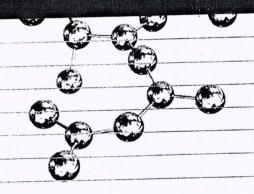
International Society for Nature and Health Care Inc., USA



Pharmaceutical Sciences & Chemical Technology

16-18 December, 2013 Colombo, Sti Lanka

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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ADRs followed by other drug class. The cost involved in the treatment of ADRs was calculated by using laboratory charges, total drug(s) cost, room charges, physician fee, nursing charges, etc. The total cost of suspected ADRs treatment was found to be 19,22,950.00 INR. A sum of 1,22,323.00 INR was spent by the patients towards the cost of drug(s); 9,99,100.00 INR was spent by the patients as the cost of room and bed charges; 6,45,360.00 INR was spent by the patients towards the physician fee, nursing fee, emergency department visit, patient and patient attendant food charge, extra bed charge, etc. and 1,56,167.00 INR was spent by the patients towards laboratory investigation charges. A grant total of 19,22,950.00 INR with the average of 12,017.95 INR was spent by the 264 patients for the treatment of suspected ADRs which was the extra health care cost and economic burden for the patients. Adverse Drug Reactions have a major impact on public health, reducing patients' quality of life and imposing a considerable financial burden on the health care systems at a time when many health care systems are under considerable financial strain.

Standardization of A Siddha Herbal Preparation Amukkirai Chooranam

OP-QC, SS-03

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Amukkirai chooranam is an important Siddha herbal preparation and its main constituent is root of Withania somnifera Dunal. It is best remedy for rheumatism, weakness, stress, sleeping disorders, gastric ulcer, anaemia, etc. The preparation has been standardized on the basis of organoleptic characters, physicochemical properties, phytochemical screening, fluorescence analysis, elemental analysis, extractable matters in water and ethanol, TLC and HPLC fingerprint analysis. The present study reveals the chooranam was light whitish brown in colour with bitter taste with characteristic odour and fine powder and it contains moisture content 9.12±0.10%, ash values (total ash 5.76±0.09%, water soluble ash 2.93±0.15%, acid insoluble ash 0.63±0.04%, and sulfated ash 1.92±0.04%) and pH value 5.73±0.02 in 1% and 5.64±0.03 in 10% w/v formulation. The solubility percentage of chooranam in hot and cold aqueous extracts (30.82±1.27% & 15.02±0.46%) was higher than hot and cold ethanol extracts (10.00±0.22% & 3.07±0.31%). Heavy metal analysis revealed that the chooranam was below the WHO/FDA permissible limits. The TLC fingerprint of the hot and cold ethanol extracts of chooranam showed ten spots with R_f values ranging from 0.043 to 0.971 in methanol: dichloromethane: cyclohexane (0.2:5.8:4, v/v) solvent system as the mobile phase. Aqueous extract of chooranam was subjected to HPLC, as most of the major peaks appeared in time between 20 minutes in the methanol: water (55:45, v/v) solvent system. Amukirai chooranam exhibits a set of diagnostic characters, which will help to identify the preparation and build a monograph of the Siddha preparation in the Sri Lankan formulary.