Semester – I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Pharmaceutics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Dispensing of Medication and Hospital Pharmacy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5</td>
<td>Anatomy Physiology &amp; Health Education – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>Pharmaceutics (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.7</td>
<td>Dispensing of Medication and Hospital Pharmacy (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.9</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.10</td>
<td>Anatomy Physiology &amp; Health Education – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.1 Pharmaceutics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>(3 Hrs/Wk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hrs</td>
<td>Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction to pharmaceutics and its scope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical industry in India.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historical background and development of various dosage forms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>History of pharmaceutical education in India.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Introduction to dosage forms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classification of dosage forms, advantages and disadvantages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Drug delivery systems:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detail study of non sterile monophasic liquid solutions, mixtures, aromatic waters and conc. Aromatic waters, infusions and decoction, glycerites, syrups, elixirs, linctuses, paints, mouth-washes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference Books:

1. Pharmaceutical Dosage and Drug Delivery System - Ansel Popovich and Allen (Williams and Wilkins)
2. American Pharmacy - Dittert (J.B. Lipincott)
3. Remington - The Science and practice of Pharmacy (Mack Publishing Co)
4. Bentleys Text Book of Pharmaceutics - Rawlins (ELBS)
5. Banker and Rhodes - Modern Pharmaceutics -(Dekker)
7. Register Pharmacy
8. Indian Pharmacopoeia
9. Tutorial Pharmacy - Cooper and Gunn
10. Practical notebook on Pharmaceutics – A. Gupta and V. K. Jain, CBS Publication
11. Textbook of Professional Pharmacy – Jain and Sharma
### 1.1.2 Dispensing of Medication and Hospital Pharmacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Theory (3 Hrs/Wk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Definition and scope of dispensing and compounding of drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>General dispensing procedures (to be covered in practical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Imperial system of weights and measures (to be covered in practical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Latin terms used in pharmacy (to be covered in practical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Prescription and its parts: Responding to prescription, calculations for compounding and dispensing, fundamental operations in compounding, containers and closures for dispensed products, labelling of dispensed medicine, compounding accuracy and calibration, latin terms, prescription pricing and record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical calculations: Percentage calculations, alligation methods, calculations involving isotonic solutions, proof spirit, posology, calculations of doses for infants and children, weights and measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Incompatibilities in prescriptions: Types of incompatibilities - physical, chemical and therapeutic. Study of various prescription examples involving the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Organization and structure of hospital pharmacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hospitals - classification, functions, organization administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hospital formulary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Duties and responsibilities of hospital pharmacist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Drug distribution system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Drug information services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Records and reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference Books:

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences AH. Gennaro (Mack Publishing)
2. Pharmaceutical Practice Collett and Aulton (ELBS)
3. Dispensing of Medications Hoover (Mack Publishing)
4. Prescription Pharmacy Sprowls (Lippincott)
5. Pharmaceutical Calculations Stocklosa
6. USP Vol. I and II
7. IP, BP, USP-NF, NF1 and the Official Pharmacopoeia
8. Martindale Extra Pharmacopoeia Official
10. Hospital Pharmacy, Merchant and Quadry
12. Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy, by A. R. Paradkar and S. A. Chunawala, Nirali Prakashan
13. Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy, by P.C. Dandiya and Mukul Mathur
1.1.3 Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry Theory (4 Hrs/Wk)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acid, Bases, Buffers</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types &amp; Mechanism, Pharmaceutical buffers, Buffer equation and buffer capacity in general, buffers in pharmaceutical systems, preparation, stability, buffered isotonic solutions, measurement of tonicity and calculation and methods of adjusting isotonicity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gastrointestinal Agents</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 – 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acidifying agents, antacids specifically aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and polymethyl siloxime, protectives &amp; adsorbents specially activated charcoal, milk of bismuth, bismuth subcarbonate, bismuth subnitrate and kaolin, Cathartics such as sodium phosphate, magnesium sulphate, sulphur containing compounds and calomel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Major Intra &amp; Extra cellular Electrolytes</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physiological ions, Electrolytes used for replacement therapy, acid base balance, Combination therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Essential &amp; Trace elements</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition elements &amp; their compounds of Pharmaceutical importance such as iron, copper, iodine and zinc with their official preparations, Haematinics like ferrous sulphate, ferrous gluconate, ferrous fumarate and iron dextran injection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Topical Agents</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protective, astringents, Anti-infective like talk, zinc oxide, calamine, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, iodine with their mechanism of action.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gases &amp; Vapors</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen, anesthetics, respiratory stimulants such as nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide and helium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dental Products</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dentifrices &amp; Anti-carries agent like sodium fluoride, SnF₂, concentrated fluorides and polishing agents, zinc chloride.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Complexing &amp; Chelating agents, other antidotes</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sclerosing agents, Expectorants, Emetics such as ammonium chloride and Antioxidants sodium bisulphide, metabisulphide and sulphur dioxide.

Radiopharmaceuticals – Introduction, radioactivity, $\alpha \beta \gamma$ radio decay, radioisotopes and medicinal applications (examples carbon monoxide and iodine). Radio-opaque contrast media – Barium sulphate.

Reference Books:

1. Vogel’s Textbooks of qualitative Inorganic Analysis By Denny, Jeffery.
2. Practical Pharmaceutical inorganic chemistry, By Beckett & Stenlake.
3. Inorganic Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry By Block & Roche.
5. Textbook of Pharmaceutical analysis By Connors K.A.
6. Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis By Dr. H. N. More
7. Indian Pharmacopoeia
### 1.1.4 Pharmaceutical Analysis – I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Theory (3 hr/wk)</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Introduction:</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 - 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significance of quantitative analysis in quality control, different techniques of analysis, preliminaries and definitions, types of errors, selection of sample, precision and accuracy. Fundamentals of volumetric analysis, methods of expressing concentrations, primary and secondary standards. Calculation of equivalent weight and stoichiometry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Aqueous Acid-Base titrations:</strong></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law of mass action, hydrolysis of salts, neutralization curves, and theory of indicators, choice of indicators, mixed indicator. Application in assay of Benzoic acid, Boric acid, Aspirin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Non-Aqueous titrations:</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04 - 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of solvents, end point detection, application in assay of Sodium acetate, Sodium benzoate, Norfloxacin tablet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Oxidation-Reduction titrations:</strong></td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory of redox titration, measurement of electrode potential, oxidation-reduction curves, redox Indicators. Titrations involving potassium permanganate, potassium dichromate, potassium bromate, potassium iodate, cerium (IV) sulfate, Iodine (Iodimetry and Iodometry), titanous chloride. Applications in assay of Ferrous sulfate, Ascorbic acid, Isoniazide, Hydrogen peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Complexometric titrations:</strong></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory, formation of complex and its stability, titration curves, metallochrome indicators (no structures), types of EDTA titrations, application in assay of Magnesium sulfate, Lead nitrate and calcium gluconate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Argentometric titrations:</strong></td>
<td>04</td>
<td>06 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory, factors affecting solubility of a precipitate, titration methods-Mohr’s, Volhard’s, Gay lussac, and Fajan’s method, indicators. Applications in assay of Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride and Ammonium chloride.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Miscellaneous methods of analysis:
   Diazotisation titrations, Kjeldahl’s method of nitrogen determination and
   Oxygen flask combustion method.

8. Gravimetric analysis:
   Precipitation techniques, solubility products, colloidal state, supersionsaturation, co-precipitation, post precipitation, digestion, filtration, ignition, weighing and calculation. Application in assay of Alum by oxime reagent, Calcium as calcium oxalate and magnesium as magnesium pyrophosphate.

Reference Books:

5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
14. Merck Index.
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
### 1.1.5 Anatomy Physiology & Health Education – I

**Theory** (3 Hrs/Wk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Scope of Anatomy and Physiology, basic terminology used in this subject.</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Structure of cell – Its components and their functions</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Elementary tissues of the human body:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Epithelial, connective, muscular and Nervous tissues – their subtypes and characteristics.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contraction of skeletal muscle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Neuro muscular transmission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contraction of smooth muscle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Haemopoietic system</strong> Composition and functions of blood.</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Haemopoiesis and disorders of blood &amp; its components, Disorders of Haemopoietic system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RBC metabolism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Blood groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Clotting factors and mechanism. Platelets and disorders of coagulation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Lymph and Lymphatic system</strong> –</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Composition, formation and circulation of lymph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disorders of Lymph and lymphatic system (Definitions only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spleen: Physiology and function.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Cardiovascular system</strong> –</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>08 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Anatomy of heart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Physiology of cardiac muscle and heart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduction system of heart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Blood vessels and its disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cardiac cycle and Heart Sounds,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ECG, Blood pressure and its regulation (short term and long term).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Definitions, types, etiology, and pathophysiology of the following disorders- Hypertension, Hypotension, Arteriosclerosis, Angina, Myocardial infarction, Congestive Heart failure and Cardiac arrhythmias.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Respiratory System**  
   - Anatomy of respiratory organs and functions  
   - Mechanism and regulation of Respiration  
   - Physiology of respiration: transport of respiratory gases  
   - Respiratory volumes and vital capacity  
   - Disorders of respiratory tract like TB, COPD, asthma

8. **Digestive System**  
   - Anatomy of Gastro Intestinal Tract (GIT)  
   - Secretions functions and anatomy of Salivary glands, Pancreas, Stomach, Intestine, Liver  
   - Physiological and biochemical aspects of digestion and absorption of food  
   - Disorders of GIT

9. **Health Education**  
   - Definition of Health (Physical & Mental) and Health Education, objectives of Health Education.  
   - **Family Planning**  
     - Principles underlying various family planning methods.  
   - **Nutrition:**  

10. **Skeletal muscles**  
    - 1. Histology  
    - 2. Physiology of muscle contraction  
    - 3. Physiological properties of skeletal muscle performance  
    (definition of the disorders)
**Reference Books:**


15. Anatomy and Physiology by Kimber - Grey - Stacktole’s

16. Practical Physiology and Biochemistry by Goel, Shah and Patel
1.1.6 Pharmaceutics - I Practical (3 Hrs/Wk)

1. Preparation and evaluation of- (at least two preparation from each category)
   - Solutions
   - Mixtures
   - Aromatic waters and concentrated aromatic waters
   - Infusions and Decoction
   - Glycerites

A. Syrups
B. Elixirs
C. Linctuses
D. Paints
E. Mouth washes

Reference Books:

1. Pharmaceutical Dosage and Drug Delivery System - Ansel - Popovich and Allen -(Williams and Wilkins)
2. American Pharmacy - Dittert (J. B. Lipincott)
4. Bentley's Text Book of Pharmaceutics - Rawlins (ELBS)
5. Banker and Rhodes - Modern Pharmaceutics -(Dekker)
6. Register Pharmacy
1.1.7 Dispensing of Medication and Hospital Pharmacy Practical (3 Hrs/Wk)

1. General instructions to be explained and practiced:
   a) Dispensing vs compounding.
   b) Weighing technique for the dispensing balance sensitivity, weight box calibration and accuracy, precision of weighing and error evaluation, devices for accurate dosage measurement
   c) Handling of prescription- reading, checking, labeling and dispensing, with detailing.
   d) General dispensing procedure - different containers for dispensing labeling of dispensed medicines - documentation.
   e) Posology and calculations
   f) Weights and measures
   g) Reducing and enlarging recipes
   h) Percentage calculations
   i) Dilutions and concentration (stock solutions)
   j) Isotonic solutions

2. 1) Incompatibilities in prescription:
   - Incompatibility of Alkaloids
   - Incompatibility of soluble Iodides
   - Incompatibility of soluble salicylates and benzoates
   - Incompatibility causing evolution of CO2
   - Incompatibility of soluble barbiturates
   - Incompatibility of emulsifying agent

2) Compounding of proprieties for the following preparations:
   - Topicals containing ointment/cream with powders, liquids of antimycotic, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory
   - Anti diarrhoeal powder for paediatric use containing anti bacterial, antispasmodic, antiamoebic with kaolin and pectin.
   - Mouth washes containing thymol, menthol, peppermint oil and an suitable antiseptic.
   - Scalp lotion containing mercuric chloride, panthenol and a hair conditioning agent etc.
   - Prepackaging and bulk compounding of paracetamol/trimethoprim/sulpha tablets.
   - Drug information - source - an exercise on drug information.
Reference Books:

1. Prescription pharmacy – sprowls
2. Dispensing for pharmacy students - cooper & gunn - 12th edition
3. Pharmaceutical practice - Collet & Aulton
4. Dispensing of medication – Hoover
5. The extra pharmacopoeia - Martindale
6. Pharmaceutical calculations - stoklosa

1.1.8 Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Practical (3 Hrs/Wk)

1. Systematic qualitative analysis of inorganic mixtures containing two anions and two cations. (06)
2. Practicals based on Limit test (04)
3. Preparation of inorganic compounds. (05)

Reference Books:

1. Vogel’s Textbooks of qualitative Inorganic Analysis By Denny, Jeffery.
2. Practical Pharmaceutical inorganic chemistry, By Beckett & Stenlake.
3. Inorganic Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry By Block & Roche.
5. Textbook of Pharmaceutical analysis By Connors K.A.
6. Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis By Dr. H. N. More
7. Indian Pharmacopoeia
1. The students should be introduced to the main Analytical tools through demonstration. They should have a clear understanding of a typical analytical balance, weights, care and use of balance, methods of weighing and errors of weighing. The students should also be acquainted with the general apparatus required in various analytical procedures.

2. Standardization of analytical weights and calibration of balances and volumetric apparatus.

3. Perform following assays as per IP including preparation and standardization of titrants.
   - Acid-base titrations: Benzoic acid, Boric acid, Aspirin
   - Non-Aqueous titrations: Sodium acetate, Sodium benzoate, Norfloxacin tablet.
   - Complexometric titrations: Magnesium sulfate, Lead nitrate, calcium gluconate
   - Argentometric titrations: Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride and Ammonium chloride.
   - Gravimetric analysis: Alum by oxime reagent, Calcium as calcium oxalate and magnesium as magnesium pyrophosphate (Demonstration of any one).

Reference Books:

5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
14. Merck Index.
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
1.1.10 Anatomy Physiology & Health Education – I Practical (3 Hrs/Wk)

1. Haematology
   - Determination of Total Leukocyte Count
   - Determination of RBC Count
   - Estimation of hemoglobin content
   - Determination of bleeding time
   - Determination of Clotting time
   - Determination of Blood Group

2. Study of Models
   Different models covering, Heart, Respiratory system, Digestive system

3. Study of Histological Slides
   Different histological slides based on chapters covered in theory to be studied

4. Study of family planning devices
   Like condoms, copper ‘T’, foam tablets, contraceptive pills, etc.
Reference Books:


15. Anatomy and Physiology by Kimber - Grey - Stacktole’s

16. Practical Physiology and Biochemistry by Goel, Shah and Patel
### Semester – II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours/Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – II</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.4</td>
<td>Anatomy Physiology &amp; Health Education – II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.5</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours/Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.6</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.7</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry (practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.8</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.9</td>
<td>Anatomy Physiology &amp; Health Education – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.10</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.1 Pharmaceutical Technology – I

Theory (3 hr/wk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>06 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>08 – 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>14 – 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Design and development of pharmaceuticals, general considerations:
   Preformulation and formulation of dosage forms, general principles
   05  04 – 06

2. Evaluation of active ingredients [Brief introduction]:
   Content, uniformity, physical and chemical stability, safety and efficacy considerations, quality control, manufacturer's reliability, manufacturer's drug information profile.
   04  04 – 06

3. Excipients used in pharmacy
   Thickening agents, surfactants, sweetening agents, antioxidants, preservatives.
   04  04 – 06

4. Suspensions:
   Flocculated and deflocculated systems, structured vehicle, particle, size and charge, caking in suspension, suspending agents, wetting agents, deflocculating and flocculating agents, formulation development, manufacturing and packaging equipments, stability of suspension, evaluation, preservation and storage, pharmaceutical applications.
   05  06 – 10

5. Emulsions:
   Physical properties, creaming, coalescence, cracking, destabilization kinetics, multiple emulsion emulsifier and choice of emulgent, HLB, phase inversion temperature. Formulation, manufacturing equipments stability and evaluation, packaging and storage.
   07  08 – 12

6. Semisolid dosage forms:
   Classification, Structure of skin, penetration, absorption and bioavailability of drugs.
   a. Ointments:
      Ointment bases and their selection, properties of the drug and the base governing drug release from ointments, manufacturing processes and equipments, packaging and evaluation.
   11  14 – 20
   b. Creams:
      Definition, advantages and disadvantages, types, ingredients, processing environmental controls, in-process and finished product controls, stability of creams and evaluation.
   c. Gels and jellies:
      Definition, natural and synthetic gelling materials, types of gels, formulation and components, packaging, stability and evaluation.
   d. Suppositories:
Reference Books:

11. Pharmaceutical process validation, by Nash Wachler, Marcel Dekker
1.2.2 Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Theory 4 hrs/wk.

1. Factors affecting electron availability in bonds and at individual atoms:
   Electronegativity, inductive effect, Resonance including rules of the Resonance, Concept and types of Tautomerism.
   Hrs     Marks
   7       08-12

2. Classes of reactions and reagents:
   Including electrophiles, nucleophiles and radicals, transition reaction intermediates, Carbocations, Carbanions, Carbenes and Nitrenes, Kinetics and thermodynamic control of reactions.
   Hrs     Marks
   6       06-10

3. Theories of acidity and basicity with respect to organic compounds:
   Factors effecting acidity and basicity - Resonance, Inductive effect, steric parameters and hydrogen bonding.
   Hrs     Marks
   6       06-10

4. Structure, Nomenclature [multifunctional groups also], preparation and reactions of:
   Cycloalkanes, alkenes, dienes, alkynes, alcohol, alkyl halides, amines, phenols, aldehydes & ketones, carboxylic acids and functional derivatives of carboxylic acids including beta keto esters [Mechanisms of reactions to be covered].
   Hrs     Marks
   28      18-26

5. Benzene and Aromaticity:
   Hrs     Marks
   7       08-12
Reference Books:

3. Organic Chemistry by Pine
4. Advanced Organic Chemistry by Solomans
5. Organic Chemistry : Morrison & Boyd
6. A Guidebook to reaction mechanism in Organic Chemistry: Peter Sykes
8. Organic Chemistry by Jain M.K.
10. Vogel’s Textbook of practical organic chemistry
11. Practical Organic Chemistry –Mann and Saunders
12. Qualitative Analysis in Organic Chemistry-Nadkarni V.V. and Fernades P.S.
13. A Laboratory handbook of Organic qualitative analysis and separations-Kulkarni V.S. and Pathak S.P.
### 1.2.3 Pharmaceutical Analysis – II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>03-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Theory 4 hrs/wk.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Refractometry:</td>
<td>Introduction, Instrumentation (Abbey’s, Dipping /Immersion, Pulfrich and Image displacement refractometer), Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Electrochemical Analysis:</td>
<td>Definition of all types of electrochemical analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Potentiometry:</td>
<td>Introduction, Different types of electrodes, measurement of electrode potential and pH, Applications including potentiometric titrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Thermal Analysis:</td>
<td>Introduction, Principle, Methods, Instrumentation, and Factors affecting results, Applications of TG, DSC and DTA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>X-ray diffraction:</td>
<td>( \text{i.} ) Laue photographic method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{ii.} ) Bragg X-ray spectrophotometry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{iii.} ) Rotating crystal method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{iv.} ) Powder method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference Books:

5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
14. Merck Index.
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
1.2.4 Anatomy Physiology & Health Education – II  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>(3 hr/wk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10 – 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  **Nervous systems:**

Definitions and classification of nervous system

- anatomy and physiology of neurons, initiation and conduction of nerve impulses, CNS synapses
- definition, types and functions of central and peripheral neurotransmitters and its receptors
- Functional areas and functions of cerebrum
- Cerebellum, basal ganglia and motor control
- Pons and medulla
- Thalamus and hypothalamus
- Spinal cord: structure and functions
- Cranial nerves-names and functions
- ANS-anatomy and functions of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

2  **Urinary system**

- Parts of urinary system and gross structure of the kidney.
- Structure of nephron.
- Formation of urine.
- Renin angiotensin system, juxta -glomerular apparatus. Acid base balance,
- Disorders of renal function
- Renal function test.

3  **Endocrine system**

Endocrine glands

- Pituitary gland and its hormones
- Adrenal gland and adrenocortical hormones
- Thyroid and parathyroid gland and metabolic hormones
- Pancreas and gonads and their secretions.
- Endocrine disorders

4  **Reproductive system**

1. Male and female reproductive systems
2. Their hormones – physiology of menstruation
3. Spermatogenesis and oogenesis
4. Sex determination (genetic basis)
5. Early pregnancy tests and changes during pregnancy, its maintenance and parturition

5 Sense organ-structure and functioning of eye, ear, skin, nose, tongue.

6. Communicable and non communicable diseases:-
   Causative agents modes of transmission, symptoms, treatment and prevention of chicken pox, small pox, measles, mumps, rubella, influenza, diphtheria, whooping cough and tuberculosis, tetanus, hepatitis, cholera, typhoid, malaria, filariasis, kala azar, syphilis, gonorrhea, AIDS.

Reference Books:
1.2.5 Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry – I

**Theory**

(3 Hrs/Wk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>02 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>01 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>08 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>08 - 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Definition, history, scope and development of pharmacognosy

2. **Sources of crude drugs**: biological, marine, microbes, mineral, animal and plant tissue culture as sources of drugs.

3. **Classification of crude drugs (organized & unorganized)**: alphabetical, morphological, taxonomical, chemical, pharmacological and chemotaxonomical classification of crude drugs

4. **Plant taxonomy**: study of following families with special reference to medicinal important plants of apocynaceae, solanaceae, rutaceae, umbelliferae, leguminosae and liliaceae


6. **Quality control of crude drugs**: adulteration of crude drugs and their detection by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods of evaluation

7. An introduction to active constituents of crude drugs, their general isolation and classification

8. **Systematic pharmacognostic study of following**:
   - Carbohydrates and derived products: agar, guar gum, acacia, honey, isabgol, pectin, tragacanth, starch, modified starches and inulin

9. **Lipids**: bees wax, castor oil, coca butter, cod liver oil, linseed oil, rice bran oil, shark liver oil and wool fat
Reference Books:

2. Gibbs R Darnely, Chemotaxonomy of Flowering Plants 4 volumes, McGill, University Press.
7. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
11. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
19. Export potential of selected medicinal plants, prepared by basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmeticexport promotion council, Bombay, and other reports.
22. Kokate C. K., Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.
23. Pulok Mukharji, Quality control of Herbal drugs.
1.2.6 Pharmaceutical Technology – I

Practical (3 hr/wk)

1. Evaluation of excipients used in the formulations mentioned in theory (one each)
2. Preparation and evaluation of
   - Suspensions for internal and external use – 04
   - Emulsions for internal and external use – 04
   - Ointments using different bases – 04
   - Creams using different bases – 02
   - Gels using different gelling agents – 02
   - Suppositories – 04

Reference Books:

1.2.7 Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Practical 3 hrs/wk.

1. Synthesis of organic compounds
   - p-Bromoacetanilide
   - m-Dinitrobenzene/p-Nitroacetanilide
   - Anthraquinone from anthracene
   - Aniline/N-Phenylhydroxylamine from Nitrobenzene by Reduction.

2. Qualitative analysis of Organic compounds [at least 3 single compounds] and Binary mixtures [at least 6 Mixtures] Only water insoluble solid mixtures.

Reference:

1. Advanced Organic Chemistry, Ed. 4 -Jerry March
3. Organic Chemistry: Pine
5. Organic Chemistry : Morrison & Boyd
6. A Guidebook to reaction mechanism in Organic Chemistry : Peter Sykes
8. Organic Chemistry : Jain M.K.
10. Vogel’s Textbook of practical organic chemistry
11. Practical Organic Chemistry : Mann and Saunders
12. Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds : Nasipuri D.
1.2.8   Pharmaceutical Analysis – II

Practical       3 hrs/wk.

1. Exercises involving Polarimetry.
2. Calibration of Refractometer and measurement of RI of glycerine, nitrobenzene, specific and molar refraction.
3. Calibration of conductometer and conductance of distilled water.
4. Conductometric titration (SA Vs SB and WA Vs SB).
5. Determination of cell constant.
7. Potentiometric analysis: - pKa determination of phosphoric acid / boric acid.
8. Potentiometric titration of Acid Vs Base.

Reference Books:
5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
14. Merck Index.
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
1.2.9 Anatomy Physiology & Health Education – II

1. **Study of the Physiology**
   Normal & Abnormal Constituents of urine

2. **Study of Models**
   Different models covering, Brain, Urinary system, Reproductive system, Eye, Ear, Skin, Nose, Tongue

3. **Study of Histological Slides**
   Different histological slides based on chapters covered in theory to be studied

4. **Study of human skeleton. (Osseous system)**
   - Structure, Classification of Bones, composition of Bones
   - Functions of the skeleton. Classification of joints, types of movements of joints and Disorders of joints.

5. Recording of body temperature, pulse rate and blood pressure, recording and understanding of Electrocardiogram-PQRST waves and their significance.

6. **Differential leukocyte count**

7. **E.S.R.**

**Reference Books:**


1.2.10 Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry – I  

1. Morphological characteristics of plant families mentioned in theory
2. Microscopic measurement of cell and cell contents: Starch grains, Calcium oxalate crystals and phloem fibres.
3. Determination of leaf constants such as stomatal index, stomatal number, vein-islet number, Vein- termination number, palisade ratio and lycopodium method (Any four)
4. Identification of crude drugs belonging to carbohydrates and lipids (chemical evaluation)
5. Preparation of herbarium sheets

Reference Books:

2. Gibbs R Darnely, Chemotaxonomy of Flowering Plants 4 volumes, McGill, University Press.
7. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
11. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.


19. Export potential of selected medicinal plants, prepared by basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetic product promotion council, Bombay, and other reports.


22. Kokate C. K., Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.

23. Pulok Mukharji, Quality control of Herbal drugs.
Semester – III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Physical Pharmacy – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Microbiology &amp; Immunology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Biochemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.4</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.5</td>
<td>Biostatistics and Computer applications</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.6</td>
<td>Physical Pharmacy – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.7</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Microbiology &amp; Immunology (Practical)</td>
<td>3+1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.8</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Biochemistry (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.9</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.10</td>
<td>Biostatistics and Computer applications (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.1 Physical Pharmacy – I

1. Behaviour of gases:
   Kinetic theory of gases, derivation from behaviours and explanation.
   Hrs: 03  Marks: 05 – 08

2. The liquid state:
   Physical properties such as surface tension, parachor, viscosity, refractive index, optical rotation and dipole moment
   Hrs: 04  Marks: 05 – 10

3. Solubility and Solutions:
   Types of solutions, solubility expressions, factors affecting solubility, methods of solubility determination, heat of solution, Ideal and real solution, colligative properties, specific and equivalent conductance, dielectric constant, partition coefficient and its determination, Phase rule; upper and lower consolute temperatures, one, two and three component systems, Debye Huckel theory; applications of solubility in pharmacy
   Hrs: 06  Marks: 06 – 10

4. Thermodynamics:
   First law, second law, third law of thermodynamics, zeroth law, absolute temperature scale.
   Hrs: 03  Marks: 03 – 05

5. Ionic Equilibria
   Arrhenious, Bronsted-Lowry and Lewis acid-base theory, pH Scale, Pharmaceutical Buffers, buffer capacity, buffer action, buffers in pharmaceutical preparations, isotonic solutions and buffered isotonic solutions, tonicity adjustments and measurements.
   Hrs: 05  Marks: 05 – 08

6. Adsorption:
   Types, factors affecting, Freudlich and Gibbs adsorption isotherm, Langmuir theory of adsorption, adsorption on solid interface, solid-gas and solid-liquid interfaces, applications in pharmacy
   Hrs: 04  Marks: 03 – 07

7. Chemical kinetics:
   Zero, first, and second order reactions, complex reactions, theories of reaction kinetics, biological half life, types and characteristics of catalysis, applications of kinetics in pharmacy.
   Hrs: 06  Marks: 06 – 10

8. Numerical problems:
   Problems based on all above chapters
   Hrs: 05  Marks: 07 – 12
Reference Books:

1. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
2. Elements of Physical Chemistry – Glasstone & Lewis
3. Practical Pharmaceutics (Physical Pharmacy) – H. N. More, Ashok Hajare
4. Physical Chemistry – Maron S. & Pruton
5. Remington’s Pharmaceutical Sciences
6. Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman Liebermann & Kanig
7. Physical Chemistry – Bahl and Tuli
8. Pharmaceutical Technology – Eugene Parrott
9. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
10. Practical Pharmaceutical Technology - Eugene Parrot
1. Scope of Microbiology:
   Historical development (Antony Van Leuvenhook, Koch’s postulates, Pasteur’s contribution) applications of microbiology to pharmaceuticals.

2. Classification of microorganisms and their taxonomy:
   Whittker’s five kingdom concept, Classification of microorganisms into bacteria, actinomycetes, yeast and fungi, rickettsia and viruses. (General features and Applications) Introduction to microscopy (optical, electron, phase contrast, etc.)

3. Study of Bacteria:
   Structure, locomotion, reproduction, genetic exchange isolation, nutritional requirements, culture media, growth curve, and mean generation time, counting methods, identification procedure & characteristics of pathogens (Staphylococcus, Clostridium, Vibrio, Mycobacterium, Corynebacterium).

4. Study of Yeasts, Fungi & Rickettsia:
   Introduction, characteristics, clinical significance & applications in Pharmacy

5. Study of Viruses:
   Introduction - General properties (size, nucleic acid content, metabolism) - structure of viruses (helical symmetry and icosahedral symmetry) - effect of chemical and physical agents on viruses - virus-host cell interactions - bacteriophage and its epidemiological uses (lytic growth cycle and lysogeny) - human viruses and their cultivation in cell culture, chick embryo and animal inoculation - multiplication of human viruses - interferon’s HIV.

6. Sterilization, Disinfection and Infection control:
   Sterilization - Definition - classification into thermal and non-thermal methods - details of hot air sterilization, autoclaving, gaseous, radiation, sterile filtration (method of packaging and equipment to be used should also be covered)
   Bioburden determination - sterilization monitors (physical, chemical and biological indicators) - sensitivity of microorganisms, survivor curves, expression of resistance (D-values and z-values), sterility assurance
   Disinfection: Definition (antiseptics, preservatives and sanitizing agents) chemical classification (acids and esters, alcohols etc.) - factors affecting choice of antimicrobial agent (properties of chemical agent and microbiological challenge, environmental factors and toxicity of agent) - factors affecting disinfection process - evaluation of disinfectant (RW coefficient, Kelsey-Sykes test).
7. Fundamentals of Immunology -

Definitions of pathogen, virulence, attenuation, exaltation, antigens, antibodies and antisera - defense mechanisms of host - non-specific (skin and mucous membranes, phagocytosis, complement system, inflammation, host damage with exotoxins and endotoxins) - specific defense mechanisms - cellular immunity - humoral immunity - Immunity - types of immunity (natural, naturally acquired, acquired (active and passive) Types and Structure of immunoglobulins.

Reference Books:

2. Tutorial Pharmacy - Cooper and Gunn
4. General Microbiology by Pelczar & Rid
5. General Microbiology by Powar & Daginawala
6. Text book of microbiology by Ananthnarayanan, Jarayam Panikar
2.3.3 Pharmaceutical Biochemistry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Enzymes and co-enzymes:</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nomenclature, enzyme kinetics and its mechanism of kinetics, types of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inhibition, drugs used as enzyme inhibitor, resistance related to drugs,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enzymes and isoenzymes used in clinical diagnosis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Co-enzyme:</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04 - 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biochemical role of vitamins and metals as co-enzymes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significance of SGOT, SGPT, LDL, alkaline and acid phosphatases, serum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amylase and serum lipase.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Brief introduction to carbohydrate metabolism and diseases related to</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carbohydrate metabolism:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus, methyl keto urea, galactosemia glycogen storage disease, lactose intolerance and glucose tolerance test.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lipid metabolism:</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04 - 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxidation of fatty acid, beta oxidation and energetics, control of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>metabolism, with reference to physiological and pathophysiological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>significance essential fatty acids and ecosinoids, (prostaglandins,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thromboxanes and leukotriene) phospholipids, sphingolipids clinical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation of lipid metabolism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disease related to lipid metabolism. Hyper lipidemia, cholesterol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>metabolism, fatty liver and lipotropic factors, hypolipoproteinous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atherosclerosis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Biological oxidation:</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>07 - 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redox potential, energy rich compounds. The respiratory chain,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mechanism and energetics of oxidative phoshosporylation, study of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cytochromes, bioenergetics, production of atp and its biological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>significance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Metabolism of ammonia and nitrogen containing monomers:</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrogen balance, essential amino acid, transamination, deamination,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conversion of amino acids to specialized product assimilation of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ammonia urea cycle, metabolic disorders, formation of bile salts and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pigment and clinical significance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nucleic acid biosynthesis:</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biosynthesis of dna and its replication, mutation, physical and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chemical mutagenesis/ carcinogenesis, dna repair mechanism, biosynthesis of rna and its types</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Genetic code and Protein Synthesis:</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06 - 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genetic code, components of protein synthesis, Inhibition of protein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>synthesis, Brief account of genetic engineering.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference Books:

1. Textbook of Medical biochemistry, By Dr. Rana Shinde.
2. Outlines of Biochemistry , E. E. Cohn and P. K. Stumpf
3. Biochemistry by Albert Lehninger
5. Practical Biochemistry By David T. Plummer

2.3.4 Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry – II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12 – 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Volatile oils:**
   General methods of obtaining volatile oils from plants, study of volatile oils of mentha, coriander, cinnamon, cassia, lemon peel, orange peel, lemon grass, citronella, dill, clove, fennel, nutmeg, eucalyptus, musk, chenopodium, cardamom, valerian, palmarosa, gaultheria, sandal wood, patchouli.

2. **Resins:**
   Study of drugs containing resin combination like colophony, podophyllum, jalap, cannabis, capsicum, myrrh, asafoetida, balsam of tolu, balsam of peru, benzoin, turmeric, storax and ginger.

3. **Tannins:**
   Study of tannins and tannin containing drugs like gambir, black catechu, myrobalan, behera.

4. **Phytochemical screening:**
   a. Preparation of extracts.
   b. Screening of alkaloids, glycosides (Cardiac, saponins, anthraquinones, flavonoids, coumarins and cycogenetic glycosides), Tannins, steroids, carbohydrates, proteins and amino acids.

5. **Fibres:**
   Study of fibres used in pharmacy such as cotton, silk, wool, nylon, glass wool, polyester and asbestos.

6. **Pharmaceutical aids & technical products:**
   Study of pharmaceutical aids like talc, Diatomite, kaolin, bentonite, gelatin.
Reference Books:

2. Gibbs R Darnely, Chemotaxonomy of Flowering Plants 4 volumes, McGill, University Press.
7. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
11. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
2.3.5 Biostatistics and Computer applications

### Theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 hrs/wk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Basic Concepts of Statistics**
   
   Introduction and Meaning of statistics, statistical data and Data graphics, collection and Classification of data, frequency distribution, mean, mode, median, types of measures, absolute and standard deviation and Coefficient of variance

2. **Probability and Probability distribution**

   Terminology, theoretical, binomial, normal probability distribution

3. **Sample, Sampling Methods and Statistical Inferences**

   Methods of sampling, statistical tests for rejection, testing procedures, t-test, chi square test, confidence intervals in biological assays.

4. **Correlation and Regression analysis**

   Methods of studying correlation, spearman’s rank correlation and Significance, methods to find regression line, properties of regression coefficient

5. **Analysis of Variance and Experimental Design**

   Meaning and the Technique of ANOVA

6. **History and Generation of Computers**

   Fundamentals, evolution and generation, types of computers

7. **Anatomy and Computer Peripherals**

   CPU, Input and Output devices, Ancillary machines, characteristics of computers, memories and storage devices

8. **Operating systems**

   Terminology MS-DOS, MS Windows, Introduction to other operating systems.

9. **Microsoft office**

   MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint

10. **Introduction to internet basics and networking**

    Internet browsing, search engines, e-mail networking concepts, LAN, WAN.

11. **Computer applications in pharmacy**

    Applications to pharmacokinetics, drug design, hospital and clinical pharmacy, pharmaceutical analysis, crude drug identification, diagnosis and data analysis, bulk drug and pharmaceutical manufacturing, sales and marketing
Reference Books:

1. Introduction to Biostatics and Computer science by Y. I. Shah, Dr. A. R. Paradkar, and M. G. Dhaygude, Nirali Prakashan, Pune – 02
2. Methods of Biostatics for Medical and Research students by B. K. Mahajan, Jaypee brothers medical publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi – 02
4. Statistical methods for cost accountants by S. P. Gupta, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers, New Delhi - 02
6. William and Fassett - Computer Applications in Pharmacy.
9. Computer Programming - I by Sneha Phadke, Publisher: Technova Publication
11. The ABC’s of the Internet by Cristain Crumlish, BPB Publications, N. Delhi – 01
2.3.6 Physical Pharmacy – I

1. Physical Properties of Drug Molecules
   • Determination of Density / Specific gravity of given liquids
   • Determination of Refractive index of given liquids
   • Determination of Molecular weight by Freezing Point Depression Method (Rast camphor method)
   • Determination of viscosity of given liquids by Ostwald, Suspended and Rotary viscometer

2. Solubility and distribution co-efficient:
   • Determination of partition coefficient of iodine between carbon tetrachloride and water.
   • Determination of partition coefficient of benzoic acid between water and benzene.
   • Determination of critical solution temperature of phenol water system.
   • Study of the effect of third component on CST
   • To study phase behaviour of 3 component system and construct ternary phase diagram.
   • Determination of heat of solution by solubility method.
   • Determination of solubility of drugs.
   • Conductivity: Verification of Ostwald’s dilution law by conductometry.

3. Ionic Equilibria
   Determination of buffer capacity at various stages of titration of weak acid against strong base thus determining pKa of the acid

4. Adsorption
   Determination of specific surface area by adsorption method

5. Chemical Kinetics:
   First order kinetics. (any one)
   Determination of degree of hydrolysis of given ester.
   Determination of relative strengths of 2 acids.
   Second order reaction (any two)
   To find the degree of hydrolysis of a second order reaction when a=b.
   To verify Ostwald’s dilution law for a second order reaction.
   Determination of energy of activation of acid hydrolysis of methyl acetate.
   Kinetics of Inversion of Cane Sugar
Reference Books:

1. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
2. Elements of Physical Chemistry – Glasstone & Lewis
3. Practical Pharmaceutics (Physical Pharmacy) - H. N. More, Ashok Hajare
4. Physical Chemistry – Maron S. & Pruton
5. Remington’s Pharmaceutical Sciences
6. Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman Liebermann & Kanig
7. Physical Chemistry – Bahl and Tuli
8. Pharmaceutical Technology – Eugene Parrott
9. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
10. Practical Pharmaceutical Technology - Engene Parrot
2.3.7 Pharmaceutical Microbiology & Immunology (Practical) Practical 3 + 1 hrs/wk.

1. Study of microscope and other lab equipments
2. Identification of morphology of bacteria by
   - Monochrome staining
   - Negative staining
   - Gram staining
   - Cell wall staining
   - Spore staining
   - Capsule staining
   - Acid fast staining
   - Motility by Hanging drop technique
3. Preparation and standardization of nutrient broth, agar slants, stabs, plates.
4. Techniques of inoculation on different types of media, (coci and bacilli)
5. Inoculation, isolation and study of growth pattern of micro organism (Colony Characteristics) on selective media.
   - Escherichia coli - MacConkey’s agar.
   - Pseudomonas - Cetrimide agar.
   - Salmonella - Xylose - lysine medium or Staphylococcus aureus - Vogel Johnson’s suitable selective medium.
   - Staphylococcus aureus - Vogel Johnson’s medium.
7. Sterility testing.
8. Study of air and water microbiology.
10. Serological diagnosis of Typhoid.

Reference Books:

2. Tutorial Pharmacy - Cooper and Gunn
4. General Microbiology by Pelczar & Rid
5. General Microbiology by Powar & Daginawala
6. Microbiological methods by Collins & Lyne
1. **Titration curves for amino acids:**
   Potentiometric / conductometric titration of sample of amino acids (at least two).

2. **Quantitative estimation of**
   - Amino acids by ninhydrin, biuret assay
   - Protein by folin-lowery method
   - Carbohydrate by folin-wu method, benedict’s quantitative reagent method

3. **Electrophoresis:**
   - Separation of serum protein
   - Separation of amino acid

4. Determination of abnormal constituents of urine.
   Demonstrations...

5. Enzymatic hydrolysis of glycogen by \( \alpha \) amylase

6. Effect of temperature on activity of salivary \( \alpha \) amylase.

7. Enzymatic determination of Glucose.

**Reference Books:**

1. Textbook of Medical biochemistry, By Dr. Rana Shinde.
2. Outlines of Biochemistry, E.E.Cohn and P. K. Stumpf
3. Biochemistry by Albert Lehninger
5. Practical Biochemistry By David T. Plummer
2.3.9 Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry – II

Practical (3 hr/wk)

1. Identification of crude drugs mentioned in theory
2. Study of fibres and pharmaceutical aids
3. Microscopic studies of seven selected crude drugs and their powder characters mentioned under the category of vol. oils and their chemical tests (Fennel, Cassia, Clove, Cardamom, Coriander, Ginger, Eucalyptus)
4. General chemical tests for alkaloids, glycosides, steroids, flavonoids and tannins.

Reference Books:

2. Gibbs R Darnely, Chemotaxonomy of Flowering Plants 4 volumes, McGill, University Press.
7. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
11. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
2.3.10 Biostatistics and Computer applications

Practical 3 hrs/wk.

1. Fundamentals:
The basic anatomy of Computers, Components of Computer system Viz. memory, CPU, various input-output units, Low and High level languages, units of size(Capacity), System software, Application software, Utility Software, IBM compatible personal computer and its components.

2. Anatomy and Computer Peripherals
CPU, Input and Output devices, Ancillary machines, characteristics of computers, memories and storage devices

3. Introduction to Operating systems
Terminology MS-DOS, Introduction and need, MS-DOS operating system Internal Commands, External Commands, batch files, MS Windows, Introduction to other operating systems.

4. Microsoft office
MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint

5. Introduction to internet basics and networking
Internet browsing, search engines, e-mail networking concepts, LAN, WAN.

6. Computer applications in pharmacy
Applications to pharmacokinetics, drug design, hospital and clinical pharmacy, pharmaceutical analysis, crude drug identification, diagnosis and data analysis, bulk drug and pharmaceutical manufacturing, sales and marketing

Reference Books:
1. Introduction to Biostatics and Computer science by Y. I. Shah, Dr. A. R. Paradkar, and M. G. Dhaygude, Nirali Prakashan, Pune – 02
2. Methods of Biostatics for Medical and Research students by B. K. Mahajan, Jaypee brothers medical publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi – 02
4. Statistical methods for cost accountants by S. P. Gupta, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers, New Delhi - 02
6. William and Fassett - Computer Applications in Pharmacy.
9. Computer Programming - I by Sneha Phadke, Publisher: Technova Publication
11. The ABC’s of the Internet by Cristain Crumlish, BPB Publications, N. Delhi – 01
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1</td>
<td>Physical Pharmacy – II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Biotechnology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Heterocyclic &amp; Polycyclic Chemistry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.4</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Chemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.5</td>
<td>Pharmacology – I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.1 Physical Pharmacy - II

1. Matter and its properties:
   Introduction to state of matter, change in the state of matter, latent heat, sublimation, critical point, eutectic mixture, relative humidity, liquid complexes, liquid crystals, glassy state, solid-crystalline, amorphous and polymorphism.

2. Surface tension and interfacial phenomenon:
   Liquid interfaces, surface tension and surface free energy, measurement of surface and interfacial tension, spreading coefficient; surfactants, their classification, HLB, complex films, zeta and Nernst potential, applications in pharmacy.

3. Micromeritics:
   Particle size and size distribution, average particle size, number and weight distribution, particle number, methods to determine particle size; optical microscopy, sieving, sedimentation measurement, particle shape, specific surface, methods for determining surface area, permeability, adsorption, derived properties of powders, porosity, packing arrangement, densities, bulkiness and flow properties, compressibility index.

4. Rheology:
   Newtonian systems: Newton’s law of flow; types of viscosities, factors affecting viscosity, non newtonian system: plastic flow, pseudo plastic flow, dilatent flow; thixotropy, thixotropy in formulation, viscosity measurements, and applications in pharmacy.

5. Dispersed systems:
   A) Colloidal dispersion: definition, types, properties of colloids: protective colloids, applications of colloids in pharmacy.

6. Drug stability:
   General considerations and concepts, Mechanisms of drug instability: Interactions with containers and closures and their evaluation - compatibility testing. Half life determinations, factors affecting drug stability, Q_{10} value, accelerated stability study, expiration dating.
Reference Books:-

1. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
2. Elements of Physical Chemistry – Glasstone and Lewis
3. Physical Chemistry – Maron S. and Pruton
5. Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman Liebermann and Kanig
6. Physical Chemistry – Bahl and Tuli
7. Pharmaceutical Technology – Eugene Parrott
### 2.4.2 Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Definition and scope - potential and achievements**
   Fermentation as a biochemical process, bioconversion and biotransformation, fermenter construction and working, downstream processing, fermentation monitoring, in-situ recovery of fermentation products, waste discharge and effluent treatment, definition of BOD and COD, safety and proof of efficacy of biotech products, general applications of fermentation in the manufacturing of antibiotics (Penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline), dextran, vitamins (Vit.B2 and Vit.B12), microbial enzymes, microbial limit tests and assays (antibiotics, vitamins, amino acids etc.), standards of water used in fermentation, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry.

2. **Fermentation technology and industrial microbiology**

3. **Animal cell culture and genetic engineering**
   Introduction to mammalian genome, genetic recombination of animal cells, purified DNA, vectors probing and cloning, strain and restrictional enzymes, gene machine, DNA hybridization, molecular engineering, polymerase chain reaction, genetic diseases, human gene therapy, tissue engineering.

4. **Preparation and characterization of immunologicals**
   Preparation and standardization of vaccines, sera, allergenic extracts, diagnostics, biologicals, Introduction to veterinary vaccines, immunomodulating substances, lymphokines, preparation of monoclonal antibodies, applications of monoclonal antibodies.

5. **Biotechnology derived products (therapeutic proteins)**
   Examples of biotechnology derived therapeutics products, production of human Insulin, interferon, somatostatin, somatotropin.

6. **Characterization and quality control of biotech derived products:**
   Purification, characterization and analysis, establishing safety and efficacy, impurities presents in biotechnology derived products, foreign contaminants (e.g. host cells, proteins, DNA/RNA and pyrogens) and related substances (e.g. clips i.e. aggregates of desired protein derived from isolation and purification), heterogeneity of desired protein-analytic technique (gel electrophoresis, HPLC/FPLC, trypic mapping, N-terminal sequencing, light scattering, circular dichroism and ultracentrifugation), immunoassay and ELISA, enzyme substrate assays and bioassays, degradation pathways and stability, regulatory requirements governing marketing.
Reference Books:

2.4.3 Pharmaceutical Heterocyclic & Polycyclic Chemistry  Theory  4 hrs/wk.

1. Stereochemistry:
   - Isomerism and its types - Optical isomerism-nomenclatures [including D/L & R/S] and projection formulas, enantiomers, distereoisomers, chirality, racemic mixtures, resolution of racemic mixtures.
   - Geometrical isomerism-Z & E, cis-trans isomerisms.
   - Methods of determination of configurations.
   - iv. Conformational isomerism: Conformations of n-butane & cyclohexane and disubstituted cyclohexanes, locking of conformation with respect to t-butyl cyclohexane, Conformational analysis.

2. Heterocyclic Compounds:
   Introduction & Nomenclature of all heterocyclic compounds, Preparation, reactivity and Chemical reactions of Aziridines, Furan, Pyrrole, Pyridine, other fused pyridines, purines, diazines, triazines & tetrazines, oxazines, thiazines, pyrazoles, tetrazoles, oxadiazoles, thiadiazoles, isooxazoles, isothiazoles & there benzo dervs, Pyrimidine, Thiophene, Indole, Quinoline, Imidazole, Thiazole, Oxazole, Triazole, azines , diazepines & benzodiazepines.

3. Molecular Rearrangements:
   General considerations, types of rearrangement Nucleophilic, electrophilic, free radical), Principle, reaction mechanism and stereochemistry of…
   - Rearrangements involving migration of Aromatic ring-Fries rearrangement, Claisen rearrangement.

4. Fused polynuclear Compound: Preparation, reactivity and chemical properties of Naphthalene, Anthracene and Phenanthrene.

5 Oxidation & reduction reactions: General consideration of mechanisms, elimination of hydrogen, oxidation involving cleavage of carbon-carbon bonds, replacement of hydrogen by oxygen, oxygen is added to the substrate, oxidative coupling, reduction involving replacement of oxygen by hydrogen, oxygen is removed from the substrate.
Reference Books:

3. Organic Chemistry by Pine
4. Advanced Organic Chemistry by Solomans
5. Organic Chemistry : Morrison & Boyd
6. A Guidebook to reaction mechanism in Organic Chemistry: Peter Sykes
8. Organic Chemistry by Jain M.K.
10. Vogel’s Textbook of practical organic chemistry
11. Practical Organic Chemistry – Mann and Saunders
12. Qualitative Analysis in Organic Chemistry - Nadkarni V.V. and Fernades P.S.
13. A Laboratory handbook of Organic qualitative analysis and separations-Kulkarni V.S. and Pathak S.P.
2.4.4 Pharmaceutical Chemistry

1. **Amino-acids, Peptides, and Proteins:**
   Introduction to amino acids, proteins and peptides, Classification of amino acids, General Synthetic methods for amino acids, General principle of Polypeptide synthesis, Isolation and analysis of amino acids from proteins, Determination of C-terminal, N-terminal and the sequence of amino acids in peptides, Classification of Proteins, Protein organization and structure, Characteristics of proteins with details of peptide bond geometry, Quartenary structure of Insulin and Oxytocin. Peptides and drug action.

2. **Vitamins:**
   Chronological development of vitamins, General structure of vitamins- Structural elucidation of Vitamin A (Retinol), Vitamin B1 (Thiamine), Vitamin D2 and α-Tocopherol.

3. **Glycosides:**
   General Chemistry of Glycosides, Determination of structure, Methods in determination of constitution of Arbutin, Amygdalin and Salicin.

4. **Alkaloids:**
   General Chemistry of Alkaloids, General methods of determination of molecular structure, Methods in determination of constitution of Ephedrine, Nicotine, Atropine and Quinine.

5. **Chiral Technology:** Introduction, chirality, Resolution, asymmetric synthesis, chiral pool, chiral reagents, chiral auxiliary & chiral catalyst.

6. **Medicinal dyes and pigments:**
   Introduction to synthetic and natural dyes, Chemical classification of synthetic dyes, Constitution, synthesis and properties of Indigotin and Alizarin. Structure and uses of dyes/colors/pigments official in IP. Medicinal uses of dyes.
Reference Books:

1. Chemistry of Natural Products by O. P. Agrawal vol. I and II.
2. Organic chemistry of natural product by Gurdeep chatwal vol. I and II.
7. The Biosynthesis of Natural Products by Manitto P., Ellis Horwood, Chichester.
1. **General Pharmacology**
   - Introduction and definitions- Sources and active ingredients of drugs. 02
   - Various drug discovery and development stages (preclinical and clinical). 02
   - Routes of administration of drugs. 02
   - Basic pharmacokinetics: absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion. Basic pharmacokinetic parameters, Biopharmaceutical factors influencing bioavailability 01
   - Absorption kinetics, factors influencing absorption, cell membrane, transport of drug across the biological barriers, presystemic metabolism 03
   - Drug distribution -tissue distribution, plasma protein binding, blood brain barrier, placental barrier. 03
   - Biotransformation – phase-I, phase-II, enzyme induction, enzyme inhibition, First pass effect. 03
   - Excretion, Half life. 02
   - Pharmacodynamics -Mechanism of drug action receptor, its types, Drug-Receptor interactions and molecular & biochemical basis of drug action. Additive effect, synergism, potentiation. Factors modifying drug effects. 05
   - Dose response relationship, structure activity relationship 02
   - Adverse drug reactions. 02

2. **Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System**
   - Introduction to Autonomic Nervous System: Cholinergic, adrenergic transmission & other peripheral transmitters 02
   - Cholinergic & anticholinergic drugs 05
   - Sympathomimmetic & Sympatholytic drugs : adrenoceptor agonist and antagonists 06
   - Skeletal muscle relaxants 02
   - Ganglion transmission, Ganglion Stimulants & Blocking drug 02
   - Drugs used in the treatment of eye disorders 01
   - Management of atropine, muscarine, scorpion poisoning 01
**Reference Books:**

2. Essential Pathology – Emanuel Rubin, John L., Farber J.B. Lippincot company.
15. Applied therapeutics: The clinical use of drugs, applied therapeutics, Inc.
2.4.6 Physical Pharmacy – II  

Practical 3 hrs/wk.

1. Surface Tension and Interfacial Phenomenon:
   - Determination of surface tension of given liquid – 02
   - Determination of Interfacial tension of given liquid – 02
   - Determination of HLB of surfactant – 02

2. Micromeritics:
   - Determination of particle size and size distribution of any material by
     Sieve Analysis
     Microscopy
   - Determination of derived properties of powders or granules

3. Rheology:
   - Determination of Viscosity of given liquids
   - Determination of composition of a binary mixture by viscosity method.
   - Demonstration of Brookfield viscometer

4. Dispersed systems:
   - Determination of critical micelle concentration of a surfactant with stalagmometer.
   - Determination of mol. wt. of polymer by viscosity method
   - Determination of sedimentation volume of suspension prepared by different
     suspending agents.
   - Identification of type of emulsion by different methods

Reference Books:-

1. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
2. Elements of Physical Chemistry – Glasstone & Lewis
3. Physical Chemistry – Maron S. & Pruton
4. Remington’s Pharmaceutical Sciences
5. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman Liebermann & Kanig
6. Pharmaceutical Technology – Eugene Parrott
7. Physical Pharmacy – Martin, Swarbrick and Commarata
8. Practical Pharmaceutics (Physical Pharmacy) - H. N. More, Ashok Hajare
9. Practical Physical Pharmacy - U. B. Hadkar, T.N. Vasudevan, K. S. Laddha

62
1. Standardization of water used in fermentation and pharmaceutical industry by MPN and IMViC
2. Microbial limit tests
3. Microbial assays
4. Preparation of plant cell culture media
5. Measurement of plant cell growth
6. Development of callus culture
7. Development of embryo culture
8. Isolation of DNA
9. Isolation of RNA
10. SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of seed proteins
11. Production of secondary metabolites using any available plant cell
12. Isolation of enzyme by adsorption
13. Isolation of enzyme by entrapment in carrageenan / calcium alginate
14. Fermentative production of antibiotics (penicillin) / Vitamins (Vit B\textsubscript{12})
Reference Books:

15. Pharmacopoeia of India, 1985, Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
1. **Synthesis of organic compounds**
   - Benzillic acid [Benzillic acid Rearrangement]
   - Antranillic acid [Hoffmann Rearrangement]
   - Benzanilide from benzophenone [Beckmann Rearrangement]
   - Benzylidene acetophenone [Claisen Schmidt reaction]
   - Benzimidazole
   - Benzotriazole
   - 1, 2, 3, 4 Tetreahydrocarbazole

2. **Estimation of functional groups** - Phenols, Amines, Nitro groups

3. **Analysis of oils** - Acid and, Iodine Value, Sap Value

4. One practical workshop on Molecular Models with the help of ball and stick Model.

**Reference Books:**

1. Advanced Organic Chemistry, Ed. 4 –Jerry March
3. Organic Chemistry : Pine
5. Organic Chemistry : Morrison & Boyd
6. A Guidebook to reaction mechanism in Organic Chemistry: Peter Sykes
8. Organic Chemistry-------Jain M.K.
10. Vogel’s Textbook of practical organic chemistry
11. Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds—Nasipuri D.
2.4.9 Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Practical  3 hrs/wk.

1. Extraction of strychnine and brucine from nuxvomica, ammonium glycirrhizinate from liquorice, aloin from aloe and nicotine picrate from tobacco leaves.
2. Estimation of simple functional groups like alcoholic, methoxy and amino groups of biomolecules stated under theory.
3. Identification tests of Alkaloids, Glycosides and carbohydrates.
4. Titrimetric analysis of any two antibiotics.

Reference Books:
1. Chemistry of Natural Products by O. P. Agrawal.
6. The Biosynthesis of Natural Products by Manitto P., Ellis Horwood, Chichester.
9. Practical Pharmacognosy by Dr. C.K. Kokate, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi.
2.4.10 Pharmacology - I

1) Introduction to CPCSEA guidelines
2) Study of laboratory animals (a. Frogs, b. Mice, c. Rats, d. Guinea pigs, Hamster and Rabbits)
3) Demonstration technique of handling, route of administration and blood collection from animal.
4) CD Demonstration of experiments of Study of effect of autonomic drugs on rabbit’s eye. and Effect of drugs on ciliary motility of frog’s esophagus
5) CD Demonstration of experiments of Study of effect of drugs on ciliary motility of frog’s esophagus.
6) Study of absorption and bioavailability of drugs
7) Study the protein binding of salicylic acid by method of equilibrium dialysis.
8) Study the protein binding of ranitidine hydrochloride by method of equilibrium dialysis.
9) To study the urinary excretion of aspirin in rat.
10) To study the in-vitro anti-oxidant activity of given drug.

Note: Wherever possible the simulated experiments may be done
CPCSEA approval to be obtained for experiments on animals.

Reference Books:

Semester – V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1</td>
<td>Cosmeticology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Engineering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.3</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.4</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Polymer Chemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.5</td>
<td>Pharmacology – II</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5.6</td>
<td>Cosmeticology (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.7</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – I (Practical)</td>
<td>3+3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.8</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Polymer Chemistry (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.9</td>
<td>Pharmacology – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.1 Cosmeticology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>3 hrs/wk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Physiological Consideration:**
   Skin, hair, nail and eye in relation to cosmetic application.
   
   Hrs      Marks
   03       03 – 06

2. **Properties, significance & applications of**
   a. Excipients used in various cosmetic formulations
   b. Sensitivity & irritation tests for colours
   
   Hrs      Marks
   03       03 – 06

3. **Formulation, Manufacturing & evaluation of cosmetics for**
   a. **Skin:**
      Powders, creams, lotions, deodorants, antiperspirants, suntan preparations, bathing preparations
      Make up preparations - Rouge, Lipsticks
   
   Hrs      Marks
   14       15 – 20

   b. **Hair:**
      Shampoos, hair grooming preparations, preshave & after shave preparations, shaving preparations, depilatories & dyes.
   
   Hrs      Marks
   06       08 – 12

   c. **Nail:**
      Nail lacquers, removers, nail bleach.
   
   Hrs      Marks
   02       02 – 05

   d. **Eye:**
      Eye shadow, mascara, eyebrow pencil, eye make-up remover, eyeliners, eye cover-up makeup.
   
   Hrs      Marks
   02       03 – 06

4. **Aerosols:**
   Definition, advantages, disadvantages. Components, propellants, General formulation, Manufacturing, Evaluation & Pharmaceutical applications,
   
   Hrs      Marks
   06       06 – 12
References:

1. J. Knowlton and S. Rearce; Handbook of cosmetic sciences and technology Elsevier science publisher.
3. E. G. Thomssen; Modern cosmetics; Universal Publishing Corporation.
4. M. S. Balsam and E. Sagarin; Cosmetics, science and technology; John Wiley and Sons.
5. R. L. Elder; Cosmetic Ingredients, their safety assessment; Pathotox.
6. H. R. Moskowitz; Cosmetic Product Testing; Marcel Dekker.
7. W. C. Waggoner; Clinical safety and efficacy testing of cosmetics; Marcel Dekker.
8. C. G. Gebelein, T. C. Cheng and V. C. Yang; Cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications of polymers; Plenum.
9. L. Appell; The formulation and preparation of cosmetics, fragrances and flavours; Micelle Press.
10. W. A. Poucher; Poucher’s Perfumes, cosmetics and soaps; vol.3 Chapman and Hall
11. Dr. Laba; ‘Rheological properties of cosmetics and toiletries; Marcel Dekker.
3.5.2 Pharmaceutical Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>08 – 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Fluid flow:
Fluid statics, mechanism of fluid flow, Bernoulli’s theorem, fluid heads, fluid handling (liquid and air)

2. Handling and conveying:
Solids: portable power driven machines, trucks, trailers, power shovels, gantry cranes. Permanent installations for handling solids, conveyors-belt, chain, screw and pneumatic conveyors.
Fluids: pumps, pipes and fittings, valves, plug, globe, gate and check valves, pipe connections. Application in pharmacy e.g. In water management and handling of liquid dosage forms.

3. Environmental control:
Air handling, air conditioning, refrigeration - water vapour - air mixture, humidity and particulates in air refrigeration. Application of environmental control in pharma departments like powder, tablets, capsules.

4. Boilers:
Main parts, mountings and accessories-industrial boilers including cochrans, babcock wilcox and lancashire.

5. Measurements:
Flow: classification and description of various fluid flow measuring devices like orifice, venturi, pilot tube, rotameter and current meters.
Pressure: classification and description of various pressure measuring devices.
Temperature: various direct and indirect (remote) methods using mechanical and electrical principles.

6. Material technology:
Corrosion - Mechanism of corrosion, types of corrosion and ageing, factors influencing corrosion and methods of combating corrosion.
Materials of construction:
Classification into metals and non-metals. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
Ferrous - cast iron, mild steel, stainless steel.
Non ferrous - copper and alloys, nickel alloys, aluminium.
Non metals - glass and plastics, types of plastics.
Poly vinyl chloride, polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, epoxy, polytetrafluoroethylene, polycarbonate, abs, phenolic plastics, fibre reinforced plastics and laminates, uses of materials of
construction in the design of pharma packaging.

7. Maintenance: 03 03 – 05

Objective, preventive and corrective maintenance, maintenance record keeping, maintenance of machineries and equipments in pharmaceutical departments like - mills, micropulverizer, sifters, mixers, homogenizers, granulators, compression equipments, coating equipments, packaging equipments, balances, ph meter, polarimeter, refractometer, microscope, colorimeter and flame photometer.

8. Safety : 02 03 – 05

Hazards and their classification - mechanical, fire, chemical and occupational, their types and prevention.

Fire and explosion - chemistry of fire, classification of fires, methods of extinguishing.

Accidents - unsafe actions, unsafe conditions, financial losses, costs prevention.

Accident safety training and education

Reference Books:


8. Industrial Instrumentation, Donald P. Eckman,Seventh Wiley Eastern, Reprint, 1983,Wiley Eastern Ltd, 4835/24, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002
3.5.3  Medicinal Chemistry – I  Theory  (3 hrs/wk.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction :</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02 - 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources of Drugs- Serendipity, Random Screening, Extraction from Natural Sources, Molecular Modification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Theoretical Aspects of Drug Action</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 - 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Ferguson’s Principle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physicochemical Parameters and Pharmacological Activity- Solubility, Partition Coefficient, Surface Activity, pKa, Ionisation, Stereochemical Factors, Bio-isosterism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Metabolism</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 - 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routes of Elimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Factors Affecting Metabolism – Genetic Factors, Physiological Factors, Pharmaceutical Factors, Drug Interactions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metabolic Process- Phase I ( Oxidation, Reduction &amp; Hydrolysis) and Phase II (Glucuronide Conjugation, Acetylation, Methylation, Sulphate Conjugation, Conjugation with amino acids and Mercapturic acid formation.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Introduction to Receptor Concept</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03 - 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>History, affinity, receptor &amp; biological response, drug-receptor interaction, forces involved in drug-receptor interaction, receptor theories, conformational flexibility and multiple modes of action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The following classes of drugs should be discussed in relation to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Introduction to the rational development (if any)</td>
<td>• Structure-activity relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Detailed Classification of each class</td>
<td>• Generic names / Trade names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mechanism of action</td>
<td>• Chemical nomenclature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Synthesis of compounds with asterisk</td>
<td>• Metabolism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Drugs Acting on ANS</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Drugs Acting on Cholinergic Nervous System:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drugs Acting on Adrenergic Nervous System:</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Local Anaesthetics:
   Lignocaine, Benzocaine, Lidocaine, Procaine, Bupivacaine.

7. Drugs Acting on Cardio Vascular System:
   Anti Hypertensives & Anti Arrythmic Agents:
   Calcium channel blockers lanatosides A,B,C, Digoxin, Quinidine, Procainamide*, Nifedipine*, Amlodipine, Verapamil, Hydralazine, ACE Inhibitors, Enalapril and related drugs, Vasodilators such as Amyl nitrite, Nitroglycerin, Isoxsuprine, Sodium Nitroprusside.

8. Antilippedemic Agents (Lipid lowering agents):
   Lipoproteins: Classes & Metabolism, Hyperlipoproteineamias, Types and therapy, Clofibrate*, HMG-COA reductase inhibitors. (Provastatin*, Lovastatin, Simvastatin, Atorvastatin).

9. Diuretics:


Reference Books:

6. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
9. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
11. Practical Organic Chemistry – Mann and Sanders
12. Systematic Identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
### 3.5.4 Pharmaceutical Polymer Chemistry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>(3 hrs/wk.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hrs</td>
<td>Marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Introduction to Polymer Chemistry and its pharmaceutical applications:

- **Introduction:**
  - Monomers, Polymers, backbone and side chains of polymers.
  - Tacticity of Polymers: Stereochemistry of substituents, Relative and absolute configuration, Syndiotactic (R,S alternating), Isotactic (all R or all S), Atactic (R and S random), Illustration of tacticity with polyethylene polymers (no tacticity) and polypropylene polymers
  - Classification of Polymers
    - Addition Polymers: Addition to pi bonds- PVC, Teflon, polystyrene, polymethacrylate
      - Macroscopic properties of these polymers- Crystalline (HDPE), Amorphous, Random conformation.
    - Condensation Polymers/Co-polymers: Formation of condensation polymers- PET (polyethyleneterephthalate) and Nylon (6, 6).
  - Pharmaceutical uses of polymers.

#### 2. Purines, Pyrimidines and nucleic acids:

- General knowledge of Nitrogenous Bases in Nucleic Acids, Chemistry, structure and functions of nucleic acids, nucleosides and Nucleotides, Introduction to purines and pyrimidines, Synthesis of adenine, guanine, uracil, thiamine and cytosine. Examples of Nucleic acid analogues used as drugs.

#### 3. Introduction to chemistry of Pharmaceutical Excipients

- General Chemistry and Structure Property Relationship of
  1.1-Cellulose derivatives-
     - Ethyl Cellulose, Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose, Hydroxy propyl cellulose, Microcrystalline cellulose and Sodium carboxy methyl cellulose.
  1.2-Carboxpol-
  1.3-PEG Derivatives- Polyvinyl Alcohol, Polyvinyl Phthalate
  1.4-Plasticizers- Triethyl citrate, Tri acetin, Propylene Glycol, and Glycerin.
  1.5- pH sensitive polymers-
    - (a) Acrylic acid derivatives- Solid and liquid eudragits.
    - (b) Cellulose derivatives- Cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxyl propyl cellulose phthalate.
  1.6- Binders, Disintegrants and Super disintegrants -
    - (a) Polysaccharides- Gums and mucilages of starch, acacia and tragacanth.
    - (b) Resins- Indion-414 (Vinyl and divinyl benzene copolymers), Pyrillidones, cross-povidone/ acdisol/ polyplasdone.
  1.7 Solubility enhancers/ Emulsifiers- Tweens and Spans.
4. **Lipids:** Classification of lipids- Fats and oils, Phospholipids (Cephalins, Lecithins, Phosphatidyl serine & Phosphatidyl choline), Glycolipids, Steroids (cortisone, lanosterol), Terpenes (Vitamin-A) and prostaglandins (along with formation from archidonic acid). Structure and chemistry of all classes. Nutritional facts about fatty acids, triacylglycerides and cholesterol. Chemistry of the lipoidal barriers to drug absorption and distribution.

5. **Carbohydrates:** General Chemistry of carbohydrates, classification, General methods of determination of molecular structure, Methods in determination of constitution of


**Reference Books:**

1. An Introduction to Physical Chemistry, Das Ishwar , Sharma Archana , New Age International (P), Limited, New Delhi
3. Chemistry of Natural Products by O. P. Agrawal vol. I and II.
5. Introduction to Polymers, By Robert J. Young, Amazon, UK.
10. Organic chemistry of natural product by Gurdeep chatwal vol. I and II.
12. Polymer Chemistry: An Introduction, By Malcolm P. Stevens, Amazon, UK.
13. Polymer Composite. M. C. Gupta and A. P. Gupta. New Age International (P), Limited, New Delhi
17. The Biosynthesis of Natural Products by Manitto P., Ellis Horwood, Chichester.
### 3.5.5 Pharmacology – II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction to Pathophysiology</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02 - 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Basic principles of cell injury and adaptations.</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Causes, pathogenesis and morphology of cell injury.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Abnormalities in lipoproteinaemia, glycogen infiltration and glycogen storage disease.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basics mechanisms involved in the process of inflammation and repair.</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Pathogenesis of acute inflammation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Chemical mediators in inflammation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Pathogenesis of chronic inflammation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Repair of wounds in the skin. Factors influencing healing of wound.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diuretics-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02 – 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Role of nephron segments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic and clinical pharmacology of diuretics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oedematous states and nonoedematous state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pathology, pharmacology and pharmacotherapy of</td>
<td>13 – 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrhythmia</td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ischemic heart diseases: angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.</td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyperlipidemia</td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kidney and urinary tract disease</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(terminological introduction to various disorders-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, acute &amp; chronic renal failure, pylonephritis.)</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Autocoids</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13 – 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinins, prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and cytokines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thromboxane- biosynthesis and pharmacology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Histamines- release, immunological and non-immunological release and its pharmacology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antihistaminics – H1 and H2 antagonists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Platelet activating factor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77
Reference Books:

1. Goodman & Gillman - Pharmacological basis of Therapeutics Vol 1 & 2 (Pergamon Press)
2. Satoskar RS & Bhandarkar - Pharmacology & Therapeutics pt. I & II (Popular Prakashan)
3. Lewis Pharmacology - by Crossland (Churchill Livingston)
4. Laurence DR & Bennett - Chemical Pharmacology (ELBS)
5. Rang & Dale - Pharmacology (ELBS)
6. Sheth & Others - Selected topics in experimental Pharmacology (Kothari Book Dept).
7. Perry - Pharmacological experiments on Isolated preparations (E & S Livingston)
8. McLeod LJ - Pharmacological experiments on intact preparation (E & S Livingston)

3.5.6  Cosmeticology  

Preparation and evaluation of following cosmetic formulations

- Skin cosmetics
- Hair cosmetics
- Eye cosmetics
- Nail cosmetics

Reference Books:

2. Modern Cosmetics : Thomson
3. Harry’s Cosmeticology
4. Perry’s Book of Cosmetics
5. Cosmetics Science & Technology : Edward Saggarin
1. Laboratory scale preparation of the following compounds
   - p-Bromothiophenol
   - Ortho-iodo benzoic acid and Ortho-chlorobenzoic acid (Sandmeyer reaction)
   - Benzillic acid (Benzillic acid rearrangement)
   - Phenyl Toluene-p-Sulphonate
   - Acetanilide from Acetophenone (Beckmann Rearrangement)
   - Benzanilide from Benzophenone.
   - o-Thiocresol
   - Benzoic acid
   - Dibenzylacetone

Reference Books:

5. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
8. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
10. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Sanders
11. Systematic Identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
1. Determination of Ester value and Acetyl value of Oils.
2. Simple identification tests of Proteins and Amino acids.
4. Extraction of lycopene from tomato, caseine from milk, caffeine from tea leaves and solanine from potato.
5. Demonstration of cyclodextrin biosynthesis.

Reference Books:

1. Chemistry of Natural Products by O. P. Agrawal.
6. The Biosynthesis of Natural Products by Manitto P., Ellis Horwood, Chichester.
9. Practical Pharmacognosy by Dr. C.K. Kokate, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi.
1) Introduction to Nobel laureates in Pharmacology and their revolutionary discoveries.
2) Study of physiological salt solutions used in Experimental pharmacology.
3) To study the Instruments and appliances (Sherrington’s revolving drum machine, Student organ bath, Levers and canulae, Plethsmometer, Histamine chamber)
4) To study the Stimulant effect of different drugs on isolated frog heart perfusion (X-Cology C D demonstration)
5) To study the Depressant effect of different drugs on isolated frog heart perfusion (X-Cology C D demonstration)
6) To study the Antagonist effect of different drugs on isolated frog heart perfusion (X-Cology C D demonstration)
7) To study the electrocardiographic interpretation in different cardiovascular disorders.
8) To demonstrate the working and functional aspect of student physiograph.
9) Estimation of urea in urine sample.
10) Estimation of Creatinine in urine sample.

Reference Books:

5. Godkar Praful, Text Book Medical Laboratory Technology.
8. K. K. Pillai, Experimental Pharmacology.
### Semester – VI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6.1</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology – II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Unit Operations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.4</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.5</td>
<td>Pharmacology – III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.6</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry - III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6.7</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.8</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Unit Operations (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.9</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – II (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.10</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – III (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.11</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry - III (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6.1 Pharmaceutical Technology - II  Theory  (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Tablets:
   Introduction, definition, advantages, disadvantages, preformulation, tablet excipients, types of tablets, formulation of different types of tablets, granulation technology on large scale by various techniques. Physics of tablet making, different types of tablet compression machinery and the equipments employed, processing problems.

   Granulation: definition, reasons for granulation, method of granulation. Granulation mechanisms and mechanism of granule formation, pharmaceutical granulation equipments, IPQC.

   Coating of tablets reasons, film coating, sugar coating, press coating. Functional coating standards for coated tablets, coating equipments, coating process. Validation of solid dosage forms, IPQC testing of tablets

2. Capsules:
   Advantages, disadvantages.

   Hard capsules: raw materials, shell manufacturing, capsule size, properties of filled material and formulation. Capsules filling equipments, processing and in process controls, evaluation of finished capsules and official standards.

   Soft gelatin capsule: capsule shell, capsule content, methods of production and evaluation as a dosage form.

   Importance of base adsorption and minim/gm factors in soft capsules.

   Comparison between soft and hard gelatin capsules.

   Stability testing and storage of capsule dosage forms.

3. Microencapsulation:
   Definition, applications, methods and advances in microencapsulation technology, equipment used, manufacturing processes and evaluation.

4. Oral sustained and controlled drug delivery:
   Definitions - historical development, components of therapeutic system - classification - details of matrix and diffusion control systems.

   Biopharmaceutical aspects-steady state concept and calculation of maintenance dose, loading doses.

   Diffusion and dissolution-steady state diffusion, lag time, diffusion cells and study of permeability of polymer and biological membranes, dissolution - the diffusion layer model, drug release, drug in polymer matrices, effect of porosity and tortuosity, membrane control, reservoir type devices.

   Design and evaluation of sustained release and controlled release preparations.

   Brief introduction to polymers
5. Packaging of non-sterile pharmaceutical products: 04 03 – 06
   Packaging components, types, specifications and methods of evaluation, stability aspects of packaging. Packaging equipments, factors are influencing choice of containers, legal and other official requirements for container, package testing.

6. Plant layout techniques 02 03 – 06
   Location, material handling, floor plans of different sections viz. Tablet, liquids, etc.

Reference Books:

1. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Ansel - Popovich & Allen. (Text book) and Drug Delivery system - (Williams & Wilkins)
2. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, by Swarbrick & Boyan – Marcel Dekker
3. American Pharmacy - Dittert (J. B. Lipincott)
4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences -Alfonso R. Gennaro (Mack Publishing Co.)
6. Frobisher - Fundamentals of microbiology (Toppan) Industrial Pharmacy (Lea & Febiger), Modern Pharmaceutics - (Dekker)
7. Groves - Parenteral Products - (William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd.)
3.6.2 Pharmaceutical Unit Operations

1. Stoichiometry:
   Unit process, material and energy balances, molecular units, mole fraction, tie substance, gas laws, mole volume, primary and secondary quantities, equilibrium state, dimensionless equations, dimensionless formulae, dimensionless groups.

2. Heat Transfer:
   Modes of heat transfer, Heat transfer in solids and liquids, Heat transfer equipments - heaters and heat exchangers. Source of heat, steam and electricity as heating media, determination of requirement of amount of steam/electrical energy, steam pressure, boiler capacity.

3. Evaporation:
   Basic concept of phase equilibria, factors affecting evaporation, evaporators, film evaporators, single effect and multiple effect evaporators.

4. Distillation:
   Rault’s law, phase diagram, volatility, simple steam and flash distillation, principles of rectification, Mc-Cab Thiele method for calculations of number of theoretical plates, azeotropic and extractive distillation.

5. Drying:
   Moisture content and mechanism of drying, rate of drying and time of drying calculations, classification and types of dryers used in pharmaceutical industries and special drying methods.

6. Size Reduction and Size Separation:
   Definition, objectives of size reduction, factors affecting size reduction, laws governing energy and power requirements of a mills including ball mill, hammer mill, fluid energy mill etc.

7. Mixing:

8. Fluidization:
   Theory of fluidization. Application of fluidization in pharmacy in the areas of powder handling, agglomeration, drying and coating.

9. Reactors:
   Fundamentals of Reactors, design for chemical reactions.

10. Water purification:
    Deionization, reverse osmosis and distillation processes and large scale for manufacturing.

Hrs   Marks
---   ---
03     05 - 08
04     05 - 08
03     03 – 10
05     05 – 10
04     05 – 10
03     03 - 06
04     03 - 06
03     03 - 05
03     03 - 05
Reference Books:

8. Industrial Instrumentation, Donald P. Eckman, Seventh Wiley Eastern, Reprint, 1983, Wiley Eastern Ltd, 4835/24, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002
3.6.3 Medicinal Chemistry - II Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

The following classes of drugs should be discussed in relation to:

Introduction to the rational development (if any)
Detailed classification of each class
Mechanism of action
Synthesis of compounds with asterisk
Structure-activity relationship
Generic names / Trade names
Chemical nomenclature
Metabolism
Uses

1. **Antiamoebics:**
   Life cycle of parasite, Ipecac alkaloids - emetine, metronidazole* and tinidazole, dicloxanide furoate*, quinfamide

2. **Anthelmintics**
   Trematode diseases (Schistosomiasis): Lucanthone, hycanthone, niridazole, oxamniquine, praziquantel.
   Cestode disease (Tapeworm): Niclosamide*.
   Nematode infections: Diethylcarbamazine, ivermectin.
   Gastrointestinal nematode infections: Benzimidazole like mebendazole*, parbendazole, thiabendazole* and others, pyrantel pamoate, levamisole.

3. **Antifungal agents**
   Antibiotic like amphotericin B, Nystatin, and Griseofulvin, Tolnaftate*, Imidazole derivatives like miconazole*, fluconazole, ketoconazole*, clotrimazole, flucytosine.

4. **Quinoline Antibacterials:** Nalidixic acid, norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin*, sparfloxacin, ofloxacin.

5. **Anti Tubercular and Antileprotic Agents:** PAS*, isoniazid*, pyrazinamide*, ethionamide*, ethambutol*, antitubercular Antibiotics like rifampicin, cycloserine & streptomycin, dapsone, clofazimine, general principles and significance involving drug combinations.
6. **Antimalarials**

Life cycle of parasite and drugs acting on the various stages. Cinchona alkaloids, 4-Aminoquinoline, chloroquine* & others

8-Aminoquinoline – Primaquine* and others

9-Aminoacridine – quinacrine

Quinoline methanol derivative – Mefloquine

Folic acid inhibitors: Pyrimethamine*

Antimalerial antibiotics & Misc. like halofantrine

7. **Antibiotics:**


8. **Antineoplastic agents**


**Reference Books:**

6. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
9. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
11. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Sanders
12. Systematic Identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson

88
The theoretical aspect, basic instrumentation and applications of following analytical techniques should be discussed:

1. **UV-Visible spectrophotometry:**
   - In applications point to be covered
   - Single component analysis, absorbtivity value, calibration curve, Single point and double point standard.
   - Multiple component analysis, simultaneous equation method, difference spectroscopy.
   - Colorimetric estimation by Oxidation, complexation and condensation reaction.
   - Determination of $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ by Woodward-Fischer rule.

2. **Infrared spectrophotometry**, Introduction to FTIR

3. **Nephelo-turbidimetry**

4. **Fluorimetry & Phosphorimetry**

5. **Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy including $^{13}$C NMR**

6. **Mass spectrometry**

Reference Books:

5. Instrumental methods of Analysis- Ewing.
7. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
13. Merck Index.
3.6.5 Pharmacology - III

Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

Hrs | Marks
---|---
3 | 08 – 12

1. **Immunopharmacology**
   Definition and scope of immunology, immunity, types, vaccination, bacterial and viral vaccines, neonatal and pediatric vaccines, Varies types of immune reactions, Immune complex reactions and secondary neuro transmitters in immunological reactions. Immune modulators, Immunosuppressants and its role in graft rejections.

2. **Endocrinological disorders.**
   - Drugs used in the endocrine disorders-
   - Thyroid hormone and Thyroid Inhibitors.
   - Insulin, Oral hypoglycemic drugs and Glucagon.
   - Gonadal hormones and their antagonists

3. **Chemotherapy:**
   - General considerations: General principles of chemotherapy of infections
   - Drug resistance: Introduction, types, mechanism and its importance in chemotherapy
   - Mechanism of action, Pharmacokinetics, Uses & Adverse effect only to be discussed
   - Sulfonamides, Cotrimoxazole, Quinolones
   - Antibiotics effective against Gram-positive organisms-Penicillins
   - Antibiotics effective against Gram negative organisms- Amino glycosides
   - Antibiotics effective against both Gram positive & Gram negative organisms- Cephalosporins, Tetracycline & chloramphenicol.
   - Macrolide and other Antibacterial antibiotics, treatment of urinary tract infections and STDs
   - Chemotherapy of - Tuberculosis & leprosy including National TB programmes (DOTS)
   - Protozoal infections (Antimalarials, antiamoebics, Trichomoniasis, leishmaniasis & Kala azar infections)
   - Helminthiasis
• Fungal infections and its treatment
• Viral & HIV infections process and Antiretroviral drugs.
  HAART therapy of AIDS
• Antineoplastic agents.
  (Disturbances of growth of cells, Carcinogenesis and its
types, molecular mechanism of carcinogenesis, General
biology of tumors, Differences between benign and
malignant tumors, Classification of tumors, Histological
diagnosis of malignancy, Etiology and pathogenesis of
cancer, Invasions, metastasis, patterns of spread of cancer.)

Reference Books:
2. Essential Pathology – Emanuel Rubin, John L., Farber J. B. Lippincott company.
3. Text book of Robbins Pathology Basis of Disease – Robins, Cotran, Kumar, Prism Indian
   Edition
4. Pocket comparison to Robbins Pathologic Basis of Disease, 5th Edition - Robbins, Cotran,
   Kumar, Prism Indian Edition.
5. Goodman and Gilman’s the Pharmacological basis of Therapeutics. Editors: A Goodman
14. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics, Herfindal E. T., and Hirschman J. L. Williams and
    Wilkins.
15. Applied therapeutics: The clinical use of drugs, applied therapeutics, Inc.
16. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiological approach, Dipiro, J. L. Elsevier.3
    Delhi.
18. Ghosh M. N., Fundamentals of Experimental Pharmacology, Scientific Book agency,
    Calcutta.
    Delhi
### Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry - III

**Theory** (3 hrs/wk.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs.</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>20 - 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Study of biological sources**, cultivation, collection, commercial varieties
   Chemical constituents, general biosynthetic pathways, substitutes, adulterants, uses, diagnostic macroscopic and microscopic features and specific chemical tests of following groups of drugs containing glycosides:
   - **Saponins**: Liquorice, ginseng, Dioscorea, Sarsaparilla, and Senega
   - **Cardioactive sterols**: Digitalis, Squill, Strophanthus, and Thevetia.
   - **Anthroquinone cathartics**: Aloe, Senna, Rhubarb, and Cascara
   - **Others**: Psoralea, Ammi majus, Ammi visnaga, Saffron, Chirata, Quassia, Wild cherry bark, mustard

2. **Introduction** to alternative systems of medicine, with special emphasis given on Ayurveda

3. **Studies of traditional drugs**, common vernacular names, botanical Sources, morphology, chemical nature of chief constituents, pharmacology, Categories and common uses and marketed formulations of following Indigenous drugs: Amla, Kantakari, Shatavari, Tylophora, Bhilawa, Kalijiri, Buch, Rasana, Punarnava, Chitrak, Apamarg, Gokhru, Shankhpushpi, Brahmi, Adulsa, Arjuna, Ashoka, Fenugreek, Garlic, Palash, Guggul, Gymnema, Shilajit, Nagarmotha, and Neem.

4. **The holistic concept of drug administration in traditional systems of medicine.**
   - Introduction to Ayurvedic preparations like Aristas, Asvas, Gutikas, Tailas, Churnas, Lehyas, and Bhasmas.
Reference Books:

2. Gibbs R Darnely, Chemotaxanomy of Flowering Plants 4 volumes, McGill, University Press.
7. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
11. Martindale, the extra pharmacopoeia, pharmaceutical society of great Britain, London.
12. Handa & kapoor, Book of pharmacognosy
3.6.7  Pharmaceutical Technology - II  

1. Tablets: 
   Preparation and evaluation of tablets (any four) 
2. Capsules: 
   Filling of hard gelatin capsules 
   Evaluation of capsules 
3. Microencapsulation: 
   Preparation and evaluation of microencapsulated products. 
4. Oral sustained and controlled release: 
   Evaluation of polymers used therein. 
   Preparation and evaluation of SR/CR tablets/capsules/granules. 

Reference Books:

1. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Ansel - Popovich & Allen. (Text book) and Drug Delivery system - (Williams & Wilkins) 
2. American Pharmacy - Dittert (J.B. Lipincott) 
3. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences -Alfonso R. Gennaro (Mack Publishing Co.) 
3.6.8 Pharmaceutical Unit Operations

Practical (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Determination of rate of evaporation
2. Experiments based on steam, extractive and azeotropic distillations.
3. Determination of rate of drying, free moisture content and bound moisture content.
4. Experiments to illustrate the influence of various parameters on rate of drying.
5. Experiments illustrate principles of size reduction, laws governing energy and power requirement of size reduction.

Reference Books:

8. Industrial Instrumentation, Donald P. Eckman, Seventh Wiley Eastern, Reprint, 1983, Wiley Eastern Ltd, 4835/24, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002
1. Laboratory scale preparation of the following compounds
   - Picric acid.
   - Cinnamic acid (Perkin Reaction)
   - Benzhydrol from Benzophenone (MVP Reduction)
   - 8-Hydroxyquinoline (Skraup’s synthesis)
   - Benzocaine
   - PABA
   - Spectral Analysis of Drugs Synthesized.
   - Determination of Partition Coefficient, Dissociation Constant and Molar Refractivity of Compounds for QSAR analysis.

Reference Books:

7. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry (Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
8. Burger’s Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery (Vol. 1-5) Wiley Inter science
10. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Sanders
11. Systematic identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
3.6.10 Pharmaceutical Analysis – III

2. Spectrophotometric analysis of finished products.
4. Estimation of Na⁺, K⁺ by flame photometer.
5. Estimation of drugs by using turbidometer & nephelometer.

Reference Books:

5. Instrumental methods of Analysis- Ewing.
7. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
13. Merck Index.
3.6.11 Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry - III

Practical (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Identification of crude drugs listed in theory.
2. Microscopic study of some important glycoside containing crude drugs with their powder characters like Liquorice, Digitalis, Senna, Quassia, Cascara
3. Identification of traditional crude drugs listed in theory.
4. Standardization of some traditional drug formulations

Reference Books:

1. Medicinal Plants of India, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
**Semester – VII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.7.1</td>
<td>Biopharmaceutics &amp; Pharmacokinetics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.2</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – IV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.4</td>
<td>Pharmacology – IV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.5</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – IV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.6</td>
<td>Elective *</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.7.7</td>
<td>Biopharmaceutics &amp; Pharmacokinetics (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.8</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – III (Practical)</td>
<td>3+3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.9</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Analysis – IV (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.10</td>
<td>Pharmacology – IV (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.11</td>
<td>Pharmacognosy &amp; Phytochemistry – IV (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Elective subjects

1. **Pharm. Marketing**
2. **Medicinal Plant Biotechnology**
3. **Quality Assurance**
4. **Drug Design and Lead Identification**
5. **Bioavailability and TDM**
6. **Cosmeceutics**
7. **Packaging Technology**
8. Any other emerging area availing local expertise of Pharmaceutical relevance.
4.7.1 Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Plasma concentration and therapeutic response.
   An introduction to pharmacodynamics. 03 05 - 08

2. Mechanisms of drug transport:
   Different mechanisms of drug transport, passive transport and ph-partition theory, facilitated diffusion, active transport, blood and its drug binding constituents as carriers of drugs in the body, perfusion, limitation and permeability limitation in drug transport 04 05 - 09

3. Absorption:

4. Distribution:
   Rate of distribution, perfusion limitation and permeability limitation, extent of distribution, plasma and tissue binding of drugs, drugs with small, intermediate and high volume of distributions and their relative plasma and tissue binding. 04 05 – 09

5. Elimination:
   Organ clearance concepts, hepatic clearance, hepatic extraction ratio, blood flow limitation in hepatic clearance, first pass effect. Clinical applications: effect of enzyme induction, enzyme inhibition, blood flow and protein binding on hepatic clearance, bioavailability, steady state plasma concentration and dosage regimens renal clearance and mechanisms of renal excretion, estimation of renal clearance, factors affecting renal elimination: clinical applications. Biliary clearance, enterohepatic cycling and other miscellaneous modes of drug elimination. 04 05 - 10

6. Non Linear Pharmacokinetics
   Non-linearities in absorption and elimination. Examples of drug showing non-linear absorption or elimination’s, Individualization of dosage regimens and non-linear Pharmacokinetics. 03 05 - 08

7. Compartmental modelling of Drugs
   Pharmacokinetics of one compartment model drug, mathematical treatment to pharmacokinetic upon I.V. bolus dosing, I.V. infusion and first order extravascular input. Multicomartment model behavior (excluding 08 05 – 10
derivation or mathematical treatment), Central and Peripheral Compartments, distribution phase and pseudo distribution equilibrium phase.

Definition of pharmacokinetic parameters including volumes of distribution, clearance, biological half-life, renal clearance, non-renal clearances, additivity of clearance, absolute bioavailability, relative bioavailability, Bioequivalence and other miscellaneous parameters. Methods of estimation of pharmacokinetic parameters and parameters of bioavailability/Bioequivalence, including method of residuals, rate method and sigma-minus method of estimation of renal clearance, area under the curve, area under moment curve, mean residence time.

Reference Books:

7. Notari, R.E., Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Marcel Dekker.
9. Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. Yu., Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century - Crofts)
10. Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. Yu., Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century - Crofts)
11. Sarfaraz Niazi - Text Book of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century Crofts, New York)
12. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacotherapeutics – Brahmankar
13. Textbook of therapeutics - Herfindal
4.7.2 Medicinal Chemistry – III Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>05 - 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following classes of drugs should be discussed in relation to:

- Introduction to the rational development (if any)
- Mechanism of action
- Synthesis of compounds with asterisk
- Structure-activity relationship
- Generic names
- Chemical nomenclature
- Detailed classification of each class
- Metabolism
- Uses

1. **Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System**
   a. **Hypnotics and Sedatives**:


1. **Drugs acting as anticonvulsants**:

   Phenytoin*, Mephentoin, Trimethadione, Clonazepam, Phensuximide*, Ethosuximide, Phenacimide, Phenobarbital*, Mephobarbital (Classification of barbiturates) Metharbital, Carbamazepine, Sodium Valproate

2. **Psychotherapeutic Agents**:


3. **CNS Stimulants**:


4. **Drugs used in Parkinsonism**:

   Benztropine mesylate, procyclidine, orphendine, hydrochloride, Ethopropazine, levodopa, Carbidopa*, Benserazide, Amantadine*.
5. **Drugs for Alzheimer's Diseases**:
Tacrine, Velnacrine, Aniracetam, Sibopiridine

6. **General Anesthetics**:  
Ether, Nitrous Oxide, Halothane, ultra short acting Barbiturates

2. **CHEMOTHERAPY**
   a. **Anti Virals**:  
   Viral replications and difficulties involved in designing an effective antiviral agent as opposed to an antibacterial drug.  
   Nucleoside derivatives like Idoxuridine*, Vidarabine, trifluridine, acyclovir, ganciclovir,  
   Inhibitors of reverse transcriptase like Zidovudine* & (AZT) and nevirapine  
   HIV-protease Inhibitors like saquinavir, and ritonavir, Other agents like amantadine*.
   Interferon and its properties
   b. **Sulfonamides**: Importance of pKa in designing good Sulfonamides,  

3. **Vitamins and Related Compounds**
Water soluble & lipid soluble vitamins

**Reference Books:**

5. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
8. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
10. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Sanders
11. Systematic Identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
4.7.3 Pharmaceutical Analysis – IV

Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

Hrs | Marks
---|---
04 | 03 - 05

1. **Quality Assurance:**
   - Organization and responsibilities of QC, QA and TQM: Documentation, introduction to concept of ISO, ICH and GLP.
   - Validation of analytical method.

2. **Chromatography:**
   - Terminology used in different chromatographic techniques.
   - Classification of chromatographic techniques.
   - Development of chromatogram in different techniques.

   **Planer chromatography:**
   - **Paper chromatography:** Theory, method of development, detection techniques and applications.
   - **Thin-layer chromatography:** Theory, selection of adsorbent, preparation of the plate, spotting, development of chromatogram, detection of compound, recovery of components, Quantitative measurements and applications.

   **HPTLC:** Introduction, theory and applications.

   **Column chromatography:** Introduction, theory and applications.

   **Gas chromatography:** Theory, instrumentation, detectors, applications and introduction to GC-MS.

   **HPLC:** Theory, instrumentation (pumps, detectors and columns), applications.

   **Ion-exchange chromatography:** Theory / Principle, instrumentation and applications.

   **Gel permeation chromatography:** Theory / Principle, instrumentation and applications.
Reference Books:

5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
13. Instrumental methods of Analysis- Willard, Dean, Merrit and settle- (Wadsworth)
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
25. Lamprecht- Implementing ISO 9000 Series (Dekker).
4.7.4 Pharmacology – IV

Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Central Nervous System:
General Considerations- Neuro humoral transmission in the CNS
General Anesthetics- phases of anaesthesia.
Local Anesthetics
Sedative & Hypnotics, Antianxiety agents. Alcohol
Anti-epileptic drugs-types of epilepsy, mechanism.
Psychopharmacological agents- disorders of psychology-psychosis, neurosis (Anti-psychotic), Anti-depressants-theory of depression, Anti-manics, and hallucinogens
Analgesic, Antipyretic & Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-gout agents.
Opioids analgesics and their antagonists- pain and nociception, types of pains, endogenous pain inhibiting system.
Central Nervous system Stimulants.
Pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of neurodegenerative disorders: (Neural death, Ischemic brain death, Anoxia Huntington’s disease, Ischemic brain damage, Parkinsonism disease, Alzheimer’s disease, Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis.)

2. Respiratory disorders:
Drugs for Cough, COPD and Bronchial asthma.
(Pathophysiology of cough, tonsillitis, emphysema, bronchitis, lung abscess, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism.)

3. Gastrointestinal disorders and pharmacotherapy:
- Gastric acidity and Peptic ulcer
Irritable bowel syndroms - Ulcerative colitis, Crohn’s disease, Achalasia, Harnia, Oesophagitis, Gastritis.
- Constipation.
- Diarrhoea
- Emesis
- Flatulence
Liver disorders – Cirrhosis, Hepatitis.
(Terminological introduction to various other disorders likes Pancreatitis, Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, Portal hypertension, Cholelithiasis, Cholecystitis, Hepatic encephalopathy, asities, Gall stone formation)
Reference Books:

2. Essential Pathology – Emanuel Rubin, John L., Farber J.B. Lippancot company.
15. Applied therapeutics: The clinical use of drugs, applied therapeutics, Inc.
16. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiological approach, Dipiro, J.L. Elsevier.3
Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry - IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs.</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>16 - 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Systematic study of source, cultivation, collection, processing, commercial varieties, chemical constituents, general biosynthetic pathways, substitutes, adulterants, uses, diagnostic macroscopic and microscopic features and specific chemical tests of the following alkaloid containing drugs
   a) Pyridine-piperidine: Tobacco, Areca, and Lobelia.
   b) Tropane : Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Datura, Duboisia, Coca and Withania,
   c) Quinoline and isoquinoline: Cinchona, Ipecac and Opium.
   d) Indole: Ergot, Rauwolfia, Catharanthus, Nux vomica and Physostigma.
   e) Imidazole: Pilocarpus.
   f) Steroidal: Veratrum and Kurchi.
   g) Alkaloidal amines: Ephedra and Colchicum.
   h) Glycoalkaloid: Solanum.
   i) Purines: Coffee, Tea and Cola.

2. Plant cell and tissue culture
   Introduction to PTC, Enzyme technology, isolation of enzymes, immobilization of enzyme, cell and plant tissue culture, immobilized plant cells, raising mutants in plant cell cultures, protoplasts and cell fusion, plant cell cultivation and production of secondary metabolites, germplasm storage
   05  05 - 08

3. Utilization of aromatic plants and products derived from them
   03  04 - 06

4. Natural allergens and photosensitizing agents and fungal toxins
   03  04 - 06

5. Herbs as health food
   03  04 - 06

6. Herbal cosmetics
   03  04 - 06

7. Plant bitters and sweeteners.
   02  03 - 05
Reference Books:

1. Medicinal Plants of India, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
4.7.6 Elective * Theory (2 hrs/wk.)

1. Pharmaceutical Marketing
2. Medicinal Plant Biotechnology
3. Quality assurance
4. Drug Design and lead Identification
5. Bioavailability and TDM
6. Cosmeceutics
7. Packaging Technology
8. Any Other Emerging Area availing Local Expertise of Pharmaceutical Relevance

1. Pharmaceutical Marketing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction to Pharmaceutical marketing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>02 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Influence of Pharmaceutical Technology on marketing new drugs &amp; Optimizing therapeutic outcomes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Marketing of medicines for self medication</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Retail pharmacist as a marketing target</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>04 – 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Drug distribution channels &amp; Practices</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>08 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Advertising &amp; Sales Promotion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>06 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Market Research &amp; Sales Forecasting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>07 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. International marketing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Industrial marketing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>03 – 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Salesmanship, Sales management and advertisement – M. Satyanarayana
2. Business organization and management – M. C. Shukla
4. Modern marketing – Hapnar
5. Personal management
2. Medicinal Plant Biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>02 – 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Introduction & Historical Perspective: Historical Background of Biotechnology and introduction to Medicinal Plant Biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>05 – 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Enzymes:
   Introduction, mechanism of action, factors affecting action, classification, types of inhibition, isolation techniques, immobilization of enzymes, application of enzymes to plant biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>06 – 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fermentation Technology:
   Fermentation techniques, types, working of terminators, application of fermentation techniques to biotechnology, industrial production of Vitamins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>10 – 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Plant Cell & Tissue culture:
   Introduction, cell culture techniques, cellular tot potency, Laboratory Organisation & Media, application to plant biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>06 – 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Introduction to genetics:
   Genetics As Applied to Medicinal Herbs, Mutation, Polyploidy, Chemical races, Artificial Mutations, Hybridization, genetic engineering of plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>06 – 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Recombinant DNA Technology:
   Introduction, transgenic plants, recombinant DNA techniques (Gene Splicing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>05 – 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Drug Delivery in Gene Therapy:
   Gene Transfer, objectives of gene therapy, diseases & gene therapy

Reference Books:

Distributors, Delhi.


3. Quality assurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>02 – 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definition, objectives, brief introduction to components of quality assurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>GMP, cGMP, GLP &amp; cGLP:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>09 – 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definition of GMP and cGMP, Components, Building and facilities, 20 point programme of cGMP, History of GLP &amp; cGLP, GLP in an automated laboratory, Process confirmation goals for automation, The Economic Behavior model, Japanese Good Laboratory Practice Standards for drugs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Calibration:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>06 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definition, Calibration master plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purpose, Responsibility &amp; Frequency of Calibration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tracing of measurement, Adequacy and contract services, Records of calibration, Scheduling of calibration, Labeling practice, Guidelines for preparation of Calibration SOPs, One example of Calibration of any one equipment. (pH meter, Tablet Hardness apparatus, Dissolution apparatus, analytical balance)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Validation.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>06 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definition, Principles, Importance, Scope and limitations of validation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Process validation, Equipment validation – Autoclave validation with special mention of protocol for autoclave validation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment validation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area decontamination, Sanitizing agents, Qualification and validation, Nonviable particulate monitoring, Surface sampling – RODAC &amp; swab testing (Fallout or settling plates, RCS. Slit to agar), Aseptic filling, Factors in cleaning validation, Validation of Buildings and facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Documentation:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>06 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction, Steps in Total PMD Programme (Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Documentation), Guidelines for designing and implementing PMD programme, Master production and control record, Site master file.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation formats for the following Operations for handling materials and products, Rejected materials and products, Validated process, Release of batches, SOPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Training:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>05 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction, Qualification, experience and training, Responsibilities and key personnel, Personal hygiene and clothing, Legal aspects, Training manual document, Significance of Training, three steps training Programme (Classroom/Orientation, Technical and on the job training)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Introduction to various agencies imparting Quality standards (ISO, WHO, Etc.):</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06 – 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brief introduction to following regulatory agencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ISO, WHO, USFDA, TGA, MCC, MHRA, ICH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References:
1. S. Weinberg, Good laboratory practice Regulations, Marcel and Dekker.
2. J. Swarbrick Boylan, encyclopedia of pharmaceutical technology, Marcel and Dekker.
5. R.F. Brewer, Design of experiments for process improvement and quality Assurance Narrosa.
7. D.H. Stamatis, Understanding ISO 9000 and implementing the basics to quality; Marcel Dekker.
9. Chronicle Pharmabiz
10. Pharmapulse
4. **Drug Design and lead Identification**

1. Receptor: Introduction to receptors, Types of receptors with example, Receptor theories, Drug receptor interactions, Design of agonist and antagonist with example.  
   Hrs: 06  Marks: 08 – 12

2. QSAR: QSAR parameters, QSAR models-General concept, Applications and limitations of QSAR in drug design  
   Hrs: 08  Marks: 12 – 15

3. Drug discovery: Historical perspective, Target selection- Target specificity and selectivity between species and within body, Targeting drugs to specific organs and tissues. Lead identification- Serendipity, Screening of natural products, Screening synthetic compound libraries, Modifying existing drugs, computer aided drug design.  
   Hrs: 08  Marks: 12 – 15

4. Molecular modeling & drug design: General concept, Introduction to molecular mechanics and quantum mechanics, Concept of known and unknown receptor  
   Hrs: 06  Marks: 08 – 12

**References:**

1. Ariens – drug design Vol. – II.
2. Annual Reports in medicinal chemistry (Academic press Inc.)
6. Burgers - Medicinal Chemistry & Drug Discovery
5. Bioavailability and TDM

1. Bioavailability & Bioequivalence:
   Objective of bioavailability studies, determination bioavailability parameters of bioavailability rate of absorption extent of absorption, relative bioavailability, determination of AUC (using planimeter, counting squares trapezoidal rule and cutting and weighing studies)
   Drug dissolution rate and bioavailability
   Theories of dissolution in-vitro drug dissolution testing models invitro - invivo correlation
   Invitro and insitu absorption studies
   Various Invitro & insitu models - selection of animals
   Correlation between invitro & invivo studies.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING
   Definition & introduction.
   Indication for TDM & clinical applications.
   Monitoring plasma drug levels.
   Role of Clinical pharmacist in TDM.

3. TECHNIQUES USED IN TDM
   Physical methods
   HPLC, HPTLC, GC: Sensitivity and selectivity of detection with respect to applications for TDM and related pharmacoeconomics.
   Immuno assays.
   RIA, ELISA, EMITH, NIIA : Sensitivity and selectivity of detection with respect to applications for TDM and related pharmacoeconomics.

4. TDM OF SPECIFIC DRUGS
   Clinical pharmacokinetics, general guidelines, sample collection, clinical comments, clinical monitoring parameters, usual dosing parameters, common toxicities, adverse drug reactions & drug interactions, techniques used for estimation, importance of
   1. Digoxin
   4. Lithium
   7. Phenobarbitone
   2. Gentamicin.
   5. Theophylline
   8. Carbamazepine
   3. Lidocaine
   6. Phenytoin
   9. Valproic acid
References:

2. Therapeutic drug monitoring - B. Widdop
3. TDM & Clinical biochemistry – Mike Hallworth
6. Handbook of TDM. – Simkin
7. TDM – Abbot
6. Cosmeceutics

1. **Physiological Consideration:**
   Skin, hair, nail and eye- in relation to cosmetic application.
   
2. **Rheology of cosmetics:**
   Rheological additives in cosmetics, rheology of nail products, antiperspirants, deodorants, hair products, creams and lotions.
   
3. **Manufacturing techniques:**
   Cosmetics creams, powders, compacts, sticks, liquids, foam and aerosol cosmetics.
   
4. **Evaluation of cosmetics: Performance,**
   
5. **Clinical safety tasting :**
   Irritation, sensitization, photoirritation, photoallergy, ocular irritation and protocols for the same.
   
6. **Packaging :**
   Package development and design for cosmetics including aerosol packs.

**References:**

1. J. Knowlton and S. Rearce; Handbook of Cosmetic Sciences and Technology Elsevier Science Publisher.
3. S. N. Katju’s; Law of Drugs; Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4. E. G. Thomssen; Modern cosmetics; Universal Publishing Corporation.
5. M. S. Balsam and E. Sagarin; Cosmetics, Science and Technology; John Wiley and Sons.
6. R. L. Elder; Cosmetic Ingredients, their safety assessment; Pathotox.
7. H. R. Moskowitz; Cosmetic Product Testing; Marcel Dekker.
8. W.C.Waggoner; Clinical safety and efficacy testing of cosmetics; Marcel Dekker.
10. L.Appell; The formulation and preparation of cosmetics, fragrances and flavours; Micelle Press.
11. W.A.Poucher; Poucher’s Perfumes, cosmetics and soaps; vol.3 Chapman and Hall
12. Dr. Laba; ‘Rheological properties of cosmetics and toiletries; Marcel Dekker.
7. Packaging Technology

1. Introduction to Packaging Technology
   Importance/need of packaging, ideal characters of packaging materials.
   
   Hrs: 02   Marks: 03 – 05

2. Packaging Materials used in Pharmacy
   Primary & secondary packages:
   Glass: Composition of glass, types, production of glass materials, defects in glass
   Metals: Tin, Aluminium, Lead, Stainless Steel & others
   Rubber: Composition & types, Applications as closure.
   
   Hrs: 05   Marks: 10 – 12

3. Types of Packaging
   Categories in packaging containers like glass, plastic, polyethylene, polyethylene terphthalate and polyethylene terphthalate G, polypropylene, PVC.
   Metal containers: paper, paperboard & cardboard, multiple & single unit containers & closures, unit of use, labelling, storage conditions specified, stability testing, good packaging practices.
   
   Hrs: 02   Marks: 03 – 05

4. Evaluation of Packaging materials & Packages
   Evaluation of mechanical & functional properties of elastomeric closures, evaluation of plastics: sorption, desorption, photodegradation, polymer modification tests, Glass: chemical & light resistance testing, typical tests for packaging material as per IP & USP. Evaluation tests for metal, paper & board packagings as per IP & USP.
   
   Hrs: 08   Marks: 12 – 15

5. Equipments used in packaging of Pharmaceuticals
   Detailed study of machines mentioned below used in packaging of pharmaceuticals – Blister, strip, bubble packaging machine, sachets/pouche sealing machine, bottle capping machine, collapsible tube sealing machine, aerosol container sealing machine, plastic bottle sealing machine, prefilled syringe packaging machine, soft gelatin capsule packaging machine.
   
   Hrs: 04   Marks: 08 – 12

6. Innovations in Packaging Technology
   Introduction to regulatory issues related to pharmaceutical packaging; poison prevention packaging act 1970 (PPPA), the fair packaging & labelling act (FPLA), innovative packaging like child-resistant, senior friendly, identifiable, functional & hermatically sealed pharmaceutical containers, introduction to ‘blow-fill-seal-technology’
   
   Hrs: 03   Marks: 04 – 06
References:

1. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Ansel - Popovich & Allen. (Text book) and Drug Delivery system - (Williams & Wilkins)
2. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences -Alfonso R. Gennaro (Mack Publishing Co.)
5. Handbook of packaging of medicinal devices – Dekker
7. Indian Pharmacopoeia & United States Pharmacopoeia
1. Experiments designed for estimation of various pharmacokinetic parameters with given data.
5. Statistical treatment of pharmaceutical data.

Reference Books:

7. Notari, R.E., Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Marcel Dekker.
9. Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. Yu., Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century - Crofts)
10. Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. Yu., Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century - Crofts)
11. Sarfaraz Niazi - Text Book of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century Crofts, New York)
12. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacotherapeutics – Brahankar
13. Textbook of therapeutics - Herfindal
1. Laboratory scale preparation of the following compounds & characterization by TLC & IR
   - Sulphanilamide
   - Esters
   - Hydrazide
   - Chloramine – T
   - Benzotriazole
   - Paracetamol
   - Aspirin
   - Benzophenones
   - Phynetoin
   - Methyl orange

**Reference Books:**

5. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
8. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry (Volume I & II) by Kadam, Mahadik and Bothara
10. Practical Organic Chemistry – Mann and Sanders
11. Systematic identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
4.7.9 Pharmaceutical Analysis – IV Practical (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Determination of Rf value from Thin-layer chromatography (any two).
2. Determination of Rf value from Paper chromatography (any two).
3. Demonstration on HPLC, GC.

Reference Books:

5. Gary Christian- Analytical Chemistry (John Wiley).
8. Garrat- The quantitative analysis of Drug (Toppan & Co.)
13. Instrumental methods of Analysis- Willard, Dean, Merrit and settle- (Wadsworth
15. Pharmaceutical Drug analysis by Ashutosh Kar.
25. Pharmaceutical Process Validation by Nash (Dekker).
1) To study the Laboratory instrument and appliances (MES, Actophotometer, analgesiometer (Eddy’s hot plate method, tail flick method, hot water tail immersion method), pole climbing method)
2) To estimate the aspartate aminotransferase level in serum.
3) To estimate the alanine aminotransferase level in serum.
4) To estimate the alkaline phosphates level in serum.
5) To estimate the acid phosphates level in serum.
6) To estimate the Glucose level in serum.
7) To estimate the Total Protein/ Albumin level in serum
8) Demonstration of Anti-inflammatory effect of drugs using rat-paw edema method by carrageen induced method.
9) Estimation of serum/plasma lipid level.
10) Demonstration of Anthelmintic activity of albendazole on Indian adult worm

Note: Wherever possible the simulated experiments may be done
CPCSEA approval to be obtained for experiments on animals

Reference Books:
7. Godkar Praful, Text Book Medical Laboratory Technology.
10. K. K. Pillai, Experimental Pharmacology.
4.7.11 Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry – IV Practical (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Identification of crude drugs listed in theory.
2. Microscopic study of some important alkaloid containing crude drugs with their powder characters (any seven)
3. Study of powder mixture mentioned in theory.
4. Formulations of some Herbal Cosmetics- Shampoo, Creams, Hair dye, lotions, Hair oils.

Reference Books:

1. Medicinal Plants of India, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.8.1</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology - III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.3</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Industrial Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.4</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – IV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.5</td>
<td>Pharmacology – V</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours / Week</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.8.6</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technology - III (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.7</td>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry – IV (Practical)</td>
<td>3+3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.8</td>
<td>Pharmacology – V (Practical)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.9</td>
<td>Project work,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.8.1 Pharmaceutical Technology - III  Theory (3 hrs/wk.)

1. Sterile delivery system:
   Introduction and concepts.
   Hrs  Marks
   03  03 - 06

2. Parenteral drug delivery system:
   - General requirements
   - Types and their formulation with reference to powders for reconstitution solutions, suspensions, emulsions, freeze dried products and depot preparations, preparation of sterile water for injection. Pharmacopoeial evaluation of sterile water for injection.
   - Containers and closures (glass, plastics and rubber) and their evaluation, form, fill, seal technology, evaluation of containers and closures including a mention of compatibility testing (to be covered more extensively under stability).
   - Design of facilities and environmental control: basic design concepts, cleanliness classes, air handling (hvac systems), hepa filters, laminar flow and laminar flow rooms, change room design, materials of construction, sterilization, validation of environment and filters.
   - Personnel factors: selection, training, monitoring and motivation concepts to be considered for education of workers - personal hygiene, gowning and entry procedure, restrictions in work area and importance of the same.
   - Processing of parenteral products by terminal sterilization, filtration sterilization followed by aseptic filling and by aseptic compounding. Validation of sterilization and process validation.
   - Quality control and quality assurance.
   - Factory layout: different departments, services and utilities
   Hrs  Marks
   15  12 - 18

3. Ophthalmic products: anatomy and physiology of eye, general requirement / safety considerations, formulation, isotonicity adjustment, isotonicity calculation, manufacture, packaging and quality control. Introduction to contact lens solutions and their formulations
   Hrs  Marks
   7  09 - 12

4. Biological Pharmaceuticals
   - Glandular products: Extraction of pancreas and isolation of Insulin, Insulin Injections, transportation and storage, processing / extractions, purification, packaging, safety and efficacy evaluation and other standards.
   - Surgical Products: Definition, primary wound dressing, absorbents, surgical cotton, surgical gauzes etc. bandages, absorbable and monoabsorbable sutures, ligatures and catguts. Medical prosthetics
   Hrs  Marks
   7  08 - 12
and organ replacement materials.

5. Novel Drug delivery Systems: Mucosal, transdermal, parenteral implants and pumps, I. U. D. osmotic pumps, bioadhesive, targeted delivery, externally modulated devices and delivery: iontophoresis, sonophoresis, etc. (No details to be taught).

5. Pilot plant scale up technique
   Groups responsibilities - facilities - example of scaling up

Reference Books:

1. Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman et al. (Lea & Febiger)
2. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Ansel - Popovich & Allen.
3. American Pharmacy -Dittert (J. B. Lipincott)
4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences - Alfonso R. Gennaro (Mack Publishing Co.)
5. Bentley's T. B. of Pharmaceutics - Rawlins (ELBS)
6. Modern Pharmaceutics - Banker and Rhodes -(Dekker)
7. Pharmaceutical Microbiology- Hugo and Roussel - (McGraw Hill)
8. Groves - Parenteral Products - (William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd.)
10. Swarbrick & Boylan - Encyclopedia of Pharm. Technology. - (Dekker)
11. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences. (Mack)
4.8.2 Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>08 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Pharmacy Act 1948:
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940/Rules 1945:
   - Extent, commencement - Important definitions
   - Drugs Technical Advisory Board and Central Drugs laboratory - their composition and functions - Ayurvedic / Allopathic drugs, prohibitions - Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Allopathic medicines in respect of Import and Export, Indigenous manufacture, sale or distribution - Drugs Consultative Committee, its composition and functions - Inspectors - their powers and duties - sampling procedure - Inspection enquiry, Investigation / Cosmetics / Ayurvedic drugs - Imported drugs, Cosmetics and Indigenously manufactures drugs and cosmetics - offences and penalties, confiscation’s - Govt. Analyst, Licensing Authorities and Controlling Authority, qualifications, functions and powers - Licenses for different systems for Medicine.
3. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985:
   - Historical background of Opium Act and Dangerous Drugs Act. Prohibitions and penalties.
4. Drugs and Magic Remedies Act 1954:
   - Definitions, Official's duties, Prohibitions, Penalties etc.
5. Drugs Price Control Order 1987:
   - Historical background - Essential commodities Act - Relevant provisions, Drugs Prices Display Rule 1961 and other relevant orders - Applicability to Imported drugs and Indigenously manufactured drugs - definitions - prices to wholesaler and retailer - MAP - penal provisions.
6. Prevention of Food adulterations Act 1954 and Rules 1955:
   - Important definitions, Central Board of Food Standard, Central Food Laboratory, Composition and Functions.
   - Public Analyst: Qualifications, duties, Food Inspectors: Qualification powers, duties sampling procedures.
8. Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics
Reference Books:

1. D & C act 1940 and rules 1945
2. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence – N. K. Jain
3. Forensic Pharmacy – Kuchekar & Khadtare
4. Textbook of Forensic Pharmacy – B. M. Mithal
5. Textbook of Forensic Pharmacy – B. Suresh
Deciding whether to go abroad, Deciding how to enter the markets.
Indirect Export, Direct Export, Licensing, Joint ventures, Direct investment, Internationalization process, Deciding on the Marketing Organization, Export Department, International Division, Global Organization.

Patents and its implications:
Indian Patents act 1970, New patent requirement as per TRIPS agreement Patent (amendment) Bill 1995

2. Trade related intellectual property (TRIPS):
TRIPS agreement, Intellectual Property Rights, Types of intellectual properties, Copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications. Industrial designs, layout designs, trade revert.

3. GATT agreement and its impact on pharmaceutical industry:
GATT, History of GATT, Its impact on pharmaceutical industry, Pharmaceutical market in India

4. Concepts of Management:
Business Management Thought, Functions, types of Organizations, Techniques of Communication, direction Participation, delegation, decision making, control Tools like PERT, CPM, systems.

5. Production Planning and Control systems:

6. Materials Management systems:
Purchase and Inventory Control, Material Handling.

7. Understanding marketing management:
Role of marketing in today’s organization, identifying and classifying market, understanding market behavior/consumer behavior, Pharmaceutical market in India, Pharmaceutical Industry Scenario.

8. Analyzing Marketing Opportunities:

9. Interviewing techniques

10. Community Pharmacy Practice

11. Sales Management
Reference Books:

1. Principles and Practice of Drug store administration - Dr. Mahesh Burande [Nirali Prakashan]
2. R. M. Mehta - Drug Store and Management [Vallabh prakashan]
3. Smith - Principles and methods of Pharmacy management
4. The practice of Management by Peter Dracket [Allied Publication, New Delhi.]
5. Principles of Pharmaceutical Marketing – Smith
6. Pharmaceutical Marketing Management – Mukhopadhya
7. Marketing Management - Philip Kotlor
1. **Introduction to QSAR**
   Statistical prediction & pharmacological activity - partition coefficient, QSAR models, stearic factors, molecular modeling (CADD) Hansch equation.

2. **Introduction to Prodrugs and orphan drugs**
   The following classes of drugs should be discussed in relation to:
   a. Introduction to the rational development (if any)
   b. Mechanism of action
   c. Synthesis of compounds with asterisk
   d. Structure-activity relationship
   e. Generic names
   f. Chemical nomenclature
   g. Detailed Classification of each class
   h. Uses

3. **Analgesics, Antipyretics and Anti-inflammatory agents:**

   **Narcotic Analgesic Agents:**
   Morphine, Oripavine, Codeine, ethylmorphine, dihydroxycodeine*, Metopan, Levarphanol, Dextromethorphan, Meperidine*, anilaridine, Methadone*, meperidine, dextropropoxyphene and pentazocine.

   **Non-narcotic analgesic agents:**
   Dextropropoxyphene* and Ethoheptazine, Morphine antagonists, n-allyl-nor morphine levellorphan, naloxone.
4. **Steroids:**

Classification of steroids, configuration and conformation.

Adrenocorticoids: Cortisol, Hydrocortisone acetate, Fludrocortisone acetate, Betamethasone, Flucinolone acetonide, Triamcinolone, Methyl prednisolone

Androgens and Anabolic Steroids: Testosterone, Fluoxymesterone

Estrogens: Ethinyl estradiol, Estradiol, Mestramol, chlorotrainisene, Estrone, Dienesterol, Diethylstilbestrol and other non-steroidal estrogens

Progestational agents: Progesterone, Norethindrone, Norgestrel, Dimethisterone.

5. **Antihistaminics, Antiemetics and antiulcer drugs:** Metoclopramide, Diphenhydramine*, Doxylamine, Triprolidine, chlorpheniramine, Antazoline, Cyproheptadine, Terfenadine, Cimetidine, Omeprazole*, Lansoprazole, Ranitidine*, Famotidine, Ondansetron, Tripeleennamine*.

6. **Thyroid Function and Thyroid Drugs:**

Thyroid Hormone, Methimazole, Propyl Thiouracil, Thyroid Analogs.

7. **Oral Hypoglycemics:**

Sulfonylureas-Tolbutamide*, Glimepiride*, Biguanides- Metformin, Thiazolidinediones- Ciglitazone, Rosiglitazone, Acarbose, Repaglinide.

Reference Books:

6. Profiles in Drug Synthesis : V.N. Gogte
9. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam , Mahadik and Bothara
11. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Sanders
12. Systematic Identification of Organic Composition, Shriner and Fuson
4.8.5 Pharmacology - V

Theory (4 hrs/wk.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>06 - 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Drugs used in the disorders of eye, skin & ENT
   a) Ocular pharmacology - Glaucoma, keratitis, conjunctivitis, loss of vision, cataract, Squint. (Pharmacotherapy of Glaucoma)
   b) ENT - Acute epiglotitis, allergic rhinitis, otitis externa, otitis media, wax (cerumen), vertigo, meneiers disease.
   c) Dermatology - Acne, candidiasis, alopecia, erythema nodusum, eczema, contact dermatitis, Herpes simplex, pediculosis, psoriasis, pyoderma scabies, urticaria, pruritis.

2. Drugs used in emergency - coma, shock, burns, snakebite.

3. Pathophysiology of blood disorders and drugs acting on hemopoietic system -
   Coagulants and anti-coagulants.
   Haemopoietics.
   Thrombolytics and antiplatelet agents.

4. Miscellaneous:
   1. Drugs used in pediatrics and Geriatrics, pregnancy and lactation.
   2. Drug abuse and misuse, Drug induced diseases.
   3. Concept of Essential drugs and rational drug use.
   4. Interpretation of clinical laboratory tests.

5. Adverse drug reactions - types, reporting and monitoring.


7. General principles of Toxicology - Acute, Sub acute & Chronic toxicity.
   General principles of treatment of acute toxicity and acute poisoning.
   Signs, Symptoms and treatment of acute and chronic poisoning due to

8. Introduction to TDM.

9. Bioassays:

10. Clinical trials
    Schedule Y, ICH - GCP guidelines
Reference Books:

11. Applied therapeutics: The clinical use of drugs, applied therapeutics, Inc.
Formulation and evaluation of the following sterile dosage forms

1. Small Volume Parenterals:
   - Ascorbic acid Injection, I. P.
   - Calcium gluconate Injection, I. P.
   - Atropine Sulphate Injection
   An injection demonstrating co-solvent phenomenon.
   - An injection containing Colloidal Calcium with Vitamin D.

2. Large Volume Parenterals:
   - Normal Saline Injection I. P.
   - % Dextrose Injection I. P.
   - Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Infusion I. P.
   - Ringer Lactate Injection I. P.
   - An injection containing fat emulsion

3. Ophthalmic Preparation:
   - Sulphacetamide eye drops, B.P.C.
   - Chloramphenicol eye drops, I. P.
   - Gentamicin eye drops, I. P.
   - Tetracycline eye ointment, I. P.
   - Chloramphenicol eye ointment, I. P.

4. Quality Control of Blood Products

Reference Books:

1. Industrial Pharmacy – Lachman et al. (Lea & Febiger)
2. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Ansel - Popovich & Allen.
3. American Pharmacy -Dittert (J. B. Lipincott)
4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences - Alfonso R. Gennaro (Mack Publishing Co.)
5. Bentleys T. B. of Pharmaceutics - Rawlins (ELBS)
6. Modern Pharmaceutics - Banker and Rhodes -(Dekker)
7. Groves - Parenteral Products - (William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd.)
10. Latest IP, BP, USP, Etc.
4.8.7 Medicinal Chemistry – IV Practical (6 hrs/wk.)

1. Synthesis and Characterization:
   1. Hydantoin
   2. Reaction involving the following operation – Oxidation, Reduction
   3. Preparation of Iso-Nicotinic acid, Cyclization.
   4. Benzophenone
   5. Acetoacetanilide
   6. 1, 2, 4-triazole
   7. Anthraquinone
   8. Determination of partition coefficient, dissociation constant, molar refractivity, of compounds for QSAR analysis.

Reference Books:

6. Profiles in Drug Synthesis: V. N. Gogte
10. Practical Organic Chemistry - Mann and Saunders
11. The systematic identification of Organic Compounds -Shriner and Fuson
12. Systematic Qualitative organic Analysis by H. Middleton
13. Principle of Medicinal Chemistry ( Volume I & II ) by Kadam, Mahadik and Bothara
1) Introduction and appliances used for bioassay.
2) Introduction of Basics of Pharmacokinetics, calculation of pharmacokinetic estimates (C-max, Tmax, T1/2, AU AUC(0-x), Vd, Ke, Ka etc.)
3) To record the dose response curve of Acetylcholine using isolated chicken ileum preparation.
4) To carry out bioassay of Acetylcholine using isolated chicken ileum preparation by interpolation method.
5) To study the effect of atropine on CRC of Acetylcholine using goat ileum/chicken ileum preparation.
6) Comment on special instruction, any Drug interaction of following these examples (Amoxicillin & Clavulanic Acid, Metronidazole& Ethyl alcohol, Ciprofloxacin &Theophylline, Aspirin &Warfarin, Chloroquine & Alkali mixture, Sucralfate &Antacid, L-dopa & Pyridoxine, Propranolol & Verapamil, Digoxin & Hydrochlorothiazide, Chlorpropamide & Dicommurol, Gentamycin & gallamine, Lithium & Thiazide, Propranolol & Insulin, Enalapril & Spironolactone.) and ADR in prescription.
7) Comment on prescription of pediatric/geriatric/ pregnancy and lactation with respect of case report monitoring possible indication and contraindication with dose, route of administration, justification of each ingredient.
8) Statistical analysis of given experimental data using appropriate methods (parametric and nonparametric) ANNOVA, Student T test, chi-square test.
9) To record Dose response curve of histamine on goat trachea.
10) To carry out bioassay of histamine using isolated goat trachea preparation by interpolation method.

Note: Wherever possible the simulated experiments may be done
CPCSEA approval to be obtained for experiments on animals
Reference Books:

5. Hawcroft D., Hector T., Rowell F., Quantitative Bioassay.
7. Stockley, Stockley’S Drug Interactions.
10. Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. Yu., Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century - Crofts)
11. Sarfaraz Niazi - Text Book of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics (Appleton Century Crofts, New York)
4.8.1  Project work.  

1. Pharmaceutical Marketing 
2. Medicinal Plant Biotechnology 
3. Quality assurance 
4. Drug Design and lead Identification 
5. Bioavailability and TDM 
6. Cosmeticology 
7. Packaging Technology 
8. Any Other Emerging Area availing Local Expertise of Pharmaceutical Relevance 
9. Clinical Pharmacology