



Onkar Bahu-Uddeshiya Vikas Sanstha's

Prof. Ravindra Nikam College of Pharmacy

Approved by: PCI; Govt. of Maharashtra; DTE; KBC NMU Jalgaon
Morane-Gondur Bypass Road, Gondur, Dhule- 424002



CRITERIA:2

TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Key Indicator: 2.3	Teaching-Learning Process
Metric No: 2.3.1	Student centric methods, such as Experiential learning, participative learning and problem-solving methodologies are used for enhancing

Data related to **Problem-solving methodologies** along with proofs

- 3.1 Tutorials
- 3.2 Students Publications

3.2 Students Publications



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Research Publications 2022-23

Sr. No.	Title of Publication	Authors	Name of Journal
1	A Research on the Development and Assessment of Antimicrobial Herbal Ointments	Mayur Mohan Jagtap, Hitesh Sanjay Khairnar, Lokesh Gurav, Jitendra D. More, C.P. Suryawanshi, Amit P. Sinhal	International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews
2	The Present Research Proposes to Investigate The Ethnomedicinal, Therapeutic And Traditional Use Of The Satyanashi Plant (Prickly Poppy)	Pravin V. Borse, Yash S. Desale, Girish V. Bachhav, Jitendra More, C.P. Suryawanshi, Amit P. Sinhal	Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Research



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A Research on the Development and Assessment of Antimicrobial Herbal Ointments.

Mr. Mayur Mohan Jagtap,¹ Mr. Hitesh Sanjay Khairnar,² Prof. Lokesh Gurav³, Prof. Jitendra D. More⁴, Prof. C.P. Suryawanshi⁵, Prof. Amit P. Sinhal⁶

¹OBVS's Prof. Ravindra Nikam College of Pharmacy* Gondur-Dhule-424002, MH, India

ABSTRACT:

The bulk of antibiotics have their origins in microorganisms, whereas the majority of chemotherapeutic medicines come from plants. Herbal medicine can be made from a plant's flowers, roots, berries, bark, leaves, or seeds. In addition to several dose forms, herbal drugs can also be made as an ointment. On the variability of body extensors, a cream/platinum semisolid mixture is applied topically. The study's objective was to articulate and assess herbal ointment that fights germs.

To establish the most effective combination, the results of the subdivision of reserve produced by the five different extract ratios on the *Bacillus subtilis* species were examined. The least inhibitory concentration of the effective combination was then determined. The base was formulated to include the active ingredients in the majority of the effective ratio, completing the preparation of the ointment. During subsequent preparation, the superiority of the ointment was assessed based upon its ability to irritate skin and create blow-outs.

Keywords: *Moringa oleifera*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, etc

Introduction:

Antibacterial action is the capability of a chemical to prevent or eliminate bacteriological cells. In other plant parts, including leaves, medicinal plants have shown antibacterial properties over the past 20 years. A different approach to treating bacterial infections may be possible thanks to the antibacterial compounds present in medicinal plants. Since the 1940s, bacteria have started to evolve resistance toward them. Rendering to Brumter and Grein (1994-1995), natural plant products might provide a fresh foundation of antibacterial chemicals. Antibacterial possessions of Indian medicinal herbs have been progressively often testified in recent years. Artificial drugs are commonly contaminated in developing countries, are costly, have negative side effects, and are inefficient at treating illness. Finding novel infection techniques is essential for managing microbial infections.

This study's objective was to assess the antibacterial efficacy of a few medicinal plants utilized in Ayurveda and other conventional medical systems for the treatment of microbial symptoms.

Therefore, the goal of antimicrobial research is to find and create new antibacterial agents. Medicines from plants are usually thought to be less damaging and to have fewer negative effects than medications from artificial sources. Herbal medications can be created in the form of an ointment in addition to various dosage forms. A viscous semisolid mixture known as an ointment is applied topically to a range of bodily surfaces. The membrane and the mucous membranes of the eye, vagina, anus, and nose are among them. An ointment possibly will or might not include medicine. Antibacterial creams include a medication that has been emulsified, suspended, or dissolved. As a result, the potential effectiveness of the following plant extracts against microbial infections was evaluated. *Moringa oleifera*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Ocimum tenuiflorum*.

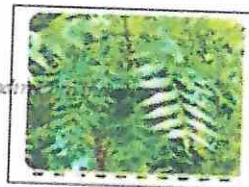
Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)

Synonyms: Hindi-Nim, Nimb, Mal-Veppa, Oriya-Nimba

Biological source: Neem consists of the fresh and dried leaves of *Azadirachta indica*.

Family: *Meliaceae*

Uses: Antimicrobial, Antifungal, Anthelmintic, Antiviral.



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"THE PRESENT RESEARCH PROPOSES TO INVESTIGATE THE ETHNOMEDICINAL, THERAPEUTIC AND TRADITIONAL USE OF THE SATYANASHI PLANT (PRICKLY POPPY)."

Mr. Pravin V. Borse^{*1}, Mr. Yash S. Desale², Mr. Girish V. Bachhav³, Prof. Jitendra More⁴, Prof. C.P. Suryawanshi⁵, Prof. Amit P. Sinhal⁶

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Satyanashi Plant,
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ABSTRACT

The Satyanashi plant (Botanical name: Satyanashi sp.) has a rich history of Ethnomedicinal, therapeutic, and traditional usage in various indigenous systems of medicine across diverse cultures. This review aims to comprehensively explore and document the wide spectrum of applications attributed to the Satyanashi plant in traditional healing practices. Ethnomedicinal knowledge, passed down through generations, has contributed to the understanding of the plant's therapeutic potential. Traditional healers have harnessed its diverse parts, including leaves, stems, roots, and flowers, for treating a variety of ailments. The plant's efficacy in addressing conditions such as gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory ailments, skin conditions, and reproductive health issues has garnered attention. Furthermore, the review highlights the phytochemical composition of the Satyanashi plant, revealing a plethora of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, and Phenolics compounds. These constituents have been attributed to the plant's pharmacological activities, which include anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and analgesic properties. Such findings not only validate the traditional uses but also pave the way for potential modern pharmaceutical applications. The therapeutic potential of Satyanashi extends beyond its physiological effects, encompassing psychological and spiritual dimensions. Traditional rituals and ceremonies involving the plant demonstrate its cultural significance in promoting holistic well-being. The plant's role in traditional belief systems and cultural practices underscores its deep-rooted connection with local communities. However, despite its historical and potential value, the Satyanashi plant faces challenges such as habitat loss, overharvesting, and insufficient scientific validation. Conservation efforts, coupled with rigorous scientific research, are imperative to ensure the sustainable use and preservation of this valuable botanical resource. In conclusion, the Satyanashi plant exemplifies the intricate interplay between traditional knowledge, therapeutic efficacy, and cultural significance. By amalgamating insights from indigenous practices with contemporary scientific advancements, this review sheds light on the multifaceted nature of the plant. This endeavor underscores the importance of preserving and respecting traditional wisdom while harnessing it for the betterment of human health and well-being.

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Page 1113

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