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# 3<sup>rd</sup> ayuns International Ayurvedic & Traditional Medicine Conference 2014

on

***"Mainstreaming Ayurveda and Unani in the National Health Sector  
through improvisation of Traditional Medicines for Public Health"***

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**AYUNS-2014.1. METHODS FOR BIO-EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES**

Mahmudur Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Amina Khatun<sup>2</sup>, Harun Ar Rashid<sup>1</sup>, Md. Abu Sufian<sup>1</sup>, Fayad bin Abdus Salam<sup>1</sup>, Md. Imdadul Huque Khan<sup>1</sup>, Somaia Haque Chadni<sup>1</sup>, Abhijit Sukul<sup>1</sup>, Md. Nasir Uddin<sup>1</sup>

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**Background:** Nature is the source of 87% drug used to treat all categorized human diseases and about 80% people in developing countries rely on traditional plant based medicines for their primary health care. Over 3000 species of plants have been reported for their medicinal properties. Focus on natural products is increasing day by day as it serves as an enormous source of new drugs. Various methods are employed to evaluate the potential beneficial therapeutic effects of Traditional drugs.

**Methods:** Traditional drugs are claimed to have several specific pharmacological actions namely analgesic and anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, antibacterial, anticancer, antidiabetic, antidiarrhoeal, antifertility, antifungal, antioxidant, antiplasmodial, antipyretic, antirheumatic, antithrombotic or thrombolytic, antiulcerogenic, aphrodisiac, bronchorelaxant, diuretic, hepatoprotective, hypolipidemic, insecticidal, laxative, neuropharmacological and oxytocic activities. In this study, the methods to bio-evaluate these activities are discussed with adequate explanations, illustrations and justifications.

**Conclusion:** The traditional drugs that meet the assay methods for their bio-evaluation could be considered to be potent and effective drug.

**AYUNS-2014.2. Studies of Losartan Tablets of Different Manufacturers Available in Bangladesh**

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The study was aimed to assess the pharmaceutical equivalence of some losartan potassium tablets of different manufacturers marketed in Bangladesh using *in vitro* dissolution study. The dissolution was carried out using the apparatus II according to USP guidelines. Other general quality assessment tests like hardness, friability, disintegration time were also determined. All brands complied with the official specification for hardness, friability and disintegration time. The dissolution profiles showed inter brand and intra brand variability. All samples attained more than 85% dissolution within 30 minutes. The results were subjected to statistical analysis to compare the dissolution profiles. A model independent approach of similarity factor ( $f_2$ ) was employed. The data indicated that only two brands may be used interchangeably.

**AYUNS-2014.3. Pharmacological and Toxicological Investigation of Khadirarishta and Jambadyarishta as Herbal Drugs for the Cardiovascular and Antidiabetic Properties**

Md. Musfaqur Rahman Shajjed<sup>1</sup>, Md. Taimuzzaman Sharif<sup>1</sup>, Sharmin Zafar<sup>1</sup>, Refaya Rezwana<sup>1</sup>, Tasneem Nayla Mridula<sup>2</sup>, Asad Chowdhury<sup>1</sup>, Shaila Kabir<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Shah Amran<sup>1</sup>

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**Aims:** This study was designed to investigate the Antidiabetic and Cardiovascular properties of Jambadyarishta and Khadirarishta as Herbal Drugs.

**Study Design:** We measured the physicochemical properties such as PH, density, viscosity, conductivity, loss on drying.

**Methodology:** We found that PH for Jambadyarishta and Khadirarishta at 1%, 5% and 10% solution which indicated that Jambadyarishta and Khadirarishta are acidic preparation. Density of drug was measured for Jambadyarishta and Khadirarishta, the average viscosity was measured by viscometer respectively and the residue (LOD) of Jambadyarishta and Khadirarishta were estimated. We performed the spectral study of the test sample and obtained peak at wavelength in UV spectrophotometer. We measured the  $R_f$  values of the active compounds that have present in the test sample by TLC and  $R_f$  value was obtained. We measured the level of various metal ions that were expected to be present in the sample within normal limit. This study was performed by Flame Photometry. We measured the