



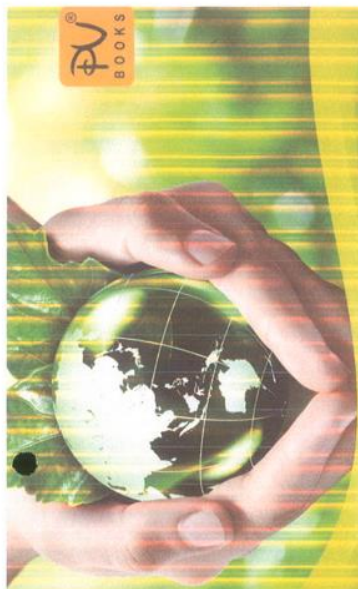
**Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during academic year 2018-2019**

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Page No
1	Dr.S.Satya Lakshmi	Current trends in Biotechnology				National	2019	97815-43343-618	5
2	Vinod Kumar Mugada		Carotid Artery Intima-Media Thickness And 10-Year Risk Of Heart Disease In Diabetic Patients: A Comparative Study	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	6
3	M.Mousami		UV-Spectrophotometric Method Development And Validation Of	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in	International	2019	2394 - 2576	8

			Flurbiprofen In Pure And Formulation		Engineering, Science and Humanities				
4	Mr. A.Kanaka Raju		Synthesis, Characterization And Anti-Microbial Activity Of Some New Chalcones	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	9
5	Dr. Ch.Prasad		Synthesis And Biological Evaluation Of Some New Chalcones As Antibacterial Agents.	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	10
6	Mr. P.Balakrishnaiah		Preparation And Evaluation For Anti- Bacterial And Anti Fungal Activity Of Transdermal Gel Of Carica Papaya Linn	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	IBooks and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during academic year 2017-18international	2019	2394 - 2576	11

7	Mrs. K.Gana Manjusha		Extraction Of Mucilage And Invitro Anti Diabetic Activity Of Momordica Dioica Roxb Fruits	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	12
8	Dr.K.RajKiran		Analgesic Activity Of Poly Herbal Mixture In Albino Wistar Rats	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	13
9	Dr. Santhosh Kumar Ranajit		Evaluation Of Anti Ulcer Activity On Selected Poly Herbal Mixture	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities	International	2019	2394 - 2576	14
10	Mr. Sunil Kumar Patnaik		Nootropic Potential Of Selected	ICFTESH-2019	International Conference	International	2019	2394 - 2576	15

		Herbals With Emphasis On Invitro Phytochemically Screening And Antioxidant Activity		on Future Technologies in Engineering, Science and Humanities				
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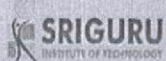
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**CAROTID ARTERY INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS AND 10-YEAR RISK OF  
HEART DISEASE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**Abstract**

The aim of the present study was to assess the factors affecting carotid artery intima-media thickness (CIMT) and 10-year risk of heart disease in diabetic patients classified according to CIMT. Methods: This was an analytical cross-sectional study conducted on 92 patients for 1 year. 10-year risk of heart disease was calculated using the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Guideline on the Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk. Based on CIMT, the subjects were classified into two groups. Group 1 contains subjects with CIMT <0.9 and Group 2 contains subjects with CIMT ≥0.9. The Mann–Whitney U-test, Pearson’s correlation, and descriptive statistics were used to compare and describe the data. The level of statistical significance was taken at  $p < 0.05$ . Results: Patients with 51–60 years of age group are high in number. Males were predominantly high than their counterparts. There is a statistically significant association between total cholesterol ( $p = 0.001$ ), high-density lipoproteins ( $p = 0.000$ ), low-density lipoproteins ( $p = 0.001$ ), postprandial blood sugar ( $p = 0.000$ ), and hemoglobin 1Ac ( $p = 0.035$ ) with CIMT. The mean 10-year risk of heart disease in Groups 1 and 2 is  $13.13 \pm 15.40$  and  $23.63 \pm 17.57$ , respectively. There is statistically highly significant association ( $p = 0.000$ ) of 10-year risk of heart disease between two groups. There is a positive correlation ( $r = 0.45$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ) between CIMT and risk of heart disease. Conclusion: Our study found that greater the CIMT, greater the risk of the heart of disease.

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**UV- SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF  
FLURBIPROFEN IN PURE AND FORMULATION**

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**Abstract**

The current proposed method was highly sensitive, simple, and concentrates on method development and validation of UV spectroscopy technique for determination of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug(NSAID) in drug product and its dosage form . This method involves preparation of standard and working solutions of a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug and analyzing the series of working sample aliquots prepared. As per ICH (International Council for Harmonization) guidelines, the developed analytical method was validated for Linearity, Precision, accuracy, robustness and ruggedness. The results obtained are precise with a range of 2-12 $\mu$ g/ml. The correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) obtained from the calibration plot was found to be 0.999. Interference with the excipients present in ophthalmic dosage form has not been observed. And hence the analytical method developed can be applied for the estimation of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug in drug product and its dosage form for routine analysis.



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**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-MICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME  
NEW CHALCONES**

**A. Kanaka Raju, Karri Kranthi, K. Anupama, L Divya, M Reshma Sree**  
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**Abstract**

In an effort to develop antimicrobial agents, a series of chalcones were prepared by Claisen-Schmidt condensation of 2-acetyl fluorene with appropriate aromatic aldehydes in the presence of aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide and ethanol at room temperature. The synthesized compounds were characterized on the basis of physical, chemical tests and spectroscopic data. All the compounds were tested for their antibacterial and antifungal activities by the cup plate method.

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**SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SOME NEW CHALCONES AS  
ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS.**

**Ch. Prasad, Kommoju Sri Sruthi, M. Geeta Sarada, Mantha Sharmila, Manthapati Tanesh**

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**Abstract**

Chalcone is an aromatic ketone that forms a central core for a variety of important biological compounds, which are collectively known as chalcones. They possess different activities like antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory and anti tumor etc depending on the substitution made on them. Chalcones are 1,3-diphenyl-2-propene-1-one, in which two aromatic rings are linked by a three carbon  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl system. These are abundant in edible plants and are considered to be precursors of flavonoids and isoflavonoids. Chalcones possess conjugated double bonds and a completely delocalized  $\Pi$ -electron system on both benzene rings. Molecules possessing such system have relatively low redox potentials and have a greater probability of undergoing electron transfer reactions. The compounds with the backbone of chalcones have been reported to possess various biological activities such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti platelet, anti ulcerative, anti malarial, anticancer, antiviral, anti leishmanial, antioxidant, anti tubercular, anti hyperglycemic, immunomodulatory, inhibition of chemical mediators release, inhibition of leukotriene B<sub>4</sub>, inhibition of tyrosinase and inhibition of aldose reductase activities. The presence of a reactive alpha, beta -unsaturated keto function in chalcones is found to be responsible for their antimicrobial activity.

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**PREPARATION AND EVALUATION FOR ANTI- BACTERIAL AND ANTI  
FUNGAL ACTIVITY OF TRANSDERMAL GEL OF CARICA PAPAYA LINN.  
SEED OIL**

P. Bala Krishnaiah, Ayesha Begum, B Pratyusha, Chinta Bhavana, Dasara Charan, G. Sandhya

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**Abstract**

*Carica papaya* Linn. has been traditionally used, since ancient times, to treat various diseases and disorders. Topical application of wheatgrass juice has been recommended for treatment of skin diseases. So, in the present study we formulated a gel formulation of *Carica papaya* Linn. Seed oil for treatment of skin diseases, using carbopol 940. The gel was evaluated for various physicochemical parameters like clarity, pH, viscosity and homogeneity. *Carica papaya* Linn. Seed oil transdermal gel was developed by carbopol 940. Above investigation presents physico-chemically stable transdermal gel of *Carica papaya* Linn. Seed oil which would minimize bacterial and fungal infections and deliver significant amount of drug across the skin. From the physicochemical studies it is concluded that the transdermal delivery of *Carica papaya* Linn. Seed oil gel is effective.

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**EXTRACTION OF MUCILAGE AND INVITRO ANTI DIABETIC ACTIVITY OF  
MOMORDICA DIOICA ROXB FRUITS**

K.Gana Manjusha, Palla Tejasri, Pedapudi Lavanya, Poothi Ponna Sree, P. Ezra Naidu

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**Abstract**

To isolate mucilage from the raw fruits of *Momordica dioica* and to evaluate the invitro antidiabetic activity of chloroform and methanolic fruit extracts of *Momordica dioica*. The fresh plant material is ground and soaked in water for 5–6 h, boiled for 30 min, and allowed to stand for 1 hr so that all the mucilage releases into the water. The material is then squeezed from an eight-fold muslin cloth to remove the marc from the solution. Following this, three volumes of acetone are added to the filtrate to precipitate the mucilage. The mucilage is separated, dried in an oven at a temperature less than 50°C, and the dried powder is subjected to preliminary confirmative tests. The dried fruit powder is extracted with chloroform and methanol and the extracts are subjected to evaluation of various parameters. The phytochemical screening of methonolic plant extract of *Momordica dioica* extract confirmed the presence of several bio active compounds like alkaloids, flavones, tannins, phenols which could be responsible for the versatile medicinal properties for this plant. It may be concluded that increase in concentration of extract of *Momordica dioica* seed inhibits the glucose uptake and as time of incubation increases, inhibition increases even more. So, methanolic extract of *Momordica dioica* seed shows hypoglycaemic effect by increasing glucose uptake by yeast cells. It was also effective in inhibiting heat induced albumin denaturation. Maximum inhibition was observed from methanolic extract showed at the concentration of diclofenac sodium a standard anti-inflammation drug showed the maximum inhibition 96.04% at the concentration of 500 µg/ml.

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**ANALGESIC ACTIVITY OF POLY HERBAL MIXTURE IN ALBINO WISTAR RATS**  
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**Abstract**

To evaluate analgesic effect of polyherbal formulation methanolic extract consisting of selected plants. Analgesic activity was performed in albino wistar rats by two experimental models, hot plate and acetic acid induced writhing method. In both the models, albino wistar rats were divided into four groups of six rats in each group. The negative control group received normal saline (5 ml/kg), positive control group received Aspirin (100 mg/kg) and the third and fourth group received polyherbal formulation methanolic extract 250 and 500 mg/kg respectively. In hot plate method, the analgesic effect of the treated groups was evaluated based on the time until either licking or jumping occurs, which was recorded at 0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min respectively. In Acetic acid induced writhing method, the analgesic effect was evaluated based on the number of writhes observed in 10 min in the treated groups. The methanolic extract of polyherbal formulation at different doses, 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg produced a significant dose dependent nociceptive inhibition in both hot plate method and acetic acid induced writhing method ( $P < 0.01$ ). The present study demonstrated that the polyherbal formulation has significant analgesic property.

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**EVALUATION OF ANTI ULCER ACTIVITY ON SELECTED POLY HERBAL  
MIXTURE**

Santosh Kumar Ranajit, Ambati Sujatha, Devyani Jain, Dharana Priyanka, Bala Tripura Sundari

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**Abstract**

Peptic ulcer disease is also known as stomach ulcer, is a breaking in the lining of the stomach, first part of the small intestine or occasionally the lower esophagus. In the United state, peptic ulcer disease affects approximately 4.5 million people annually. Ulcer occurs due to imbalance between digestive fluids in the stomach and duodenum. The aqueous fresh leaves of *Azadirachta indica*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Momordica charantia* were selected to prepare three poly herbal mixture (PHM I, PHM 2 & PHM 3) of different ratio and are subjected to evaluate antiulcer activity on pyloric ligated rats. The pantoprazole is used as standard to compare with the test groups. The prepared polyherbal mixture and standard drug were administered to be orally 18 hour before ligation of the pylorus in rats. The pylorus ligation is to be done under pentobarbital sodium anesthesia. The animals were going to sacrifice after four hour of ligation. The stomach will carefully remove and the gastric juice is subjected to collect and measure for Free acidity & total acidity. The stomach is to be cut opened along greater curvature to determine the ulcer index & percentage protection.

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**NOOTROPIC POTENTIAL OF SELECTED HERBALS WITH EMPHASIS ON  
*IN-VITRO* PHYTOCHEMICALLY SCREENING AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY**

Sunil Kumar Patnaik, Nooriya Begum, P. Bhuvaneshwari Devi, P. Gowri Mounica

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**Abstract**

The present study deals with the investigation of standardized and phytochemically evaluated polyherbal formulations for sedative, muscle-relaxant, anxiolytic, nootropic and anti-stress activities. Freshly collected plant materials were dried under shade and the dried material was milled to obtain a coarse powder. These coarse powders were made into three formulations with different ratios. The hydrolyzed fraction of the methanolic extract was also subjected to similar studies in rats. The methanolic extracts were administered in a dose of 150 and 300 mg/kg, p.o., while the hydrolyzed fraction was administered in a dose of 30 mg/kg, p.o. to establish the secondary therapeutic effect like free radical scavenging activity and to estimate the phenol and flavanoid content present in the formulation and its relationship with Nootropic potential. To evaluate the nootropic potential of herbal drugs by preparing formulations at different ratios on scopolamine induced amnesia in rodents. The albino mice of either sex weighing between 20 to 25g were used in this study. All the animals procured from albino research centre, Hyderabad for experimental purpose. After procuring animals were acclimatized for 7 days and housed in groups of four under standard husbandry condition, fed with synthetic standard diet and water was supplied ad libitum under strict hygiene condition. Studies performed as per rules and regulations in accordance to guidelines of CPCSEA. The results point towards the potential neuropharmacological activity of the plant *Eclipta Alba* as a nootropic. Further neurochemical investigations can unravel the mechanism of action of the plant drug with respect to nootropic activity and help to establish the plant in the armamentarium of nootropic agents.