

## Analytical method development and validation of dopamine and pramipexole dihydrochloride for assessment of influence of herbal antiparkinson's drug on the activity of pramipexole dihydrochloride

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Several herbal formulations are available which are said to have effect on Parkinson's disease. These drugs directly or indirectly affect the dopamine levels in brain. For example, Zandopa is an herbal remedy for the treatment of Parkinson's disease which contains richest natural sources of L-dopa, the plasma half life of which is similar to that from synthetic L-dopa; hence frequency of dosage is comparable.

Pramipexole dihydrochloride (PPD) a nonergot dopamine agonist used for treatment of Parkinson's disease. The ability of PPD to alleviate the signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease is supposed to be linked to its ability to stimulate dopamine receptors in the striatum.

Dopamine is a natural catecholamine formed by the decarboxylation of 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. It is a neurotransmitter in certain areas of the central nervous system. Dopamine is accomplished directly by exerting an agonist action on beta-adrenoceptors.

Since herbal drugs are available over the counter and as they are believed to be effective, without side effects they are consumed along with allopathic formulations. In such cases drug herb interactions are likely to take place and affect the efficiency of treatment by different mechanisms.

So, the present work aims at development and validation of dopamine and PPD for assessment of influence of herbal antiparkinson's drug on the activity of PPD.

### Biography

K.Kinnera is a student from JSS College of Pharmacy doing masters in Pharmaceutical Analysis. Presented a poster on "Apoptosis – New approach for the cancer drug development" held at National Level Technical Pharma Symposium, PHARMACOLLATE'10, TRR college of Pharmacy, Meerpet, Hyderabad. Presented a poster on "Enhancement of Dissolution of Ritonavir by Solid dispersion Technology" held at International Conference on "Imbining Pharmaceutical Knowledge to the Professionals" at Lalitha College of Pharmacy, 2011, Hyderabad.

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## Exploring power of pyramids in analytical methodology

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From many years it has been known that pyramid possesses some type of "Electromagnetic power". It is thought to be in part due to the shape of the pyramid and in part to the materials used in the pyramid construction. The effect of pyramid power has been well documented for number of decades by authorities from many disciplines. It has been found that food kept under the pyramid stays fresh for two-three times longer than uncovered food. Spectrographic reading of the treated item shows change in the molecular structure. The pyramid dehydrates and mummifies things, but it does not permit decay or mold to grow. There is also a slowing or complete stopping of the growth of microorganisms. So pyramids are being used all over the world as an anti-stressor, meditation centre and a wound healing promoter. This work presents an attempt to scientifically assess whether housing in the pyramid alters the matter inside and whether it will be useful in the pharmaceutical analysis. Presented work includes the details of experimentation done and results obtained there of which it is likely to be open up new research areas in pharmaceutical analysis.

### Biography

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