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4.1 Survey of the existing literature

The Financial Analysis of selected pharma companies in India is a particular area of work hence not a very popular matter to write on. There are number of articles and research papers published for Financial Analysis and for Pharmaceutical Industry of India but nothing is specifically of relevance for the present study.

The present study is a unique work of research which is for selected companies under study and for a specified period. There are some technical points included apart from the financial research. These are TRIPS, WTO, Patent Regime, various national and international pharmaceutical manufactures’ association.

(1) **Title**: - “Indian Pharmaceutical Industry as an investment destination”

**Types Of Work**: - Research Paper

**Researcher**: - Prof. Robert Tancer

**Place & Year**: - America / 1999

**Publication**: - -

**Abstract**: -
The Research work has been conducted for the analysis of Indian Pharmaceutical Industries & It’s impact on the investment decisions carried out by the researchers. There will be also Some Doubts in the mind of investor’s that if it will be a better industry for the investment purpose or Not so after the research work the researchers find that there will be a wide aspect for the Investment & India is a very fruitful for the achievement of the investment target.

References : - From The Research Journal

(2) Title : - “Working Capital Management of Pharmaceutical Industry in India”

Types Of Work : - P.hd.

Researcher : - Dr. Shashi A. Jain

Place & Year : - Rajkot / 1990

Publication : - -

Abstract : -

The Present Research work has been conducted specifically on Pharmaceutical Industry in India & the purpose of the researcher is to find out working capital management of the selected pharmaceutical industries situated in India. The particular findings which has been given in the finding & suggestion is to Get how the selected companies are mange the working capital & if they are Facing any problems than how can they get the financial supports from the financial Institutions is also one of the point of the research at the end they concluded that there will be a vast changes now a days & hard to mange the working capital of the big companies.
Title: "Profitability Analysis of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Companies in India"

Types Of Work: - P.hd.

Researcher: Dr. Akhileshwar Sharma

Place & Year: Rajkot / May 1992

Publication: -

Abstract:

The Researcher has tried to get the profitability scenario of the selected drug and pharmaceutical companies in India. He selected the five companies & got the nine years data to analyse that data to find out the volatility of the particular company the researcher finds out that. There is a particular positive aspect in every company's profits because of a heavy demand of the particular drugs in the market so that they have gained profits from every drug they are selling in the market so that it is very important for every industry in the market to take the Incentive so that they can gain more profitability from the business.

References: - From Saurashtra University Library

(4) Title: "Analysis Of Profitability In Pharmaceutical Industry"

Types Of Work: - P.hd.
Abstract:

In this research work an effort has been made to check the dual Relationship establishing profit and profitability base among selected pharmaceutical companies for the study period. First aspect was to find out the relation between several companies during the period of study on the front of their performance, taking several performance measurement criteria. Second aspect was to find out the relationship or trend between several years of study of the same company on the front of their performance, taking several performance measurement criteria.

In the best of the knowledge of the researcher and the informational knowledge collected from various sources, it was believed that F-Test should be used to check the dual relationship establishing profit and profitability base among selected pharmaceutical companies for the study period. Eight companies are selected for the purpose of research and their eight years’ data are collected, analyzed and applied statistical tools on those data. And finally from the statistical analysis some conclusions can be drawn for the profit and profitability of the selected companies for the study period.

References: From Saurashtra University Library

(5) Title: “The Domestic Politics Of TRIPs: Pharmaceutical Interests, Public Health, and NGO Influence In India”
Abstract:
The research paper on the domestic politics of TRIP’s pharmaceutical interests, public health, and NGO influence in India which is conducted as a part of Gujarat Institute of development research Ahmedabad. It is the humble effort made by the researcher to get the exact idea how the pharmaceutical interests public health and NGO will influence in the Indian scenario & what types of merits & demerits are there for the use of politics in the Pharmaceutical fraternity so that it can do the best for the betterment of that industries.

References:
From The Research Journal

(6) Title: “Regulating Pharmaceutical In Europe: Striving Efficency, Equity and quality”
Current review finds medicinal uses of leaves, root and seeds of jequirity. It principally contains flavonoids, triterpene glycosides, abrin and alkaloids. The plant have been reported for neuromuscular effects, Dalton’s lymphoma, Alzheimer’s disease, antiepileptic, antimalarial, antihelmintic activity, antithrombin, antifertility, sperm antimotility activity, renal damage, nephroprotective, immunomodulator, immunostimulatory properties, anti-inflammatory activity

References : - Questia, a part of Gale, Cengage Learning. www.questia.com

(7) Title : - “Abrus precatorius Linnaeus: A Phytopharmacological Review”

Types Of Work : - Research Article


Place & Year : - Maharashtra / Sep. - 2010

Publication : - Journal Of Pharmacy Research  Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh

Abstract : -
Medicinal plants are being widely used, either as a single drug or in combination in health care delivery system. Medicinal plants can be important source of previously unknown chemical substances with potential therapeutic effects. *Abrus precatorius* L. is commonly known as Gunja or Jequirity and abundantly available in all throughout the plains of India. Current review finds medicinal uses of leaves, root and seeds of jequirity. It principally contains flavonoids, triterpene glycosides, abrin and alkaloids. The plant have been reported for neuromuscular effects, Dalton’s lymphoma, Alzheimer’s disease, antiepileptic, antimalarial, aanthelmintic activity, antithrombin, antifertility, sperm antimotility activity, renal damage, nephroprotective, immunomodulator, immunostimulatory properties, anti-inflammatory activity and antidiabetic effect. It is now considered as a valuable source of unique natural products for development of medicines against various diseases and also for the development of industrial products. This review gives a bird’s eye view mainly on the pharmacognostic characteristics, traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacological actions of the plant.

**References**: - Vol. 3 No 11 2010 www.jpronline.info

(8) **Title**: - “Recent advances in Nanoparticle”

**Types Of Work**: - Research Article

**Researcher**: - Desmukh Madhuri, Kolsure Pramod, Shete Rajkumar, Gadge Tejswini, Deshmukh Vikram

**Place & Year**: - Satara / Sep. - 2010

**Publication**: - Journal Of Pharmacy Research Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh
Abstract:

Nano science is the synergy of mechanical, material science, microelectronics, electrical, chemical and biological screening. Nanotechnologies are the design, characterization, production, and application of structures, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at nanometer scale. This systemic review highlights classification, preparation techniques, characterization methods, application, health implications and clinical aspects of nano particlals.

References:

Vol. 3 No 11 2010 www.jpronline

Title:
“A Brief About Tranadermal Drug Delivery System”

Types Of Work:
Research Article

Researcher:
N. Vijaya Bhaskar, V. Ravi Sankar, Y. Dastagiri Reddy, V. Nagesh, Dr. C. Sridhar, Dr. Ravi prakash, R.Selva kumar, Audi naryana.

Place & Year:
Andhra pradesh / Sep. - 2010

Publication:
Journal Of Pharmacy Research Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh

Abstract:

The transdermal route of drug delivery has attracted researchers due to many biomedical advantages associated with it. However, excellent impervious nature of skin is
the greatest challenge that has to be overcome for successfully delivering drug molecules to the systemic circulation by this route. Various formulation approaches used to systemically deliver drug molecules include use of prodrugs/lipophilic analogs, permeation enhancers, sub saturated systems and entrapment into vesicular systems. Further, the adhesive mixture, physical system of the delivery system and release liner influence drug release and its permeation across the skin. In addition, great strides in designing delivery systems for maximizing percutaneous drug permeation without comprising with ease of therapy cannot be neglected in improving functionality of transdermal drug delivery systems This article provides an overview of types of Transdermal patches, methods of preparation and its physicochemical methods of evaluation and recent trends developed in Transdermal drug delivery system includes microblades, microporation, electroporation, iontophoresis, sonophoresis, microneedles.

References : - Vol. 3 No 11 2010 www.jpronline

(10) Title : - “Chemical composition, pharmacological activities of Eclipta alba”

Types Of Work : - Research Article

Researcher : - V.M. Jadhav, R. M.Thorat, V.J. Kadam and K.P. Salaskar

Place & Year : - Navi Mumbai / June - 2009

Publication : - Journal Of Pharmacy Research  Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh

Abstract : -
World Health Organization appreciated the importance of medicinal plants for public health care in developing nations. *Eclipta alba* (Bhringaraja) having important role in the traditional Ayurvedic and Unani systems of holistic health and herbal medicine of the east. The principal constituents of *Eclipta alba* are coumestan derivatives like wedololactone [1.6%], demethylwedelolactone, desmethyl-wedelolactone-7glucoside and other constituents are ecliptal, β-amyrin, luteolin-7-O-glucoside, hentriacon tanol, heptacosanol, stigmasterol. All the parts of *Eclipta alba* and chemical constituents are used as anticancer, antileprotic, analgesic, antioxidant antimiotoxic, antihemorrhagic, antihepatotoxic, antiviral, antibacterial, spasmodogenic, hypotensive, ovicidal, promoter for blackening and growth of hair. This article highlights chief constituents their biological activities, uses of various parts, pharmacological activities, toxicity and clinical studies of *Eclipta alba*.

**References** : - Vol. 2 No 08 2009 www.jpronline

(11) **Title** : - “Novel Pharmaceutical Approaches For Colon-Specific Drug Delivery: An Overview”

**Types Of Work** : - Review Article

**Researcher** : - Nirav Patel, Jayvadan Patel, Tejal Gandhi, Tejal Soni, Shreeraj Shah

**Place & Year** : - Ahemdabad (Gujarat) / July – 2008

**Publication** : - Journal Of Pharmacy Research Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh

**Abstract** : -

Colon specific drug delivery has gained increased importance not just for the delivery of drugs in the treatment associated with the colon, but also as a potential site for
the systemic delivery of therapeutic peptide and proteins. To achieve successful colon targeted drug delivery, a drug needs to be protected from degradation, release and/or absorption in the upper portion of the GI tract and then to be ensured abrupt or controlled release in the proximal colon. The necessity and advantages of colon-specific drug delivery systems have been well recognized and documented. The primary approaches to obtain colon-specific delivery are based on prodrugs, pH- and time-dependent systems or microflora-activated systems and have achieved limited success only.

References: Vol. 1 No 01 2008 www.jpronline

(12) Title: “Taste Masking In Pharmaceuticals : An Update”

Types Of Work: Review Article

Researcher: Jha Kumar Sajal, Sharma Raj Uday and V Surendra

Place & Year: Bangalore / Sep. - 2008

Publication: Journal Of Pharmacy Research Mandaur Madhya Pradesh

Abstract:
Taste is an important factor in the development of dosage form. Nevertheless it is that arena of product development that has been overlooked and undermined for its importance. Taste masking technologies offer a great scope for invention and patents. Several approaches like adding flavors and sweeteners, use of lipoproteins for inhibiting bitterness, numbing of taste buds, coating of drug with inert agents, microencapsulation, multiple emulsion, viscosity modifiers, vesicles and liposomes, prodrug formation, salt
formation, formation of inclusion and molecular complexes, solid dispersion system and application of ion exchange resins have been tried by the formulators to mask the unpleasant taste of the bitter drugs. The present review attempts to give a brief account of different technologies of taste masking with respect to dosage form and novel methods of evaluation of taste masking effect.

References : - Vol. 1 No 02 2008 www.jpronline

(13) Title : - “Microneedles: Progress in Developing New Technology for Painless Drug Delivery”

Types Of Work : - Research Paper

Researcher : - Pandey Shivanand, Patel Binal, D. Viral

Place & Year : - Rajkot (Gujarat) / July - 2009

Publication : - Journal Of Pharmacy Research Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh

Abstract : -

Advances in the processing of materials on a micro-scale have led to the development and introduction of devices that employ very small needles. That has significant potential in devices for diagnostics, healthcare monitoring and drug delivery by mechanically perforating the outer skin layer and allowing for transdermal drug absorption
or fluid sampling. These processing techniques incorporate one or more technologies that enable the precise machining, extrusion, casting, and/or forming of from one to an array or grid of microneedles. Evolving microneedle systems will be well positioned to address a significant segment of the large–molecule biological drugs expected to emerge from the convergence of automated discovery and genome mapping.

References: Vol. 2 No 09 2009 www.jpronline

(14) Title: “Pharmacy component of a hospital end-product cost-accounting system”

Types Of Work: Research Paper

Researcher: JE Smith, SL Sheaffer, GE Meyer, and F Giorgilli

Place & Year: America / 1988

Publication: American Journal Of Hospital Pharmacy

Abstract:

Determination of pharmacy department standard costs for providing drug products to patients at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia is described. The hospital is implementing a cost-accounting system (CAS) that uses software developed at the New England Medical Center, Boston. The pharmacy identified nine categories of intermediate products on the basis of labor consumption. Standard labor times for each product category are based on measurement or estimation of time for each task in the preparation and distribution of a dose. Variable-labor standard time was determined by adjusting the cumulative time for the tasks to account for nonproductive time and non
routine activities, and a variable-labor standard cost for each category was calculated. The standard cost per dose included the costs of labor and supplies (variable and fixed) and equipment; this standard cost plus the acquisition cost of a drug line item is the total intermediate product cost. Because the CAS is based on the hospital's patient charges, clinical pharmacy services are excluded. Intermediate products that substantially affect end-product costs (costs per patient case) will be identified for inclusion in CAS reports. The CAS will give a more accurate picture of resource consumption, enabling managers to focus their efforts to improve efficiency and productivity and reduce supply use; it could also improve the accuracy of the budgeting process. The CAS will support hospital administration decisions about marketing end products and department managers' decisions about controlling intermediate-product costs.

References :  
Vol. 43 Issue 4 www.ajhp.org

(15) Title :  
“Accounting principles, revenue recognition, and the profitability of Pharmacy benefit managers”

Types Of Work :  
Research Paper

Researcher :  
Robert A. Mclean & Robert I. Garis

Place & Year :  
U.S.A. / 2005

Publication :  
Department of Pharmacy Sciences, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178, USA
**Abstract**:

To contrast pharmacy benefit management (PBM) companies’ measured profitability by using two accounting standards. The first accounting standard is that which, under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), PBMs are currently allowed to employ. The second accounting standard, seemingly more congruent with the PBM business model, treats the PBM as an agent of the plan sponsor.

**References**:
Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(16) **Title**:
“The role of hospital and community pharmacists in Pharmacovigilance”

**Types Of Work**:
Research Paper

**Researcher**:
A.C. van Grootheest, L.T.W. de Jong-van den Berg

**Place & Year**:
U.S.A. / 2004

**Publication**:
Netherlands Pharmacovigilance Centre Lareb, Hertogenbosch, The Netherland

**Abstract**:

In this paper, we give an overview of the role pharmacists actually have and could have in collecting reports of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) and more widely in pharmacovigilance. In the literature, several ways are mentioned in which the pharmacist, both the community pharmacist and the hospital pharmacist, can contribute to the safe use
of drugs. In addition to their responsibilities regarding drug dispensing and compliance, they can have a substantial role in ADR reporting. Especially, hospital pharmacists can play a significant role in ADR reporting because the most serious adverse drug events occur in hospitals, and ADRs account for a substantial proportion of hospital admissions.

References: Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(17) Title: “The Authority/Pharmacotherapy Care model: an explanatory model of the drug use process in primary care”

Types Of Work: Research Paper

Researcher: Thomas R. Einarson

Place & Year: Canada / 2005

Publication: Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Health Policy, Management, and Evaluation, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON M5S 2S2, Canada

Abstract:

Background

Drug utilization studies have proliferated and many variants exist. Few models have been presented that account for all of the different types of studies and approaches.

Purpose
This article presents the Authority/Pharmacotherapy Care model, a structural-functional model of the drug use process that illustrates the factors involved in drug utilization and the relationships between factors. The concepts of authority and transfer of authority underlie the relationships.

**Methods**

The drug use process is presented at the micro level from the viewpoint of an individual who requires treatment with prescription drugs. The various categories of activity/authority (i.e., level of patient care) are those of the individual, physician, pharmacist, patient, and drug. Influencing factors, both internal and external, impact upon each level of care. Three aspects must be considered at each level, which are structures, processes, and outcomes, according to Donabedian's model.

**References** : - Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(18) **Title** : - “The development and performance validation of a tool to assess Patient anticoagulation knowledge”

**Types Of Work** : - Research Paper

**Researcher** : - Amber L. Briggs, Terrence R. Jackson, Susan Bruce, Nancy L. Shapiro

**Place & Year** : - New Orleans / March - 2003

**Publication** : - This paper was presented in part as Contributed Papers Research in Progress during the American Pharmacists Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans
Abstract: -

Because the AKA performed well, the data support that information gained from the AKA will provide pharmacists with direction for anticoagulation management education that is targeted to each patient's specific needs. Additionally, responses demonstrated objective data about those components of practice that are being taught effectively.

References: - Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(19) Title: - “Judgment processes in older adults' drug benefit evaluations”

Types Of Work: - Research Paper

Researcher: - Richard R. Cline, Kiran Gupta

Place & Year: - New Orleans / March - 2003

Publication: - This paper was presented in part as Contributed Papers Research in Progress during the American Pharmacists Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans

Abstract: -

Results

Focus groups suggested that copayment, premium, deductible, formulary use, and mail-service use were relevant plan attributes. Regression analyses showed that while most participants used compensatory judgment models in evaluation formation, 12 (37.5%) subjects used conjunctive judgment models.
Conclusions

Configural judgment processes are used frequently by older adults when evaluating drug benefit plans. Future research using more fine-grained techniques (e.g., process tracing) might help further elucidate judgment processes in this context.

References: Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(20) Title: “The birth of Research in Social & Administrative Pharmacy: a sincere welcome to subscribers, readers, and authors”

Types Of Work: Research Paper

Researcher: Shane P. Desselle

Place & Year: Pittsburgh / 2004

Publication:

Corresponding author: Shane P. Desselle, Ph.D., Office of Assessment and Educational Strategies, Associate Professor of Pharmacy Administration, Mylan School of Pharmacy, Duquesne University, Bayer Learning Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15282.

Abstract:

Regression analyses showed that while most participants used compensatory judgment models in evaluation formation subjects used conjunctive judgment models. Configural judgment processes are used frequently by older adults when evaluating drug
benefit plans. Future research using more fine-grained techniques (e.g., process tracing) might help further elucidate judgment processes in this context.

References: Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(21) Title: “The role of information technology in the development of community pharmacy services: Visions and strategic views of international experts”

Types Of Work: Research Paper

Researcher: Anna M. Westerling, Veikko Haikala, Marja Airaksinen

Place & Year: Finland / Dec. - 2010

Publication: Corresponding author. Division of Social Pharmacy, Espoo Central Pharmacy, Kamreerintie 5, 02770 Espoo, Finland.

Abstract: -

Results

Most of the experts shared the vision for community pharmacy adopting a patient care orientation; supported by IT-based documentation, new technological solutions, access to information, and shared patient data. Opportunities to achieve this vision included IT solutions, professional skills, and inter-professional collaboration. Threats included costs, pharmacists’ attitude, and the absence of IT solutions.

Conclusions

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Those responsible for IT development in community pharmacy sector should create long-term IT development strategies that are in line with community pharmacy service development strategies.

References: - Vol. 1 Issue 1 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(22) Title: - “Future economic outlook of Nebraska rural community pharmacies Based On break-even analysis of community operational costs and County Population”

Types Of Work: - Research Paper

Researcher: - Shellie L. Keast, Elgene Jacobs, Donald Harrison, Kevin Farmer, David Thompson,

Place & Year: - U.S.A. / Sep. - 2009

Publication: - Pharmacy Management Consultants, University of Oklahoma College of Pharmacy, P. O. Box 26901 Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0901, USA

Abstract: -

Conclusions

The forecasted closure of pharmacies in rural areas will cause significant portions of the state to be without a pharmacy. Low county populations will be unable to
sustain a local prescription volume large enough to remove them from the high risk of pharmacy closure.

References: - Vol. 6 Issue 3 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(23) Title: - “Impact of cost sharing on prescription drugs used by Medicare Beneficiaries”

Types Of Work: - Research Paper


Place & Year: - U.S.A. / May - 2010

Publication: -
Department of Pharmacy Practice and Science, College of Pharmacy, S519 Pharmacy Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA

Abstract: -

Conclusions

Medicare beneficiaries in Part D had higher cost sharing amounts than those with employer coverage, but higher cost sharing was not significantly linked to lower
prescription use. Generic use for Part D beneficiaries was higher than that for beneficiaries with employer coverage but the same as that for beneficiaries without drug coverage.

**References** : - Vol. 6 Issue 2 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

(24) **Title** : - “A latent class analysis of job satisfaction and turnover among Practicing Pharmacists”

**Types Of Work** : - Research Paper

**Researcher** : - Patrick C. Hardigan, Nisaratana Sangasubana

**Place & Year** : - U.S.A. / Aug. - 2009

**Publication** : -
Department of Public Health, College of Medicine, Nova Southeastern
University, Lauderdale, FL 33328, USA

**Abstract** : -

**Conclusion**

The LCA method was found to be effective for finding relevant subgroups with a heterogeneous at-risk population for turnover. Results from the analysis indicate that job satisfaction may be parsed into smaller, more interpretable and useful subgroups. This result holds great promise for practitioners and researchers, alike.
Title: “The effect of an educational intervention on patients' knowledge about hypertension, beliefs about medicines, and adherence”

Types Of Work: Research Paper

Researcher: C. Magadza, S.E. Radloff, S.C. Srinivas

Place & Year: South Africa / Dec. - 2009

Publication: Faculty of Pharmacy, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 6140, Eastern Cape South Africa.

Abstract: Results of this study show that the educational intervention led to an increase in the participants' levels of knowledge about hypertension and a positive influence on their beliefs about medicines. Despite these positive changes, adequate time is required before anticipated behavioral changes, such as increased adherence, can be observed.

References: Vol. 5 Issue 4 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com

Title: “Investigating the relationship between the practice of pharmaceutical care, construed external image, organizational identification, and job turn over intention of community pharmacists”
Conclusions

One additional benefit to the practice of pharmaceutical care may be strengthened organizational identification. Pharmacists' perception of the image of their employer may increase organizational identification and decrease job turnover intention. An understanding of the organizational identification of pharmacists would be useful in decreasing job turnover intention. Given the current demand for pharmacists, this is a worthwhile endeavor. Future research should focus on other predictors of construed external image and ways to enhance organizational identification. Encouraging the practice of pharmaceutical care may be 1 such way.

References: Vol. 3 Issue 4 www.journals.elsevierhealth.com
Abstract:

"The pharmaceutical industry wants people to believe that their main goal is to help people. The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PHRMA) has even begun airing feel-good commercials featuring people whose lives have been saved by medications. In reality, they spend billions of dollars every year to ensure their true purpose, maximum profit. Their influence begins in the research lab, where the sponsor, usually a pharmaceutical company with a huge financial stake in the findings, has more to say over how the study is conducted and what information is released than the actual investigators, leading some of the foremost medical journals in the world to fight back with strict guidelines. After the pharmaceutical companies get their products approved, they engage in a campaign of bribery to persuade doctors to prescribe their name brand, expensive drugs over their competitor’s products. Not wanting to leave it up to the doctors alone to endorse their products, the pharmaceutical industry has started advertising directly to an unwitting populace, on television and in popular magazines. Pharmaceutical companies use their political power and vast economic resources to discredit and undermine non-drug treatment options for various diseases, particularly by attacking the burgeoning field of holistic medicine. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical companies have a long history of not investing in research that would lead to drugs for diseases that effect the world’s poor, because there
is little profit to be made in developing nations. Through various immoral practices, the pharmaceutical companies put profit ahead of the interests, health and safety of consumers.

References : - www.academon.com

(28) **Title** : - “Reclosure Efficiency of Plastic Container Used for Multi dose Packaging of Moisture Sensitive Aspirin Tablets ”

**Types Of Work** : - Research Paper

**Researcher** : - Musa A. Ibrahim & Clement J. Inyagi

**Place & Year** : - Nigeria / 2002


**Abstract** : -

This study was conducted to determine the suitability of packaging aspirin tablets in one thousand tablet packs that require reclosure after dispensing each dose. The reclosure efficiency of the push-fit type closure of a plastic container in preventing moisture entry was determined and compared to a control container. Aspirin tablets used in this study were shown to be susceptible to moisture degradation leading to significant losses of potency (p = 0.005). Loose placement of closure on container allowed significant gain of moisture into the container (p = 0.05) and this could lead to significant loss of potency of aspirin tablets. However, if the closure is properly pushed down to fit, the moisture gain is not significant (p = 0.05). It can, therefore, be concluded that the proper use of push-fit
closures on containers for packaging aspirin tablets provides effective protection and the use of more expensive single unit strip packaging, for example, is therefore not necessary.

References : - www.academon.com

(29) Title : - “An Overview of Pharmaceutical Validation and Process Controls in Drug Development”

Types Of Work : - Review Article

Researcher : - Elsie Jatto and Augustine O Okhamafe

Place & Year : - Nigeria / 2002


Abstract : -

It has always been known that the processes involved in pharmaceutical production impact significantly on the quality of the products. The processes include raw material and equipment inspections as well as in-process controls. Process controls are mandatory in good manufacturing practice (GMP). The purpose is to monitor the on-line and off-line performance of the manufacturing process, and hence, validate it. Thus validation is an integral part of quality assurance. This overview examines the need for pharmaceutical validation and the various approaches and steps involved as well other pertinent consideration.

References : - www.tipr.org

(30) Title : - “The Pattern of Sale and Use of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
in Rural and Urban Centres in Nigeria”

**Types Of Work**: Research Article

**Researcher**: OS Awofisayo, OA Awofisayo Iferi and OE Akpan

**Place & Year**: Nigeria / 2008


**Abstract**:

86% of the drug outfit managers had less than tertiary education with 59% of the sampled outfits being unregistered and unlicensed. 74% of the sample population procured their NSAIDs from sources where adequate pharmaceutical care is unlikely to be available in an observed situation where 79% have clinical conditions likely to be worsened by NSAID misuse. 11.1 % of the respondents who are categorized as geriatrics ingest NSAIDs daily while over 23% of this class require more than two different NSAIDs at a time.

**Conclusion**:

Restriction in the sale, by way of reviewing the sale status, of NSAIDs will drastically reduce the rate at which the drugs are ingested. The possible gastrointestinal, renal and cardiac damage due to NSAID misuse requires evaluation so that the required level of caution can be exercised in the handling of the drugs.

**References**: www.tjpr.org
Title: “Microbiological Assessment of Commercially Available Quinine Syrup and Water for Injections in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Types Of Work: Research Article

Researcher: Kennedy D Mwambete, Mary Justin-Temu and Fatema S Fazleabbas

Place & Year: Tanzania / June -2009


Abstract:

Twenty-four samples of QNS underwent label disclosure, physical-chemical and microbiological assessments. All QNS samples complied with the guidelines and microbial limits as per United States Pharmacopoeia (USP). All batches of WFI were found to be microbiologically contaminated, revealing average microbial counts of 87, 94 and 100 cfu/ml, and this was buttressed by pyrogen test, with the animals showing temperature rise of 1.0, 2.2 and 2.4 °C, respectively.

Conclusion:

The QNS products available in the Dar e Salaam market were of good microbial quality. However, WFI products were microbiologically contaminated. We recommend that regulatory authorities in Tanzania should diligently enforce regulatory control of the products to assure consumer safety.

References: www.tjpr.org
Almost three quarters of the students perceived that the clinical pharmacist is an important part of the healthcare team while 82% believed that clinical pharmacists can help improve the quality of medical care in hospitals. Eighty one percent of medical students expressed confidence in the ability of clinical pharmacists to minimize medication errors. Although slightly more than half of the respondents (53%) reported that they did not have clinical pharmacy services in their institutions, there was substantial willingness among physicians and nurses to cooperate with clinical pharmacists. The majority of physicians (92%) and nurses (87%) expressed the view that the clinical pharmacist is an important integral part of the healthcare team.
The HCPs and medical students in the study setting valued the role of clinical pharmacists in healthcare delivery. However, new developments in pharmacy services in the UAE hospital setting is recommended for adoption in hospitals.

References: - www.tjpr.org