EAST POINT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

East Point Campus, Jnana Prabha, Virgo Nagar Post,
Bengaluru – 560049, Karnataka

STUDENT HANDBOOK

Academic Year 2023-2024

Doctor of Pharmacy

(Pharm D)

Affiliated to

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Karnataka
Bengaluru – 560 041 India

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Students Handbook: Pharm D

East Point College of Pharmacy

Approved
By
Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi

Affiliated
To
Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
Karnataka
Bengaluru – 560 041
India

Department of Pharm D

Syllabus
of
Pharm D
for
Admission Batch of AY 2022-2023

Pharm D Revised Regulations

2008 (Effective from 2012-2013)

as per

Choice Based Credit and Grading System

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East Point College of Pharmacy: Pharm D

Vision and Mission of the Institution

Vision of the Institution
The East Point College of Pharmacy aspires to bea globally acclaimed institution, **recognized** for **excellence in** pharmaceutical education, research and nurturing students for **holistic development.**

Mission of the Institution	
M1	Create pharmacy graduates through **quality education**
M2	Promote innovation, **creativity**, and excellence **in teaching**, learning, and **research**
M3	**Inspire** integrity, teamwork, critical thinking**, personal** development, and ethics in **students** and lay **the** foundation for lifelong learning
M4	**Serve** the **healthcare, technological, scientific**, and **economic** needs of then **society**.

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Doctor of Pharmacy

- Programme Educational Objectives(PEO)
- Programme Specific Outcomes(PSO)
- ProgrammeOutcomes(PO)
- Course Outcomes(CO)

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PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	
DOCTOR OF PHARMACY	
PEO1	Pursue higher education in the core and competency areas of pharmacy
PEO2	Employed as productive and valued professional in the clinical practice and clinical research organizations
PEO3	Successful entrepreneur engaged in the field of pharmacy
PEO4	Continue to learn and adapt evolving technologies in the healthcare system.

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PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	
DOCTOR OF PHARMACY	
PSO1	Acquire a thorough foundational knowledge in pharmaceutical sciences, including pharmacology, pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical analysis to excel in further academic pursuits
PSO2	Acquire and apply the pharmacotherapeutic concepts for better patient care enhancing employability across various sectors including clinical research organizations, academic and hospitals
PSO3	Equip with entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of pharmacoepidemiological studies and regulatory aspects to initiate and run successful ventures in the healthcare sector

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PROGRAM OUTCOMES
DOCTOR OF PHARMACY
PO1: Comprehensive Pharmaceutical Knowledge
Acquire and demonstrate a deep understanding of fundamental concepts in pharmacotherapeutics, clinical pharmacy, pharmacoepidemiology, clinical pharmacokinetics, therapeutic drug monitoring, as well as behavioral, social, and administrative pharmacy. Showcase advanced proficiency by designing and executing effective medication therapy management plans.
PO2: Strategic Planning Proficiency
Cultivate the capability to formulate and execute plans, proficiently organizing tasks to meet deadlines. Demonstrate adeptness in time management, resource allocation, delegation, and organizational skills. Exhibit competence in clinical decision-making by seamlessly integrating pharmaceutical knowledge with patient-specific factors to enhance healthcare outcomes.
PO3: Problem Solving Proficiency
Apply the principles of scientific inquiry, engaging in analytical, clear, and critical thinking to address challenges and make informed decisions in routine clinical practice. Graduates will demonstrate adept communication skills, counseling patients on medication usage, potential side effects, and lifestyle adjustments, fostering patient comprehension and adherence.
PO4: Leadership and Entrepreneurship
Demonstrate leadership skills and entrepreneurial spirit, contributing to the growth and development of the pharmaceutical profession and industry.
PO5: Professional Identity
Exhibit a strong professional identity including a commitment to ethical practice, effective communication, and leadership in advocating for optimal patient care, continuous professional development, and active engagement with the broader healthcare professionals, promoters and stakeholders.
PO6: Adherence to Ethical Standards
Uphold the highest ethical standards in pharmaceutical practice, adhering to the Pharmacy Council of India's code of ethics and promoting patient welfare.
PO7: Communication
Demonstrate effective communication skills, sustaining clear and empathetic interactions with patients, healthcare professionals, and diverse stakeholders. They will proficiently convey pharmaceutical information, contributing to collaborative and patient-centered care. This emphasis on communication ensures graduates are well-equipped to navigate complex healthcare scenarios and advocate for optimal therapeutic outcomes.
PO8: Community Engagement
Participate in community engagement activities, applying pharmaceutical knowledge to address healthcare needs and improve the overall well-being of the community.
PO9: Environment and Sustainability
Demonstrate a profound understanding of environmental issues in the pharmaceutical domain, applying sustainable practices in research, development, and clinical settings. They will champion eco-friendly approaches, fostering a commitment to minimizing ecological impact and promoting responsible stewardship of natural resources.
PO10: Clinical Research Skills
Proficient in conducting clinical research, applying ethical principles, and contributing to advancements in pharmaceutical sciences and healthcare.
PO11: Continuous Professional Development
Embrace a commitment to lifelong learning, staying abreast of advancements in pharmaceutical sciences, healthcare policies, and technological innovations.

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COURSE OUTCOMES	
DOCTOR OF PHARMACY	
Course:	**Code: 1.1T** **Human Anatomy and Physiology**
CO1	Describe the structure (gross and histology) and functions of various organs of the human body
CO2	Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances of various systems
CO3	Identify the various tissues and organs of the different systems of the body
CO4	Perform the hematological tests and record BP, heart rate, pulse and respiratory volumes
CO5	Appreciate coordinated working patterns of different organs of each system and interlinked mechanisms in the maintenance of normal functioning of the human body
Course:	**Code: 1.2T** **Pharmaceutics**
CO1	Know the formulation aspects of different dosage forms
CO2	Understand the professional way of handling the prescription, development of pharmacy profession and its history
CO3	Do different pharmaceutical calculation involved in formulation
CO4	Formulate different types of dosage forms
CO5	Appreciate the importance of good formulation for effectiveness, use of surgical aids in pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical incompatibilities.
Course:	**Code: 1.3T** **Medicinal Biochemistry**
CO1	Describe the function of cell, electrolytes, concepts of biological oxidation & bioenergetics
CO2	To understand the catalytic activity of enzymes and importance of isoenzymes and its diagnostic applications
CO3	To know the metabolic process of biomolecules in health and illness
CO4	To understand the genetic organization of mammalian genome, protein synthesis, replication, mutation and repair mechanism.
CO5	To know the biochemical principles of organ function test of kidney, liver & endocrine gland

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Course:	**Code: 1.4T** **Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry**
CO1	IUPAC/ common system of nomenclature of simple organic compounds belonging to different classes of organic compounds
CO2	Achieve an understanding of aliphatic reactions, mechanism of organic compounds and to establish a foundation for studies into natural and synthetic products of pharmaceutical interest and also to acquire the knowledge of reactivity/stability and orientation of organic compounds
CO3	Achieve an understanding of aromatic reactions, mechanism of organic compounds and to establish a foundation for studies into natural and synthetic products of pharmaceutical interest and also to acquire the knowledge of reactivity/stability and orientation of organic compounds.
CO4	Some named organic reactions with mechanisms and oxidation reduction reaction
CO5	Methods of preparation, test for purity, principle involved in the assay, important medicinal uses of some important organic compounds
Course:	**Code: 1.5T** **Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry**
CO1	Explain the definition and description of errors, commonly developed during drug analysis and methods to minimize
CO2	Explain the basic concepts of principle and methods involved in volumetric analysis and gravimetric analysis to estimate the drugs
CO3	Able to explain the definition, source of impurities, principle and methods of limit test to control common impurities in pharmaceuticals
CO4	Understand to get knowledge about extra and intra cellular electrolytes, medicinal gases and radio pharmaceuticals
CO5	Complete knowledge on preparation, principle, medicinal importance and methodology of different assays of inorganic compounds
Course:	**Code: 2.1T** **Pathophysiology**
CO1	Define the basic pathogenesis of human disease
CO2	Define and explore the most common etiologies and predisposing factors associated with human disease
CO3	Understand the basics for some laboratory tests and other diagnostic procedures
CO4	Correlate between pathophysiology and clinical skills they are learning in their allied health science programs
CO5	Understand how the various organ systems are interrelated, and use this understanding to promote a holistic approach towards the evaluation and treatment of patients

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Course:	**Code: 2.2T** **Pharmaceutical Microbiology**
CO1	Understand the world of microbiology, identify the microorganism based on the morphology and structure and growth and nutritional requirements of the organism
CO2	To learn the cultivation and identification of the microorganisms in the laboratory
CO3	To know the sterilization types, disinfectants, antibiotics, vitamins it's evaluation and sterility testing of pharmaceutical products
CO4	Learn the types of immunity, Antigen-Antibody reactions, bacterial vaccines and toxoids
CO5	Understand the infectious diseases, its history, pathogenesis, diagnostic tests, treatment and control
Course:	**Code: 2.3T** **Pharmacognosy and Phytopharmaceuticals**
CO1	History and scope of pharmacognosy, classification of crude drugs, cultivation, collection, processing and storage of crude drugs
CO2	Cell wall constituents and cell inclusions, microscopical and powder microscopical study of crude drugs, study of natural pesticides
CO3	Carbohydrates and related products, detailed study of oils
CO4	Study of plant fibers used in surgical dressings and related products
CO5	Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs
Course:	**Code: 2.4T** **Pharmacology I**
CO1	Students will know the pharmacology of drugs acting on different systems
CO2	A complete knowledge about stages of drug development both preclinical and clinical studies will be gained
CO3	The ability to correlate and apply the pharmacological knowledge to therapeutics will be acquired
CO4	Gain the knowledge about pharmacokinetics and mechanics of drug action at organ system or sub cellular or macromolecular level
CO5	Increased knowledge about drug mechanisms and their relevance to the treatment of diseases of various systems
Course:	**Code: 2.5T** **Community Pharmacy**
CO1	Students will be proficient in delineating the multifaceted roles and responsibilities of community pharmacists in pharmaceutical care and adept at dispensing
CO2	Outline the layout and requirements of community pharmacy. Study of prescription including drug interactions
CO3	Recognize need of inventory control and study of concepts of code of ethics
CO4	Discuss the factors affecting medication adherence and patient counseling. Discuss the drugs for minor ailments
CO5	Apply health screening services in community pharmacy. Role of pharmacist in health education and rationality of drugs

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Course:	**Code: 2.6T** **Pharmacotherapeutics I**
CO1	Students will be able to describe the pathophysiology and management of cardiovascular, respiratory and endocrine diseases
CO2	Students will be developing patient case-based assessment skills
CO3	Students will be able to describe the quality use of medicines issues surrounding the therapeutic agents in the treatment of these diseases
CO4	Students will have developed clinical skills in the therapeutic management of these conditions
CO5	Students will provide patient-centered care to diverse patients using the evidence-based medicine
Course:	**Code: 3.1T** **Pharmacology II**
CO1	To learn about medicines used for cancer, inflammation, respiratory system, GIT, immune system and hormones
CO2	To understand the Pharmacological aspects of drugs acting on blood and renal system
CO3	To understand the importance of animal toxicology and fundamental aspects of cellular and molecular pharmacology
CO4	Know the pharmacological and therapeutic aspects of antimicrobial agents
CO5	To know about genome and its function
Course:	**Code: 3.2T** **Pharmaceutical Analysis**
CO1	Understand the interaction of matter with electromagnetic radiations and its applications in drug analysis
CO2	Describe the instrumentation of spectroscopy techniques
CO3	Understand the chromatographic separation and analysis of drugs
CO4	Discuss the applications of analytical techniques
CO5	Perform quantitative and qualitative analysis of drugs using various analytical instruments
Course:	**Code: 3.3T** **Pharmacotherapeutics II**
CO1	Know the pathophysiology of selected disease states and the rationale for drug therapy
CO2	Know the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases and the controversies in drug therapy
CO3	Preparation of individualized therapeutic plans based on diagnosis
CO4	Appreciate the needs to identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects).
CO5	Role of pharmacist in essential and rational drug use

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Course:	**Code: 3.4T** **Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence**
CO1	To practice the professional ethics and understand the various concepts of the pharmaceutical legislation in India
CO2	To know the various parameters in the drug and cosmetic act and rules and the drug policy, DPCO, patient and design act
CO3	To understand the labeling requirements and packaging guidelines for drugs and cosmetics
CO4	Able to understand the concepts of dangerous drugs act, pharmacy act and excise duties act
CO5	Know other laws as prescribed by the pharmacy council of India from time to time including international laws
Course:	**Code: 3.5T** **Medicinal Chemistry**
CO1	To understand the chemistry of drugs (mechanism of action) with respect to their pharmacological activity
CO2	To understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effect and therapeutic value of drugs
CO3	To know the structural activity relationship (SAR) of different classes of drugs
CO4	Apply the principles of synthetic chemistry to predict the synthesis of drugs
CO5	Write the chemical classification and structure of drugs and understand the various concepts of drug design
Course:	**Code: 3.6T** **Pharmaceutical Formulations**
CO1	Understand the principle involved in formulation of various pharmaceutical dosage forms
CO2	Prepare various pharmaceutical formulation
CO3	Perform evaluation of pharmaceutical dosage forms
CO4	Understand and appreciate the concept of bioavailability and bioequivalence, their role in clinical situations
CO5	Appreciate the concept of bioavailability and bioequivalence, their role in clinical situations
Course:	**Code: 4.1T** **Pharmacotherapeutics III**
CO1	Know the effective use of non-pharmacological therapeutic interventions in the treatment of specific diseases, conditions and symptoms
CO2	Ability to answer the drug queries based on best available evidence, clinical expertise on the preparation and process of EBM and decision making on patient management
CO3	Initiate drug therapy and the anticipated therapeutic goals by therapeutic intervention
CO4	Gain knowledge regarding the etiology, pathogenesis, signs and symptoms, diagnosis and management of various pathological disease conditions
CO5	Understanding the treatment preference to special population such as pediatrics, geriatrics, immune compromised patients

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Course:	**Code: 4.2T** **Hospital Pharmacy**
CO1	Get knowledge on hospital pharmacy, drug committees and policies of hospital
CO2	To know the various inventory control techniques and drug distribution methods
CO3	To know the manufacturing practices of pharmaceutical formulations in hospital set up and handling radiopharmaceuticals
CO4	To know the professional practice management skills of hospital pharmacists
CO5	Understand role of pharmacist in education & training programs
Course:	**Code: 4.3T** **Clinical Pharmacy**
CO1	Monitor drug therapy of patient through medication chart review and clinical review; ward round participation, pharmaceutical care
CO2	Obtain medication history interview and counsel the patients
CO3	Identify and resolve drug-related problems like assessing and monitoring adverse drug reactions and drug interactions etc.
CO4	Interpret selected laboratory results (as monitoring parameters in therapeutics) of specific disease states
CO5	Retrieve, analyze, interpret and formulate drug or medicine information
Course:	**Code: 4.4T** **Biostatistics and Research Methodology**
CO1	Recognize the importance of biostatistics in pharmacy
CO2	Explain the importance of research methods and pharmacoepidemiological Study
CO3	Discuss the methods of collection data and its statistical calculation and interpretation
CO4	Discuss and evaluate various software and computer applications for statistical analysis of data
CO5	Explain the various methods of testing hypotheses
Course:	**Code: 4.5T** **Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics**
CO1	To understand the concepts related to biopharmaceutics, absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination
CO2	To select the pharmacokinetic model based on plasma level or urinary excretion data
CO3	Complete understanding on the models related to multicompartment models and design on dosage regimens
CO4	Detect potential clinical pharmacokinetic problems and solve them based on kinetics of drug following non -linearity and non-compartmental pharmacokinetics
CO5	Design bioavailability and bioequivalence studies of new drugs or dosage forms

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Course:	**Code: 4.6T** **Clinical Toxicology**
CO1	To understand the basic Toxicological knowledge in the general principles involved in the management of poisoning, prevention and treatment of various poisoning
CO2	Ability to detect and differentiate acute and chronic poisoning by its clinical symptom
CO3	Ability to recognize and manage acute poisoning symptoms associated with various agents
CO4	Recognize the clinical symptoms and management of envenomation, food poisoning and poisoning by various plants
CO5	Detect signs and symptoms of drug abuse and suggest suitable remedial measures
Course:	**Code: 5.1T** **Clinical Research**
CO1	Know the new drug development process
CO2	Understand the regulatory and ethical requirements
CO3	Appreciate and conduct the clinical trials activities
CO4	Know safety monitoring and reporting in clinical trials
CO5	Manage the trial coordination process
Course:	**Code: 5.2T** **Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics**
CO1	Discuss the scope, need, origin and recommend suitable measurement of outcomes in pharmacoepidemiology
CO2	Explain and address the risks associated with pharmacoepidemiological study
CO3	Describe and suggest an appropriate pharmacoepidemiological method for a given drug
CO4	Explain the sources of data and special applications of pharmacoepidemiology
CO5	Discuss the basic principles, role and relevance of pharmacoeconomics in the development of a new drug
Course:	**Code: 5.3T** **Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacotherapeutics Drug Monitoring**
CO1	Describe and apply the pharmacokinetic principles in dosing of drugs to specific population
CO2	Analyze the dosage regimen of drugs and predict drug interaction issues in the clinical setting
CO3	Recognize the clinical areas where implementation of TDM will have a positive effect on patient care
CO4	Gain knowledge on estimating the population pharmacokinetics parameters by various method
CO5	Discuss the concept of genetic polymorphism in metabolism, transport and target of drug
Course:	**Code: 1.1P** **Human Anatomy and Physiology**
CO1	Demonstrate the principle and working of various instruments
CO2	Identify of microscopical features of various types of cells and tissues
CO3	Identify gross anatomy and physiology of various bones
CO4	Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system

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Course:	**Code: 1.2P** **Pharmaceutics**
CO1	Able to understand principles involved in the preparation of different types of dosage forms
CO2	Able to formulate and evaluate the types of liquid dosage forms
CO3	Able to prepare the solid powder dosage forms
CO4	Reproduce the overview of the dosage forms and Viva voice
Course:	**Code: 1.3P** **Medicinal Biochemistry**
CO1	Able to understand principles and reaction involved in the determination of biomolecules in the body fluids
CO2	Able to analyze, determine and estimate normal and abnormal constituents of urine and blood samples sample
CO3	Able to do qualitative and quantitative determination of biomolecules in the body fluids
CO4	Study the enzymatic hydrolysis and factor affecting enzyme activity and viva voce
Course:	**Code: 1.4P** **Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry**
CO1	Understand principles and reactions used in the detection of the extra elements present in organic compounds and know the principle for the preparation of suitable solid derivatives from organic compounds. Can determine the boiling/melting point of organic compounds
CO2	Detect the extra elements present in organic compounds and identify unknown organic compounds by systematic qualitative analysis
CO3	Preparation of suitable solid derivatives of organic compounds
CO4	To answer principles and procedures
Course:	**Code: 1.5P** **Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry**
CO1	Capable of articulating the underlying principles governing limit tests, ion identification, purity tests, and various types of volumetric analysis, including assay principles
CO2	Utilize volumetric analysis for both quantitative estimation of drugs and mixtures
CO3	Conduct limit tests to detect impurities and perform identification tests to assess purity within the provided compounds
CO4	Acquire basic knowledge regarding general methods of preparation of inorganic compounds of pharmaceutical importance
Course:	**Code: 2.2P** **Pharmaceutical Microbiology**
CO1	Able to identify specific organism by using morphological, cultural and biochemical test
CO2	Study and practically apply the importance of aseptic techniques while handling materials in microbiological laboratory
CO3	Know microorganism growth multiplication and their industrial usage
CO4	To learn about microbial sensitivity testing and minimum inhibitory concentration and viva voice

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Course:	**Code: 2.3P** **Pharmacognosy and Phytopharmaceuticals**
CO1	To identify morphology of crude drugs
CO2	To perform the powder and microscopic of crude drugs
CO3	Analyze the crude drugs by chemical test
CO4	To carry out the transverse section of plant parts to understand the arrangement of cells and tissues
Course:	**Code: 2.6P** **Pharmacotherapeutics I**
CO1	Able to understand the pharmacotherapy of the disease
CO2	Able to analyze and interpret case studies of various diseases
CO3	Students will develop effective communication skills by preparing and delivering case presentations on different diseases
CO4	Students will demonstrate proficiency in pharmacotherapy by engaging in viva sessions focused on the management of various diseases
Course:	**Code: 3.1P** **Pharmacology II**
CO1	To study the various animal models for experimental purposes
CO2	Explain about various drugs action on in- vitro Experimental animals (computer stipulated models)
CO3	Explain about various drugs action on in in-vivo Experimental animals (computer stipulated models)
CO4	Identify the commonly used laboratory animals and apparatus in pharmacology
Course:	**Code: 3.2P** **Pharmaceutical Analysis**
CO1	To recall the principle involved in spectroscopy and importance of absorption maximum in the estimation of organic compounds
CO2	To experiment with selected drugs by UV, Visible spectroscopy and fluorimetry
CO3	To characterize and quantify the organic compounds/amino acids/plant pigments by using various chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques
CO4	To maximize the knowledge on integration and interpretation of chromatograms and spectra. and viva- voce

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Course:	**Code: 3.3P** **Pharmacotherapeutics II**
CO1	Analyze and interpret various diseases, integrating knowledge from multiple disciplines such as pathology, pharmacology, and clinical medicine to understand the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management strategies for each condition
CO2	Able to articulate complex medical information clearly and concisely, utilizing appropriate terminology and evidence-based guidelines to support the case presentations
CO3	Enhancement of critical thinking and problem-solving abilities through the analysis of complex clinical scenarios and therapeutic dilemmas encountered in the management of diseases
CO4	Critical evaluation of treatment options, including drug selection, dosing regimens, and monitoring parameters, while considering factors such as patient characteristics, comorbidities, and drug interactions
Course:	**Code: 3.5 P** **Medicinal Chemistry**
CO1	Know about the principle of preparations, assay and ChemDraw, drug design
CO2	Analyze the purity and estimate medicinal compounds and standardization of solutions by different titrimetric analyses
CO3	Synthesize medicinal compounds by different chemical reactions and purify using recrystallization, calculating percentage yield
CO4	Understand diseases drugs, and the classification used for treatment (viva voice)
Course:	**Code: 3.6P** **Pharmaceutical Formulations**
CO1	Understand the principle involved in formulation of various pharmaceutical dosage forms
CO2	Prepare various pharmaceutical formulation
CO3	Perform evaluation of pharmaceutical dosage forms
CO4	Understand and appreciate the concept of bioavailability and bioequivalence, their role in clinical situations
Course:	**Code: 4.1P** **Pharmacotherapeutics III**
CO1	Able to understand the pharmacotherapy of all diseases
CO2	Capable of examining and deciphering case studies encompassing a range of illnesses.
CO3	Students can able to develop the patient case-based assessment Skills
CO4	Continue to develop communication skills

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Course:	**Code: 4.2P** **Hospital Pharmacy**
CO1	Students can able to execute professional responsibilities of hospital pharmacist and identify drug related problems
CO2	The professional practice management skills in hospital pharmacies
CO3	Provide professional services like patient counseling and technical inputs for parenteral nutritional support
CO4	The manufacturing practices of various information in hospital setup
Course:	**Code: 4.3P** **Clinical Pharmacy**
CO1	Analyze and interpret various diseases, integrating knowledge from multiple activities such as counseling, ward round participation, history interview, drug information, and adverse drug reaction monitoring and management strategies for each condition
CO2	Able to articulate complex medical information clearly and concisely, utilizing appropriate terminology and evidence-based guidelines to support the case presentations
CO3	Enhancement of critical thinking and problem-solving abilities through the analysis of complex clinical scenarios and therapeutic dilemmas encountered in the management of diseases
CO4	Critical evaluation of treatment options, including drug selection, dosing regimens, and monitoring parameters, while considering factors such as patient characteristics, comorbidities, and drug interactions
Course:	**Code: 4.5P** **Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics**
CO1	Understand the concept related to pharmacokinetic parameters and protein binding, bioavailability and bioequivalence
CO2	Determine dissolution studies, Pharmacokinetic parameters
CO3	Solve the problems related to pharmacokinetic parameters, protein binding etc.
CO4	Detect potential clinical pharmacokinetic problems and apply basic pharmacokinetic principles to solve them and to understand the kinetics of the drugs following Nonlinearity and also the pathways involved in biotransformation of drugs
Course:	**Code: 5.4** **Clerkship**
CO1	Able to understand the Pharmacotherapy of all diseases
CO2	Able to analyze and interpret case studies of various diseases and clinical Pharmacy related activities
CO3	Students will develop effective communication skills by preparing and delivering case presentations on different diseases and Clinical Pharmacy related activities
CO4	Students will demonstrate proficiency in pharmacotherapy by engaging in viva sessions focused on the management of various diseases

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SYLLABUS

1. ELIGIBILITY

1.1 Qualifying Examination

i) Candidates who have passed two year P.U.C. examination of Karnataka P.U.C. Board or an equivalent examination of any other approved Board or University established by law in India with English as one of the subject and Physics, Chemistry as compulsory subjects along with one of the following subject – Mathematics or Biology or P.C.M.B. Minimum eligibility should be based on the aggregate of P.C.M. or P.C.B. The candidates shall have passed subjects of English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology / Mathematics individually also.

ii) Candidates who have passed D. Pharm course from institutions approved by Pharmacy Council of India U/S 12 of Pharmacy Act, 1948, are only eligible to be admitted to first year Pharm. D course.

1.2 Age

The candidate should have completed 17 years of age on or before 31st day of December of the year of admission to the course.

2. Duration of the course

Pharm.D: The duration of the courses hall be six academic years(five years of study and one year of internship or residency) full time with each academic year spread over a period of not less than two hundred working days. The period of six years duration is divided into two phases –

Phase I–consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth academic year.

Phase II– consisting of internship or residency training during sixth year involving posting in specialty units. It is a phase of training wherein a student is exposed to actual pharmacy practice or clinical pharmacy services and acquires skill under supervision so that he or she may become capable of functioning independently.

3. Medium of Instruction

Medium of Instruction and ExaminationShall be English.

4. Attendance and Progress

Acandidate is required to putinat least 80% attendance in theory and practical subjects separately in a recognized institution approved by Pharmacy council of India and affiliated to Rajiv GandhiUniversity of Health Sciences, Karnataka. The candidate shall complete prescribed course satisfactorily to be eligible to appear for the respective examination.

5. Courseof study

a) The course of study for Pharm.D. Shall include the subjects as given in the Tables below.The number of hours in a week, devoted to each subject for its teaching in theory, practical and tutorial shall not be less than that noted against it in columns (3), (4) and (5) below.

TABLES

First Year

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
1.1	Human Anatomy and Physiology	3	3	1
1.2	Pharmaceutics	2	3	1
1.3	Medicinal Biochemistry	3	3	1
1.4	Pharmaceutical OrganicChemistry	3	3	1
1.5	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	2	3	1
1.6	Remedial Mathematics/ Biology**	3	3*	1
	Totalhours	**16**	**18**	**6=(40)**

*For Biology
**For candidates who have studied PCMB in 10+2 course are exempted.
**Colleges to conduct the Examination.

SecondYear:

S.No	NameofSubject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hoursof Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
2.1	Pathophysiology	3	-	1
2.2	Pharmaceutical Microbiology	3	3	1
2.3	Pharmacognosy & Phytopharmaceuticals	3	3	1
2.4	Pharmacology-I	3	-	1
2.5	CommunityPharmacy	2	-	1
2.6	Pharmacotherapeutics-I	3	3	1
	TotalHours	**17**	**9**	**6=32**

ThirdYear:

S.No.	NameofSubject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hoursof Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
3.1	Pharmacology-II	3	3	1
3.2	PharmaceuticalAnalysis	3	3	1
3.3	Pharmacotherapeutics-II	3	3	1
3.4	Pharmaceutica lJurisprudence	2	-	-
3.5	Medicinal Chemistry	3	3	1
3.6	Pharmaceutical Formulations	2	3	1
	Totalhours	**16**	**15**	**5=36**

Fourth Year:

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical/ Hospital Posting	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.1	Pharmacotherapeutics-III	3	3	1
4.2	Hospita lPharmacy	2	3	1
4.3	Clinical Pharmacy	3	3	1
4.4	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	2	-	1
4.5	Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	3	3	1
4.6	Clinical Toxicology	2	-	1
	Totalhours	**15**	**12**	**6=33**

Fifth Year:

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Hospital posting*	No. of hours of Seminar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.1	Clinical Research	3	-	1
5.2	Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics	3	-	1
5.3	Clinical Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacotherapeutic Drug Monitoring	2	- -	1
5.4	Clerkship*	-	-	1
5.5	Projectwork (SixMonths)	-	20	-
	Totalhours	**8**	**20**	**4=32**

*****Attendingwardroundsondailybasis.

Sixth Year:

Internship or residency training including postings in speciality units.Student should independently provide the clinical pharmacy services to the allotted wards.

(i) Six months in General Medicine department ,and
(ii) Two months each in three other specialty departments

6. Approval of institution conducting the course of study

The regular course for Pharm.D.I, II, III, IV, V and VI year shall be conducted byan institution approved by Pharmacy Council of India and affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka. Institution running Pharm D regular courses onlyshall be permitted to start Pharm D (Post Baccalaureate) course. The approval and affiliation will be granted only if adequate arrangements for teaching-infrastructural facilities, accommodation, equipments, chemicals, glassware, library, teaching and non- teaching staff are provided as prescribed by Pharmacy Council of India and as required under the norms of Rajiv Gandhi University ofHealth Science, Karnataka(as prescribed in Appendix B).

7. AcademicWork

The teaching staff of respective subjects shall maintain a regular record of attendance in both Theory and Practical.

Internal Assessment Marks

A. Theory: Three sessional examinations evenly spread during the academic year shall be conducted by the affiliated colleges. The average marks of the best two examinations shall be computed out of a maximum 30 marks and shall constitute the sessional marks in theory. Provided further the colleges may conduct one special theory sessional examination towards the end of the academic session for those who might have missed any one of the regular sessional examination on genuine grounds.

B. Practical: Students are expected to perform the number of experiments listed in the respective syllabus. Marks shall be awarded out of a maximum of 10 to each of the practical exercise andan average of those shall be computed out of maximum of 10 each marks. In addition, three practical sessional examinations evenly spread during academic year shall be conducted. The average marks of the best two practical examinations shall be computed out of a maximum of 20 marks. A total of 30 marks shall constitute the sessional award in practical. While awarding the sessional marks of practical experiments, the following considerations should be taken into account.

1. Preparation of the candidate.
2. Manipulative skills.
3. Results of the experiment.
4. Knowledge of the experiment
5. Viva voce pertaining to the experiments only.

The College shall maintain the sessional books of the students and there cord of sessional marks of the students.

Aregularrecordofboththeoryandpracticalclass workandsessionalexaminationsconductedin an institution imparting the course shall be maintained for each student in the institution.

8. Examination for Pharm D

(1) Every year there shall be an examination to examine the students.
(2) Each examination may be held twice every year. The first examination in a year shall be the annual examination and the second examination shall be supplementary examination.
(3) The examinations shall be have written and practical (including oral nature) carrying maximum marks for each part of a subject as indicated in Tables below

First Year examination:

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practical's		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
1.1	Human Anatomy and Physiology	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.2	Pharmaceutics	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.3	MedicinalBiochemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.4	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.5	PharmaceuticalInorganic Chemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.6	Remedial Mathematics/ Biology	70	30	100	70*	30*	100*
				600			600=1200

*for Biology.

Second Year examination:

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
2.1	Pathophysiology	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.2	Pharmaceutical Microbiology	70	30	100	70	30	100
2.3	Pharmacognosy & Phytopharmaceuticals	70	30	100	70	30	100
2.4	Pharmacology-I	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.5	Community Pharmacy	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.6	Pharmacotherapeutics-I	70	30	100	70	30	100
				600			300=900

Third Year examination:

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
3.1	Pharmacology-II	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.2	PharmaceuticalAnalysis	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.3	Pharmacotherapeutics-II	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.4	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	70	30	100	-	-	-
3.5	MedicinalChemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.6	PharmaceuticalFormulations	70	30	100	70	30	100
				600			500=1100

Fourth Year examination:

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
4.1	Pharmacotherapeutics-III	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.2	Hospital Pharmacy	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.3	Clinical Pharmacy	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.4	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	70	30	100	-	-	-
4.5	Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.6	Clinical Toxicology	70	30	100	-	-	-
				600			400=1000

Fifth Year examination:

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
5.1	Clinical Research	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.2	Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.3	Clinical Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacotherapeutic Drug Monitoring	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.4	Clerkship*	-	-	-	70	30	100
5.5	Projectwork (SixMonths)	-	-	-	100**	-	100
				300			200=500

*Attending ward rounds on daily basis.

**30 marks–viva-voce (oral)
70 marks -Thesis work

9. Mode of examinations

1. Theory examination shall be of three hours and practical examination shall be of four hours duration.
2. Practical examination shall also consist of a viva–voce (Oral) examination.
3. Clerkship examination – Oral examination shall be conducted after the completion of clerkship of students.An external and an internal examiner will evaluate the student. Students may be asked to present the allotted medical cases followed by discussion. Students' capabilities in delivering clinical pharmacy services, pharmaceutical care planning and knowledge of therapeutics shall be assessed.

10. Criteria for Pass

a) Candidates who have secured a minimum of 50% marks in the Theory (including sessional) and Practical (including sessional) separately in anysubject or subjects shallbe declared to have passed in that subject/ and exempted from appearing in that subject/s at subsequent examination.
b) Theory and Practical of a particular subject are considered as individual subjects for the purpose of pass criteria.

11. Eligibility for promotion to next year

All students who have appeared for all the subjects and passed the first year annual examination are eligible for promotion to the second year and, soon. However, failure in more than three subjects shall debar him or her from promotion to the next year classes.

12. Declaration of Class

Class shall be awarded at the end of I,II, III, IV,V andfinal year of Pharm. D examination as shown below:

1) Distinction	75%
2) First class	60%and above and less than 75%
3) Second Class	50% and above and less than 60%

Pass class shall be awarded to such of the candidates who would have passed theexamination in more than one attempt. However, this shall not be applicable to candidates who are exempted in Remedial Biology and Remedial Mathematics by the RGUHS Karnataka, Bangalore.

13. Internship

(1) Internship is a phase of training wherein a student is expected to conduct actual practice of pharmacy and health care and acquires skills under the supervision so that he or she may become capable of functioning independently.
(2) A student shall be permitted to start the internship onlyafter having passed in theoryand practical of all subjects of all the previous years.
(3) Every student has to undergo one-year internshipas per Appendix-C to these regulations.

14. Award of Degree

a) A candidate who has passed in all the subjects of Pharm.D course has successfully completed the Internship (as described in appendix C) will be eligible for the award ofPharm. D degree.

15. Practical training

1. **Hospital posting —** Every student shall be posted in constituent hospital for a period of not less than seventy five hours to be covered in not less than 200 working days in eachof second, third & fourth year course.Each student shall submit report duly certified by the preceptor and duly attested by the Head of the Department or Institution asprescribed.In the fifth year, every student shall spend half a day in the morning hours attending ward rounds on daily basis as a part of clerkship.Theory teaching may be scheduled in the afternoon.

2. **Project work —** (1) To allow the student to develop data collection and reporting skills in the area of community, hospital and clinical pharmacy, a project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher.The project topic must be approved by the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution. The same shall be announced to students within one month of commencement of the fifth year classes. Project work shall be presented in a written report and as a seminar at the end of the year. External and the internal examiners shall do the assessment of the project work.

   (2) Project work shall comprise of objectives of the work, methodology, results, discussions and conclusions.

3. **Objectives of project work—**The main objectives of the project work is to—
   (i) show the evidence of having made accurate description of published work of others and of having recorded the findings in an impartial manner; and
   (ii) Develop the students in data collection, analysis and reporting and interpretation skills.

4. **Methodology —** To complete the project work following methodology shall be adopted, namely:—
   (i) students shall work in groups of not less than *two* and not more than four under an authorized teacher;
   (ii) project topic shall be approved by the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution;
   (iii) Project work chosen shall be related to the pharmacy practice in community, hospital and clinical setup. It shall be patient and treatment (Medicine) oriented, like drug utilization reviews, Pharmacoepidemiology, pharmacovigilance or pharmacoeconomics;
   (iv) Project work shall be approved by the institutional ethics committee;
   (v) student shall present at least three seminars, one in the beginning, one at middle and one at the end of the project work; and
   (vi) Two-page write-up of the project indicating title, objectives, methodology anticipated benefits and references shall be submitted to the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution.

5. **Reporting —** (1) Student working on the project shall submit jointly to the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution a project report of about 40-50 pages. Projectreport should include a certificate issued by the RGUHS recognized teacher, Head of the Department as well as by the Head of the Institution

   (2) Project report shall be computer typed in double space using Times Roman font onA4 paper. The title shall be in bold with font size 18, subtitles in bold with font size 14 and the text with font size 12. The cover page of the project report shall contain details about the name of thestudent and the name oftheauthorized teacherwith font size 14.
   (3) Submission of the project report shall be done at least one month prior to the commencement of annual or supplementary examination.

6. **Evaluation—** The following methodology shall be adopted for evaluating the project work—
   (i) Project work shall be evaluated by internal and externalexaminers.
   (ii) Students shall be evaluated in groups for four hours (i.e., about half an hour for a group of four students).
   (iii) Three seminars presented by students shall be evaluated for twenty marks each and the average of best two shall be forwarded to the university with marks of other subjects.
   (iv) Evaluation shall be done on the following items:

		Marks
a)Write up of the seminar		(7.5)
b) Presentation ofwork		(7.5)
c)Communication skills		(7.5)
d) Question and answer skills		(7.5)
	Total	(30marks)

(v) Final evaluation of project work shall be done on the following items: **Marks**

a) Write up of the seminar	(17.5)
b) Presentation of work	(17.5)
c) Communication skills	(17.5)
d) Question and answer skills	(17.5)
Total	(70marks)

Explanation.— For the purposes of differentiation in the evaluation in case of topic being the same for the group of students, the same shall be done based on item numbers b, c and d mentioned above.

16. No.of Admissions

Pharm. D: 30 students

PHARM. D. SYLLABUS
First Year

1.1 HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory: 3Hrs./Week

1. **Scope and Objectives:** This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the structure and functions of the human body. It also helps in understanding both homeostasis mechanisms and homeostatic imbalances of various body systems. Since a medicament, whichis produced by pharmacist, is used to correctthe deviationsin human body, it enhances the understanding of how the drugs act on the various body systems in correcting the disease state of the organs.

2. **Upon completion of the course thestudent shall be able to:**
   a. Describe the structure (gross and histology) and functions of various organs of the human body;
   b. Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances of various systems;
   c. Identify the various tissues and organs of the different systems of the human body;
   d. Perform the hematological tests and also record blood pressure, heartrate, pulse and Respiratory volumes;
   e. Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system;and
   f. appreciate the inter linked mechanisms in the maintenance of normal functioning (homeostasis) of human body

3. **Course materials:**

Textbooks

a. Tortora Gerard J.and Nicholas,P. Principles of anatomy and physiology Publisher Harper collinscollege New York.
b. Wilson, K.J.W. Ross and Wilson's foundations of anatomy and physiology. Publisher: Churchill Livingstone, Edinburg.

Referencebooks

a. Guytonarthur, C. *Physiology of human body*. Publisher: Holtsaunders.
b. Chatterjee, C.C. *Human physiology*.Volume1 &11. Publisher: medical allied agency, Calcutta.
c. PeterL.Williams, Roger Warwick, Mary Dyson and Lawrence, H.
d. *Gray'sanatomy* .Publisher: Churchill Living stone, London.

1. Lecture wise program : Topics

1 Scope of anatomy and physiology, basic terminologies used in this subject (Description of the body as such planes and terminologies)

2 Structure of cell – its components and their functions.

3 Elementary tissues of the human body: epithelial, connective, Muscular and nervous tissues-their sub-types and characteristics

4 a) Osseous system - structure, composition and functions of the Skeleton. (done in practical classes - 6hrs)
b) Classification of joints, Types of movements of joints and disorders of joints (Definitions only)

5 Haemopoetic System
a) Composition and functions of blood
b) Haemopoesis and disorders of blood components (definition of disorder)
c) Blood groups
d) Clotting factors and mechanism
e) Platelets and disorders of coagulation

6 Lymph
a) Lymph and lymphatic system, composition, formation and circulation.
b) Spleen: structure and functions, Disorders
c) Disorders of lymphatic system (definition only)

7 Cardiovascular system
a) Anatomy and functions of heart
b) Blood vessels and circulation (Pulmonary, coronary and systemic circulation)
c) Electrocardiogram (ECG)
d) Cardiac cycle and heart sounds
e) Blood pressure – its maintenance and regulation
f) Definition of the following disorders
Hypertension, Hypotension, Arteriosclerosis, Atherosclerosis, Angina, Myocardial infarction, Congestive heart failure, Cardiac arrhythmias

8 Respiratory system
a) Anatomy of respiratory organs and functions
b) Mechanism / physiology of respiration and regulation of respiration
c) Transport of respiratory gases
d) Respiratory volumes and capacities, and Definition of: Hypoxia, Asphyxia, Dybarism, Oxygen therapy and resuscitation.

9 Digestive system
a) Anatomy and physiology of GIT
b) Anatomy and functions of accessory glands of GIT
c) Digestion and absorption
d) Disorders of GIT (definitions only)

10 Nervous system

a) Definition and classification of nervous system
b) Anatomy, physiology and functional areas of cerebrum
c) Anatomy and physiology of cerebellum
d) Anatomy and physiology of mid brain
e) Thalamus, hypothalamus and Basal Ganglia
f) Spinal card: Structure & reflexes – mono-poly-planter
g) Cranial nerves – names and functions
h) ANS – Anatomy & functions of sympathetic & parasympathetic N.S.

11 Urinary system

a) Anatomy and physiology of urinary system
b) Formation of urine
c) Renin Angiotensin system – Juxtaglomerular apparatus - acid base Balance
d) Clearance tests and micturition

12 Endocrine system

a) Pituitary gland
b) Adrenal gland
c) Thyroid and Parathyroid glands
d) Pancreas and gonads

13 Reproductive system

a) Male and female reproductive system
b) Their hormones – Physiology of menstruation
c) Spermatogenesis & Oogenesis
d) Sex determination (genetic basis)
e) Pregnancy and maintenance and parturition
f) Contraceptive devices

14 Sense organs

a) Eye
b) Ear
c) Skin
d) Tongue & Nose

15 Skeletal muscles

a) Histology
b) Physiology of Muscle contraction
c) Physiological properties of skeletal muscle and their disorders (definitions)

16 Sports physiology

a) Muscles in exercise, Effect of athletic training on muscles and muscle performance,
b) Respiration in exercise, CVS in exercise, Body heat in exercise, Body fluids and salts in exercise,
c) Drugs and athletics

HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

General Requirements: Dissection box, Laboratory Napkin, muslin cloth, record, Observation book (100pages), Stationary items, Blood lancet.

Course materials:

Text books

Goyal, R. K, Natvar M.P, and Shah S.A, Practical anatomy, physiology and biochemistry, latest edition, Publisher: B.S Shah Prakashan, Ahmedabad.

Reference books

Ranade VG, Text book of practical physiology, Latest edition, Publisher: PVG, Pune
Anderson Experimental Physiology, Latest edition, Publisher: NA

List of Experiments:

1. Study of tissues of human body
   (a) Epithelial tissue.
   (b) Muscular tissue.
2. Study of tissues of human body
   (a) Connective tissue.
   (b) Nervous tissue.
3. Study of appliances used in hematological experiments.
4. Determination of W.B.C. count of blood.
5. Determination of R.B.C. count of blood.
6. Determination of differential count of blood.
7. Determination of
   (a) Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate.
   (b) Hemoglobin content of Blood.
   (c) Bleeding time & Clotting time.
8. Determination of
   (a) Blood Pressure.
   (b) Blood group.
9. Study of various systems with the help of charts, models & specimens
10. Study of different family planning appliances.
11. To perform pregnancy diagnosis test.
12. Study of appliances used in experimental physiology.
13. To record simple muscle curve using gastroenemius sciatic nerve preparation.
14. To record simple summation curve using gastroenemius sciatic nerve preparation.
15. To record simple effect of temperature using gastroenemius sciatic nervepreparation.
16. To record simple effect of load & after load using gastroenemius sciatic nervepreparation.
17. To record simple fatigue curve using gastroenemius sciatic nerve preparation.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	Annual
Identification	04	10
Synopsis	04	10
Major Experiment	07	20
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACEUTICS (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope and objectives:** This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the art and science of formulating different dosage forms. It prepares the students for most basics of the applied field of pharmacy.

2. **Upon the completion of the course the student should be able to:**
   a. know the formulation aspects of different dosage forms;
   b. do different pharmaceutical caluculation involved in formulation;
   c. formulate different types of dosage forms; and
   d. Appreciate the importance of good formulation for effectiveness.

3. **Course materials: Text books**
   a. Cooper and Gunns Dispensing for pharmacy students.
   b. A text book Professional Pharmacy by N.K.Jain and S.N.Sharma.

   Reference books
   a. Introduction to Pharmaceutical dosage forms by Howard C. Ansel.
   b. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
   c. Register of General Pharmacy by Cooper and Gunn.
   d. General Pharmacy by M.L.Schroff.

4. **Lecture wise programme: Topics**

   1 a. Introduction to dosage forms - classification and definitions
   b. Prescription: definition, parts and handling
   c. Posology: Definition, Factors affecting dose selection. Calculation of children and infant doses.

   2 Historical back ground and development of profession of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry in brief.

   3 Development of Indian Pharmacopoeia and introduction to other Pharmacopoeias such as BP, USP, European Pharmacopoeia, Extra pharmacopoeia and Indian national formulary.

   4 Weights and measures, Calculations involving percentage solutions, allegation, proof spirit, isotonic solutions etc.

   5 Powders and Granules: Classification advantages and disadvantages, Preparation of simple, compound powders, Insufflations, Dusting powders, Eutectic and Explosive powders, Tooth powder and effervescent powders and granules.

   6 Monophasic Dosage forms: Theoretical aspects of formulation including adjuvant like stabilizers, colorants, flavours with examples. Study of Monophasic liquids like gargles, mouth washes, Throat paint, Ear drops, Nasal drops, Liniments and lotions, Enemas and collodions.

   7 Biphasic dosage forms: Suspensions and emulsions, Definition, advantages and disadvantages, classification, test for the type of emulsion, formulation, stability and evaluation.

   8 Suppositories and pessaries: Definition, advantages and disadvantages, types of base, method of preparation, Displacement value and evaluation.

   9 Galenicals: Definition, equipment for different extraction processes like infusion, Decoction, Maceration and Percolation, methods of preparation of spirits, tinctures and extracts.

   10 Pharmaceutical calculations.

   11 Surgical aids: Surgical dressings, absorbable gelatin sponge, sutures, ligatures and medicated bandages.

   12 Incompatibilities: Introduction, classification and methods to overcome the incompatibilities.

PHARMACEUTICS (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

List of Experiments:

1. **Syrups**
   a. Simple Syrup I.P
   b. Syrup of Ephedrine Hcl NF
   c. Syrup Vasaka IP
   d. Syrup of ferrous Phosphate IP
   e. Orange Syrup
2. **Elixir**
   a. Piperizine citrate elixir BP
   b. Cascara elixir BPC
   c. Paracetamol elixir BPC
3. **Linctus**
   a. Simple Linctus BPC
   b. Pediatric simple Linctus BPC
4. **Solutions**
   a. Solution of cresol with soap IP
   b. Strong solution of ferric chloride BPC
   c. Aqueous Iodine Solution IP
   d. Strong solution of Iodine IP
   e. Strong solution of ammonium acetate IP
5. **Liniments**
   a. Liniment of turpentine IP*
   b. Liniment of camphor IP
6. **Suspensions***
   a. Calamine lotion
   b. Magnesium Hydroxide mixture BP
7. **Emulsions***
   a. Cod liver oil emulsion
   b. Liquid paraffin emulsion
8. **Powders**□
   a. Eutectic powder
   b. Explosive powder
   c. Dusting powder
   d. Insufflations
9. **Suppositories**□
   a. Boric acid suppositories
   b. Chloral suppositories
10. **Incompatibilities**
    a. Mixtures with Physical
    b. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibilities

***** colourless bottles required for dispensing □ Paper envelope (white), butter paper andwhite paper required for dispensing.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** Applied biochemistry deals with complete understanding of the molecular level of the chemical process associated with living cells.Clinical chemistry deals with the study of chemical aspects of human life in health and illness and the application of chemical laboratory methods to diagnosis, control of treatment, and prevention of diseases.

2. **Objectives of the Subject** (Know, do, appreciate) :

   The objective of the present course is providing biochemical facts and the principlesto the students of pharmacy. Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to –

   a. understand the catalytic activity of enzymes and importance of isoenzymes in diagnosis of diseases;
   b. know the metabolic process of biomolecules in health and illness (metabolic disorders);
   c. understand the genetic organization of mammalian genome; protein synthesis; replication; mutation and repair mechanism;
   d. know the biochemical principles of organ function tests of kidney, liver and endocrine gland; and
   e. do the qualitative analysis and determination of biomolecules in the body fluids.

Text books (Theory)

a. Harpers review of biochemistry - Martin
b. Text book of biochemistry – D.Satyanarayana
c. Text book of clinical chemistry- Alex kaplan &Laverve L.Szabo

Reference books (Theory)

a. Principles of biochemistry -- Lehninger
b. Text book of biochemistry -- Ramarao
c. Practical Biochemistry-David T.Plummer.
d. Practical Biochemistry-Pattabhiraman.

3. Lecture wise programme:Topics

1 **Introduction to biochemistry:** Cell and its biochemical organization, transport process across the cell membranes. Energy rich compounds; ATP, Cyclic AMP and their biological significance.

2 **Enzymes**: Definition; Nomenclature; IUB classification; Factor affecting enzyme activity; Enzyme action; enzyme inhibition. Isoenzymes and their therapeutic and diagnostic applications; Coenzymes and their biochemical role and deficiency diseases.

3 **Carbohydrate metabolism**: Glycolysis, Citric acid cycle (TCA cycle), HMP shunt, Glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, glycogenesis. Metabolic disorders of carbohydrate metabolism (diabetes mellitus and glycogen storage diseases); Glucose, Galactose tolerance test and their significance; hormonal regulation of carbohydrate metabolism.

4 **Lipid metabolism:** Oxidation of saturated (□-oxidation); Ketogenesis and ketolysis; biosynthesis of fatty acids, lipids; metabolism of cholesterol; Hormonal regulation of lipid metabolism. Defective metabolism of lipids (Atheroslerosis, fatty liver, hypercholesterolmiea).

5 **Biological oxidation:** Coenzyme system involved in Biological oxidation. Electron transport chain (its mechanism in energy capture; regulation and inhibition); Uncouplers of ETC; Oxidative phosphorylation;

6 **Protein and amino acid metabolism:** protein turn over; nitrogen balance;
Catabolism of Amino acids (Transamination, deamination & decarboxylation).
Urea cycle and its metabolic disorders; production of bile pigments; hyperbilirubinemia, porphoria, jaundice. Metabolic disorder of Amino acids.

7 **Nucleic acid metabolism:** Metabolism of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides; Protein synthesis; Genetic code; inhibition of protein synthesis; mutation and repair mechanism; DNA replication (semiconservative /onion peel models) and DNA repair mechanism.

8 **Introduction to clinical chemistry: Cell**; composition; malfunction; Roll of the clinical chemistry laboratory.

9 **The kidney function tests:** Role of kidney; Laboratory tests for normal function includes-
   a) Urine analysis (macroscopic and physical examination, quantitative and semiquantitative tests.)
   b) Test for NPN constituents. (Creatinine /urea clearance, determination of blood and urine creatinine, urea and uric acid)
   c) Urine concentration test
   d) Urinary tract calculi. (stones)

10 **Liver function tests:** Physiological role of liver, metabolic, storage, excretory, protective, circulatory functions and function in blood coagulation.
   a) Test for hepatic dysfunction-Bile pigments metabolism.
   b) Test for hepatic function test- Serum bilirubin, urine bilirubin, and urine urobilinogen.
   c) Dye tests of excretory function.
   d) Tests based upon abnormalities of serum proteins.
   Selected enzyme tests.

11 **Lipid profile tests:** Lipoproteins, composition, functions. Determination of serum lipids, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglycerides.

12 **Immunochemical techniques** for determination of hormone levels and protein levels in serum for endocrine diseases and infectious diseases.

   Radio immuno assay (RIA) and Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA)

13 **Electrolytes:** Body water, compartments, water balance, and electrolyte distrubution. Determination of sodium, calcium potassium, chlorides, bicarbonates in the body fluids.

MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

Title of the Experiment:

1 Qualitative analysis of normal constituents of urine.*
2 Qualitative analysis of abnormal constituents of urine.*
3 Quantitative estimation of urine sugar by Benedict's reagent method.**
4 Quantitative estimation of urine chlorides by Volhard's method.**
5 Quantitative estimation of urine creatinine by Jaffe's method.**
6 Quantitative estimation of urine calcium by precipitation method.**
7 Quantitative estimation of serum cholesterol by Libermann Burchard's method.**
8 Preparation of Folin Wu filtrate from blood.*
9 Quantitative estimation of blood creatinine.**
10 Quantitative estimation of blood sugar Folin-Wu tube method.**
11 Estimation of SGOT in serum.**
12 Estimation of SGPT in serum.**
13 Estimation of Urea in Serum.**
14 Estimation of Proteins in Serum.**
15 Determination of serum bilirubin**
16 Determination of Glucose by means of Glucoseoxidase.**
17 Enzymatic hydrolysis of Glycogen/Starch by Amylases.**
18 Study of factors affecting Enzyme activity. (pH & Temp.)**
19 Preparation of standard buffer solutions and its pH measurements (any two)*
20 Experiment on lipid profile tests**
21 Determination of sodium, calcium and potassium in serum.**

** indicate major experiments & * indicate minor experiments

Assignments:

Format of the assignment

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. It shall be computer draft copy.
3. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
4. Name and signature of the student.
5. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Scope and objectives: This course is designed to impart a very good knowledge about

a. IUPAC/Common system of nomenclature of simple organic compounds belonging to different classes of organic compounds;
b. Some important physical properties of organic compounds;
c. Free radical/ nucleophyllic [alkyl/ acyl/ aryl] / electrophyllic substitution, free radical/ nucleophyllic / electrophyllic addition, elimination, oxidation and reduction reactions with mechanism, orientation of the reaction, order of reactivity, stability of compounds;
d. Some named organic reactions with mechanisms; and
e. Methods of preparation, test for purity, principle involved in the assay, important medicinal uses of some important organic compounds.

2. Course materials:

Text books

a. T.R.Morrison and R. Boyd - Organic chemistry,
b. Bentley and Driver-Text book of Pharmaceutical chemistry
c. I.L.Finer- Organic chemistry, the fundamentals of chemistry

Reference books

a. Organic chemistry – J.M.Cram and D.J.Cram
b. Organic chemistry- Brown
c. Advanced organic chemistry- Jerry March, Wiley
d. Organic chemistry- Cram and Hammered, Pine Hendrickson

3. Lecture wise programme : Topics

1 Structures and Physical properties:
   a. Polarity of bonds, polarity of molecules, M.P, Inter molecular forces, B.P, Solubility, non ionic solutes and ionic solutes, protic and aprotic Solvents, ion pairs,
   b. Acids and bases, Lowry bronsted and Lewis theories
   c. Isomerism

2 Nomenclature of organic compound belonging to the following classes Alkanes, Alkenes, Dienes, Alkynes, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Amides, Amines, Phenols, Alkyl Halides, Carboxylic Acid, Esters, Acid Chlorides And Cycloalkanes.

3 Free radicals chain reactions of alkane : Mechanism, relative reactivity and stability

4 Alicyclic compounds: Preparations of cyclo alkanes, Bayer strain theory and orbital picture of angle strain.

5 Nuclophilic aliphatic substitution mechanism: Nucleophiles and leaving groups, kinetics of second and first order reaction, mechanism and kinetics of SN_2 reactions. Stereochemistry and steric hindrance, role of solvents, phase transfer catalysis, mechanism and kinetics of SN1 reactions, stereochemistry, carbocation and their stability, rearrangement of carbocation, role of solvents in SN1 reaction, Ion dipole bonds, SN2 versus SN1 solvolyses, nucleophilic assistance by the solvents.

6 Dehydro halogenation of alkyl halides: 1,2 elimination, kinetics, E2 and E1 mechanism, elimination via carbocation, evidence for E2 mechanism, absence of rearrangement isotope effect, absence hydrogen exchange, the element effect, orientation and reactivity, E2 versus E1, elimination versus substitution, dehydration of alcohol, ease of dehydration, acid catalysis, reversibility, orientation.

7 Electrophillic and free radicals addition: Reactions at carbon-carbon, doublebond, electrophile, hydrogenation, heat of hydrogenation and stability of alkenes, markownikoff rule, addition of hydrogen halides, addition of hydrogen bromides, peroxide effect, electrophillic addition, mechanism, rearrangement, absence ofhydrogen exchange, orientation and reactivity, addition of halogen, mechanism, halohydin formation, mechanism of free radicals additon, mechanism of peroxideinitiated addition of hydrogen bromide, orientation of free addition, additions ofcarbene to alkene, cyclo addition reactions.

8 Carbon-carbon double bond as substituents: Free radical halogenations of alkenes, comparision of free radical substitution with free radical addition, free radical substitution in alkenes, orientation and reactivity, allylic rearrangements.

9 Theory of resonance: Allyl radical as a resonance hybrid, stability, orbitalpicture, resonance stabilisation of allyl radicals, hyper conjugation, allyl cation asa resonance hybrid, nucleophyllic substitution in allylic substrate, SN1 reactivity, allylic rearrangement, resonance stabilisation of allyl cation, hyper conjugation,nucleophilic substitution in allylic substrate, SN2 nucleophilic substituion invinylic substrate, vinylic cation, stability of conjugated dienes, resonance inalkenes, hyper conjugation, ease of formation of conjugated dienes, orientation ofelimination, electrophilic addition to conjugated dienes, 1,4- addition, 1,2-versus 1,4-addition, rate versus equilibrium, orientation and reactivity of free radical addition to conjugated dienes.

10 Elecrophilic aromatic substitution: Effect of substituent groups, determination of orientation, determination of relative reactivity, classification of substituent group, mechanism of nitration, sulphonation, halogenation, friedel craft alkylation, friedel craft acylation, reactivity and orientation, activating and deactivating O,P,M directing groups, electron release via resonance, effect of halogen on electrophilic aromatic substitution in alkyl benzene, side chain halogination of alkyl benzene, resonance stabilization of benzyl radical.

11 Nucleophilic addition reaction: Mechanism, ionisation of carboxylic acids, acidity constants, acidity of acids, structure of carboxylate ions, effect of substituent on acidity, nucleophilic acyl substitution reaction, conversion of acid to acid chloride, esters, amide and anhydride. Role of caboxyl group, comparison of alkyl nucleophilic substitution with acyl nucleophilic substitution.

12 Mechanism of aldol condensation, claisen condensation, cannizzaro reaction, crossed aldol condensation, crossed cannizzaro reaction, benzoin condensation, perkin condensation. Knoevenagel, Reformatsky reaction, Wittig reaction, Michael addition.

13 Hoffman rearrangement: Migration to electron deficient nitrogen, Sandmeyer's reaction, basicity of amines, diazotisation and coupling, acidity of phenols, Williamson synthesis, Fries rearrangement, Kolbe reaction, Reimer tieman's reactions.

14 Nucleophilic aromatic substitution: Bimolecular displacement mechanisms, orientation, comparison of aliphatic nucleophilic substitution with that of aromatic.

15 Oxidation reduction reaction.

16 Study of the following official compounds- preparation, test for purity, assay and medicinal uses of Chlorbutol, Dimercaprol, Glyceryl trinitrate, Urea, Ethylene diamine dihyrate, Vanillin, Paraldehyde, Ethylene chloride, Lactic acid, Tartaric acid, citric acid, salicylic acid, aspirin, methyl salicylate, ethyl benzoate, benzyl benzoate, dimethyl pthalate, sodium lauryl sulphate, saccharin sodium, mephensin.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

I. Introduction to the various laboratory techniques through demonstration involving synthesis of the following compounds (at least 8 compounds to be synthesised):

1. Acetanilde / aspirin (Acetylation)
2. Benzanilide / Phenyl benzoate (Benzoylation)
3. P-bromo acetanilide / 2,4,6 – tribromo aniline (Bromination)
4. Dibenzylidene acetone (Condensation)
5. 1-Phenylazo-2-napthol (Diazotisation and coupling)
6. Benzoic acid / salicylic acid (Hydrolysis of ester)
7. M-dinitro benzene (Nitration)
8. 9, 10 – Antharaquinone (Oxidation of anthracene) / preparation of benzoic acid from toluene or benzaldehyde
9. M-phenylene diamine (Reduction of M-dinitrobenzene) / Aniline from nitrobenzene
10. Benzophenone oxime
11. Nitration of salicylic acid
12. Preparation of picric acid
13. Preparation of O-chlorobenzoic acid from O-chlorotolune
14. Preparation of cyclohexanone from cyclohexanol

II. Identification of organic compounds belonging to the following classes by :

Systematic qualitative organic analysis including preparation of derivatives Phenols, amides, carbohydrates, amines, carboxylic acids, aldehyde and ketones, Alcohols, esters, hydrocarbons, anilides, nitrocompounds.

III. Introduction to the use of stereo models:

Methane, Ethane, Ethylene, Acetylene, Cis alkene, Trans alkene, inversion of configuration.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope and objectives:** This course mainly deals with fundamentals of Analytical chemistry and also the study of inorganic pharmaceuticals regarding their monographs and also the course deals with basic knowledge of analysis of various pharmaceuticals.

2. **Upon completion of the course student shall be able to:**
   a. under stand the principles and procedures of analysis of drugs and also regarding the application of inorganic pharmaceuticals;
   b. know the analysis of the inorganic pharmaceuticals their applications; and
   c. appreciate the importance of inorganic pharmaceuticals in preventing and curing the disease.

3. **Course materials: Text books**
   a. A text book Inorganic medicinal chemistry by Surendra N. Pandeya
   b. A. H. Beckett and J. B. Stanlake's Practical Pharmaceutical chemistry Vol-I & Vol-II
   c. Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry III-Edition P.Gundu Rao

   Reference books

   a. Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Anand & Chetwal b. Pharmaceutical Inorganic chemistry by Dr.B.G.Nagavi
   c. Analytical chemistry principles by John H. Kennedy
   d. I.P.1985 and 1996, Govt. of India, Ministry of health

4. **Lecture wise programme: Topics**

1 Errors: Errors in quantitative analysis, classification of errors, concept of accuracy and precision, treatment of analytical

2 Volumetric analysis: Principle of volumetric analysis, different methods of analysis, different methods of expressing concentrations of solutions, Primary and secondary standards.

3 Acid-base titrations: Acid-base concepts, relative strength of acids and bases, law of mass action, common ion effect, ionic product of water, Henderson- Hasselbalch equation, buffer solutions, theory of indicators, neutralization curves, choice of indicators, mixed and universal indicators.

4 Redox titrations: Concepts of oxidation and reduction reactions. Redox reactions, theory of redox titrations, redox indicators, iodometry, iodimetry, titrations involving cerric sulphate, potassium iodate, potassium bromate, titanous chloride, Potassium permanganate.

5 Non aqueous titrations: Theoretical basis, types of solvents, preparations and standardization of titrant solutions, titration of weak acid, weak bases and indicators. Standardization of perchloric acid, lithium and sodium methoxide, tetra butyl ammonium hydroxide.

6 Precipitation titrations: Introduction, types of precipitation titrations, end point detection.

7 Complexometric titrations: Introduction, principle, types of titrations, end point detection.

8 Theory of indicators

9 Gravimetry: Basic concepts, precipitation techniques, co-precipitations, post precipitation, various steps involved in gravimetric analysis, pharmaceutical applications.

10 Limit tests: Definition, importance, general procedure for limit test for chlorides, sulphates, iron, arsenic, lead and heavy metals.

11 Medicinal gases: Preparation and uses of the following oxygen, carbon dioxide, Helium, Nitrogen and Nitrous oxide.

Method of preparation, assay, storage conditions and uses of Inorganic compounds listed in IP belonging to the following categories.

12 Acidifiers: Dilute HCl, Sodium Phosphate, Ammonium chloride.

13 Antacids: Classifaction, qualities of an ideal antacid, side effects, advantages, combination therapy, acid neutralizing capacity, sodium bicarbonate, Potassium citrate, Aluminium hydroxide gel, Dried Aluminium hydroxide gel, magnesium hydroxide, Light and Heavy magnesium trisilicate, Light and Heavy magnesium carbonate, Calcium carbonate, Magaldrate and Bismuth carbonate.

14 Cathartics: Magnesium hydroxide, Magnesium sulphate, Magnesium carbonate, Sodium phosphate.

15 Electrolyte replenishers: Electrolytes used for replacement therapy: sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate.

Electrolytes used in acid-base therapy: Sodium acetate, potassium acetate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium lactate, ammonium chloride, Electrolyte combination therapy, compound sodium chloride solution, sodium chloride injection and oral rehydration salt.

16 Essential Trace elements: Definition, physiological role of Iron, Copper, Zinc, Chromium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Selenium, Sulphur and Iodine.

17 Antimicrobials: Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Chlorinated Lime, Iodine, Boric acid, Silver nitrate, Selenium Sulphide.

18 Pharmaceutical Aids: Sodium bisulphate, sodium metabisulphite, bentonite, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, aluminium suphate, sodium carboxy methycellulose, purified water, water for injection and sterile water for injection.

19 Dental Products:

Anti-caries agents: Role of Fluorides as anti-caries agents, Sodium Fluoride.

Dentifrices: Calcium carbonate, dibasic calcium phosphate, Zinc chloride.

20 Miscellaneous compounds

Sclerosing agents: Hypertonic saline, Sodium tetra decyl suphate.

Expectorants: Potassium citrate and Potassium iodide.

Sedative: Potassium bromide.

Antidotes: Sodium nitrite, Sodium thiosulphate and Charcoal

Respiratory stimulant: Ammonium carbonate.

21 Radio Pharmaceuticals: Introduction, measurement of radioactivity, clinicalapplications and dosage, hazards and precautions.

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

1. **Limit test (6 exercises)**
   a. Limit test for chlorides
   b. Limit test for sulphates
   c. Limit test for iron
   d. Limit test for heavy metals
   e. Limit test for arsenic
   f. Modified limit tests for chlorides and sulphates

2. **Assays (10 exercises)**
   a. Ammonium chloride- Acid-base titration
   b. Ferrous sulphate- Cerimetry
   c. Copper sulpahte- Iodometry
   d. Calcilugluconate- Complexometry
   e. Hydrogen peroxide – Permanganometry
   f. Sodium benzoate – Nonaqueous titration
   g. Sodium chloride – Modified volhard's method
   h. Assay of KI – KIO_3 titration
   i. Gravimetric estimation of barium as barium sulphate
   j. Sodium antimony gluconate or antimony potassium tartarate

3. **Estimation of mixture (Any two exercises)**
   a. Sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate
   b. Boric acid and Borax
   c. Oxalic acid and sodium oxalate

4. **Test for identity (Any three exercises)**
   a. Sodium bicorbonate
   b. Barium sulphate
   c. Ferrous sulphate
   d. Potassium chloride

5. **Test for purity (Any two exercises)**
   a. Swelling power in Bentonite
   b. Acid neutralising capacity in aluminium hydroxide gel
   c. Ammonium salts in potash alum
   d. Adsorption power heavy Kaolin
   e. Presence of Iodates in KI

6. **Preparations (Any two exercises)**
   a. Boric acids
   b. Potash alum
   c. Calcium lactate
   d. Magnesium suphate

Scheme of Practical Examination :

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment1&2	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS/BIOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS:

1. **Scope and objectives**: This is an introductory course in mathematics. This subjects deals with the introduction to matrices, determinants, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential calculus, integral calculus, differential equations, laplace transform.

2. **Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to : –**
   a. Know Trignometry, Analytical geometry, Matrices, Determinant, Integration, Differential equation, Laplace transform and their applications;
   b. solve the problems of different types by applying theory; and
   c. appreciate the important applications of mathematics in pharmacy.

3. **Course materials: Text books**
   a. Differential calculus By Shantinarayan
   b. Text book of Mathematics for second year pre-university by Prof.B.M.Sreenivas

   Reference books
   a. Integral calculus By Shanthinarayan
   b. Engineering mathematics By B.S.Grewal
   c. Trigonometry Part-I By S.L.Loney

4. **Lecture wise programme :Topics**
   1 **Algebra :** Determinants, Matrices
   2 **Trigonometry :** Sides and angles of a triangle, solution of triangles
   3 **Analytical Geometry :**Points, Straight line, circle, parabola
   4 **Differential calculus:** Limit of a function, Differential calculus, Differentiation of a sum, Product, Quotient Composite, Parametric, exponential, trigonometric and Logarithmic function. Successive differentiation, Leibnitz's theorem, Partial differentiation, Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions of two variables
   5 **Integral Calculus:** Definite integrals, integration by substitution and by parts, Properties of definite integrals.
   6 **Differential equations:** Definition, order, degree, variable separable, homogeneous, Linear, heterogeneous, linear, differential equation with constant coefficient, simultaneous linear equation of second order.
   7 **Laplace transform:** Definition, Laplace transform of elementary functions, Properties of linearity and shifting.

BIOLOGY

1. **Scope and objectives**: This is an introductory course in Biology, which gives detailed study of natural sources such as plant and animal origin. This subject has been introduces to the pharmacy course in order to make the student aware of various naturally occurring drugs and its history, sources, classification, distribution and the characters of the plants and animals. This subject gives basic foundation to Pharmacognosy.

2. **Course materials: Text books**

a. Text book of Biology by S.B.Gokhale
b. A Text book of Biology by Dr.Thulajappa and Dr. Seetaram.

Reference books

a. A Text book of Biology by B.V.Sreenivasa Naidu
b. A Text book of Biology by Naidu and Murthy
c. Botany for Degree students By A.C.Dutta.
d. Outlines of Zoology by M.Ekambaranatha ayyer and T.N.Ananthakrishnan.
e. A manual for pharmaceutical biology practical by S.B.Gokhale and C.K.Kokate.

3. **Lecture wise programme :Topic**

PART – A

01 Introduction
02 General organization of plants and its inclusions
03 Plant tissues
04 Plant kingdom and its classification05 Morphology of plants
06 Root, Stem, Leaf and Its modifications
07 Inflorescence and Pollination of flowers08 Morphology of fruits and seeds
09 Plant physiology
10 Taxonomy of Leguminosae, umbelliferae, Solanaceae, Lilliaceae, Zinziberaceae, Rubiaceae
11 Study of Fungi, Yeast, Penicillin and Bacteria

PART-B

01 Study of Animal cell
02 Study animal tissues
03 Detailed study of frog
04 Study of Pisces, Raptiles, Aves
05 Genearal organization of mammals
06 Study of poisonous animals

BIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

Title:

1. Introduction of biology experiments
2. Study of cell wall constituents and cell inclusions
3. Study of Stem modifications
4. Study of Root modifications
5. Study of Leaf modifications
6. Identification of Fruits and seeds
7. Preparation of Permanent slides
8. T.S. of Senna, Cassia, Ephedra, Podophyllum.
9. Simple plant physiological experiments
10. Identification of animals
11. Detailed study of Frog
12. Computer based tutorials

Scheme of Practical Examination :

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Identification	04	10
Synopsis	04	10
Major Experiment	07	20
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance.

Second year
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** This course is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the relevant aspects of pathology of various conditions with reference to its pharmacological applications, and understanding of basic Pathophysiological mechanisms. Hence it will not only help to study the syllabus of pathology, but also to get baseline knowledge of its application in other subject of pharmacy.

2. **Objectives of the Subject :** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to –
   a. describe the etiology and pathogenesis of the selected disease states;
   b. name the signs and symptoms of the diseases; and
   c. mention the complications of the diseases.

Text books (Theory)

a. Pathologic basis of disease by- Cotran, Kumar, Robbins
b. Text book of Pathology- Harsh Mohan
c. Text book of Pathology- Y.M. Bhinde

Reference books (Theory)

a. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics; Second edition; Roger Walker; Churchill Livingstone publication

3. **Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule: Chapter**

1 **Basic principles of cell injury and Adaptation**
   a) Causes, Pathogenesis and morphology of cell injury
   b) Abnormalities in lipoproteinaemia, glycogen infiltration and glycogen infiltration and glycogen infiltration and glycogen storage diseases

2 **Inflammation**
   a) Pathogenesis of acute inflammation, Chemical mediators in inflammation, Types of chronic inflammation
   b) Repairs of wounds in the skin, factors influencing healing of wounds

3 **Diseases of Immunity**
   a) Introduction to Tand B cells
   b) MHC proteins or transplantation antigens
   c) Immune tolerance
      - Hypersensitivity
        Hypersensitivity type I, II, III, IV, Biological significance, Allergy due to food, chemicals and drugs
      - Autoimmunity
        Criteria for autoimmunity, Classifications of autoimmune diseases in man, mechanism of autoimmunity, Transplantation and immunologic tolerance, allograft rejections, transplantation antigens, mechanism of rejection of allograft.
      - Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
      - Amylodosis

4 **Cancer:** differences between benign and malignant tumors, Histological diagnosis of malignancy, invasions and metastasis, patterns of spread, disturbances of growth of cells, classification of tumors, general biology of tumors, spread of malignant tumors, etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.

5 Types of shock, mechanisms, stages and management

6 Biological effects of radiation

7 Environmental and nutritional diseases
   i) Air pollution and smoking- SO2,NO, NO2, and CO
   ii) Protein calorie malnutrition, vitamins, obesity, pathogenesis of starvation.

8 Pathophysiology of common diseases
   a. Parkinsonism
   b. Schizophrenia
   c. Depression and mania
   d. Hypertension,
   e. Stroke (ischaemic and hemorrhage)
   f. Angina, CCF, Atherosclerosis, Myocardial infarction
   g. Diabetes Mellitus
   h. Peptic ulcer and inflammatory bowel diseases
   i. Cirrhosis and Alcoholic liver diseases
   j. Acute and chronic renal failure
   k. Asthma and chronic obstructive airway diseases

9 Infectious diseases :
   Sexually transmitted diseases (HIV,Syphilis,Gonorrhea), Urinary tract infections, Pneumonia, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Malaria Dysentery (bacterial and amoebic), Hepatitis- infective hepatitis.

4. Assignments :

Title of the Experiment

1 Chemical Mediators of inflammation
2 Drug Hypersensitivity
3 Cigarette smoking & its ill effects
4 Biological Effects of Radiation
5 Etiology and hazards of obesity
6 Complications of diabetes
7 Diagnosis of cancer
8 Disorders of vitamins
9 Methods in Pathology-Laboratory values of clinical significance
10 Pathophysiology of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)

Format of the assignment

1 Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
3. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year
4. It shall be computer draft copy.
5. Name and signature of the student
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** Microbiology has always been an essential component of pharmacy curriculum. This is because of the relevance of microbiology to pharmaceutical sciences and more specifically to pharmaceutical industry. Pharmaceutical biotechnology is the logical extension of pharmaceutical microbiology, which is expected to change the complete drug product scenario in the future.

   This course deals with the various aspects of microorganisms, its classification, morphology, laboratory cultivation identification and maintenance. Its also discusses withsterilization of pharmaceutical products, equipment, media etc. The course further discusses immunological preparations, diseases its transmission, diagnosis, controland immunological tests.

2. **Objectives of the Subject :**

   Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to –

   a. know the anatomy, identification, growth factors and sterilization of microorganisms;
   b. know the mode of transmission of disease causing microorganism, symptoms of disease, and treatment aspect;
   c. do estimation of RNA and DNA and there by identifying the source;
   d. do cultivation and identification of the microorganisms in the laboratory ;
   e. do identification of diseases by performing the diagnostic tests; and
   f. appreciate the behavior of motility and behavioral characteristics of microorganisms.

Text books (Theory)

a. Vanitha Kale and Kishor Bhusari ─ Applied Microbiology Himalaya Publishing house Mumbai.

b. Mary Louis Turgeon – Immunology and Serology in Laboratory Medicines 2nd edition, 1996 Mosby- Year book inc St. Louis Missouri 63146.

c. Harsh Mohan, – Text book of Pathology□ 3rd edition, 1998, B-3 Ansari road Darya ganj N. Delhi.

Reference books (Theory)

- Prescot L.M., Jarley G.P Klein D.A –Microbiology 2nd- edition Mc Graw Hill Company Inc
- Rawlins E.A. Bentley's Text Book of Pharmaceutics B ailliere Tindals 24 -28 London 1988
- Forbisher–Fundamentals of Microbiology Philidelphia W.B. Saunders.
- Prescott L.M. Jarley G.P., Klein.D.A. – Microbiology. 2nd edition WMC Brown Publishers, Oxford. 1993
- War Roitt, Jonathan Brostoff, David male, – Immunology 3rd edition 1996, Mosby- year book Europe Ltd, London.
- Pharmacopoeia of India, Govt of India, 1996.

3. Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule :Title of the topic

1. Introduction to the science of microbiology. Major divisions of microbial world and Relationship among them.
2. Different methods of classification of microbes and study of Bacteria, Fungi, virus, Rickettsiae, Spirochetes.
3. Nutritional requirements, growth and cultivation of bacteria and virus. Study of different important media required for the growth of aerobic andanaerobic bacteria & fungi. Differential media, enriched media and selective media, maintenance of lab cultures.
4. Different methods used in isolation and identification of bacteria with emphasis to different staining techniques and biochemical reactions. Counting of bacteria -Total and Viable counting techniques.
5. Detailed study of different methods of sterilization including their merits and demerits. Sterilization methods for all pharmaceutical products. Detailed study of sterility testing of different pharmaceutical preparations . Brief information on Validation.
6. Disinfectants- Study of disinfectants, antiseptics, fungicidal and virucidal agents factors affecting their activation and mechanism of action. Evaluation of bactericidal, bacteristatic, , virucidal activities, evaluation of preservatives in pharmaceutical preparations.
7. Immunology- Immunity, Definition, Classification, General principles of natural immunity, Phagocytosis, acquired immunity(active and passive) . Antigens, chemical nature of antigens structure and formation of Antibodies, Antigen-Antibody reactions. Bacterial exotoxins and endotoxins. Significance of toxoids in active immunity, Immunization programme, and importance of booster dose.
8. Diagnostic tests : Schick's Test, Elisa test, Western Blot test, Southern Blot PCR Widal, QBC, Mantaux Peripheral smear. Study of malarial parasite.
9. Microbial culture sensitivity Testing: Interpretation of results Principles and methods of different microbiological assays, microbiological assay of Penicillin, Streptomycin and vitamin B_2 and B_{12}. Standardisation of vaccines and sera.
10. Study of infectious diseases: Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cholera, Hepatitis, Meningitis, Syphilis & Gonorrhea and HIV.

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

Title of the Experiment:

1 Study of apparatus used in experimental microbiology*.
2 Sterilisation of glass ware's. Preparation of media and sterilisation.*
3 Staining techniques – Simple staining ; Gram's staining ; Negative staining**
4 Study of motility characters*.
5 Enumeration of micro-organisms (Total and Viable)*
6 Study of the methods of isolation of pure culture.*
7 Bio chemical testing for the identification of micro*-organisms.
8 Cultural sensitivity testing for some micro-organisms.*
9 Sterility testing for powders and liquids.*
10 Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration.*
11 Microbiological assay of antibiotics by cup plate method.*
12 Microbiological assay of vitamins by Turbidometric method**
13 Determination of RWC.**
14 Diagnostic tests for some common diseases, Widal, malarial parasite.**

* Indicate minor experiment & ** indicate major experiment

Assignments:

1 Visit to some pathological laboratories & study the activities and equipment/instruments used and reporting the same.
2. Visit to milk dairies (Pasturization) and microbial laboratories(other sterization methods) & study the activities and equipment/instruments used and reporting the same.
3. Library assignments
   a. Report of recent microbial techniques developed in diagnosing some common diseases.
   b. Latest advancement developed in identifying, cultivating & handling of microorganisms.

Format of the assignment:

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. It shall be computer draft copy.
3. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
4. Name and signature of the student.
5. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope and objectives:** This subject has been introduced for the pharmacy course in order to make the student aware of medicinal uses of various naturally occurring drugs its history, sources, distribution, method of cultivation, active constituents, medicinal uses, identification tests, preservation methods, substitutes and adulterants.

2. **Upon completion of the course student shall be able to:**
   a. under stand the basic principles of cultivation, collection and storage of crude drugs;
   b. know the source, active constituents and uses of crude drugs; and
   c. appreciate the applications of primary and secondary metabolites of the plant.

3. **Course materials:**

Text books

a. Pharmacognosy by G.E. Trease & W.C.Evans.
b. Pharmacognosy by C.K.Kokate,Gokhale & A.C.Purohit.

Reference books

a. Pharmacognosy by Brady &Tyler.E.
b. Pharmacognosy by T.E.Wallis.
c. Pharmacognosy by C.S. Shah & Qadery.
d. Pharmacognosy by M.A. Iyengar.

4. **Lecture wise programme:Topics**

1 Introduction.
2 Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy.
3 Classification of crude drugs.
4 Cultivation, collection, processing and storage of crude drugs.
5 Detailed method of cultivation of crude drugs.
6 Study of cell wall constituents and cell inclusions.
7 Microscopical and powder Microscopical study of crude drugs.
8 Study of natural pesticides.
9 Detailed study of various cell constituents.
10 Carbohydrates and related products.
11 Detailed study carbohydrates containing drugs.(11 drugs)
12 Definition sources, method extraction, chemistry and method of analysis of lipids.
13 Detailed study of oils.
14 Definition, classification, chemistry and method of analysis of protein.
15 Study of plants fibers used in surgical dressings and related products.
16 Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs.

PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

General Requirements: Laboratory Napkin, Observation Book 150 pages Zero brush, Needle, Blade, Match box.

List of experiments:

1 Introduction of Pharmacognosy laboratory and experiments.
2 Study of cell wall constituents and cell inclusions.
3 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Datura.
4 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Senna.
5 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Cassia.cinnamon.
6 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Cinchona.
7 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Ephedra.
8 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Quassia.
9 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Clove
10 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Fennel.
11 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Coriander.
12 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Isapgol.
13 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Nux vomica.
14 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Rauwolfia.
15 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Liquorice.
16 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Ginger.
17 Macro, powder and microscopic study of Podophyllum.
18 Determination of Iodine value.
19 Determination of Saponification value and unsaponifiable matter.
20 Determination of ester value.
21 Determination of Acid value.
22 Chemical tests for Acacia.
23 Chemical tests for Tragacanth.
24 Chemical tests for Agar.
25 Chemical tests for Starch.
26 Chemical tests for Lipids.(castor oil,sesame oil, shark liver oil,bees wax)
27 Chemical tests for Gelatin.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Identification	04	10
Synopsis	04	10
Major Experiment	07	20
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance.

PHARMACOLOGY – I (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** This subject will provide an opportunity for the student to learn about the drug with regard to classification, pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic aspects, adverse effects, uses, dose, route of administration, precautions, contraindications and interaction with other drugs. In this subject, apart from general pharmacology, drugs acting on autonomic nervous system, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, blood and blood forming agents and renal system will be taught. In addition to theoretical knowledge, the basic practical knowledge relevant to therapeutics will be imparted.

2. **Objectives of the Subject :** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, appreciate) –
   a. understand the pharmacological aspects of drugs falling under the above mentioned chapters;
   b. handle and carry out the animal experiments;
   c. appreciate the importance of pharmacology subject as a basis of therapeutics; and
   d. correlate and apply the knowledge therapeutically.

Text books (Theory) (Author, Title, Edition, Publication Place, Publisher, Year of Publication)

a. Tripathi, K. D. Essentials of medical pharmacology. 4th Ed, 1999. Publisher: Jaypee, Delhi.
b. Satoskar, R.S. and Bhadarkar, S.D. Pharmacology and pharmacotherapeutics. 16th edition (single volume), 1999. Publisher: Popular, Dubai.
c. Rang, H.P. & Dale, M.M. Pharmacology. 4th edition, 1999. Publisher: Churchill Living stone.

Reference books (Theory) (Author, Title, Edition, Publication Place, Publisher,Publication Year)

a. Goodman Gilman, A., Rall, T.W., Nies, A.I.S. and Taylor, P. Goodman and Gilman's The pharmacological Basis of therapeutics. 9th Ed, 1996. Publisher Mc Graw Hill, Pergamon press.
b. Craig, C.R.&Stitzel, R.E. Modern Pharmacology. Latest edition. Publisher: Little Brown.Co
c. Katzung, B.G. Basic and clinical pharmacology. Latest edition. Publisher: Prentice Hall, Int.
d. Shargel and Leon. Applied Biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics. Latest edition. Publisher: Prentice Hall, London.

Text books (Practical) :

Kulkarni, S. K. and Dandia, P. C. Hand book of experimental pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Vallab, Delhi.

Reference books (Practical)

a. Macleod, L.J. Pharmacological experiments on intact preparations. Latest edition, Publisher: Churchill livingstone.
b. Macleod, L.J. Pharmacological experiments on isolated preparations. Latest edition, Publisher: Churchill livingstone.
c. Ghosh, M.N. Fundamentals of experimental pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Scientific book agency, Kolkata.
d. Ian Kitchen. Textbook of in vitro practical pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Black well Scientific.

3. Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule :Title of the topic

1. General Pharmacology

a) Introduction, definitions and scope of pharmacology
b) Routes of administration of drugs
c) Pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion)
d) Pharmacodynamics
e) Factors modifying drug effects
f) Drug toxicity - Acute, sub- acute and chronic toxicity.
g) Pre-clinical evaluations
h) Drug interactions

Note: The term Pharmacology used here refers to the classification, mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, adverse effects, contraindications, Therapeutic uses, interactions and dose and route of administration.

2. Pharmacology of drugs acting on ANS

a) Adrenergic and antiadrenergic drugs
b) Cholinergic and anticholinergic drugs
c) Neuromuscular blockers
d) Mydriactics and miotics
e) Drugs used in myasthenia gravis
f) Drugs used in Parkinsonism

3. Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardiovascular system

a) Antihypertensives
b) Anti-anginal drugs
c) Anti-arrhythmic drugs
d) Drugs used for therapy of Congestive Heart Failure
e) Drugs used for hyperlipidaemias

4. Pharmacology of drugs acting on Central Nervous System

a) General anesthetics
b) Sedatives and hypnotics
c) Anticonvulsants
d) Analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents
e) Psychotropic drugs
f) Alcohol and methyl alcohol
g) CNS stimulants and cognition enhancers
h) Pharmacology of local anaesthetics

5. Pharmacology of Drugs acting on Respiratory tract

a) Bronchodilators
b) Mucolytics
c) Expectorants
d) Antitussives
e) NasalDecongestants

6. Pharmacology of Hormones and Hormone antagonists

a) Thyroid and Antithyroid drugs
b) Insulin, Insulin analogues and oral hypoglycemic agents
c) Sex hormones and oral contraceptives
d) Oxytocin and other stimulants and relaxants

7. Pharmacology of autocoids and their antagonists

a) Histamines and Antihistaminics
b) 5-Hydroxytryptamine and its antagonists
c) Lipid derived autocoids and platelet activating factor

COMMUNITY PHARMACY (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope**: In the changing scenario of pharmacy practice in India, Community Pharmacists are expected to offer various pharmaceutical care services. In order to meet this demand, students will be learning various skills such as dispensing of drugs, responding to minor ailments by providing suitable safe medication, patient counselling, health screening services for improved patient care in the community set up.

2. **Objectives:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to –
   a. know pharmaceutical care services;
   b. know the business and professional practice management skills in community pharmacies;
   c. do patient counselling & provide health screening services to public in community pharmacy;
   d. respond to minor ailments and provide appropriate medication;
   e. show empathy and sympathy to patients; and
   f. appreciate the concept of Rational drug therapy.

Text Books:

a. Health Education and Community Pharmacy by N.S.Parmar.
b. WHO consultative group report.
c. Drug store & Business management by Mohammed Ali & Jyoti.

Reference books:

a. Handbook of pharmacy – health care.Edt. Robin J Harman. The Pharmaceutical press.
b. Comprehensive Pharmacy Review – Edt. Leon Shargel. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Special requirements:

1. Either the college is having model community pharmacy (meeting the schedule N requirement) or sign MoU with at least 4 -5 community pharmacies nearby to the college for training the students on dispensing and counselling activities.
2. Special equipments like B.P apparatus, Glucometer, Peak flow meter, and apparatus for cholesterol estimation.

3. **Scheme of evaluation (80 Marks)**

1.	Synopsis	10
2.	Major Experiment (Counselling of patients with specific diseases – emphasis should be given on Counselling introduction, content, process and conclusion)	30
3.	Minor Experiment(Ability to measure B.P/ CBG / Lung function)	15
4.	Prescription Analysis (Analyzing the prescriptions for probable drug interaction and ability to tell the management)	15
5.	Viva – Voce	10

4. Lecture wise programme :Topics

1 **Definition, scope, of community pharmacy**
Roles and responsibilities of Community pharmacist

2 **Community Pharmacy Management**
a) Selection of site, Space layout, and design
b) Staff, Materials- coding, stocking
c) Legal requirements
d) Maintenance of various registers
e) Use of Computers: Business and health care soft wares

3 **Prescriptions** – parts of prescription, legality & identification of medication related problems like drug interactions.

4 **Inventory control in community pharmacy**
Definition, various methods of Inventory Control
ABC, VED, EOQ, Lead time, safety stock

5 **Pharmaceutical care**
Definition and Principles of Pharmaceutical care.

6 **Patient counselling**
Definition, outcomes, various stages, barriers, Strategies to overcome barriers
Patient information leaflets- content, design, & layouts, advisory labels

7 **Patient medication adherence**
Definition, Factors affecting medication adherence, role of pharmacistin improving the adherence.

8 **Health screening services**
Definition, importance, methods for screeningBlood pressure/ blood sugar/ lung function and Cholesterol testing

9 **OTC Medication- Definition, OTC medication list & Counselling**

10 **Health Education**
WHO Definition of health, and health promotion, care for children, pregnant & breast feeding women, and geriatric patients.
Commonly occurring Communicable Diseases, causative agents,
Clinical presentations and prevention of communicable diseases – Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Typhoid, Amoebiasis, Malaria, Leprosy,
Syphilis, Gonorrhea and AIDS
Balance diet, and treatment & prevention of deficiency disorders
Family planning – role of pharmacist

11 **Responding to symptoms of minor ailments**
Relevant pathophysiology, common drug therapy to,
Pain, GI disturbances (Nausea, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, diarrhea, constipation), Pyrexia, Opthalmic symptoms, worms infestations.

12 **Essential Drugs concept and Rational Drug TherapyRole of community pharmacist**

13 **Code of ethics for community pharmacists**

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - I (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for contribution to quality use of medicines. Chapters dealt cover briefly pathophysiology and mostly therapeutics of various diseases. This will enable the student to understand the pathophysiology of common diseases and their management.

2. **Objectives:** At completion of this subject it is expected that students will be able to understand –
   a. the pathophysiology of selected disease states and the rationale for drug therapy;
   b. the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases;
   c. the controversies in drug therapy;
   d. the importance of preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis ;
   e. needs to identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects);
   f. describe the pathophysiology of selected disease states and explain the rationale for drug therapy;
   g. summarise the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases including reference to the latest available evidence;
   h. discuss the controversies in drug therapy;
   i. discuss the preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis; and
   j. identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects).

Text Books

a. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Roger and Walker, Churchill Livingstonepublication.
b. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic approach - Joseph T. Dipiro et al. Appleton &Lange.

Reference Books

a. Pathologic basis of disease - Robins SL, W.B.Saunders publication.
b. Pathology and therapeutics for Pharmacists: A Basis for Clinical Pharmacy Practice -Green and Harris, Chapman and Hall publication.
c. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Eric T. Herfindal, Williams and WilkinsPublication.
d. Applied Therapeutics:The clinical Use of Drugs. Lloyd Young and Koda-Kimble MA
e. Avery's Drug Treatment, 4th Edn, 1997, Adis International Limited.
f. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature.

3. **Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule :**

Etiopathogenesis and pharmacotherapy of diseases associated withsystems/ diseases

Title of the topic

1 **Cardiovascular system:** Hypertension, Congestive cardiac failure,Angina Pectoris, Myocardial infarction, , Hyperlipidaemias , Electrophysiology of heart and Arrhythmias

2 **Respiratory system :** Introduction to Pulmonary function test, Asthma,Chronic obstructive airways disease, Drug induced pulmonary diseases **Endocrine system :** Diabetes, Thyroid diseases, Oral contraceptives,Hormone replacement therapy, Osteoporosis

3 **General prescribing guidelines for**
a. Paediatric patients
b. Geriatric patients
c. Pregnancy and breast feeding

4 **Ophthalmology:** Glaucoma, Conjunctivitis- viral & bacterial

5 **Introduction to rational drug use**
Definition, Role of pharmacist Essential drug concept Rational drugformulations

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - I (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week following

Practicals :

Hospital postings in various departments designed to complement the lectures by providing practical clinical discussion; attending ward rounds; follow up the progress and changes made in drug therapy in allotted patients; case presentation upon discharge. Students are required to maintain a record of cases presented and the same should be submitted at the end of the course for evaluation. A minimum of 20 cases should be presented and recorded covering most common diseases.

Assignments :

Students are required to submit written assignments on the topics given to them. Topics allotted should cover recent developments in drug therapy of various diseases. A minimum of THREE assignments [1500 – 2000 words] should be submitted for evaluation.

Format of the assignment:

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
3. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
4. It shall be computer draft copy.
5. Name and signature of the student.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity,promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

Third Year

3.1 PHARMACOLOGY – II (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** This subject will provide an opportunity for the student to learn about the drug with regard to classification, pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic aspects, adverse effects, uses, dose, route of administration, precautions, contraindicati ons and interaction with other drugs. In this subject, drugs acting on autacoids, respiratory system, GIT, immune system and hormones, and pharmacology of autocoids and hormones will be concentrated. In addition, pharmacology of chemotherapeutic agents, vitamines, essential minerals and principles of toxicology are also taught. In addition to theoretical knowledge, the basic practical knowledge relevant to therapeutics will be imparted.

2. **Objectives of the Subject Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to:**
   a. understand the pharmacological aspects of drugs falling under the above mentioned chapters,
   b. carry out the animal experiments confidently,
   c. appreciate the importance of pharmacology subject as a basis of therapeutics, and
   d. correlate and apply the knowledge therapeutically.

Text books (Theory)

a. Tripathi, K. D. Essentials of medical pharmacology. 4th edition, 1999. Publisher: Jaypee, Delhi.
b. Satoskar, R.S. and Bhadarkar, S.D. Pharmacology and pharmacotherapeutics. 16th edition (single volume), 1999. Publisher: Popular, Dubai.
c. Rang, H.P. and Dale, M.M. Pharmacology. 4th edition, 1999. Publisher: Churchill Living stone.

Reference books (Theory)

a. Goodman Gilman, A., Rall, T.W., Nies, A.I.S. and Taylor, P. Goodman and Gilman's The pharmacological Basis of therapeutics. 9th edition, 1996. Publisher: Mc Graw Hill, Pergamon press.
b. Craig, C.R. and Stitzel, R.E. Modern Pharmacology. Latest edition. Publisher: Little Brown and company.
c. Katzung, B.G. Basic and clinical pharmacology. Latest edition. Publisher: Prentice Hall, International.
d. Gupta, P.K. and Salunkhe, D.K. Modern Toxicology. Volume I, II and III. Latest edition. Publisher: B.V. Gupta, Metropolitan Book Co. (p) Ltd, New Delhi.

Text books (Practical)

Kulkarni, S. K. and Dandia, P. C. Hand book of experimental pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Vallab, Delhi.

Reference books (Practical) :

a. Macleod, L.J. Pharmacological experiments on intact preparations. Latest edition, Publisher: Churchill livingstone.
b. Macleod, L.J. Pharmacological experiments on isolated preparations. Latest edition, Publisher: Churchill livingstone.
c. Ghosh, M.N. Fundamentals of experimental pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Scientific book agency, Kolkata.
d. Ian Kitchen. Textbook of in vitro practical pharmacology. Latest edition, Publisher: Black well Scientific.

3. Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule:Title of the topic

1. Pharmacology of Drugs acting on Blood and blood forming agents

a) Anticoagulants
b) Thrombolytics and antiplatelet agents
c) Haemopoietics and plasma expanders

2. Pharmacology of drugs acting on Renal System

a) Diuretics
b) Antidiuretics

3. Chemotherapy

a) Introduction
b) Sulfonamides and co-trimoxazole
c) Penicillins and Cephalosporins
d) Tetracyclins and Chloramphenicol
e) Macrolides, Aminoglycosides, Polyene & Polypeptide antibiotics
f) Quinolines and Fluroquinolines
g) Antifungal antibiotics
h) Antiviral agents
i) Chemotherapy of tuberculosis and leprosy
j) Chemotherapy of Malaria
k) Chemotherapy of protozoal infections (amoebiasis, Giardiasis)
l) Pharmacology of Anthelmintic drugs
m) Chemotherapy of cancer (Neoplasms)

4 **Immunopharmacology**

Pharmacology of immunosuppressants and stimulants

5. Principles of Animal toxicology

Acute, sub acute and chronic toxicity

6. The dynamic cell: The structures and functions of the components of the cell

a) Cell and macromolecules: Cellular classification, subcellular organelles, macromolecules, large macromolecular assemblies
b) Chromosome structure: Pro and eukaryotic chromosome structures, chromatin structure, genome complexity, the flow of genetic information.
c) DNA replication: General, bacterial and eukaryotic DNA replication.
d) The cell cycle: Restriction point, cell cycle regulators and modifiers.
e) Cell signaling: Communication between cells and their environment, ion-channels, signal transduction pathways (MAP kinase, P38 kinase, JNK, Ras and PI3 -kinase pathways, biosensors.

The Gene: Genome structure and function:

a) Gene structure: Organization and elucidation of genetic code.
b) Gene expression: Expression systems (pro and eukaryotic), genetic elements that control gene expression (nucleosomes, histones, acetylation, HDACS, DNA binding protein families.
c) Transcription and Transcription factors: Basic principles of transcription in pro and eukaryotes. Transcription factors that regulate transcription in pro and eukaryotes.

RNA processing: rRNA, tRNA and mRNA processing.
Protein synthesis: Mechanisms of protein synthesis, initiation in eukaryotes, translation control and post-translation events
Altered gene functions: Mutations, deletions, amplifications, LOH, traslocations, trinucleotide repeats and other genetic abnormalities. Oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes.
The gene sequencing, mapping and cloning of human disease genes.
Introduction to gene therapy and targeting.
Recombinant DNA technology: principles. Processes (gene transfer technology) and applications

Books:

1 Molecular Biology of the Cell by Alberts B., Bray, D., Lewis, J., Raff M., Roberts, K and Watson, JD, 3rd edition.
2 Molecular Cell Biology By Lodish, H., Baltimore, D., Berk, A et al., 5th edition.
3 Molecular Biology by Turner, PC., McLennan, AG., Bates, AD and White MRH 2nd edition.
4 Genes VIII by Lewin, B., (2004)
5 Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, by Crommelin, DJA and Sindelar RD (1997)
6 Recombinant DNA by Watson, JD., Gilman, M., et al., (1996)
7 Biopharmaceutical: Biochemistry and Biotechnology by Walsh, G., (1998)

PHARMACOLOGY – II (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./WeekList of Experiments:

1. Study of laboratory animals and their handling (a. Frogs, b. Mice, c. Rats, d. Guinea pigs, e. Rabbits).
2. Study of physiological salt solutions used in experimental pharmacology.
3. Study of laboratory appliances used in experimental pharmacology.
4. Study of use of anesthetics in laboratory animals.
5. To record the dose response curve of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation.
6. To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation by interpolation method.
7. To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation by three point method.
8. To record the dose response curve of Histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation.
9. Study of agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation.
10. To carry out bioassay of Histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation by interpolation method.
11. To carry out bioassay of Histamine using guinea-pig ileum preparation by three point method.
12. To study the routes of administration of drugs in animals (Rats, Mice, Rabbits).
13. Study of theory, principle, procedure involved and interpretation of given results for the following experiments:
    a) Analgesic property of drug using analgesiometer.
    b) Antiinflammatory effect of drugs using rat-paw edema method.
    c) Anticonvulsant activity of drugs using maximal electroshock and pentylene tetrazole methods.
    d) Antidepressant activity of drugs using pole climbing apparatus and pentobarbitone induced sleeping time methods.
    e) Locomotor activity evaluation of drugs using actophotometer and rotorod.
    f) Cardiotonic activity of drugs using isolated frog heart and mammalian heart preparations.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Identification	02	10
Synopsis	04	10
Major Experiment (Bioassay)	08	30
Minor Experiment (Interpretation of given Graph or simulated experiment)	04	10
Viva	02	10
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**3hrs**	**4hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Quality Assurance:**
   a. Introduction, sources of quality variation, control of quality variation.
   b. Concept of statistical quality control.
   c. Validation methods- quality of equipment, validation of equipment and validation of analytical instruments and calibration.
   d. GLP, ISO 9000.
   e. Total quality management, quality review and documentation.
   f. ICH- international conference for harmonization-guidelines.
   g. Regulatory control.

2. **Chromatography:**

   Introduction, history, classification, separation techniques, choice of methods. The following techniques be discussed with relevant examples of pharmaceutical products involving principles and techniques of separation of drugs from excipients.

   a. **Column Chromatography**: Adsorption column chromatography, Operational technique, frontal analysis and elution analysis. Factors affecting column efficiency, applications and partition chromatography.
   b. **TLC**: Introduction, principle, techniques, R_f value and applications.
   c. **PC:** Introduction, principle, types of paper chromatography, preparation techniques, development techniques, applications.
   d. **Ion-exchange chromatography**: Introduction, principles, types of ion exchange synthetic resins, physical properties, factors affecting ion exchange, methodology and applications.
   e. **HPLC**: Introduction, theory, instrumentation, and applications.
   f. **HPTLC**: Introduction, theory, instrumentation, and applications.
   g. **Gas Chromatography**: Introduction, theory, instrumentation-carrier gases, types of columns, stationary phases in GLC & GSC. Detectors - Flame ionization detectors, electron capture detector, thermal conductivity detector. Typical gas chromatogram, derivatisation techniques, programmed temperature gas chromatography, applications.
   h. **Electrophoresis**: Principles of separation, equipment for paper and gel electrophoresis, and application.
   i. **Gel filtration** and **affinity chromatography**: Introduction, technique, applications.

3. Electrometric Methods:

Theoretical aspects, instrumentation, interpretation of data/spectra and analytical applications be discussed on the following topics.

a. **Potentiometry**: Electrical potential, electrochemical cell, reference electrodes, indicator electrodes, measurement of potential and pH, construction and working of electrodes, Potentiometric titrations, methods of detecting end point, Karl Fischer titration.

b. **Conductometry**: Introduction, conductivity cell, conductometric titrations and applications.

c. **Polarography**: Instrumentation, DME, residual current, diffusion current and limiting current, polarographic wave, Ilkovic's equation, Effect of oxygen on polarographic wave, Polarographic maxima and suppressors and applications.

d. **Amperometric Titrations:** Introduction, types of electrodes used, reference and indicator electrode, instrumentation, titration procedure, advantages and disadvantages of Amperometry over potentiometry. Pharma applications.

4. Spectroscopy:

Theoretical aspects, instrumentation, elements of interpretation of data/spectra and application of analytical techniques be discussed on:

a. Absorption Spectroscopy:

- Theory of electronic, atomic and molecular spectra. Fundamental laws of photometry, Beer-Lambert's Law, application and its deviation, limitation of Beer law, application of the law to single and multiple component analysis, measurement of equilibrium constant and rate constant by spectroscopy. Spectra of isolated chromophores, auxochromes, batho-chromic shift, hypsochromic shift, hyperchromic and hypochromic effect, effect of solvent on absorption spectra, molecular structure and infrared spectra.

  Instrumentation – Photometer, U.V.-Visible spectrophotometer – sources of U.V.-Visible radiations, collimating systems, monochromators, samples cells and following detectors-Photocell,Barrier layer cell, Phototube, Diode array, applications of U.V.-Visiblespectroscopy in pharmacy and spectrophotometric titrations.

- **Infrared Spectroscopy**: Vibrational transitions, frequency – structure correlations, Infrared absorption bands, Instrumentation–IR spectro- meter – sources of IR, Collimating systems, monochromators, sample cells, sample handling in IR spectroscopy and detectors– Thermocouple, Golay Cells, Thermistor, Bolometer, Pyroelectric detector, Applications of IR in pharmacy.

- **Fluorimetric Analysis:** Theory, luminescence, factors affecting fluorescence, quenching. Instrumentation, Applications, fluorescent indicators, study of pharmaceutically important compounds estimated by fluorimetry.

b. **Flame Photometry:** Theory, nebulisation, flame and flame temperature, interferences, flame spectrometric techniques and instrumentation and pharmaceutical applications.

c. **Atomic Absorption Spectrometry:** Introduction, Theory, types of electrodes, instrumentation and applications.

d. **Atomic Emission Spectroscopy**: Spectroscopic sources, atomic emission spectrometers, photographic and photoelectric detection.

e. **NMR & ESR (introduction only):** Introduction, theoretical aspects and applications.

f. **Mass Spectroscopy**: (**Introduction only**) – Fragmentation, types of ions produced mass spectrum and applications.

g. **Polarimetry: (Introduction only**) – Introduction to optical rotatory dispersion, circular dichroism, polarimeter.

h. **X-RAY Diffraction: (Introduction only**) – Theory, reciprocal lattice concept, diffraction patterns and applications.

i. **Thermal Analysis**: Introduction, instrumentation, applications, and DSC and DTA.

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./WeekList of Experiments:

1. Separation and identification of Amino Acids by Paper Chromatography.
2. Separation and identification of Sulpha drugs by TLC technique.
3. Effect of pH and solvent on the UV spectrum of given compound.
4. Comparison of the UV spectrum of a compound with that of its derivatives.
5. Determination of dissociation constant of indicators using UV-Visible spectroscopy.
6. Conductometric titration of mixture of acids with a strong base.
7. Potentiometric titration of a acid with a strong base.
8. Estimation of drugs by Fluorimetric technique.
9. Study of quenching effect in fluorimetry.
10. Colourimetric estimation of Supha drugs using BMR reagent.
11. Simultaneous estimation of two drugs present in given formulation.
12. Assay of Salicylic Acid by colourimetry.
13. Determination of Chlorides and Sulphates in Calcium gluconate by Nepheloturbidimetric Method.
14. Determination of Na/K by Flame Photometry.
15. Determination of pKa using pH meter.
16. Determination of specific rotation.
17. Comparison of the IR spectrum of a compound with that of its derivatives.
18. Demonstration of HPLC.
19. Demonstration of HPTLC.
20. Demonstration of GC-MS.
21. Demonstration of DSC.
22. Interpretation of NMR spectra of any one compound.

Reference Books:

1. Text Book of Pharm. Analysis by Higuchi. T and Hasen. E. B., New YorkInter Science Publishers.
2. Quantitative Pharma. Analysis by Jenkins, The Blakiston division, NewYork.
3. Quantitative Drug Analysis, by Garrot. D, Chapman & Hall Ltd., London.
4. Undergraduate Instrumental Analysis by James. E., CBS Publishers.
5. Instrumental Analysis by Willard and Merritt, EWP, East West Press Ltd.,Delhi/Madras.
6. Pharm Analysis by Skoog and West, Sounders Manipal CollegePublishing.
7. Text Book of Chemical Analysis, by A.I.Vogel, ELBS with Macmillanpress, Hampshire.
8. Textbook of Pharm. Analysis by K.A.Connors, John Wiley & Sons, NewYork, Brisbane, Singapore.
9. Textbook of Pharm. Analysis (Practical) by Beckett & Stenlake, CBSPublishers, Delhi.
10. Textbook of Drug Analysis by P.D. Sethi., CBS Publishers, Delhi.
11. Spectroscopy by Silverstein, John & Wiley & Sons. Inc., Canada &Singapore.
12. How to practise GMP-A Plan for total quality control by P.P. Sharma, Vandana Publications, Agra.
13. The Science & Practice of Pharmacy by Remington Vol-I & II, MackPublishing Co. Pennsylvania.
14. TLC by Stahl, Spring Verlay.
15. Text Book of Pharm. Chemistry by Chatten, CBS Publications.
16. Spectroscopy by William Kemp, ELBS with Macmillan Press, Hampshire.
17. I.P.-1996, The Controller of Publications, New Delhi.
18. BPC- Dept. of Health, U.K. for HMSO.
19. USP - Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA.
20. The Extra Pharmacopoeia – The Pharm. Press, London.

Practicals

Title of the Experiment:

1 Study of agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using Guinea -pig ileum preparation.**
2 To study the effects of drugs on intestinal motility using frog's esophagus model*
3 To study the effects of drugs using rat uterus preparation.**
4 To study the anticonvulsant property of drugs (any one model).*
5 To study antihistaminic property of drug using histamine induced anaphylactic reaction in guinea pigs.
6 To study the apomorphine-induced compulsive behaviour (stereotypy) in mice.*
7 To study the muscle relaxant property of diazepam in mice using rotarod apparatus.*
8 To study the antiinflammatory property of indomethacin against carrageenan -induced paw oedema.**
9 To study the anxiolytic effect of diazepam in mice using mirrored -chamber apparatus.**
10 To demonstrate the effect of various drugs on the blood pressure and respiration of anaesthetized dog.
11 To study the effect of anthelmintics on earthworms.
12 To study the taming effect of chlorpromazine.*
13 To study the effects of drugs on vas deferense of the male rat.**
14 To study the effect of drugs on pesticide toxicity using rats as model.
15 To study the effect of drugs on heavy metal toxicity.

** indicate major experiment & * indicate minor experiment

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – II (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for contribution to quality use of medicines. Chapters dealt cover briefly pathophysiology and mostly therapeutics of various diseases. This will enable the student to understand the pathophysiology of common diseases and their management.

2. **Objectives of the Subject Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to**

   a. know the pathophysiology of selected disease states and the rationale for drug therapy
   b. know the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases;
   c. know the controversies in drug therapy;
   d. know the importance of preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis; and
   e. appreciate the needs to identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects).

Text books (Theory)

Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Roger and Walker, ChurchillLivingstone publication

Reference books (Theory)

a. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic approach - Joseph T. Dipiro et al. Appleton & Lange
b. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Eric T. Herfindal, Williams and Wilkins Publication
c. Applied Therapeutics: The clinical Use of Drugs. Lloyd Young and Koda-Kimble MA]

3. **Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule :**

Etiopathogenesis and pharmacotherapy of diseases associated with following systems / diseases –

Title of the topic

1. **Infectious disease:** Guidelines for the rational use of antibiotics and surgical Prophylaxis, Tuberculosis, Meningitis, Respiratory tract infections, Gastroenteritis, Endocarditis, Septicemia, Urinary tract infections, Protozoal infection - Malaria, HIV & Opportunistic infections, Fungal infections, Viral infections, Gonarrhoea and Syphillis
2. **Musculoskeletal disorders**
   Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis, Gout, Spondylitis, Systemic lupus erythematosus.
3. **Renal system**
   Acute Renal Failure, Chronic Renal Failure, Renal Dialysis, Drug induced renal disorders
4. **Oncology:** Basic principles of Cancer therapy, General introduction to cancer chemotherapeutic agents, Chemotherapy of breast cancer, leukemia. Management of chemotherapy nausea and emesis
5. **Dermatology:** Psoriasis, Scabies, Eczema, Impetigo

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – II (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./WeekPracticals :

Hospital postings in various departments designed to complement the lectures by providing practical clinical discussion; attending ward rounds; follow up the progress and changes made in drug therapy in allotted patients; case presentation upon discharge. Students are required to maintain a record of cases presented and the same should be submitted at the end of the course for evaluation.

The student shall be trained to understand the principle and practice involved in selection of drug therapy including clinical discussion.

A minimum of 20 cases should be presented and recorded covering most common diseases.

Assignments :

Students are required to submit written assignments on the topics given to them. Topics allotted should cover recent developments in drug therapy of various diseases. A minimum of THREE assignments [1500 – 2000 words] should be submitted for evaluation.

Format of the assignment :

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
3. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
4. It shall be computer draft copy.
5. Name and signature of the student.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

Scheme of Practical Examination :

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** (4-6 lines): This course exposes the student to several important legislations related to the profession of pharmacy in India. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, along with its amendments are the core of this course. Other acts, which are covered, include the Pharmacy Act, dangerous drugs, medicinal and toilet preparation Act etc. Besides this the new drug policy, professional ethics, DPCO, patent and design Act will be discussed.

2. **Objectives of the Subject:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, and appreciate) –
   a. practice the Professional ethics;
   b. understand the various concepts of the pharmaceutical legislation in India;
   c. know the various parameters in the Drug and Cosmetic Act and rules;
   d. know the Drug policy, DPCO, Patent and design act;
   e. understand the labeling requirements and packaging guidelines for drugs and cosmetics;
   f. be able to understand the concepts of Dangerous Drugs Act, Pharmacy Act and Excise duties Act; and
   g. other laws as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India from time to time including International Laws.

Text books (Theory)

Mithal , B M. Textbook of Forensic Pharmacy. Calcutta :National; 1988.

Reference books (Theory)

a. Singh, KK, editor. Beotra's the Laws of Drugs, Medicines & cosmetics. Allahabad: Law Book House; 1984.
b. Jain, NK. A Textbook of forensic pharmacy. Delhi: Vallabh prakashan ; 1995.
c. Reports of the Pharmaceutical enquiry Committee
d. I.D.M.A., Mumbai. DPCO 1995
e. Various reports of Amendments.
f. Deshapande, S.W. The drugs and magic remedies act 1954 and rules 1955. Mumbai: Susmit Publications; 1998.
g. Eastern Book Company .The narcotic and psychotropic substances act 1985, Lucknow: Eastern; 1987.

3. **Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule:Title of the topic**

   1. **Pharmaceutical Legislations –** A brief review.
   2. Principle and Significance of professional ethics. Critical study of the code of pharmaceutical ethics drafted by PCI.
   3. **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940,and its rules 1945.**
      Objectives, Legal definition, Study of Schedule's with reference to Schedule B, C&C1, D, E1, F&F1, F2, F3, FF, G, H, J, K, M, N, P, R, V, W, X, Y.
      Sales, Import, labeling and packaging of Drugs And Cosmetics Provisions Relating to Indigenous Systems. Constitution and Functions of DTAB,DCC,CDL. Qualification and duties –Govt. analyst and Drugs Inspector.

4. **Pharmacy Act –1948**.
   Objectives Legal Definitions, General Study, Constitution and Functions of State & Central Council, Registration & Procedure, ER.
5. **Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act –1955.**
   Objectives, Legal Definitions, Licensing, Bonded and Non Bonded Laboratory, Ware Housing, Manufacture of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Patent & Proprietory Preparations.
6. **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act-1985 and Rules**. Objectives, Legal Definitions, General Study, Constitution and Functions of narcotic & Psychotropic Consultative Committee, National Fund for Controlling the Drug Abuse, Prohibition, Control and regulations, Schedules to the Act.
7. Study of Salient Features of Drugs and magic remedies Act and its rules.
8. Study of essential Commodities Act Relevant to drugs price control Order.
9. Drug Price control Order & National Drug Policy (Current).
10. Prevention Of Cruelty to animals Act-1960.
11. Patents & design Act-1970.
12. Brief study of prescription and Non-prescription Products.

4. Assignments:

Format of the assignment

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages
2. It shall be a computer draft copy
3. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
4. Name and signature of the student
5. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min

Case studies relating to

1. Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules along with its amendments, Dangerous Drugs Act, Medicinal and Toilet preparation Act, New Drug Policy, Professional Ethics, Drugs (Price control) Order, Patent and Design Act.
2. Various prescription and non-prescription products.
3. Medical and surgical accessories.
4. Diagnostic aids and appliances available in the market.

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Modern concept of rational drug design: A brief introduction to Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR), prodrug, combinatorial chemistry and computer aided drug design (CADD) and concept of antisense molecules.

   A study of the development of the following classes of drugs including SAR, mechanism of action, synthesis of important compounds, chemical nomenclature, brand names of important marketed products and their side effects.

2. Anti-infective agents
   a) Local anti-infective agents
   b) Preservatives
   c) Antifungal agents
   d) Urinary tract anti-infectives
   e) Antitubercular agents
   f) Antiviral agents and Anti AIDS agents
   g) Antiprotozoal agents
   h) Anthelmentics
   i) Antiscabies and Antipedicular agents
3. Sulphonamides and sulphones
4. Antimalarials
5. Antibiotics
6. Antineoplastic agents
7. Cardiovascular agents
   a) Antihypertensive agents
   b) Antianginal agents and vasodilators
   c) Antiarrhythmic agents
   d) Antihyperlipidemic agents
   e) Coagulants and Anticoagulants
   f) Endocrine
8. Hypoglycemic agents
9. Thyroid and Antithyroid agents
10. Diureties
11. Diagnostic agents
12. Steroidal Hormones and Adrenocorticoids

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

1. Assays of important drugs from the course content.
2. Preparation of medicinally important compounds or intermediates required for synthesis of drugs.
3. Monograph analysis of important drugs.
4. Determination of partition coefficients, dissociation constants and molar refra ctivity of compounds for QSAR analysis.

Reference Books:

a. Wilson and Gisvold's Text book of Organic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Lippincott-Raven Publishers-New York, Philadelphia.

b. William.O.Foye, Principles of Medicinal Chemistry, B.I. Waverly Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

c. Burgers, Medicinal Chemistry, M.E.,Welly Med.Chemistry M.E. Walffed Johnwilley and Sons, Wiley-interscience Publication, New York, Toranto.

d. A Text Book of Medicinal Chemistry Vol. I and II by Surendra N. Pandeya, S.G. Publisher, 6, Dildayal Nagar, Varanasi -10.

e. Indian Pharmacopoeia 1985 and 1996. The Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi - 54.

f. Current Index of Medical Specialities (CIMS) and MIMS India, MIMS, A.E. Morgan Publications (I) Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi-19.

g. Organic Drug Synthesis-Ledniser Mitzsher Vol. I and II.

h. Pharmaceutical Chemistry drug Synthesis Vol. I and II by H. J. Roth and A. Kleemann.

i. The Science and Practice of Pharmacy Vol. 1 and 2, Remington, MACK Publishing Company, Easton, Pennsylvania.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope of the Subject:** Scope and objectives of the course: Subject deals with the formulation and evaluation of various pharmaceutical dosage forms.

2. **Objectives of the Subject:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, appreciate) –
   a. understand the principle involved in formulation of various pharmaceutical dosage forms;
   b. prepare various pharmaceutical formulation;
   c. perform evaluation of pharmaceutical dosage forms; and
   d. understand and appreciate the concept of bioavailability and bioequivalence, their role in clinical situations.

   Text books (Theory)
   a. Pharmaceutical dosage forms, Vol, I,II and III by lachman
   b. Rowlings Text book of Pharmaceutics
   c. Tutorial Pharmacy – Cooper &Gun

   Reference books (Theory)
   a. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
   b. USP/BP/IP

3. **Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule: Title of the topic**

   1. Pharmaceutical dosage form- concept and classification
   2. **Tablets**: Formulation of different types of tablets, tablet excipients, granulation techniques quality control and evaluation of tablets. Tablet coating, Type of coating, quality control tests for coated tablet.
   3. **Capsules**; Production and filling of hard gelatin capsules, Raw material for shell, finishing, quality control tests for capsules. Production and filling of soft gelatin capsules, quality control tests for soft gelatin capsules.
   4. **Liquid orals**: Formulation and evaluation of suspensions, emulsions and solutions. Stability of these preparations
   5. **Parenterals** Introduction Containers used for Parenterals (including official tests) Formulation of large and small volume Parenterals Sterilization
   6. **Ophthalmic preparations (Semi – Solids)**: Introduction and classification Factors affecting absorption and anatomy of skin Packaging storage and labeling, Ointments Types of Ointment Base Preparation of ointment, Jellies Types of jellies Formulation of jellies Suppositories, Method of preparation, Types Packaging
   7. Definition and concept of **Controlled and novel Drug delivery systems** with available examples, viz. parentral, trans dermal, buccal, rectal, nasal, implants, ocular

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./WeekList of Experiments :

1. **Manufacture of Tablets**
   - **a.** Ordinary compressed tablet-wet granulation
   - **b.** Tablets prepared by direct compression.
   - **c.** Soluble tablet.
   - **d.** Chewable tablet.
2. **Formulation and filling of hard gelatin capsules**
3. **Manufacture of parenterals**
   - **a.** Ascorbic acid injection
   - **b.** Calcium gluconate injection
   - **c.** Sodium chloride infusion.
   - **d.** Dextrose and Sodium chloride injection/ infusion.
4. **Evaluation of Pharmaceutical formulations (QC tests)**
   - **a.** Tablets
   - **b.** Capsules
   - **c.** Injections
5. **Formulation of two liquid oral preparations and evaluation by assay**
   - **a.** Solution: Paracetamol Syrup
   - **b.** Antacid suspensions- Aluminum hydroxide gel
6. **Formulation of semisolids and evaluation by assay**
   - **a.** Salicyclic acid and benzoic acid ointment
   - **b.** Gel formulation Diclofenac gel
7. **Cosmetic preparations**
   - **a.** Lipsticks
   - **b.** Cold cream and vanishing cream
   - **c.** Clear liquid shampoo
   - **d.** Tooth paste and tooth powders.
8. **Tablet coating demonstration)**
9. **Scheme of Practical Examination**

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

Fourth Year

4PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – III (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope :** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for contribution to quality use of medicines. Chapters dealt cover briefly pathophysiology and mostly therapeutics of various diseases. This will enable the student to understand the pathophysiology of common diseases and their management.

2. **Objectives:** At completion of this subject it is expected that students will be able to understand –
   a. the pathophysiology of selected disease states and the rationale for drug therapy;
   b. the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases;
   c. the controversies in drug therapy;
   d. the importance of preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis;
   e. needs to identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects);
   f. describe the pathophysiology of selected disease states and explain the rationale for drug therapy;
   g. to summarize the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases including reference to the latest available evidence;
   h. to discuss the controversies in drug therapy;
   i. to discuss the preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis; and
   j. identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects).

Text Books

a. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Roger and Walker, Churchill Livingstone publication
b. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic approach - Joseph T. Dipiro et al. Appleton & Lange

Reference Books

a. Pathologic basis of disease - Robins SL, W.B.Saunders publication
b. Pathology and therapeutics for Pharmacists: A Basis for Clinical Pharmacy Practice - Green and Harris, Chapman and Hall publication
c. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Eric T. Herfindal, Williams and Wilkins Publication
d. Applied Therapeutics: The clinical Use of Drugs. Lloyd Young and Koda-Kimble MA
e. Avery's Drug Treatment, 4th Edn, 1997, Adis International Limited.
f. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature.

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – III (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./WeekPracticals:

Hospital postings for a period of at least 50 hours is required to understand the principles and practice involved in ward round participation and clinical discussion on selection of drug therapy. Students are required to maintain a record of 15 cases observed in the ward and the same should be submitted at the end of the course for evaluation. Each student should present at least two medical cases they have observed and followed in the wards.

Etiopathogenesis and pharmacotherapy of diseases associated with following systems/ diseases:

Title of the topic

1 **Gastrointestinal system:** Peptic ulcer disease, Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease, Inflammatory bowel disease, Liver disorders - Alcoholic liver disease, Viral hepatitis including jaundice, and Drug induced liver disorders.
2 **Haematological system:** Anaemias, Venous thromboembolism, Drug induced blood disorders.
3 **Nervous system:** Epilepsy, Parkinsonism, Stroke, Alzheimer's disease,
4 **Psychiatry disorders:** Schizophrenia, Affective disorders, Anxiety disorders, Sleep disorders, Obsessive Compulsive disorders
5 Pain management including Pain pathways, neuralgias, headaches.
6 Evidence Based Medicine

Assignments:

Students are required to submit written assignments on the topics given to them. Topics allotted should cover recent developments in drug therapy of various diseases. A minimum of THREE assignments [1500 – 2000 words] should be submitted for evaluation.

Format of the assignment:

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages
2. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
3. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year
4. It shall be computer draft copy
5. Name and signature of the student
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

Scheme of Practical Examination :

	Sessionals	Annual
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity,promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

HOSPITAL PHARMACY (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Scope**: In the changing scenario of pharmacy practice in India, for successful practice of Hospital Pharmacy, the students are required to learn various skills like drug distribution, drug dispensing, manufacturing of parenteral preparations, drug information, patient counselling, and therapeutic drug monitoring for improved patient care.

2. **Objectives:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to –
   a. know various drug distribution methods;
   b. know the professional practice management skills in hospital pharmacies;
   c. provide unbiased drug information to the doctors;
   d. know the manufacturing practices of various formulations in hospital set up;
   e. appreciate the practice based research methods; and
   f. appreciate the stores management and inventory control.

Text books: (latest editions)

a. Hospital pharmacy by William .E. Hassan
b. A text book of Hospital Pharmacyby S.H.Merchant & Dr. J.S. Qadry. Revised by R.K.Goyal & R.K. Parikh

References:

a. WHO consultative group report.
b. R.P.S. Vol.2. Part –B; Pharmacy Practice section.
c. Handbook of pharmacy – health care. Edt. Robin J Harman. The Pharmaceuticalpress.

3. **Lecture wise programme :Topics**

1 Hospital - its Organisation and functions

2 Hospital pharmacy-Organisation and management

a) Organizational structure-Staff, Infrastructure & work load statistics
b) Management of materials and finance
c) Roles & responsibilities of hospital pharmacist

3 The Budget – Preparation and implementation

4 Hospital drug policy

a) Pharmacy and Therapeutic committee (PTC)
b) Hospital formulary
c) Hospital committees
   - Infection committee
   - Research and ethical committee
d) developing therapeutic guidelines
e) Hospital pharmacy communication - Newsletter

5 Hospital pharmacy services

a) Procurement & warehousing of drugs and Pharmaceuticals
b) Inventory control
   Definition, various methods of Inventory Control
   ABC, VED, EOQ, Lead time, safety stock
c) Drug distribution in the hospital
   i) Individual prescription method
   ii) Floor stock method
   iii) Unit dose drug distribution method
d) Distribution of Narcotic and other controlled substances
e) Central sterile supply services – Role of pharmacist

6 Manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations

a) Sterile formulations – large and small volume parenterals
b) Manufacture of Ointments, Liquids, and creams
c) Manufacturing of Tablets, granules, capsules, and powders
d) Total parenteral nutrition

7 Continuing professional development programs

Education and training

8 Radio Pharmaceuticals – Handling and packaging

9 Professional Relations and practices of hospital pharmacist

HOSPITAL PHARMACY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

1. Assessment of drug interactions in the given prescriptions
2. Manufacture of parenteral formulations, powders.
3. Drug information queries.
4. Inventory control

List of Assignments:

1. Design and Management of Hospital pharmacy department for a 300 bedded hospital.
2. Pharmacy and Therapeutics committee – Organization, functions, and limitations.
3. Development of a hospital formulary for 300 bedded teaching hospital
4. Preparation of ABC analysis of drugs sold in one month from the pharmacy.
5. Different phases of clinical trials with elements to be evaluated.
6. Various sources of drug information and systematic approach to provide unbiased drug information.
7. Evaluation of prescriptions generated in hospital for drug interactions and find out the suitable management.

Special requirements:

1. Each college should sign MoU with nearby local hospital having minimum 150 beds for providing necessary training to the students' on hospital pharmacy activities.
2. Well equipped with various resources of drug information.

Scheme of Practical Examination:

	Sessionals	**Annual**
Synopsis	05	15
Major Experiment	10	25
Minor Experiment	03	15
Viva	02	15
Max Marks	**20**	**70**
Duration	**03hrs**	**04hrs**

Note : Total sessional marks is 30 (20 for practical sessional plus 10 marks for regularity, promptness, viva-voce and record maintenance).

CLINICAL PHARMACY (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Objectives of the Subject :

Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, appreciate) –

a. monitor drug therapy of patient through medication chart review and clinical review;
b. obtain medication history interview and counsel the patients;
c. identify and resolve drug related problems;
d. detect, assess and monitor adverse drug reaction;
e. interpret selected laboratory results (as monitoring parameters in therapeutics) of specific disease states; and
f. retrieve, analyse, interpret and formulate drug or medicine information.

Text books (Theory)

a. Practice Standards and Definitions - The Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia.
b. Basic skills in interpreting laboratory data - Scott LT, American Society of Health System Pharmacists Inc.
c. Biopharmaceutics and Applied Pharmacokinetics - Leon Shargel, Prentice Hall publication.
d. A text book of Clinical Pharmacy Practice; Essential concepts and skills, Dr.G.Parthasarathi etal, Orient Orient Langram Pvt.Ltd. ISSBN8125026

References

a. Australian drug information -Procedure manual. The Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia.
b. Clinical Pharmacokinetics - Rowland and Tozer, Williams and Wilkins Publication.
c. Pharmaceutical statistics. Practical and clinical applications. Sanford Bolton, Marcel Dekker, Inc.

2. Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule:Title of the topic

1. **Definitions, development and scope of clinical pharmacy**
2. **Introduction to daily activities of a clinical pharmacist**
   a. Drug therapy monitoring (medication chart review, clinical review, pharmacist interventions)
   b. Ward round participation
   c. Adverse drug reaction management
   d. Drug information and poisons information
   e. Medication history
   f. Patient counseling
   g. Drug utilisation evaluation (DUE) and review (DUR)
   h. Quality assurance of clinical pharmacy services
3. **Patient data analysis**
   The patient's case history, its structure and use in evaluation of drug therapy & Understanding common medical abbreviations and terminologies used in clinical practices.

4. **Clinical laboratory tests used in the evaluation of disease states, and interpretation of test results**
   a. Haematological, Liver function, Renal function, thyroid function tests
   b. Tests associated with cardiac disorders
   c. Fluid and electrolyte balance
   d. Microbiological culture sensitivity tests
   e. Pulmonary Function Tests

5. **Drug & Poison information**
   a. Introduction to drug information resources available
   b. Systematic approach in answering DI queries
   c. Critical evaluation of drug information and literature
   d. Preparation of written and verbal reports
   e. Establishing a Drug Information Centre
   f. Poisons information- organization & information resources

6. **Pharmacovigilance**
   a. Scope, definition and aims of pharmacovigilance
   b. Adverse drug reactions - Classification, mechanism, predisposing factors, causality assessment [different scales used]
   c. Reporting, evaluation, monitoring, preventing & management of ADRs
   d. Role of pharmacist in management of ADR.

7. Communication skills, including patient counselling techniques, medication history interview, presentation of cases.
8. Pharmaceutical care concepts
9. Critical evaluation of biomedical literature
10. Medication errors

CLINICAL PHARMACY (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

Students are expected to perform 15 practicals in the following areas covering the topics dealt in theory class.

a. Answering drug information questions (4 Nos)
b. Patient medication counselling (4 Nos)
c. Case studies related to laboratory investigations (4 Nos)
d. Patient medication history interview (3 Nos)

Assignment:

Students are expected to submit THREE written assignments (1500 – 2000 words) on the topics given to them covering the following areas dealt in theory class.

Drug information, Patient medication history interview, Patient medication counselling, Critical appraisal of recently published articles in the biomedical literature which deals with a drug or therapeutic issue.

Format of the assignment:

1. Minimum & Maximum number of pages.
2. Reference(s) shall be included at the end.
3. Assignment can be a combined presentation at the end of the academic year.
4. It shall be computer draft copy.
5. Name and signature of the student.
6. Time allocated for presentation may be 8+2 Min.

BIOSTATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. Detailed syllabus and lecture wise schedule

1 Research Methodology

a) Types of clinical study designs:
Case studies, observational studies, interventional studies,

b) Designing the methodology

c) Sample size determination and Power of a study
Determination of sample size for simple comparative experiments, determination of sample size to obtain a confidence interval of specified width, power of a study

d) Report writing and presentation of data

2 Biostatistics

a) Introduction

b) Types of data distribution

c) Measures describing the central tendency distributions- average, median, mode

d) Measurement of the spread of data-range, variation of mean, standard deviation, variance, coefficient of variation, standard error of mean.

Data graphics

Construction and labeling of graphs, histogram, piecharts, scatter plots,semilogarthimic plots

Basics of testing hypothesis

a) Null hypothesis, level of significance, power of test, P value, statistical estimation of confidence intervals.

b) Level of significance (Parametric data)- students t test (paired and unpaired), chi Square test, Analysis of Variance (one-way and two-way)

c) Level of significance (Non-parametric data)- Sign test, Wilcoxan's signed rank test, Wilcoxan rank sum test, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal -Wall is test (one way ANOVA)

d) Linear regression and correlation- Introduction, Pearsonn's and Spearmann's correlation and correlation co-efficient.

e) Introduction to statistical software: SPSS, Epi Info, SAS.

Statistical methods in epidemiology

Incidence and prevalence, relative risk, attributable risk

Computer applications in pharmacy

Computer System in Hospital Pharmacy: Patterns of Computer use in Hospital Pharmacy – Patient record database management, Medication order entry – Drug labels and list – Intravenous solution and admixture, patient medication profiles, Inventory control, Management report & Statistics.

Computer In Community Pharmacy

Computerizing the Prescription Dispensing process

Use of Computers for Pharmaceutical Care in community pharmacy

Accounting and General ledger system

Drug Information Retrieval & Storage :

Introduction – Advantages of Computerized Literature Retrieval

Use of Computerized Retrieval

Reference books:

a. Pharmaceutical statistics- practical and clinical applications, Sanford Bolton 3rd edition, publisher Marcel Dekker Inc. NewYork.

b. Drug Information- A Guide for Pharmacists, Patrick M Malone, Karen L Kier, John E Stanovich , 3rd edition, McGraw Hill Publications 2006

BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Biopharmaceutics

1. Introduction to Biopharmaceutics
   a. Absorption of drugs from gastrointestinal tract.
   b. Drug Distribution.
   c. Drug Elimination.

2. Pharmacokinetics

2. Introduction to Pharmacokinetics.
   a. Mathematical model
   b. Drug levels in blood.
   c. Pharmacokinetic model
   d. Compartment models
   e. Pharmacokinetic study.

3. One compartment open model.
   a. Intravenous Injection (Bolus)
   b. Intravenous infusion.

4. Multicompartment models.
   a. Two compartment open model.
   b. IV bolus, IV infusion and oral administration

5. Multiple – Dosage Regimens.
   a. Repititive Intravenous injections – One Compartment Open Model
   b. Repititive Extravascular dosing – One Compartment Open model
   c. Multiple Dose Regimen – Two Compartment Open Model

6. Nonlinear Pharmacokinetics.
   a. Introduction
   b. Factors causing Non-linearity.
   c. Michaelis-menton method of estimating parameters.

7. Noncompartmental Pharmacokinetics.
   a. Statistical Moment Theory.
   b. MRT for various compartment models.
   c. Physiological Pharmacokinetic model.

8. Bioavailability and Bioequivalence.
   a. Introduction.
   b. Bioavailability study protocol.
   c. Methods of Assessment of Bioavailability

BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS (PRACTICAL)

Practical : 3 Hrs./Week

1. Improvement of dissolution characteristics of slightly soluble drugs by some methods.
2. Comparison of dissolution studies of two different marketed products of same drug.
3. Influence of polymorphism on solubility and dissolution.
4. Protein binding studies of a highly protein bound drug and poorly protein bound drug.
5. Extent of plasma-protein binding studies on the same drug (i.e. highly and poorly protein bound drug) at different concentrations in respect of constant time.
6. Bioavailability studies of some commonly used drugs on animal/human model.
7. Calculation of Ka, Ke, $t_1/2$, Cmax, AUC, AUMC, MRT etc. from blood profile data.
8. Calculation of bioavailability from urinary excretion data for two drugs.
9. Calculation of AUC and bioequivalence from the given data for two drugs.
10. In vitro absorption studies.
11. Bioequivalency studies on the different drugs marketed.(eg) Tetracyclin e, Sulphamethoxzole, Trimethoprim, Aspirin etc., on animals and human volunteers.
12. Absorption studies in animal inverted intestine using various drugs.
13. Effect on contact time on the plasma protein binding of drugs.
14. Studying metabolic pathways for different drugs based on elimination kinetics data.
15. Calculation of elimination half-life for different drugs by using urinary elimination data and blood level data.
16. Determination of renal clearance.

References:

a. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by, Milo Gibaldi
b. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, By Mack Publishing Company, Pennsylvnia.
c. Pharmacokinetics: By Milo Glbaldi Donald, R. Mercel Dekker Inc.
d. Hand Book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics, By Milo Gibaldi and Laurie Prescott by ADIS Health Science Press.
e. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics; By Robert F Notari
f. Biopharmaceutics; By Swarbrick
g. Bio pharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics-A Treatise, By D. M. Brahmankar and Sunil B.Jaiswal, Vallabh Prakashan Pitampura, Delhi
h. Cilincal Pharmacokinetics, Concepts and Applications: By Malcolm Rowland and Thomas, N. Tozen, Lea and Febrger, Philadelphia, 1995.
i. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence, By Abdou H.M, Mack, Publishing Company, Pennsylvania 1989.
j. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics-An introduction 4th edition Revised and expanded by Rebort F Notari Marcel Dekker Inn, New York and Basel, 1987.
k. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James, C. Roylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York 1996.

CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. General principles involved in the management of poisoning
2. Antidotes and the clinical applications.
3. Supportive care in clinical Toxicology.
4. Gut Decontamination.
5. Elimination Enhancement.
6. Toxicokinetics.
7. Clinical symptoms and management of acute poisoning with the following agents –
   a) Pesticide poisoning: organophosphorous compounds, carbamates, organochlorines, pyrethroids.
   b) Opiates overdose.
   c) Antidepressants
   d) Barbiturates and benzodiazepines.
   e) Alcohol: ethanol, methanol.
   f) Paracetamol and salicylates.
   g) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
   h) Hydrocarbons: Petroleum products and PEG.
   i) Caustics: inorganic acids and alkali.
   j) Radiation poisoning
8. Clinical symptoms and management of chronic poisoning with the following agents –
   Heavy metals: Arsenic, lead, mercury, iron, copper
9. Venomous snake bites: Families of venomous snakes, clinical effects of venoms, general management as first aid, early manifestations, complications and snake bite injuries.
10. Plants poisoning. Mushrooms, Mycotoxins.
11. Food poisonings
12. Envenomations – Arthropod bites and stings.

Substance abuse:

Signs and symptoms of substance abuse and treatment of dependence

a) CNS stimulants :amphetamine
b) Opioids
c) CNS depressants
d) Hallucinogens: LSD
e) Cannabis group
f) Tobacco

References:

a. Matthew J Ellenhorn. ELLENHORNS MEDICAL TOXICOLOGY – DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF POISONING. Second edition. Williams and Willkins publication, London
b. V V Pillay. HANDBOOK OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY. Thirteenth edition 2003 Paras Publication, Hyderabad

Fifth year

CLINICAL RESEARCH (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Drug development process:

Introduction

Various Approaches to drug discovery

1. Pharmacological
2. Toxicological
3. IND Application
4. Drug characterization
5. Dosage form

2. Clinical development of drug:

6. Introduction to Clinical trials
7. Various phases of clinical trial.
8. Methods of post marketing surveillance
9. Abbreviated New Drug Application submission.
10. Good Clinical Practice – ICH, GCP, Central drug standard control organisation (CDSCO) guidelines
11. Challenges in the implementation of guidelines
12. Ethical guidelines in Clinical Research
13. Composition, responsibilities, procedures of IRB / IEC
14. Overview of regulatory environment in USA, Europe and India.
15. Role and responsibilities of clinical trial personnel as per ICH GCP
    a. Sponsor
    b. Investigators
    c. Clinical research associate
    d. Auditors
    e. Contract research coordinators
    f. Regulatory authority
16. Designing of clinical study documents (protocol, CRF, ICF, PIC with assignment)
17. Informed consent Process
18. Data management and its components
19. Safety monitoring in clinical trials.

References :

a. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization. Good Clinical Practices-Guidelines for Clinical Trials on Pharmaceutical Products in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health; 2001.

b. International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical requirements for registration of Pharmaceuticals for human use. ICH Harmonised Tripartite Guideline. Guideline for Good Clinical Practice.E6; May 1996.

c. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects 2000. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

d. Textbook of Clinical Trials edited by David Machin, Simon Day and Sylvan Green, March 2005, John Wiley and Sons.

e. Principles of Clinical Research edited by Giovanna di Ignazio, Di Giovanna and Haynes.

f. Clinical Data Management edited by R K Rondels, S A Varley, C F Webbs. Second Edition, Jan 2000, Wiley Publications.

g. Goodman & Gilman: JG Hardman, LE Limbard, 10th Edn. McGraw Hill Publications, 2001.

PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY AND PHARMACOECONOMICS (THEORY)

Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

1. Pharmacoepidemiology :

Definition and scope:
Origin and evaluation of pharmacoepidemiology need for pharmacoepidemiology, aims and applications.

Measurement of outcomes in pharmacoepidemiology
Outcome measure and drug use measures
Prevalence, incidence and incidence rate. Monetary units, nu mber of prescriptions, units of drugs dispensed, defined daily doses and prescribed daily doses, medication adherence measurement

Concept of risk in pharmacoepidemiology
Measurement of risk, attributable risk and relative risk, time-risk relationship and odds ratio

Pharmacoepidemiological methods
Includes theoretical aspects of various methods and practical study of various methods with the help of case studies for individual methods
Drug utilization review, case reports, case series, surveys of drug use, cross – sectional studies, cohort studies, case control studies, case –cohort studies, meta – analysis studies, spontaneous reporting, prescription event monitoring and record linkage system.

Sources of data for pharmacoepidemiological studies
Ad Hoc data sources and automated data systems.

Selected special applications of pharmacoepidemiology
Studies of vaccine safety, hospital pharmacoepidemiology, pharmacoepidemiologyand risk management, drug induced birth defects.

2. Phrmacoeconomics:

Definition, history, needs of pharmacoeconomic evaluations

Role in formulary management decisions

Pharmacoeconomic evaluation
Outcome assessment and types of evaluation
Includes theoretical aspects of various methods and practical study of various methods with the help of case studies for individual methods:
Cost – minimization, cost- benefit, cost – effectiveness, cost utility

3. Applications of Pharmacoeconomics

Software and case studies

CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC-DRUG MONITORING (THEORY)

Theory : 2 Hrs. /Week

1. **Introduction to Clinical pharmacokinetics.**

2. **Design of dosage regimens:**
   Nomograms and Tabulations in designing dosage regimen, Conversion from intravenous to oral dosing, Determination of dose and dosing intervals, Drug dosing in the elderly and pediatrics and obese patients.

3. **Pharmacokinetics of Drug Interaction:**
   a. Pharmacokinetic drug interactions
   b. Inhibition and Induction of Drug metabolism
   c. Inhibition of Biliary Excretion.

4. **Therapeutic Drug monitoring:**
   a. Introduction
   b. Individualization of drug dosage regimen (Variability – Genetic, Age and Weight , disease, Interacting drugs).
   c. Indications for TDM. Protocol for TDM.
   d. Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Correlation in drug therapy.
   e. TDM of drugs used in the following disease conditions: cardiovascular disease, Seizure disorders, Psychiatric conditions, and Organ transplantations.

5. **Dosage adjustment in Renal and hepatic Disease.**
   a. Renal impairment
   b. Pharmacokinetic considerations
   c. General approach for dosage adjustment in Renal disease.
   d. Measurement of Glomerular Filtration rate and creatinine clearance.
   e. Dosage adjustment for uremic patients.
   f. Extracorporeal removal of drugs.
   g. Effect of Hepatic disease on pharmacokinetics.

6. **Population Pharmacokinetics.**
   a. Introduction to Bayesian Theory.
   b. Adaptive method or Dosing with feed back.
   c. Analysis of Population pharmacokinetic Data.

7. **Pharmacogenetics**
   a. Genetic polymorphism in Drug metabolism: Cytochrome P-450 Isoenzymes.
   b. Genetic Polymorphism in Drug Transport and Drug Targets.
   c. Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamic considerations

APPENDIX-B

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE ACADEMIC TRAINING INSTITUTION

1) Any authority or institution in India applying to the Pharmacy Council of India for approval of courses of study for Pharm.D. and Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) under sub- section (1) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 shall comply with the infrastructural facilities as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India from time to time.

2) Pharm.D. and Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) programmes shall be conducted only in those institutions which -
   a) are approved by the Pharmacy Council of India for Pharm. D course as provided under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948;
   b) have 300 bedded hospital attached to it.

(i) Hospital Details

1. Institution with their own hospital of minimum 300 beds.
2. Teaching hospital recognised by the Medical Council of India or University, or a Government hospital not below the level of district headquarter hospital with 300 beds with clearly defined Memorandum of Understanding including housing pharmacy practice department with minimum carpet area of 30 square feet per student along with consent to provide the professional manpower to support the programme.
3. Corporate type hospital with minimum 300 beds with clearly defined Memorandum of Understanding including housing pharmacy practice department with minimum carpet area of 30 square feet per student along with consent to provide the professional manpower to support the programme.
4. Number of institutions which can be attached to one hospital shall be restricted by the student pharmacist to bed ratio of 1:10.

(ii) Specialty

a) Tertiary care hospitals are desirable

b) Medicine[compulsory], and any three specialization of the following

1. Surgery
2. Pediatrics
3. Gynecology and obstetrics
4. Psychiatry
5. Skin and VD
6. Orthopedics

(iii) Location of the Hospital

Within the same limits of Corporation or Municipality or Campus with Medical Faculty involvement as adjunct faculty.

3) TEACHING STAFF REQUIREMENT

i) Staff Pattern: All faculty shall be full time. However part time perceptors in hospital shall be allowed.

ii) Subject wise specialization of the Teaching Staff :

S.No.	Subject	Specialization required
1.	Pharmacy Practice	M.Pharm in Pharmacy Practice or Pharmacology or Pharmaceutics.
2.	Human Anatomy &Physiology	M.Pharm in Pharmacology or Pharmacypractice
3.	Pharmaceutics (Dispensing & General Pharmacy)	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics
4.	Pharmacognosy-I	M.Pharm in Pharmacognosy
5.	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-I	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutical chemistry or Pharmaceutical Analysis or Quality assurance or Bulk Drug
6.	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutical chemistry or Pharmaceutical Analysis or Quality assurance or Bulk Drug
7.	Pharmaceutical microbiology	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Biotechnology
8.	Pathophysiology	M.Pharm Pharmacy practice or Pharmacology
9.	Applied Biochemistry &Clinical Chemistry	M.Pharm in Pharmacology or Pharmacypractice or Pharmaceutical chemistry
10.	Pharmacology-I	M.Pharm in Pharmacology or Pharmacypractice
11.	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics
12.	Pharmacology-II	M.Pharm in Pharmacology or Pharmacypractice
13.	Pharmaceutical DosageForms	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics or IndustrialPharmacy
14.	Pharmacotherapeutics –I, IIand III	M.Pharm Pharmacy practice or Pharmacology
15.	Community Pharmacy	M.Pharm in Pharmacy practice or Pharmacology or Pharmaceutics
16.	Hospital Pharmacy	M.Pharm in Pharmacy practice or Pharmacology or Pharmaceutics
17.	Clinical Pharmacy	M.Pharm in Pharmacy practice
18.	Computer Science or Computer Application in pharmacy	MCA
19.	Mathematics	M.Sc. (Maths)

iii) Teaching Staff:

Department/Division	Name of the post	No.
Department of Pharmaceutics	Professor	1
	Asst. Professor	1
	Lecturer	2
Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Including Pharmaceutical Analysis)	Professor	1
	Asst. Professor	1
	Lecturer	3
Department of Pharmacology	Professor	1
	Asst. Professor	1
	Lecturer	2
Department of Pharmacognosy	Professor	1
	Asst. Professor	1
	Lecturer	1
Department of Pharmacy Practice	Professor	1
	Asst. Professor	2
	Lecturer	3

iv) Prescribed qualifications and experience for Professor, Assistant Professor, Lecturerand others :

Sl. No.	CADRE	QUALIFICATIONS	EXPERIENCE
1.	Lecturer	i) Basic degree in pharmacy (B.Pharm.). ii) Registration as a pharmacist under thePharmacy Act. iii) First Class Master's degree in appropriate branchof specialization in Pharmacy (M.Pharm)	No minimum requirement.
2.	Assistant Professor	i) Basic degree in pharmacy (B.Pharm) ii) Registration as a pharmacist under thePharmacy Act. iii) Master's degree in appropriate branch of specialization in Pharmacy (M.Pharm) iv) Ph.D. degree (with FirstClass degree either at Bachelor's or Master's level) in the appropriatebranch of specializationin Pharmacy.	Three years experience in Teaching or Research at the level of Lecturer or equivalent.
3.	Professor	i) Basic degree in pharmacy (B.Pharm) ii) Registration as a pharmacist under thePharmacy Act. iii) Master's degree in appropriate branch of specialization in Pharmacy (M.Pharm). iv) Ph.D. degree (with firstClass either at Bachelor's or Master's level) in appropriate branch of specializationin Pharmacy.	i) Ten years experience in Teaching or Research. ii) Out of which five years must be as Assistant Professor.
4.	Director or Principal or Head of institute	i) Basic degree in pharmacy (B. Pharm.) ii) Registration as a pharmacist under thePharmacy Act. iii) Master's degree in appropriate branch of specialization in Pharmacy (M.Pharm) iv) Ph.D. degree (with firstClass degree either at Bachelor's or Master's level in the appropriate branch of specializationin Pharmacy.	i) Fifteen years experience in Teaching or Research. ii) Out of which five years must be as Professor or above in Pharmacy. **Desirable :** Administrative experience in responsible position. The maximum age for holdingthe post shall be 65 years.

Note : If a class or division is not awarded at Master's level, a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate or equivalent cumulative grade point average shall be considered equivalent to first class or division, as the case may be.

v) Workload of Faculty :

Professor – 8 hrs. per week

Assistant Professor – 12 hrs. per week

Lecturers – 16 hrs. per week

vi) Training of Pharmacy Practice Faculty:

a) Teaching staff will be trained as per the module prescribed by the Central Council.

b) Duration of training – Minimum 3 months.

c) Training sites – Institutions running pharmacy practice Programmes for at least five years.

d) Trainer – Professor or Assistant Professor with minimum of five years of clinical pharmacy teaching and practice experience.

4) NON-TEACHING STAFF:

Sl.No.	Designation	Required (Minimum)	Required Qualification
1	Laboratory Technician	1 for each Dept	D. Pharm
2	Laboratory Assistants or Laboratory Attenders	1 for each Lab (minimum)	SSLC
3	Office Superintendent	1	Degree
4	Accountant	1	Degree
5	Store keeper	1	D.Pharm or a Bachelor degree recognized by a University or institution.
6	Computer DataOperator	1	BCA or Graduate with Computer Course
7	Office Staff I	1	Degree
8	Office Staff II	2	Degree
9	Peon	2	SSLC
10	Cleaning Personnel	Adequate	---
11	Gardener	Adequate	---

5) ACCOMMODATION :

Suitable and sufficient accommodation with adequate ventilation, lighting and other hygienic conditions should be provided to the rooms for Principal or the Head of the department, office, class rooms, library, staff, staff common room, students common room, museum, laboratories, stores, etc.

At least two lecture halls along with eight laboratories as specified below should be provided for

1. Pharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics Lab - 2
2. Life Science (Pharmacology, Physiology, Pathophysiology) - 2
3. Phytochemistry or Pharmaceutical Chemistry - 2
4. Pharmacy Practice - 2

Total = 8

In addition to the laboratories, balance room, aseptic room or cabinet, animal house and a machine room shall also be provided.

Floor area of the laboratory should not be less than 30 square feet per student required to work in the laboratory at any given time subject to a minimum of 750 square feet.

Laboratories should be fitted and constructed in a manner that these can be kept reasonably clean. Gas and water fittings, shelves, fuming cupboards be provided wherever necessary.

6. EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS :

Department wise list of minimum equipments

A. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY :

I. Equipment:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Microscopes	15
2	Haemocytometer with Micropipettes	20
3	Sahli's haemocytometer	20
4	Hutchinson's spirometer	01
5	Spygmomanometer	05
6	Stethoscope	05
7	Permanent Slides for various tissues	One pair of each tissue Organs and endocrine glands One slide of each organ system
8	Models for various organs	One model of each organ system
9	Specimen for various organs and systems	One model for each organ system
10	Skeleton and bones	One set of skeleton and one spare bone
11	Different Contraceptive Devices and Models	One set of each device
12	Muscle electrodes	01

13	Lucas moist chamber	01
14	Myographic lever	01
15	Stimulator	01
16	Centrifuge	01
17	Digital Balance	01
18	Physical /Chemical Balance	01
19	Sherrington's Kymograph Machine or Polyrite	10
20	Sherrington Drum	10
21	Perspex bath assembly (single unit)	10
22	Aerators	10
23	Computer with LCD	01
24	Software packages for experiment	01
25	Standard graphs of various drugs	Adequate number
26	Actophotometer	01
27	Rotarod	01
28	Pole climbing apparatus	01
29	Analgesiometer (Eddy's hot plate and radiant heat methods)	01
30	Convulsiometer	01
31	Plethysmograph	01
32	Digital pH meter	01

II. Apparatus:

S.No	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Folin-Wu tubes	60
2	Dissection Tray and Boards	10
3	Haemostatic artery forceps	10
4	Hypodermic syringes and needles of size 15,24,26G	10
5	Levers, cannulae	20

NOTE: Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and department.

B. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY :

I. Equipment:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Microscope with stage micrometer	15
2	Digital Balance	02
3	Autoclave	02
4	Hot air oven	02
5	B.O.D.incubator	01
6	Refrigerator	01
7	Laminar air flow	01
8	Colony counter	02
9	Zone reader	01
10	Digital pH meter	01
11	Sterility testing unit	01
12	Camera Lucida	15
13	Eye piece micrometer	15
14	Incinerator	01
15	Moisture balance	01
16	Heating mantle	15
17	Flourimeter	01
18	Vacuum pump	02
19	Micropipettes (Single and multi channeled)	02
20	Micro Centrifuge	01
21	Projection Microscope	01

II. Apparatus:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Reflux flask with condenser	20
2	Water bath	20
3	Clavengers apparatus	10
4	Soxhlet apparatus	10
6	TLC chamber and sprayer	10
7	Distillation unit	01

NOTE:Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and department.

C. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY :

I. Equipment:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Hot plates	05
2	Oven	03
3	Refrigerator	01
4	Analytical Balances for demonstration	05
5	Digital balance 10mg sensitivity	10
6	Digital Balance (1mg sensitivity)	01
7	Suction pumps	06
8	Muffle Furnace	01
9	Mechanical Stirrers	10
10	Magnetic Stirrers with Thermostat	10
11	Vacuum Pump	01
12	Digital pH meter	01
13	Microwave Oven	02

II. Apparatus:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Distillation Unit	02
2	Reflux flask and condenser single necked	20
3	Reflux flask and condenser double/ triple necked	20
4	Burettes	40
5	Arsenic Limit Test Apparatus	20
6	Nesslers Cylinders	40

NOTE: Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and department.

D. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICS:

I. Equipment:

S.No	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Mechanical stirrers	10
2	Homogenizer	05
3	Digital balance	05
4	Microscopes	05
5	Stage and eye piece micrometers	05
6	Brookfield's viscometer	01
7	Tray dryer	01
8	Ball mill	01
9	Sieve shaker with sieve set	01
10	Double cone blender	01
11	Propeller type mechanical agitator	05
12	Autoclave	01
13	Steam distillation still	01
14	Vacuum Pump	01
15	Standard sieves, sieve no. 8, 10, 12,22,24, 44, 66, 80	10 sets
16	Tablet punching machine	01
17	Capsule filling machine	01
18	Ampoule washing machine	01
19	Ampoule filling and sealing machine	01
20	Tablet disintegration test apparatus IP	01
21	Tablet dissolution test apparatus IP	01
22	Monsanto's hardness tester	01
23	Pfizer type hardness tester	01
24	Friability test apparatus	01
25	Clarity test apparatus	01
26	Ointment filling machine	01
27	Collapsible tube crimping machine	01
28	Tablet coating pan	01
29	Magnetic stirrer, 500ml and 1 liter capacitywith speed control	05 EACH 10
30	Digital pH meter	01
31	All purpose equipment with all accessories	01
32	Aseptic Cabinet	01
33	BOD Incubator	02
34	Bottle washing Machine	01
35	Bottle Sealing Machine	01
36	Bulk Density Apparatus	02
37	Conical Percolator (glass/copper/ stainlesssteel)	10
38	Capsule Counter	02
39	Energy meter	02
40	Hot Plate	02
41	Humidity Control Oven	01
42	Liquid Filling Machine	01
43	Mechanical stirrer with speed regulator	02
44	Precision Melting point Apparatus	01
45	Distillation Unit	01

II. Apparatus:

S.No	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Ostwald's viscometer	15
2	Stalagmometer	15
3	Desiccator*	05
4	Suppository moulds	20
5	Buchner Funnels (Small, medium, large)	05 each
6	Filtration assembly	01
7	Permeability Cups	05
8	Andreason's Pipette	03
9	Lipstick moulds	10

NOTE: Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and department.

E. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY :

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Orbital shaker incubator	01
2	Lyophilizer (Desirable)	01
3	Gel Electrophoresis (Vertical and Horizontal)	01
4	Phase contrast/Trinocular Microscope	01
5	Refrigerated Centrifuge	01
6	Fermenters of different capacity (Desirable)	01
7	Tissue culture station	01
8	Laminar airflow unit	01
9	Diagnostic kits to identify infectious agents	01
10	Rheometer	01
11	Viscometer	01
12	Micropipettes (single and multi channeled)	01 each
13	Sonicator	01
14	Respinometer	01
15	BOD Incubator	01
16	Paper Electrophoresis Unit	01
17	Micro Centrifuge	01
18	Incubator water bath	01
19	Autoclave	01
20	Refrigerator	01
21	Filtration Assembly	01
22	Digital pH meter	01

NOTE: Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and department.

F. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY PRACTICE:Equipment:

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Colorimeter	2
2	Microscope	Adequate
3	Permanent slides (skin, kidney, pancreas,smooth muscle, liver etc.,)	Adequate
4	Watch glass	Adequate
5	Centrifuge	1
6	Biochemical reagents for analysis of normal and pathological constituents inurine and blood facilities	Adequate
7	Filtration equipment	2
8	Filling Machine	1
9	Sealing Machine	1
10	Autoclave sterilizer	1
11	Membrane filter	1 Unit
12	Sintered glass funnel with complete filtering assemble	Adequate
13	Small disposable membrane filter for IVadmixture filtration	Adequate
14	Laminar air flow bench	1
15	Vacuum pump	1
16	Oven	1
17	Surgical dressing	Adequate
18	Incubator	1
19	PH meter	1
20	Disintegration test apparatus	1
21	Hardness tester	1
22	Centrifuge	1
23	Magnetic stirrer	1
24	Thermostatic bath	1

NOTE:

1. **Computers and Internet connection (Broadband), six computers for students with internet and staff computers as required.**
2. **Adequate number of glassware commonly used in the laboratory should be provided in each laboratory and the department.**

G. CENTRAL INSTRUMENTATION ROOM :

S.No.	Name	Minimum required Nos.
1	Colorimeter	01
2	Digital pH meter	01
3	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer	01
4	Flourimeter	01
5	Digital Balance (1mg sensitivity)	01
6	Nephelo Turbidity meter	01
7	Flame Photometer	01
8	Potentiometer	01
9	Conductivity meter	01
10	Fourier Transform Infra Red Spectrometer (Desirable)	01
11	HPLC	01
12	HPTLC (Desirable)	01
13	Atomic Absorption and Emission spectrophotometer (Desirable)	01
14	Biochemistry Analyzer (Desirable)	01
15	Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen Analyzer (Desirable)	01
16	Deep Freezer (Desirable)	01
17	Ion- Exchanger	01
18	Lyophilizer (Desirable)	01

APPENDIX-C

INTERNSHIP

1) SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

i) to provide patient care in cooperation with patients, prescribers, and other members of an interprofessional health care team based upon sound therapeutic principles and evidence-based data, taking into account relevant legal, ethical, social cultural, economic, and professional issues, emerging technologies, and evolving biomedical, pharmaceutical, social or behavioral or administrative, and clinical sciences that may impact therapeutic outcomes.

ii) to manage and use resources of the health care system, in cooperation with patients, prescribers, other health care providers, and administrative and supportive personnel, to promote health; to provide, assess, and coordinate safe, accurate, and time-sensitive medication distribution; and to improve therapeutic outcomes of medication use.

iii) to promote health improvement, wellness, and disease prevention in co-operation with patients, communities, at-risk population, and other members of an interprofessional team of health care providers.

iv) to demonstrate skills in monitoring of the National Health Programmes and schemes, oriented to provide preventive and promotive health care services to the community.

v) to develop leadership qualities to function effectively as a member of the health care team organised to deliver the health and family welfare services in existing socio-economic, political and cultural environment.

vi) to communicate effectively with patients and the community.

2) OTHER DETAILS :

i) All parts of the internship shall be done, as far as possible, in institutions in India. In case of any difficulties, the matter may be referred to the Pharmacy Council of India to be considered on merits.

ii) Where an intern is posted to district hospital for training, there shall be a committee consisting of representatives of the college or university, and the district hospital administration, who shall regulate the training of such trainee. For such trainee a certificate of satisfactory completion of training shall be obtained from the relevant administrative authorities which shall be countersigned by the Principal or Dean of College.

iii) Every candidate shall be required, after passing the final Pharm.D. or Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) examination as the case may be to undergo compulsory rotational internship to the satisfaction of the College authorities and University concerned for a period of twelve months so as to be eligible for the award of the degree of Pharm.D. or Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) as the case may be.

3. ASSESSMENT OF INTERNSHIP :

i) The intern shall maintain a record of work which is to be verified and certified by the preceptor (teacher practioner) under whom he works. Apart from scrutiny of the record of work, assessment and evaluation of training shall be undertaken by an objective approach using situation tests in knowledge, skills and attitude during and atthe end of the training. Based on the record of work and date of evaluation, the Dean or Principal shall issue certificate of satisfactory completion of training, following which the university shall award the degree or declare him eligible for it.

ii) Satisfactory completion of internship shall be determined on the basis of the following:-

(1) Proficiency of knowledge required for each case management SCORE 0-5

(2) The competency in skills expected for providing ClinicalPharmacy Services SCORE 0-5

(3) Responsibility, punctuality, work up of case, involvement in patient care SCORE 0-5

(4) Ability to work in a team (Behavior with other healthcare professionals including medical doctors, nursing staff and colleagues). SCORE 0-5

(5) Initiative, participation in discussions, research aptitude. SCORE 0-5

Poor	Fair	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Excellent
0	1	2	3	4	5

A Score of less than 3 in any of above items will represent unsatisfactory completion of internship.

Vision and Mission of the Institution

Vision

The East Point College of Pharmacy aspires to be a globally acclaimed institution, **recognized** for **excellence in** pharmaceutical education, research and nurturing students for **holistic development.**

Mission

M1 Create pharmacy graduates through **quality education**

M2 Promote innovation, **creativity**, and excellence **in teaching**, learning, and **research**

M3 **Inspire** integrity, teamwork, critical thinking**, personal** development, and ethics in **students** and lay **the** foundation for lifelong learning

M4 **Serve** the **healthcare, technological, scientific**, and **economic** needs of then **society**.