

The scope and highlights of pharmacology and therapeutic research.

Khurshid Feroz*

School of Pharmacy, Oshakati Campus, Windhoek, Khomas, University of Namibia, Namibia, E- mail: kferoz@gmail.com

Accepted on April 22 2020

The Journal of Pharmacology and Therapeutic Research is an open access, peer reviewed journal that focuses on the interdisciplinary research offering therapeutic solutions to various neurological, genetics, psychological, and respiratory issues affecting the human beings.

Aim and the scope were on novel therapeutic solutions to the public health challenges that may arise due to Pulmonary Fibrosis, Aging, Neuroinflammation and Neurodegenerative Diseases. The journal thus encourages research on therapeutic methods by including research on Pharmacogenomics, Pharmacogenetics, Pharmacology of Tissue Repair and Regeneration. Pharmacotherapeutics. It prominently discusses about the drugs such as Anti-Inflammatory Activity, Anti-diarrhoeal Activity, Signal Transduction and Receptor Pharmacology, Psychopharmacology, Neuropharmacology, Neuroendocrinology, and Regenerative Therapy. The journal also publishes research on Drug Monitoring, Schizophrenia/Drug, Antipsychotic Agents/Administration & Dosage, and Risperidone/Pharmacokinetics.

It will focus on research institutes and also encourages scientists so that the global readers can easily get beneficiary regarding research innovative thoughts and also this journal follows all social networking systems to find latest information through worldwide.

The determination of hypertension in adulthood is built when the middle of or extra systolic and diastolic blood pressure (BP) assessments on at least two following measurements are above 90 and 140 mmHg [1]. Its early identification and management may inhibit many critical complexities such as Angina pectoris, MI, heart failure and kidney diseases [2]. With the most significant risk elements for hypertension is elevated serum lipids specially serum cholesterol [3]. It is founded that unusual higher status of homocysteine in the blood is intensely connected to a raise hazard of vascular heart diseases as it may

damage the lining of the vascular and afford to clotting of the blood by producing endothelial damage accompanied by platelet stimulation and thrombus generations [4,5]. Homocysteine was a sulphur-holding amino acid created throughout the metabolic process of methionine whom may be detected in meats and milk products, thus high dietary intake of such milk may lead to the over generation of homocysteine [6].

Pharmacology was completely deals with the receptors and receptor targeting sites these will help in the discovery of new drug molecules and also the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies of these molecules were studied by doing research on it for discovering a new drugs and it also studies the biological activity, mechanism, therapeutic uses and also side effects of drugs was known

References

1. Lee Goldman, Dennis A. Cardiovascular disease. Cecil Text book of medicine, 22nd Edition. 2004:242-485.
2. Eikelboom JW, Lonn E, Genest J, et al. Homocysteine and Cardiovascular disease; A critical review of the epidemiologic evidence. *Ann Intern Med.*1999;131(5):363-75.
3. AF Smith, GJ Beckett, SW Walker, et al. *clinical Biochemistry*, 6th Edition .1998:110-23.
4. Austin RC, Lentz SR, Werstuck GH. Role of Hyperhomocysteinemia in endothelial dysfunction and atherothrombotic disease. *Cell Death Differ.* 2004;11(S1):S56-S64.
5. Harker LA, Slicher SJ, Scott CR. et al. Homocysteinemia. *N Engl J Med.* 1974;291(11):537-43.
6. Mudd SH, Skovby F, Levy HL, et al. The Natural History of Homocystinuria Due to Cystathionine beta-Synthase deficiency. *Am J Hum Genet.* 1985;37(1):1-31.