

Insights on ERURJ January 2023 Issue

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The Egyptian Russian University was established by Republican resolution No. 256 of 2006 on July 15, 2006, and the opening of faculties at the university continued, where a ministerial resolution was issued on 9/9/2006 to start studying at the Faculty of Engineering. A ministerial resolution was issued on 12/10/2006 to start studying at the Faculty of Pharmacy, also issued Republican resolution No. 115 of 2013 to establish the Faculty of Dentistry and Faculty of Nursing. A ministerial resolution was issued on 23/9/2014 to start studying at the Faculty of Dentistry, followed by a ministerial resolution on 4/10/2018 to start studying at the Faculty of Management, Professional Technology and Computers. Believing from the university of the importance of technology and modern fields that are compatible with the labor market, republican resolution No. 583 of 2021 changed the name of the Faculty of Management, Professional Technology and Computers to become the Faculty of Management. Economics and Business Technology and established the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Faculty of Applied Arts, the Faculty of Artificial Intelligence and the Faculty of Alsun and Technical Languages. The ministerial resolutions were issued to start studying in these faculties in 9/2022.

Believing in the necessity and importance of publishing and providing access to scientific research free of charge, the university has initiated the establishment of the journal entitled: “ERURJ” ERU Research Journal, which is a multidisciplinary research journal under the umbrella and supervision of the Egyptian Knowledge Bank and Academy of Scientific Research.

The journal is characterized by the speed of scientific review and the lack of expenses for publication. The second issue of ERURJ received contributions from several disciplines. The six published articles were linked to the different sustainable goals (SDGs) of the United Nation’s 2030 Agenda (Figure 1).

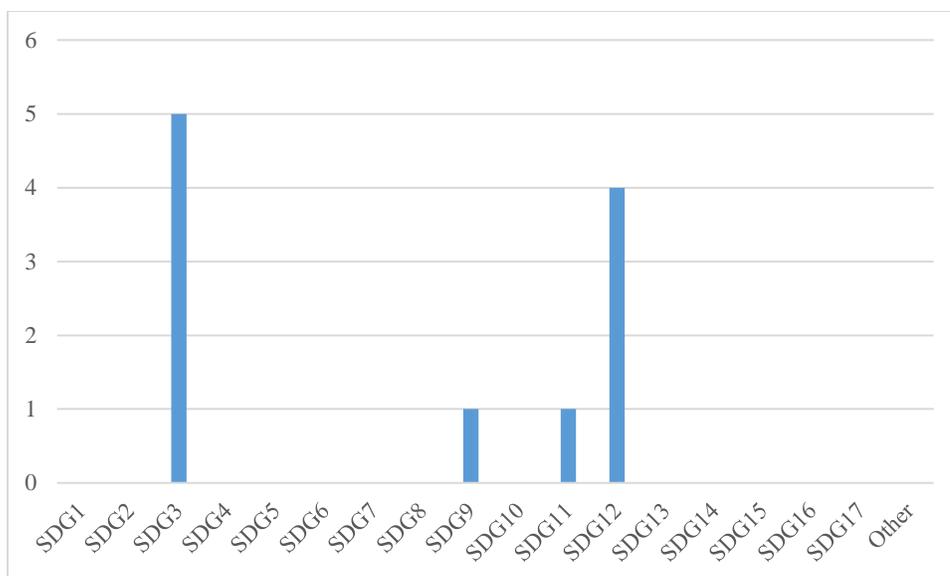


Figure 1: Articles Published in ERURJ January 2023 issue and their relation to SDGs SDGs3 “Good Health and Well-Being”, was the most represented SDG, where the article by Nour et al. (1) introduced a review of the analytical methods of linagliptin which is a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor used for the treatment of type-II diabetes. Also, it dealt with empagliflozin which is a sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitor and is used for type-II diabetes treatment. In addition, the review by Abubakr et al (2) addressed the incorporation of nanotechnology in drug delivery systems with a focus on ethosomes as nanocarriers for transdermal delivery systems complying with SDG3.

The article by Abdel-Aziz et al (3) addressed the antimicrobial potency of different generics of ceftriaxone in the market where the potency was not in direct proportion with the prices with a link to the SDG3 and the SDG12 of “Responsible consumption and production”. It bears noting that several batches’ problems were associated with the consumption of ceftriaxone in the Egyptian market which was accompanied by hypersensitivity reactions.

The review by Abdelkarim et al (4) discussed the updated chemical and pharmacological studies of pomegranates emphasizing the uses and chemical composition of different parts of the plant with a focus on pomegranate peels being an agri-food residue and hence portraying the aforementioned SDGs; SDG3 and SDG12. As a matter of fact, pomegranates possess different biological activities *viz.*, antioxidant, antidiabetic, and hypolipidemic and show antibacterial, antiparasitic antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, and anti-carcinogenic activities where the

biological activities are attributed mainly to the content of polyphenols and anthocyanins. Besides, the review by Elsayed et al (5), demonstrated updated chemical and pharmacological studies on cranberries addressing their several biological activities with a focus on its antimicrobial activity against urinary tract infection being an alternative for conventional antimicrobial agents with arising resistance threats in agreement with SDG3 and SDG12.

With regards to SDG9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” and SDG11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, they were linked to the short communication published by Eleiche et al (6) addressed the role of geospatial technology in infrastructure privatization alongside with SDG12.

Based on this analysis, only four SDGs have been covered out of the seventeen. The editors are working on ways to diversify the contributions published in the journal.

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Editor-in-Chief

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