



## Transformation of Pharmaceutical Drug Discovery & Development via Innovation in Industrial Biotechnology

**Dr. Sapna Malviya**

*Modern Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Indore*

### Abstract:

Drug discovery and development are costly and complicated processes and over 99% of experimental compounds eventually fail or stand rejected for treatment regimens. Only few out of evaluated chemicals out of drug discovery and preclinical testing can proceed to human clinical trials and approved for marketing. The main rationale to explore new biotechnological capabilities is to understand disease processes and the development of new treatment approaches. The innovative methods are leading to formulation of promising new drugs used for treatment of cancer, autoimmune disease, neurologic disease, allergy, and transplant rejection, among other entities. Innovation in industrial Biotechnology can lead to better understanding Important tools and developments include genomics, proteomics, ligand-receptor interaction, signal transduction, rational drug design, biochips, and microarrays. The industrial biotechnology has intensified benefits in production of bulk chemicals including biofuels, polymeric materials and chemical agents using microorganisms or enzymes which in turn provides low cost, environmental friendly products partially to replace petrochemical products.

### Biography:

Dr Sapna Malviya is a Professor and Head at Modern Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gram Alwasa, Sanwer Road, Indore

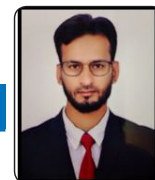


### Recent Publications:

1. Dr. Sapna Malviya; Academia-industry collaboration: A driving force for accelerating pharma research; 2018
2. Dr. Sapna Malviya; Bioassay guided fractionation-an emerging technique influence the isolation, identification and characterization of lead phytomolecules; 2017
3. Dr. Sapna Malviya; Investigative parameters for the preclinical screening of potential of medicinal plants for the management and treatment of male sexual dysfunction; 2017

**Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy**

**Citation:** Dr. Sapna Malviya; Transformation of Pharmaceutical Drug Discovery & Development via Innovation in Industrial Biotechnology; Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy



## Comparison of extra hepatic blood supply between hepatocellular carcinoma and metastasis of liver.

**Mohammed Aameruddin Khan Hashmi**

*Princess Durru Shehwar Childrens and General Hospital, Hyderabad, Telangana, India*

### Abstract:

To investigate and compare the incidence and prevalence of extrahepatic collateral arteries (EHCA) supplying the primary and metastatic tumors of liver using Digital Subtraction Hepatic Arteriography (DSHA). The characteristics of the collateral blood supply of the tumors may aid in determining and selecting subsequent treatment schemes for effective outcome with improved prognosis. A retrospective analysis of 602 patients (mean age  $61.85 \pm 11.86$ ) was done, the population included 74.41% males ( $n=448$ ) and 25.58% females ( $n=154$ ) who underwent DSHA for the evaluation/treatment of hepatic disorders. The prevalence and appearance of collateral blood circulations of the liver tumors were visualized and assessed using DSHA images. In a cohort of 602 patients, 329 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and 126 metastatic tumors were identified. DSHA indicated that 152 HCC and 53 metastatic tumors patients had extrahepatic blood supply from both inferior phrenic arteries (IPA) 65.35% and 39.62%, internal mammary arteries (IMA) 12.34% and 15.09%, omental artery (OA) 2.61% and 3.77%, celiac artery (CA) 3.26% and 3.77%, gastric arteries 5.22% and 18.8%, colic arteries 4.57% and 9.43%, right renal capsular artery (RRCA) 3.92% and 0%, right intercostal artery (RICA) 2.61% and 7.54% respectively in HCC and metastases. Gender predilection showed a dominance in males for the development of additional blood supply with a significant correlation value of 0.029 ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).



Comparison of HCC between cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic liver conditions and EHCA gave a value of 0.292 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) with a linear by linear association value of 1.353 for collateral arteries.

### Biography:

Dr Mohammed Aameruddin Khan Hashmi (MBBS, MS) is a Senior Surgical Resident and works with one of the private hospitals in India. He holds a Masters Degree in General Surgery and currently preparing for MRCS Part-A and has future endeavours to uptake Fellowship in Surgical Oncology. He is very passionate about his work and also undertakes many activities to provide adequate care for the underprivileged and poor people in India.

Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy

**Citation:** Mohammed Aameruddin Khan Hashmi; Comparison of extra hepatic blood supply between hepatocellular carcinoma and metastasis of liver; Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy



## The new configuration of cannulated hip screws for the fixation of femoral neck fractures: A biomechanical study

Na takuatoong N

*Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Ubonratchathani, Thailand*

### Abstract:

Femoral neck fracture is one of fracture that is frequently faced in our practice. In Pauwels 3, compression force is less but varus and shearing force is more. This cause more instability as angle of fracture line increasing. Although there is a number of studies about number, position, or direction of screws to make the strongest formation of implant to reduce the rate of fixation failure, but in the fact, there is no study that show the formation we accepted has enough strength to withstand the fixation failure especially in Pauwels 3 and osteoporosis bone. The objective of this study is to study about biomechanics of two configuration of screws that is normal inverted triangle (conventional screw fixation; CFIX), and new configuration that make biplane screw support and penetrated more calcar (Double calcar cannulated screw fixation; DCCS). The axial stiffness was significantly higher in the DCCS group than the CFIX group (1755 Newton/mm vs 1130 Newton/mm,  $p = 0.03$ ). The axial failure load was significantly higher in DCCS group than the CFIX group (1040 Newton vs 815 Newton,  $p = 0.04$ ). The AP stiffness was comparable in the DCCS group and the CFIX group (4.95 Nm/degree vs 4.32 Nm/degree,  $p = 0.08$ )



### Biography:

Napat Na takuatoong is a fourth-year orthopedic resident in Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Thailand. He graduated with second-class honor in Doctor of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. Napat has 5 years of public practice as doctor.

Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy

**Citation:** Na takuatoong N; The new configuration of cannulated hip screws for the fixation of femoral neck fractures: A biomechanical study; Webinar on Pharmaceutical Sciences; September 22, 2020; Rome, Italy