WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 10, Issue 4, 1132-1136. Case Study ISSN 2277– 7105

ROLE OF ACT 12 AND ACT 13, A PHYTOCONSTITUENTS COMPLEX AS A POTENTIAL PROPHYLAXIS FOR MANAGEMENT OF COVID 19: A COMPREHENSIVE CASE STUDY REPORT

Shridhar Jitubhai Pandya* and Chetan Himmatbhai Savaliya

Director, Rand D Department, Gplife Healthcare Pvt Ltd-708, Infinity Tower, Near Ayurvedic College, Lal Darwaja Rd, Surat, Gujarat 395003.

Article Received on
19 Jan. 2021,

Revised on 09 Feb. 2021,
Accepted on 01 March 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20214-20012

***Corresponding Author**
Dr. Shridhar Jitubhai Pandya
Director, Rand D Department, Gplife Healthcare Pvt Ltd-708, Infinity Tower, Near Ayurvedic College, Lal Darwaja Rd, Surat, Gujarat 395003.

ABSTRACT

The present pandemic condition needs a prophylaxis treatment against COVID-19. Drug discoveries from nutraceutical and Phytoconstituents are working on interventions to combat COVID-19 infection. The purpose of the study was to evaluate preventive action (prophylaxis) of the proposed intervention in around 800 healthy subjects with negative rapid antigen test, who have been administered with ACT12 and ACT 13 to explore the preventive potential of the intervention. Considering evidence from past research on ACT 12 and 13 together with the incidence of Positive rapid antigen rate in 800 subjects it can be concluded that ACT 12 and 13 could be a primary option to boost immunity against covid-19 and fight against infection. Surely the Phytoconstituents based composition of ACT 12 and 13 holds promise to patients and healthcare stakeholders as a safe and efficacious intervention in Covid 19 as prophylaxis and therapeutic as well.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, SARS-Cov-2, Nutraceutical, Phytoconstituents.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid -19 has so far affected 213 countries and 31 territories around. According to the WHO prevalence report, there are a global, 84,474,195 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,848,704 deaths till 5 January 2021, and in India 10,356,844 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 149,850 deaths. Despite standard treatment, 10% of the patients' progress to moderate stage out of which 5% deteriorate to severe stage. There is around a 3% mortality rate in Covid -19 patients.

At present in our country, prophylaxis treatment of Covid -19 is not available. The drug discovery community is working on herbal source-based medicine to prevent subjects from COVID-19 infection.[1]

Importance of prophylaxis treatment

Early responsive or preventive treatment for COVID-19 to a reduced rate of incidence and help to avert progression to more serious illness, especially for patients at high risk of infection progression and severe illness, with the additional benefit of reducing the burden on healthcare systems.

This presents condition required a research-based nutraceutical or formulation with phytoconstituents with high quality which could provide, antiviral, immune-modulatory, and anti-oxidant effect. GP Life Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. has emerged with phytoconstituents-based formulations ACT 12 and ACT 13. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to evaluate the incidence rate of Positive rapid antigen in 800 subjects having intervention and its ability to boost immunity against covid-19 and fight against infection. Surely the phytoconstituents-based composition of ACT 12 and 13 holds promise to patients and healthcare stakeholders as a safe and efficacious intervention in Covid 19 as prophylaxis and therapeutic as well.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Case presentation and methodology

Total 800 subjects were recruited with rapid antigen Negative and having normal health, including male and female, provided consent and received ACT 12 and ACT 13 treatment were considered for this study. The subject's data at baseline symptoms were recorded; rapid antigen test results were recorded. Periodically each day symptom gradation was checked. Up to the 7th day, rapid antigen test results were recorded.

RESULTS

Clinical outcomes

The subjects from the age group 18-65 were recruited in the study. Out of the subject size of 800, 70% were male and 30% females were recruited. All subjects were rapid antigen-negative subjects at baseline and received treatment in the dose of 2 tablets of ACT 12 thrice a day and 20 ml ACT 13 a day for at least till the final assessment i.e. average day 7 of treatment. All the subjects were asymptomatic.

Out of the subject size of 800, only 16 subjects turn rapid antigen positive at day 7 which is only 2% of the total population. There were only 6 subjects represents symptoms from positive people and other was still asymptomatic till day 7 which was only 0.75% of the total population. Following are the details of rapid antigen results and symptoms status from baseline to day 7 of treatment. 794 subjects remain asymptomatic till day 7 which was 99.25%. There were 100% tolerability and compliance to the investigational product. Results are depicted in table no.1.

Table 1: Changes rapid antigen results and symptoms status in subjects from baseline to day 7th of treatment.

Parameter	Baseline	Day 7
Rapid antigen Positive subjects	0	16
Symptomatic Subjects	0	6
Asymptomatic Subjects	0	794

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that ACT 12 and 13 have their preventive role against Covid 19 infection as a frontline option. The mechanism and benefits represented by ACT 12 and ACT 13 are due to its key ingredients and the technology implemented and quality maintained. Following are the already studied pieces of evidence of the ingredients used. Shilajit is reported to possess activities like disease resistance, improve immune system function.[2]

Shilajit and Tulsi extract is known for immune-modulatory activity which can contribute to the acquired immunity of the subject. [3] Shilajit, Tulsi, Ashwagandha, and Guduchi extracts are shown a beneficial role in immune-regulation with reducing incidence of infection due to its antiviral activity.[4,5]

Azadirachta indica and curcumin extract act as key ingredients of the investigational product and are known to be antiviral as well as potential immunomodulatory.[6,7]

Immunity is the body's natural ability to fight against foreign material and prevent a host from infection. Immunity work in two-line ways first immediate response and last for a short duration which is innate immunity and second is antigen-dependent/specific immunity which lasts for a longer duration also can store memory to fight in case of reinfection.[8,9]

It is concluded that ACT 12 and 13 can develop an innate immune response in subjects before it uses subjects as host and sustained in the body by blocking possible pathways of infection, intervention stops an infection before it begins.[10]

Presenting data represents prophylaxis action of intervention by activating or boosting the body's innate immune response towards infection and stop it at the initial level so it can stop before it reaches to severe level. It could be served to modulate innate responses as frontline responders so viruses unable to enter into the host and affect it.

Considering this evidence from past experiences and the clinical observations of 800 subjects it can be concluded that ACT 12 and 13 could be a vanguard option as a preventive and prophylaxis and also for early recovery, improving symptomatology and overall scenario in healthy subjects.

REFERENCES

1. Sahebnasagh A, Saghafi F, Avan R, Khoshi A, Khataminia M, Safdari M, Habtemariam S, Ghaleno HR, Nabavi SM. The prophylaxis and treatment potential of supplements for COVID-19. European journal of pharmacology, 2020; 15, 887: 173530. Musthafa MS,
2. Musthafa MS, Ali AR, Ali AR, Mohamed MJ, War M, Naveed MS, Al-Sadoon MK, Paray BA, Rani KU, Arockiaraj J, Balasundaram C. Effect of Shilajit enriched diet on immunity, antioxidants, and disease resistance in Macrobrachium rosenbergii (de Man) against Aeromonas hydrophila. Fish & shellfish immunology, 2016; 1, 57: 293-300.
3. Gautam S, Gautam A, Chhetri S, Bhattarai U. Immunity against COVID-19: potential role of Ayush kwath. Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine, 2020; 17.
4. Alsuhaibani S, Khan MA. Immune-stimulatory and therapeutic activity of Tinospora cordifolia: double-edged sword against salmonellosis. Journal of immunology research. 2017 Jan 1;2017.Vetvicka V, Vetvickova J. Immune enhancing effects of WB365, a novel combination of Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera) and Maitake (Grifola frondosa) extracts. North Amer J Med Sci, 2011; 3(7): 320.
5. Shah AS, Gunjal MA, Juvekar AR. Immunostimulatory activity of aqueous extract of Azadirachta indica flowers on the specific and nonspecific immune response. Journal of Natural remedies, 2009; 1, 9(1): 35-42.
6. Subramanian S. Some FDA Approved drugs exhibit binding affinity as high as-16.0 kcal/mol against COVID-19 Main Protease (Mpro): A Molecular Docking Study.

7. Warrington R, Watson W, Kim HL, Antonetti FR. An introduction to immunology and immunopathology. Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology, 2011; 7(1): 1-8.
8. Ali HI, Al-Shawi SG, Habib HN. The Effect of Nutrition on Immune System Review Paper. Food Science and Quality Management, 2019; 30(90): 31-5.
9. Asaduzzaman M, Hossain N, Kashem M, Shahid A, Alam A, Immune response in COVID-19: A review Journal of Infection. Journal of Infection and Public Health, 2020; 13(1): 1619-1629
10. Xu Y, Baylink DJ, Chen CS, Reeves ME, Xiao J, Lacy C, Lau E, Cao H. The importance of vitamin d metabolism as a potential prophylactic, immunoregulatory, and neuroprotective treatment for COVID-19. Journal of translational medicine, 2020; 18(1): 1-2.