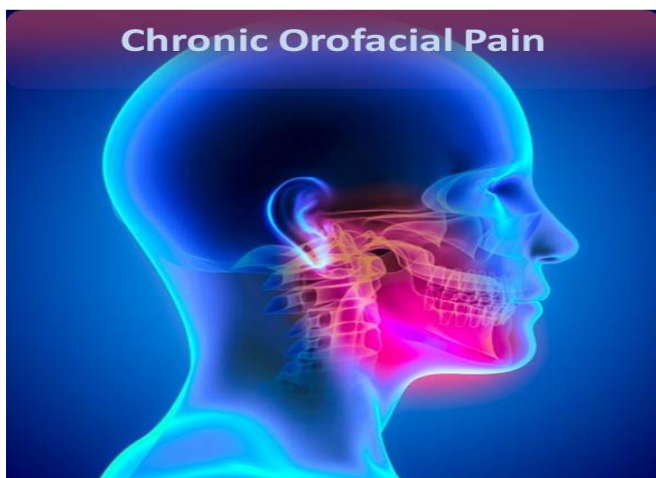


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Volume 7 (1); 25 March, 2017



Research Paper

Evaluation of Chronic Orofacial Pain in Dental Patients; A 10 Years Retrospective Study.

Rezazadeh F and Rahimi S. 2017.

Asian J. Med. Pharm. Res., 7(1): 01-05, 2017; pii:S2252043017000001-7

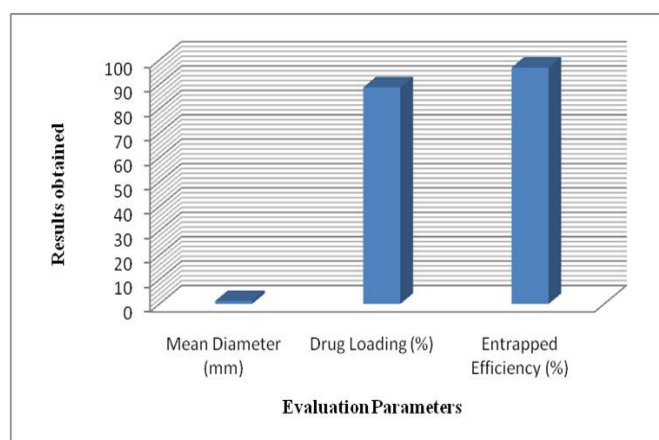
Abstract

This retrospective study investigated the data of 427 patients who had suffered from orofacial pain and were referred to Shiraz oral medicine department, Shiraz, Iran. The patients'

diagnoses, gender, age, treatment, response to treatment, pain duration, severity of pain and other items were extracted from the medical records in the past 10 years. Most of the patients were females and their mean age was 49.57. The main diagnoses were temporomandibular disease (43.9%) and neuralgic pains (27.8%). Most of the patients had suffered for more than 6 months from the pain onset. 47.2% showed remission or significant improvement and 27% did not respond to treatment. 55.5% of the patients had experienced a severe pain. In this population, a majority of patients had suffered from temporomandibular disease and neuralgia. The chronic pain was reported to be higher in middle aged females which means that age and gender can be considered as two risk factors.

Keyword: Orofacial pain, Epidemiology, Chronic pain, Dental patients, Clinical observation, Anesthesiology

[Full text- [PDF](#)] [XML]



Research Paper

Formulation and Evaluation of Glycyrrhizin Alginate Beads for Stomach-Specific Delivery.

Rathore M, Shriwas Sh, Dwivedi S and Dubey R.

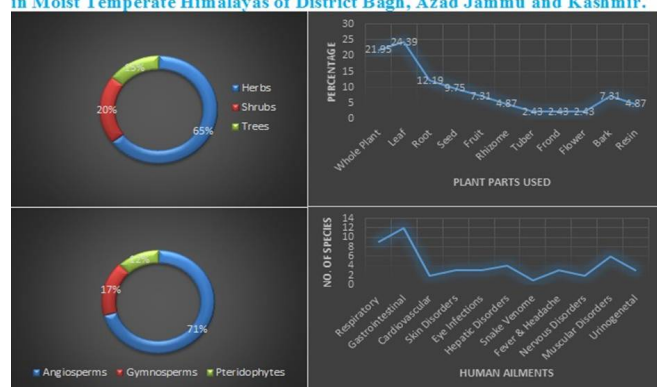
Abstract

Gastric irritation is a very common problem with various stomach related disorders. The present research was undertaken to formulate floating calcium alginate beads of glycyrrhizin for targeting the gastric mucosa and prolonging their gastric residence time. Glycyrrhizin is the chief sweet tasting active constituents of the plant Glycyrrhiza glabra which belongs to the family Fabaceae. Glycyrrhizin is used for the treatment of ulcer and also now-a-days used as natural sweetening agent. The beads were prepared by suspending glycyrrhizin in calcium alginate solution. The beads were prepared using calcium alginate and glycyrrhizin (1:1) and were evaluated. The mean diameter, drug loading and entrapment efficiency were evaluated. Thus, the present investigation aimed in formulating stomach specific drug delivery useful in the treatment of gastric problems.

Keywords: Glycyrrhizin, Calcium alginate beads, Stomach specific

[Full text- [PDF](#)] [XML]

Exploration of Ethnomedicinal Flora Used Against Various Human Ailments in Moist Temperate Himalayas of District Bagh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.



Research Paper

Exploration of Ethnomedicinal Flora Used Against Various Human Ailments in Moist

Temperate Himalayas of District Bagh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Safeer S, Sarwar R, Ubaid-ul-Hassan, Khalil S and Farhan Anwar ShM.

Asian J. Med. Pharm. Res., 7(1): 09-15, 2017; pii:S2252043017000003-7

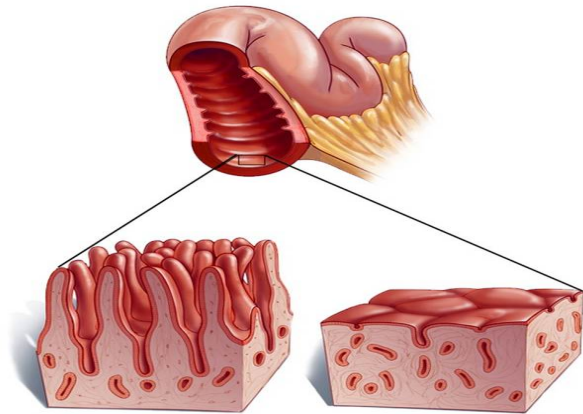
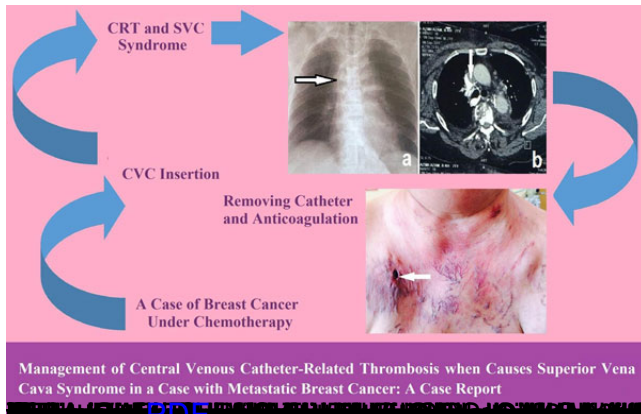
Abstract

Present studies have been carried out to access, document and describe the ethno-medicinal potential of three different sites of projected area. Structured, semi structured and open ended questionnaires as well as detailed oral interviews of local inhabitants were the methodology to gather valuable knowledge. A total of 34 ethnomedicinally important taxa belonging to 25 families were reported. Among them, 2 were Pteridophytes, 3 were Gymnosperms while the remaining 29 were Angiosperms. *Asteraceae* contributed a significant number of species (4 spp.), followed by *Pinaceae* (3 spp.), *Ranunculaceae*, *Aracaceae*, *Violaceae* and *Poaceae*

(2 spp. each) while remaining 19 families represented single species. Regarding habit, 22 herbs, 7 shrubs and 5 trees were documented. Mode of administration of the medicinal flora was as, 27 plants were applied externally while 7 species had both internal and external applications. Majority of the reported taxa were used to cure multiple type of diseases e.g. 12 species for gastrointestinal disorders, followed by respiratory diseases (9 spp.), muscular malfunctions (6 spp.) and hepatic disorders (4 spp.). In addition, three plant species were used against skin problems, eye infections, fever and headache and urinogenital troubles, while two species each were used for cardiovascular and neruro malfunctions. Only one plant was used against snake bite.

Keywords: Himalayas, Ethno Medicinal, Taxa, Diseases, Habit, Flora

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