



महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले
रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

JULY-DEC 2021

NEWSLETTER



Department of Pharmacy
MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

FROM THE DESK OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



Dear Students and Faculty Members,

It gives me immense pleasure to share with you the latest developments and achievements in the Department of Pharmacy at MJP Rohilkhand University. The department has been working tirelessly to provide the best education and training to our students and make significant contributions to the field of pharmacy.

Firstly, I would like to congratulate all our students who have successfully completed their degree programs and have secured placements in top pharmaceutical companies. Our students have shown remarkable dedication and hard work, and I am confident that they will excel in their respective careers.

I am pleased to announce that the department has recently introduced a new course i.e., PhD Pharmaceutical Sciences, which has received an overwhelming response from the students. We believe that this course will impart our students with the latest knowledge and skills required to pursue research and development in the field of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

In addition to academic and research activities the department has organized various seminars, workshops and guest lectures by eminent personalities from the pharmaceutical industry. These events have provided our students with an opportunity to interact with experts and gain valuable insights into the latest trends and developments in the field.

Conclusively, I would like to thank all the students, faculty members and staff for their contributions to the success of the Department of Pharmacy at MJP Rohilkhand University. Let us continue to work together to achieve greater heights and make significant contributions to the field of pharmacy.

Best Regards

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "S. Singh".

Prof. (Dr.) Sobhna Singh
Head of Department

EDITORIAL



The COVID-19 pandemic has been one of the most significant challenges that humanity has faced in recent times. With its rapid spread across the world, it has affected every aspect of our lives, including our health, economy, education, and social interactions. As we continue to navigate through this crisis, it is essential to reflect on the lessons learned and how we can adapt to the changing circumstances.

One of the most critical aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic is the importance of public health measures. Governments around the world

have implemented various measures such as social distancing, mask-wearing, and vaccination campaigns to prevent the spread of the virus. It is vital that we continue to follow these measures, even as we begin to see some light at the end of the tunnel.

Another important lesson from the COVID-19 pandemic is the importance of resilience and adaptability. The pandemic has forced us to adapt to new ways of living and working, whether it's remote learning, virtual meetings, or contactless delivery services. As we emerge from this crisis, it is crucial that we continue to embrace new technologies and ways of working to improve our resilience and adaptability in the face of future challenges.

The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of global cooperation and solidarity. The virus knows no borders, and the only way to defeat it is through a united global response. It is crucial that we continue to work together to ensure equitable access to vaccines and medical supplies, as well as support for those who are most vulnerable.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown us the importance of empathy and compassion. The pandemic has affected everyone differently, and it is essential that we support each other through these difficult times. Whether it's checking in on a friend or neighbour, donating to a local charity, or volunteering at a vaccination centre, we can all do our part to help each other through this crisis.

Best & Regards

Dr. Shashi Bhooshan Tiwari

Associate Professor

Department of Pharmacy

COVID-19

In December 2019, a series of acute atypical respiratory disease occurred in Wuhan, China. This rapidly spread from Wuhan to other areas. It was soon discovered that novel coronavirus was responsible. The novel coronavirus was named as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2, 2019-nCoV) due to its high homology (~80%) to SARS-CoV, which caused acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and high mortality during 2002–2003. The outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 was considered to have originally started via a zoonotic transmission associated with the seafood market in Wuhan, China. Later it was recognized that human to human transmission played a major role in the subsequent outbreak. The disease caused by this virus was called Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) and a pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO). COVID-19 has been impacting a large number of people worldwide, being reported in approximately 200 countries and territories. As of April 7th, 2020, around 1,400,000 cases worldwide have been reported according to the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at John Hopkins University.

SARS-CoV-2 virus primarily affects the respiratory system, although other organ systems are also involved. Lower respiratory tract infection related symptoms including fever, dry cough and dyspnea were reported in the initial case series from Wuhan, China. In addition, headache, dizziness, generalized weakness, vomiting and diarrhea were observed. It is now widely recognized that respiratory symptoms of COVID-19 are extremely heterogeneous, ranging from minimal symptoms to significant hypoxia with ARDS. In the report from Wuhan mentioned above, the time between the onset of symptoms and the development of ARDS was as short as 9 days, suggesting that the respiratory symptoms could progress rapidly. This disease could be also fatal. A growing number of patients with severe diseases have continued to succumb worldwide. Epidemiological studies have shown that mortalities are higher in elder population and the incidence is much lower in children. Current medical management is largely supportive with no targeted therapy available.

SYMPTOMS

COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Most common symptoms:

- **fever**
- **cough**
- **tiredness**
- **loss of taste or smell.**

Less common symptoms:

- **sore throat**
- **headache**
- **aches and pains**
- **diarrhoea**
- **a rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes**
- **red or irritated eyes.**

Serious symptoms:

- **difficulty breathing or shortness of breath**
- **loss of speech or mobility, or confusion**
- **chest pain.**

Seek immediate medical attention if you have serious symptoms. Always call before visiting your doctor or health facility. People with mild symptoms who are otherwise healthy should manage their symptoms at home.

PREVENTIONS

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To prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19, do the following:

- **Get vaccinated when a vaccine is available to you.**
- **Stay at least 1 metre apart from others, even if they don't appear to be sick.**
- **Wear a properly fitted mask when physical distancing is not possible or when in poorly ventilated settings.**
- **Choose open, well-ventilated spaces over closed ones. Open a window if indoors.**
- **Wash your hands regularly with soap and water or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub.**
- **Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.**
- **If you feel unwell, stay home and self-isolate until you recover.**

GLIMPSE OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT



WORLD PHARMACIST DAY



DEEKSHOTSAV



WORLD AIDS DAY

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