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ALTERED SENSORIUM UNMASKING WERNICKE-KORSAKOFF PSYCHOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction:

Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome (WKS) is a neurological disorder caused by thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency, mostly seen in chronic alcoholics who cannot absorb or use thiamine well. Wernicke's encephalopathy, the acute stage, presents with confusion, problems with eye movement, and ataxia (loss of coordination). If untreated, it can lead to Korsakoff's psychosis, which involves memory problems and severe cognitive impairment. Alcohol not only causes nutritional deficiency but also harms the brain directly, worsening WKS.

Case presentation:

A 68-year-old man arrived to the Tiruppur Government Hospital complaining of memory problems, forgetfulness, and disorientation that had persisted for seven days. He also had poor balance, which caused him to walk unsteadily. Additionally, the patient's speech has been slurred for the last two days. Medical history revealed that five years ago he had been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus and six years ago he was diagnosed with hypertension, which both were controlled very well on normal drugs—500 mg of metformin twice daily and amlodipine 5 mg twice a day, respectively. While reviewing social history, it was revealed that the patient had significant history of alcohol use for more than 30 years.

Upon general examination, the patient was afebrile and aware despite being confused. His vital signs were normal with normal pulse rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation. Systemic examination was also uneventful. Laboratory tests were normal complete blood count, renal function tests, and serum electrolytes. Liver function tests, however, showed elevated total bilirubin (2.3 mg/dL), direct bilirubin (1.1 mg/dL), SGOT (150 IU/L), and SGPT (86 IU/L). These results were suggestive of mild hepatic impairment, presumptively secondary to chronic alcohol use. Brain MRI revealed hyperintensities of the mammillary bodies, thalamus, and periventricular white matter, which are characteristic of Wernicke encephalopathy.

Based on the clinical presentation, history of chronic alcoholism, deranged liver function tests, and MRI reports, a diagnosis of altered sensorium secondary to Wernicke-Korsakoff psychosis was made. The patient was admitted on an inpatient basis and treatment given were

DRUG NAME	DOSE	FREQ
Inj.THIAMINE	100 mg	TDS
Tab.CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE	10 mg	1-0-2
Tab.ATORVASTATIN	10 mg	0-0-2
Tab.ASPIRIN	75 mg	0-1-0
Tab.METFORMIN	500 mg	1-0-1
Tab.ENALAPRIL	2.5 mg	1-0-1

The patient kept improving steadily for the next six days, with progressive improvement in orientation, balance, and amelioration of slurring of speech. At the time of discharge, injectable thiamine was substituted with oral thiamine 100 mg once daily, and the other medications remained as ordered. Follow-up was suggested to have a screening done for any intellectual impairment or symptoms recurrence.

DISCUSSION:

Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome (WKS) is a reversible but underrecognized cognitive disorder, mainly seen in people with prolonged alcohol use. Early thiamine supplementation, especially parenterally, can reverse symptoms if administered promptly. Delay in diagnosis may lead to incomplete cognitive recovery. Liver dysfunction and alcohol-induced liver disease may contribute to neuropsychiatric symptoms. WKS is characterized by thiamine deficiency disrupting neuronal energy metabolism, particularly in regions sensitive to thiamine loss such as mammillary bodies and medial thalamus, which manifest as memory issues, altered sensorium, and gait ataxia. MRI signs include mammillary body and periventricular hyperintensities, confirming diagnosis. Chronic alcohol consumption is the primary cause, as it impairs thiamine absorption, storage, and utilization. Early treatment is vital to prevent permanent neurological damage.

CONCLUSION:

Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome should always be considered in geriatric patients presenting with altered mental status, especially those with chronic alcoholism. This case reiterates the critical significance of early diagnosis and immediate thiamine treatment, which can lead to marked clinical improvement. Awareness by clinicians of the classic findings, MRI imaging, and urgent administration of thiamine—even before laboratory verification—is critical to improving patient outcomes. Moreover, education of the patient and caregiver about the role of alcohol in neurodegeneration and the need for long-term follow-up is important to prevent recurrence or irreversible sequelae.

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ACOLTREMON – FIRST-IN-CLASS MEDICATION FOR DRY EYE DISEASE PROVIDING A NEW THERAPEUTIC PATHWAY

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introduction:

Acoltremon is an innovative ophthalmic medication that introduces a completely new therapeutic pathway for the management of dry eye disease. Acoltremon targets deeper biochemical processes involved in tear film disruption. This advancement expands treatment options for patients who struggle with chronic symptoms such as burning, redness, irritation, and fluctuating vision. As a first-in-class therapy, it marks a major step toward modernizing dry eye care and improving long-term ocular comfort.

A Novel Therapeutic Pathway: How Acoltremon Functions

Acoltremon works by regulating biochemical pathways responsible for tear film imbalance and ocular surface inflammation. It interacts with cellular receptors that influence mucin production, tear quality, and epithelial repair. This targeted mechanism helps restore the natural protective barrier of the eye.

Acoltremon reduces symptoms such as dryness, burning, and blurred vision while supporting long-term surface stability.

Comparing Acoltremon With Current Standard Treatments:

Traditional dry eye therapies—including artificial tears, anti-inflammatory agents, and warm compresses—primarily aim to relieve symptoms rather than address underlying causes. Acoltremon differs by offering a mechanism that improves tear film health at a molecular level. Its longer-lasting effects help reduce the frequent dosing requirements associated with lubricants.

Mechanisms Behind Reduced Ocular Inflammation:

Inflammation plays a central role in the progression of dry eye disease, creating a cycle of irritation and tear film instability. Acoltremon helps interrupt this cycle by modulating biological pathways that trigger surface inflammation. it reduces corneal nerve sensitivity and improves overall ocular comfort. This makes the therapy especially valuable for patients whose symptoms worsen in dry or windy environments.

Enhancement of Tear Film Stability and Moisture Retention:

A stable tear film is essential for maintaining clear vision and protecting the ocular surface from damage. Acoltremon improves the lipid and mucin components of the tear film, reducing evaporation and promoting better.

Ongoing Research and Future Prospects in Dry Eye Therapy:

Current research is exploring new combinations of Acoltremon with other ocular surface therapies to enhance treatment outcomes. Investigators are also studying extended-release formulations that could further improve tear film dynamics. Future innovations may reshape the treatment landscape by offering even more precise and patient-specific solutions.

Conclusion:

Acoltremon stands out as a significant advancement in the management of dry eye disease due to its unique and targeted therapeutic approach. By enhancing tear film balance, reducing inflammation, and promoting long-term ocular health, it offers benefits beyond traditional therapies. As the understanding of dry eye mechanisms continues to evolve, Acoltremon is well positioned to become a cornerstone of modern ophthalmic treatment.

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CIRBP- A WHALE CANCER RESISTANCE GENE ENHANCED ANTICANCER

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Introduction:

The bowhead whale is a large baleen whale of the arctic and subarctic, and is the only living species in the genus Balaena. At more than 200 years, the maximum lifespan of the bowhead whale exceeds that of all other mammals. The bowhead is also the second-largest animal on Earth, reaching over 80,000 kg. Despite its very large number of cells and long lifespan, the bowhead is not highly cancer-prone, an incongruity termed Peto's paradox. CIRBP(Cold-Inducible RNA Binding Protein) in bowhead whales plays a crucial role in their remarkable anti cancer activity by enhancing DNA repair mechanisms. CIRBP is highly expressed in the bowhead whale and promotes DNA DSB repair and genome stability. Bowhead whales express CIRBP at levels about 100 times higher than other mammals,which significantly improves the accuracy and efficiency of double strand breaks(DSBs) through pathways like homologus recombination (HR) and non homologus end joining (NHEJ).

CIRBP-(Cold inducible RNA Binding Protein):

Cold-inducible RNA binding protein (CIRP) is a stress induced protein that was initially described as a DNA damage-induced transcript (A18 hnRNP), as well as a cold-shock domain containing cold-stress response protein (CIRBP) that alters the translational efficiency of its target messenger RNAs (mRNAs). Several recent studies highlight roles for CIRP in immune responses, ranging from sepsis to wound healing and tumor promoting inflammation. Studies suggest that loss of CIRP expression could play a role in endometrial carcinogenesis. Loss of CIRP expression is also implicated in the progression of benign ovarian cancer to malignancy. These studies suggest that CIRP may function as a tumor suppressor via suppressing proliferation, potentially via its function in the DNA damage response.

Role of CIRBP in Tumor suppression:

CIRBP binds to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of specific target genes, thereby regulating a wide spectrum of physiological and pathological events, including but not limited to cell survival, proliferation, differentiation, senescence, angiogenesis, apoptosis, and inflammatory responses. CIRBP has been found to be overexpressed in conditions like melanoma, prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, and skin squamous cell carcinoma. However, in contrast, in cases of endome trial and ovarian cancer, CIRBP appears to act as a tumor suppressor.Hence, CIRBP expression was significantly linked to larger tumor size, higher grade, advanced stage, and the presence of lymphatic/vascular invasion.

Conclusion:

CIRBP is highly abundant in the bowhead whale compared to most other mammals. We speculate that baleen whales evolved this high abundance of CIRBP as an adaptation to life in cold water and CIRBP was subsequently co-opted to facilitate genome maintenance. Future therapies might focus on strengthening the human body's natural DNA repair abilities by mimicking the whale's mechanism, rather than solely focusing on tumor destruction after cancer has already developed.

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THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF TIRZEPATIDE IN KIDNEY PROTECTION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Introduction:

Tirzepatide, a novel dual glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist, has gained significant attention for its benefits in glucose control, weight reduction, and cardiovascular outcomes. Recent findings now highlight its potential role in slowing chronic kidney disease (CKD) progression in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D). This newsletter explores these emerging kidney-protective effects based on the updated SURPASS-CVOT trial outcomes.

Tirzepatide and Kidney Function in T2D:

T2D is a major cause of CKD due to persistent hyperglycemia, inflammation, oxidative stress, and increased intraglomerular pressure. Tirzepatide, through its dual-acting incretin pathway, offers metabolic improvements that may translate into measurable renal benefits. Recent analyses suggest its effects extend beyond glycemic and weight control,

potentially influencing albuminuria, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), and progression to end-stage kidney disease (ESKD).

Key Findings:

- SURPASS-CVOT Post-hoc Analysis
- At the 2025 American Society of Nephrology Kidney Week, Sophia Zoungas MBBS, PhD, reported the kidney outcomes from a subgroup of high-risk CKD patients enrolled in SURPASS-CVOT.

Study Population:

- Total participants with very high-risk CKD: 1241
- Tirzepatide group: 646 patients(2.5 mg titrated up to 15 mg)
- Dulaglutide group: 595 patients (1.5 mg)
- Mean age: 68.5 years
- Mean BMI: 33.0 kg/m²
- Mean A1c: 8.5%
- Mean diabetes duration: 19.2 years

Major Kidney Outcomes:

- Composite outcome reduction: Tirzepatide lowered the risk by 33% compared with dulaglutide (16.7% vs 23.0%).
- eGFR decline: Mean reduction was –4.4 mL/min/1.73m² with tirzepatide vs –7.5 with dulaglutide.
- Albuminuria: Greater reduction seen with tirzepatide (–41.6 g/kg) vs dulaglutide (–27.4 g/kg).

Safety Profile

- Similar rates of adverse events between both groups.
- GI side effects more frequent with tirzepatide (64.6% vs 56.5%).

Possible Mechanisms of Kidney Protection:

While half of tirzepatide's albuminuria reduction appears tied to improved A1c and weight loss, additional mechanisms may include:

- Reduced systemic inflammation
- Improved endothelial function
- Favorable effects on metabolic and renal hemodynamics

These effects suggest kidney benefits extend beyond weight management alone.

Expert Commentary:

Researchers note these results are promising but emphasize the need for dedicated kidney outcome trials to confirm whether tirzepatide can be approved for CKD prevention.

Conclusion:

Tirzepatide demonstrates strong potential as a kidney-protective therapy in high-risk T2D patients, showing superior outcomes compared with dulaglutide in slowing eGFR decline and reducing albuminuria. While further trials are needed, current evidence suggests tirzepatide may significantly delay progression to dialysis and improve long-term renal health.

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SEBETRALSTAT : A BREAKTHROUGH ORAL THERAPY FOR SUDDEN HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA ATTACKS

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Introduction:

Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a rare, potentially life-threatening genetic disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of severe swelling affecting the skin, gastrointestinal tract, and airway. The unpredictable nature of these attacks often affects daily functioning and poses a significant health risk, especially when the airway is involved. The approval of sebetralstat in 2025 marks a major advancement in managing acute HAE attacks. As the first oral on-demand therapy, it allows patients to treat attacks quickly, conveniently, and without injections—critical for rapid symptom control.

Mechanism of Action:

Sebetralstat is a selective plasma kallikrein inhibitor, targeting a pivotal enzyme responsible for generating bradykinin, the primary mediator of swelling during HAE attacks. By inhibiting kallikrein, sebetralstat limits bradykinin production, reducing vascular permeability and helping resolve swelling more rapidly. Its oral administration enables patients to initiate therapy immediately at the first signs of an attack, improving outcomes through earlier intervention.

Clinical Evidence:

The Phase 3 KONFIDENT trial, the most comprehensive clinical study conducted for an on-demand HAE therapy, demonstrated that sebetralstat provides:
1).Significantly faster onset of symptom relief compared with placebo2)Reduced attack severity and duration3)Consistent response across mild, moderate, and severe attacks 4.)safety profile comparable to placebo.The KONFIDENT-S open-label extension further supported these findings. Patients commonly treated attacks within minutes of onset, with a median time to symptom relief of about 1.3 hours for laryngeal attacks—a vital benefit in preventing airway obstruction.

Impact and Future Outlook:

Sebetralstat represents a transformative shift in the management of HAE:
First oral medication allowing discreet, rapid treatment,Removes barriers of injectable therapies such as refrigeration or administration technique,Improves patient independence and quality of life,Potential to reduce hospitalization or emergency intervention, especially for throat attacks.

Conclusion:

The approval of sebetralstat (Ekterly®) marks a significant advancement in the treatment of hereditary angioedema, offering patients the first truly convenient and effective oral therapy for rapid control of acute attacks. By targeting plasma kallikrein and reducing bradykinin production, sebetralstat enables earlier intervention, faster symptom relief, and improved patient autonomy compared with traditional injectable treatments. Clinical trials, including the KONFIDENT

and KONFIDENT-S studies, demonstrate its strong efficacy and favorable safety profile across a wide range of attack severities, including potentially life-threatening laryngeal episodes.

As global regulatory agencies continue to authorize its use, sebetralstat is poised to transform the standard of care for individuals living with HAE. Its ease of use, rapid onset, and broad accessibility empower patients to manage attacks more confidently and effectively. With ongoing research exploring pediatric applications and wider patient populations, sebetralstat represents not only a breakthrough for current HAE management but also a promising foundation for future therapeutic advancements.

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3D PRINTING IN PHARMACEUTICALS

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Introduction:

3D printing, also known as additive manufacturing, is revolutionizing pharmaceutical science by allowing the creation of personalized, precisely controlled drug products. Unlike conventional manufacturing, 3D printing enables customization of drug dosage, geometry, dissolution behavior, and release kinetics. Its ability to fabricate unique drug formulations on-demand positions it as a future cornerstone of personalized medicine, especially for patients requiring highly individualized treatment strategies.

Personalized Medicine and Patient-Specific Dosage Forms:

3D printing enables the development of medications tailored to a patient's clinical profile, metabolic rate, age, or genetic background. By adjusting drug volume, shape, and excipient proportions, pharmacists can create customized dosage forms that optimize therapeutic effectiveness. This approach improves medication adherence and is especially useful for patients with rare diseases or

complex treatment needs. Personalized tablets can also reduce adverse effects by minimizing unnecessary drug exposure.

3D-Printed Tablets: Precision in Dose and Drug Release:

The precision of 3D printing allows for exact control over drug loading, tablet density, porosity, and internal structure, enabling enhanced control of drug release patterns. Technologies such as fused deposition modeling and binder jetting can create multilayered tablets that release active ingredients at predetermined intervals. This makes 3D printing valuable for chronic conditions requiring sustained or delayed drug delivery, reducing dosing frequency and improving patient comfort.

Innovative Printing Technologies Used in Pharma:

Several printing technologies are now being adapted for pharmaceutical use, including fused deposition modeling, selective laser sintering, stereolithography, and semi-solid extrusion. Each technique supports different drug types and formulation goals. For instance, stereolithography allows ultra-precise microstructures, while extrusion-based printing supports thermolabile drugs. These diverse technologies offer unmatched flexibility in designing advanced drug delivery systems.

Materials and Polymers Used in Pharmaceutical 3D Printing

Modern pharmaceutical 3D printing relies on safe, biocompatible polymers such as PVA, PLA, PEG, and cellulose derivatives. These polymers can be engineered to control dissolution rates, enhance structural stability, or improve drug protection. Researchers are also exploring smart materials capable of responding to physiological triggers such as pH or temperature, creating new opportunities for dynamic and targeted drug delivery.

Complex Drug Release Profiles Through Layered Printing:

Layer-by-layer construction enables sophisticated drug release mechanisms that are difficult to achieve using traditional manufacturing. Multi-compartment tablets, pulsatile-release systems, and multi-drug combinations can all be produced through controlled layering. These designs allow timed release, dual-action therapy, or site-specific drug delivery, improving treatment precision while reducing systemic exposure.

3D Printing for Pediatric and Geriatric Medications:

Children and older adults often struggle with traditional tablets due to dosing inflexibility and swallowing difficulties. 3D printing allows the creation of chewable, rapidly dissolving, or taste-masked formulations that are easier to administer. Customizable flavors, shapes, and smaller dosing increments ensure safer and more comfortable treatment for vulnerable patient groups who require highly individualized care.

Regulatory Challenges and FDA-Approved 3D Printed Drugs:

The introduction of Spritam, the first FDA-approved 3D-printed medication, marked a major milestone for additive manufacturing in pharmaceuticals. However, regulatory challenges remain, including the need for standardized quality testing, batch consistency, and manufacturing oversight. Global agencies are now exploring frameworks to support the safe integration of 3D printing into mainstream pharmaceutical production.

Applications in Bioprinting and Tissue Engineering:

Beyond drug formulation, 3D printing is driving innovation in bioprinting, where living cells and biological materials are used to create tissues, scaffolds, and

regenerative structures. Bioprinting has promising applications in disease modeling, testing drug responses, and potentially producing transplant-ready tissues. This emerging field represents one of the most futuristic directions in pharmaceutical and biomedical research.

Future Prospects of 3D Printing in Clinical Pharmacy:

As technology advances, 3D printing is expected to become a standard tool in clinical pharmacy settings. Future developments include AI-assisted design of drug formulations, portable printers for bedside medication preparation, and integration with electronic health records for automated personalized dosing. These innovations will significantly improve the accuracy, safety, and accessibility of pharmaceutical care.

Conclusion:

3D printing is reshaping the future of pharmaceutical manufacturing through its ability to produce highly customized, precisely engineered drug formulations. With advances in materials, printing techniques, and regulatory frameworks, it is well positioned to become an essential tool for personalized medicine. As healthcare continues to evolve, 3D printing will play a central role in improving patient outcomes and transforming modern clinical practice.

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IoT-ENABLED COLD CHAIN MONITORING

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Introduction

IoT-enabled cold chain monitoring provides pharmaceutical companies with accurate, real-time oversight of temperature-sensitive products. Through connected sensors and automated tracking systems, organizations can ensure that vaccines, biologics, and high-value medications are stored and transported within strict temperature limits. This technology significantly reduces spoilage, enhances transparency, and enables data-driven decision-making across global supply chains.

Advantages

1. **Real-time Monitoring**
2. **Improved Product Quality and Safety**
3. **Data Logging and Analytics**

Disadvantages

1. **High Initial Investment**
2. **Connectivity Dependency**
3. **Data Security and Privacy Risks**

Importance of Cold Chain Management in Pharmaceuticals

Maintaining temperature integrity is a critical requirement in pharmaceutical logistics. Effective cold chain management ensures that drugs retain their potency and safety from production to delivery. IoT strengthens this process by offering continuous monitoring, real-time alerts, and digital documentation. This reduces human error and improves compliance with international regulatory guidelines, ultimately protecting patients.

How IoT Sensors Improve Temperature Tracking

IoT sensors provide detailed temperature measurements at frequent intervals, ensuring full visibility throughout transportation and storage. These sensors detect fluctuations instantly and transmit alerts to stakeholders, allowing rapid intervention. Their precision helps maintain the required conditions for highly sensitive pharmaceutical products, preventing degradation caused by even minor temperature deviations.

Real-Time Data Logging and Supply Chain visibility

Data logging through IoT devices enables companies to trace every step of the cold chain process. This real-time transparency helps identify risks, predict delays, and ensure product integrity. Supply chain managers gain insights into temperature trends, handling conditions, and potential bottlenecks, allowing them to optimize distribution efficiency and improve accountability across the logistics network.

Reducing Product Loss Through Predictive Alerts

Predictive analytics powered by IoT technology can identify early warning signs of failure, such as rising temperatures or equipment malfunction. Automated alerts give operators the opportunity to take immediate corrective action. This proactive approach drastically reduces product spoilage, protects financial resources, and ensures consistent availability of essential medications.

Enhancing Regulatory Compliance With IoT Technology

Pharmaceutical cold chains must comply with strict regulatory standards set by bodies such as WHO, FDA, and EMA. IoT systems simplify compliance by automatically recording data, generating audit-ready reports, and maintaining tamper-proof logs. This reduces the burden of manual documentation and supports uninterrupted adherence to quality standards.

Energy Efficiency and Environmental Benefits

IoT solutions help optimize cooling system efficiency by monitoring energy consumption and identifying operational inefficiencies. By reducing unnecessary power usage, companies can lower energy costs and minimize environmental impact. Furthermore, decreased product spoilage contributes to sustainability goals by reducing waste in global pharmaceutical distribution.

Integration of Cloud Platforms and Smart Analytics:

Cloud integration allows IoT devices to store and process vast amounts of cold chain data securely. Smart analytics use this information to improve forecasting, support predictive maintenance, and enhance overall operational planning. These platforms enable seamless collaboration among supply chain partners and ensure faster response times during critical events.

Applications in Vaccine and Biologic Storage

Vaccines and biologics require strict temperature regulation to maintain their therapeutic effectiveness. IoT systems ensure these products remain within safe limits during storage and shipping. Real-time monitoring minimizes the risk of temperature excursions, providing healthcare providers with confidence that products administered to patients remain safe and effective.

Role of IoT in Transportation and Last-Mile Delivery

Transportation is a vulnerable stage in the cold chain, especially during last-mile delivery. IoT tracking devices monitor environmental conditions inside transport vehicles and containers, ensuring consistent temperatures until the final destination. GPS integration further enhances logistics precision by offering route visibility and improving delivery reliability.

Future Innovations in IoT-Based Cold Chain Systems

Future cold chain systems will likely incorporate AI-driven automation, blockchain for secure data storage, and advanced sensor technologies for hyper-accurate monitoring. These innovations aim to improve temperature control, reduce operational risks, and support increasingly complex pharmaceutical logistics networks. As digital transformation progresses, IoT will continue to redefine global cold chain standards.

Conclusion

IoT-enabled cold chain monitoring is transforming pharmaceutical logistics by delivering unprecedented accuracy, transparency, and operational safety. Through continuous data collection, predictive alerts, and automated compliance, IoT systems help protect the quality of temperature-sensitive medications. As technologies continue to evolve, IoT will remain a cornerstone in advancing cold chain reliability worldwide.

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DEPARTMAENTAL ACTIVITIES

1st International Conference on Accreditation, Ranking, and Quality in Higher Education (ARQ 2025)

We are proud to share that Dr. R. Sambathkumar (Principal), Dr. P. Balan (Professor & Head, Pharmaceutical Chemistry), and Dr. C. Kannan (Associate Professor) from The Erode College of Pharmacy, Erode actively participated in the prestigious ARQ 2025 conference held at SRIHER, Chennai.

Dr. C. Kannan presented an e-poster on AI in medical education, contributing to the global discourse on innovation in healthcare learning. Our team also explored the informative EXPO stalls during the event.

The conference featured 30 eminent speakers from around the world, addressing crucial topics such as:

- ✅Bridging Global Standards with Local Context
- ✅AI in Medical Education
- ✅International Accreditation – Challenges & Opportunities
- ✅Faculty Development for Quality Enhancement
- ✅Building Research and Quality Cultures
- ✅Leadership in Accreditation & Site Visits
- ✅Innovating Within Constraints

It was an enriching experience that deepened our understanding of accreditation systems, ranking methodologies, and quality assurance in higher education. Looking forward to applying these insights to strengthen our institution's academic excellence!

SHINE HEALTHCARE HACKATHON 2025

The Erode College of Pharmacy, in association with The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Startup TN, APTI (TN Branch), and TNPPCA-HS, successfully organized the Shine Healthcare Hackathon 2025 – Awareness Workshop on 18th June 2025 at the ECP Auditorium.

The resource persons — Mr. R. Mohan (Aakam360), Mr. Gurushankar Selvam and Mr. Gobinath T (Startup TN), Mr. Dhana Prakash M (Aakam Shine), and Dr. Kannan (Department of Pharmacy Practice) — delivered insightful sessions on innovation, the startup ecosystem, and real-world applications in the healthcare sector.

More than 350 participants from 17 medical, pharmacy, and allied health institutions across Erode, Namakkal, and Tiruppur actively took part in the workshop.
The event was successfully conducted with the continued support and guidance of the Secretary & Correspondent, ECP.

YOGOTSAV 2025

In celebration of the International Day of Yoga 2025, we proudly organized "Yogotsav" with the theme “Yoga for One Earth, One Health.” 🌎💚
Our heartfelt thanks to Dr. T. Poornima, M.D. (Naturopathy & Yoga) from Kongu Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College & Hospital, for her insightful session on the science and sustainability of yoga. Her address highlighted how yoga fosters harmony between humanity and nature.

International Yoga Day

The Erode College of Pharmacy proudly celebrated International Yoga Day on 21st June 2025 with great enthusiasm and participation. The event was held from 6:30 AM to 7:45 AM in the college auditorium and witnessed the active involvement of more than 200 students, along with faculty members and non-teaching staff.

The session highlighted the importance of yoga in promoting physical and mental well-being. Participants were guided through various yoga asanas and breathing techniques aimed at enhancing focus, relaxation, and overall health. The event was well-received and appreciated by the Management, Principal, faculty members, non-teaching staff, and students, recognizing the collective effort in making it a meaningful occasion.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON DIABETES

The third session was taken by our honourable chief-guest Dr. E.Thangavel, Monika Diabetes Centre, Diabetic and Foot care centre, Erode. He has provided insights of how yoga helps in diabetes patients, and various aspects of diabetic management. The session was taken interactively with students and he gifted the students for best answers.

The organising secretory of the programme Dr. D. Krishna Kumar, professor & Head, Department of Pharmacy Practice delivered the vote of thanks.
All the department faculty members involved to ensure the smooth and successful completion of the programme.