

Global Pharma Summit

August 10-12, 2015 Philadelphia, USA

Counterfeit medicines a global threat

Tarek Kilani

Emirates French Hospital, UAE

The business of fake drugs is a lucrative crime that is increasing annually worldwide. It causes therapeutic failure, drug resistance and economic sabotage. Some of the major causes of widespread drug counterfeiting include corruption, inadequate technology for protection of the identity of genuine drugs as well it requires both local and international efforts. This presentation is aimed to provide an overview of the counterfeit medication problem examining the problem of drug counterfeiting Consequences with emphasis on the causes and possible solutions.

cme.coordinator@yahoo.com

Phytochemical study and biological activity of leaves and flowers of *Ipomoea carnea* J. grown in Egypt

Sherif R Abdel-Aal¹, Amel M Kamal², Zeinab T Abdel-Shakour¹, Amany Saleem³ and Eman G Haggag²

¹National Organization for Drug Control and Research, Egypt

²Helwan University, Egypt

³National Research Center, Egypt

Ipomoea carnea was recorded along canals and drains, road sides, railways, waste lands and fluid edges in the Nile Delta. GC/MS was used for qualitative and quantitative analyses of lipoidal content of the leaves and flowers of *I. carnea*. 32 components representing 83.548% were identified in the fatty acid methyl esters of the leaves of *I. carnea* while 23 components representing 84.424% were identified in the fatty acid methyl esters of the flowers. On the other hand, 22 components were identified in the unsaponifiable matter of the leaves representing 83.398%, while 25 components were identified in the unsaponifiable matter of the flowers representing 91.069 %. HPLC was used for assay of rutin in leaves and flowers methanol extract of *I. carnea*. The leaves methanol extract showed higher concentration of rutin (8.85 mg/g dry wt.) than flower methanol extract (2.72 mg/g dry wt.). The total phenolic compounds, the in vitro and in vivo antioxidant properties and the antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, fungi and their minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) were evaluated. The results showed that the methanol extract of flower contained higher phenolic compounds than ethanol extract of leaves (9.331 and 6.6348 mg (GAE)/g dry wt., respectively). While the methanol extract of leaves possessed higher DPPH radical scavenging activity than methanol extract of flowers (IC₅₀=1.608 and 4.861 mg/ml respectively). The flowers extract showed higher antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus pneumonia* and *Bacillus subtilis* than that of leaves. On the other hand, the leaves exhibited higher antifungal activity than that of the flowers against *Aspergillus fumigates*. MIC values of the flowers and leaves extracts were ranged 0.98–15.63 and 7.81 to 125 µg/ml, respectively. The extracts were tested for cytotoxic activity against liver, breast and colon carcinoma cell lines; leaves extract showed potent cytotoxic activity against breast carcinoma cell lines (IC₅₀=7.4 µg/ml while it showed mild cytotoxic effect on liver and colon carcinoma cell lines (IC₅₀=23 and 35 µg/ml) comparing to doxorubicin while the flower extract showed cytotoxic activity against breast carcinoma cell lines (IC₅₀=44.2 µg/ml) and no activity against liver and colon carcinoma cell lines.

sherif_pharmacy892254@hotmail.com