Drug Designing: Open Access
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Joint Meeting on
20st World Conference on

Pharmaceutical Chemistry & Drug Design

&

10th Annual Congress on

Drug Formulation & Analytical Techniques

December 10-11, 2018 Dubai, UAE



Scientific Program

Pharm Chem & Drug Formulation 2018

Monday 10th December 2018	Day 1

09:00-09:30 Registration Opens

Hall

09:30-10:00 Opening Ceremony

10:00-11:00

Keynote Presentation

Title: Personalized medicine: Reducing the cost and improving the effectiveness of drug therapy and healthcare

J Golbahar, Biochemical Genetic Unit of Shiraz Genetic Centre, Iran



11:00-11:30 Networking and Refreshments Break with Group Photo

Scientific Sessions: Pharmaceutical Formulations | Formulation R&D | Clinical Research vs Clinical Trails | Bioavailability Studies and Assessment | Contract Research Organizations | Recent approaches to Biosimilars

Session Chair: **Heyam Saad**, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

11:30-12:00

Title: The output of a hospital-based phamacovigilance system in a referral center in north of Iran

Tannaz Dehpouri, Emam Khomeini Hospital, Iran

12:00-12:30

Title: Modification of the insulin signalling by *Nigella sativa* oil and antidiabetic drugs in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats

Mahmoud Balbaa, Alexandria University, Egypt

12:30-13:00

Title: The impact of surface funtionalization in design of targatted drug delivery system

Heyam Saad, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

Lunch Break 13:00-14:00 @ Restaurant

14:00-14:30

Title: To be announced shortly

Nagla Gami, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

14:30-15:00

Title: To be announced shortly

Salah (Abderaheem) Al Ayyoubi, Pharma International Company, UAE

15:00-15:30

Title: Trace heavy metal contents of herbal products available in UAE pharmaceutical markets

Fazilatun Nessa, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

15:30-16:00

Title: Prediction of BBB permeability using PAMPA assay

Jana Janockova, University Hospital Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

16:00-16:30 Networking and Refreshments Break @ Foyer

Panel Discussion

Tuesday 11th December 2018 | **Day 2**

Hall

Scientific Sessions: Drug Designing, Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry Drug Target Discovery

Session Chair: **Heyam Saad**, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

10:00-11:00

Title: To be announced shortly
Hamadeh Tarazi, University of Sharjah, UAE

11:00-11:20 Networking and Refreshments Break @ Foyer

Poster Presentations 11:20:12:20

PCDF-01
Title: Antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of secondary metabolites of endophytic fungi isolated from origanum onites
Gokalp Iscan, Anadolu University, Turkey

PCDF-02
Title: Essential oil composition and antimicrobial activity of *salvia cryptantha* montbret & *aucher ex benth*
Yavuz Bülent Köse, Anadolu University, Turkey

PCDF-03
Title: *In vitro* selectivity of anethol combination with standard antifungals against candida sp.
Bülent Ergun, Anadolu University, Turkey

PCDF-04
Title: Design of taste masked enteric orodispersible tablets of diclofenac sodium by applying fluid bed coating technology
Hadyah Al-otaibi, Pharmacist, Saudi Arabia

PCDF-05
Title: The output of a hospital-based phamacovigilance system in a referral center in north of Iran
Tannaz Dehpouri, Emam Khomeini Hospital, Iran

PCDF-06
Title: Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of mannose-based qlycodendrimers as potent dc-sign antagonists for dengue infection
Tareq Abu Izneid, Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia

Lunch Break 12:20-13:20 @ Restaurant

Panel Discussion

Closing Cermony



Supporting Journals

Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

http://www.rroij.com/pharmacy-and-pharmaceutical-sciences.php

Journal of Pharmaceutics & Drug Delivery Research

http://www.scitechnol.com/pharmaceutics-drug-delivery-research.php

Journal of Analytical & Bioanalytical Techniques

https://www.omicsonline.org/analytical-bioanalytical-techniques.php

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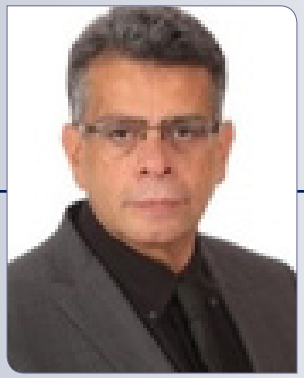
DRUG FORMULATION & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

December 10-11, 2018 Dubai, UAE

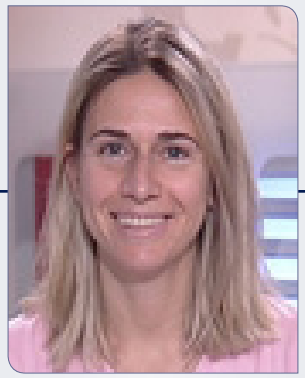
Organizing Committee Members







Essam Ghanem
Head of Pharmacovigilance and Chief Medical Officer, Belgium



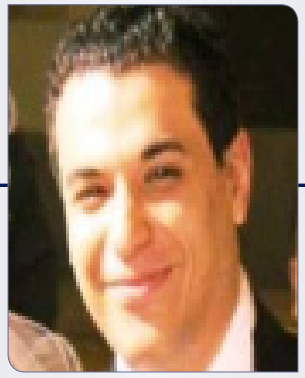
Agni Grypioti
Formulation Development Director, Rontis Hellas, Greece



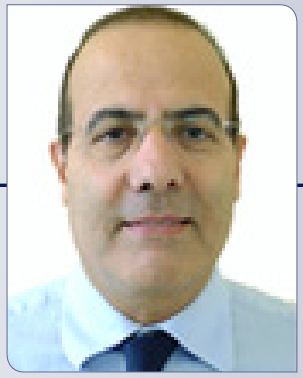
Sena Caglar Andac
Istanbul University
Turkey



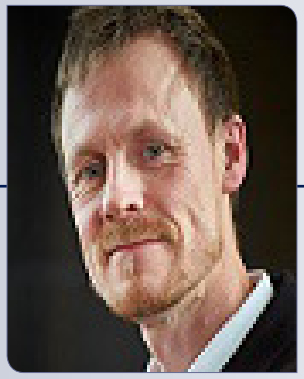
Amgad M Rabie
Mansoura University
Egypt



Mahmoud (Mohsen) El Morsy
Dr. Erfan & Begedo General Hospital, Saudi Arabia



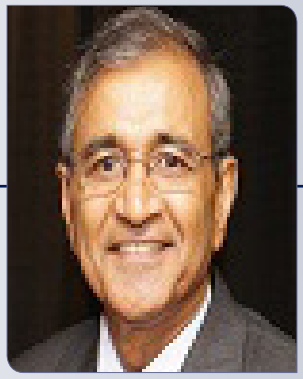
Jamal Golbahar
Dr Golbahar Newborn Screening Labortaory, Shiraz Genetic Center
Shiraz, Iran



Niclas Nilsson
Head of Open Innovation Capital Region, Denmark



Aida Ahmed Said Guemei
Alexandria University
Egypt



Bharat Bhushan
Ohio State University
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December 10-11, 2018 Dubai, UAE







World Brain Congress
December 05-07, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
brain.neuroconferences.com

International Conference on
Biomarkers and Cancer Targets
December 05-06, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
cancertargets.conferenceseries.com

25th International Conference on
Psychiatric Disorders and Psychosomatic Medicine
December 05-06, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
psychosomaticdisorder.conferenceseries.com

World Congress on Rare Diseases
December 05-07, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
rarediseases.infectiousconferences.com

World Congress on Food and Nutrition
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
food-technology.nutritionalconference.com

International Conference on
Herbal and Traditional Medicine
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
herbal-traditional.conferenceseries.com

10th Tissue Repair and Regeneration Congress
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
tissuerepair.conferenceseries.com



12th World Pediatric Congress
December 13-15, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
pediatrics-congress.conferenceseries.com

International Conference on
Allergy and Clinical Immunology
December 13-14, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
allergy.immunologyconferences.com

13th Annual Conference on
Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease
December 13-15, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
dementia.neuroconferences.com

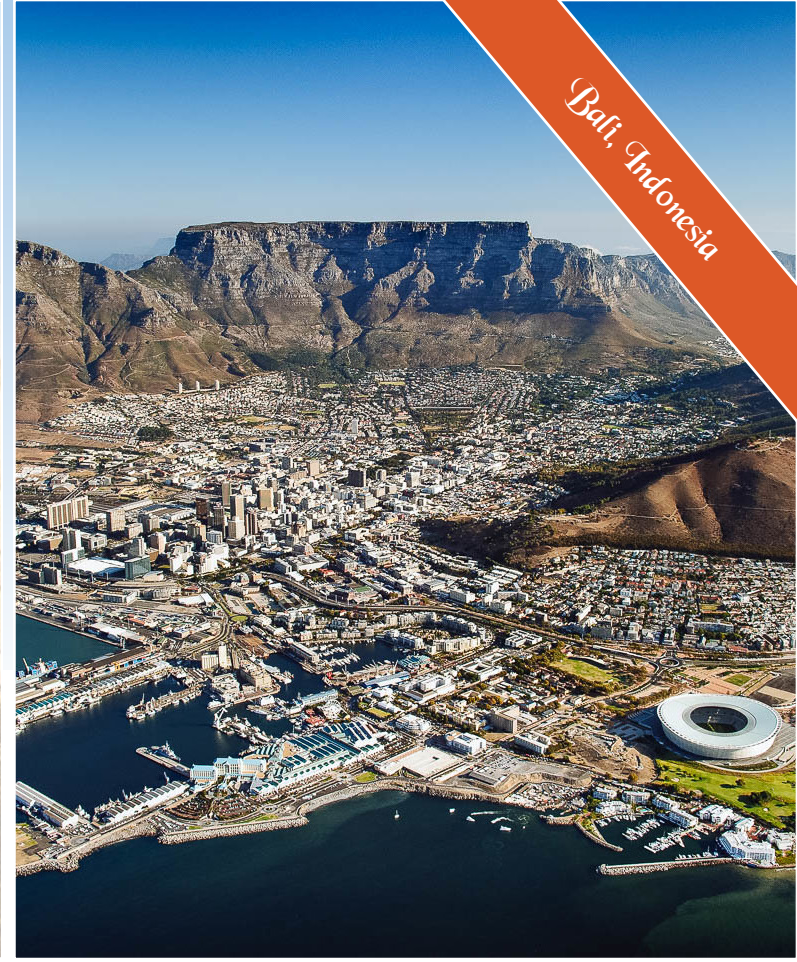
International Anesthesia and Pain Medicine Conference
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Bali, Indonesia


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Keynote Forum (Day 1)

J Golbahar, Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-030



J Golbahar

Biochemical Genetic Unit of Shiraz Genetic Centre, Iran

Personalized Medicine: Reducing the cost and improving the effectiveness of drug therapy and health care

Personalized medicine is a form of medicine that uses information about a person's genes, biochemical genetics and environment to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. The benefits of this approach are; accuracy, efficacy, safety and speed. It could Lead to innovation and to improve standard of the health care. Although the drug therapy and pharmacological approach are used to treat patients with diagnosed or undiagnosed genetic disorders, however molecular and biochemical genetic testing are very important to diagnose patients with specific genetic disorders and drug therapy should be tailored according to their genetic make up. With an advanced in human genome project and state of the art technologies for biochemical and molecular genetic testing, it is now possible to use an specific drug therapy for the patients with genetic disorders. In this presentation the importance of molecular medicine contribution toward the drug treatments of patients with genetic disorders that saves lives and reducing the cost of the health care is discussed with emphasis that we are looking for a future in which molecular and biochemical genetics used as predicative, preventive and personalized approach particularly in the Middle East region with the high incidence of genetic disorders.

Biography

A highly motivated clinical scientist capable of delivering a high quality of routine clinical biochemistry, biochemical (Newborn Screening) and molecular genetic services. With the experience of leading Diagnostic services, I have first-rate organizational skills and the ability to produce a consistently high standard of routine clinical biochemistry, newborn screening and molecular testing services. With excellent interpersonal skills, I am an effective team leader and player and am capable of engaging and liaising with a broad range of individuals from a variety of backgrounds in the health academic and industry.

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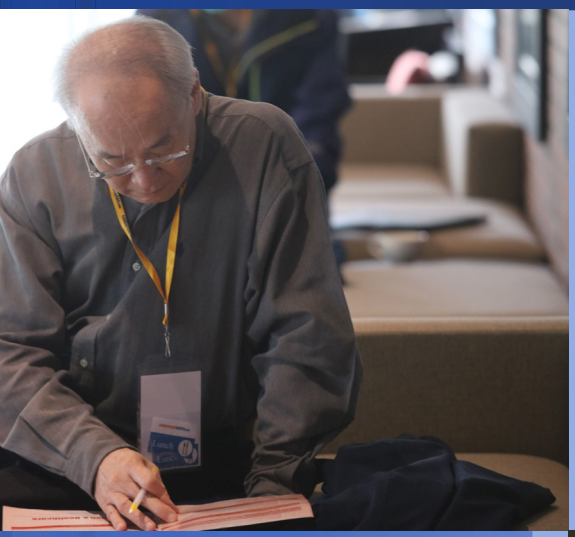
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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)

Scientific Sessions:

Pharmaceutical Formulations | Formulation R&D | Clinical Research vs Clinical Trails | Bioavailability Studies and Assessment | Contract Research Organizations | Recent approaches to Biosimilars

Session Chair

Heyam Saad
Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

Session Introduction	
Title:	**The output of a hospital-based phamacovigilance system in a referral center in north of Iran**
	Tannaz Dehpouri, Emam Khomeini Hospital, Iran
Title:	**Modification of the insulin signalling by *Nigella Sativa* oil and antidiabetic drugs in Streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats**
	Mahmoud Balbaa, Alexandria University, Egypt
Title:	**The impact of surface funtionalization in design of targetted drug delivery system**
	Heyam Saad, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE
Title:	**TBA**
	Nagla Gami, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE
Title:	**TBA**
	Salah (Abderaheem) Al Ayyoubi, Pharma International Company, UAE
Title:	**Trace heavy metal contents of herbal products available in UAE pharmaceutical markets**
	Fazilatun Nessa, Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE
Title:	**Prediction of BBB permeability using PAMPA assay**
	Jana Janockova, Biomedical Research Center, Czech Republic

Tannaz Dehpouri et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-031

The output of a hospital-based phamacovigilance system in a referral center in north of Iran

Tannaz Dehpouri*, Zahra Bagherzadegan, Fahimeh Naderi, Shayeste Gheybi, Shahram Ala, Ebrahim Salehifar**
Emam Khomeini Hospital, Iran

Introduction: Medications are the backbone of therapy in healthcare system, however adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are unpreventable, and drug safety surveillance is a key solution to prevent fatal events in hospitals. The aim of this study was to present ADRs encountered in a referral hospital in North of Iran.

Methods: This study was conducted at Imam Khomeini hospital, a teaching hospital affiliated to Mazandaran University of Medical sciences, Sari, Iran. ADRs reported by Healthcare professionals including nurses, pharmacists, general physicians, specialists and the other therapeutic staff were evaluated. Frequency of ADRs, suspected medications, the final outcome of ADRs was evaluated in the study.

Results: A total of 109 yellow cards were completed during 2016-2017-2018, most of the reports were generated by nurses (61 cases, 56%) followed by pharmacists (42 cases, 39%). Twenty four drugs were identified to cause adverse events. Rash and skin eruption was the most ADR reported (59 cases, 54%).

Discussion: The most adverse drug reactions were reported by Vancomycin injection (20cases, 18%) followed by Ciprofloxacin (12 cases, 11%) and Metronidazole (7 cases, 6%). 88 cases (81%) completely recovered after experiencing ADRs and in one case the reaction leaded to the mortality (Anaphylactic reaction following Vancomycin). In fifty eight cases, the suspected drug was discontinued.

Conclusion: Cutaneous reactions were the most prevalent event experienced by patients and vancomycin was the most associated drug. Nursing staff had the highest participation rate among health care professionals in ADR reporting.

Biography

Tannaz Dehpouri; Pharm D, Pharmaceutical Care Department, Emam Khomeini Hospital, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Iran

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Notes:

Mahmoud Balbaa, Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-031

Modification of the insulin signaling by *Nigella sativa* oil and antidiabetic drugs in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats

Mahmoud Balbaa
Alexandria University, Egypt

Nigella sativa (NS) is black seed with different biological activities and its anti-diabetic effect is one of the highly investigated activities. Streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats (fed with a high-fat diet) were treated daily with NS Oil (NSO) in order to study its anti-liver or brain insulin resistance. In the hepatic tissues, the administration of NSO significantly induced the gene expression of insulin receptor compared to NSO-untreated rats. In addition, it up-regulated the expression of insulin-like growth factor 1 and phosphoinositide-3 kinase. On the other hand, the expression of ADAM-17 was down-regulated, whereas the level of TIMP-3 confirmed its down-regulation. In the brain, it corrected the reduced insulin signaling pathway (p-IRS/p-AKT/p-GSK-3β) resulted from the stimulation of GSK-3β level. This, in turn, contributed to a decreased Tau phosphorylation along with changes in the protein phosphatase PP2A level. In conclusion, NSO or its combined treatments with anti-diabetic drugs have a possible protective and modifying effect of the insulin resistance through enhancing the hepatic and brain insulin signaling pathway.

Biography

Mahmoud Balbaa has pursued his PhD from Hokkaido University, Japan during the period of 1984-1988. Currently, he is working as a Professor of Biochemistry at Alexandria University, Egypt. He was appointed as the Head of the Biochemistry Department, Alexandria University, Egypt from 2007 to 2009. His research has included the study of enzyme characterization and inhibition, cell signaling and the biochemical parameters in diseases. Based on this research and fellowship training, he has received several awards and honors, such as Post-doctoral Fellowship from the Medical Research Council, Canada and another Post-doctoral Fellowship from AIEJ, Japan. He is serving as an Editorial Member of several reputed journals. He has authored more than 50 research articles.

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Notes:

Heyam Saad, Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-031

The impact of surface funtionalization in design of targetted drug delivery system

Heyam Saad
Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

Surface functionalization represents the key design of an efficient and successful targeted nanocarrier-based drug delivery system for cancer therapy. The main aim of developing such delivery system is to overcome the limitations of the current conventional chemotherapeutic products. Despite some improvement they offer, there are major problems summarized in non-selectivity and specificity, off-target side effects, multidrug resistance [MDR], low response rate and lack of efficiency. Versatile strategies and approaches have been addressed by researchers and academicians. Active and passive targeting strategies are the main types of targeting strategies along with dual, stimuli responsive and multifunctional or theranostic liposomal nanoparticles. The initial and complex challenging task is the selection of the appropriate targeting moiety to interact with specific receptor overexpressed on tumor cell. However, the variable microenvironment pathophysiology within tumor cell and other biological interactions in the body are obstacles stands out in achieving the aforementioned goal. Of the cancerous cells. This presentation will highlight the these challenges, approaches for targeting strategies in design of an efficient targeted drug delivery system in cancer. Theranostics is a combination of digostics and therapeutics in one single platform. It has a potential role in management of cancer and other diseases. Nanomedicine is a medical application of Nanotechnology based products involving both nanomaterials and nanodevices. Both can establish the pillar to treat, diagnose, detect, and management of the disease.

Biography

Heyam Saad, M. Pharm., and Ph-D. She is working as a head of pharmaceutics department in Dubai Pharmacy College, UAE. Prof. contributed more than 70 articles to reputed international scientific journals and conferences, in different conventional, controlled and targeted drug delivery systems in pharmaceutical product development. She has been invited as speaker to numerous International conferences .Reviewer and member of editorial board of many international journals.

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Notes:

Fazilatun Nessa, Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-031

Trace heavy metal contents of herbal products available in UAE pharmaceutical markets

Fazilatun Nessa
Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

About 80% of world population use herbal products in one time of their lifetime therefore, research become more oriented and focused on the evaluation of safety and quality control of commercially marketed herbal products. In advanced researches it has been documented that plants contain not only beneficial minerals, secondary metabolites but also contain non-essential minerals, toxic elements as they are contaminated with environmental pollutants especially heavy metals. Thirty-one over the counter herbal products that are available within the UAE pharmaceutical markets were investigated for the presence of seven heavy metals, Cd, Pb, Fe, As, Ni, Al and Hg and to determine whether or not they pose a risk of heavy metal toxicity in regard to World Health Organization (WHO) levels. Sample solution was prepared by a dry ashing or wet digestion procedure. All metals were analyzed either by Graphite Furnace or Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Method validation was performed by evaluating metal recovery studies and within-day precision studies. The studied samples of herbal products exhibited positive response for all heavy metals except Hg. The results were compared with established WHO permissible limits as for provisional tolerable daily intake for Pb is 0.02 to 3 µg/kg BW (body weight), for Fe is 0.8 µg /kg BW and for Ni is 12 µg/kg BW, weekly intake for Hg is 1 µg/kg BW, for Al is 1 mg/kg BW and for As is 15 µg/kg BW and monthly intake for Cd is 25 µg/kg BW respectively. In conclusion, the herbal products available within UAE contained tolerable levels of toxic heavy metals except Al and Fe for some products.

Biography

Fazilatun Nessa is working as an Associate Professor in the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Natural Products of Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, Dubai, UAE. She has completed her PhD studies in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. She has presented her several researches at international conferences and published a number of research articles in peer reviewed international journals. Her research area comprised of isolation, characterization of bioactive compounds from natural sources, bioactivity evaluation of extracts/isolates, analytical method development/validation and quality-control studies of pharmaceutical/herbal products.

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Notes:

Jana Janockova et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-031

Prediction of BBB permeability using PAMPA assay

Jana Janockova, Marketa Benkova, Tereza Kobrlova, Rafael Dolezal and Ondrej Soukup
University Hospital Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

One of the successes for CNS drugs is to penetrate the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB) and achieve the therapeutic targets. Therefore, the rapid screening for potential BBB-penetration of drug candidates provides important information in early drug discovery research. The Parallel Artificial Membrane Permeability Assay (PAMPA) is a high-throughput screening tool applied to predict the passive transport of potential drugs across BBB. It is the non-cell-based *in vitro* assay often used in pharmaceutical industry which is carried out in a coated 96-well membrane filter. An artificial lipid membrane represented by the polar brain lipid is applied on a hydrophobic filter and the compounds are screened according to their pass from a Donor (D) compartment through the filter to an Acceptor (A) part. Subsequently, A and D wells are analyzed by LC/MS or in UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The assessed concentrations are then used for calculation of the permeability coefficient (Pe). Compounds with Pe lower than 2.0×10-6 $cm.s^{-1}$ were classified as potentially non-BBB permeable (CNS-) and compounds with Pe higher than 4.0×10^{-6} cm.s-1 were recognized as potentially BBB permeable (CNS+). Of course, the assay can predict the CNS bioavailability based on the passive diffusion and active transport as well as efflux mechanisms are not considered. In the study, we correlated PAMPA-obtained permeability of some drugs (e.g. donepezil, rivastigmine, tacrine, testosterone, furosemide, sulfasalazine) and the results were compared with the real values mentioned in the literature.

Biography

Jana Janockova has pursued her PhD in 2015 from the Department of Biochemistry, P J Safarik University in Kosice (Slovakia). Currently, as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Biomedical Research Center (BRC), University Hospital Hradec Kralove (Czech Republic) is responsible for *in vitro* testing and identification of biochemical and pharmacological properties and cytotoxicity evaluation of newly synthetized potential therapeutics for Alzheimer´s disease, Narcolepsy or as antidotes in organophosphate intoxication.

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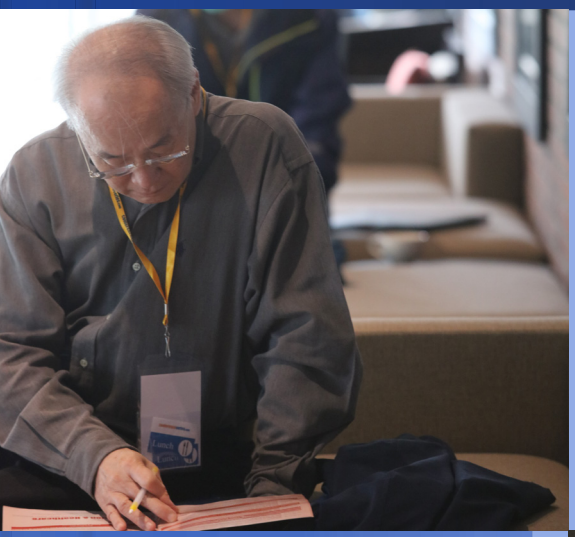
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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)

Scientific Sessions:

Drug Designing, Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry Drug Target Discovery

Session Chair

Heyam Saad
Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls, UAE

Session Introduction	
Title:	**Title: To be announced shortly** **Hamadeh Tarazi**, University of Sharjah, UAE

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December 10-11, 2018 Dubai, UAE

Antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of secondary metabolites of endophytic fungi isolated from origanum onites

Gokalp Iscan[1], Ceyda Serin Akin[2], Yavuz Bulent Kose[3], Fatih Goger[1], Ayhan Altintas[1]
[1]Anadolu University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Turkey
[2]Eskisehir Technical University, Turkey
[3]Anadolu University, Turkey

Entophytic fungi live as a symbiotic organisms in higher plants tissues and may improve the host resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses. Endophytes have a very rich biodiversity and they can synthesize so many bioactive secondary metabolites. These natural compounds are challenging potential resources for the pharmaceutical industry. In the present study three endophytic fungi were isolated and subcultured from the leaves of *Origanum onites* (oregano) and identified by molecular methods. The fungi (*Alternaria brassicicola*, *A. alternata* and *A. tenuissima*) were cultured in liquid media for 14 days and extracted. Crude extracts were analysed with Liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) system. Furthermore, extracts were evaluated for their antimicrobial and antioxidant effects. Alternaria brassicicola and *A. alternata* extracts showed significant growth inhibition against selected pathogenes between the concentration range of 7 to 125 μg/mL.

Biography

Gokalp Iscan is a pharmacognosist at Anadolu University, Turkey. He is associate professor in Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy. Dr Iscan has been in his current position as lecturer and researcher since December 1999. He has his expertise in microbial transformations of aroma chemicals, bioactive metabolites, essential oils, natural products and bioactivity assays. He has published more than 35 research papers in refereed International journals. Dr Iscan worked in fifteen national and international research projects.

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Notes:

Yavuz Bülent Köse et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2168-9881-C4-0003

Essential oil composition and antimicrobial activity of *salvia cryptantha* montbret & *aucher ex benth*

Yavuz Bülent Köse[1], Gökalp Işcan[2], Betül Demirci[2]
[1]Anadolu University, Turkey
[2]Anadolu University, Turkey

Salvia L. is the largest genus of Lamiaceae and is composed of nearly 1000 species and widely distributed in five regions of the world: Central and South America, Western Asia, Eastern Asia, Africa, Europe. Turkey is one of the centers of diversity for *Salvia.* With the new described species, Turkey is now home to 100 Salvia species, 53 (53%) of which are endemic. Many species of *Salvia* are native to Mediterranean Europe and have been traditionally used for the treatment of a range of problems including; digestive and circulation disturbances, bronchitis, coughs, asthma, memory problems, angina, mouth and throat inflammation, depression and excessive sweating. In the present study, plant materials were collected from Turkey, Niğde, Meydan Platau at July 2015. Hydrodistilled essential oil of *S. cryptantha* were analysed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry and FID coupled GC systems. The essential oil was tested for its antimicrobial activity against ten bacteria species and eight different pathogenic Candida strains, by using CLSI M7-A7 and M27-A2 protocols respectively. According to GC/MS results, 1,8-cineole (30.2%) and β-pinene (10.9%) were found as major constituents of the essential oil. Essential oil of the S. cryptantha showed weak antimicrobial effects (250 to >2000 μg/mL, MIC) when compared to standard agents.

Biography

Köse received his M.sc degree in 2001 from Osmangazi University Graduate School of Science. He received his Ph. D. from the Anadolu University Anadolu University Graduate School of Science with. Now He is Prof. Dr. of Anadolu University Faculty of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Botany Department. He has published about 30 academic papers in reputed journals.

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Notes:

Bülent Ergun et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2168-9881-C4-0003

In vitro selectivity of anethol combination with standard antifungals against candida sp

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Anethol is a crystalline volatile and aromatic methoxybenzene substituted by a prop-1-en-1-yl group at para-position, a characteristic consituent of most Apiaceae and mainly anise (*Pimpinella anisum L.*), described as hazardous toxic, allerjen compound in some safety regulations. Oxiconazole and terbinafine are active pharmaceutical igredients used in oral and topical antifungal therapy protocols with toxicological potential. In this present study anticandidal combinations of anethol and standard drugs oxiconazole and terbinafine were evaluated in vitro by checkerboard combinations using the Biomek4000 pipetting robot against human pathogenic standard and clinical Candida albicans, C. glabrata , C.tropicalis. C. parapsilosis, C. krusei strains. To evaluate the synergic concentration and selectivity, in vitro Allivibrio fischeri bioluminescent assay as well as human fibroblast cell XTT-WS1 assays were conducted. According to the fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) calculations anethol+terbinafine combinations resulted indifferent, however, the anethol+oxiconazole combination showed synergism and additive activity at 0.28-0.53 µg/mL FIC, respectively. The synergistic concentrations showed relative high toxicity in the in vitro assays. Further detailed work is ongoing to evaluate the selectivity of anethol isomers.

Biography

Bulent Ergun received his MSc degree in 1986 from Ankara University Graduate School of Science. He received his PhD from Anadolu University Graduate School of Science. He has conducted Post-doctoral research at the University of Munich. At present, he is working as Head of Toxicology Department, Anadolu University Faculty of Pharmacy.

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Notes:

Hadyah Al-otaibi, Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
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Design of taste masked enteric orodispersible tablets of diclofenac sodium by applying fluid bed coating technology

Hadyah Al-otaibi
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Diclofenac sodium (DS) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug that has a bitter taste with local irritation to stomach. The aim of this research is to formulate taste masked DS orally dispersible tablets (ODTs) with drug release in the intestine. Pellets of DS were designed using sugar sphere cores layered with DS followed by enteric coat of Eudragit L100 and then a second coat of Eudragit E100 for taste masking. The produced pellets had high loading efficiency of 99.52 % with diameters ranged from 493.7 to 638.9 µm. Pellets were spherical with smooth surfaces as examined by SEM. Pellets with 12 % enteric coated Eudragit L100 followed by 5% Eudragit E 100 showed 1.4±0.5% DS release in simulated gastric fluid (SGF) while completely dissoluted in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF). The pellets were used for formulation of ODTs. In vitro disintegration times of ODTs ranged between 20±0.26 and 46±0.27 sec in simulated saliva fluid (SSF). While, dissolution was less than 10% in SGF and all drug was released in SIF. The release rate was higher for the promising formulation (F12) in SIF compared with the marketed product voltaren® 25 mg. The optimized ODTs formulation had smoothness with highly acceptable taste.

Biography

Hadyah Al-otaibi is a Pharmacist in Saudi Arabia. Her education at King Saud University.

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Notes:

Tannaz Dehpouri et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
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The output of a hospital-based phamacovigilance system in a referral center in north of Iran

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Introduction: Medications are the backbone of therapy in healthcare system, however adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are unpreventable, and drug safety surveillance is a key solution to prevent fatal events in hospitals. The aim of this study was to present ADRs encountered in a referral hospital in North of Iran.

Methods: This study was conducted at Imam Khomeini hospital, a teaching hospital affiliated to Mazandaran University of Medical sciences, Sari, Iran. ADRs reported by Healthcare professionals including nurses, pharmacists, general physicians, specialists and the other therapeutic staff were evaluated. Frequency of ADRs, suspected medications, the final outcome of ADRs was evaluated in the study.

Results: A total of 109 yellow cards were completed during 2016-2017-2018, most of the reports were generated by nurses (61 cases, 56%) followed by pharmacists (42 cases, 39%). Twenty four drugs were identified to cause adverse events. Rash and skin eruption was the most ADR reported (59 cases, 54%).

Discussion: The most adverse drug reactions were reported by Vancomycin injection (20cases, 18%) followed by Ciprofloxacin (12 cases, 11%) and Metronidazole (7 cases, 6%). 88 cases (81%) completely recovered after experiencing ADRs and in one case the reaction leaded to the mortality (Anaphylactic reaction following Vancomycin). In fifty eight cases, the suspected drug was discontinued.

Conclusion: Cutaneous reactions were the most prevalent event experienced by patients and vancomycin was the most associated drug. Nursing staff had the highest participation rate among health care professionals in ADR reporting.

Biography

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Notes:

Tareq Abu Izneid et al., Drug Des 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2169-0138-C4-032

Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of mannose-based glycodendrimers as potent dc-sign antagonists for dengue infection

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DC-SIGN is a C-type lectin expressed on dendritic cells. It contains four Ca2+- dependent carbohydrate recognition domains that specifically recognize complex mannose glycans present on the surface of invading microorganisms. For some pathogens, including viruses like HIV, Ebola or Dengue [1], this recognition event contributes to infection transmission, making DC-SIGN a very interesting target for the design of antiviral agents. Dengue virus infection (DENV) is currently expanding worldwide since it is present in more than 128 countries in the world[2]. DENV is the most prevalent mosquito-borne viral disease causing clinical syndromes in humans. As there is no available vaccine or treatment, DENV infection has become a major international public health concern and the search for anti-dengue treatment is of extreme importance and it is an active field of research. Among the DC-SIGN antagonists reported in the literature, two mannose derivatives have drawn ourattention (Ligand I[3] and Ligand II[4]), which are two of the most potent monovalent mannose derived DC-SIGN antagonists that are reported so far. The well-known weak binding affinity which characterizes carbohydrate-protein interactions, can be overcome by multivalent presentation. Based on the previous experience of our group, herein we discuss the synthesis of the two ligands I and II functionalized with an azido linker and their conjugation to a rod-core system[5] in order to prepare both hexa- and di-valent glycodendrimers as DC-SIGN antagonists.

Biography

Tareq Abu Izneid is working as professor at Umm Al Qura University in Saudi Arabia.

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Notes:

Joint Meeting on

20th World Conference on

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY AND DRUG DESIGN

&

10th Annual Congress on

DRUG FORMULATION & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

December 10-11, 2018 Dubai, UAE

Accepted Abstracts





The use of the SeDem expert system to characterize and compare each VIVAPUR grade and to verify the batches with the manufacturer's specification

Dina El-Deeb
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The new SeDeM expert system is an innovative tool that has been used to analyze the characteristics of 12 different batches of VIVAPUR microcrystalline cellulose, an excipient that is commonly used in direct compression during the formulation of tablets. A total of 8 different experiments were carried out and the SeDeM system has been used to detect the powder properties of each batch and to compare various incidence parameters, in order to determine their similarity to the manufacturer's specification and whether certain parameters require optimization during the pre-formulation process. For a powder to have optimal characteristics, a score of 5-10 must be obtained from the SeDeM diagrams, 10 being most exceptional. The comparison of 5 incidence factors and Index of Good Compressibility (IGC) have been compared for each batch and it was concluded that none of the batches tested scored >5 for all of 12 parameters analyzed using the SeDeM. As a result, each VIVAPUR batch requires reformulation to some extent and the results obtained for the batches tested do not all correlate with the manufacturers specifications.

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A review of the total synthesis of the most important marine natural products in the Red Sea

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The growing need for the discovery of new drugs faces great challenge in their design, synthesis and bioactivity studies. In recent years, as one of the most active areas in marine natural products, the Red Sea has yielded a considerable number of drug candidates with various types of biological activities. Thus, the marine natural compounds in the Red Sea have been subjected to a number of total synthetic studies for drug discovery. The total synthesis of marine natural products isolated in the Red Sea can be divided into three categories: Terpenes, alkaloids and sterols. This review covers the most important total syntheses accomplished to date through sophisticated synthetic strategies for achieving selectivity and efficiency in the formation of marine natural products.

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Notes:

Antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of secondary metabolites of endophytic fungi isolated from Origanum onites

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Entophytic fungi live as a symbiotic organism in higher plants tissues and may improve the host resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses. Endophytes have a very rich biodiversity and they can synthesize so many bioactive secondary metabolites. These natural compounds are challenging potential resources for the pharmaceutical industry. In the present study three endophytic fungi were isolated and subcultured from the leaves of *Origanum onites* (oregano) and identified by molecular methods. The fungi (*Alternaria brassicicola, A. alternata* and *A. tenuissima*) were cultured in liquid media for 14 days and extracted. Crude extracts were analysed with Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS) system. Furthermore, extracts were evaluated for their antimicrobial and antioxidant effects. *Alternaria brassicicola* and *A. alternata* extracts showed significant growth inhibition against selected pathogens between the concentration ranges of 7 to 125 µg/mL.

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Personalized medicine: Reducing the cost and improving the effectiveness of drug therapy and health care

J Golbahar
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Personalized medicine is a form of medicine that uses information about a person's genes, biochemical genetics and environment to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. The benefits of this approach are; accuracy, efficacy, safety and speed. It could Lead to innovation and to improve standard of the health care. Although the drug therapy and pharmacological approach are used to treat patients with diagnosed or undiagnosed genetic disorders, however molecular and biochemical genetic testing are very important to diagnose patients with specific genetic disorders and drug therapy should be tailored according to their genetic make up. With an advanced in human genome project and state of the art technologies for biochemical and molecular genetic testing, it is now possible to use an specific drug therapy for the patients with genetic disorders. In this presentation the importance of molecular medicine contribution toward the drug treatments of patients with genetic disorders that saves lives and reducing the cost of the health care is discussed with emphasis that we are looking for a future in which molecular and biochemical genetics used as predicative, preventive and personalized approach particularly in the Middle East region with the high incidence of genetic disorders.

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Notes:

Applying open innovation to drive collaborative drug research

Niclas Nilsson
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The world is changing around us, more than ever and in an exponential manner. Unfortunately, the pharmaceutical industry has yet to adapt to the change pressure and the need for innovation to survive is increasing. Most will agree that external collaborations are of critical importance and will be even more so in the future. But how can we improve the interface between internal and external pharmaceutical R&D? Open Innovation is a new business model holding great promise to disrupt the decline in R&D productivity in pharma. But it requires a full commitment and radical change in business model to really unleash the powers of external innovation. LEO Pharma Open Innovation is a truly unique initiative focusing on exploring external R&D opportunities fully. In a very simplified manner external partners are invited to test their chemistry in advance disease-relevant biological in vitro models. Free of charge, without disclosing the molecular structure or need for limiting business terms and by owning the data generated, partners can explore new molecules, chemical probes, tool compounds or even clinically relevant repurposing candidates. The presentation will describe the science behind the LEO Pharma Open Innovation platform including eczema-relevant CCL2-release from IL4, IL13, IL22 and IFNg-induced primary human keratinocytes, IL8-release from TNFa and IL17-induced primary human keratinocytes, IL2 and IL4 release from primary human CD4+ T cells, and IL17 release from primary human PBMCs. Furthermore, the benefits of Open Innovation and the necessary changes in the pharma business model will be addressed.

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Using hydropathic molecular modeling tools to enhance understanding of protein-ligand interactions in biological systems

Ahmad J Obaidullah
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Hydropathic molecular modeling is a computer-aided molecular design technique for obtaining, representing and understanding the properties and interactions of bio macromolecular complexes in the biological environment. HINT (Hydropathic interactions) is a novel empirical force field to calculate the free energy of intermolecular interaction based on partition coefficients (log Po/w). It includes all interaction types, expected to be between molecules in the biological environment, such as hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic, electrostatic, acid-base and coulombic interactions. Also, it includes entropy, solvation/desolvation and forms of other enthalpy. Hydropathic molecular modeling tools were used to determine, evaluate and analyze protein-ligand interactions in many different projects. One of these projects was discovery of small molecule inhibitors of PsaA, which is a potential target for *Streptococcus pneumoniae.* Inhibition of the growth of *S. pneumoniae* works by blocking manganese release and uptake through the PsaA lipoprotein. In order to identify novel inhibitors, we targeted the opened conformation of PsaA and employed hydropathic molecular modeling to screen several virtual small molecule libraries to identify potential inhibitors of PsaA function using structure-based virtual screening protocol. The pharmacophore model that consists of the structural features thought to be important for the binding of small molecule inhibitors to the metal binding site was built using SYBYL and virtual filters. Our workflow was virtual screening using UNITY, docking using GOLD, scoring using HINT and evaluating the result. Biologically, we examined the ability of the hits that were obtained from molecular modeling studies to inhibit growth of S. pneumoniae after we identified the optimal growth conditions for both the wild type and PsaA mutant of *S. pneumoniae.*

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Notes:

Transition metal complexes/organometallic compounds as anticancer/anti-HIV drugs or in pharmaceutical industry

Prakash Kinthada
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Cancer is a dreadful disease and any practical solution in combating this disease is of paramount importance to public health. Cancer patients have burdened by drug induced toxic side effects, and no turned to seek help from the complementary and alternative medicine hoping for a better cure. Research on Platinum based drugs and Non Platinum based drugs is a Multi-Million Dollar Industry in USA and there is every need to produce safe drugs for the cure of this monstrous disease. Flavonoids have a long history of use in traditional medicines in many cultures. The phytochemical, curcumin is one of the major dietary flavonoid, belonging to a group of flavonol, Curcumin is a natural polyphenol. It is highly potential molecule capable of preventing and treating various cancers. Various dietary chemo preventive agents, turmeric powder or its extract are broadly used as therapeutic preparations in Indian System of medicine. We provide a summarized synthesis and structural determination of Curcumin Oxime, Curcumin Thiosemicarbazone derivative of Gold (III) complex. The use of these analogs for prevention of cancer tumor progression and treatments of human malignancies. A pharmacologic agent for treating and/or preventing cancer, among other diseases and conditions, and particularly breast, prostate, and pancreatic cancer, in humans and animals. The novel pharmacologic agent is an isoflavonoid or isoflavonoid mimetic covalently attached to a cytotoxic pharmacophore that, preferably has the ability to conjugate with a metal salt to form a more potent metal complex, particularly a Au (III) complex and other complexes of Platinum, Palladium, Ruthenium, Copper etc. The talk would mainly focus on the use of Medicinal Chemistry and its application to Drug Design and Development in Pharmaceutical Industry, especially Transition Metal Complexes and Organometallic Compounds viz. Gold, Platinum, Palladium And Ruthenium apart from Copper, Cobalt, Iron, Nickel, Zinc, Cadmium etc. The main emphasis of my talk would be on Different class of Ligands, their Schiff's Bases and Transition Metal Complexes especially Au, Pt, Pd and Ru, with the main aim of designing, developing very novel small molecules, as possible and extremely potential candidates as Anti-cancer and Anti-HIV drugs. The talk would provide an overview of current programs being undertaken in our laboratories, especially focused on the development of potent ligands capable of recognizing Binding sites and diverse strategies employed by my group for elucidation of Anti-Cancer and Anti-HIV drug Leads to Circumvent the problem caused by Cis-Platin. We have synthesized and characterized several phytochemicals from Traditional Medicinal Plants and isolated some phytochemicals and made the corresponding Oximes, Thiosemicarbazones and Substituted thiosemicarbazones as ligands and synthesized, characterized, structurally elucidated their Transition Metal Complexes especially with Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Ruthenium, Copper etc. and Studied their Anticancer Activity, Nuclease activity etc. and tested their potential as Anticancer Drugs. The main aim of our extensive/preclinical Pharmaceutical development program is to investigate the use of these extremely novel small molecules-metal complexes/compounds of phytochemicals, flavanoids etc., which have very interesting structural features and properties and hence are excellent candidates as Anti-Cancer and Anti-HIV drugs .The main aim of our research is Design ,Development and Synthesis of Transition Metal Complexes/ Organometallic Compounds that would certainly help to bring this force of nature from BENCH to BEDSIDE and enhance Cancer Killing with less toxic effects and would certainly lead to initiation of clinical trials.

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Upcoming Conferences

12th International Conference on
Clinical Research and Pharmacoepidemiology
March 18-19, 2019 Dubai, UAE
pharmacoepidemiology.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

10th World Congress on
Bioavailability and Bioequivalence
April 8-10, 2019 Abu Dhabi, UAE
bioavailability-bioequivalence.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

6th International Conference on
Drug Discovery and Toxicology
April 11-12, 2019 Abu Dhabi, UAE
drugchemistry.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

18th International Conference on
Pharmaceutics & Novel Drug Delivery Systems
May 27-28, 2019 Istanbul, Turkey
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Next in Series

21st World Conference on

Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Drug Design

November 11-12, 2019 Istanbul, Turkey

e-mail: jessiealison@healthcareseries.org

Website: drug-chemistry.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

&

11th Annual Congress on

Drug Formulation & Analytical Techniques

September 11-12, 2019 Istanbul, Turkey

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