

New Avenues in Medicine

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Charu Batav*

Department of Biotechnology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal M.P. India

***Corresponding Author:** Charu Batav, Department of Biotechnology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal M.P. India.

Both humans and animals can benefit from medicines in the treatment and prevention of disease. However, due to the nature of medicines, they may also have unintended effects on animals and environmental microorganisms. The potential environmental effects of the manufacture and use of medications are less well understood and have only lately emerged as a topic of study interest, despite the fact that the side effects on human and animal health are typically explored in depth safety and toxicity studies. In every region of the world, antibiotic resistance is increasing to dangerously high levels. Our ability to cure widespread infectious diseases is being threatened by the emergence and global dissemination of new resistance mechanisms. As antibiotics lose their effectiveness, a growing number of infections, including gonorrhoea, blood poisoning, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, are getting harder to treat and occasionally becoming incurable. The COVID-19 epidemic that is currently threatening the health of the entire world's population has halted activities in a number of important economic sectors. This is adding to the pressure placed on dietary supplements and nutraceuticals.

Among these, newer possibilities are being searched which could fulfil the purpose. One of these is Fish Protein Hydrolysate produced from the visceral waste of fish, which is an excellent nutritional supplements and most researched fishery product in last decade. It bears bioactive properties and get absorbed easily in diverse metabolic operations. The abundance of amino acids, PUFAs, antioxidant peptides and low fat content makes it an attractive option of nutraceutical. Besides, it exhibits antimicrobial, immunomodulatory, anticancerous, anti-coagulant, anti-obesity and anti-tumorous activity. It is being commonly marketed as nutraceutical in some countries. Noteworthy among those are PROTIZEN®, AMIZET®, Nutripeptin®, Seacure®, Vasotensin®, LIQUAMEN®, Stabilium®200, etc.

However, the functional properties of the hydrolysate depend upon source of the viscera and the hydrolysis method. Fish protein hydrolysate, on the other hand is considered as best way to combat underutilized or by-catch fish as it minimises the perishable article and gives away a useful product. Operators of food businesses should generally assure product safety. Before a food ingredient is made available on the market, its safety requirements must be documented. When protein hydrolysates are made with proteases of food grade and are synthesised from proteins that have a history of being safe for consumption, protein hydrolysates can be regarded as safe. The manufacturing should assess the safety of fractions and bioactive peptides produced from safe hydrolysates before introducing them to the market. Moreover, the utilisation of fish waste may not be acceptable to certain regions of globe due to religious issues but it can be overcome by creating awareness and emphasising global waste problem.