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Health Education Bureau, 55/20,Rajat Path,
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Index

Sn.	Article Name	Page no.
1	**Harnessing the Synergistic Potential of Spirulina and Wheatgrass: A Nutraceutical juice** *Abhinav Singh, Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay*	1
2	**Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-fungal Cream of Clove oil, Tea tree oil and Coconut oil** *Ajit Kumar Shrivastva, Anjali Aswal, Akash Yuto, Ankit Kumar, Ansh Saxena, Prof. (Dr.) Amandeep Singh*	11
3	**Formulation and Evaluation of Ready-mix Shampoo** *Ansh Saxena, Anjali Aswal, Ajit Shrivastava, Ankit Kumar, Akash Yuto, Dr. Amandeep Singh*	31
4	**Formulation and Evaluation of In-situ gel Using Erythromycin** *Dushyant, Akansha shrivastav, Harendra gangwar, Kaushika singh,* *Harshit singh rawat, Mr. Bhupendra kumar*	46
5	**Preparation and Standardization of Triphala Churna** *Harshit Singh Rawat, Mr. Bhupendra Kumar*	61
6	**Formulation and Evaluation of Anti Microbial Mouth Spray** *Om Hari Kumar, Kriti Krishna, Kripanidhi Parthsarthi, Mohd. Tanveer, Pankaj Agarwal, Dr. Jaya Martolia*	78
7	**Formulation and Development of Polyherbal Anti-Emetic Chewable Tablet** *Pankaj Agarwal, Kriti Krishna, Kripanidhi Parthsarthi, Mohd. Tanveer, Om Hari Kumar, Dr. Jaya Martolia*	94
8	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Lip Balm** *PrakharSaxena, Ronit Mahato, Pushpanjay Kumar Verma, Rajikul Islam, Miss. Neelam Painuly*	107
9	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Serum** *Saurav Pandey , Neha P Singh*	116
10	**Preparation and Evaluation of Aloe Vera Cold Cream for Moisturizing Effect** *Shakib, Sourav Panday, Sarvesh Yadav, Samridhi Mathur, Miss. Neha P Singh*	133
11	**To conduct case study for side effect associated with Alopecia medication** *Shivam Kumar, Miss Kanchan Singh, Ms. Chesta Rawat*	145
12	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Hair Oil** *ShivamPandey, Shivam Kumar, Shivam Sagar, Shivansh Nagarkoti, Ms. Kanchan Singh*	158
13	**Review Article: Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Toothpaste** *Shivam Sagar, Miss Kanchan Singh*	167

14	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Cream** *Shubham Raj, Tarun Gupta, Sudipto Mardi,& Sumer Singh, (Mrs.) Himani Ghildiyal*	179
15	**A Review on Herbal Cream for All Purpose** *Sumer Singh, Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay, Mr. Akhilesh Nautiyal, Ms. Chesta Rawat*	191
16	**Formulation and Evaluation of Ayurvedic Churna for Healthy Skin** *Tarun Gupta, Shubham Raj, Sumer Singh, Sudipto Mardi, Mrs. Himani Ghildiyal*	200
17	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Dentifrices** *Vinay Kumar, Vinit, Vishal Verma, Yojna Shukla , Ms. Shivani Sharma, Ms. Chesta Rawat*	215
18	**Formulation and Evaluation of Snow Peas Face Mask** *Vishal Verma, Ms. Shivani Sharma*	227
19	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Pack and Scrub** *Yojana Shukla, Vishal Verma, Vinay Kumar , Vinit , Shivani Sharma*	239
20	**Herbal Carminative Formulation** *Ashutosh Singh Rawat, Mrs. Sonia Chawla, Dr. Ankit Sharma*	253
21	**Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-Frizz Herbal Hair Mask** *Neha Kumari, Piyush Ranjan, Paras diwedi[1], Parvez Alam, Mrs. Sonia Chawla*	266
22	**Review Article: Preparation and Evaluation of Herbal Hair Cleanser** *Shivansh Nagarkoti, Ms Kanchan Singh, Ms Chesta Rawat*	277
23	**Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Pack** *Akash Yuto[1], Ajit Kumar Shrivastva[1], Anjali Aswal[1], Ankit Kumar[1], Ansh Saxena[1], Dr. Amandeep Singh[2]*	285
24	**Formulation and Evaluation Herbal Tooth Powder** *Sudipto Mardi[1], Mrs. Himani Ghildiyal[2] , Ms. Payal Saxena[2], Dr. Manvi Bhatt[2]*	296
25	**Formulation and Evaluation of Jadamayadi Chooranam** Vinit1, Vinay Kumar1, Vishal Verma1, Yojana Shukla1, Shivani Sharma2	308

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Harnessing the Synergistic Potential of Spirulina and Wheatgrass: A Nutraceutical juice

Abhinav Singh[1], *Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay*[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in utilizing natural sources to develop innovative and health-promoting products.

Among these, spirulina and wheatgrass have garnered significant attention due to their exceptional nutritional profiles and potential therapeutic properties. Spirulina, a blue-green micro alga, and wheat-grass, the young grass of the wheat plant, have long been recognized as nutrient-dense super foods, rich in vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and phytochemicals. This research article aim is to explore the synergistic effects of combining these two powerful ingredients in the form of a nutraceutical juice, highlighting the individual health benefits and evaluating the potential of their combined formulation for enhancing human well-being. This research article explores the nutritional and medicinal properties of spirulina and wheatgrass individually, highlighting their unique benefits. Spirulina is rich in protein, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, supporting immune function, cardiovascular health, and cognitive well-being. Wheatgrass provides essential nutrients, chlorophyll for detoxification, and disassociated with anti-aging and anticancer effects. The article also investigates the potential synergistic effects of combining spirulina and wheat-grass in a nutraceutical juice, theorizing that the combination may enhance antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and immune-boosting properties. The formulation and optimization of the juice are discussed, considering factors such as ingredient ratios, extraction methods, preservation techniques, and sensory attributes. The goal is to create a balanced and palatable juice that maximizes the bioactive potential of spirulina and wheatgrass while ensuring its stability, bioavailability, and quality.

Keywords- Spirulina, Wheatgrass, Nutraceutical juice, Synergistic effects, Super foods

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Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-fungal Cream of Clove oil,Tea tree oil and Coconut oil

Ajit Kumar Shrivastva[1], Anjali Aswal[1], Akash Yuto[1], Ankit Kumar[1], Ansh Saxena[1], Prof. (Dr.) Amandeep Singh[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,
[2]Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract:
Creams are versatile semi-solid emulsion dosage forms that can be categorized as either water-in-oil (W/O) or oil-in-water (O/W) types. They consist of a base material, which contains at least 60%water, and can contain one or more dissolved or dispersed ingredients. Creams are commonly usedtopically on the skin and serve various purposes, such as providing emollient properties or delivering active pharmaceutical ingredients.

In this research, we formulated and evaluate Antifungal cream containing clove oil, tea tree oil and coconut oil . Clove oil had eugenol being the most prominent at 76.8%, followed by β- caryophyllene (17.4%), α-humulene (2.1%), and eugenyl acetate (1.2%), where eugenol shows great Antifungal activity .Tea tree essential oil (TTEO), which can be categorized into three majorchemotypes: terpinen-4-ol, terpinolene, and 1,8-cineole. The terpinen-4-ol chemotype is not only dominant but also of greater medicinal interest, having great Antifungal activity. Virgin coconut oil also showing Antifungal activity.The fatty acid compositions of VCO with the main fatty acidsbeing lauric (C12:0), myristic (C14:0), and palmitic (C16:0) acids. These fatty acids are classifiedas medium-chain fatty acids. Lauric acid (C12:0) was the most abundant fatty acid in VCO and showing great Antifungal activity.

Keywords- Anti-fungal, Clove oil, Evaluation, Tea tree oil , cream, Minimum inhibitory concentration, Sabouraud Dextrose media

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Formulation and Evaluation of Ready-mix Shampoo

Ansh Saxena[1], Anjali Aswal[1], Ajit Shrivastava[1], Ankit Kumar[1], Akash Yuto[1], Dr. Amandeep Singh[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,
[2]Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

The major objective of the present study is to formulate a ready-mix shampoo by substitute harmful synthetic ingredient with natural ingredients. Major function of shampoo is to clean hair, removal of oils, dirt, scalp debris and accumulated sebum. Ready-mix shampoo is basically a combination of cosmetic and pharmaceutics formulation which is natural and eco- friendly products. Our formulation herbal dry shampoo consist of Amla, Hibiscus, Shikakai, Bhringaraj a inappropriate ratio in all formulations except from formulation this report contain many other herbs details. Shampoos are used not only for cleansing purpose but also for imparting gloss to hair and to maintain their manage ability and oiliness for hair. Shampoos are of various types, as we discuss in introduction. As far as herbal shampoos are concerned in stability criteria. Materials generally used to make an herbal shampoo are: Ashwagandha, Shikakai, Amla, Tulsi, Hibiscus etc. Depending upon the nature of the ingredients they may be simple or plain shampoo, antisepticor anti-dandruff. Study also contains method of preparation with following evaluation parameter i.e. (I) General powder characteristics: organoleptic evaluation, particle size, angle of repose and bulk density. (II) Physicochemical Evaluation: ash value, moisture content determination, pH determination, wash ability, solubility, skin irritation test, cleaning action, foaming capacity, dirt dispersion, wetting time, nature of hair after wash. Physicochemical evaluation of the formulated shampoo showed ideal results. From the study, it is possible to formulate a complete ready-mix shampoo that is better than available synthetic shampoos. The present work confirmed the successful preparation of ready-mix shampoo powders by mixing method with using other excipients in different concentrations in ascending order of weight. However, to improve its quality, product performance, and safety, further development and study was required.

KEYPOINTS: Ready-mix shampoo, Formulationpreparation, Hibiscus powder.

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Formulation and Evaluation of In-situ gel Using Erythromycin

Dushyant[1], Akansha shrivastav[1], Harendra gangwar[1], Kaushika singh[1], Harshit singh rawat[1], Mr. Bhupendra kumar[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract:

The eye is a unique organ which exerts various limitations for the delivery of drugs due to its physiology barriers. Therefore, the posterior part of the eyes remains a major concern for formulation scientists to develop an ocular drug delivery system which can overcome the barriers of the eyes and provide local or systemic effect with immediate or sustained release dosage forms. Conventional ophthalmic dosage forms such as eye drops, ointment, and gel provide bioavailability and less pre-corneal drug residence time due to naso-lacrimal drainage of the eyes. The major challenge is to formulate a system to improve the contact time of the drug in the eyes. This is achieved by in situ gel system where the drugs are incorporated with various types of polymers that exhibit solution to the gel phase transition. An in-situ gelling technique provides greater bioavailability by resisting ocular drainage leading to longer residence time. This paper proposes the formulation of in situ gels for effective delivery of Erythromycin used to treat conjunctivitis and to evaluate dosage form characteristics such as pH, gelling capacity, gel strength, sterility testing, drug content, in vitro diffusion study, antibacterial activity and accelerated stability studies to ensure the safety and stability of the dosage form. Hence an attempt will be made to develop novel in situ gelling systems using Erythromycin, an antimicrobial agent as a promising alternative to the conventional dosage forms for the effective treatment of various eye infections.

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PREPARATION AND STANDARDIZATION OFTRIPHALA CHURNA

Harshit Singh Rawat[1], Mr. Bhupendra Kumar[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

The current review focuses on a well-known, oldest, natural, polyherbal, ayurvedic drug TriphalaChurna, its phytochemical constituents and pharmacological & clinical benefits. Triphala is used in Indian traditional ayurvedic system of medicine. According to Ayurvedic Formulary of India, it is prepared by combining three ground myrobalans called as Emblica officinalis Gaertn, Terminalia bellirica Gaertn, and Terminalia chebula Retz mixed in the ratio of 1:1:1. It is found to be used worldwide on various vernacular names and is considered as a purging medicine based on its pharmacological effects for various kinds of interventions. Primarily, it is used in the interventions of diabetes including diabetic nephropathy and diabetic retinopathy, constipation, gum diseases, hypercholesterolemia, ulcer, geriatric diseases etc. The main phytochemical constituents present in Triphala are tannic acid, gallic acid, ellagic acid, chebulinic acid, flavonoids, polyphenols etc. This recap of Triphala shows indigence for more exploration in the domain of clinical evolution.

Keywords: Triphala, Ayurveda, Diabetes, Gallic acid

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTI MICROBIAL MOUTH SPRAY

Om Hari Kumar[1], Kriti Krishna[1], Kripanidhi Parthsarthi[1], Mohd. Tanveer[1], Pankaj Agarwal[1], Dr. Jaya Martolia[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

The abstract provides a concise summary of the key aspects of an antimicrobial mouth spray, highlighting its purpose, effectiveness, and potential benefits. The specific details will depend on the particular mouth spray being referred to. Here's a general template for an abstract of an antimicrobial mouth spray. A randomized controlled trial (or other appropriate study design) was conducted to evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy of the mouth spray. Participants were assigned to the mouth spray group or a control group. Oral health parameters, including plaque accumulation, gingival health, and microbial counts, were assessed before and after the intervention. The antimicrobial mouth spray demonstrated significant reductions in plaque accumulation, improved gingival health, and decreased oral microbial counts compared to the control group. These findings suggest that the mouth spray effectively targets oral pathogens, contributing to improved oral hygiene and a reduction in the risk of oral infections.

Key Words: Oral infections, Microbial growth, Oral pathogens, Dental plaque.

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FORMULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLYHERBAL ANTI-EMETIC CHEWABLE TABLET

Pankaj Agarwal1, Kriti Krishna1, Kripanidhi Parthsarthi1, Mohd. Tanveer1, Om Hari Kumar1, Dr. Jaya Martolia2

1Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,
2Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

INTRODUCTION:

Emesis is a disagreeable movement that outcomes in the ejection of stomach contents through the mouth and obviously connected with gastrointestinal engine action. It is a reaction of organic frameworks for drug secondary effects, infection co-morbidities and guard against food harming. The flow hostile to emetic medications to control queasiness what's more, spewing can be delegated enemy of dopaminergic drugs, serotonin adversaries, allergy meds, anticholinergic drugs, corticosteroids, NK1-receptor inhibitors, cannabinoids, 5-HT1A, GABAB and CB1-receptors agonists. The results of these enemy of emetic drugs are concentrated on the utilization of conventional prescriptions. There is a need to focus on all normal items valuable in emesis for their pharmacological assessment, confining single medication element liable for hostile to emetic impact and creating appropriate definition utilized against emesis.

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Lip Balm

PrakharSaxena[1], Ronit Mahato, Pushpanjay Kumar Verma,
Rajikul Islam, Miss. Neelam Painuly[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,
[2]Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

1. ABSTRACT

My aim was to make herbal lip balm from beetroot.The lip care product on everyday basis contains harmful chemical constituents and preservatives,that harm our lips slowly and thesechemicals from lipcare can be accidentally ingested. It can lead to stomach problems and stomach aches and many other harmful problems. Lip balms are the formulations applied to the lips to protect them against dryness, chappy lips and adverse environmental factor. Organic or herbal lip balm moisturizes the lips and hydrates them and protect them from chappingin organic lip balm, we use products like honey that helps our lips to get hydrated and healthy. Prepared lipbalm goes under various evaluation parameters like texture,pH, color, spreadibility, greasiness. Herbal lip balm can be a better option for treatment of various lip issues. The formulation was prepared and stored in the room temperature and also in refrigerator with similar behavior during the stability test and other evaluation were done properly. Formulation is complete and evaluation parameters are being checked. It was concluded the herbal lipbalm is a better option for the various lips issues.

Keywords: Beetroot, Lip Balm, Herbal

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Serum

Saurav Pandey [1], *Neha P Singh* [2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Skin aging and facial wrinkling are undesirable results of UV exposure and photo damage. Serum has the deep formula contains a high concentration of active substances, is non-greasy, quickly absorbed and easy to apply Penetrates into the deep layers of the skin. Based on these properties, the research goal was to develop a serum using polyhedral extracts. The facial serum is a highly concentrated cosmetic, consisting of aloe vera gel, fruit extract and olive oil. A very effective cosmetic product is a face serum made from aloe vera, fruit extract and olive oil. The purpose of this research was to develop a multi-herb extract serum based on these properties. Orange peel is widely used to treat sunburns, minor cuts, insect bites, and wounds, as well as to treat various skin ailments. In addition, it has antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of fruit extracts. Physico-chemical properties, pH, phase separation and homogeneity of facial serums were measured. Stability studies showed no change in bead size, homogeneity, or appearance.Regular use of aloevera gel Treats a variety of skin conditions as well as sunburns, minor cuts, insect bites and wound healing. NextIt has antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects Bael fruit extract. Physical and chemical properties, pH, phase separation and homogenization of facial serums lives Phase separation, homogeneity and physical appearance do not change with stability Survey results.

KEY WORD: Aloe vera, Fruits, Anti inflammatory, Stability, Healing, Antioxidents

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Preparation and Evaluation of Aloe Vera Cold Cream for Moisturizing Effect

Shakib[1], Sourav Panday[1], Sarvesh Yadav[1], Samridhi Mathur[1], Miss. Neha P Singh[2].

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

To prepare Aloe Vera cold cream for the treatment of dry skin and to prevent moisture loss and keeps your skin soft, hydrated and supple. Aloe Vera cold cream is used as a moisturizer to treat or prevent dry, rough, scaly, itchy skin and minor skin irritations. Emollients are substances that soften and moisturize the skin and decrease itching and flaking. It is possible to make a W/O base based on paraffin oil and a formulation W/O based on Aloe Vera extract and paraffin oil. There was no change in the color of the background and formulation when stored under all storage conditions during the 4-week study period. A small phase separation was observed in basic samples stored at 40°C and 40°C + 75% RH on day 28, but no phase separation was observed in the formulated samples. In all storage conditions over a 4-week period. Both the base and the formula increased the skin's moisture content at the end of the study, thus having a moisturizing effect. No discernible change in human skin pH was observed for Formula. Both the base and the formula reduced TEWL and this increase was statistically significant. Thus, formulation increases moisture by reducing transepidermal water loss.

Keywords - Aloe Vera, Emulsion, Formulation

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To conduct case study for side effect associated with Alopecia medication

Shivam Kumar[1], Miss Kanchan Singh[2], Ms. Chesta Rawat[3]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

Alopecia, a disorder characterized by hair loss, can have major psychological and emotional consequences for those who suffer from it. Self-medication for alopecia, in which individuals treat their illness without medical supervision, has grown increasingly common. However, the possible negative effects of self-medication are still little known. The purpose of this case study is to describe and analyse the adverse effects of a patient who self-medicates for alopecia.

This case study highlights the potential risks and side effects associated with self-medication for alopecia. The findings emphasize the importance of professional guidance in the management of alopecia and the need for evidence-based interventions. Healthcare professionals should be aware of the prevalence of self-medication practices for alopecia and educate patients about the potential dangers and the importance of seeking appropriate medical advice. Further research is warranted to explore the broader implications of self-medication for alopecia and develop strategies to ensure patient safety and optimal treatment outcomes.

Keywords: -Alopecia, Self-medication, Side effects.

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Hair Oil

*ShivamPandey**[1], Shivam Kumar[1], Shivam Sagar[1], Shivansh Nagarkoti[1], Ms. Kanchan Singh[2]*

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

The formulation process involves carefully selecting and blending specific herbs, oils, and other botanical extracts renowned for their hair-nourishing properties. The extraction methods employed ensure the retention of bioactive compounds that contribute to strengthening hair follicles, improving scalp health, and preventing hair loss.

The evaluation of the formulated herbal hair oil encompasses several parameters, including physicochemical properties, stability, and sensory attributes. The physicochemical analysis involves determining parameters such as density, viscosity, pH, and refractive index to ensure the oil's suitability for application on the hair and scalp. Stability studies assess the product's resistance to changes in temperature, light, and other environmental factors to ensure its shelf-life and efficacy over time. Sensory evaluations are conducted to assess attributes like fragrance, color, texture, and overall user experience.

Additionally, in vitro and in vivo studies are conducted to evaluate the potential hair growth-promoting effects of the formulated herbal hair oil. In vitro studies involve assessing the oil's influence on hair follicle cell proliferation, migration, and differentiation. Animal or human studies are conducted to determine the oil's efficacy in promoting hair growth, preventing hair loss, and improving overall hair quality. These studies may involve parameters such as hair count, hair shaft thickness, hair density, and tensile strength.

KEYWORDS: Hair oil, Herbs, Formulation, Preparation, Evaluation, Result, Disussion

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Review Article: Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Toothpaste

Shivam Sagar, Miss Kanchan Singh[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Dentifrices are the products which are used for oral hygiene such as freshness of mouth and toavoid tooth decay. The oral hygiene can be maintained throughout the day by using various dentifrices prepared by herbal and synthetic ingredients. In present study the toothpaste was prepared by using various herbal ingredients which possess antibacterial, antiseptic and cooling properties such as walnut, camphor, vejrdanti, coconut oil, tulsi, mango leaf, bay leaf, guava leaf. The aimed of current research to formulate herbal toothpaste utilizing plant extract like Neem leaves, Guava leaves, Cinnamon bark other ingredient are Camphor, Honey. The plant extract ingredient posses the anti-bacterial.

The herbal toothpaste formulated which can satisfy all the required condition to keep the mouthfresh and prevent tooth decay by bacteria. The formulated herbal toothpaste compared with marketed preparation. Physical examination: Colour-greenish brown, smooth in nature, relative density- spredability-Good and stable formulation. The anti-microbial evaluation against Staphylococcus aureus reveal that formulated herbal tooth paste exhibited notable activity withZOI of 19.7 mm at MIC of 25µg/mL. the outcome of this research herbal toothpaste shows equal patronizing and engrossing passion over the marketed preparation it was consider after the comparing the marketed preparation(Colgate, Dabour Red, Dant-kanti) with formulated herbal toothpaste. It has been good scope in future dental research and det-al health of public.

Keyword: Vajradanti, Walnut, Salivary Streptococcus, Ocimum, Salt, Organolaptic, Toothpaste, Fragranc

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Cream

Shubham Raj[1], Tarun Gupta[1], Sudipto Mardi[1],& Sumer Singh[1], (Mrs.) Himani Ghildiyal[2]*

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Herbal creams are mainly intended for beautification of skin. The main aim of the present research work is to prepare a face cream using different herbs and the prepared cream is evaluated for stability and anti bacterial activity. The herbs used in the formulation (F1, F2, and F3) are flowers of Jasmine, Tulsi, leaves of Neem. The formulated cream is evaluated for the various parameters like organoleptic properties, pH, stability, consistency, skin irritation, and antibacterial properties. F1 formulation has shown good stability and antibacterial properties compared to marketed cream. Aloe vera. Jasmine, Neem, Tulsi are medicinal plant they are used as traditionally From ancient year in various herbal medicines such Ayurveda, siddha, and Homeopathic. Cosmetic and some medicinal products are made up from the Mucilaginous tissue in the centre of aloe vera leaf And called Aloe vera gel. The herbal cream is basically water in oil type of emulsion. The natural ingredients chosen for preparation of herbal cream are turmeric, Jasmine, aloe-vera, tulsi, and neem. The choice of these ingredients is based on their individual properties

KEYWORDS: Aloe vera, jasmine,Tulsi, neem ,leaves ,face cream

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A Review on Herbal Cream for All Purpose

Sumer Singh[1], Dr. Sayantan Mukhopadhyay[2], Mr. Akhilesh Nautiyal[3], Ms. Chesta Rawat[3]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

Object: To formulate and evaluate herbal cream using sunflower, tulsi, meem, alovera, rose water, bees wax, borex and liquid parafem to give multipurpose effect.

INTRODUCTION:

Cream is characterized as semisolid emulsions which are oil in water (o/w) or water in oil (w/o) type and these semisolid emulsions are expected for outer application . Cream is delegated oil in endlessly water in oil emulsion. It is applied on external part or shallow piece of the skin and its fundamental capacity is to stay for a more drawn out timeframe at the site of use. The capability of a skin cream is to safeguard the skin against various natural condition, climate and gives calming impact to the skin.

There are various kinds of creams like purging, cold, establishment, disappearing, night, back rub, hand and body creams. The primary point of our work is to foster a natural cream which can give multipurpose impact, as lotion, decrease skin inflammation and skin disturbance, diminish skin illnesses like dermatitis, psoriasis, dry skin, wrinkles, rashes and so on and furthermore adding shine to the face.

We have involved three home grown fixings in our planning which are Aloe Vera gel, Neem, Tulsi. Aloe Vera gel is utilized as a lotion, to decrease pimples and skin break out and furthermore utilized for treatment of consume wounds . Neem is utilized as an antifungal and calming and it is additionally used to decrease scar, pigmentation, redness and tingling of the skin . Tulsi is utilized to add sparkle to the skin and to advance injury mending .

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Formulation and Evaluation of Ayurvedic Churna for Healthy Skin

Tarun Gupta[1], Shubham Raj[1], Sumer Singh[1], Sudipto Mardi[1], Mrs. Himani Ghildiyal[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

Ayurvedic churna, a powdered herbal formulation, has been traditionally used in Ayurvedic medicine to promote healthy skin. This abstract provides a brief overview of the benefits of Ayurvedic churna for skin health. Ayurvedic churna contains a blend of medicinal herbs, spices, and minerals carefully chosen for their therapeutic properties. It offers several advantages, including cleansing and detoxification of the body, nourishment and moisturization of the skin, anti-inflammatory and anti-aging effects, acne and blemish control, and enhancing complexion. Ayurvedic churna aids in eliminating toxins, providing essential nutrients, reducing inflammation, combating acne-causing bacteria, and improving skin tone. However, it is recommended to consult a qualified Ayurvedic practitioner or dermatologist before incorporating Ayurvedic churna into one's skincare routine. In conclusion, Ayurvedic churna offers a natural and holistic approach to promoting healthy skin, contributing to improved skin health and a radiant complexion. The Abstract of Ayurvedic churna focuses on summarizing the key features and potential advantages of these formulations without delving into specific ingredient detail.

KEYWORDS: Ayurvedic, Herbal, Churna, Standardisation

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Dentifrices

*Vinay Kumar**[1], Vinit[1], Vishal Verma[1], Yojna Shukla[1], Ms. Shivani Sharma[2], Ms. Chesta Rawat[2]*

[1]Scholar of Department of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research.
[2] Assistant Professor of School Pharmacy and Research.

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

Herbal dentifrices are oral care products that are formulated with natural plant-based ingredients, offering an alternative to conventional toothpaste. This abstract provides an overview of the key characteristics, benefits, and potential drawbacks of herbal dentifrices. Herbal dentifrices are typically composed of plant extracts, essential oils, and other natural ingredients such as neem, clove, mint, myrrh, and aloe vera. These botanical ingredients are chosen for their potential antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and soothing properties, which are believed to promote oral health and hygiene. The use of herbal dentifrices is associated with several potential benefits. Firstly, they may possess antimicrobial properties, which can help combat oral bacteria and reduce the risk of dental caries and gum disease. Additionally, some herbal ingredients have been reported to possess anti-inflammatory effects, which may aid in soothing gum inflammation and reducing oral discomfort. Moreover, herbal dentifrices are often free from synthetic chemicals such as fluoride, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), and artificial sweeteners, which are commonly found in conventional toothpaste. This makes them a potentially attractive option for individuals who prefer natural and organic oral care products or who may have sensitivities or allergies to certain chemical ingredients. However, it is important to note that herbal dentifrices may not provide the same level of protection against tooth decay and enamel erosion as fluoride-containing toothpaste. Fluoride has been proven to be effective in preventing cavities and strengthening tooth enamel. Therefore, individuals at high risk of dental caries may need to consider additional fluoride supplementation or alternate between herbal dentifrices and fluoride toothpaste.

Keywords: Herbal dentifrices, clove, oral hygiene, anti-microbial.

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Formulation and Evaluation of Snow Peas Face Mask

Vishal Verma[1], Ms. Shivani Sharma[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

This abstract gives an overview of the snow peas face mask, exploring its ability composition, and alertness in skincare. Snow peas, scientifically referenced to as Pisum sativum var. saccharatum, are a type of fit to be eaten pea pod broadly ate up as a vegetable. whilst commonly diagnosed for his or her culinary uses, snow peas have received interest in current years for his or her ability software in skin care products, mainly inside the form of facemask.

The objective of this work is to formulate and evaluate a cosmetic herbal face mask for glowing skin by using natural ingredients. With the varying concentrations, four different formulations containing ingredients such as snow peas, rose petals, beetroot, kiwi fruit; were prepared named as F 1 to F 4. All prepared formulations were evaluated by different parameters like organoleptic properties and physio-chemical parameters and stability along with irritancy test and microbial load. Among all formulation, F2 was found to be good in physical parameters, free from skin irritation and maintained its consistency even after stability storage conditions and also having microbiological stability.

This summary highlights the important thing factors of snow peas face masks, which includes their method, mode of action, and capability blessings for the skin. Snow peas include various bio active compounds which includes vitamins (C and A) minerals (iron, potassium, and calcium) antioxidants and phytonutrients those materials provide ability skin care benefits consisting of anti-ageing and moisturizing properties.

Keywords: *Face mask, Cosmetics, Natural, Formulation. Evaluation*

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Pack and Scrub

Yojana Shukla[1], Vishal Verma[1] , Vinay Kumar[1] , Vinit[1] , Shivani Sharma[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

This project's objective is to create and assess a herbal face pack and scrub for skin that glows utilising all-natural herbal ingredients. The dried powder form of the natural herbal ingredients, including multanimitti, turmeric, sandalwood, turmeric, rice flour, and masoor dal , was acquired from the neighbourhood market. . All powdered natural ingredients were then accurately weighed, combined geometrically for a uniform formulation, and tested for stability and morphological, physicochemical, physical, phytochemical, and irritancy parameters. Therefore, in the current work, we developed a herbal face pack and scrub that is simple to prepare using materials that are widely available. Following evaluation, we discovered favourable qualities for the face packs·

Keywords-herbal facepack, facescrub, natural formulation

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Herbal Carminative Formulation

Ashutosh Singh Rawat[1], Mrs. Sonia Chawla[2], Dr. Ankit Sharma[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract:-

The present study aimed at the formulation of carminative herbal tablets using herbal constituents. Ajwain seed, orange peel, black pepper, fennel, clove, coriander are the most celebrated herbs in Indian system of traditional medicine. In the present research work, oral tablets were prepared by home method. In this methods, the powder of, Ajwain seed, orange peel, black pepper, fennel, coriander, starch was prepared initially and it was mixed with water. In the pre-formulation study, it was observed that all the parameters checked for the ingredients were within standard range. Thus, the ingredients were processed for preparing tablets following IP. During the evaluation of tablets, it was found that all the prepared tablets were within the standard range of tablet parameters. Thus, considering these values and following the IP, we found that the tablet that was prepared without altering its therapeutic property was satisfactory with general characteristics of tablet, namely, hardness, disintegration time, friability, and weight variation. The present study provides an approach to come up with a modern outlook to traditional folklore formulations without altering its therapeutic property which is highly essential in industrial applications and to meet consumer preferences and demands. Therefore, it is concluded that the developed tablets may be better alternative to the conventional uses of the herbs.

Keywords: carminative herbal tablets, ajwain seed, orange peel, black pepper, fennel, coriander, clove, rock salt, starch

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-FRIZZ HERBAL HAIR MASK

Neha Kumari[1], *Piyush Ranjan*[1], *Paras diwedi*[1], *Parvez Alam*[1], *Mrs. Sonia Chawla*[2]

[1]Scholar of Department of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy & Research, India

[2]Associate Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Herbal anti-frizzy hair mask helps you smoothen the irritating, oily and flaky scalp by

Controlling frizzy hair thus giving you itch free healthy scalp and nourished hair. Dandruff is a major problem of hair, which cannot be fully cured with the aid of chemicals. This chemical causes split ends and weakens the hair. Hair is the delicate part of the body. So, to take care of them we made the formulation of a hair mask. The ingredients in the hair mask are added by knowing their benefits to hairs. The purpose of using a hair mask is to remove dirt and dandruff and remove frizziness from the hair that strengthens and darkens the hairs. The formulation of a hair mask that is completely free of chemicals. It only contains the natural ingredients which do not harm your hair. This hair mask contains natural ingredients like curry leaves, chia seeds, olive oil, clove oil, neem oil, etc. Curry leaves contain antioxidants that help hydrate the scalp and eliminate damaged hair follicles. The curry leaves also contain Beta-carotene, protein and alkaloids help to maintain natural hair tone, encourage hair development, and stop hair loss and thinning.

Keywords: hair, hair mask, anti-frizz, herbal hair mask, curry leaves

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REVIEW ARTICLE: PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL HAIR CLEANSER

Shivansh Nagarkoti[1], Ms Kanchan Singh[2], Ms Chesta Rawat[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,
[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to provide a comprehensive review of herbal hair cleansers, focusing on their efficacy, safety, and potential benefits. The utilization of herbal ingredients in hair care products has gained considerable attention due to their perceived natural properties and potential advantages over conventional synthetic cleansers. The objective of this thesis is to critically evaluate the scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness and safety of herbal hair cleansers and to explore their potential benefits in promoting healthy hair and scalp. The review will draw upon relevant research studies, clinical trials, and scholarly literature to present a balanced perspective on the subject. Hair cleansers, such as shampoos and conditioners, play a vital role in maintaining scalp and hair health.

In this research article the herbal hair cleanser is formulated by using herbal materials like shikakai, reetha, apple cider vinegar, lemon, amla, tamarind which have many different uses and is beneficial for hair and its growth. These ingredients also protect the hair from dandruff and works as a nourishing agent and prevent hair from pre mature greying. For the evaluation of cleanser many different parameters were used like physiochemical and organoleptic properties, it was observed that the herbal hair cleanser do protect the hair without harming them and also maintains the natural oil in hair.

Key Words: Oral infections, Microbial growth, Oral pathogens, Dental plaque.

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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Pack

Akash Yuto[1], Ajit Kumar Shrivastva[1], Anjali Aswal[1], Ankit Kumar[1], Ansh Saxena[1], Dr. Amandeep Singh[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

The point of this work is to form and assess a home grown face pack for sparkling skin by utilizing normal naturalfixings. The regular natural fixings, for example, multanimitti, turmeric, sandalwood, saffron, milk powder, rice flour,orange strip were bought from nearby market as dried powder. The powder of banana strip was ready byconceal drying economically, all powdered normal fixings were sieved utilizing #120 cross section, weighed precisely and blendedmathematically for uniform definition and afterward assessed for boundaries including morphological, physicochemical,physical, phytochemical, irritancy alongside soundness assessment. Consequently, in the current work, we formed a home grown facepack which can be effectively made with the effectively accessible fixings. After assessment, we tracked down great properties for theface packs, liberated from skin disturbance and kept up with its consistency even after soundness capacity conditions. Aftereffects of theconcentrate on deductively checked that natural face pack having the capacity to give productive shining impact on skin. Thein general review is helpful to prove item guarantees due its valuable advantages on the people.Catchphrases: Skin, Natural face pack, Definition, Assessment.

Keyword: Skin, Herbal face pack, Formulation, Evaluation.

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Formulation and Evaluation Herbal Tooth Powder

Sudipto Mardi[1], Mrs. Himani Ghildiyal[2] , Ms. Payal Saxena[2], Dr. Manvi Bhatt[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

Abstract

Dentifrices are vital in our each day existence to maintain proper oral fitness and hygiene. Gingivitis, plaque, periodontal sicknesses are the essential troubles related to tooth. those fundamental problems are due to terrible oral hygiene and negligence in correct being concerned of teeth. those negligence encourages plaque formation on tooth, through inflicting irritation of gum tissues which ultimately leads to gingivitis and enamel loss. most of the synthetic preparations of dentifrices, along with tooth powder and toothpaste reasons facet outcomes which include gum irritation, canker sores, burning sensation and irritation due to usage of chemical substances. One on this observe an strive is made to dispense an opportunity to the users via formulating herbal tooth powder the use of Acacia Arabica, Azadirachta India Mentha spicata, Piper Longum, Clove, Haldi, Amla. In the existing paintings, the natural tooth powder turned into formulated and standardized with the aid of reading vital assessment parameters along with organoleptic, bodily and phytochemical assessment of herbal tooth powder.

Keywords: Anti-Microbial activity, tooth powder, tooth decay

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FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF JADAMAYADI CHOORANAM

Vinit[1], Vinay Kumar[1], Vishal Verma[1], Yojana Shukla[1], Shivani Sharma[2]

[1]Research Scholar of Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research,

[2]Assistant Professor of School of Pharmacy & Research, DBUU

Corresponding E Mail Id: asso.dean.sopr@dbuu.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Jadamayadi chooranam is a traditional Ayurvedic formulation that has been used for centuries in india for it's medicinal properties are to help in reducing swelling and it shows relieve burning sensation. It shows antibacterial, antifungal. It shows astringent properties. It is helpful in skin disease like itching, eczema and dermatitis. It is made of eight ingredients that are jatamamsi, kushta, chandana, Thurushka, Tagara, Ashwagandha, sarala, Rasna. It is a powdered herbal mixture consisting of several herbs and minerals, carefully selected and processed to create a potent therapeutic blend. It does not contain any side effects but if we used with other drugs it contains itching. This chooranam have no research evidence yet we don't know about its clinical trial result. But in Kerala it is most widely used chooranam and its method of preparation is done by traditional system.

Keywords: Medicinal properties, traditional Ayurvedic formulation, pharmacological properties powdered, skin disease.

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Manuscripts should be concisely typewritten in double space in A4 sized sheets, only on one side with a 2 cm margin on all sides. The manuscript shall be prepared in

Times New Roman font using a font size of 12. Title shall be in a font size 14. All section titles in the manuscript shall be in font size 12, bold face capitals. Subtitles in each section shall be in font size 12, bold face lower case followed by a colon. The pages shall be numbered consecutively with arabic numbers, beginning with title page, ending with the (last) page of figure legends. The length of an Review/ Science Education article should not exceed 25 manuscript pages to include figures, tables and references. No abbreviations or acronyms shall be used in the Title or Abstract acronyms, except for measurements. All the references, figures (Fig.) and tables (Table) in the text shall be numbered consecutively as they first appear. No sentence shall start with a numeral. Abbreviations like "&" and "etc" shall be avoided in the paper. There shall not be any decorative borders anywhere in the text including the title page. The entire MS Word document with graphs and illustrations pasted in it shall not exceed 2 MB. Manuscripts must conform to the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts

Submitted to Biomedical Journals" http://www.icmje.org/.

The Content of the manuscript shall be organized in the following sequence and shall start on separate pages: title page (including author's name, affiliations and address for correspondence), abstract (including at least 4 key words), text (consisting of introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, conclusion and acknowledgements), references, figure legends, tables and figures. Titles should be short, specific, and clear. Beginning with the first page of text, each page should be consecutively numbered.

For the Review Articles,

The author(s) is absolutely free to design the paper. The Abstract section is needed for review articles too. The article should not exceed 15 manuscript pages including figures, tables and references. References, figures, and legends shall follow the general guidelines described below.

For all other Articles, the following format shall be strictly followed.

Title Page. The following information should appear: title of article (A running title or short title of not more than 50 characters), authors' name, and last name. The author to whom all correspondence be addressed should be denoted by an asterisk mark. Full mailing address with pin-code numbers, phone and fax numbers, and functional e-mail address should be provided of the author for correspondence. Names of the authors should appear as initials followed by surnames for men and one given-name followed by surname for women. Full names may be given in some instances to avoid confusion. Names should not be prefixed or suffixed by titles or degrees.

Abstract: The abstract is limited to 250 words, and should describe the essential aspects of the investigation. In the first sentence, the background for the work should be stated; in the second sentence the specific purpose or hypothesis shall be provided; followed sequentially by summary of methods, results and conclusion. No references should be cited.

Material and Methods: This section may be divided into sub-sections if it facilitates better reading of the paper. The research design, subjects, material used, and statistical methods should be included. Results and discussion shall not be drawn into this section. In human experimentation, ethical guidelines shall be acknowledged.

Results: This section may be divided into subsections if it facilitates better reading of the paper. All results based on methods must be included. Tables, graphic material and figures shall be included as they facilitate understanding of the results.

Discussion: Shall start with limited background information and then proceed with the discussion of the results of the investigation in light of what has been published in the past, the limitations of the study, and potential directions for future research. The figures and graphs shall be cited at appropriate places.

Conclusion: Here, the major findings of the study and their usefulness shall be summarized. This paragraph should address the hypothesis or purpose stated earlier in the paper.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments should appear on a separate page.

Tables. Each table should be given on a separate page. Each table should have a short, descriptive title and numbered in the order cited in the text. Abbreviations should be defined as footnotes in italics at the bottom of each table. Tables should not duplicate data given in

The text or figure. Only MS word table format should be used for preparing tables. Tables should show lines separating columns with those separating rows. Units of measurement should be abbreviated and placed below the column headings. Column headings or captions should not be in bold face. It is essential that all tables have legends, which explain the contents of the table. Tables should not be very large that they run more than one A4 sized page. If the tables are wide which may not fit in portrait form of A4 size paper, then, it can be prepared in the landscape form. Authors will be asked to revise tables not conforming to this standard before the review process is initiated. Tables should be numbered as Table No.1 Title...., Table No.2 Title.... Etc. Tables inserted in word document should be in tight wrapping style with alignment as center.

Figures, Photographs and Images: Graphs and bar graphs should preferably be prepared using Microsoft Excel and submitted as Excel graph pasted in Word. These graphs and illustrations should be drawn to approximately twice the printed size to obtain satisfactory reproduction.

Resolution: Drawings made with Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw (IBM/DOS) generally give good results. Drawings made in WordPerfect or Word generally have too low a resolution; only if made at a much higher resolution (1016 dpi) can they be used. Files of scanned line drawings are acceptable if done at a minimum of 1016 dpi. For scanned halftone figures a resolution of 300 dpi is sufficient. Scanned figures cannot be enlarged, but only reduced. Figures/Images should be submitted as photographic quality scanned prints, and if possible attach an electronic version (TIFF/ JPEG).

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Symbols and abbreviations - Unless specified otherwise, all temperatures are understood to be in degrees centigrade and need not be followed by the letter 'C'. Abbreviations should be those well known in scientific literature. In vitro, in vivo, in situ, ex vivo, ad libitum, et al. and so on are two words each and should be written in italics. None of the above is a hyphenated word. All foreign language (other than English) names and words shall be in italics as a general rule.

General Guidelines for units and symbols - The use of the International System of Units (SI) is recommended. For meter (m), gram (g), kilogram (kg), second (s), minute (m), hour (h), mole (mol), liter (I), milliliter (ml), microliter (p1). No pluralization of symbols is followed. There shall be one character spacing between number and symbol. A zero has to be used before a decimal. Decimal numbers shall be used instead of fractions.

Biological nomenclature - Names of plants, animals and bacteria should be in italics.

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Spelling-These should be as in the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.

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