

PITHAPUR RAJAHS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A)

KAKINADA



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



DISTRIBUTION OF ALBENDAZOLE I.P 400mg TABLET

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

The department of Mathematics has distributed the Albendazole I.P.400mg Tablet to the first year students provided by the Government General Hospital, Kakinada. The Medical Department has created an awareness programme to the all first year Students.

Later the tablets are distributed the various departments to distribute the students. In this connection the department has distributed the tablets to all first year students in the presence of H.O.D Sir Dr.K.JAYA DEV lecturer in Physics.

USES OF ALBENDAZOLE TABLETS

ALBENDAZOLE I.P 400mg is an antiparasitic. It is used to treat infections of tapeworms or other parasites.

Albendazole is an FDA-approved medication for the treatment of a variety of parasitic worm infections. Albendazole is an anthelmintic medication with numerous indications such as cystic hydatid disease of the liver, lung, and peritoneum resulting from the larval form of the dog tapeworm, *Echinococcus granulosus*.

Albendazole is used to treat Trichiniasis (*Trichuris trichiuria*), Filariasis, Ascariasis (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), and metronidazole-resistant Giardiasis (*Giardia duodenalis*).

Albendazole is one of the most used anti parasitic drugs used throughout the world due to its low cost and high efficacy. Most of the time, this drug is well-tolerated with very few side effects; however, this drug should not be used without physician monitoring or approval due to the risk of severe side effects

such as pancytopenia; this effort requires an inter professional team. Patients with liver dysfunction require regular liver function tests and monitoring due to the increased risk of side effects

Albendazole and Mebendazole have demonstrated anticancer properties in vitro and in animal models. Both have demonstrated anticancer properties against the following solid tumor cancers: breast, head and neck, colorectal, melanoma, ovary, and prostate. There is also limited clinical data on Albendazole and mebendazole's anticancer properties. Neutropenia is a limiting side effect of prolonged high dose albendazole pharmacotherapy. Mebendazole appears less likely to cause neutropenia.

MACHANISIM OF ACTION

Albendazole sulfoxide, the active metabolite of albendazole, causes selective degeneration of cytoplasmic microtubules in intestinal and tegmental cells of intestinal helminths and larvae. The metabolite binds to the B-tubulin subunit of the helminth's microtubules and thus inhibits microtubule polymerization.

Albendazole also causes impaired glucose utilization and causes a decrease in the parasite's glycogen stores. At high concentrations, albendazole inhibits parasitic metabolic pathways such as the Krebs cycle by inhibiting key enzymes such as malate dehydrogenase. A subsequent decrease in ATP production occurs, which causes energy depletion, leading to the immobilization of the parasite and subsequent death.

SIDE EFFECTS OF ALBENDAZOLE

- Black, tarry stools.
- bleeding gums.
- blood in the urine or stools.
- chest pain.

- pinpoint red spots on the skin.
- sore throat.
- sores, ulcers, or white spots on the lips or in the mouth.

- **CREATING AWARENESS ON ALBENDAZOLE TABLETS**





DISTRIBUTION OF THE TABLETS





THANK YOU