

## **Faculty Publications**

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- 7) Comparison of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga School Relating to Hindu Women's Right to Property
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## Role of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare System

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### ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption in drug discovery is changing the traditional research approaches and augmenting accuracy and speed. With the help of algorithms based on various forms of machine learning and deep learning, AI can also now decipher drug-target interactions with complex biological data, allowing the rational design of new therapeutic molecules. Moreover, these technologies facilitate the increased speed of drug development, reduced research expenditure, and improved candidate accuracy. AI is also used in drug repurposing projects and facilitates designing of personalized medicine. As its potential expands, however, so do its challenges, including data integrity, algorithm transparency, and regulatory compliance. This paper describes the changing landscape in AI's role in Pharma Research recent advancements, and practice applications as well as challenges.

**Keywords:** Drug discovery, repurposing drugs, drug development, drug-target, interactions, data integrity, algorithm transparency

### INTRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

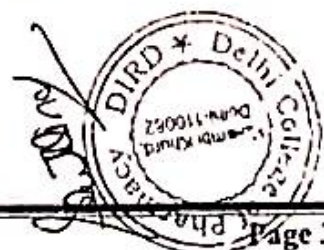
#### What is Artificial Intelligence?

In today's rapidly advancing technological landscape, AI has become a household term. From chatbots and virtual assistants to self-driving cars and recommendation algorithms, the impact of AI is ubiquitous. But what exactly is AI and how does it work?

At its core, Artificial Intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think, reason, and learn like humans. Rather than

being explicitly programmed for specific tasks, AI (Artificial Intelligence) systems use algorithms and vast amounts of data to recognize patterns, make decisions, and improve their performance over time.[1]

Artificial Intelligence encompasses a wide range of technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics. These technologies enable AI systems to perform complex tasks, such as speech recognition and face detection, with remarkable accuracy.







Received on 12 January 2024; received in revised form, 25 January 2025; accepted, 28 January 2025; published 01 July 2025

## ACCELERATING NITRENDIPINE DELIVERY: NANOSUSPENSION FAST-DISSOLVING FILM FOR ORAL TRANSDERMAL USE

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### Keywords:

Nitrendipine, Nanosuspension, Wet media milling, Fast dissolving film, Solvent casting method

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**ABSTRACT:** The present research work is aimed to formulate and evaluate Nitrendipine nanosuspension (NTD-NS) and nanosuspension loaded oral fast dissolving film (NS-OFDF) to improve its low solubility and bioavailability. Wet media milling technique was employed to prepare NTD-NS, which was optimized and evaluated for different parameters. Poloxamer 188, Poloxamer 407, HPC, HPMC E5, HPMC E15, HPMC E50, HPMC K4M, PVP K30 were used for preparing various nanosuspension formulations. HPMC E15 and SLS were used to formulate optimized nanosuspension. NTD-OFDF was prepared using the optimized nanosuspension by solvent casting method. PEG 400 is added during film formation as plasticizers and HPMC is added as film former polymer. The NTD-OFDF were prepared, optimized and evaluated for different parameters. Optimized NTD-NS depicted particle size of 455.2 nm with polydispersity index (PDI) of 24.9% and zeta potential of -24.2 mV. Optimized NTD-OFDF exhibited surface pH of 7.12±0.0251, folding endurance of 321±4, thickness of 0.171±0.003, disintegration time of 28.133±0.493 sec which was in the standard limits. The drug release from NTD-NS loaded OFDFs increased significantly, reaching a maximum of 80.84±0.445 % in pH 7.4 buffer, the release data was fitted into first order model yielding the highest correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) ( $R^2=0.925$ ).

**INTRODUCTION:** Hypertension is the elevation of systolic BP, diastolic BP, or both above normal levels, is common in developed and developing countries and increases in prevalence with age increase. In recent years, hypertension has been defined as a BP of 140/90 mmHg or more<sup>1</sup>. Calcium channel blockers are thought to be a more effective antihypertensive medicine than the other antihypertensive drugs for lowering the cardiovascular disease associated with hypertension. Stroke prevention also involves the use of calcium channel blockers<sup>2</sup>.

Nitrendipine (NTD) is a dihydropyridine based second generation calcium channel blocker<sup>3</sup>. NTD works mainly by causing dilation of coronary and systemic arteries. Therefore, it increases the delivery of oxygen to the myocardial tissue which makes NTD a potent drug to treat angina pectoris and hypertension in patients. It is a BCS Class II drug which has low water solubility. NTD goes through ample first pass metabolism in the liver and presents poor oral bioavailability (10-20%) in humans<sup>4</sup>.

Hence there is a need to develop a formulation to increase drug solubility and drug dissolution rate with minimum presystemic hepatic metabolism to handle poor bioavailability allied with NTD. The low solubility of an active pharmaceutical ingredient is a major concern for pharmacists during drug formulation development. Low solubility of active pharmaceutical ingredients

<b>QUICK RESPONSE CODE</b> 	<b>DOI:</b> 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.16(6).1582-93
	This article can be accessed online on <a href="http://www.ijpsr.com">www.ijpsr.com</a>
DOI link: <a href="https://doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.16(6).1582-93">https://doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.16(6).1582-93</a>	







## Pharmacognostic Evaluation of Medicinal Plants with Potential Anticancer Properties in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Received: 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024; Accepted: 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2024; Published online: 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2024

<https://doi.org/10.33745/ijzi.2024.v10i02.097>

**Abstract:** This study focuses on the pharmacognostic evaluation of medicinal plants with potential anticancer properties, specifically targeting Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC). The research encompasses a comprehensive analysis of botanical characteristics, macroscopic and microscopic features, physicochemical parameters, and preliminary phytochemical screening of selected medicinal plants known for their traditional use in cancer treatment. The investigation aims to provide valuable insights into the pharmacognostic profile of these plants, laying the groundwork for future research and development of novel therapeutic agents against OSCC. This research undertakes a systematic pharmacognostic evaluation of medicinal plants recognized for their potential anticancer properties, specifically addressing Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC). A diverse selection of these plants, esteemed for their traditional use in cancer management, undergoes a rigorous examination encompassing botanical characteristics, macroscopic and microscopic features, and physicochemical parameters. The study also includes a detailed preliminary phytochemical screening to identify bioactive compounds with potential therapeutic relevance against OSCC. By offering a comprehensive understanding of the pharmacognostic profile of these medicinal plants, this review contributes to the ongoing exploration of natural sources for developing novel and effective anticancer agents. The findings herein provide a valuable foundation for further investigations, fostering advancements in the field of oncopharmacognosy and the development of targeted therapeutics for Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

**Keywords:** Pharmacognostic evaluation, Medicinal plants, Anticancer properties, Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC), Botanical characteristics







## Herbal Remedies and Modern Pharmacology: A Comprehensive Approach to Inflammation Management

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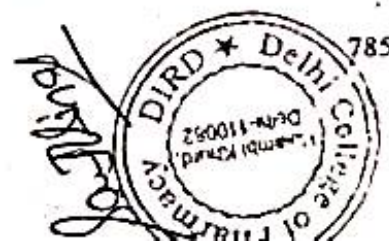
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Received: 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2024; Accepted: 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2024; Published online: 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2024

<https://doi.org/10.33745/ijzi.2024.v10i02.076>

**Abstract:** Herbal remedies have long been integral to traditional medicine, offering a rich source of compounds with therapeutic potential. This study presents a comprehensive approach to inflammation management, bridging the gap between traditional herbal practices and modern pharmacology. Through an exploration of diverse herbal remedies, we investigated their effectiveness in addressing inflammation, a pervasive condition implicated in various diseases. The herbs known for their anti-inflammatory properties, elucidating the underlying mechanisms through which they modulate inflammatory pathways. Additionally, we discuss the integration of these herbal remedies with contemporary pharmacological strategies to achieve a synergistic and comprehensive approach to inflammation management. The potential synergy between traditional herbal knowledge and modern scientific methodologies, emphasizing the importance of evidence-based practices. The safety, efficacy, and standardization are discussed to facilitate the integration of herbal remedies into mainstream medical approaches. The intersection between traditional herbal remedies and modern pharmacology presents a promising avenue for comprehensive inflammation management. This study undertakes a thorough exploration of diverse herbal compounds renowned for their anti-inflammatory properties, aiming to bridge the historical wisdom of traditional medicine with contemporary scientific understanding. Through a systematic review of the literature, we identify key herbs that have shown efficacy in modulating inflammatory pathways. The study delves into the intricate molecular mechanisms underpinning the anti-inflammatory effects of these herbs, shedding light on their potential synergies when integrated with modern pharmaceutical approaches.







**NIU International Journal of Human Rights**

**A UGC CARE Listed Journal**

**ISSN : 2394 - 0298**

## **CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION**

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**CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN  
THE NEW ERA OF GLOBALISATION AND LIBERALISATION**

**UGC**

University Grants Commission

Approved **8 (XIII)** - 2021

in

**NIU International Journal of Human Rights**

**UGC Care Group 1**

**ISSN : 2394 - 0298**



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### *Certificate of Publication*

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Paper ID: IJM\_12\_02\_050

Date: 24-February-2021

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Chief Editor

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E-mail: editor@iaeme.com





KALA SAROVAR

# KALA SAROVAR

UGC CARE Group - I Journal  
ISSN : 0975-4520

## CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

*This is to certify the paper Entitled*

**"COMPARISON OF MITAKSHARA AND DAYABHAGA SCHOOL RELATING TO HINDU WOMEN'S  
RIGHT TO PROPERTY"**

*Authored By*

**Neha Gupta**

*Published in*

**Vol-24 No. 01 (III) January-March 2021**

**Kala Sarovar**

**University ISSN: 0975-4520 Mission**

**UGC Care Group-I Journal**







# CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

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*This is in recognition of the publication of*  
Right To Be Protected: Witnesses in Sexual  
Offence

*by*

Dr. Meera Mathew And Adv. Neha Gupta

*in Nyayshastram's Book titled:*

*"The contemporary dimensions of Criminal Justice  
system in India" Bearing ISBN: 9798414012603*

*Avinash K.*

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DR. AVINASH KUMAR  
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