

DOI: 10.36648/0975-9344.12.1.155

Editorial Note for International Journal of Drug Development and Research

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Editorial

The International Journal of Drug Development and Research commemorates its service from more than a decade to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements in the field of Drug Research. Ever since its inception in the year 2009, in addition to regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this transdisciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in pharmaceutical industry and in the drug research. The journal mainly focuses on medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, drug absorption and metabolism, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

This study is mainly focusin on the Diabetic therapy. Self-Assembled Chitosan-g-Pluronic F-127 Copolymer (ChPC) Loaded with Polydactyl Nano Particles. Here the main aim is to develop a safe and effective polymeric Nano template for assessing pharmaceutical potentialities in modulating the drug profiles in the field of anti-diabetes research. They rationally aimed to design the Chitosan (Ch) grafting with PF as copolymer (ChPC) [1]. The FT-IR, dynamic light scattering SEM, TEM and % entrapment efficacy are commenced to examine the efficacy of the prepared nanoparticles in successful Polydatin(PD) delivery (PDChPC-NPs) having average particle size 263 ± 1.25 nm with PDI 0.162. The PD-ChPC-NP has a spherical in shape and can be loaded with high encapsulation efficiency (86.49 ± 0.29). It was observed that PD-ChPC-NP was stable at various temperatures and biocompatibility. An *in vivo* animal studies has clearly explained the comparison with is free PD, PD-CSNP and has a significant anti-diabetic effect in diabetic rats. Xiaoling T clearly shows his research that PD-ChPC-NPs represent potentially safe Nano carriers that can be used for non-toxic and effective treatment of diabetes.

Diltiazem Hydrochloride (DTZ) is a calcium channel blocker. It is generally used for the treatment of hypertension and

angina. Works on gastro-retentive tablets were formulated using DTZ, Lactose, HPMC, tragacanth gum and sodium bicarbonate [2]. The possibility to control the release of highly soluble DTZ by combining the floating and bilayered tablet technologies. Swelling was found at the time of Drug release. Swelling is mostly controlled by the polymer swelling which was a little influenced by gas generating agent. Consequently, by altering the amount of components in formulations, the characterization of tablets could be controlled. This system can be used for controlling the release of other highly water-soluble drugs.

Staphylococcus is a major pathogen in hospital acquired infections. It has variety of virulence factors and capable of acquiring resistance to most of antibiotics making *S. aureus* a "superbug. In the last decade, methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) strains became endemic in hospitals worldwide. 678 hospital acquired infection isolates (365) isolates were staphylococcal in which CONS (coagulase negative) were (152) (41.6%) and positive were (213) (58.4%) The isolated were from various clinical samples were confirmed to be hospital acquired infection according to CDC guidelines. In this study Sherif MH El-Kannishy, et al., [3] clearly explained and show his review in the magnitude of VRSA or VISA in hospital acquired infection and a strict regulation on use of antibiotics with implementation of infection control policy is the effective way that we could do to prevent the spread of the resistance strain.

References

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