Pharmaceut Reg Affairs 2012, 1:4
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2167-7689.S1.008

OMICS Group Conferences
Accelerating Scientific Discovery

2nd International Conference and Exhibition on
Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs

November 23-24, 2012 Hyderabad International Convention Centre, India

Cassia occidentalis: Effect on skin wound healing in mice induced by Bootrops moojeni venom

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The *Bothrops* is found in the Americas and are responsible for most snake bites in Brazil. In bite site can occur presence of edema, bruising, redness and hemorrhagic blisters that can progress to necrosis, which affects skin, muscles and tendons. Studies have been developed to minimize local effects caused by *Bothrops* poisoning, such as use of various substances and therapies, and among them, use of medicinal plants such as *Cassia occidentalis (C. occidentalis)* commonly used for snakebite. This study was aimed at investigating to evaluate healing activity of ethanol extracts of root and leaves of *C. occidentalis* in skin wounds in mice induced by the venom of *Bothrops moojeni*. Extracts were produced by percolation and incorporated into Lanette 10% cream. Cream obtained was administered in skin wounds by seven and fourteen days. Histological evaluations were assessed in these two periods. It was found that extract from leaves of *C. occidentalis* stimulated angiogenesis and reduced epidermal hyperplasia, acting positively on healing process and minimizing local effects caused by poisonous accident.

Biography

Veterinary Medicine, Federal University of Viçosa (1990). She specializes in Science, Federal University of Goiás (UFG) (2000). Master's in Biology, concentration area Animal Physiology by UFG (2004). PhD in Animal Science, concentration area Pathology and Surgery by UFG (2008). She has experience in veterinary medicine, with emphasis on Veterinary Clinic and Complementary Veterinary Medicine. She specializes in Herbal Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, UFG (2010). It is scholarship of Scientific and Technological Development Fund (2010-2013), which conducts research to evaluate healing wound activity and ticks control with medicinal plants. She is related to OMICS Groups and Brazilian Animal Science.

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Occurrence of adverse drug reactions associated with asthma medications in the pediatric population: Qualitative review of studies

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To conduct a qualitative, systematic review of empirical studies on the occurrence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in the pediatric populations for asthma medications licensed for pediatric use. PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, IPA, and CINAHLs databases were searched from origin until March 2012. Studies reporting ADRs from beta2-receptor agonists, inhaled corticosteroids, leukotriene receptor antagonists and combination products in children from birth to age 17 were included. Information about ADR reporting rates; age and gender of the child, type and seriousness of ADRs, setting, study design, observation period, ADR assessors, authors, and funding sources were extracted from the articles. The review identified 12 studies reporting ADRs associated with medicines for treatment of pediatric asthma in clinical studies. The total population was approximately 3000 children, the majority of 6- to 11-year-old boys. The observation period varied from 1 to 22 months. The most frequently reported ADRs were exacerbation of asthma, respiratory tract infection, cough, fever and headache. Few ADRs were rated as being serious. However, a number of children dropped out of studies due to serious ADRs, and therefore, the number of serious ADRs relative from use of asthma medications is supposed to be larger. Only few studies reporting ADRs from use of asthma medications in the pediatric population were identified in the literature, and these studies reported few types of ADRs only. Pharmaceutical companies should also make all information about ADRs reported for asthma medications licensed for use in the pediatric population accessible to the public.

Biography

Aagaard is professor in clinical pharmacy at the University of Southern Denmark. She is working with different aspects of medicine use and health policy, and conducted several studies on medicine use in children and adolescents. She became Msc pharm in 2001, and PhD (pharm) in 2008. From 2001 to 2003 she worked with development of a national evidence based drug-drug interactions database, and from 2004 to 2008 she was employed as a pharmacovigilance officer at the Danish Medicines Agency. Lise Aagaard is editor in chief of the Journal Orphan drugs- research and reviews and member of several editorial boards.

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