

Affect of foreign direct investment on host countries

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Foreign direct investment may promote economic development by helping to improve productivity growth and exports in the multinationals' host countries, the authors conclude, after reviewing the empirical evidence. But the exact relationship between foreign multinational corporations and their host economies seems to vary between industries and countries. Multinational corporations mainly enter industries where barriers to entry and concentration are relatively high, and at first they increase the number of firms in the host country market. In the long run, they may contribute to a more concentrated market, although efficiency may improve, especially if protection does not guarantee an easy life for the multinational affiliate. However, most available evidence has to do with multinationals' entry into host countries' industries rather than with their presence - the dynamic aspects of multinationals' relationship to their competition in host country markets. Most evidence on multinationals' effects has to do with effects in industrial countries, and it is impossible to disregard the risk that the multinationals' entry into developing countries may replace local production and force local firms out of business, rather than force them to become more efficient.

Biography

I Ashok Kumar Duddu studying M.pharm 1st year Regulatory Affairs, J.S.S.C.P, mysore. I completed my B.PH, J.S.S.C.P, mysore.

Transdermal nanoethosomal vinpocetine drug delivery system for management of Alzheimer's disease

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Alzheimer's disease (AD), is the most common form of dementia. Generally it is diagnosed in people over 65 years of age. In the early stages, the most commonly recognized symptom is memory loss, such as difficulty in remembering recently learned facts. As the disease advances, symptoms include confusion, irritability and aggression, mood swings, language breakdown, long-term memory loss, and the general withdrawal of the sufferer as their senses decline. Gradually, bodily functions are lost, ultimately leading to death. Because AD cannot be cured and is degenerative, management of patients is essential. Vinpocetine is a new addition to the class of "smart drugs," a class which have a specific effect on the chemical reactions that go on inside cells, to invigorate the brain and make it work normally. Vinpocetine is able to intensively increase blood supply to the brain & is improving the use of oxygen by the brain, and therefore its abilities to resist damage due to a lack of oxygen. The brain protecting and activating effects of Vinpocetine explain how the drug protects and enhances memory and thought processes. Its oral bioavailability is 56.6 % with half-life of 2.54 hr. and it is easily metabolized by liver. So to prevent all these problems, transdermal nanoethosomal formulation of vinpocetine was formulated and evaluated in our laboratory. Ex-vivo studies on rat skin showed a 42.69 % flux (vinpocetine release) as compared to the reference (marketed) formulation with 5.90 % flux only.

Biography

Atefeh Afshar Moghaddam has completed her M. Pharm in Pharmaceutics at 2009 with the research project on "Development and Evaluation of Ethosome vesicular system for enhanced transdermal delivery of Ibuprofen." from Hamdard University and has filed a patent application for her M. Pharm project work with the file no. 42/DEL/2012. Presently she is pursuing PhD program from the same university on the area of "Nanovesicular drug delivery systems for management of Alzheimer's disease."

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