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Abstracts

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activity. Ayurveda with its holistic approach visualized the control of infections also by other mechanisms such as alternation in the host's physiology. The current study substantiates this hypothesis using hot water extract of *P. guajava* (guava) leaves for the treatment of diarrhoeal diseases which account for nearly 3.2% of all deaths globally. Whilst, the guava leaf extract was not bactericidal for diarrhoeagenic *E. coli* it exerted its effect by preventing colonization of the gut as measured by adherence to and invasion of Hep-2 cells. It also decreased the production of the heat labile toxin and its binding to GM1. Since this form of treatment targets both host and parasite, development of drug resistance would be minimized.

PO-84

ANTICATARACT ACTIVITY OF *BAUHINIA VARIEGATA* BARK EXTRACT

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Bauhinia variegata is traditionally used in the eye diseases. In this investigation anticataract activity was determined using cataract formation in developing chick embryo by hydrocortisone. Lenses were evaluated firstly for extent of opacity and secondly, for lens glutathione (GSH) levels. *Bauhinia variegata* bark was collected, authenticated, air dried and extracted with ethanol in Soxhlet apparatus. Fourteen days old Australorp fertilized eggs were divided into different groups of six eggs each. After 24 hrs incubation in a humidified incubator (37°C), at 15 days of age; hydrocortisone (0.25µM/0.2ml/egg) was administered to the chorioallantoic membrane of chick embryos through a small hole in the egg shell on the air sack. Ascorbic acid (standard) or *B. variegata* extract (test) were administered at 3, 10 and 20 hr after hydrocortisone administration at specified dose. The puncture was sealed with a cellophane tape and eggs were incubated for 48 hrs in a humidified incubator at 37°C. After 48 hrs the lenses were isolated for the determination of the extent of opacity and Glutathione level. The extract prevented the opacification of the chick embryo lenses induced by hydrocortisone. The extract also prevented the decline of GSH content caused by hydrocortisone. The results indicate that *B. variegata* bark extract protect the cataract formation caused by hydrocortisone in chick embryos in concentration dependent manner.

PO-101

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH RECTAL CANCER

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We performed a randomized investigation of clinical efficacy of newly produced anticancer drug Ukrain, which is characterized like a potent immunomodulating and cancer-suppressing agent.

In the course of investigation we compared two identical groups of RC-patients, each comprised 24 peoples. Patients of the I group received Ukrain in dose of 60 mg i/v before surgical intervention, then operation was performed, after that another dose of Ukrain (40 mg i/v) was repeatedly injected. Patients of the II group were underwent to alternative (traditional) scheme of treatment: administration of 5-fluoruracil (5000 mg) in combination with the course of radial therapy (25 Gr) was followed by surgical intervention, then 5-fluoruracil (5000 mg) was injected again. Patients of the I group was found to be in better clinical state. Course of non-adjuvant chemotherapy led to improving as general state of patients, as parameters of their immunological status (IgA, IgM, IgG; T-B-lymphocytes, phagocytic activity; CIC; AFP; CEA).

Radical surgical interventions-resection of the rectum in different modification were performed to patients of both groups. Course of postoperative period proved to be more favorable in patients of the I group. Occurrence of postoperative complications (purulent-inflammatory in main) constituted 8,3% in I and 16,7% in II group of patients. Postponed results of complex treatment of RC-patients were more favorable on background of Ukrain chemotherapy as well. 12-years survival in patients of the I group was as much as 75% (6 patients died), in patients of the II group - 45,8% (13 patients died).