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New Drug Delivery System A Novel Way for Unani Dosage Form (A Review)

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Various dosage forms are in practice in Unani system since long. In present context there is need for dosage forms evaluations on the scientific parameters based on the latest techniques and apply them in Unani formulation. If the novel drug delivery technology is applied in Unani medicine, it may help in increasing the efficacy, potency and reducing the cost of various Unani formulations. For a long time, herbal medicines were not considered for development as novel formulations owing to lack of scientific justification and processing difficulties, such as standardization, extraction and identification of individual drug components in complex polyherbal systems. However, modern phytopharmaceutical research can solve the scientific needs of herbal medicines to be incorporated in novel drug delivery system. The variety of novel formulations such as nanoparticles, phytosomes, nanoemulsions, microsphere, transferosomes, ethosomes matrix systems, solid dispersions and liposomes has been reported using bioactive and plant extracts. The novel formulations are reported to have remarkable advantages over conventional formulations of herbal medicine which include enhancement of solubility, bioavailability, protection from toxicity, enhancement of pharmacological activity, stability, sustained delivery, and protection from physical and chemical degradation. The review summarizes various drug delivery technologies, which can be used for Unani dosage forms together with some examples.

Keywords: Drug delivery, Nanoparticles, Unani medicine.

Status of Lactate Dehydrogenase Isoenzyme and Protective Effect of *Qurs-E-Sartan Kafuri* against Temperature Induced Stress (TIS) in Freshwater Murrel, *Channa punctata* Bl.

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Continue rise in the temperature of water bodies due to global warming is putting aquatic life at risk. Evidence suggests that among various abiotic factors temperature is accepted to cause stress by affecting biochemical machinery of aquatic animals. We, therefore, attempted and report here biochemical changes due to temperature induced stress (TIS) in air-breathing murrel, *Channa punctata* taking lactate dehydrogenase (LDH: 3.1,1.27) isoenzymes as the marker; and propose the suppressive effects of a traditionally used medicine *Qurs-e-Sartan Kafuri* (QSK). Four groups of fishes each comprising of three individuals were exposed to 30, 40, 50 and 60°C temperatures. While other four groups also received QSK orally in concentration of 6.66×10^{-2} mg g⁻¹b.wt. Controls were maintained separately in normal water (negative control) and, normal water inhabiting treated with QSK (positive control). Our results showed that with the exception of those kept at 50 and 60°C, other group of fishes demonstrated complete tolerance to ambient temperatures. In brain of *C. punctata*, preferential expression of LDH-B subunit was recorded and heterotetramers of A and B were observed to adjust the total LDH levels at $\geq 50^\circ\text{C}$. Whereas in heart and muscle, correlation between temperature tolerance and up-regulation of LDH-B and A was examined, respectively. Oral treatment with QSK significantly suppressed the above recorded effects as revealed by comparable LDH activities in treated and control groups. Though *C. punctata* appears to choose an adaptive strategy to survive against TIS by sustaining up-regulation of LDH-B or -A however, local treatment with QSK may be advised for the survival and protection of this species against TIS.

Keywords: Lactate dehydrogenase; Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; Unani drug; Temperature acclimation, Biochemical stress, *Channa punctata*.