

## **Shree Naranjibhai Lalbhai Patel College of Pharmacy, Umrah**

Date: 25/09/2020

### **World Pharmacist Day Competitions**

World Pharmacist Day is celebrated every year on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2020. To mark this day, various Competitions were held in Shree Naranbhai Lalbhai Patel College of Pharmacy, during 23<sup>rd</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> September 2020. This year, the celebrations were visualized by online competitions of students due to the Corona Pandemic. The activity was successful with an exuberant number of online student participations. The students were asked to send the high quality images and a short video shoot of their activities. The Competitions were organized based on the Pharma Theme. Students were encouraged to participate in following events: PharmaRangoli, Drawing, Pharma Nail Art, Pharma Poster and Pharma Short Film. These events bring out the creativity and hidden potentials among the students. These extracurricular activities not only boosts their confidence but also develops an inclination towards the academics. The prizes given away were as under:

**Shree NaranjibhaiLalbhai Patel College of Pharmacy, Umrah**

**Pharma Nail Art**



1<sup>st</sup> Prize- Aabha Patel (5<sup>th</sup> Sem )



2<sup>nd</sup> Sem- Anjali Patel (7<sup>th</sup> Sem)

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize- PriyaShailesh Patel(5<sup>th</sup> Sem)

## PharmaRangoli



1<sup>st</sup> Prize- Dharmi Mandani (5<sup>th</sup> Sem)



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize- Heli V Patel (7<sup>th</sup> Sem) 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize- Tulsi Desai (3<sup>rd</sup> Sem)

# Pharma Poster

1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Brijesh Parikh (7<sup>th</sup> Sem)



## PATENTS - AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY.

### SHREE NARANJIBHAI LALBHAJI PATEL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, UMRACH

BRIJESH PAREKH\*

**ABSTRACT**

THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCT FOR PHARMACEUTICAL IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS TILL THE APPROVAL OF THE NEW DRUG. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PATENTS TO PHARMACY INNOVATION HAS BEEN REPORTED IN SEVERAL CROSS-INDUSTRY STUDY BY ECONOMIST. PRIOR STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT INVENTION THROUGH PATENTS PLAY A MORE CRITICAL ROLE IN APPROPRIATELY THE BENEFITS OF INNOVATION IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPARED TO OTHER INDUSTRIES OF THE PATENTS EXPIRY OF THE THE BLOCKBASTER DRUG AND IT'S REDUCTION IN SALES.

A PATENT IS A KIND OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, THE TERM PATENT CAN BE DEFINED AS "A MONOPOLY RIGHT CONFERRED TO THE INVENTOR WHO HAS INVENTED A NEW PRODUCT OR PROCESS THROUGH HIS/HER INTELLECTUAL EFFORTS CAPABLE OF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION I. E. PATENTS ARE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INTANGIBLE CREATIONS OF THE HUMAN MIND AND IT IS AWARDED IN RECOGNITION OF INNOVATION AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ADVANCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW IDEAS.

A SHORT COMPILATION OF PRODUCTS THAT LOSE PATENT PROTECTION:  
THROUGH US BLOCKBUSTERS WILL LOSE PATENT PROTECTION OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS. THE BELOW DATA SHOW THE CHALLENGES FACING THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY. SPEND WORTH \$15.3BN FACING GENERIC COMPETITION IN YEAR 2011-12. \$1.53BN OF BRANDED DRUGS FACE PATENT EXPIRY IN NEXT SIX YEARS IN THE US ALONE. TO HIGHLIGHT PROTECTIVE VALUE OF PATENT COPY RIGHT \$1.53BN LOST IN 2011 IN YEAR 2011.

**CRITERIA FOR PATENTABILITY**  
FOR ANY PATENT TO BE GRANTED IN ANY GEOGRAPHY IT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:-

- + INVENTION SHOULD BE A PATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER IN THE US GEOGRAPHY
- + IT SHOULD HAVE UNITY OF INVENTION.
- + HAVE INVENTIVE STEP OR NON-OVIOUS TO A PERSON SKILLED IN THE ART.
- + BE CAPABLE OF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION I.E. UTILITY.



Product	Patent Expiry	Generic Entry	Impact
Aspirin	1920	1921	Low
Penicillin	1947	1955	Low
Insulin	1947	1955	Low
Valium	1962	1970	Low
Prozac	1987	1995	Low
Warfarin	1952	1960	Low
Paracetamol	1956	1964	Low
Amoxicillin	1972	1980	Low
Metformin	1929	1937	Low
Clonidine	1976	1984	Low
Fluoxetine	1989	1997	Low
Sumatriptan	1992	2000	Low
Atorvastatin	1996	2004	Low
Simvastatin	1996	2004	Low
Losartan	1996	2004	Low
Valsartan	1996	2004	Low
Enalapril	1988	1996	Low
Lisinopril	1988	1996	Low
Hydrochlorothiazide	1959	1967	Low
Furosemide	1973	1981	Low
Diltiazem	1985	1993	Low
Nifedipine	1978	1986	Low
Verapamil	1978	1986	Low
Isosorbide dinitrate	1978	1986	Low
Isosorbide mononitrate	1978	1986	Low
Nitroglycerin	1945	1953	Low
Calcium channel blockers	1970s	1980s	Low
ACE inhibitors	1970s	1980s	Low
Statins	1980s	1990s	Low
Anticoagulants	1980s	1990s	Low
Antidepressants	1980s	1990s	Low
Antipsychotics	1980s	1990s	Low
Anticancer drugs	1980s	1990s	Low
Antiviral drugs	1980s	1990s	Low
Antifungal drugs	1980s	1990s	Low
Antiparasitic drugs	1980s	1990s	Low
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Antihistamines	1980s	1990s	Low
Antiemetics	1980s	1990s	Low
Anticholinergics	1980s	1990s	Low
Antispasmodics	1980s	1990s	Low
Anticonvulsants	1980s	1990s	Low
Antiepileptics	1980s	1990s	Low
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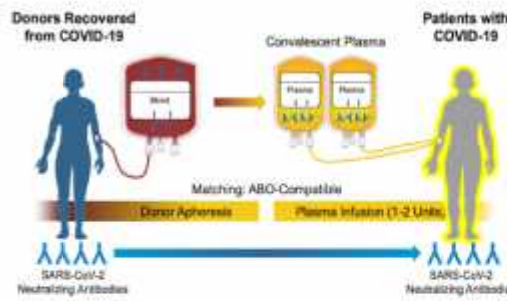
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize- Parmar Nidhi and Mistry Arpit (5<sup>th</sup> Sem)

### Plasma therapy in treatment of covid-19

#### What is plasma?

•Plasma' is the liquid component in the blood that carries antibodies, hormones and various nutrients across the body.

• Plasma is the plasma collected from people who were infected and have made a complete recovery; these people develop antibodies which are of vital importance.



**PLASMA COLLECTION STILL BEHIND DEMAND**

Many coronavirus survivors are coming forward to donate plasma	But plasma collection is still far below what is required	A Covid-19 survivor can donate around 600ml of plasma at a time
The person cannot give more than 1,200ML in a month	Plasma collected in the 8th week after recovery is the most effective	Taking advantage of the growing demand for plasma, an unscrupulous quarter is collecting convalescent and selling it for money
Experts say procedure charge for collecting plasma can be around TK3,000, but many institutions are charging up to TK30,000		

#### What are function of blood plasma?

- Antibodies once bound to the virus neutralize it.
- The antibodies activate the pathways and help to prevent further damage to cell.
- Plasma transfused from at least two donors provides diverse antibodies, thus delivering greater protection to the immune system





#### How can you become a plasma donor?

- A donor must wait up to 14-28 days after full recovery before being approved to donate, the person must.
- Not have fever.
- Not have any respiratory difficulties.
- Have normal oxygen levels i.e. between 95 percent and 100 percent.
- Have overall good health.
- At the time of infection, a valid and official diagnostic test must be done to confirm SARS-COVID

#### Interesting Facts About Plasma Therapy?

- In Therapy1918: It was used to treat HIN1 and influenza virus pandemic, popularly known as the Spanish flu.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the use of plasma therapy to treat Ebola patients in 2015.
- It was also recommended to treat the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Gaurav Patel and Raj Patel (3<sup>rd</sup> Sem)

 <b>FASTER AND CHEAPER :ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DRUG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT,</b> 		
<b>Represented And Guided By:-</b>		
<b>Gaurav .S.Patel [B – Pharm 3<sup>rd</sup> semester]</b>	<b>Raj .D. Patel [B – Pharm 3<sup>rd</sup> semester]</b>	
<h4>Abstract</h4> <p>➤ At present, the pharmaceutical industry is facing challenges in sustaining their drug development programmes because of increased in R &amp; D costs and reduced efficiency.</p> <p>➤ So we can have A.I. which uses the machine learning and other technologies like drug interactions, drug therapy monitoring and drug therapy formulary selection with medical diagnosis that are expected to make quicker, cheaper and more effective alternative for new drug approvals with fact of improving efficiency of the drug development process and collaboration of pharmaceutical industry giants with A.I. powered drug discovery firms.</p>	<h4>Proposed Methodology</h4> <p>In this flowchart using data evaluation improvisation is carried out in following ways:-</p> <p>➤ Development of internal handoff process.</p> <p>➤ Use a combination of human data evaluation add machine learning automation with your data.</p>  <p>Proposed Methodology Chart</p>	<h4>Study Area</h4>  <p>Sectors of Pharmacy where A.I. is being used</p>
<h4>Introduction to A.I. in Drug R &amp; D.</h4> <p>➤ A.I. in pharma refers to the use of automated algorithms to perform tasks which traditionally rely on human intelligence.</p> <p>➤ The use of artificial intelligence, has redefined How scientist develop new drugs, tackle diseases and more.</p>	<h4>Literature Review</h4> <p><b>Alex zhavoronkov ,ceo of insilico</b></p> <p>Where it was decades of time consuming process for drug discovery and development.</p> <p>We can rely on A.I. You can really play pretty much every segment from early state of drug discovery where A.I. can Assist you with a Hypothesis model an essentially pulling out needles from haystack, with a target I.D, with small molecule identification, with virtual screening, with generation of novel molecules with specific properties, with planning your clinical trial design, with enrollment of clinical trial and also predicting the outcomes of clinical trials.</p>	<h4>Advantages</h4> <p>➤ Improving our understanding of diseases and uncovering new targets .</p> <p>➤ Driving personalized medicine strategies</p> <p>➤ Speeding the design and delivery of potential new medicine for patient.</p>
<h4>Problem Definition</h4> <p>➤ It use to take decades of time for the drugs discoveries and it's development before existence of A.I.</p>	<h4>Conclusion</h4> <p>A.I. technologies are in used today, most commonly in patient selection for studies and in data management. Use is increasing and expected to increase. future research will examine specific use cases and their effect on drug development ,performance and efficiency as well as identifying areas of greatest value from the case examples.</p>	<h4>Disadvantages</h4> <p>➤ Any exceptional incompatibility of A.I. can't be predicted earlier.</p>
<h4>Objective Of Study</h4> <p>➤ To find out the precise biological cause of diseases for identification of potential treatment ; rather than traditional trials and error approach To find out the identification of hidden pattern in large volumes of data by employing A.I. in previous research of drug discovery. A.I. is going to lead to the optimum understanding of human biology and give us the means to fully address human diseases.</p>	<h4>Summary &amp; Future work</h4> <p>➤ Goal of A.I. is to provide software that can input and output and it will provide human life interaction with software and offer decision, support for specific tasks ,helping drug discovery by identifying drug targets find good molecules from data libraries, suggest chemical modifications, identify candidates for repurposing on.</p>	<h4>Reference Pages</h4> <p>Faggella D. [ Application of A.I. and M.L. in Pharma And Medicine; 2019 <a href="https://emerj.com/ai-sectors-overviews/machine-learning-in-pharma-medicine/">https://emerj.com/ai-sectors-overviews/machine-learning-in-pharma-medicine/</a>. Accessed 5th Feb 19.</p> <p>Cattell J, Chilukuri S, Levy M. <a href="https://www.expertsystem.com/A.I.and M.L. definition">https://www.expertsystem.com/A.I. and M.L. definition</a>.</p>
<h4>Scope of Study</h4> <p>➤ A.I. can be applied to the following goals and Subjects:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genomics</li> <li>• Diseases understanding</li> <li>• Drug design and synthesis</li> <li>• Personalize Medicine</li> <li>• Imaging</li> <li>• Clinical Sector</li> </ul>		