

THE STUDY OF RIGID JOINT THERAPY USING DRY BONE OF PITHUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS TO OBTAIN A DIFFRACTIONAL CRYSTAL POWDER

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The study of rigid joint therapy is the common existing therapy among patient recruited into this study. Diffractional Crystal Powder (DCP) is from the Octadecanoic acid, that is crystallize from the dry bones of a *Pituophis melanoleucus*, subjected to (T=636°f, p=303975pa) with the absent of air, for 72 hours, a Calorie Crystal Powder was formed, the conjugate of this substance with the molecules of Triglycerides gives a Crystal Powder that has great amount of Energy and Heat. The Crystal structure has a dehydrate hydroxyl group (-OH) with the carbonyl bond, this enable the reaction (ph=E /0.0592 +C18:2 = energy+ heat) This is for bone above six month dryness, But for bone less then (T=212°f, p101323m⁻¹kgs²) this don't have dehydrate hydroxyl group (-OH) but the carbon bond will enable the reaction of (ph=E/0.0592 + C18:2=energy +heart)Diffraction Crystal Powder (DCP) has a reported case of application/ packaging and working is on to understand this in a better and accepted method The conjugated crystal powder from C18:2 variants with 9,11 10,12 which correspond to 9,11-octadecadienoic acid and 10,12-octadecadienoic acid gives the stability of the end result #References*: Ebbing, Darrell D., General Chemistry, 3rd ed, Houghton Mifflin, 1990 Hill, John W. and Kolb, Doris K., Chemistry for Changing Times, 9th Ed., Prentice Hall, 2001