



# SOCIETY FOR ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, INDIA (SFE - INDIA) NEWS LETTER

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## Contents

- Editorial
- Secretary's Desk
- ISE SFEC 2018 Dhaka Congress on "Ethnopharmacology & Drug Development: Innovation meets Tradition"
- The wealth of Indigenous knowledge for health of mankind- Mr. Sekhar Dutt
- 6<sup>th</sup> SFEC-2019, Manipal, India

- 5<sup>th</sup> Convention of SFE-India, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- Innopharm III, Goa, India
- International Conference on "Globalization of Traditional Medicines", 6-7 December 2018, Chiang Rai, Thailand.
- Green tea extract containing natural health products Potential risk of liver injury
- Hydroxyethyl-starch containing medicines new review of benefit-risk balance

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## Editorial

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India created a vertical structure of AYUSH within CDSCO on and from 5<sup>th</sup> February 2018 for regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) drugs in terms of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules 1945. For this purpose 9 posts have been created, which are-

Deputy Drugs Controller (Ayurveda)-01; Deputy Drugs Controller (Homoeopathy)-01; Assistant Drugs Controller (Ayurveda)-01; Assistant Drugs Controller (Unani)-01; Assistant Drugs Controller (Siddha)-01; Drugs Inspector (Ayurveda)-01; Drugs Inspector (Unani)-01; Drugs Inspector (Homoeopathy)-01; Drugs Inspector (Siddha)-01

In the mean time the Technical Officers of the Ministry of AYUSH will look matter the work of these posts in addition to their normal duties and will be responsible to carry out the regulatory work as assigned to them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 till further order or till regular incumbents are appointed. There are two school of thoughts- one is in favour of this and another is very critical as they felt that it is a backward step for developing independent regulatory system for AYUSH.

*Dr. Subhash C. Mandal, Editor*

## Secretary's Desk

Dear Friends,

It was a great congress in Bangladesh where the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress of SFE-India was jointly organized with the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress of the ISE at Dhaka University, Bangladesh.

The International Conference on "Globalization of Traditional Medicine" will be organized at Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand during December 6-7, 2018.

The Bhopal chapter is organizing Innopharm 3 on "Academic & Industrial Innovation: Transitions in Pharmaceutical Medical & Biosciences" at Panjim, Goa during October 22-23, 2018.

I am happy to inform you that the 5<sup>th</sup> Convention of SFE-India & National symposium on "Promotion and Development of Indian Medicinal Plant" Special reference – Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*) will be organized at Jadavpur University, during September 7-8, 2018.

Please join these events to enrich your knowledge and share your experiences. I would like request all of you to become a member of the society and explore all the opportunities.

*Prof. Pulok K Mukherjee, Secretary, SFE-India*

# ISE SFEC 2018

## “Ethnopharmacology & Drug Development: Innovation meets Tradition”

Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Dhaka has successfully organized the 18<sup>th</sup> International Congress of International Society for Ethnopharmacology (ISE) and the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Society for Ethnopharmacology (SFE), India (ISE-SFEC 2018) in association with Society for Ethnopharmacology, India during January 13-15, 2018. The theme of the congress was 'Ethnopharmacology & Drug Development: Innovation meets Tradition'.

The Congress was held at Nabab Nawab Ali Chowdhury Senate Building, University of Dhaka during 13-15 January 2018. It was focused on several crucial and contemporary issues on the scientific study based on Ethnopharmacology and medicinal plants by the renowned scientists throughout the world. The scientists, educationists, students, regulatory bodies and manufacturers from 32 countries had attended. Moreover, about 150 Indian scientists, educationists, manufacturers and students were also participated in this big event. The total of 850+ delegates or participants attended this congress on traditional medicine including 650 from Bangladesh. That had provided an ideal platform for the participants to present their research work, interact, debate and disseminate of ideas amongst the distinguished professionals, eminent scientists, technologist and industrialist from different parts of the world. Through this congress our students, teachers, manufacturers and regulatory body have enriched their knowledge and expertise through exchanging their views and ideas with national and foreign participants. This acquired knowledge definitely will help us to produce quality traditional medicines for the peoples of Bangladesh. You know that this definitely will fulfill the objectives of MOU signed between the Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, GOI and Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOH&FW), GOB mentioned in article -2. Speakers from different parts of the world had given emphasis on herbs and plants as essential drugs in primary healthcare as it is derived from nature, which is very safe and useful for human body. They pointed out the feasibility of Traditional Medicines in Bangladesh mentioning the huge global markets as India and China is doing. The speakers both from Bangladesh and abroad also emphasized on more evidence based scientific research activities with the medicinal plants of Bangladesh.

### Major Highlights of the Congress were:

- Dissemination of knowledge on education and research for promotion of medicinal plant and Ethnopharmacology
- Evidence based validation of traditional medicine
- Evaluation of safety, efficacy and quality of botanicals
- Ethnopharmacology in drug discovery and development- global perspectives
- Phytochemical, pharmacological, antimicrobial evaluation of medicinal plants
- Identification and documentation of medicinal plants and traditional resources
- Development of analytical techniques for quality control, and standardization of herbal medicine
- Bio-prospecting of natural products – an approach towards drug discovery
- Integrative approach in promotion and development of traditional medicine
- Development and evaluation of herbal formulation from medicinal plant through industry institute partnership
- IP rights, patents and regulatory affairs of medicinal and aromatic plants
- Conservation & propagation of rare, endangered & threatened medicinal plants

Architect Yeafesh Osman, Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh was present as Chief Guest in the inauguration ceremony of the ISE SFEC 2018 Dhaka Congress. H.E.Mr. Harsh Vardhan Shringla, High Commissioner of India to Bangladesh and Prof. Emeritus Dr. AK Azad Chowdhury, were present as Special Guests. Shri Shekhar Dutt, Former Governor, Chattishgarh, and Former Defense Secretary, Government of India, Major General Md. Mostafizur Rahman, DG, Directorate General of Drug Administration and Prof. SM Abdur Rahman, Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Dhaka were present as Guest of Honor. Prof. Guillermo Hirschman, President, ISE (Chile), Prof. Marco Leonti, Secretary, ISE (Italy), Dr. Pratim Banerji, President, SFE-India, Prof. Pulok K. Mukherjee, Secretary, SFE-India, Prof. Michael Henrich, Member, ISE (United Kingdom), Prof. Rudolf Bauer, Member, ISE (German), Dr. JN (Kobus) Eloff Member, ISE (South Africa), Prof. Anna K Jager, Member, ISE (Denmark), Dr. Caroline Weckerle, Member, ISE (Switzerland), Dr. Geoffrey A Cordell, Professor Emeritus, Mississippi University, USA and other speakers/scientists from other countries were also present in the inauguration program. Prof. Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Vice Chancellor, University of Dhaka presided over the opening session of the ISE SFEC 2018 Dhaka Congress.



Mr. Md. Habibur Rahman Khan, Additional Secretary, was present as Chief Guest in the closing session of the ISE SFEC 2018 Dhaka Congress on 15 January 2018 in place of Mr. Serajul Huq Khan, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of the peoples' Republic of Dhaka. In the closing session Prof. Guillermo Hirschman, President, ISE (Chile), Prof. Marco Leonti, Seretary, ISE (Italy), Dr. Pratim Banerji, President, SFE-India, Prof. Pulok K Mukherjee, Secretary, SFE-India were present as the special guests. The session was chaired by Prof. Md. Abdur Rashid, Chairman, Organizing Committee, ISE SFEC 2018. Prof. Sitesh C. Bachar, Secretary, Organizing Committee, ISE SFEC 2018 put the closing remarks in the session and expressed his thanks to the sponsors those who supported financially in organizing such first time ever on international Congress on Traditional medicine. Local logistics and hospitality was provided to the guests from abroad. Local tour was also arranged for the overseas guests on their demands.

The ISE SFEC 2018 Dhaka Congress on Traditional Medicine was organized in a successful manner with a support of all government and private institutions. The organizing committee is very much thankful to the sponsor, participants from national and international level for their valuable presence for making this congress a grand success.

## **The wealth of Indigenous knowledge for health of mankind**

**Shri Sekhar Dutt, Former Governor of Chhattisgarh, India**

India is recognized amongst the twelve mega diversity regions in the world with some of the richest sources of biodiversity in terms of medicinal plants. There are some interesting anecdotes on the benefits in Indian history. King Vikramaditya had once asked his courtiers to explore the usages of the diverse biological wealth existing from present day Afganistan to the south of his kingdom. His courtiers searched through the region and eventually returned with the information that there was no plant which did not have any use. In other words, every plant had some beneficial use. Our biodiversity is enormously useful and the diverse wealth of this region, which hosts tomorrows' molecules, should be carefully validated and used for human benefits. It is thought that there are about 15,000-20,000 plant species found in the sub-continent that have high medicinal value. This is the backbone of our indigenous systems of medicine, such as Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha.

### **India: A Rich Source of Medicinal Plants**

Plants are an important source of medicine. The great biological wealth of our region has been exploited based on ancient wealth of our region has been exploited based on ancient knowledge though this has not been categorized using modern systems. India has approximately 47,000 plant species and about 15,000 medicinal plants. This includes approximately 7,000 plants that are used in Ayurveda, 700 in Unani medicine, 600 in Siddha medicine and 30 in modern medicine. More than 150 plant species have been categorized as endangered. In spite of the rich herbal wealth in our country, we have not yet succeeded in realizing the full potential of medicinal plants. The know-how on cultivation, management, processing and utilization of products of medicinal plants is inadequate primarily due to lack of research and awareness. We need to ensure supply of selected seeds and manufacturing processes with quality control in order to produce world-class products.

### **Herbal Medicines and Legal Implications**

Traditional medicine has been widely involved in health care in both developing and developed countries. In India, 65 per cent of the population depends on traditional medicine to help meet their health care needs. The traditional medicine sector is encouraging the use of herbal health products as alternative treatment. The protection of traditional medicinal knowledge and intellectual property rights have become an issue worldwide and intellectual property rights have become an issue worldwide. However, there are several lacuna. The guidelines on intellectual property rights regarding patents, industrial designs, trademarks and copyrights do not offer adequate protection of the indigenous knowledge systems of medicinal plants and other traditional knowledge domains. Most countries have national regulations on herbal medicines as the legislative control of medicinal plants has not evolved around a structured model. This is because medicinal products or herbs are defined differently in different countries and diverse approaches have been adopted with regard to licensing, diverse approaches have been adopted with regard to licensing, dispensing, manufacturing and trading. Standardization of formulae and drugs is a major challenge. The safety, acceptability and efficacy of various drugs and formulae need to be documented.

### **Globalisation of Traditional System of Medicine: Opportunities and Challenges**

There is a need to integrate traditional and complementary medicine. Although traditional systems of medicine are recognized, their integration and mainstreaming in health care delivery systems, including in national programmes, remains a challenge. We need to ensure availability and affordability of traditional medicine for people. Many Indian States have huge resources of Bio Materials which are useful for development of medicinal products. Uttarakhand, the North Eastern States, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are the treasure-house of medicinal plants, and have encouraged cottage and small-scale manufacturing units of herbal products. The medicinal plants in the forest regions of these states constitute valuable components of local economy and contribute subsistence health needs of the people of this state. There is great scope for commercial cultivation of selected medicinal plants in India since there is always demand in the market. We need to identify medicinal plants suitable to our soil and climatic conditions and promote them among farmers.

The farmers and villagers of tribal areas can play a major role in social entrepreneurship initiatives for cultivating various medicinal plants required by pharmaceutical industries. Farmers should be left to cultivate while independent organizations should focus on post-harvest processing and storage together with the network for marketing. Other than cultivation in their natural habitat, all other activities should, if possible, be integrated to ensure full value-addition. Business opportunities in this sector are enormous due to diversified uses of plant-derived molecules and compounds in pharmaceuticals, nutrition and agro-chemical industries. There is a need to understand the possible pharmacological uses of medicinal plants and encourage pharmaceutical industries to utilize natural molecules from the medicinal plants in their products. This will also encourage the export of products derived from medicinal plants.

### **Initiatives by the Government of India for the Promotion of Indian System of Medicine:**

India, as we know, gave the world a major medicinal system called Ayurveda. In the southern parts of India, this is also known as Siddha. Ayurveda and Siddha have been practiced by our ancestors for over 3000 years and have been followed in

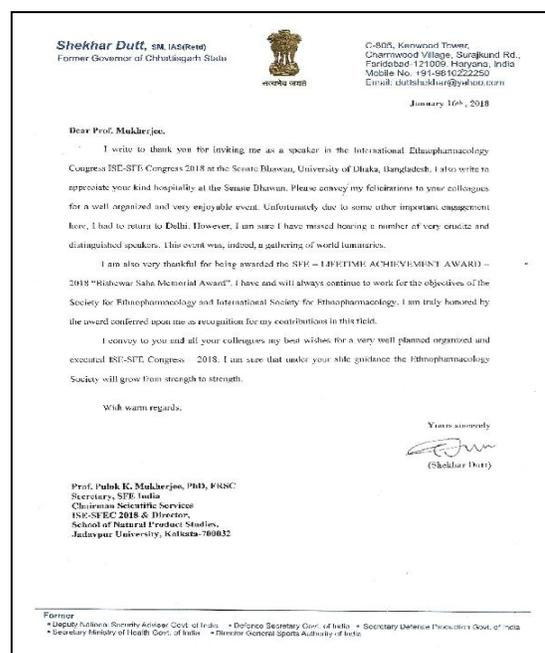
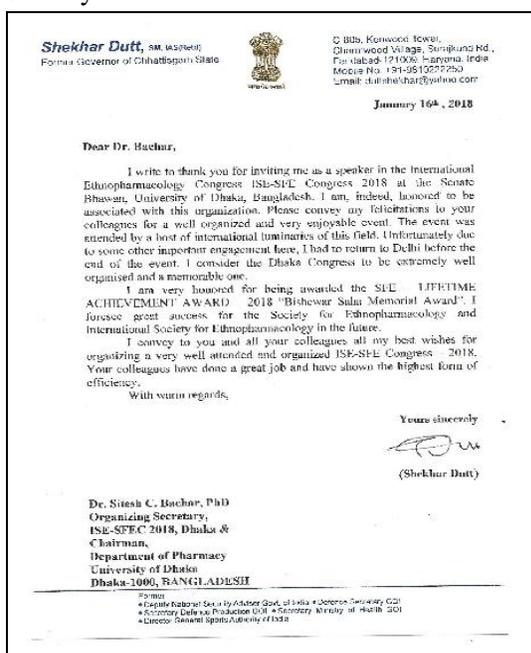
the vast region of pre-partition India. More than 80 per cent of all Ayurvedic formulae are derived from plant origin. These systems have effectively provided health solutions to the people for ages. The aspects of preventive and recuperative health practices related to these traditional systems are amazingly effective. After the advent of modern medicinal system, Ayurveda and Siddha and other traditional systems suffered a significant setback. The government has decided to set up a separate Ministry for promoting traditional systems of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy--- AYUSH in short.

During the time when I was the Secretary of Ayush in 2003 the Ministry of Health, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) decided to collect all our traditional knowledge and formulae in digital form and set up a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The records at the TKDL have protected our traditional knowledge with patents so that people may legally access it. This traditional knowledge is our heritage and rightfully only India can be the holder of this intellectual property right. However, all humanity should benefit from our traditional knowledge. Therefore, the systems of Ayurveda, Siddha and Yoga as well as Unani and Homeopathy have been supported by the Indian Government. We need to take forward and refine the knowledge acquired and preserved by our ancestors and use it effectively for providing solutions to the 21<sup>st</sup> century health problems. Each of the active ingredients (with its molecular structure) found in our medicinal plants should be identified. Most plants used for preparing medicines have active ingredients. It is necessary to identify the molecular structure of the active ingredients and study its effects individually. In this exercise, the decisions need to be taken from the realms of the heart to the realms of the head. That way these plants will be used for modern medicine systems of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The likely exponential growth of the use of medicinal plants will have an immense impact upon the livelihood options of the people of the States endowed with Bio Resources. Commercial cultivation of medicinal plants in have been taken up. Scientists are making sincere efforts for providing technologies for the cultivation and processing of these plants in collaboration with national and state agencies. What is now needed is to develop active linkages between the researchers, growers and the Government of India. The Ministry of Science and Technology has set up a National Centre for Natural Resources to undertake research on medicinal plants of Chhattisgarh and other states of India in collaboration with the Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University.

### Future of Herbal Medicine

All modern tools and methods should be used to ensure standardization of medical formulae. Pharmaceutical products derived from medicinal plants have a tremendous potential to be accepted as universal health solutions due to their minimal side-effects. Our attempt, therefore, should be to ensure its universal acceptability. Herbal nutritional supplements and health food is another area with a large potential for trade, value addition and employment generation. Stores selling health products in many countries have now begun to add specialized herbal products in their stock. Cinchona as we all know is the base for producing quinine. The Japanese have evolved a drug for Hepatitis C from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. The plant has been traditionally used in Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani. However, its use in modern medicine was introduced by the Japanese. Seaweed is now used to prepare blood-thinning medicines. It is now time that pharmaceutical companies in India initiate efforts to prepare new medical formulae using our rich biodiversity. This will benefit students, researchers, and manufacturers of raw materials, pharmaceutical companies, academicians, scientists, and health-care practitioners all over the world. The Bio Resources have enormous potential to provide the mankind with effective medical and health products in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.



# SFEC 2019



## MANIPAL

ACADEMY of HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)



## 6<sup>th</sup> International Congress of SFE-India

on

**"Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine-  
Ethnopharmacology at the Interface of Local and Global Needs."**

*Dear friends*

The 6th International Congress of the Society for Ethnopharmacology, India (SFEC 2019) will be organized by Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences (MCOPS) and Center for Integrative Medicine and Research (CIMR), Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, India in association with Society for Ethnopharmacology, India during February 8-10, 2019 at Manipal, Karnataka, India. This congress will focus on *"Medicinal plants and traditional medicine- ethnopharmacology at the interface of local and global needs."*

The congress will also be highlighting on several crucial and contemporary issues on the Ethnomedicine, Ethnopharmacology and medicinal plant research by the renowned scientists across the globe. This will provide an ideal platform to the participants to present their research work, interact, debate and disseminate ideas amongst the distinguished professionals, eminent scientists, technologist, industrialist and traditional health care professionals. The congress will also include a half-day, Synergy Forum on February 9 afternoon. Synergy research is a still young field of research within the life sciences, but the elucidation and application of synergistic actions of compounds is of particular relevance and opens new perspectives for natural drugs.

On behalf of the organizing committee and Society for Ethnopharmacology, it is our pleasure to invite you to participate in this congress and explore the opportunities.



**Prof. N Udupa**

Organizing Chairman  
Manipal College of Pharmaceutical  
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Manipal, 576104, Karnataka, India  
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**Prof. Pulok K Mukherjee**

Chairman, Scientific Services  
SFEC 2019 &  
Secretary  
Society for Ethnopharmacology, India  
23/3 Saktigarh, Jadavpur,  
Kolkata, India  
Web: [www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)



**Prof. Pratim Banerji**

President  
Society for Ethnopharmacology,  
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23/3 Saktigarh, Jadavpur,  
Kolkata, India  
Web: [www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)

*Join the Congress & Explore the opportunities*



# **6<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Society for Ethnopharmacology, India (SFEC 2019)**

**[www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)**

Manipal, Karnataka, India

February 8-10, 2019

***"Medicinal plants and traditional medicine-  
ethnopharmacology at the interface of  
local and global needs."***

*Organized by*

**Manipal college of Pharmaceutical Sciences**

**&**

**Center for integrative Medicine and Research**

**Manipal Academy of Higher Education**

**Manipal, Karnataka, India**

**[www.manipal.edu](http://www.manipal.edu)**

*In association with*

**Society for Ethnopharmacology, India**

**Saktigarh, Jadavpur, Kolkata, India**

**[www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)**

**5<sup>th</sup> Convention of SFE-India**  
**&**  
**National Symposium**  
**on**  
**“Promotion and Development of Medicinal Plants”**  
*Special reference – Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri)*

*Join, enrich, share & enjoy.....*

*Dear friends*

Medicinal Plants used in traditional medicine serve as the major source of therapeutically active molecules from ancient time. Development of newer drug from medicinal plants is a challenging scientific task, which requires expertise and experience. Therapeutically active lead phyto-molecules have been identified from medicinal plants as new drugs through different through new technologies. Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*), is one of the most old age popular Indian medicinal plants has been traditionally used in Ayurveda and other traditional systems for its memory enhancing properties and also in the treatment of several other ailments. Indian miraculous Medicinal plant like Brahmi has been explored as a potential candidate for the development of newer drug from several decades.

This symposium will focus on several contemporary issues on the therapeutic evaluation leading to drug discovery & development from medicinal plants with special reference to Brahmi together with their scientific validation, quality evaluation and safety related aspects.

In this context, I would like to request you to join the event and explore the opportunity. Please encourage your student, colleagues to join this event and submit abstract for scientific oral and poster presentation. Total number of participants in the seminar is limited & registration will be on first come, first served basis. The abstracts should be submitted by e-mail as an attachment at [isesnpsju@gmail.com](mailto:isesnpsju@gmail.com) within August 10, 2018.

We are sure your esteemed support will enrich this event to a high extent.

**For details about registration and others please visit [www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)**

*For any queries please contact:*

*Prof. Pulok K. Mukherjee*

**Organizing Secretary**

National Symposium 2018

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[www.jaduniv.edu.in](http://www.jaduniv.edu.in) // [www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)

# 5<sup>th</sup> Convention Society for Ethnopharmacology, India &

*National symposium on*  
"Promotion & development of Indian Medicinal Plants"  
Special reference- Brahmi(Bacopa monnieri)

September 7-8, 2018



*Organized by:*



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*In association with:*



**Society for Ethnopharmacology, India**  
*"Globalizing local knowledge and localizing global technologies"*  
23/3 Saktigarh, Kolkata, India  
*Affiliated to: International Society for Ethnopharmacology*  
[www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)

**Venue: Jadavpur University, Kolkata**

# International Conference on “Globalization of Traditional Medicine”

December 6-7, 2018



Mae Fah Luang  
University, Chiang  
Rai, Thailand

School of Health  
Science

Society for  
Ethnopharmacology,  
India



**FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE  
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Chiang Rai, Thailand

**Last date of Abstract and Full Paper  
Submission:**

1<sup>st</sup> March-30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018

**Acceptance notification date of  
Abstract:**

1<sup>st</sup> October – 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2018

**Acceptance notification date of Full  
Paper:**

1st October -15<sup>th</sup> November, 2018



## INNO PHARM3

3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference

**Academic and Industrial  
Innovations : Transitions in  
Pharmaceutical,  
Medical and Biosciences**

22 - 23 October, 2018

Venue : KALA ACADEMY, DAYANAND BANDODKAR  
MARG, CAMPAL PANJIM, GOA - 403001, INDIA

**PUBLICATION PARTNER**



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E-mail: [innopharm3 @gmail.com](mailto:innopharm3@gmail.com)

Contact: +91 - 8109725561

### Important Dates

	Start	Close
Abstract Submission	Feb 01, 2018	July 31, 2018
Notification of Acceptance	Within 20 days of submission	
Early Bird Registration	Feb 01, 2018	Aug 15, 2018
Proceeding Submission	Dec 01, 2018	Jan 30, 2019



# SOCIETY FOR ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY

*"Globalizing Local Knowledge; Localizing Global Technologies"*

23/3 Saktigarh, Kolkata 700032, India;

Affiliated to: International Society for Ethnopharmacology

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## ANNUAL AWARDS SOCIETY FOR ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, KOLKATA, INDIA

Society for Ethnopharmacology is affiliated to the International Society for Ethnopharmacology. SFE-India is constituted by the academicians, researchers and industrialists for dissemination of knowledge and expertise for promotion and development of medicinal plants & other natural-products with the vision of globalizing local knowledge and localizing global technologies.

To recognize the outstanding contribution in the area of medicinal plant research & Ethnopharmacology, the Society has instituted several awards. Nominations are invited for the following awards of the Society for Ethnopharmacology (SFE-INDIA), Kolkata which will be conferred during the Annual International Congress of SFE-India (SFEC). For Nomination and other details please visit: [www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)

Last Date for nomination is October 10, 2018

### NAME OF THE AWARDS

<b>SFE - Lifetime Achievement Award - 2019</b> <i>"Bisheswar Saha Memorial Award"</i>	<b>SFE - Outstanding National Ethnopharmacologist Award - 2019</b> <i>"Harihar Mukherjee Memorial Award"</i>
<b>SFE - Outstanding International Ethnopharmacologist Award - 2019</b> <i>"Pranab Banerji Memorial Award"</i>	<b>SFE - ZANDU Award - 2019</b> <i>"Best Research on Plant Drug"</i>
<b>SFE - T. Sen Oration Award - 2019</b> <i>"Prof. T Sen Memorial Award"</i>	<b>SFE - Young Ethnopharmacologist Award - 2019</b> <i>"Dr. PK Debnath Memorial Award"</i>
<b>SFE Herbal Industry Leader Award - 2019</b>	<b>SFE - Best Poster Presentation Award - 2019</b> <i>"Manujusree Pal Memorial Award"</i>
<b>SFE - Outstanding Local Chapter Award - 2019</b>	<b>SFE - Outstanding Service Award - 2019</b>

**National conference  
on**

***“Ethno-medicine and Traditional Health Practices in Northeast region of India”***

**Date: August 25, 2018**

*Organized by*



**National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and  
Research (NIPER)-Guwahati**

Guwahati, Assam 781125, India

Under the aegis of

Department of Pharmaceuticals

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Govt. of India

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23/3 Saktigarh, Jadavpur

Kolkata 700032, India

**[www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)**

**Venue:**

**NIPER-Guwahati**

NITS Mirza Campus, Assam-781125, India



**Synergy Symposium**

**“Synergy Research on Natural Drugs”**

*Organized by*

**Society for Ethnopharmacology, India**

Saktigarh, Jadavpur, Kolkata, India

**[www.ethnopharmacology.in](http://www.ethnopharmacology.in)**

**Saturday, February 9, 2018**

This special symposium on synergistic and combinatory applications of natural drugs and compounds in contemporary research and treatment regimes will be an integral part of the SFEC 2019, Manipal, India.

Synergy research is still a young field of research in life sciences, but the elucidation and application of synergistic actions of compounds is of particular relevance and opens new perspectives for drugs from botanicals. On behalf of the SFE India we cordially invite you to participate and to explore new perspectives and opportunities.

### Green tea extracts containing natural health products Potential risk of liver injury

Health Canada has decided to strengthen the cautionary risk statement in the monograph for green tea extracts to include the advice on the potential risk of liver injury. Green tea extract-containing natural health products are used to help manage weight loss (along with diet and exercise) and as a source of antioxidants for the maintenance of good health. Health Canada reviewed the potential risk of liver injury associated with green tea extract because of ongoing reports of serious liver injuries worldwide, including a recent report in Canada. Health Canada's review concluded that there may be a link between the use of green tea extract and the risk of rare and unpredictable liver injury. While this risk is already identified in Health Canada's green tea extract's monograph, warnings will be strengthened. The safety review also recommended that green tea extract products should be used by adults only.

Reference: Summary Safety Review, Health Canada, 15 November 2017 ([www.hc-sc.gc.ca](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca))

### Hydroxyethyl-starch containing medicines new review of benefit-risk balance

The EMA has initiated a safety review of benefits and risks of medicines containing hydroxyethyl-starch (HES). HES containing products are used for the management of hypovolaemia (low blood volume) caused by acute (sudden) blood loss, where treatment with alternative infusion solutions known as 'crystalloids' alone is not considered to be sufficient. HES medicines are given by infusion into a vein and are used as blood volume expanders to prevent shock following acute bleeding. The review was after utilization studies indicated that HES containing medicines were being used outside their authorised uses, including in critically ill patients and those with sepsis and kidney injury, despite restrictions introduced in 2013 to reduce the risks of kidney problems and deaths. The drug utilization studies had been requested by EMA's PRAC in 2013 in order to verify adherence to restrictions. The PRAC will review the results of these studies and all other available data, and assess the impact on the benefit-risk balance of HES-containing medicines for infusion, and issue a recommendation on whether marketing authorizations should be maintained, varied, suspended or withdrawn across the EU.

Reference: News and press releases, EMA, 27 October 2017 ([www.ema.europa.eu](http://www.ema.europa.eu))



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## SOCIETY FOR ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY (SFE-INDIA)

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