

Physiological Actions of Potent Drugs

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Editor Note

Journal of Clinical & Experimental Pharmacology eases the gap between the medical practice and laboratory science. It explains the way physiological actions of chemical agents or drugs on the living organisms. It emphasizes the significance of the registered medical practitioners in order to create awareness and to maximize the drug effects while minimizing the side effects.

Nagata et al., in their study, demonstrated that an essential oil preparation from hiba (*Thujopsis dolabrata*) exerts antitumor effects against gastric cancer cells. The experiment used nude mice model to establish gastric cancer and apoptotic change of these cancer cells and analyzed the TUNEL reaction. This investigation could find the volatile components of HEO, with its anti-tumor effects on gastric cancer. The study has also revealed that hinokitiol is not the only bioactive molecule, but there are other components which may equally serve as antitumor factor [1].

Saghiv et al., evaluated the systolic and diastolic blood pressures measured by both direct and indirect methods, which provide readings for symptom-limited exercise on treadmill and bicycle. The study results suggest that the indirect method tends to bias low compared with direct method at peak treadmill and bicycle exercises; hence it is not valid for the assessment of diastolic pressure in hypertensive patients [2].

Islam et al., designed a study to investigate the antihyperglycemic and antidyslipidemic effects and hepatoprotectivity of the fixed dose combination of metformin and pitavastatin on alloxan induced diabetic rats. The results of the present study suggest that efficacy of combination of metformin and pitavastatin in patients with diabetic

dyslipidemia is positive and also exhibits increased hepatoprotectivity [3].

Alebachew et al., in his short communication, discussed the position of clinical pharmacists in delivering advanced pharmacy practice education and services [4]. Finally, Emamuzo et al., investigated the effects of a single adult human intramuscular bolus of chloroquine on the blood glucose level in fasting normoglycemic Wistar rats [5].

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