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- Chairman message
- Principal message
- Editorial desk
- SRCP achievements
- A Rare Case of Grade I Duodenal Neuroendocrine Tumor Presenting with Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding and Severe Iron Deficiency Anemia
- Pediatric patient with postoperative pilocytic astrocytoma with ventriculoperitoneal shunt complicated by acute airway obstruction and multidrug-resistant proteus mirabilis infection
- Disseminated Histoplasmosis Mimicking Systemic Disease in an Immunocompetent Adult: A Case Report
- Rectal Prolapse with Severe Iron Deficiency Anemia in an Elderly Female: A Perioperative Risk and Optimization Case Report.
- Multitarget Incretin Mimetics: The Science of Multi-Receptor Poly-Agonists and Their Role in Cardiometabolic-Renal Health
- Zebra fish in Cancer Research: An Emerging Model for Cancer Biology and Drug Discovery
- Rapid-Acting Antidepressants (RAAs) & Synaptic Plasticity
- SRCP events
- Day scoops
- Pharmacy practice documentations
- SRCP in newspapers
- SRCP placements
- SRCP activities & achievements

CHAIRMAN MESSAGE



Dr.M.Santhiramudu

It gives me immense pleasure to note that Jeevan Santhi, the official newsletter of SRCP, is being released for publication. This vibrant platform captures and reflects the essence of our institution by showcasing a wide range of co-curricular and extracurricular activities. It stands as a testament to the dynamic spirit of our students and faculty. At SRCP, we are committed to nurturing competent pharmacists who not only possess academic excellence but are also guided by strong ethical and moral values. Our aim is not only to prepare students for a successful career but also to help them lead a meaningful and principled life.

PRINCIPAL MESSAGE



Dr.C.Madhusudhana Chetty

It is with immense pleasure that I announce the release of Volume 9, Issue 1 of our college newsletter, Jeevan Santhi. A newsletter is often considered the mirror of an institution, reflecting its vision, mission, achievements, and the vibrant spirit within. This edition highlights the people, programs, and progress that continue to position SRCP as one of the premier pharmaceutical education centers in Nandyal District, Andhra Pradesh. I am confident that Jeevan Santhi will serve as a meaningful platform for our students and faculty to express their thoughts, creativity, and contributions.

EDITORIAL DESK

We, the Editorial Committee, take great pride in presenting Volume 9, Issue 1 of Jeevan Santhi, the official newsletter of Santhiram College of Pharmacy. This edition captures the vibrant academic, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities that have taken place on our campus, reflecting the collective achievements of our students and faculty. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our respected Chairman for his continued encouragement and generous support in bringing out this departmental newsletter. Jeevan Santhi serves as a valuable platform for budding pharmacists to share knowledge, insights, and recent advancements in pharmacy practice and the profession at large. We hope this issue inspires and informs, while strengthening the spirit of learning and collaboration within our SRCP family.

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A Rare Case of Grade I Duodenal Neuro endocrine Tumor Presenting with Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding and Severe Iron Deficiency Anemia

BACKGROUND

Duodenal neuroendocrine tumors (D-NETs) are rare neoplasms accounting for approximately 2–5% of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. They are commonly asymptomatic and incidentally detected; however, ulcerated lesions may rarely present with upper gastrointestinal bleeding and severe iron deficiency anemia.

CASE PRESENTATION

Despite taking oral and parenteral iron supplements, a 62-year-old woman developed recurring melena and severe iron deficiency anemia that required transfusions. Microcytic hypochromic anemia with hemoglobin of 7.5 g/dL, decreased mean corpuscular volume, and peripheral smear results indicative of chronic blood loss were found in the laboratory assessment. Erosive pangastritis, a *Helicobacter pylori*-associated gastric ulcer, and over eight sessile and subpedunculated polypoidal lesions extending from the first to third parts of the duodenum were discovered during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Several of these lesions showed deep ulceration with active bleeding. Four bigger lesions underwent endoscopic band ligation. Several modestly hyper-enhancing duodenal polyps were seen on contrast-enhanced CT enterography; the biggest one was around 15 × 15 mm. Brunner gland hyperplasia with questionable neuroendocrine foci was revealed by histopathological analysis, however, a well-differentiated Grade I neuroendocrine tumor with widespread synaptophysin positivity and a Ki-67 proliferation index of 2% was verified by immunohistochemistry. With SUVmax values of 5.0 on early imaging and 10.0 on delayed imaging, Ga-68 DOTATOC PET-CT showed somatostatin receptor-positive multifocal duodenal lesions up to 1 cm in size. There was no indication of solid organ involvement, distant metastases, or locoregional lymphadenopathy.

CONCLUSION

This case illustrates a rare manifestation of multifocal Grade I duodenal neuroendocrine tumors linked to overt upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage, severe iron deficiency anemia, and Brunner gland hyperplasia. Accurate staging and prompt care are made possible by early detection employing a multidisciplinary approach that includes endoscopy, histology, immunohistochemistry, and somatostatin receptor imaging. This improves clinical results.

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Pediatric patient with postoperative pilocytic astrocytoma with ventriculoperitoneal shunt complicated by acute airway obstruction and multidrug-resistant *proteus mirabilis* infection

Abstract:

Pilocytic astrocytoma (WHO Grade I), the most prevalent form of pediatric posterior fossa tumor, usually requires the placement of a ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt to treat hydrocephalus after surgery. Such a procedure exposes pediatric patients to life-threatening conditions, including airway problems and antibiotic-resistant infection during their ICU stay. We report on an 11-year-old female

Introduction:

Pilocytic astrocytomas represent about 15-20% of all central nervous system tumors among children. This is the most prevalent type of astrocytic glioma in the pediatric population, commonly affecting the cerebellar hemispheres, vermis, and brain stem [1]. Fifty percent of patients have hydrocephalus due to the blockage of cerebrospinal fluid flow during diagnosis. Hydrocephalus after surgery occurs in 30-40% of patients with a complete tumor excision [2,3]. Therefore, a ventriculoperitoneal shunt must be installed. The complications associated with the installation of VP shunts include mechanical malfunctioning, disconnection, and infection, occurring at 10-20% in one year. The prolonged period of recovery from tumor excisions in the posterior fossa requires the use of mechanical ventilation for prolonged periods because of neurogenic pulmonary edema, posterior pharyngeal edema, and reduced airway protective reflexes [4]. This procedure is required for 20% to 30% of children undergoing neurosurgery. Decannulation, although representing progress, carries the danger of airway obstruction owing to the development of granulation tissue, posterior glottic stenosis, or tracheomalacia because of the small diameter and limited respiratory reserve of the pediatric airway [5]. Similarly, when considering the issue of difficulties in airway management, healthcare-associated infections have posed major problems within the pediatric intensive care unit, with the emergence of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL) Enterobacteriaceae becoming the leading cause of 40 to 60% of all device-associated infections [6]. The organism *Proteus mirabilis* is known to emerge from the increased production of ESBL and its biofilm-forming ability on catheters, resulting in 5 to 10% of catheter-associated urinary tract infection and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis cases, particularly in patients undergoing neurosurgery requiring repeated catheterization [7]. This case study illustrates the novel scenario of post-decannulation AAO resulting in CA followed by MDR *P. mirabilis* HAI in the backdrop of an 11-year-old patient dependent on a VP shunt in the setting of a rural secondary level ICU in India. This case study also emphasizes the utility of a multidisciplinary RRS approach, culture-guided tapering of antibiotics, and antibiotic stewardship in different resource levels worldwide.

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Disseminated Histoplasmosis Mimicking Systemic Disease in an Immunocompetent Adult: A Case Report

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Histoplasmosis is a systemic fungal infection caused by *Histoplasma capsulatum*, a dimorphic fungus commonly found in soil contaminated with bird or bat droppings. The disease usually occurs in individuals with impaired immunity, including patients with HIV/AIDS, organ transplant recipients, or those receiving immunosuppressive therapy. Disseminated histoplasmosis is rarely reported in immunocompetent individuals and may present with non-specific systemic manifestations, making diagnosis challenging. **Objective** To describe the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, therapeutic management, and outcome of disseminated histoplasmosis occurring in an immunocompetent patient. **Methods** A detailed case analysis was performed using patient clinical records, laboratory findings, radiological imaging, microbiological investigations, and histopathological examination. Diagnostic confirmation was achieved through fungal staining and culture. Relevant literature was also reviewed to compare similar cases and highlight diagnostic and therapeutic considerations. **Results** The patient presented with prolonged fever, weight loss, hepatosplenomegaly, and generalized weakness. Laboratory evaluation revealed anemia and elevated inflammatory markers. Radiological imaging demonstrated hepatosplenomegaly and lymphadenopathy. Histopathological examination showed intracellular yeast forms consistent with *Histoplasma capsulatum*. The patient was treated with antifungal therapy using liposomal amphotericin B followed by oral itraconazole. Clinical improvement was observed with gradual resolution of systemic symptoms. **Conclusion** Disseminated histoplasmosis can rarely occur in immunocompetent individuals and may mimic other infectious or malignant conditions. Early recognition and prompt antifungal therapy are essential to reduce morbidity and mortality. Clinicians should consider histoplasmosis.

Case Presentation

A middle-aged male patient presented to the outpatient department with complaints of persistent fever, generalized weakness, and progressive weight loss for approximately four weeks. The fever was intermittent in nature, associated with chills and malaise, and was partially relieved by antipyretic medications. The patient also reported loss of appetite and fatigue that had gradually worsened over the previous month. There was no history of chronic cough, hemoptysis, night sweats, or recent travel to endemic areas. The patient denied any previous diagnosis of tuberculosis or other chronic infectious diseases. The patient had no known history of immunodeficiency disorders, malignancy, diabetes mellitus, or long-term use of corticosteroids or immunosuppressive medications. There was also no history of organ transplantation. His occupational history revealed that he worked in an agricultural environment and frequently handled soil and organic material, which could potentially expose him to environmental fungal spores. There was no history of smoking, alcohol abuse, or illicit drug use. On physical examination, the patient appeared fatigued and mildly cachectic. Vital signs showed a temperature of 38.2°C, pulse rate of 96 beats per minute, respiratory rate of 18 breaths per minute, and blood pressure of 118/74 mmHg. Oxygen saturation was within normal limits on room air. General examination revealed pallor and mild dehydration. No cyanosis, clubbing, or edema was observed.

Laboratory Investigations

Routine laboratory tests included:

- Complete blood count
- Liver function tests
- Renal function tests
- C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Fungal diagnosis was confirmed by:

- Histopathological examination
- Special fungal staining (Periodic Acid-Schiff and Gomori methenamine silver stains)
- Fungal culture

CONCLUSION

Disseminated histoplasmosis is an uncommon but clinically significant fungal infection that can occasionally occur in individuals without identifiable immunodeficiency. Although the disease is typically associated with immunocompromised states such as HIV infection, malignancy, or immunosuppressive therapy, rare cases in immunocompetent patients highlight the importance of maintaining a high index of clinical suspicion.

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Rectal Prolapse with Severe Iron Deficiency Anemia in an Elderly Female: A Perioperative Risk and Optimization Case Report.

ABSTRACT

Background:

Rectal prolapse is a full-thickness protrusion of the rectum through the anal canal, predominantly affecting elderly women. Chronic mucosal exposure may result in recurrent trauma and occult blood loss, potentially leading to iron deficiency anemia. In geriatric patients, anemia significantly influences perioperative risk assessment and surgical planning. CASE PRESENTATION: A 65-year-old female presented with swelling per rectum, constipation, and anal pain. Clinical examination revealed pallor without hemodynamic instability. Laboratory evaluation demonstrated severe microcytic hypochromic anaemia (haemoglobin 7.7 g/dL; MCV 70 FL; MCH 21 pg.) with reactive thrombocytosis. Biochemical parameters and coagulation profile were within normal limits. Echocardiography showed preserved

left ventricular systolic function (ejection fraction 56%), mild concentric left ventricular hypertrophy, Grade I diastolic dysfunction, and mild multivalvular regurgitation. The Revised Cardiac Risk Index score was 0, indicating low ischemic cardiac risk. Despite favourable cardiac evaluation, anaemia was identified as a significant modifiable perioperative risk factor prior to elective rectopexy.

Methods:

A detailed clinical examination, haematological investigations, biochemical profiling, echocardiography, and perioperative cardiac risk stratification using Lee's Revised Cardiac Risk Index (RCRI) were performed. Conservative anorectal management and preoperative optimization were initiated. Objective: To describe the clinical presentation, perioperative evaluation, and optimization of a 65-year-old female with rectal prolapse complicated by severe microcytic hypochromic anaemia and mild hypertensive heart disease.

Conclusion:

This case highlights the systemic implications of chronic rectal prolapse in elderly patients. Severe iron deficiency anaemia secondary to mucosal trauma may substantially alter perioperative management. Comprehensive multidisciplinary evaluation and correction of anaemia are essential before definitive surgical intervention. Keywords: Rectal prolapse; Iron deficiency anaemia; Microcytic hypochromic anaemia; Rectopexy; Perioperative optimization; Geriatric surgery.

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Multitarget Incretin Mimetics: The Science of Multi-Receptor Poly-Agonists and Their Role in Cardiometabolic–Renal Health

Abstract

Metabolic diseases such as obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), cardiovascular disease (CVD), and chronic kidney disease (CKD) are closely interconnected and are increasingly viewed as components of a broader cardiovascular–kidney–metabolic (CKM) disease spectrum. Conventional therapies that selectively target individual pathways have produced substantial clinical benefits, but residual metabolic and cardiovascular–renal risk remains. This has stimulated the development of multitarget incretin mimetics, which simultaneously activate two or more metabolically relevant hormone receptors. Among these, GLP-1/GIP/glucagon receptor tri-agonists represent an emerging pharmacological strategy. Retatrutide (LY3437943), a unimolecular agonist of the GLP-1, GIP, and glucagon receptors, is a prominent example. By combining complementary mechanisms—enhanced glucose-dependent insulin secretion, appetite suppression, delayed gastric emptying, improved insulin sensitivity, increased energy expenditure, and modulation of lipid metabolism—poly-agonists may produce systemic metabolic effects greater than those achieved by single-receptor stimulation. Clinical evidence from phase 2 studies demonstrates substantial weight loss and improvements in glycemic and cardiometabolic parameters with retatrutide, while cardiovascular and renal outcome evidence for triple agonists is still developing. This article reviews the pharmacological rationale, molecular mechanisms, metabolic effects, cardiovascular and renal implications, clinical evidence, safety considerations, limitations, and future prospects of multitarget incretin mimetics.

Keywords

GLP-1; GIP; glucagon; retatrutide; poly-agonist; incretin mimetics; obesity; cardiovascular disease; chronic kidney disease; cardiometabolic health.

1. Introduction

Obesity and T2DM are major drivers of cardiovascular and renal morbidity. Insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, visceral adiposity, dyslipidemia, hypertension, inflammation and endothelial dysfunction frequently coexist, producing a complex metabolic environment that affects multiple organs.

The success of GLP-1 receptor agonists has demonstrated that targeting physiological hormone pathways can provide benefits extending beyond glucose lowering. GLP-1 receptor activation can improve glucose-dependent insulin secretion, reduce glucagon secretion, promote satiety and reduce food intake. Large clinical trials have also established cardiovascular benefits of some GLP-1 receptor agonists, while more recent evidence demonstrates kidney-protective effects.

The next stage of this pharmacological evolution is the development of multi-receptor agonists or poly-agonists. Rather than stimulating a single receptor, these molecules are designed to activate complementary metabolic pathways. Current approaches include dual GLP-1/GIP agonism and triple GLP-1/GIP/glucagon receptor agonism. Recent reviews describe these agents as an emerging strategy for obesity and cardio-kidney-liver-metabolic disease.

2. What Are Multitarget Incretin Mimetics?

Multitarget incretin mimetics are engineered molecules capable of activating multiple peptide-hormone receptors involved in metabolic regulation.

The major targets include:

- GLP-1 receptor (GLP-1R)
- GIP receptor (GIPR)
- Glucagon receptor (GCGR)

A simplified progression is: GLP-1 agonist → single-receptor metabolic modulation; GLP-1 + GIP agonist → dual incretin action; GLP-1 + GIP + glucagon agonist → triple-receptor metabolic modulation.

Retatrutide is a notable example of this third-generation approach. It is a single molecule capable of activating GIP, GLP-1 and glucagon receptors.

3. Why Activate Multiple Receptors?

The rationale behind poly-agonism is that the three hormonal pathways have partly complementary and potentially synergistic effects.

GLP-1R: increased glucose-dependent insulin secretion, reduced glucagon, increased satiety and delayed gastric emptying, supporting glycemic control and weight reduction.

GIPR: increased glucose-dependent insulin secretion and metabolic effects in adipose tissue and the CNS, potentially supporting glucose control and weight-related effects.

GCGR: increased energy expenditure and lipid mobilization, with potential effects on metabolic substrate utilization.

The apparent paradox is important: glucagon can increase blood glucose, whereas GLP-1 and GIP generally promote glucose lowering. In a carefully engineered tri-agonist, however, the glucagon component is intended to contribute to increased energy expenditure and substrate utilization while GLP-1/GIP activity counterbalances excessive hyperglycemia. This receptor combination is therefore based on balanced pharmacology rather than simply adding three independent drugs.

4. Mechanism of Action of Retatrutide

Retatrutide is a unimolecular GIP/GLP-1/glucagon receptor agonist.

GLP-1 receptor activation → increased glucose-dependent insulin secretion; reduced inappropriate glucagon secretion; reduced appetite; increased satiety; slower gastric emptying.

GIP receptor activation → increased glucose-dependent insulin secretion; modulation of adipose tissue metabolism; contribution to improved metabolic control.

Glucagon receptor activation → increased energy expenditure; increased hepatic lipid utilization; modulation of substrate metabolism; potential reduction in fat mass.

Overall effect: reduced food intake + increased energy expenditure + increased glucose disposal + improved metabolic regulation.

5. The Concept of Systemic Synergy

The major advantage of poly-agonism is the possibility of system-level synergy.

GLP-1 reduces energy intake; GIP supports insulinotropic and metabolic effects; glucagon increases energy expenditure and promotes substrate utilization.

Combined metabolic effects may result in decreased body weight, decreased adiposity, reduced blood glucose, improved insulin resistance, reduced blood pressure and improved lipid metabolism.

In the phase 2 retatrutide trial, the 12-mg group had a mean weight reduction of 24.2% at 48 weeks, compared with 2.1% with placebo. Improvements were also observed in glycemic variables, blood pressure and lipid-related cardiometabolic measures. These findings demonstrate metabolic efficacy, but they should not automatically be interpreted as proof that retatrutide prevents cardiovascular or renal events.

6. Effects on Glucose Homeostasis

T2DM is characterized by insulin resistance, impaired glucose disposal, beta-cell dysfunction and hyperglycemia.

GLP-1 receptor stimulation increases insulin secretion in a glucose-dependent manner and suppresses inappropriate glucagon secretion. GIP contributes to glucose-dependent insulin secretion and may influence adipose and metabolic pathways. Although glucagon can increase hepatic glucose production, its activation can also promote energy expenditure and lipid utilization. In a balanced tri-agonist, GLP-1 and GIP activity may offset the glucose-raising effect while retaining useful metabolic actions.

The phase 2 retatrutide study reported improvements in glycated hemoglobin, fasting glucose and insulin measures.

7. Effects on Obesity and Adipose Tissue

Obesity is associated with altered endocrine, inflammatory and metabolic signaling.

A. Reduced energy intake: GLP-1-mediated activation of central appetite pathways increases satiety and reduces food intake.

B. Increased energy expenditure: Glucagon receptor activation may increase energy expenditure, lipid oxidation, hepatic substrate utilization and metabolic turnover.

Reduced calorie intake + increased energy expenditure → negative energy balance → reduction in adipose tissue.

The magnitude of weight reduction observed with retatrutide has made it one of the most extensively studied triple-hormone agonists.

8. Cardiovascular Effects

Potential cardiovascular advantages of multi-agonism include weight reduction, blood-pressure reduction, improved glucose control, improved lipid profile and potential vascular effects.

Reduced adiposity can decrease cardiovascular risk factors. Weight loss and metabolic improvement may contribute to lower blood pressure. Reduced chronic hyperglycemia may decrease metabolic and vascular stress. Reduction in triglycerides and other metabolic abnormalities can contribute to improved cardiovascular risk profiles.

GLP-1-based therapies have demonstrated effects extending beyond glucose control, including cardiovascular risk reduction in appropriate populations. However, definitive cardiovascular outcome evidence for retatrutide is still developing.

9. Cardiovascular–Kidney–Metabolic (CKM) Axis

The cardiovascular–kidney–metabolic syndrome concept recognizes that these organs and metabolic processes form an interconnected system.

Obesity → insulin resistance → T2DM + hypertension + dyslipidemia → vascular dysfunction → cardiovascular disease.

At the same time, diabetes + hypertension + metabolic dysfunction → kidney injury → CKD → increased cardiovascular risk.

Therefore, an intervention capable of simultaneously improving body weight, glucose metabolism, blood pressure and other metabolic abnormalities could potentially influence multiple components of this interconnected disease network.

Recent literature specifically discusses retatrutide and other incretin-based agents within this CKM framework. However, for retatrutide, definitive cardiovascular and renal outcome evidence remains an area of ongoing research.

10. Potential Renal Benefits

The kidney may benefit indirectly and potentially directly from metabolic improvement.

Possible mechanisms include weight loss with reduced metabolic burden; improved glycemic control with reduced hyperglycemia-associated renal injury; reduced blood pressure with reduced intraglomerular stress; improved insulin sensitivity; and potential anti-inflammatory and vascular effects.

GLP-1 receptor agonists already have clinical evidence supporting cardiovascular and renal benefits in selected populations. Recent reviews suggest that dual and triple agonists could potentially extend this cardio-renal-metabolic approach, although the evidence base is much more mature for established GLP-1 therapies than for retatrutide.

11. Clinical Evidence for Retatrutide

One of the key studies is the phase 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The trial included 338 adults with obesity and evaluated once-weekly subcutaneous retatrutide over 48 weeks.

Mean weight change at 48 weeks:

Placebo: -2.1%

Retatrutide 1 mg: -8.7%

Combined 4 mg: -17.1%

Combined 8 mg: -22.8%

Retatrutide 12 mg: -24.2%

The study also reported improvements in glycated hemoglobin, fasting glucose, insulin, blood pressure and several lipid measures.

Among participants with prediabetes at baseline, 72% of those receiving retatrutide had reverted to normoglycemia at week 48 compared with 22% in the placebo group.

These findings are encouraging for metabolic efficacy, but the study was not designed to establish reduction in cardiovascular or renal events.

12. Safety and Limitations

Despite promising efficacy, poly-agonists have important limitations.

Gastrointestinal adverse effects: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting and other gastrointestinal symptoms. These were generally mild to moderate and often dose-related in the phase 2 trial.

Heart rate: dose-dependent increases in heart rate were observed, peaking around week 24 and subsequently declining.

Important unanswered questions include cardiovascular outcomes, renal outcomes, long-term safety, maintenance of weight loss, effects after treatment discontinuation, body-composition changes, effects in patients with established CVD or CKD, optimal dosing and dose escalation, and long-term gastrointestinal tolerability.

13. Comparison of Single, Dual and Triple Agonism

GLP-1 agonists activate GLP-1R and provide significant glucose lowering and weight reduction. GLP-1/GIP dual agonists activate two incretin pathways and may provide greater weight reduction. GLP-1/GIP/glucagon tri-agonists activate three complementary pathways and have very high weight-loss potential, with potentially greater energy expenditure and substrate utilization. Cardiovascular and renal evidence is most mature for established GLP-1 therapies, while evidence for triple agonists remains developing.

14. Future Perspectives

The future of metabolic pharmacotherapy is moving from single-pathway treatment toward integrated biological network modulation.

Potential directions include next-generation tri-agonists, combination with SGLT2 inhibitors, dedicated cardiovascular outcome studies, renal outcome studies and personalized polypharmacology based on metabolic phenotype.

15. Conclusion

Multitarget incretin mimetics represent an important evolution in metabolic pharmacology. The underlying concept is that complex diseases such as obesity, T2DM and CKM syndrome involve multiple interacting biological pathways and may therefore benefit from simultaneous modulation of complementary receptors.

Retatrutide, through combined GLP-1, GIP and glucagon receptor activation, illustrates this approach. GLP-1 contributes appetite suppression and glucose-dependent insulin secretion, GIP provides additional insulinotropic and metabolic actions, while glucagon signaling may increase energy expenditure and promote substrate utilization. The resulting pharmacological interaction can produce substantial weight loss and improvements in several cardiometabolic risk factors.

However, metabolic efficacy should be distinguished from proven cardiovascular or renal outcome

benefit. Current evidence strongly supports substantial weight and metabolic effects, whereas definitive long-term cardiovascular and renal outcome data for retatrutide are still developing.

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Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Zebra fish in Cancer Research: An Emerging Model for Cancer Biology and Drug Discovery

Cancer is a complex disease involving not only uncontrolled cell growth but also tumour progression, angiogenesis, invasion, metastasis, and interactions with immune cells. Conventional experimental systems cannot always reproduce these processes simultaneously. Zebrafish have therefore emerged as a valuable vertebrate model for studying cancer and evaluating potential anticancer therapies.

One of the major advantages of zebrafish is their optical transparency, which allows researchers to observe tumour development and behaviour in a living organism. Their rapid experimental cycle, relatively low cost, and suitability for high-throughput studies make them useful for cancer research and drug screening.

Zebrafish can provide real-time information about tumour growth, invasion, metastasis, angiogenesis, and responses to pharmacological treatment. Several cancer models can be developed using zebrafish, including genetic models, transgenic models, chemical carcinogenesis models, human cancer cell xenografts, and patient-derived xenograft (zPDX/zAvatar) models.

These approaches allow researchers to investigate cancer initiation and progression, identify the effects of cancer-related genes, study environmental carcinogens, evaluate anticancer drugs, and explore individualized treatment responses. Human cancer cell xenograft models are particularly useful for studying tumour response, metastasis, angiogenesis, and anticancer drug activity.

Patient-derived xenograft models provide an opportunity to investigate precision oncology by testing tumour material from individual patients. However, further validation is required before such models can be routinely applied to predict individual clinical outcomes.

An important pharmaceutical advantage of zebrafish is the possibility of assessing drug efficacy and toxicity together. Real-time imaging can also reveal changes in tumour and vascular behaviour following pharmacological intervention, providing valuable information during early drug-development research. Despite these advantages, challenges remain in translating zebrafish findings to human cancer care. Standardization of experimental procedures, automated high-throughput systems, microfluidics, temperature control, and dosing protocols will be important for broader research and industrial adoption.

Zebrafish represent a promising bridging model in cancer research, connecting laboratory studies with drug discovery and precision-oncology research. They are not intended to replace cell culture, mammalian models, or clinical trials; rather, they can strengthen the overall cancer research pipeline by providing a rapid, visual, and living experimental system.

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Rapid-Acting Antidepressants (RAAs) & Synaptic Plasticity

For over half a century, clinical psychiatry relied on the classic monoamine hypothesis, treating depression by slowly elevating neurotransmitter levels like serotonin and norepinephrine. However, the emergence of **Rapid-Acting Antidepressants (RAAs)** has shifted the paradigm toward structural neuroplasticity. Modern agents, notably **Esketamine** (an N-methyl-D-aspartate [NMDA] receptor antagonist), produce clinical remission within hours rather than weeks, fundamentally altering our understanding of therapeutic mechanisms.

The molecular mechanism relies on an acute glutamate surge. By transiently blocking NMDA receptors on GABAergic interneurons, RAAs disinhibit cortical pyramidal neurons, triggering a rapid release of glutamate. This extracellular burst stimulates alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) receptors, initiating downstream signaling cascades. This pathway activates **Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF)** secretion and the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (**mTORC1**) pathway, rapidly rebuilding atrophied dendritic spines and synapses in brain regions like the prefrontal cortex.

Psychedelic Therapeutics & Network De-Grafting

Concurrently, psychedelic medicine has moved from counterculture into highly controlled clinical pharmacology. Substances such as **Psilocybin** and **MDMA** are being evaluated for treatment-resistant depression and PTSD. The exact pharmacodynamics center on deep activation of serotonin **5-HT2A receptors**, which are densely populated on deep layer V pyramidal neurons in the cerebral cortex. This binding sparks a profound wave of cellular plasticity and neural cross-connectivity.

Beyond individual synapses, psychedelics induce systemic network changes by down-regulating the brain's **Default Mode Network (DMN)**. The DMN is typically hyperactive in psychiatric disorders, manifesting as rigid cognitive loops, deep rumination, and negative self-narratives. By temporarily decoupling this network, psychedelics introduce a transient state of cortical anarchy or high entropy. This opens a critical therapeutic window of cognitive flexibility, allowing patients to unlearn maladaptive neural habits when paired with professional psychotherapy.

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PHOTO GALLERY



APSCHE-NPTEL (IIT Madras) Webinar
(03/01/2026)



AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON DRUG ABUSE
PREVENTION & YOUTH EMPOWERMENT
08/01/2026



PROGRAMME REPORT ON YUVAKRANTHI - 2026
08/01/2026



SOFT SKILLS PROGRAMME
20/01/2026



WORKSHOP ON "SKILL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM" 20-01-2026



INAUGURATION OF PLACEMENT CELL
23/01/2026



NATIONAL GIRLS CHILD DAY
24/01/2026



REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS
26/01/2026



CAMPUS PLACEMENT DRIVE-LIONIX LLP
28/01/2026



SAMAGRA SHIKSHA AWARENESS PROGRAMME
ON HIGHER EDUCATION
29-01-2026



Mega Pool Campus Placement Drive VLR
Facilitators Pvt. Ltd.
31/01/2026



PLACEMENT DRIVE & MoU-INDIAN BPO
02/02/2026



MEDICAL CODING TRAINING -CLINOXY
03/02/2026



WORLD CANCER DAY 04-02-2026



CAMPUS PLACEMENT DRIVE 12-02-2026



AWARENESS PROGRAMME OF LSSSDC
26/02/2026



NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY AND FAREWELL
CELEBRATIONS
28-02-2026



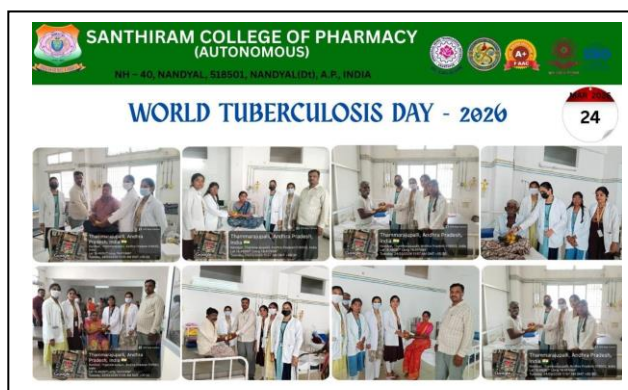
UNNATI Skill Enhancement Training Program
4th March 2026 to 31st March 2026



Pharmacy Anveshan Idea Hackathon
2026 Entrepreneurship & Start ups
06/03/2026



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 06/03/2026



WORLD TUBERCULOSIS DAY
24/03/2026



Celebration of Amaravathi as Permanent
Capital of Andhra Pradesh 02/04/2026



Women Safety is Our Duty
Awareness Program 22/04/2026



FAREWELL PARTY-
"ANNYEONG"08/05/2026



World Environment Day-2026
(05/06/2026)



YOGANDHARA
12thINTERNATIONALYOGA
DAY(20/06/2026)



Nasha Mukti Bharat Abhiyan
DRUG ABUSE
(24/06/2026)



International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking-2026 (25 June 2026)



DOCTOR'S DAY 01/07/2026



AYURVEDA VANA MAHOTSAVAM 01/07/2026 TO 07/07/2026



BLOOD DONATION CAMP 08/07/2026



GRADUATION DAY CELEBRATIONS-2026 (25-07-2026)



World Breast feeding Week
2nd-06th August 2026



TWO-DAY SKILL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM 06 & 07th August 2026



INDEPENDENCE DAY
15/08/2026

BrahmaKumarisVyavaharVibhag –
NashaMuktBharatProgramme (18/08/2026)



NATIONAL SPORTS DAY-2026 (29/08/2026)

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4 PLACEMENT OFFICER SPEECH

5 TRAINER SPEECH

6 STUDENTS PARTICIPATION

UNNATI-Skill Development Programme on 31st August 2026



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ROLL NO.:26124000112



M. Pavan Naik

AIR: 20877

ROLL NO.:26124000216



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P Spandhana Rank:2084 Ht.No:56162010295	K Jahnavi Rank:2084 Ht.No:56162020053	B Bharath Rank:2084 Ht.No:56162010098	Prsanna Kumari Rank:2084 Ht.No:56162010314	Lavanya Rank:2534 Ht.No:56162020056	Deepika Rank:2534 Ht.No:56151010062	lakshmiNandhan Reddy Rank:2766 Ht.No:56162010271	P Sravani Rank:2980 Ht.No:56162010505	Bhavani Rank:3183 Ht.No:56162010645	E.Ashritha Rank:3352 Ht.No:56162010189
									
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PHARMACY PRACTICE - Day Scoop

Santhiram College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)

The Clinical Pharmacist
CONSEQUENTIAL UPSHOT
of Adverse Drug Reactions & Drug Interactions

Drug-Drug Interactions

2/1/26
Possible finding: SIMVASTATIN + CLARITHROMYCIN
Assessment: Clarithromycin inhibits CYP3A4, increasing simvastatin plasma levels.
Resolution: Temporarily discontinue simvastatin during antibiotic therapy.
Monitoring: Monitor for muscle tenderness or elevated CK levels.

A. Lakshmi Lahari
21HC1T0002
Pharm-D 5th year.



Pharmacy Practice
Santhiram College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)

2/1/26
DAY SCOOP

BRAND NAME: WEGOVY
GENERIC NAME: SEMAGLUTIDE
COMPANY NAME: NOVO, NORODISK
DATE OF APPROVAL: DEC 26, 2025
DOSAGE: TABLET
TREATMENT: long term weight management for adults and some adolescents with obesity or overweight, Combined diet & Exercise
SOURCE: Drugs.com

A. Gowtham
21HC1T0001
5th PHARM-D



Santhiram College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)

The Clinical Pharmacist
CONSEQUENTIAL UPSHOT
of Adverse Drug Reactions & Drug Interactions

Drug-Drug Interactions

5/1/26
possible finding: METFORMIN X CIMETIDINE
Assessment: Lactic Acidosis Risk
Reduce Renal clearance (moderate to severe)
proposed Resolution: use another class of oral hypoglycemic drugs
Monitoring: * Blood sugar levels
* Concentration of lactate
* Renal function.

S.R. Thabasum,
Pharm-D Intern,
20HC1T0027.



Pharmacy Practice
Santhiram College of Pharmacy
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7/1/2026
Day Scoop

Brand name: Yartemlea
Generic name: Narsoplimab-Wuug
Company name: Omeros Corporation
Date of approval: December 23, 2025
Treatment: Hematopoietic Stem cell Transplant - Associated Thrombotic Microangiopathy.
Dosage: Injection
Source: FDA approval listing

M. Vineela
20HC1T0017
Pharm-D
VI-year



Santhiram College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)

The Clinical Pharmacist

CONSEQUENTIAL UPSHOT

of Adverse Drug Reactions & Drug Interactions

21/1/2026

Drug-Drug Interactions

Possible finding Assessment

- Macrolides + Statins
- Macrolides inhibit CYP3A4 and ATP-B, transporens, which are crucial for statin metabolism and hepatic uptake
- Results → Myopathy & rhabdomyolysis

Possible Resolution

- Avoid combination if possible
- Temporary with hold statin therapy during antibiotic course

Monitoring

- Watch for muscle pain, weakness (or) dark urine
- Monitor LFTs and RFTs.

K. Shananya
21HC170010
Pharm-D 1st year

Santhiram College of Pharmacy
(Autonomous)

The Clinical Pharmacist

CONSEQUENTIAL UPSHOT

of Adverse Drug Reactions & Drug Interactions

10/1/26

POSSIBLE INTERACTION → SUFETRIQINE + MIDAZOLAM

CLASS OF INTERACTION → PHARMACOKINETIC

MECHANISM → Sufoetrigine acts as mild - to moderate inducer of CYP3A4

ASSESSMENT → Therapeutic failure b) decreased efficacy of midazolam. Impact on sedation & analgesia.

RESOLUTION & MONITORING

- 1) Dose adjustment
Increase the dose of midazolam to overcome the metabolic induction
- 2) Timing
- 3) Alternative analgesic.

Sushmita
V- Pharm-D
21HC 170004

Rx Pharmacy Practice
Santhiram College of Pharmacy
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Nandyal A.P.
www.srcpnandyal.edu.in

DAY SCOOP

20/1/26

Day Scoop

Brand name : DATROWAY

Generic name : DATOPOTAMAB DERUXTECAN

Company name : Daiichi-Sankyo & Astra Zeneca

Date of approval : 17 January, 2025

Treatment : Unresectable/metastatic HR-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer

Mechanism of action : Anti-body drug conjugate targeting TROP2, delivering a cytotoxic payload to tumor cells.

Dosage form : Injection

Source : FDA Novel Drug Approvals list.

M. Daisy Joyce Sharon
21HC170015
Pharm-D 1st year.

Rx Pharmacy Practice
Santhiram College of Pharmacy
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Nandyal A.P.
www.srcpnandyal.edu.in

DAY SCOOP

29/1/26

Brand Name : ORADEYO

Generic Name : BEROTRALSTAT

Company : BIOCryst

Date of Approval : December 11, 2025
(new Pediatric Tablets)

Dosage Form : Capsules & Oral Tablets

Treatment : Prophylaxis for Hereditary Angioedema (HAE)

Source : Drugs. Com.

T. Kiran
21HC 170013
Pharm-D 1st year

PHARMACY PRACTICE - DOCUMENTATION (2025-26)

1. ADRs -----	7
2. Medication Error-----	40
3. Drug-Drug Interaction-----	120
4. Drug-Food Interaction-----	30
5. Drug Query -----	45
6. Query response-----	45
7. Query Feedback -----	45
8. Drug Profile -----	20
9. Daily Scoops -----	160
10.Conference Attended -----	05
11.Webinar Conducted -----	01
12.Workshop-----	01
13.Publication -----	08
14.Book Chapters -----	04

SRCP GLIMPSES IN NEWS PAPER

ప్రజాశక్తి
సీనియర్ సీవిల్ జడ్జి తంగమణి

పాల్గొన్నారు.

మాదక ద్రవ్యాలతోనే రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు

- సీనియర్ సీవిల్ జడ్జి తంగమణి

ప్రజాశక్తి - పాణ్యం: మాదకద్రవ్యాలు తీసుకుని వాహనాలు నడపడం వలనే రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు పెరిగాయని నంద్యాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ సీనియర్ సీవిల్ జడ్జి తంగమణి అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు. 'డ్రగ్ అవేర్నెస్-వెల్ నెస్ నావిగేషన్ ఫర్ ఏ డ్రగ్ ఫ్రీ ఇండియా' అంశంపై గురువారం శాంతిరాం ఫార్ములరీ కళాశాలలో అవగాహన కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆమె మాట్లాడుతూ యువతలో మాదకద్రవ్యాల వ్యవసం పెరుగుతుండటం ఆందోళనకరమన్నారు. డ్రగ్స్ వినియోగం, రవాణా, గంజాయి సరఫరాపై ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ అప్రమత్తంగా ఉండాలని సూచించారు. డ్రగ్స్ వల్ల ఆరోగ్య సమస్యలు, రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు రోజురోజుకు పెరుగుతున్నాయని తెలిపారు. నూతన సంవత్సర వేడుకల్లో బెంగళూరులో జరిగిన ఘటనలు ఇందుకు ఉదాహరణలని తెలిపారు. డ్రగ్ రహిత భారతదేశ నిర్మాణం పోలీసుల బాధ్యత మాత్రమే కాక ప్రతి పౌరుడి బాధ్యత అని ఆమె అన్నారు. కార్యక్రమంలో కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ మధు సూధన చెట్టి, అకడమిక్ కోఆర్డినేటర్ శివ శంకర్ రెడ్డి పాల్గొన్నారు.



జడ్జిని సన్మానిస్తున్న ఫార్ములరీ కళాశాల బృందం

సాక్షి

డ్రగ్స్ తో పెరిగిన రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు



మాట్లాడుతున్న జడ్జి తంగమణి

పాణ్యం: మాదకద్రవ్యాలతో రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు పెరిగాయని నంద్యాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ సీవిల్ జడ్జి తంగమణి అన్నారు. గురువారం నెరవాడ మెట్ట వద్ద ఉన్న శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్ములరీ కళాశాలలో డ్రగ్స్ అవేర్ నెస్ - వెల్ నెస్ నావిగేషన్ ఫర్ ఏ డ్రగ్స్ ఫ్రీ ఇండియా' అనే అంశంపై గురువారం విద్యార్థులకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. యువతలో మాదకద్రవ్యాల వ్యవసం పెరుగుతుండడం ఆందోళనకరమన్నారు. డ్రగ్స్ వినియోగం, రవాణాపై ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ అప్రమత్తంగా ఉండాలన్నారు. డ్రగ్స్ వల్ల ఆరోగ్య సమస్యలు, రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలు పెరుగుతున్నాయన్నారు. నూతన సంవత్సర వేడుకల్లో బెంగళూరులో జరిగిన ఘటనలు ఇందుకు ఉదాహరణ అన్నారు. డ్రగ్స్ రహిత భారతదేశ నిర్మాణం పోలీసుల బాధ్యత మాత్రమే కాక ప్రతి పౌరుడి బాధ్యత అన్నారు. ప్రిన్సిపల్ మధుసూదన్ శెట్టి, అకడమిక్ కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ శివశంకరరెడ్డి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

09/01/2026 | Kodumuri | Page : 3
Source : <https://epaper.sakshi.com/>

ఈనాడు
epaper.eenadu.net

వైపుణ్యాలతోనే ఉపాధి

పాణ్యం గ్రామీణం, స్యూనెటుడే: సెట్కూరు యూత్ వెల్ఫేర్ డిపార్ట్ మెంటు ద్వారా నిరుద్యోగ యువతకు



మాట్లాడుతున్న సెట్కూరు సీఈవో వేణుగోపాల్

ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు కల్పిస్తున్నట్లు సెట్కూరు సీఈవో వేణుగోపాల్ అన్నారు. వైపుణ్య శిక్షణ ఉపాధి అవకాశాలపై శాంతిరాం ఫార్ములరీ విద్యార్థులకు మంగళవారం అవగాహన సదస్సు నిర్వహించారు. ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ మానసిక ఒత్తిడిని జయించడంతోపాటు ఉద్యోగాలకు అవసరమైన వైపుణ్యాలను శిక్షణ ద్వారా పెంచుకోవాలన్నారు. వైకా లజిస్టు కోర్సిర్లు, ప్రిన్సిపల్ మధుసూదన్ శెట్టి, వైపుణ్య శిక్షకురాలు తబిత పలు సూచనలు ఇచ్చారు.

Date : 21/01/2026 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH(NANDYALA) PageNo : 03

శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీలో ప్రాంగణ ఎంపికలు



పాఠశాల, జనవరి 29 (నందిరామ్) శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీ కళాశాలలో గురువారం ప్రాంగణ ఎంపిక నిర్వహించినట్లు ప్రెస్ నోట్ ద్వారా మధుసూదన్ చేట్టి తెలిపారు. బెంగళూరు లైన్స్ సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో నిర్వహించిన ప్రాంగణ ఎంపిక మెడికల్ కోడింగ్, బిల్డింగ్ విభాగాల కోసం నిర్వహించారు. బీఫార్మా, ఎంపార్మా, ఫార్మా డి పూర్తిచేసిన 2025-26 బ్యాచ్ విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు. ఎంపికైన విద్యార్థులకు వార్షిక వేతనం రూ. 2.5 లక్షల నుంచి రూ. 3.5 లక్షల వరకు మూడు లక్షల వరకు వేతనం అందుతుందన్నారు. ఎంపికైన విద్యార్థులకు సంస్థ మూడు నెలల ఉచిత శిక్షణ 4 నుంచి 6 నెలల స్టైఫెండ్ అందజేస్తుందన్నారు. 25 మంది విద్యార్థులు ఎంపికైన తెలిపారు. విద్యార్థులకు నియామక పత్రాలు అందజేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో సంస్థ మేనేజరు విజయ్ కుమార్, స్టేషన్ మేంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ ఏవి బదర్ నాథ్, స్కిల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ దస్తగిరి రెడ్డి, మహేశ్వరరెడ్డి, అధ్యాపకులు, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీలో క్యాంపస్ సెలక్షన్స్

పాఠశాల, జనవరి 29 (ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి): శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీ కళాశాలలో గురువారం క్యాంపస్ ఎంపికలు నిర్వహించినట్లు ప్రెస్ నోట్ ద్వారా మధుసూదన్ చేట్టి తెలిపారు. బెంగళూరు లైన్స్ ఎల్ఎల్ఎ సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో నిర్వహించిన ప్రాంగణ ఎంపిక మెడికల్ కోడింగ్, బిల్డింగ్ విభాగాల కోసం నిర్వహించారు. బీఫార్మా, ఎంపార్మా, ఫార్మా డి పూర్తి చేసిన 2025-26 బ్యాచ్ విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు. ఎంపికైన విద్యార్థులకు వార్షిక వేతనం రూ. 2.5 లక్షల నుంచి రూ. 3.5 లక్షల వరకు వేతనం అందుతుందన్నారు. 85 మంది విద్యార్థులు ఎంపికయ్యారు. సంస్థ మేనేజరు విజయ్ కుమార్, స్టేషన్ మెంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ ఏవి బదర్ నాథ్, స్కిల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ దస్తగిరి రెడ్డి, మహేశ్వరరెడ్డి, అధ్యాపకులు, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

30/01/2026 | NANDYALA_DISTRICT | Page : 10

Source : <https://epaper.andhrajyothy.com>



30/01/2026 | Page No: 4

epaper.prajapower.com

శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీలో ప్రాంగణ ఎంపికలు



ప్రజావర్ పాఠశాల జనవరి 29: శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీ కళాశాలలో గురువారం ప్రాంగణ ఎంపికలు నిర్వహించినట్లు ప్రెస్ నోట్ ద్వారా మధుసూదన్ చేట్టి తెలిపారు. బెంగళూరు లైన్స్ సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో నిర్వహించిన ప్రాంగణ ఎంపిక మెడికల్ కోడింగ్, బిల్డింగ్ విభాగాల కోసం నిర్వహించినట్లు తెలిపారు. బీఫార్మా, ఎంపార్మా, ఫార్మా డి పూర్తిచేసిన 2025 - 26 బ్యాచ్ విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు. ఎంపికైన విద్యార్థులకు వార్షిక వేతనం రూ. 2.5 లక్షల నుంచి రూ. 3.5 లక్షల వరకు వేతనం అందుతుందన్నారు. ఎంపికైన విద్యార్థులకు సంస్థ మూడు నెలల ఉచిత శిక్షణ 4 నుంచి 6 నెలల స్టైఫెండ్ అందజేస్తుందన్నారు. 25 మంది విద్యార్థులు ఎంపికైనట్లు తెలిపారు. విద్యార్థులకు నియామక పత్రాలు అందజేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో సంస్థ మేనేజరు విజయ్ కుమార్, స్టేషన్ మెంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ ఏవి బదర్ నాథ్, స్కిల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ఇన్ చార్జ్ డాక్టర్ దస్తగిరి రెడ్డి, మహేశ్వరరెడ్డి, అధ్యాపకులు, విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

ప్రజల భద్రతే ధ్యేయం

పాఞ్చం గ్రామీణం, న్యూస్టుడే: సమాజంలో పెరుగుతున్న నేరాలను అరికట్టడంలో పాటు ప్రజలకు సురక్షిత వాతావరణాన్ని కల్పించడమే పోలీసుల బాధ్య



మాట్లాడుతున్న ఏఎస్సీ జావలి అల్పస్

తన పేషన్స్ జాబలీ ఆర్టిస్ట్ అన్నారు. బుధవారం మండ్లంలోని శాంతిరాం పార్కునే కళాశాలలో మహిళల భద్రత, మాధవభద్ర్యాల నియంత్రణ, డిజైన్ సేరా నివా రత్న ప్రియార్థులకు అవగాహన సదస్సు నిర్వహించారు. కావ్యభ్రమంలో సీని కేరెక్టర్ మూర్తి రెడ్డి, మహిళా పోలీసు స్టేషన్ ఎస్సై జయరాం, పాజ్యం ఎస్సై నరేంద్రకుమార్ రెడ్డి, కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపల్ మధుమతిబేగమ్ పాల్గొన్నారు.

Date : 23/04/2026 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH
(NANDYALA) PageNo :

మహిళల భద్రతపై అవగాహన సదస్సు



మాట్లాడుతున్న ఏఎస్సీ మందా జావళి అల్పేన్స్

పాల్నా, ఏప్రిల్ 22 (ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి): తల్లిదండ్రులు విలల కాళ్ళపట్టుకునే దుబిరి తీసుకురావడం ఏపిన్లు మంధా జావతి అల్లోన్ పేర్కొన్నారు. బుధవారం కాంఠింలా పార్శన్ కళాశాలలో మహిళల భద్రత మనందరం భాద్యత అనే అంశంపై ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ఎం యూనిట్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో పార్శన్ విద్యార్థులకు అవగాహన నడపూ నిర్వహించారు. ఈనడవల్లో నీజు జయరాముడు, కిరణ్కుమార్ రెడ్డి, ఎస్ఎ నరేంద్రకుమార్ రెడ్డి, వన్ స్టాప్ సెంటర్ ఆఫ్డిస్కంప్టిబుల్ సరిత, పాదా శీగిల్ వలంటీర్ హరిశ, డ్రిస్కంప్టిబుల్ డాక్టర్ మధుసూదనరెడ్డిలు పాల్గొని ప్రసంగించారు. వన్ స్టాప్, శీగిల్ కౌన్సిలింగ్ సేవలను నడ్విషియంగా చేసుకోవాలన్నారు. పోర్టీ చట్టం, రైంగింజేషింపులు, కేసులు ఎలా నెమాడు చేయాలి? ఏవరంబారు. విషన్ యాన్వై అవగాహన కల్పించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో విద్యార్థులు, అధ్యాపకులు, సిబ్బంది పాల్గొన్నారు.

23/04/2026 | NANDYALA(NANDYALA_DISTRICT) | Page : 8
Source : <https://aj-eptest8.avahan.net/>

09/04/2026 | Page No: 3
epaper.prajapower.com

జి పాత్ పరీక్షలో శాంతిరామ్ షార్మన్ విద్యార్థుల ప్రతిభ

[illegible]

'జీపీఎట్'లో విద్యార్థుల ప్రతిభ

పాఠ్యం, ఏప్రిల్ 8 (ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్): మంజులలోని కళాశాలలో పాఠ్యం కళాశాలకు ప్రవేశ విద్యార్థులు జీవవేత్త(గ్రామీణుల వేత్త) అనే పదాన్ని ద్వితీయ ప్రవేశ కుంభిరసాన్ని ప్రస్తుతానికి దాఖల ముందుకు వేసివేసి తెలిపారు. గురువారం ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ పైవేదాంట్ అంటే దీనిని ద్వితీయ 1905, ఎంమనోవేల్ 20877 అంటే దీనిని ద్వితీయ సాహిత్యం అంటారు. ఈ మధ్యలోని విద్యార్థులు ప్రస్తుతానికి, ఆదా వకులు, కళాశాల యాజమాన్యం అంగీకరించింది.

జి పాత్ పరీక్షలో శాంతిరామ్ ఫార్మసీ విద్యార్థుల ప్రతిభ



మావ్యం హర్షం వ్యక్తం చేస్తూ, భవిష్యత్తులో మరింత ఉన్నత శిఖరాలను అధిరోహించాలని ఆశాంక్షించారు. విద్యార్థుల విజయానికి తనదండ్రులు, అధ్యాపకులు అందించిన మార్గదర్శకత్వం ప్రధాన కారణమని వారు పేర్కొన్నారు.

మాదక ద్రవ్యాల నిర్మూలనకు యువత ముందుకు రావాలి
శాంతిరామ్ కాలేజ్ ఆఫ్ ఫార్మసీలో భారీ అవగాహన కార్యక్రమం



సంద్యాల, జూన్ 25 (సందిధాత్రిక): అంతర్జాతీయ మారక ద్రవ్యాల దుర్వినియోగం మరియు అక్రమ రవాణా వ్యతిరేక దినోత్సవం- 2028 సందర్భంగా శాంతిరామ కాలేజ్ ఆఫ్ సైన్స్ (స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), సంద్యాల జాతీయ సేవా పథకం (ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్) అధ్యక్షులలో గురువారం ఘనంగా “ద్రగ్ ఫ్రీ యూత్ - ద్రగ్ ఫ్రీ ఇండియా” అనే నినాదంతో భారీ అవగాహన రాష్ట్రీని నిర్వహించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమానికి ముఖ్య అతిథిగా విచ్చేసిన సంద్యాల మూడవ అదనపు జిల్లా న్యాయమూర్తి డి. అమ్మన్న రాజా, కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డా. సి. మధుసూదన్ రెడ్డితో కలిసి జెండా ఉపిని రాష్ట్రీని ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ముఖ్య అతిథి డి. అమ్మన్న రాజా మాట్లాడుతూ మారక ద్రవ్యాలు యువత భవిష్యత్తుకు నష్టం చేసే సామాజిక దురాచారమని, విద్యార్థులు చెరు అలవాట్లకు దూరంగా ఉండి ఆరోగ్యవంతులై, క్రమచిక్షణతో కూడిన జీవితాన్ని గడపాలని సూచించారు. మారక ద్రవ్యాల వినియోగం వ్యక్తిగత జీవితానికి కాకుండా కుటుంబం, సమాజం మరియు దేశాభివృద్ధిపై కూడా తీవ్ర ప్రతికూల ప్రభావాన్ని చూపుతుందని తెలిపారు. యువత సమాజంలో అవగాహన కల్పించే బాధ్యతను స్వీకరించి మారక ద్రవ్యాల నిర్మూలనకు కృషి చేయాలని విజుపునిచ్చారు. కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డా. సి. మధుసూదన్ రెడ్డి గారు మాట్లాడుతూ, యువత దేశ భవిష్యత్తుకు మూలస్థంభమని, విద్యార్థులు మారక ద్రవ్యాలకు దూరంగా ఉండి విద్య, సేవా కార్యక్రమాలు మరియు వ్యక్తిత్వ వికాసంపై దృష్టి సారించాలని సూచించారు. ఇటువంటి అవగాహన కార్యక్రమాల ద్వారా సమాజంలో సామకూల మార్పు తీసుకురావడం సాధ్యమవుతుందని సేర్పొన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా కళాశాల ప్రాంగణంలో మందలాది మంది విద్యార్థులు అధ్యాపకులు కలిసి “ద్రగ్ ఫ్రీ యూత్ - ద్రగ్ ఫ్రీ ఇండియా” అనే సందేశంతో మానవహారం ఏర్పాటు చేసి మారక ద్రవ్యాల నిర్మూలనకు తమ సంఘీభావాన్ని తెలియజేశారు. అనంతరం కళాశాల విద్యార్థులు అవగాహన నినాదాలతో రాష్ట్రీని నిర్వహించి ప్రత్యేక మారక ద్రవ్యాల దుర్వినియోగంపై చైతన్యం కల్పించారు. శాంతిరామ కాలేజ్ ఆఫ్ సైన్స్ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి డా. ఎన్. యెల్లసబ్బయ్య విద్యార్థులతో మారక ద్రవ్యాల వ్యతిరేక ప్రతిజ్ఞ చేయించి, జీవితాంతం మత్తు పదార్థాలకు దూరంగా ఉంటూ సమాజంలో కూడా అవగాహన కల్పిస్తామని విద్యార్థులందరూ ప్రతిజ్ఞ చేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో కళాశాల అధ్యాపకులు, బోధనీతర సిబ్బంది, ఎస్.ఎస్.ఎస్. చాలంజీర్లు మరియు మందలాది మంది విద్యార్థులు ఉత్సాహంగా పాల్గొని కార్యక్రమాన్ని విజయవంతం చేశారు. “మారక ద్రవ్యాలకు దూరంగా ఉండండి - ఆరోగ్యవంతులై యువతతోనే అభివృద్ధి చెందిన భారతదేశం సాధ్యం” అనే సందేశంతో కార్యక్రమం విజయవంతంగా ముగిసింది.

PLACEMENTS



PLACEMENTS IN 2025-2026

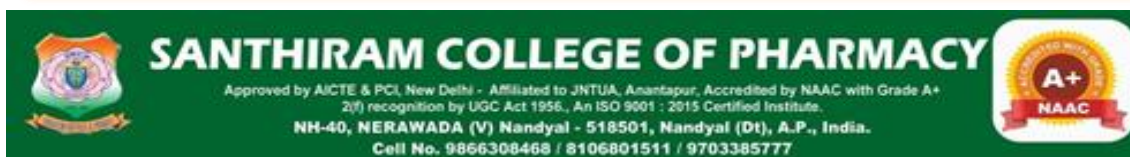
PROUD TO ANNOUNCE



S.No	Date	Recruiter	No.of Students Placed
1	28-01-2026	LIONIX Medical Coding	99
2	31-01-2026	Apitoria (Aurabindo) API	24
3	31-01-2026	Shodhana Labs	7
4	31-01-2026	Spica Labs	9
5	31-01-2026	Med Plus Pharmacist	25
6	02-02-2026	Indian Health Care, Chennai	17
7	10-02-2026	Pulsus Publications	16
8	11-02-2026	Sutherland Medical Coding	12
9	15-04-2026	Cognizant	2
10	23-04-2026	Jamp Pharma, Hyderabad	8
Total			219



ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS



S.No	Name of the Cell	2026-27	2025-26	Total
1	Sports & Games	9	8	17
2	Alumni	3	3	6
3	NSS & Community	11	11	22
4	Cultural & Literacy	10	10	20
5	Women Empowerment	4	3	7
6	Skill Development	6	5	11
7	Minority Cell	1	1	2
8	Environment Protection	8	8	16
9	IQAC	5	5	10



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D) CELL ACTIVITIES

S. No	Academic Year	Number of Research papers published in journal (SCI/ESCI/SCOPUS/UGC CARE)	Number of Patents Granted	Number of Papers Published in National Conferences	Number of Papers Published in International Conferences	Number Of Books Authored	Number of Book Chapters Authored
1	2025-26	22	13	6	3	1	1
2	2026-27	25	10	8	4	1	1



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