

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Recognized under Sec 3(A) of the UGC Act 1956
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

Details of the Collaborative Activity

2020-21

Name of the Collaborating Institute: Kanachur Institute of Medical Sciences, Mangalore - 575 018, Karnataka, India

Name of the Collaborating department from YDU: Dept. of Forensic Medicine, Yenepoya Medical College and Yenepoya Pharmacy College and Research Centre

Activities:

Student Internship Training:

II-year D. Pharm students from YPCRC have undergone three months of hospital pharmacy training in Kanachur Institute of Medical Sciences, Mangalore from 15.09.2020 to 15.12.2020 for 500 Hours.

- Ms. Ayisha Shabeeha
- Ms. Shahida,

Joint Publication

Hashim A, Mohammed Gulzar Ahmed, ES. Sindhu Priya, Manikoth Shyamjith. Antianxiety effect of *Phyllanthus amarus* ethanolic extract in arsenic administered Wistar albino rats. *Drug Inventions Today*, 2020, 13(7):1105-10.

ATTESTED

Dr. langadhara Somayaji K S Registrar Yenepoya (Deemed to be University) University Road, Deralakatte Mangaloro 575,018, Karnataka.

Collaborative activities: 3.7.1/YDU



YENEPOYA PHARMACY COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

University Road, Deralakatte, Mangaluru- 575018

PRO FORMA TO BE ATTACHED WITH EVERY APPLICATION FOR D.PHARM CERTIFICATE1

| 1. | Name of the Candidate | |
|-----|--|---|
| | (as per SSLC Marks Card) | AYSHA SHABEEHA |
| 2. | Father's Name (as per SSLC Marks Card) | ABDUL KAREEM |
| 3. | Candidate's Permanent Postal Address | NEAR BALLAL HOSPITAL OPP |
| | | MUKKACHERRY ULLAL |
| 4. | Reg.No. | 18DP09 |
| 5, | D.Pharma Part-I Exam completed in(Month & Year) | JUNE , 5016 |
| 6, | D.Pharma Part-II Exam completed in(Month & Year) | AUGUST 2020 |
| 7. | Name & Postal address of the Institution/Organization where the candidate had underwent training | KANACHUR HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE IN NATERAL KARNATAKA |
| 8. | Drug License No. | 20-128138 21-12839: |
| 9. | Proprietor's Name | ABDUL RIFHMAN |
| 10. | Qualified Proprietor's Name Reg. No. | MOHAMMED ANAS '43187 (State) kornatako & |
| 11. | No. of qualified Pharmacist's available | MOHAMMEDANAS, MOIDEEN AXSTA NIHAFA, 03. PARHAN |
| 12. | No. of students being trained in that period | · 2 Nos . |
| 13. | Period of training spread over | From 15 September 0 15 Occup 500 Hours) |

Candidate's Signature

I certified that the information given above is true also attest the signature of the candidate.

Date: 12 9 2020

(Principal) Signature with seal

or the use of University only

rified by- Salar

emarks:

Dr.Gangadhara Somayaji K.S. Registrar enepoya(Deemed to be University

Mangalore- 575 018, Karnataka

SECTION - IV

| I certify that Aysha Shabeetha (Name of student pharmacist) has undergone 500 hours training spread area 6 | |
|--|----|
| has undergone 500 hours training spread over from Date 15 9 2020 to | |
| 15 12 20 20 for a period of 3 months in accordance with the details | |
| | |
| 1/ 1/10 | N. |
| Date: 17 12 2020 Head of organization of Photos Control | |
| Date: 17 10 2020 Head of organization or Pharmaceutical Division | n |
| | |

SECTION - V

I certify that AYSHA SHABECHA (Name of student pharmacist) has completed in all respect his practical training under regulation 20 of the Education Regulations framed under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act 1948. He/She had his practical training in an Institution approved the Pharmacy Council of India.

Date: 17 12 2020

Head of Academic Training Institution

NOTE:

- 1) Each & every Section should be filled in with Correction information, signed & sealed with the authorized person with mentioning the dates.
- 2) The practical training shall be not less than five hundred hours spread over a period of not less than three months. Mention the period of training in DD/MM/YYYY format only
- 3) The head of an academic training institution, on application, shall supply in triplicate Practical Training Contract Form for qualification as Pharmacist
- 4) After successful completion of the practical training, It Shall be the responsibility of the trainee to ensure that one copy (hereinafter referred to as the first copy of the Contract Form) so filled is submitted to the Head of the academic Training institution and the other two copies (hereinafter referred to as the second copy and the third copy) shall be filled with the trainee.

 ATTISTED

SECTION - III

| I, MOHAMMED | ANAS | (Name of the Apprentice Master) | | |
|---|--------------|--|--|--|
| Accept Sri/Smt. A | YSHA | SHABECHA | | |
| (Name of the student Pharmacist) as a Trainee and I agree to give him / her training facilities in my organization so that during his/ her training he / she may acquire:- | | | | |
| 1. Working Knowledge of keeping of record required by the various Acts affecting the profession of pharmacy; and | | | | |
| 2. Practical experience in | | | | |
| a) The manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use; b) The recognition by sensors characters of chief crude drugs & chemical substance used in medicine c) The reading, translation and copying of prescriptions including the checking of doses; d) The dispensing of prescriptions illustrating the commoner methods of administering medicaments; and e) The storage of drugs and medicinal preparations. | | | | |
| I also agree that a registered | Pharmacist s | hall be assigned for his/ ner guidance. | | |
| Date: 12 9 2020 | Head of the | organization of Pharmaceutical Division KANACHUR PHARMA Kanachur Hospital & Research Center Decialcatte, MANGALURU - 575 018 | | |

ATTESTED

Dr.Gangadhara Somayaji K.S. Registrar Yenepoya/Deceded to be University) University Road, Deralakatte Mangalore- 575 018, Karnataka



YENEPOYA PHARMACY COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE

University Road, Feralakatte, Mangaluru- 575018

PRO FORMA TO BE ATTACHED WITH EVERY APPLICATION FOR D.PHARM CERTIFICATE1

| 1. | Name of the Candidate | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | (as per SSLC Marks Card) | SHAHIDA |
| 2. | Father's Name (as per SSLC Marks Card) | ABDUL RAHIMAN . |
| 3. | Candidate's Permanent Postal Address | MANGALH NAGAR HOUSE NAIERAL MANDANADY VILLAGE MANGALORE 1.9 DIK 574199. |
| 4. | Reg.No. | 18 DP26 |
| 5. | D.Pharma Part-I Exam completed in(Month & Year) | JUNE BOLY |
| 6. | D.Pharma Part-II Exam completed in(Month & Year) | AUGUST 2020 |
| 7. | Name & Postal address of the Institution/Organization where the candidate had underwent training | CENTRE IN NAIERAL KARNATAKA |
| 8. | Drug License No. | 20-128138 21-128139 20F-128140 |
| 9. | Proprietor's Name | ABOUL REHMAN |
| 10: | Qualified Proprietor's Name Reg. No. State | MOHAMMED ANAS 43187 |
| 11. | No. of qualified Pharmacist's available | MOHAMMED ANAS, MOIDEEN FARHAAN AVISHA WIHAFA |
| 12. | No. of students being trained in that period | 2 No. |
| 13. | Period of training spread over | From 15 09/20 To 15/12/20 (500 · Hours) |

Candidate's Signature

I certified that the information given above is true also attest the signature of the candidate.

Date: 12-09-2020.

(Principal) Signature with seal

or the use of University only

erified by-

emarks:

Dr.Gangadhara Somayaji K.S. Registrar Yenepoya(Deented to be University)

Mangalore- 575 018, Karnataka

SECTION - IV

| | | DECITOR - IV | <i>}</i> | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| I certify that | SHAHIDA | (Name of student ; | oharmacist) | |
| has undergone 5 | oo hours train | ing spread over from Date tsloglood | to | |
| 15/13/8020 fo enumerated in SE | r a period of <u>3</u> CTION III | months in accordance with the deta | ils | |
| Date: 17/12/2020 | <u>*</u> | Head of organization of Pharmaceur Kanachur Hospital & Research Derlakatte, MANGALURU - 5 | r Cente: | |
| \ \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{ | | SECTION – V | | |
| I certify that(Name of student pharmacist) has completed in all respect his practical training under regulation 20 of the Education Regulations framed under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act 1948. He/She had his practical training in an Institution approved the Pharmacy Council of India. | | | | |
| Date: 17/12/2020 | | Head of Academic Trainin | g institution | |
| × | | | | |
| NOTE: | | | | |

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SECTION - III

| I, MOHAMMED | ANAS | (Name of the Apprentice Master) | | |
|---|--------------|--|--|--|
| Accept Sri / Smt. SH | AHIDA | | | |
| (Name of the student Pharmacist) as a Trainee and I agree to give him / her training facilities in my organization so that during his/ her training he / she may acquire:- | | | | |
| 1. Working Knowledge of keeping of record required by the various Acts affecting the profession of pharmacy; and | | | | |
| 2. Practical experience in | | | | |
| a) The manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use; b) The recognition by sensors characters of chief crude drugs & chemical substance used in medicine c) The reading, translation and copying of prescriptions including the checking of doses; d) The dispensing of prescriptions illustrating the commoner methods of administering medicaments; and e) The storage of drugs and medicinal preparations. | | | | |
| I also agree that a register | ed Pharmacis | t shall be assigned for his/ her guidance. | | |
| Date: rf[10]ocao | Head of t | the organization of Pharmaceutical Division KANCHUR PHARMA Kenachur Hospital & Research Center Hakatte, MANGALURU - 575 018 | | |

ATTESTED

Dr.Gangadhara Somayaji K.S. Registrar Yenepoya(Desmed to be University) University Read, Deralakatte Mangalose-575 018, Karnataka



Antianxiety effect of *Phyllanthus amarus* ethanolic extract in arsenic administered Wistar albino rats

A. Hashim¹, Mohammed Gulzar Ahmed², E. S. Sindhu Priya³, Manikoth Shyamjith^{4*}

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Arsenic (As) causes central and peripheral nervous system disorders. Treatment of As-induced disorders remains a challenge due to the lack of effective agents. Medicinal herbs can play a pivotal role in this aspect. *Phyllanthus amarus is* one among the indigenous medicinal plants with a lot of health benefits. The present study assessed the antianxiety effect of *P. amarus* ethanolic leaves extract in As-induced central nervous system (CNS) toxicity. Materials and Methods: Healthy adult Wistar albino rats of either sex were used for the study. Antianxiety activity of ethanolic leaves extract of *P. amarus* was evaluated using two models – Elevated Plus Maze and Light Dark Arena. After pharmacological experiments, animals were euthanized and brain dopamine levels were estimated. Results and Discussion: *P. amarus* leaves ethanolic extract at the dose of 100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg significantly increased time spent in the open arms/light arena, shortened time spent in the closed arms/dark arena when compared to As treated rats. Sodium arsenite significantly decreased the activity of dopamine in the whole brain homogenate of rats. In treated groups, *P. amarus* ethanolic extract effectively increased the levels of dopamine; hence, it improved anxiety in the rat model. Conclusion: *P. amarus* leaves ethanolic extract has significant antianxiety activity in As-induced animal models.

problem-solving,

negligible side-effects.[5]

KEY WORDS: Antianxiety, Arsenic, Dopamine, Neurotoxicity, Phyllanthus amarus

INTRODUCTION

Arsenic (As) is a naturally occurring steel gray color solid material. It is widely distributed in the Earth's crust in both organic and inorganic forms. As is one of the most toxic naturally occurring contaminants in the environment. Inorganic As is the most abundant type, is associated with more adverse health effects for humans. The major source of human exposure to inorganic As is through polluted drinking water.[1] Affecting millions of people worldwide, As exposure can cause several diseases such as skin disorders and diseases of the gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological. genitourinary. endocrine, and hematopoietic systems. Studies have shown that even low concentrations of As impair neurological function, mainly in children. As is

memory and lack of concentration and attention, delirium, mood disorders, anxiety, depression, encephalopathy, and decreased psychomotor speed.[2] Treatment of As-mediated disorders still remains a challenge due to the lack of effective alternatives. Chelation therapy has been the most widely used method to detoxify As. However, this method is associated with deleterious effects leading to various toxicities such as hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity, addiction, tolerance, and other adverse effects.[3] It offers limited success in providing an effective cure for As-induced toxicity. [4] Here comes the importance of medicinal plants. The use of medicinal plants by man for the treatment of various diseases has been in practice for a very long time. It has been discovered that indigenous drugs of plant origin show effective and progressive relief from As-induced toxicity with

known to produce central and peripheral neuropathy, learning and memory impairment, difficulty in

in-coordination,

short-term

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ATTESTED