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# Keynote Forum February 21, 2019

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## *EnviPharm 2019*



International Conference on  
**Environmental Toxicology and  
Pharmacology**  
February 21-22, 2019 | Paris, France

International Conference on

# Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology

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## Ming-Tsang Wu

*Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan*

### Environmental melamine exposure and Renal diseases

People are still exposed to low-dose melamine in daily-life environment, even after 2008 toxic milk food scandal. Our previous study has found that chronic low-dose melamine exposure is associated with the risk of renal stones in adults, but the data about the relationship between environmental melamine exposure and the risk of renal damage in humans is still lacking. In this talk, I will present our recent findings about that link from different susceptible populations and propose the mechanisms behind that.

#### Speaker Biography

Ming-Tsang Wu has completed his MD from Chung Shan Medical University in Taiwan and PhD from Harvard School of Public Health in the USA. He is a full professor in the Department of Public Health and the Director in Research Center for Environmental Medicine, Kaohsiung Medicine University, Taiwan. His major research interest is on the interactive effects of environmental and occupational exposures, genetic factors, and biomarkers on the health outcomes.

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## Swapnil Sharma

**Akansha Bisht***Banasthali Vidhyapith, India*


### Promising role of novel soluble Epoxide Hydrolase inhibitors in management of Metabolic Syndrome: A preclinical study

**M**etabolic syndrome is a cluster of conditions including hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia with central obesity. Present study was aimed to evaluate the antihypertensive, antihyperlipidemic and antidiabetic potential of the selected compounds i.e BVAB-01/02 using robust models. Antihypertensive activity of test compounds was investigated using DOCA-salt (Deoxycorticosterone acetate) induced hypertensive rats. Antihyperlipidemic activity of compounds was evaluated using triton X-100 and high fat diet induced hyperlipidemia in rats. Antidiabetic potential of compounds was screened using streptozotocin and high fat diet model in rats. Oral administration of the test compounds (5 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg; BD) for six consecutive days produced significant reduction in blood pressure in DOCA-salt (Deoxycorticosterone acetate) induced hypertensive rat. Similarly, an impressive reduction in serum lipid profile (cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL) with marked elevation of HDL was recorded in triton X-100 and high fat diet induced hyperlipidemic rats. In antidiabetic study, lowering of blood glucose level was evident only at high dose in streptozotocin and high fat diet model. In addition, an impressive reduction in coronary risk index and atherogenic index was also recorded. In biochemical studies, treatment of compounds resulted in the reduction of malondialdehyde and

nitric oxide with marked elevation of superoxide dismutase and catalase enzymes level in liver, aorta and heart tissues. Histopathological study of different organs namely heart, aorta and liver clearly indicated protective roles of both compounds in different model of hypertension and hyperlipidemia. In conclusion, therapy with soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitors (BVAB-01/02) may produce encouraging outcomes in the management of metabolic disorders. However, further study is required to confirm their efficacy at clinical level.

#### Speaker Biography

Swapnil Sharma is working in capacity of associate professor of Pharmacology, at Banasthali University, India. He is having more than thirteen years of experience. His core research area includes cardiovascular pharmacology, neuropharmacology and management of metabolic diseases. He is having one Indian patent to his credit. He has published more than sixty papers in journals of international repute. He is a reviewer of various peer review journals to name a few; Life Sciences, Elsevier Publisher, Journal of Alternative and Springer etc. He has also authored few books and chapters with good publishing houses. He has delivered various lectures and has been recipient of various awards in national and international conferences. He is also associated with various pharmaceutical bodies like APTI, IPA, STOX. In addition, he is also acting as CPCSEA nominee to supervise animal experimentation at different pharmacy institution in India.

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## Prem Singh Bugasara

SBRM Govt.PG College, India

### Deltamethrin induced changes in endocrine glands regulating calcium and ionic balance in *Heteropneustes fossilis*

The impact of deltamethrin on the freshwater fish *Heteropneustes fossilis* exposed to two sub lethal concentrations (0.09 mg/L and 0.18 mg/L) for 30 days on the activities of endocrine glands viz. prolactin gland, corpuscles of stannous and ultimobranchial gland. Changes in the structure of endocrine gland lead significant variation in inorganic ions concentration  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  in brain, kidney, gills and intestine of *H. fossilis*.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$  ATPase activities significantly decreased in all vital tissues viz., brain, gills, intestine and kidney at both the exposure for 30 days in *H. fossilis*. The ultimobranchial gland exhibited mild histological changes at lower concentration of deltamethrin. At higher concentration decrease in staining response of the cytoplasm, decrease in nuclear volume and degeneration in the cells were noticed. In corpuscle of stannous sever changes observed with increase in granulation, vacuolation and degeneration of cell membrane noticed at higher concentration of deltamethrin. In prolactin cells sever

changes observed at both the concentration for 30 days exposure. Significant changes observed in ionic balance in vital tissues brain > gill > intestine > kidney of the fish exposed to higher concentration of deltamethrin. Significant changes noticed in the vital organs viz. Ionic levels in brain, gills, kidney and intestine. During exposure of deltamethrin endocrine glands, brain and intestine found to be most affected tissues of the fish.

#### Speaker Biography

Prem Singh Bugasara is working as an associate professor, department of Zoology, Shri Baldev Ram Mirdha Government College, Nagaur, Rajasthan. He has been associated with profession for 16 years. He was awarded Ph.D degree from Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner for research work on blackbucks. He is passionately engaged in biodiversity conservation and has conducted several seminars and awareness programs to encourage people to protect native flora and fauna. He always tries to improve society and youth by discussing various social issues. He has completed a research project on Wildlife conservation and assessment of biodiversity in Rotu Conservation Reserve, Nagaur (Rajasthan) in year 2016-17 and is continuing with another wildlife research project. He has published research papers on various topics in national and international journal.

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