

A REVIEW ARTICLE ON ORAL RECONSTITUTABLE HERBAL DRY SYRUP

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The hack it is a most viewed as typical issue are struggled by the all public. There are 2 categories of hack one is the Dry hack and second is Wet hack. The dry hack is a no mucous and emanation while in wet hack there is hack mucous or release. The syrup is most typically used and notable portion structure there is used in fix the hack and cold since it having straightforwardness of patient's consistence. The potential gains of oral portion structure that are liable for its popularity are its straightforwardness of association, patient consistence and steadfastness of plan. Dry syrup formulation comprises ginger (*Zinger officinale*) and clove (*Eugenia caryophyllus*) with synthetic medicaments as a antibacterial activity. Herbal medications, whether extract or decoction, will not induce medicaments resistance when administered against any infection. Hence an effective ad appropriate medicaments therapy as an anti – tuberculosis medicaments needs to be discovered which will solve the problem of cross resistance and medicaments resistance The goal of this research was to build and create an oral Reconstitutable Herbal Dry Syrup that can be readily dispersed in a potable water medium before usage and is chemically and microbiologically stable throughout consumption. This herbal medicament is anti-infective, anti-hepatotoxic and anti-inflammatory, cholagogue etc. There was no discernible difference in particle size, fluidity, pH, or medicaments content after 15 days of testing. After employing Reconstitutable water with levofloxacin herbal dry syrup, the stability was effectively evaluated.

KEYWORDS: Cough, Dry syrup, Stability, Levofloxacin, Maceration, powder blend formulation.

INTRODUCTION

Dry syrups are dry concoctions that must be diluted with liquid before being dispensed. The dry syrup is made marketable by means of medication, colorants, flavors, glucose, stabilizing mediators, and preservation mediators, as well as any other ingredients that may be required to improve the formulation's stability.

A variety of government and commercial remedies are provided as dry small particle combinations or small particles to be dispersed in liquid or another vehicle beforehand being taken orally. Antibiotics make up the majority of medications administered as a dry solution for oral administration.

A lot of patients, particularly children and the elderly, have difficulties swallowing solid dose forms, necessitating the use of liquid dosage forms. As a result, medications that are somewhat dissolved in liquid will be most ideal for non-homogeneous system formulation, but the The construction of a refurbish non-homogeneous system prescription form known as "dry syrup" was made possible by the possibility that the product was neither physically or chemically stable.

The ongoing advancement interstruggleds with dry syrup itemizing. The ongoing advancement explicitly interstruggleds with dry syrup specifying using ayurvedic/local trimmings. A characteristic syrup for hack and asthma is sorted out with picked flavors for exhibited practices like easing hack, bronchodilation and quieting sway. The flavors included *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Curcuma longa*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and Honey is utilized for flavor, thickness and expectorant sway. The use of flavors and plants to treat illnesses and all around further grow for the most part prosperity has become conventional. Different ayurvedic syrups are available in the market yet in liquid construction poly-local mixes there are different regular trimmings and each has different powerful constituents having different closeness with liquid medium. So the extension of effective local constituents in the definition is for the most part an it are convincing anyway non-practical to challenge task as they. For many different types of illnesses, including hack syrup and many more diverse contaminations, local herbs and definitions are employed. Numerous native plant species, including ginger, tulsi, honey, and clove, are utilised to make hack syrup. Since many years ago, entire plants have been utilised to make regional

medicines. Regular plans are frequently established together with agricultural nations as clinical consideration provides a hacker opponent., threatening to tussive, and throat alleviating synergistic local definition including a concentrate of Piper cubeba, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Acorus calamus, Alpinia galanga, Zingiber officinale and synthetically satisfactory added substances as a syrup, containers or charming tablets for thwarting breaking of voice, dryness of mouth and molding of voice, vocal rope.

Reason of Reconstitutable oral heterogenous system

Reconstructed preparation is the arrangement of option at the medicine robustness is a super sizeable problem. The drier mixture for oral heterogenous system includes the prescription, artificial colors, tastes, sugars, heterogenous system-related trained professionals, settling subject matter experts, and defending specialists who may be expected to work on the accuracy of the itemizing. Dry syrup kind of medicaments indications additionally created digestibility when appeared differently in relation to tablets and compartments in every way that really matters, in the dissipated circumstance at the hour of association. A reconstructed preparation can proposition a couple of superiority like help of the engineered adequacy of the powerful blends till reconsider around the begin of healing. A comparable non homogenous mixture can be easily figured out how to posterity of distinct lifetime by changing the size to engulf.

Benefits of natural syrup

- No optional impacts
- No Harmless
- Successfully available
- Easy to change the part for youngster's weight
- No nursing is required, which essential and the patient can take it with no help.
- The liquid estimation structure is executed for things like hack remedies.
- Flavors Grow similarly place.
- Malignant growth counteraction specialist by obstructing the oxidation as sugar is Hydrolyzed in to cellulose and dextrose
- Incredible patient consistence especially pediatric patients as syrup are sweet in test
- It is an added substance by blocking the improvement of microorganisms, living beings and shape as osmotic pressure.

Limit of natural syrup

- Sedimentation of solid now and again gives foot from of thing.
- Segment precision can't be achieved with the exception of assuming heterogenous system heterogenous systems are full in unit estimations structures.
- Same microbial contamination happen it security excluded exact degree. Also regular medicine

having alternative bother is the bet of self quantity of flavors which is incredibly fascinating.

Cough

Hack is conceivably the most generally perceived secondary effect acquainting with family experts and steady hack is a common issue implied pediatricians and respiratory specialists. Hacking is the anatomy's watchman part in trying to wipe avionics courses off of new bodies and particulate matter. This is improved by the upward beating of the finger-like cilia in the bronchi that move mucous and ensnared new bodies to be expectorated or swallowed.

A. Kinds of hack (cough)

Primarily there are 2 kinds of hack, which are orchestrates as surveys

Wet hack (cough)

Wet hacks sound "wet" in light of the fact that the anatomy is pushing natural liquid out of the respiratory structure, which consolidates the throat, nose, avionics courses, and lungs. Wet hacks are now and again depicted as feeling like there is something stuck or streaming at the back of the throat or in the chest. A part of the hacks will bring organic liquid the mouth.

Reasons for a wet hack

The following may be explanations behind a wet hack:

- Cold or flu
- Pneumonia
- Consistent obstructive pneumonic ailment (COPD), including emphysema and progressing bronchitis; Acute bronchitis.
- Asthma
- Hacks in newborn children, infants, and children that last under three weeks are regularly achieved by a cold or flu.

Dry hack (cough)

- A dry hack is a hack that doesn't raise natural liquid.
- A couple explanations behind a dry hack
- Croup.
- Asthma.
- Awareness's.
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD); medicaments, for instance Expert inhibitors; receptiveness to aggravations like air pollution, buildup, or smoke.

Table 1: Difference between Dry cough and Wet cough.

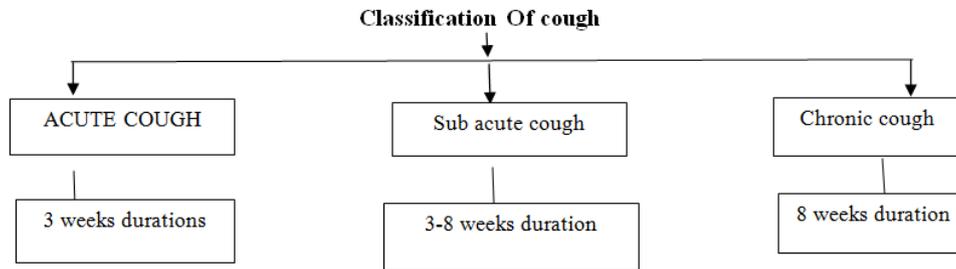
DRY COUGH	WET COUGH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An efficient and profitable cough. • It flushes mucus or other objects from the pulmonary passage. • The primary goal of a wet cough is to expel small substances or mucus. • From the mucous membranes, which is what causes examination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non effective and infective hack. • It removes mucus or discharge from the lungs. • Dry cough is chronic in nature. • Dry discomfort, smoking, or pollen are the main causes.

Combination therapy

Various antitussive courses of action are available as mixes of codeine or dextromethorphan with anti-histamines, decongestants as well as antipyretic. Unique anti-histamines (for instance chlorpheniramine) codeine and anticholinergic prescriptions are a large part of the time used alone or in mix.

Coming up next are mix hack blends that are open on the South African market.

Ammonium chloride, diphenhydramine HCl, Bromhexine HCl, orciprenaline sulfate, Codeine phosphate, diphenhydramine HCl, ammonium chloride, sodium citrate, Codeine phosphate, ephedrine HCl, promethazine HCl, Codeine phosphate, pseudoephedrine, triprolidine, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide, ammonium chloride, panthenol Dextromethorphan hydrobromide, doxylamine succinate, sodium citrate, methylpyridinium chloride.



Hacks can have an event of more than likely being of Viral start; postnasal stream and awareness's; extreme bronchitis; of fantastical start being: croup; relentless bronchitis; asthma; pneumonia; ACE-inhibitor affected caused; or of unthinkable justification behind: cardiovascular breakdown; bronchiectasis; tuberculosis; threatening development; pneumothorax; lung ulcer; nocardiosis or gastro gastrointestinal reflux disease.

Herbal treatment of cough

For the treatment of hack, natural remedies are typically used today. The use of natural remedies and homegrown medications is becoming increasingly important in many types of illnesses. Today, hack is treated with medications like hack suppressants. Only suggested relief is provided by the antitussive expert. Infections of the respiratory tract and asthma are contraindicated with experts (RTI). Along with these other major negative effects, they also induce nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, and patients with impaired respiratory hold. In recent years, researchers have focused on natural remedies that have fewer adverse effects.

Suspension

A Pharmaceutical heterogenous system is a coarse dissipating where inside stage is dispersed reliably all through the external stage. Within stage involving insoluble solid particles having a specific extent of size

which is stayed aware of reliably all through the suspending vehicle with the help of single or blend of suspending subject matter expert. The external stage (suspending medium) is normally watery for some, circumstance, may be a characteristic or smooth liquid for non-oral use.

Portrayal of Heterogenous system

Heterogenous system is described taking into account various limits. Heterogenous system is appointed underneath

- Taking into account Direct of association Oral heterogenous system Compelling heterogenous system.
- Parenteral heterogenous system Based on Portion of solid substance Debilitate heterogenous system (2 to 10% w/v solid) Concentrated heterogenous system (10 to half w/v solid).
- Taking into account Electronica dynamic category of Solid units, Flocculated heterogenous system Deflocculated heterogenous system.
- Taking into account range of Solid units Colloidal heterogenous system (< 1 micron) Coarse heterogenous system (>1 micron) Nano heterogenous system (10 ng).
- Taking into account Process of direction Dry granulate for reconstructed preparation on the way to use.
- Taking into account distribute Customary heterogenous system Upheld release heterogenous system.

MEDICAMENTS SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ORAL SUSTAINED MEDICAMENTS DELIVERY FORM

For plan of upheld release portion structure medicaments should go along with under models

1. Advisable half-life: The moderate-presence of a medicine is home time of prescription in the anatomy. In a perfect world, the medicaments should have moderate-presence of 3 to 4 hours. If moderate-presence of prescription is an overabundance to design upheld release estimation structure.

2. High medicinal document: Medicaments with short helpful record are prohibited for participating in upheld issue definitions. If the set-up bombs in the anatomy, segment throw out could change, inciting fatalities. eg. Digitoxin.

3. Small piece: Tiniest part is chosen for upheld issue definition in light of the fact that the size of a unit segment upheld release itemizing would end up being excessively enormous, to effectively control.

4. Desirable digestion and dissolvability ascribes: Absorption of deficiently water dissolvable medicaments is much of the time deterioration rate confined. Coordinating such combinations into upheld release subtleties is therefore unworkable and may lessen in everyday ingestion capability.

5. Advisable ingestion window: When administered orally, some medications are curiously absorbed from a particular digestive component. The "uptake zone" is the name given to this section. Drugs with an ingestion zone, such as fluorouracil and thiazide diuretics, are prohibited if they have a supported release estimate structure.

6. Initial pass slack: Conveyance of the medicaments to the anatomy in needed centers is truly hampered assuming there ought to emerge an event of prescriptions going through wide hepatic first pass absorption, when coordinated in upheld release structures.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SYRUP AND HETEROGENOUS SYSTEM

Table 2: Difference between Syrup and Heterogenous system.

Characteristics	Syrup	Heterogenous system
Definition	a medicinal mixture that evenly disperses into its fluids after full dissolution.	there a medication combination where the drug particles don't completely mix into the fluid..
Solvent solution	soluble in a dissolvable, like ethanol or sucrose.	Are dissolved in water.
Ideal for younger children	are perfect for young kids since the sweetness masks any unpleasant flavours..	Possibly not the best choice for kids due to an unfavourable.

Levofloxacin (Antibacterial)

Levofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone hostile to microbial used to treat different bacterial defilements. This includes illnesses like typhoid fever, skin conditions, bone and joint infections, intra stomach pollutions, specific types of compelling free stomachs, respiratory tract infections, and urinary bundle illnesses, among others. In 1987, levofloxacin was made available after being protected in 1980. It is listed as one of the Essential Medicines by the World Health Organization.

Levofloxacin is particularly feasible against Gram-negative tiny life forms, (for instance, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Proteus mirabilis*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), but is less convincing against Gram-positive microorganisms, (for instance, methicillin-delicate *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* and *Enterococcus faecalis*) than fresher fluoroquinolones.

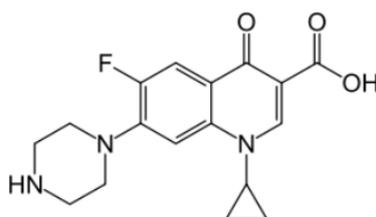


Fig. 1: Levofloxacin.

Mechanism of action

Levofloxacin belongs to the fluoroquinolone family of broad-spectrum antianatomy poisons. Several Gram-positive and other Gram-negative microbes are dynamically resistant to it. By regulating topoisomerases

II and IV, which are necessary to segregate bacterial DNA, it restricts by interfering with cell division. Because synthetic chemical use is restricted, bacterial DNA will fracture.



Fig. 2: Bacteria in Respiratory Tract.

Table 3: List of Marketed Formulations.

S. No.	NAME	MEDICAMENTSS
1	Agumentin DS	Clavulanic acid, amoxicillin
2	Clavum DS	
3	Moximax CV dry syrup	
4	Nupod DS	Cefpodoxime
5	Podoxrad DS	
6	Spinxo dry syrup	
7	Azimax 200 DS	Azithromycin

Herb Extract powder preparation by Maceration Process

In an inclined toward exemplification of the ongoing creation, a procedure for course of action of ayurvedic/regular dry syrup plan is given containing the method for

- Drying the plant parts of each zest and setting up the dried powder of each flavor by going through 100 cross segment estimated sifter;
- Blending the sieved powders of all gathers in a predestined extent in a mass blender to uniform mixing.
- Treating the different centralization of local remove blend in with limiting and settling experts close by actives and base to set up the definition

Formulation of Herbal Dry Syrup

This formulation used Powder blend method and the different limiting and settling experts like cellulose auxiliaries, starches and normal gum were used close by different assembly of regular concentrate blend as actives, sorbitol and sucrose as base as given in table. The dry mix of trimmings was separated in cold and warm drinking water autonomously. In warm drinking water the expedient crumbling of dry powder was taken note. The adequacy of organized syrup was seen more with pre-percolated warm water when diverged from cold water. The ideal settled and elegant mix is prepared as given in table 4.

Table 4: Formulation of Herbal Dry Syrup.

S. No.	Ingredients	Quantity
1.	Ginger dried powder	0.2gm
2.	Clove dried powder	0.2gm
3.	Levofloxacin	200mg
4.	Sodium CMC	0.10gm
5.	Sucrose	0.7gm
6.	Sorbitol	3.0gm
7.	Sodium benzoate	0.4gm
8.	Starch	0.12gm
9.	Distilled Water	Q.S to 50ml

EVALUATION OF HERBAL DRY SYRUP

1. Organoleptic evaluation: Visual and olfactory tests were performed on the formulation.

2. Flow properties: The angle of repose and Hausner's ratio of the dry syrup formulation were devocableined. The dry syrup mixture was reconstituted by filling the bottle to the 30 ml mark with distilled liquid. Shaking thoroughly mixed the components, which were then

placed in a measuring cylinder and examined on days 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 11 following reconstitution.

3. Rheological behaviour: The Brookfield viscometer is used to devocableine the rheological properties of the reconstituted solution.

4. Deposit behaviour

a) Redispersibility: The redispersibility of a preparation is devocableined within a week or seven days of storage by counting the number of strokes required to redisperse the generated sediment. (Redispersibility = no more than 100 strokes).

b) Sedimentation Volume Ratio (SVR): The sedimentation volume of non-homogeneous system is simply the ratio of the sediment's balancing capacity, V_u , to the total volume of the non-homogeneous system, V_o , i.e., $F = V_u/V_o$. F is regularly between 0 and 1 for any pharmacological solution. The F value provides qualitative information on the physical stability of the non-homogeneous system.

5. Medicaments content: With 100ml liquid, the required amount of medicine combination is separated and filtered through a nylon filter membrane. UV Spectroscopy is used to measure the absorbance of the solution, which is diluted to filtered liquid using solvent. The medicaments concentration is calculated using the solvent calibration graph.

6. pH values: A pH meter was used to devocableine the pH of the non-homogeneous system.

7. Particle size: A standard microscopy approach is used to investigate the average crystalline size of the Oral Reconstitutable Non-homogeneous system. The average standard deviation of 100 particles is calculated.

8. Stability: The reconstituted solution is kept for 30 days at 40°C in sealed amber-colored glass vials before being reassembled with filtered liquid to a volume of 50 ml with gentle agitation. The reassembled non-homogeneous system is kept at 4°C, 25°C, and 40°C for 15 days.

9. In-vitro medicaments discharge: The in vitro disintegration subjects were lugged out at 100 rpm using USP Type II equipment. The dissolving medium was 900 mL liquid that was held at 37°C + 0.50 C. Throughout a two-hour period, a UV spectrophotometer was utilised to track medicaments release at various time intervals.

10. In-vitro Antibacterial activity: For the evaluation of several formulations of Herbal Dry Syrup, in-vitro antibacterial activity was assessed using the agar well diffusion technique. After pouring agar medium (20 ml) in a single sterile Petri plate, bacteria (MTB) were infected using 20 ml spreading over agar plate with the use of a sterile cotton swab. Using micropipette tips, create a well (about 6mm) in an agar plate. The filter disc paper was utilised in this investigation to make several herbal dry syrup formulations. The positive control well was filled with a 1mg levofloxacin dilution, whereas the negative control well was filled with 100 percent distilled liquid. The plates were then incubated for 18-24 hours at 37°C. To analyse the antibacterial property, the

width of the inhibitory zones was measured and recorded in mm using a Transilluminator.

CONCLUSION

The adverse effects of allopathic pharmaceuticals have necessitated the use of natural medications. The authors of this inspection attempted to provide a comprehensive summary of all antitubercular medicines and other respiratory tract infection (RTI) cures available across the world. Plants (*Zingiber officinale* and *Eugenia caryophyllus*) have a variety of components that make them an excellent RTI and antitubercular medication. The standard of cure for TB may be attainable in the near future, and the structure for medicaments-resistant patients will need to be investigated. to make an rasayanas/herbal formulation in the form of a dry syrup that is pleasant, has a long shelf life, can be combined with liquid before use, is cost efficient, can be used for a variety of health concerns, has minimal side effects, and has enhanced antibacterial activity.

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