



**Publications Template**

#	Research Title	Field	Abstract	Year of Publication Publishing	Publishing Link "URL"
1	Covid-19: Pharmacological and Therapeutic Approaches	Pharmacology	In the end of 2019, SARS-CoV-2, a new virus from Corona viruses family, has been detected in China and was responsible for COVID-19 disease. This disease has been suddenly and vigorously disseminated among individuals all over the world. Based on genetic vicinity, this novel virus is similar to SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV and it can spread from an unknown animal host to individuals. Many published clinical data and <i>in vitro</i> studies may offer treatment strategies of some effective antiviral and repurposed drugs, including remdesivir, favipiravir, lopinavir/ritonavir, corticosteroids, etc. This narrative review describes current pharmacological proposed treatments for COVID-19 patients and available experimental and clinical studies for these drugs. Eventually, these data may help to explain the most preferable way to treat COVID-19 and lessen the accompanied symptoms and complications.	2021	<a href="http://ujpr.org/index.php/journal/article/view/514">http://ujpr.org/index.php/journal/article/view/514</a>



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2	Effect of Thymoquinone on Mitochondrial DNA Together With Oxidative Stress, Inflammation and Apoptosis in Isoproterenol-Induced Myocardial Infarction Model.	Pharmacology		2020	<a href="https://academic.oup.com/eurheartjsupp/issue/22/Supplement_Q">https://academic.oup.com/eurheartjsupp/issue/22/Supplement_Q</a>
3	Most Important Cellular Changes Involved In Renal Ischemia Reperfusion Injury And The Consequent Impact On Selected Remote Organs	Pharmacology	<p>Because of the high rate of baseline oxygen use by renal cells, kidney is highly influenced by obstruction of arterial blood inflow and subsequent shortage of the received oxygen, this condition is known as Ischemic injury.</p> <p>There are many clinical settings associated with unavoidable ischemic state such as kidney transplantation, partial nephrectomy or suprarenal procedures of the aorta. During ischemia many cellular changes occur including vascular congestion and adhesion of inflammatory cells to the endothelium with subsequent infiltration into the kidney tissue.</p> <p>Following ischemia, a phase known as Reperfusion begins and involves a return of blood and oxygen supply to micro vessels. Reperfusion was expected to restore the damage occurred during the ischemic phase, paradoxically, reperfusion leads to</p>	2018	<a href="http://ujpr.org/index.php/journal/article/view/3">http://ujpr.org/index.php/journal/article/view/3</a>



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			<p>more congestion, red cells trapping and excessive generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which can oxidatively modify significantly every type of biomolecule, thereby inducing cell dysfunction and induce reperfusion injury.</p>		
4	<p>Hepatorenal protection in renal ischemia/reperfusion by celecoxib and pentoxifylline</p>	<p>Pharmacology</p>	<p>Renal ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) is a major clinical problem. Its pathogenesis is multifactorial involving oxidative stress, cytokine overproduction, and inflammatory responses in the kidney and remote organs. This study was performed to evaluate the effects of celecoxib (CEB) and pentoxifylline (PTX) on kidney and liver changes after renal I/R in rats. Renal I/R caused changes in kidney and liver histology with a significant reduction in the function of both organs. An increase in tumor necrosis factor-alpha, myeloperoxidase ...</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p><a href="https://www.journalofsurgicalresearch.com/article/S0022-4804(16)30065-8/fulltext">https://www.journalofsurgicalresearch.com/article/S0022-4804(16)30065-8/fulltext</a></p>