed that efficacy of antibiotics is reduced if full dosage regimen is not followed. In the domain of attitude 55.5% (n=40) took history about antibiotic consumption before prescribing them. 55.5% (n=40) kept themselves updated by reading scientific material related to usage of antibiotics. Most of the participants (79.1%; n=57) were of the opinion that antibiotics prevented spread of odontogenic infection and recommended (76.3%; n=55) them before procedures. In the domain of practice 69.4% (n=50) of the participants self-medicated with antibiotics. Two third of the participants (75%; n=54) usually took full course of antibiotics whereas 80.5% (n=58) stop taking antibiotics when they feel better. Majority of the participants 83.3% (n=60) shared the leftover antibiotics with family/friends.

Conclusion

The study gave us an insight about knowledge, attitude and practice regarding antibiotic resistance and usage among future dentists. Knowledge amongst the participants was satisfactory whereas attitude and practice need significant improvement. Well-structured interventions along with proper guidelines in dental curriculum related to antibiotic usage and development of resistance can improve antimicrobial use and control the resistance.

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