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- ❖ Address : Deptt. of Pharmacology, AIIMS, Raipur-492099.
- ❖ Name of the International Conference/ Seminar/Symposium/ Workshop : 14<sup>th</sup> annual meeting safety pharmacology society's-2014.
  
- ❖ Title of the abstract accepted : Effect of antiepileptic therapy on trace elements status in Indian population in a tertiary care hospital from Northern India: A cross sectional study.
- ❖ Date & Venue : 19-22<sup>nd</sup> October 2014. Washington, USA.
- ❖ Money sanctioned : ₹ 1,00,000/-
- ❖ Money reimbursed : ₹ 1,00,000/-

Participation Report

Organizers: Safety Pharmacology Society, 1821 Michael Faraday Drive, Suite 300, Reston, VA  
20190, USA

No. of countries participated: 495 delegates from more than 20 countries

No. of sessions: 12 sessions

**Academic highlights of the conference, including major recommendation and new developments presented at the conference:**

Safety Pharmacology Society is a scientific organization that conducts its annual meeting for promoting knowledge, development, application, and training in Safety Pharmacology—a distinct scientific discipline that integrates the best practices of pharmacology, physiology and toxicology. This conference is a worthy platform to gain knowledge about the recent advances in pharmacology and toxicology study methods in clinical, in-vivo, in-vitro and cell culture medium. This conference was attended by 495 attendees from more than 26 countries, 153 abstracts were presented, and 48 exhibiting companies presented their advanced technology and shared their experience. Several renowned experts from academics, regulatory bodies and industries shared their views in the invited lectures, plenary lectures, workshops and symposia. Several sessions were held regarding future prospective in safety pharmacology assessment before drug approval. In the concluding session even the USFDA authorities (drug regulators) also take part in these type discussions. I have gathered a good experience from this conference which can be effectively applied in our institute in future.

The objectives focused in the annual meeting concentrated upon Safety Pharmacology studies as the ways for further discovery, development and safe use of biologically active chemical entities. The areas focused in this conference were central nervous system disorders, cardiovascular safety studies, and effect of drugs on hearing function. The pharmacological basis of addiction and doping and their treatment, and current status along with the emerging approaches in the treatment of psychiatric disorders were discussed by the experts. Assessment of cardiac function were described based on experience with the target and its known biology, testing in cells, testing in vitro tissues, in vivo in GLP, or non-GLP studies. Newer in-vitro models and advanced approaches for hazard identification and risk assessment were presented. The experts also shared their ideas relevant to the fields of diabetes, animal models, stem cell research, and growing role of translational value of safety pharmacology studies.

are key factors in several micro and macro environmental systems of the human body. This cross sectional study with the limited sample size found that both conventional and newer antiepileptics are associated with significant trace elements status alteration as compared to healthy control subjects, though there was no significant difference among them. The senior delegates provided their viewpoints about the study, highly appreciated the work and suggested further area of research in the field of safety of antiepileptic drugs. One of the delegates even planned to start this study on larger scale in their setup.

In brief, it was a good conference for academicians by virtue of the knowledge gained from it.

**Participant's contribution to the conference:**

I presented my research work entitled "*Effect of antiepileptic therapy on trace elements status in Indian population in a tertiary care hospital from northern India: A cross sectional study*". A large number of delegates had shown interest in the work as this study focused on safety aspects of antiepileptic treatments. Epilepsy is chronic neurological disorders with around 50 million people worldwide have epilepsy and out of which 5-10 million people are from India. This is treated with antiepileptic medications for years together, which leads to several safety issues. Trace elements especially Zn, Cu, and Se have been shown to be altered with conventional antiepileptics, but the status of newer antiepileptics and the effect upon other trace elements were unknown. Trace elements