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A New Frontier on Toxicological Studies on Central Nervous System

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fter gaining relevant information on the harmful effects of a compound, the levels for its safe usage or the degree of its safeness is established. A wide range of toxicological studies are being undertaken as per national and International guidelines. Out of which the toxicological studies on Central Nervous System becoming the area of attraction. The present study highlights the possible CNS toxicities with a drug entity and their prevention and treatment. Fluoroquinolones can induce a wide range of serious adverse psychiatric effects showing depressant activity on the CNS. Its concomitant use of NSAIDs may increase seizure risk. Neurologic complications of cancer therapy are an increasingly important concern in patient management. Prompt recognition of these problems and their causes will have an impact on patient care in all areas of oncology. It is not surprising that clinical trails evaluating Biological Response Modifiers have also demonstrated that CNS toxicity is very common. The role of amifostine (WR-2721) in ameliorating radiationinduced central nervous system (CNS) toxicity is effective. Greater awareness of severe and complex CNS neurotoxicity even with low dose Cyclosporin A treatment in rheumatoid arthritis is of the utmost importance and so with Ciprofloxacin. Central nervous system (CNS) toxicity of tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) is serious, costly, frequent, and difficult to diagnose early in its course. CNS lidocaine toxicity is biphasic and the most common cause for it is dosing error. This study concludes that the CNS toxicological studies of any new chemical entity will lead to its better use for the ailment of different diseases of mankind. Additional studies are warranted to investigate the protective effect with differing regimens of administration, more clinically relevant fractionation regimens and longer follow-up.