2016

THE MASTER OF PHARMACY (M. PHARM.) COURSE REGULATION 2014

(Based on NOTIFICATION IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA NO. 362, DATED DECEMBER 11, 2014)

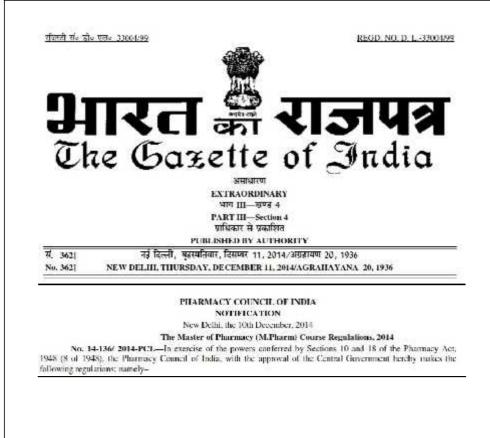
SCHEME AND SYLLABUS



PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA Combined Council's Building, Kotla Road, Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg, New Delhi-110 002. Website : www.pci.nic.



S.No.	Content	Page.No.
	Regulations	01
1.	Short Title and Commencement	01
2.	Minimum qualification for admission	01
3.	Duration of the program	01
4.	Medium of instruction and examinations	01
5.	Working days in each semester	01
6.	Attendance and progress	02
7.	Program/Course credit structure	02
8.	Academic work	03
9.	Course of study	03
10.	Program Committee	15
11.	Examinations/Assessments	16
12.	Promotion and award of grades	32
13.	Carry forward of marks	32
14.	Improvement of internal assessment	33
15.	Reexamination of end semester examinations	33
16.	Allowed to keep terms (ATKT)	33
17.	Grading of performances	33
18.	The Semester grade point average (SGPA)	34
19.	Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)	34
20.	Declaration of class	35
21.	Project work	35
22.	Award of Ranks	36
23.	Award of degree	36
24.	Duration for completion of the program of study	36
25.	Revaluation I Retotaling of answer papers	36
26.	Re-admission after break of study	36
27.	Pharmaceutics (MPH)	37
28.	Industrial Pharmacy (MIP)	55
29.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry (MPC)	73
30.	Pharmaceutical Analysis (MPA)	98
31.	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance (MQA)	119
32.	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs (MRA)	142
33.	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology (MPB)	165
34.	Pharmacy Practice (MPP)	188
35.	Pharmacology (MPL)	209
36.	Pharmacognosy (MPG)	232
37.	Research Methodology & Biostatistics (MRM)	252
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CHAPTER -I:REGULATIONS

1. Short Title and Commencement

These regulations shall be called as "The Revised Regulations for the Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm.)Degree Program - Credit Based Semester System (CBSS) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi". They shall come into effect from the Academic Year 2016-17. The regulations framed are subject to modifications from time to time by the authorities of the university.

2. Minimum qualification for admission

A Pass in the following examinations

a) B. Pharm Degree examination of an Indian university established by law in India from an institution approved by Pharmacy Council of India and has scored not less than 55 % of the maximum marks (aggregate of 4 years of B.Pharm.)

b) Every student, selected for admission to post graduate pharmacy program in any PCI approved institution should have obtained registration with the State Pharmacy Council or should obtain the same within one month from the date of his/her admission, failing which the admission of the candidate shall be cancelled.

Note: It is mandatory to submit a migration certificate obtained from the respective university where the candidate had passed his/her qualifying degree (B.Pharm.)

3. Duration of the program

The program of study for M.Pharm. shall extend over a period of four semesters (two academic years). The curricula and syllabi for the program shall be prescribed from time to time by Phamacy Council of India, New Delhi.

4. Medium of instruction and examinations

Medium of instruction and examination shall be in English.

5. Working days in each semester

Each semestershall consist of not less than 100 working days. The odd semesters shall be conducted from the month of June/July to November/December and the even semesters shall be conducted from the month of December/January to May/June in every calendar year.



6. Attendance and progress

A candidate is required to put in at least 80% attendance in individual courses considering theory and practical separately. The candidate shall complete the prescribed course satisfactorily to be eligible to appear for the respective examinations.

7. Program/Course credit structure

As per the philosophy of Credit Based Semester System, certain quantum of academic work viz. theory classes, practical classes, seminars, assignments, etc. are measured in terms of credits. On satisfactory completion of the courses, a candidate earns credits. The amount of credit associated with a course is dependent upon the number of hours of instruction per week in that course. Similarly the credit associated with any of the other academic, co/extra-curricular activities is dependent upon the quantum of work expected to be put in for each of these activities per week/per activity.

7.1. Credit assignment

7.1.1. Theory and Laboratory courses

Courses are broadly classified as Theory and Practical. Theory courses consist of lecture (L) and Practical (P) courses consist of hours spent in the laboratory. Credits (C) for a course is dependent on the number of hours of instruction per week in that course, and is obtained by using a multiplier of one (1) for lecture and a multiplier of half (1/2) for practical (laboratory) hours. Thus, for example, a theory course having four lectures per week throughout the semester carries a credit of 4. Similarly, a practical having four laboratory hours per week throughout semester carries a credit of 2. The contact hours of seminars, assignments and research work shall be treated as that of practical courses for the purpose of calculating credits. i.e., the contact hours shall be multiplied by 1/2. Similarly, the contact hours of journal club, research work presentations and discussions with the supervisor shall be considered as theory course and multiplied by 1.

7.2. Minimum credit requirements

The minimum credit points required for the award of M. Pharm. degree is 95. However based on the credit points earned by the students under the head of co-curricular activities, a student shall earn a maximum of 100 credit points. These credits are divided into Theory courses, Practical, Seminars, Assignments,Research work, Discussions with the supervisor, Journal club and Co-Curricular activities over the duration of four semesters. The credits are distributed semester-wise as shown in Table 14. Courses generally progress in sequence, building competencies and their positioning indicates certain academic maturity on the part of the learners. Learners are expected to follow the semester-wise schedule of courses given in the syllabus.

8. Academic work

A regular record of attendance both in Theory, Practical, Seminar, Assignment, Journal club, Discussion with the supervisor, Research work presentation and Dissertation shall be maintained by the department / teaching staff of respective courses.

9. Course of study

The specializations in M.Pharm program is given in Table 1.

S. No.	Specialization	Code
1.	Pharmaceutics	MPH
2.	Industrial Pharmacy	MIP
3.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	MPC
4.	Pharmaceutical Analysis	MPA
5.	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance	MQA
6.	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs	MRA
7.	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	MPB
8.	Pharmacy Practice	MPP
9.	Pharmacology	MPL
10.	Pharmacognosy	MPG

Table - 1: List of M.Pharm. Specializations and their Code

The course of study for M.Pharm specializations shall include Semester wise Theory & Practical as given in Table – 2 to 11. The number of hours to be devoted to each theory and practical course in any semester shall not be less than that shown in Table – 2 to 11.



	Table – 5: Course of study for M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutical Analysis)							
Course	Course	Credit	Credit	Hrs./wk	Marks			
Code		Hours	Points					
Semester I								
MPA101T	Modern Pharmaceutical	4	4	4	100			
MI /HOIT	Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100			
MPA102T	Advanced Pharmaceutical	4	4	4	100			
MI AI021	Analysis	4	4	4	100			
MPA103T	Pharmaceutical Validation	4	4	4	100			
MPA104T	Food Analysis	4	4	4	100			
MPA105P	Pharmaceutical Analysis		<u> </u>					
MPAI03P	Practical I	12	6	12	150			
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100			
	Total	35	26	35	650			
	Semes	ster II						
MPA201T	Advanced Instrumental							
MPA2011	Analysis	4	4	4	100			
	Modern Bio-Analytical							
MPA202T	Techniques	4	4	4	100			
MDAQQ2T	Quality Control and Quality							
MPA203T	Assurance	4	4	4	100			
	Herbal and Cosmetic							
MPA204T	Analysis	4	4	4	100			
MDA205D	Pharmaceutical Analysis							
MPA205P	Practical II	12	6	12	150			
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100			
	Total	35	26	35	650			

Table - 5: Course of study for M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutical Analysis)



Table - 12: Course of study for M. Pharm. III Semester (Common for All Specializations)

()								
Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points					
MRM 301T	Research Methodology and Biostatistics*	4	4					
-	Journal club	1	1					
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)	2	2					
-	Research Work	28	14					
	Total	35	21					

* Non University Exam

Table - 13: Course of study for M. Pharm. IV Semester (Common for All Specializations)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points
-	Journal Club	1	1
-	Research Work	31	16
-	Discussion/Final Presentation	3	3
	Total	35	20

Table - 14: Semester wise credits distribution

Semester	Credit Points
Ι	26
Ш	26
III	21
IV	20
Co-curricular Activities (Attending Conference, Scientific Presentations and Other Scholarly Activities)	Minimum=02 Maximum=07*
Total Credit Points	Minimum=95 Maximum=100*

*Credit Points for Co-curricular Activities



Table – 15: Guidelines for Awarding Credit Points for Co-curricular Activities							
Name of the Activity	Maximum Credit Points Eligible / Activity						
Participation in National Level Seminar/Conference/Workshop/Symposium/ Training Programs (related to the specialization of the student)	01						
Participation in international Level Seminar/Conference/Workshop/Symposium/ Training Programs (related to the specialization of the student)	02						
Academic Award/Research Award from State Level/National Agencies	01						
Academic Award/Research Award from International Agencies	02						
Research / Review Publication in National Journals (Indexed in Scopus / Web of Science)	01						
Research / Review Publication in International Journals (Indexed in Scopus / Web of Science)	02						

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Note: International Conference: Held Outside India

International Journal: The Editorial Board Outside India

*The credit points assigned for extracurricular and or co-curricular activities shall be given by the Principals of the colleges and the same shall be submitted to the University. The criteria to acquire this credit point shall be defined by the colleges from time to time.

10. Program Committee

1. The M. Pharm. programme shall have a Programme Committee constituted by the Head of the institution in consultation with all the Heads of the departments.

2. The composition of the Programme Committee shall be as follows:

A teacher at the cadre of Professor shall be the Chairperson; One Teacher from eachM.Pharm specialization and four student representatives (two from each academic year), nominated by the Head of the institution.

- 3. Duties of the Programme Committee:
- i. Periodically reviewing the progress of the classes.
- ii. Discussing the problems concerning curriculum, syllabus and the conduct of classes.
- iii. Discussing with the course teachers on the nature and scope of assessment for the course and the same shall be announced to the students at the beginning of respective semesters.

- iv. Communicating its recommendation to the Head of the institution on academic matters.
- v. The Programme Committee shall meet at least twice in a semester preferably at the end of each sessionalexam and before the end semester exam.

11. Examinations/Assessments

The schemes for internal assessment and end semester examinations are given in Table - 16.

11.1. End semester examinations

The End Semester Examinations for each theory and practical coursethrough semesters I to IVshall beconducted by the respective university except for the subject with asterix symbol (*) in table I and II for which examinations shall be conducted by the subject experts at college level and the marks/grades shall be submitted to the university.



al Che	emistry					Hrs	
al Che Practica	LII						
Seminar							100
- /Assignr	nent -	-	-	-	-	-	100
Total							650

Tables - 19: Schemes for internal assessments and end semester examinations (Pharmaceutical Analysis-MPA)

Course		Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total
Code	Course	Contin uous Mode		sional ams Durati on	Tot al	Mark s	Dura tion	Marks
			SEMEST	fer i				
MPA101T	Modern Pharmaceuti cal Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA102T	Advanced Pharmaceuti cal Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA103T	Pharmaceuti cal Validation	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA104T	Food Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA105P	Pharmaceuti cal Analysis- I	20	30	6 Hrs	50	100	6 Hrs	150
-	Seminar /Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
			otal					650
		Š	SEMEST	TER II				
MPA201T	Advanced Instrumental Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA202T	Modern Bio- Analytical Techniques	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA203T	Quality Control and Quality	10	15	HI HI	25	75	3 Hrs	100
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	Assurance							
MPA204T	Herbal and Cosmetic analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA205P	Pharmaceuti cal Analysis- II	20	30	6 Hrs	50	100	6 Hrs	150
-	Seminar /Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Total								650



Tables -	26: Schemes fo			sments an r III&IV)	a ena	semest	er examin	ations
		Int	ternal As	ssessmen	t		emester ams	Tota
Course Code	Course	Conti nuou		sional ams	Tot	Mark	Durati	l Mark s
		s Mode	Mark s	Durati on	al	S	on	5
			SEMEST	fer III				
MRM30 1T	Research Methodology and Biostatistics*	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
-	Journal club	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
-	Research work*	-	-	-	-	350	1 Hr	350
			Total					525
			SEMEST	fer iv				-
-	Journal club	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
-	Research work and Colloguium	-	-	-	-	400	1 Hr	400
Total							500	
	*Non Universit	y Examin	nation) 33			

Tables - 26: Schemes for internal assessments and end semester examinations

11.2. Internal assessment: Continuous mode

The marks allocated for Continuous mode of Internal Assessment shall be awarded as per the scheme given below.

Theory						
Criteria	Maximum Marks					
Attendance (Refer Table – 28)	8					
Student – Teacher interaction	2					
Total	10					
Practical						
Attendance (Refer Table – 28	10					
Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc.	10					
Total	20					

Table - 27: Scheme for awarding internal assessment: Continuous mode

Table - 28: Guidelines for the allotment of marks for attendance

Percentage of Attendance	Theory	Practical
95 - 100	8	10
90 - 94	6	7.5
85 - 89	4	5
80 - 84	2	2.5
Less than 80	0	0

11.2.1. Sessional Exams

Two sessional exams shall be conducted for each theory / practical course as per the schedule fixed by the college(s). The scheme of question paper for theory and practical sessional examinations is given in the table. The average marks of two sessional exams shall be computed for internal assessment as per the requirements given in tables.

12. Promotion and award of grades

A student shall be declared PASS and eligible for getting grade in a course of M.Pharm.programme if he/she secures at least 50% marks in that particular courseincluding internal assessment.

13. Carry forward of marks

In case a student fails to secure the minimum 50% in any Theory or Practical course as specified in 12, then he/she shall reappear for the end semester examination of that course. However his/her marks of the Internal Assessment shall be carried over and he/she shall be entitled for grade obtained by him/her on passing.

14. Improvement of internal assessment

A student shall have the opportunity to improve his/her performance only once in the sessional exam component of the internal assessment. The re-conduct of the sessional exam shall be completed before the commencement of next end semester theory examinations.

15. Reexamination of end semester examinations

Reexamination of end semester examination shall be conducted as per the schedule given in table 29. The exact dates of examinations shall be notified from time to time.

Semester	For Regular Candidates	For Failed Candidates			
I and III	November / December	May / June			
II and IV	May / June	November / December			

Table - 29: Tentative schedule of end semester examinations

16. Allowed to keep terms (ATKT):

No student shall be admitted to any examination unless he/she fulfills the norms given in 6. ATKT rules are applicable as follows:

A student shall be eligible to carry forward all the courses of I and IIsemesters till the III semester examinations. However, he/she shall not be eligible to attend the courses of IV semester until all the courses of I, II and III semesters are successfully completed.

A student shall be eligible to get his/her CGPA upon successful completion of the courses of I to IV semesters within the stipulated time period as per the norms.

Note: Grade AB should be considered as failed and treated as one head for deciding ATKT. Such rules are also applicable for those students who fail to register for examination(s) of any course in any semester.

17. Grading of performances

17.1. Letter grades and grade points allocations:

Based on the performances, each student shall be awarded a final letter grade at the end of the semester for each course. The letter grades and their corresponding grade points are given in Table – 30.



Percentage of marks and performances					
Percentage of Marks Obtained	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Performance		
90.00 - 100	0	10	Outstanding		
80.00 - 89.99	A	9	Excellent		
70.00 - 79.99	В	8	Good		
60.00 - 69.99	С	7	Fair		
50.00 - 59.99	D	6	Average		
Less than 50	F	0	Fail		
Absent	AB	0	Fail		

Table – 30: Letter grades and grade points equivalent to Percentage of marks and performances

A learner who remains absent for any end semester examination shall be assigned a letter grade of AB and a corresponding grade point of zero. He/she should reappear for the said evaluation/examination in due course.

18. The Semester grade point average (SGPA)

The performance of a student in a semester is indicated by a number called 'Semester Grade Point Average' (SGPA). The SGPA is the weighted average of the grade points obtained in all the courses by the student during the semester. For example, if a student takes five courses (Theory/Practical) in a semester with credits C1, C2, C3 and C4 and the student's grade points in these courses are G1, G2, G3 and G4, respectively, and then students' SGPA is equal to:

 $SGPA = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4G_4}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$

The SGPA is calculated to two decimal points. It should be noted that, the SGPA for any semester shall take into consideration the F and ABS grade awarded in that semester. For example if a learner has a F or ABS grade in course 4, theSGPA shall then be computed as:

 $SGPA = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4 * ZERO}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$

19. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

The CGPA is calculated with the SGPA of all the IV semesters to two decimal points and is indicated in final grade report card/final transcript showing the grades of all IV semesters and their courses. The CGPA shall reflect the failed statusin case of F grade(s), till the course(s) is/are passed. When the course(s) is/are passed by obtaining a pass grade on subsequent examination(s) theCGPA



shall only reflect the new grade and not the fail grades earned earlier. The CGPA is calculated as:

 $CGPA = \frac{C_1S_1 + C_2S_2 + C_3S_3 + C_4S_4}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$

where $C_1, C_2, C_3,...$ is the total number of credits for semester I,II,III,... and $S_1,S_2, S_3,...$ is the SGPA of semester I,II,III,... .

20. Declaration of class

class shall be awarded on the basis of CGPA as follows:			
First Class with Distinction	= CGPA of. 7.50 and above		
First Class	= CGPA of 6.00 to 7.49		
Second Class	= CGPA of 5.00 to 5.99		

21. Project work

The

All the students shall undertake a project under the supervision of a teacher in Semester III to IV and submit a report. 4 copies of the project report shall be submitted (typed & bound copy not less than 75 pages).

The internal and external examiner appointed by the University shall evaluate the project at the time of the Practical examinations of other semester(s). The projects shall be evaluated as per the criteria given below.

Evaluation of Dissertation Book: Objective(s) of the work done Methodology adopted Results and Discussions Conclusions and Outcomes	50 Marks 150 Marks 250 Marks 50 Marks
Total	500 Marks
Evaluation of Presentation: Presentation of work Communication skills Question and answer skills	100 Marks 50 Marks 100 Marks
Total	250 Marks

22. Award of Ranks

Ranks and Medals shall be awarded on the basis of final CGPA. However, candidates who fail in one or more courses during the M.Pharm program shall not be eligible for award of ranks. Moreover, the candidates should have completed the M. Pharm program in minimum prescribed number of years, (two years) for the award of Ranks.

23. Award of degree

Candidates who fulfill the requirements mentioned above shall be eligible for award of degree during the ensuing convocation.

24. Duration for completion of the program of study

The duration for the completion of the program shall be fixed as double the actual duration of the program and the students have to pass within the said period, otherwise they have to get fresh Registration.

25. Revaluation I Retotaling of answer papers

There is no provision for revaluation of the answer papers in any examination. However, the candidates can apply for retotaling by paying prescribed fee.

26. Re-admission after break of study

Candidate who seeks re-admission to the program after break of study has to get the approval from the university by paying a condonation fee.



PHARMACEUTICALANALYSIS(MPA)

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (MPA 101T)

Scope

This subject deals with various advanced analytical instrumental techniques for identification, characterization and quantification of drugs. Instruments dealt are NMR, Mass spectrometer, IR, HPLC, GC etc.

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know about chemicals and excipients

- The analysis of various drugs in single and combination dosage forms
- Theoretical and practical skills of the instruments

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, 10 Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Choice Hrs of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy, Difference/ Derivative spectroscopy.

b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations, Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier -Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy, Data Interpretation.

c. Spectroflourimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence (Characterestics of drugs that can be analysed by flourimetry), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.

d. Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.

- 2 NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, 10 Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Hrs Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds, Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and 13C NMR. Applications of NMR spectroscopy.
- 3 Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass 10

Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, Hrs chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy.

- 4 Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, 10 chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution, isolation Hrs of drug from excipients, data interpretation and applications of the following:
 - a. Thin Layer chromatography
 - b. High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography
 - c. Ion exchange chromatography
 - d. Column chromatography
 - e. Gas chromatography
 - f. High Performance Liquid chromatography
 - g. Ultra High Performance Liquid chromatography
 - h. Affinity chromatography
 - i. Gel Chromatography
- 5 a. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working 10 conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the Hrs following:

a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing

b. X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction

6 Potentiometry: Principle, working, Ion selective Electrodes and 10 Application of potentiometry. Hrs

Thermal Techniques: Principle, thermal transitions and Instrumentation (Heat flux and power-compensation and designs), Modulated DSC, Hyper DSC, experimental parameters (sample preparation, experimental conditions, calibration, heating and cooling rates, resolution, source of errors) and their influence, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA): Principle, instrumentation and advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications, derivative differential thermal analysis (DDTA). TGA: Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications.

- 1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds Robert M Silverstein, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
- 2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
- 3. Instrumental methods of analysis Willards, 7th edition, CBS publishers.
- 4. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry Beckett and Stenlake, Vol II, 4th edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
- 5. Organic Spectroscopy William Kemp, 3rd edition, ELBS, 1991.
- 6. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
- 7. Pharmaceutical Analysis Modern Methods Part B J W Munson, Vol 11, Marcel. Dekker Series
- 8. Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds, 2nd edn., P.S/Kalsi, Wiley estern Ltd., Delhi.
- 9. Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis, KA.Connors, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982.



ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (MPA 102T)

Scope

This subject deals with the various aspects of Impurity, Impurities in new drug products, in residual solvents, Elemental impurities, Impurity profiling and characterization of degradents, Stability testing of phytopharmaceuticals and their protocol preparation. It also covers the biological testing of various vaccines and their principle and procedure.

Objective

After completion of the course students shall able to know,

- Appropriate analytical skills required for the analytical method ٠ development.
- Principles of various reagents used in functional group analysis that • renders necessary support in research methodology and demonstrates its application in the practical related problems.
- Analysis of impurities in drugs, residual solvents and stability studies of biological products drugs and

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Impurity and stability studies: 10 Definition, classification of impurities in drug Substance or Active Hrs Pharmaceutical Ingredients and quantification of impurities as per ICH auidelines

Impurities in new drug products:

Rationale for the reporting and control of degradation products. reporting degradation products content of batches, listing of degradation products in specifications, gualification of degradation products

Impurities in residual solvents:

General principles, classification of residual solvents, Analytical procedures, limits of residual solvents, reporting levels of residual solvents

2 Elemental impurities: 10

Element classification, control of elemental impurities, Potential Hrs Sources of elemental Impurities, Identification of Potential Elemental Impurities, analytical procedures, instrumentation & C,

H, N and S analysis

Stability testing protocols:

Selection of batches, container orientation, test parameters, sampling frequency, specification, storage conditions, recording of results, concept of stability, commitment etc. Important mechanistic and stability related information provided by results of study of factors like temperature, pH, buffering species ionic strength and dielectric constant etc. on the reaction rates. With practical considerations.

- 3 Impurity profiling and degradent characterization: Method 10 development, Stability studies and concepts of validation Hrs accelerated stability testing & shelf life calculation, WHO and ICH stability testing guidelines, Stability zones, steps in development, practical considerations. Basics of impurity profiling and degradent characterization with special emphasis. Photostability testing guidelines, ICH stability guidelines for biological products
- 4 Stability testing of phytopharmaceuticals: 10 Regulatory requirements, protocols, HPTLC/HPLC finger printing, Hrs interactions and complexity.
- Biological tests and assays of the following: 10

 a. Adsorbed Tetanus vaccine
 b. Adsorbed Diphtheria vaccine
 Hrs
 c. Human anti haemophilic vaccine
 d. Rabies vaccine
 e.
 Tetanus Anti toxin
 f. Tetanus Anti serum
 g. Oxytocin
 h.
 Heparin sodium IP i. Antivenom. PCR, PCR studies for gene
 regulation, instrumentation (Principle and Procedures)
- Immunoassays (IA)
 Basic principles, Production of antibodies, Separation of bound
 Hrs and unbound drug, Radioimmunoassay, Optical IA, Enzyme IA, Fluoro IA, Luminiscence IA, Quantification and applications of IA.

- 1. Vogel's textbook of quantitative chemical analysis Jeffery J Bassett, J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, 5th edition, ELBS, 1991.
- 2. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry Beckett and Stenlake, Vol II, 4th Edition, CBS publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
- 3. Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis K A Connors, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982.

- 4. Pharmaceutical Analysis Higuchi, Brochmman and Hassen, 2nd Edition, Wiley Inter science Publication, 1961.
- 5. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers New Delhi, 1997.
- 6. Pharmaceutical Analysis- Modern methods J W Munson Part B, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series.
- 7. The Quantitative analysis of Drugs D C Carratt, 3rd edition, CBS Publishers, NewDelhi, 1964.
- 8. Indian Pharmacopoeia Vol I, II & III 2007, 2010, 2014.
- 9. Methods of sampling and microbiological examination of water, first revision, BIS
- 10. Practical HPLC method development Snyder, Kirkland, Glajch, 2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons.
- 11. Analytical Profiles of drug substances Klaus Florey, Volume 1 20, Elsevier, 2005
- 12. Analytical Profiles of drug substances and Excipients Harry G Brittan, Volume 21 30, Elsevier, 2005.
- 13. The analysis of drugs in biological fluids Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd edition, CRC press, London.
- 14. ICH Guidelines for impurity profiles and stability studies.



PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION (MPA 103T)

Scope

The main purpose of the subject is to understand about validation and how it can be applied to industry and thus to improve the quality of the products. The subject covers the complete information about validation, types, methodology and application.

Objectives

Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to

- Explain the aspect of validation
- Carryout validation of manufacturing processes
- Apply the knowledge of validation to instruments and equipments
- Validate the manufacturing facilities

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Introduction: Definition of Qualification and Validation, 12 Advantage of Validation, Streamlining of Qualification & Validation Hrs process and Validation Master Plan.

Qualification: User Requirement Specification, Design Qualification, Factory Acceptance Test (FAT)/ Site Acceptance Test (SAT), Installation Qualification, Operational Qualification, Performance Qualification, Re- Qualification (Maintaining status-Calibration Preventive Maintenance, Change management), Qualification of Manufacturing Equipments, Qualification of Analytical Instruments and Laboratory equipments.

- 2 Qualification of analytical instruments: Electronic balance, pH 12 meter, UV-Visible spectrophotometer, FTIR, GC, HPLC, HPTLC Hrs Qualification of Glassware: Volumetric flask, pipette, Measuring cylinder, beakers and burette.
- Validation of Utility systems: Pharmaceutical Water System & 12 pure steam, HVAC system, Compressed air and nitrogen.
 Cleaning Validation: Cleaning Validation Cleaning Method development, Validation and validation of analytical method used in cleaning. Cleaning of Equipment, Cleaning of Facilities.
 Cleaning in place (CIP).
- 4 Analytical method validation: General principles, Validation of 12 analytical method as per ICH guidelines and USP. Hrs

Computerized system validation: Electronic records and digital significance-21 CFR part 11 and GAMP 5.

5 General Principles of Intellectual Property: Concepts of 12 Intellectual Property (IP), Intellectual Property Protection (IPP), Hrs Property Rights (IPR); Economic Intellectual importance. mechanism for protection of Intellectual Property -patents, Copyright, Trademark; Factors affecting choice of IP protection; Penalties for violation: Role of IP in pharmaceutical industry: Global ramification and financial implications. Filing a patent applications; patent application forms and guidelines. Types patent applications-provisional and non-provisional, PCT and convention patent applications; International patenting requirement procedures and costs; Rights and responsibilities of a patentee; Practical aspects regarding maintaining of a Patent file; Patent infringement meaning and scope. Significance of transfer technology (TOT), IP and ethics-positive and negative aspects of IPP; Societal responsibility, avoiding unethical practices.

- 1. B. T. Loftus & R. A. Nash, "Pharmaceutical Process Validation", Drugs and Pharm Sci. Series, Vol. 129, 3rd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.
- 2. The Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, 3rd edition, Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman, Joseph. L. Karig, Varghese Publishing House, Bombay.
- 3. Validation Master plan by Terveeks or Deeks, Davis Harwood International publishing.
- 4. Validation of Aseptic Pharmaceutical Processes, 2nd Edition, by Carleton & Agalloco, (Marcel Dekker).
- 5. Michael Levin, Pharmaceutical Process Scale-Up||, Drugs and Pharm. Sci. Series, Vol. 157,2nd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.
- 6. Validation Standard Operating Procedures: A Step by Step Guide for Achieving Compliance in the Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, and Biotech Industries, Syed Imtiaz Haider
- 7. Pharmaceutical Equipment Validation: The Ultimate Qualification Handbook, Phillip A. Cloud, Interpharm Press
- 8. Validation of Pharmaceutical Processes: Sterile Products, Frederick J. Carlton (Ed.) and James Agalloco (Ed.), Marcel Dekker, 2nd Ed.
- 9. Analytical Method validation and Instrument Performance Verification by Churg Chan, Heiman Lam, Y.C. Lee, Yue. Zhang, Wiley Inter Science.



FOOD ANALYSIS (MPA 104T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge on analysis of food constituents and finished food products. The course includes application of instrumental analysis in the determination of pesticides in variety of food products.

Objectives

At completion of this course student shall be able to understand various analytical techniques in the determination of

- Food constituents
- Food additives
- Finished food products
- Pesticides in food
- And also student shall have the knowledge on food regulations and legislations

THEORY

60 Hrs

- 1. Carbohydrates: classification and properties of food 12 carbohydrates, General methods of analysis of food Hrs carbohydrates, Changes in food carbohydrates during processing, Digestion, absorption and metabolism of carbohydrates, Dietary fibre. Crude fibre and application of food carbohydrates Proteins: Chemistry and classification of amino acids and proteins, Physico-Chemical properties of protein and their structure, general methods of analysis of proteins and amino acids, Digestion, absorption and metabolism of proteins.
- 2 Lipids: Classification, general methods of analysis, refining of fats 12 and oils; hydrogenation of vegetable oils, Determination of Hrs adulteration in fats and oils, Various methods used for measurement of spoilage of fats and fatty foods. Vitamins: classification of vitamins, methods of analysis of vitamins, Principles of microbial assay of vitamins of B-series.
- 3 Food additives: Introduction, analysis of Preservatives, 12 antioxidants, artificial sweeteners, flavors, flavor enhancers, Hrs stabilizers, thickening and jelling agents. Pigments and synthetic dyes: Natural pigments, their occurrence and characteristic properties, permitted synthetic

dyes, Non-permitted synthetic dyes used by industries, Method of detection of natural, permitted and non-permitted dyes.

4 General Analytical methods for milk, milk constituents and milk 12 products like ice cream, milk powder, butter, margarine, cheese Hrs including adulterants and contaminants of milk.

Analysis of fermentation products like wine, spirits, beer and vinegar.

5 Pesticide analysis: Effects of pest and insects on various food, 12 use of pesticides in agriculture, pesticide cycle, Hrs organophosphorus and organochlorine pesticides analysis, determination of pesticide residues in grain, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products. Legislation regulations of food products with special emphasis

on BIS, Agmark, FDA and US-FDA.

- 1. The chemical analysis of foods David Pearson, Seventh edition, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh London, 1976
- 2. Introduction to the Chemical analysis of foods S. Nielsen, Jones & Bartlett publishers, Boston London, 1994.
- Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, sixth edition, Volume I & II, 1997.
- 4. Analysis of Food constituents Multon, Wiley VCH.
- 5. Dr. William Horwitz, Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, 18th edition, 2005.



PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PRACTICALS - II (MPA 105P)

- 1. Analysis of Pharmacopoeial compounds and their formulations by UV Vis spectrophotometer
- 2. Simultaneous estimation of multi component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
- 3. Experiments based on HPLC
- 4. Experiments based on Gas Chromatography
- 5. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by fluorimetry
- 6. Estimation of sodium/potassium by flame photometry
- 7. Assay of official compounds by different titrations
- 8. Assay of official compounds by instrumental techniques.
- 9. Quantitative determination of hydroxyl group.
- 10. Quantitative determination of amino group
- 11. Colorimetric determination of drugs by using different reagents
- 12. Imupurity profiling of drugs
- 13. Calibration of glasswares
- 14. Calibration of pH meter
- 15. Calibration of UV-Visible spectrophotometer
- 16. Calibration of FTIR spectrophotometer
- 17. Calibration of GC instrument
- 18. Calibration of HPLC instrument
- 19. Cleaning validation of any one equipment
- 20. Determination of total reducing sugar
- 21. Determination of proteins
- 22. Determination of saponification value, Iodine value, Peroxide value, Acid value in food products
- 23. Determination of fat content and rancidity in food products
- 24. Analysis of natural and synthetic colors in food
- 25. Determination of preservatives in food
- 26. Determination of pesticide residue in food products
- 27. Analysis of vitamin content in food products
- 28. Determination of density and specific gravity of foods
- 29. Determination of food additives



ADVANCED INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS (MPA 201T)

Scope

This subject deals with various hyphenated analytical instrumental techniques for identification, characterization and quantification of drugs. Instruments dealt are LC-MS, GC-MS, and hyphenated techniques.

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know,

- interpretation of the NMR, Mass and IR spectra of various organic compounds
- theoretical and practical skills of the hyphenated instruments
- identification of organic compounds

THEORY

60 Hrs

- 1. HPLC: Principle, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications, 12 peak shapes, capacity factor, selectivity, plate number, plate Hrs height, resolution, band broadening, pumps, injector, detectors, columns, column problems, gradient HPLC, HPLC solvents, trouble shooting, sample preparation, method development, New developments in HPLC-role and principles of ultra, nano liquid chromatography in pharmaceutical analysis. Immobilized polysaccharide CSP's: Advancement in enantiomeric separations, revised phase Chiral method development and HILIC approaches. HPLC in Chiral analysis of pharmaceuticals. Preparative HPLC, practical aspects of preparative HPLC.
- 2 Biochromatography: Size exclusion chromatography, ion 12 exchange chromatography, ion pair chromatography, affinity Hrs chromatography general principles, stationary phases and mobile phases.

Gas chromatography: Principles, instrumentation, derivatization, head space sampling, columns for GC, detectors, quantification. High performance Thin Layer chromatography: Principles, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications.

Super critical fluid chromatography: Principles, 12 instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications.
 Capillary electrophoresis: Overview of CE in pharmaceutical analysis, basic configuration, CE characteristics, principles of CE, methods and modes of CE. General considerations and method

development in CE, Crown ethers as buffer additives in capillary electrophoresis. CE-MS hyphenation.

- 4 Mass spectrometry: Principle, theory, instrumentation of mass 12 spectrometry, different types of ionization like electron impact, Hrs chemical, field, FAB and MALD, APCI, ESI, APPI mass fragmentation and its rules, meta stable ions, isotopic peaks and applications of mass spectrometry. LC-MS hyphenation and DART MS analysis. Mass analysers (Quadrpole, Time of flight, FT-ICR, ion trap and Orbitrap) instruments. MS/MS systems (Tandem: QqQ, TOF-TOF;Q-IT, Q-TOF, LTQ-FT, LTQ-Orbitrap.
- 5 NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, 12 Hrs Principle. Instrumentation. Solvent requirement in NMR. Relaxation process. NMR signals in various compounds. Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR with reference to 13CNMR: Spin spin and spin lattice relaxation phenomenon. 13C NMR, 1-D and 2-D NMR, NOESY and COSY techniques. Interpretation and Applications of NMR spectroscopy. LC-NMR hyphenations.

- 1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds Robert M Silverstein, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
- 2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
- 3. Instrumental methods of analysis Willards, 7th edition, CBS publishers.
- 4. Organic Spectroscopy William Kemp, 3rd edition, ELBS, 1991.
- 5. Quantitative analysis of Pharmaceutical formulations by HPTLC P D Sethi, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
- 6. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
- 7. Pharmaceutical Analysis- Modern methods Part B J W Munson, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series.
- 8. Organic Spectroscopy by Donald L. Paviya, 5th Edition.



MODERN BIO-ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (MPA 202T)

Scope

This subject is designed to provide detailed knowledge about the importance of analysis of drugs in biological matrices.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to understand

- Extraction of drugs from biological samples
- Separation of drugs from biological samples using different techniques
- Guidelines for BA/BE studies.

THEORY

60 Hrs

- Extraction of drugs and metabolites from biological matrices: 12 General need, principle and procedure involved in the Hrs Bioanalytical methods such as Protein precipitation, Liquid -Liquid extraction and Solid phase extraction and other novel sample preparation approach. Bioanalytical method validation: USFDA and EMEA guidelines.
- 2 Biopharmaceutical Consideration: 12 Introduction, Biopharmaceutical Factors Affecting Drug Hrs Bioavailability, In Vitro: Dissolution and Drug Release Testing, Alternative Methods of Dissolution Testing Transport models, Biopharmaceutics Classification System. Solubility: Experimental methods. Permeability: In-vitro, in-situ and In-vivo methods.
- 3 Pharmacokinetics and Toxicokinetics: 12 Basic consideration, Drug interaction (PK-PD interactions), The Hrs effect of protein-binding interactions, The effect of tissue-binding interactions, Cytochrome P450-based drug interactions, Drug interactions linked transporters. Microsomal to assays Toxicokinetics-Toxicokinetic evaluation in preclinical studies, Importance and applications of toxicokinetic studies. LC-MS in bioactivity screening and proteomics.
- 4 Cell culture techniques Basic equipments used in cell culture lab. Cell culture media, various types of cell culture, general procedure for cell cultures; isolation of cells, subculture, cryopreservation, characterization of

cells and their applications. Principles and applications of cell viability assays (MTT assays), Principles and applications of flow cytometry.

5 Metabolite identification:

12

In-vitro / in-vivo approaches, protocols and sample preparation. Hrs Microsomal approaches (Rat liver microsomes (RLM) and Human liver microsomes (HLM) in Met –ID. Regulatory perspectives. In-vitro assay of drug metabolites & drug metabolizing enzymes.

Drug Product Performance, In Vivo: Bioavailability and Bioequivalence:

Drug Product Performance, Purpose of Bioavailability Studies, Relative and Absolute Availability. Methods for Assessing Bioavailability, Bioequivalence Studies, Design and Evaluation of Bioequivalence Studies, Study Designs, Crossover Study Designs, Generic Biologics (Biosimilar Drug Products), Clinical Significance of Bioequivalence Studies.

- 1. Analysis of drugs in Biological fluids Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd Edition. CRC Press, Newyork. 1995.
- 2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
- 3. Pharmaceutical Analysis Higuchi, Brochmman and Hassen, 2nd Edition, Wiley Interscience Publications, 1961.
- 4. Pharmaceutical Analysis- Modern methods Part B J W Munson, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series
- 5. Practical HPLC method Development Snyder, Kirkland, Glaich, 2nd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New Jercy. USA.
- 6. Chromatographic Analysis of Pharmaceuticals John A Adamovics, 2nd Edition, Marcel Dekker, Newyork, USA. 1997.
- 7. Chromatographic methods in clinical chemistry & Toxicology Roger L Bertholf, Ruth E Winecker, John Wiley & Sons, New Jercy, USA. 2007.
- Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.
- 9. Good laboratory Practice Regulations Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.
- 10. ICH, USFDA & CDSCO Guidelines.
- 11. Palmer

QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE (MPA 203T)

Scope

This course deals with the various aspects of quality control and quality assurance aspects of pharmaceutical industries. It covers the important aspects like cGMP, QC tests, documentation, quality certifications, GLP and regulatory affairs.

Objectives

At the completion of this subject it is expected that the student shall be able to know

- the cGMP aspects in a pharmaceutical industry
- to appreciate the importance of documentation
- to understand the scope of quality certifications applicable to Pharmaceutical industries
- to understand the responsibilities of QA & QC departments

THEORY

60 hrs

- Concept and Evolution of Quality Control and Quality 12 Assurance
 Good Laboratory Practice, GMP, Overview of ICH Guidelines -QSEM, with special emphasis on Q-series guidelines.
 Good Laboratory Practices: Scope of GLP, Definitions, Quality assurance unit, protocol for conduct of non clinical testing, control on animal house, report preparation and documentation.
- cGMP guidelines according to schedule M, USFDA (inclusive 12 of CDER and CBER) Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention Hrs (PIC), WHO and EMEA covering: Organization and personnel responsibilities, training, hygiene and personal records, drug industry location, design, construction and plant lay out, maintenance, sanitation, environmental control, utilities and maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination and Good Warehousing Practice. CPCSEA guidelines.
- 3. Analysis of raw materials, finished products, packaging 12 materials, in process quality control (IPQC), Developing Hrs specification (ICH Q6 and Q3)

Purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials. In process quality control and finished products quality control for following formulation in Pharma industry according to Indian, US and British pharmacopoeias: tablets, capsules, ointments, suppositories, creams, parenterals, ophthalmic and surgical products (How to refer pharmacopoeias), Quality control test for containers, closures and secondary packing materials.

- 4. Documentation in pharmaceutical industry: Three tier 12 documentation, Policy, Procedures and Work instructions, and Hrs records (Formats), Basic principles- How to maintain, retention and retrieval etc. Standard operating procedures (How to write), Master Formula Record, Batch Formula Record, Quality audit plan and reports. Specification and test procedures, Protocols and reports. Distribution records. Electronic data.
- 12 5. Manufacturing operations and controls: Sanitation of Hrs mix-ups and cross contamination, manufacturing premises, of intermediates and bulk products, packaging processing operations, IPQC, release of finished product, process deviations, charge-in of components, time limitations on production, drug product inspection, expiry date calculation, calculation of yields, production record review, change control, sterile products, aseptic process control, packaging.

- 1. Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Procedures of India, 3rd revised edition, Volume I & II, Mumbai, 1996.
- Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.
- 3. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals- A compedium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I & II, 2nd edition, WHO Publications, 1999.
- 4. How to Practice GMP's P P Sharma, Vandana Publications, Agra, 1991.
- 5. The International Pharmacopoeia vol I, II, III, IV & V General Methods of Analysis and Quality specification for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excepients and Dosage forms, 3rd edition, WHO, Geneva, 2005.
- 6. Good laboratory Practice Regulations Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.
- 7. ICH guidelines
- 8. ISO 9000 and total quality management

- 9. The drugs and cosmetics act 1940 Deshpande, Nilesh Gandhi, 4th edition, Susmit Publishers, 2006.
- 10. QA Manual D.H. Shah, 1st edition, Business Horizons, 2000.
- 11. Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals a plan for total quality control Sidney H. Willig, Vol. 52, 3rd edition, Marcel Dekker Series.
- 12. Steinborn L. GMP/ISO Quality Audit Manual for Healthcare Manufacturers and Their Suppliers, Sixth Edition, (Volume 1 With Checklists and Software Package). Taylor & Francis; 2003.
- 13. Sarker DK. Quality Systems and Controls for Pharmaceuticals. John Wiley & Sons; 2008.



HERBAL AND COSMETIC ANALYSIS (MPA 204T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge on analysis of herbal products. Regulatory requirements, herbal drug interaction with monographs. Performance evaluation of cosmetic products is included for the better understanding of the equipments used in cosmetic industries for the purpose.

Objectives

At completion of this course student shall be able to understand

- Determination of herbal remedies and regulations
- Analysis of natural products and monographs
- Determination of Herbal drug-drug interaction
- Principles of performance evaluation of cosmetic products.

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Herbal remedies- Toxicity and Regulations: Herbals vs 12 Conventional drugs, Efficacy of herbal medicine products, Hrs Validation of Herbal Therapies, Pharmacodynamic and Pharmacokinetic issues. Herbal drug standardization: WHO and AYUSH guidelines.

2 Adulteration and Deterioration: Introduction, types of 12 adulteration/substitution of herbal drugs, Causes and Measure of Hrs adulteration, Sampling Procedures, Determination of Foreign Matter, DNA Finger printing techniques in identification of drugs of natural origin, heavy metals, pesticide residues, phototoxin and microbial contamination in herbal formulations. Regulatory requirements for setting herbal drug industry: Global marketing management, Indian and international patent law as applicable herbal drugs and natural products and its protocol.

3 Testing of natural products and drugs: Effect of herbal 12 medicine on clinical laboratory testing, Adulterant Screening using Hrs modern analytical instruments, Regulation and dispensing of herbal drugs, Stability testing of natural products, protocol.

Monographs of Herbal drugs: Study of monographs of herbal drugs and comparative study in IP, USP, Ayurvedic

Pharmacopoeia, American herbal Pharmacopoeia, British herbal Pharmacopoeia, Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeia, WHO guidelines in quality assessment of herbal drugs.

- 4 Herbal drug-drug interaction: WHO and AYUSH guidelines for 12 safety monitoring of natural medicine, Spontaneous reporting Hrs schemes for bio drug adverse reactions, bio drug-drug and bio drug-food interactions with suitable examples. Challenges in monitoring the safety of herbal medicines.
- 5 Evaluation of cosmetic products: Determination of acid value, 12 ester value, saponification value, iodine value, peroxide value, Hrs rancidity, moisture, ash, volatile matter, heavy metals, fineness of powder, density, viscosity of cosmetic raw materials and finished products. Study of quality of raw materials and general methods of analysis of raw material used in cosmetic manufacture as per BIS.

Indian Standard specification laid down for sampling and testing of various cosmetics in finished forms such as baby care products, skin care products, dental products, personal hygiene preparations, lips sticks. Hair products and skin creams by the Bureau Indian Standards.

- 1. Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans
- 2. Pharmacognosy by Kokate, Purohit and Gokhale
- 3. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant, WHO, Geneva
- 4. Pharmacognosy & Pharmacobiotechnology by Ashutosh Kar
- 5. Essential of Pharmacognosy by Dr.S.H.Ansari
- 6. Cosmetics Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality Control, P.P. Sharma, 4th edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
- 7. Indian Standard specification, for raw materials, BIS, New Delhi.
- 8. Indian Standard specification for 28 finished cosmetics BIS, New Delhi
- 9. Harry's Cosmeticology 8th edition
- 10. Suppliers catalogue on specialized cosmetic excipients
- 11. Wilkinson, Moore, seventh edition, George Godwin. Poucher's Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps
- 12. Hilda Butler, 10th Edition, Kluwer Academic Publishers. Handbook of Cosmetic Science and Technology, 3rd Edition,



PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PRACTICALS - I (MPA 205P)

- 1. Comparison of absorption spectra by UV and Wood ward Fiesure rule
- 2. Interpretation of organic compounds by FT-IR
- 3. Interpretation of organic compounds by NMR
- 4. Interpretation of organic compounds by MS
- 5. Determination of purity by DSC in pharmaceuticals
- 6. Identification of organic compounds using FT-IR, NMR, CNMR and Mass spectra
- 7. Bio molecules separation utilizing various sample preparation techniques and Quantitative analysis of components by gel electrophoresis.
- 8. Bio molecules separation utilizing various sample preparation techniques and Quantitative analysis of components by HPLC techniques.
- 9. Isolation of analgesics from biological fluids (Blood serum and urine).
- 10. Protocol preparation and performance of analytical/Bioanalytical method validation.
- 11. Protocol preparation for the conduct of BA/BE studies according to guidelines.
- 12. In process and finished product quality control tests for tablets, capsules, parenterals and creams
- 13. Quality control tests for Primary and secondary packing materials
- 14. Assay of raw materials as per official monographs
- 15. Testing of related and foreign substances in drugs and raw materials
- 16. Preparation of Master Formula Record.
- 17. Preparation of Batch Manufacturing Record.
- 18. Quantitative analysis of rancidity in lipsticks and hair oil
- 19. Determination of aryl amine content and Developer in hair dye
- 20. Determination of foam height and SLS content of Shampoo.
- 21. Determination of total fatty matter in creams (Soap, skin and hair creams)
- 22. Determination of acid value and saponification value.
- 23. Determination of calcium thioglycolate in depilatories



Semester III

MRM 301T - Research Methodology & Biostatistics

UNIT – I

General Research Methodology: Research, objective, requirements, practical difficulties, review of literature, study design, types of studies, strategies to eliminate errors/bias, controls, randomization, crossover design, placebo, blinding techniques.

UNIT – II

Biostatistics: Definition, application, sample size, importance of sample size, factors influencing sample size, dropouts, statistical tests of significance, type of significance tests, parametric tests(students "t" test, ANOVA, Correlation coefficient, regression), non-parametric tests (wilcoxan rank tests, analysis of variance, correlation, chi square test), null hypothesis, P values, degree of freedom, interpretation of P values.

UNIT – III

Medical Research: History, values in medical ethics, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, double effect, conflicts between autonomy and beneficence/non-maleficence, euthanasia, informed consent, confidentiality, criticisms of orthodox medical ethics, importance of communication, control resolution, guidelines, ethics committees, cultural concerns, truth telling, online business practices, conflicts of interest, referral, vendor relationships, treatment of family members, sexual relationships, fatality.

UNIT – IV

CPCSEA guidelines for laboratory animal facility: Goals, veterinary care, quarantine, surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and control of disease, personal hygiene, location of animal facilities to laboratories, anesthesia, euthanasia, physical facilities, environment, animal husbandry, record keeping, SOPs, personnel and training, transport of lab animals.

UNIT – V

Declaration of Helsinki: History, introduction, basic principles for all medical research, and additional principles for medical research combined with medical care.





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