

Pre-analytics- a challenge less heeded

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Pre-analytical phase is the most vulnerable part of the total testing process in any clinical trial. The pre-analytical variables include specimen collection, handling, processing, physiological influences and/or interference factors. Pre-analytics is considered to be among the greatest challenges to the laboratory fraternity. However, pre-analytical activities, management of unsuitable specimens and reporting policies are not fully standardized worldwide. There are no internationally accepted guidelines and recommendations as well as related quality measures available for pre-analytical phase. There is large heterogeneity in the criteria for sample rejection, the different strategies by which unacceptable samples are managed, processed and test results reported worldwide. Good practices and compliance with the new strategies for error prevention can lead to a substantial reduction in pre-analytical errors.

Biography

Aparna Jha Ahuja is Lab Director of Clinical Reference Lab, SRL Diagnostics, Gurgaon and also heads Clinical Trials Lab, Biochemistry & specialized Chemistry. She is a member of core SRL Leadership Teams and has more than 2 decades experience. She completed MBBS (with distinction), MD (Medical Biochemistry) and PG certificate in hospital management from prestigious Institutes in New Delhi. She is an auditor with NABL (India) and CAP (US). She has publications in reputed international journals and is Life Member of scientific societies like Indian Medical Association, DMA, AMBI & ACBI. She has been invited as panelist/chairperson/speaker by media and in several National/International fora like Arab Health Congress, Indo-US summit and WHO summit. She has organized several CMEs/training sessions/workshops, the recent one being the workshop co-organized with CAP.

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Biological evaluation of anti-diabetic drug encapsulated in ethosomes systems for enhanced transdermal delivery

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Glimepiride is one of the third generation sulfonylureas used for treatment of type 2 diabetes. Poor aqueous solubility and slow dissolution rate of the drug lead to irreproducible clinical response or therapeutic failure in some cases due to subtherapeutic plasma drug levels. Consequently, the rationale of this study was to improve the biological performance of this drug through enhancing its solubility and dissolution rate. This research is focused the work carried out in vitro, in vivo in both animal and humans with various ethosomal and transfersomal formulations with particular emphasis on ethosomes. Ethosomes represent a lipid vesicular carrier system embodying ethanol in relatively high concentration and are very efficient in delivering drugs into and across the skin. Unlike classic vesicular carrier that are known to mainly deliver drugs to outer layers of skin, ethosomes penetrate through the stratum corneum and deliver drugs to the deeper layers of skin.

Biography

I, Arvind Sharma have completed his M.pharmacy from Punjabi university Patiala Punjab India and persuading PhD from chitkara university Punjab. I am working as Assistant professor (pharmaceutics) in Chitkara College of pharmacy for last 2.5 years and total 4 years of research experience. I have published more than 23 papers in reputed journals and attended more than 20 National and 5 international conferences. I am full member of <http://members.nanosociety.us/> Arvind. I have supervised 10 students for their research project. My core area of research drug delivery system, control and susutained release.

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