

**ADMISSION & EXAMINATION  
BYE-LAWS**

**FOR**

**BACHELOR OF PHARMACY**

**Program Code: 305**

*(with effect from 2022-23)*



**SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH  
JAMIA HAMDARD  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)  
Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi-110 062  
Ph. 011 26059688, Extn.-5600**

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## BOS MEETING DETAILS

- Approval date of the BOS/School Board meeting for the present syllabus

Name of the program	Department	Board of School(BOS) Approval Date
B.Pharm	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry	21/04/2017
B.Pharm	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	08/05/2017
B.Pharm	Pharmaceutics	15/05/2017
B.Pharm	Pharmacology	15/05/2017

- Approval date of the Academic Council meeting for the present syllabus

Name of the program	Program Code	Dates of Revision
B.Pharm	305	31.05.2017

## **VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS**

**Vision Statement:** To prepare competitive quality resource in Pharmaceutical Sciences

### **Mission Statements:**

**MS1:** To impart quality education in Pharmacy with continuous update of knowledge and skill development

**MS 2:** To promote analytical, scientific and innovative thinking

**MS 3:** To develop responsible professionals in the area of healthcare

## PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

Upon the completion of B.Pharm, students will be able to:

**PEO-1:** Have comprehensive knowledge and skills in areas related to Pharmaceutical Sciences

**PEO-2:** Build competency in graduates in the core areas related to Pharmacy like Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Pharmaceutical chemistry and Pharmacognosy as per the needs of the profession.

**PEO-3:** Apply the acquired knowledge and transfer the learned multidisciplinary skills for employment opportunities in areas of drug synthesis and analysis, formulation development, hospital and community pharmacy, drug standardization, pharmacovigilance, drug regulatory in various public and private organisations.

**PEO-4:** Imbibe attributes related to professional ethics, communication skills, collaborative work, critical thinking, research skills and entrepreneurship qualities to meet the unmet needs of the society with well-defined products.

**PEO-5:** Ensure life long professional and soft skill development for productive career advancement as per the changing environment.

### Mapping Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) with Mission Statements (MS)

	MS-1	MS-2	MS-3
<b>PEO-1</b>	3	2	3
<b>PEO-2</b>	3	3	3
<b>PEO-3</b>	3	3	3
<b>PEO-4</b>	2	2	3
<b>PEO-5</b>	3	3	3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

## NAME OF THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM: BACHELOR'S IN PHARMACY (B.PHARM)

### PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- PO- 1: Pharmacy Knowledge:** Possess knowledge and comprehension of the core and basic knowledge associated with the profession of pharmacy, including biomedical sciences; pharmaceutical sciences; behavioural, social, and administrative pharmacy sciences; and manufacturing practices.
- PO- 2: Planning Abilities:** Demonstrate effective planning abilities including time management, resource management, delegation skills and organizational skills. Develop and implement plans and organize work to meet deadlines.
- PO- 3: Problem analysis:** Utilize the principles of scientific enquiry, thinking analytically, clearly and critically, while solving problems and making decisions during daily practice. Find, analyse, evaluate and apply information systematically and shall make defensible decisions.
- PO- 4: Modern tool usage:** Learn, select, and apply appropriate methods and procedures, resources, and modern pharmacy-related computing tools with an understanding of the limitations.
- PO- 5: Leadership skills:** Understand and consider the human reaction to change, motivation issues, leadership and team-building when planning changes required for fulfilment of practice, professional and societal responsibilities. Assume participatory roles as responsible citizens or leadership roles when appropriate to facilitate improvement in health and well being.
- PO- 6: Professional Identity:** Understand, analyze and communicate the value of their professional roles in society (e.g. health care professionals, promoters of health, educators, managers, employers, employees).
- PO- 7: Pharmaceutical Ethics:** Honour personal values and apply ethical principles in professional and social contexts. Demonstrate behavior that recognizes cultural and personal variability in values, communication and lifestyles. Use ethical frameworks; apply ethical principles while making decisions and take responsibility for the outcomes associated with the decisions.
- PO- 8: Communication:** Communicate effectively with the pharmacy community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports, make effective presentations and documentation, and give and receive clear instructions.
- PO- 9: The Pharmacist and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety and legal issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional pharmacy practice.
- PO- 10: Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional pharmacy solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
- PO- 11: Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change. Self-assess and use feedback effectively from others to identify learning needs and to satisfy these needs on an on-going basis.

## PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**PSO-1:** Apply the knowledge and basic tools of a quality system in formulating and evaluating conventional and novel dosage forms as per the regulatory requirements

**PSO-2:** Acquire expertise in design, synthesis and analysis of small molecules for their development as drug candidates

**PSO-3:** Apply the knowledge and skills of basic and clinical pharmacology to support rationale use of drugs for promoting public health.

**PSO-4:** Apply the knowledge of natural products for developing botanical and biologicals for socio economic benefits.

### Mapping of Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) with Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

	PEO-1	PEO-2	PEO-3	PEO-4	PEO-5
PO-1	3	3	3	2	3
PO-2	2	2	3	3	2
PO-3	2	3	3	3	2
PO-4	3	3	3	2	1
PO-5	2	3	3	3	3
PO-6	2	3	3	2	3
PO-7	2	2	2	3	2
PO-8	2	2	3	3	3
PO-9	2	2	3	3	3
PO-10	3	2	3	3	2
PO-11	3	3	3	3	3
PSO-1	3	3	3	2	2
PSO-2	3	3	3	2	2
PSO-3	3	3	3	2	2
PSO-4	3	3	3	2	2

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

## CONSOLIDATED SEMESTER WISE PROGRAMME DETAILS

**Tables-I: Schemes for internal assessments and end semester examinations semester wise**

### Semester I

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Duration			
			Marks	Duration					
					4				
					4				
BP101T	Human Anatomy and Physiology I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	4	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP102T	Pharmaceutical Analysis I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	4	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP103T	Pharmaceutics I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	2	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP104T	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	2	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP105T	Communication skills – Theory *	5	10	1 Hr	2	35	1.5 Hrs	50	2
BP106RBT BP106RMT	Remedial Biology/ Mathematics – Theory*	5	10	1 Hr	2	35	1.5 Hrs	50	2
BP107P	Human Anatomy and Physiology – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	2	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP108P	Pharmaceutical Analysis I – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	2	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP109P	Pharmaceutics I – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	1	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP110P	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	1	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP111P	Communication skills – Practical*	5	5	2 Hrs	<b>27/29<sup>§</sup>/30<sup>#</sup></b>	15	2 Hrs	25	1
BP112RBP	Remedial Biology – Practical*	5	5	2 Hrs	<b>Credit points</b>	15	2 Hrs	25	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>70/75<sup>§</sup>/80<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>115/125<sup>§</sup>/130<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>23/24<sup>§</sup>/26<sup>#</sup> Hrs</b>	<b>185/200<sup>§</sup>/210<sup>#</sup></b>	4	<b>31.5/33<sup>§</sup>/ 35<sup>#</sup> Hrs</b>	<b>675/725<sup>§</sup>/ 750<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>27/29<sup>§</sup>/30<sup>#</sup></b>

<sup>#</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students studied Mathematics / Physics / Chemistry at HSC and appearing for Remedial Biology (RB)course.

<sup>§</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students studied Physics / Chemistry / Botany / Zoology at HSC and appearing for Remedial Mathematics (RM)course.

\* Non University Examination (NUE)



## Semester II

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP201T	Human Anatomy and Physiology II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP202T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP203T	Biochemistry – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP204T	Pathophysiology – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP205T	Computer Applications in Pharmacy – Theory*	10	15	1 Hr	25	50	2 Hrs	75	3
BP206T	Environmental sciences – Theory*	10	15	1 Hr	25	50	2 Hrs	75	3
BP207P	Human Anatomy and Physiology II – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP208P	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry I– Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP209P	Biochemistry – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP210P	Computer Applications in Pharmacy – Practical*	5	5	2 Hrs	10	15	2 Hrs	25	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>20 Hrs</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>30 Hrs</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>29</b>

\* The subject experts at college level shall conduct examinations

### Semester III

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP301T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP302T	PhysicalPharmaceuticsI –Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP303T	Pharmaceutical Microbiology – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP304T	Pharmaceutical Engineering – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP305P	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP306P	Physical Pharmaceutics I – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP307P	Pharmaceutical Microbiology – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP308P	Pharmaceutical Engineering – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>28Hrs</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>24</b>

### Semester IV

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP401T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry III– Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP402T	Medicinal Chemistry I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP403T	Physical Pharmaceutics II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP404T	Pharmacology I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP405T	Pharmacognosy I – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP406P	Medicinal Chemistry I – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP407P	Physical Pharmaceutics II – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP408P	Pharmacology I – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP409P	Pharmacognosy I – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>21 Hrs</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>31 Hrs</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>28</b>

### Semester V

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment			End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points	
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks			Duration
			Marks	Duration					
BP501T	Medicinal Chemistry II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP502T	Industrial PharmacyI– Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP503T	Pharmacology II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP504T	Pharmacognosy II – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP505T	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP506P	Industrial PharmacyI– Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP507P	Pharmacology II – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP508P	Pharmacognosy II – Practical	5	10	4 Hr	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17 Hr</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>27 Hrs</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>26</b>

## Semester VI

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP601T	Medicinal Chemistry III – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP602T	Pharmacology III – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP603T	Herbal Drug Technology – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP604T	Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP605T	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology– Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP606T	Quality Assurance– Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP607P	Medicinal chemistry III – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP608P	Pharmacology III – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP609P	Herbal Drug Technology – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>18 Hrs</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>30 Hrs</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>30</b>

## Semester VII

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP701T	Instrumental Methods of Analysis – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP702T	Industrial Pharmacy – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP703T	Pharmacy Practice – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP704T	Novel Drug Delivery System – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP705 P	Instrumental Methods of Analysis – Practical	5	10	4 Hrs	15	35	4 Hrs	50	2
BP706 PS	Practice School*	25	-	-	25	125	5 Hrs	150	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8Hrs</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>21 Hrs</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>24</b>

\* The subject experts at college level shall conduct examinations

Semester VIII

Course code	Name of the course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks	Credit points
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration		
			Marks	Duration					
BP801T	Biostatistics and Research Methodology – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP802T	Social and Preventive Pharmacy – Theory	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100	4
BP803ET	Pharmaceutical Marketing Management– Theory	10 + 10 = 20	15 + 15 = 30	1 + 1 = 2 Hrs	25 + 25 = 50	75 + 75 = 150	3 + 3 = 6 Hrs	100 + 100 = 200	4+4=8
BP804ET	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Science – Theory								
BP805ET	Pharmacovigilance – Theory								
BP806ET	Quality Control and Standardization of Herbals – Theory								
BP807ET	Computer Aided Drug Design – Theory								
BP808ET	Cell and Molecular Biology – Theory								
BP809ET	Cosmetic Science – Theory								
BP810ET	Experimental Pharmacology – Theory								
BP811ET	Advanced Instrumentation Techniques – Theory								
BP812PW	Project Work								
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4 Hrs</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>16 Hrs</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>22</b>

## **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

### **1. Short Title and Commencement**

These regulations shall be called as “The Revised Regulations for the B. Pharm. Degree Program (CBCS) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi”. They shall come into effect from the Academic Year 2016-17. The regulations framed are subject to modifications from time to time by Pharmacy Council of India.

### **2. Minimum qualification for admission**

#### **2.1 First year B. Pharm:**

Candidate shall have passed 10+2 examination conducted by the respective state/central government authorities recognized as equivalent to 10+2 examination by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) with English as one of the subjects and Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics (P.C.M) and or Biology (P.C.B / P.C.M.B.) as optional subjects individually. Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.

#### **2.2. B. Pharm lateral entry (to third semester):**

A pass in D. Pharm. course from an institution approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act.

### **3. Duration of the program**

The course of study for B.Pharm shall extend over a period of eight semesters (four academic years) and six semesters (three academic years) for lateral entry students. The curricula and syllabi for the program shall be prescribed from time to time by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

### **4. Medium of instruction and examinations**

Medium of instruction and examination shall be in English.

### **5. Working days in each semester**

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

### **6. Attendance and progress**

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



## **7. Program/Course credit structure**

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

### **Credit assignment**

#### **Theory and Laboratory courses**

Courses are broadly classified as Theory and Practical. Theory courses consist of lecture (L) and /or tutorial (T) hours, and Practical (P) courses consist of hours spent in the laboratory. Credits (C) for a course is dependent on the number of hours of instruction per week in that course, and is obtained by using a multiplier of one (1) for lecture and tutorial hours, and a multiplier of half (1/2) for practical (laboratory) hours. Thus, for example, a theory course having three lectures and one tutorial per week throughout the semester carries a credit of 4. Similarly, a practical having four laboratory hours per week throughout semester carries a credit of 2.

#### **Minimum credit requirements**

The minimum credit points required for award of a B. Pharm. degree is 208. These credits are divided into Theory courses, Tutorials, Practical, Practice School and Project over the duration of eight semesters. The credits are distributed semester-wise as shown in Table X. Courses generally progress in sequences, building competencies and their positioning indicates certain academic maturity on the part of the learners. Learners are expected to follow the semester-wise schedule of courses given in the syllabus.

The lateral entry students shall get 52 credit points transferred from their D. Pharm program. Such students shall take up additional remedial courses of 'Communication Skills' (Theory and Practical) and 'Computer Applications in Pharmacy' (Theory and Practical) equivalent to 3 and 4 credit points respectively, a total of 7 credit points to attain 59 credit points, the maximum of I and II semesters.

## **8. Academic work**

A regular record of attendance both in Theory and Practical shall be maintained by the teaching staff of respective courses.

## 9. Course of study

The course of study for B. Pharm shall include Semester Wise Theory & Practical as given in Table– II to IX. The number of hours to be devoted to each theory, tutorial and practical course in any semester shall not be less than that shown in Table –II to IX.

**Table-II: Course of study for semester I**

Course code	Name of the course	No. of hours	Tutorial	Credit points
BP101T	Human Anatomy and Physiology I– Theory	3	1	4
BP102T	Pharmaceutical Analysis I – Theory	3	1	4
BP103T	Pharmaceutics I – Theory	3	1	4
BP104T	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry – Theory	3	1	4
BP105T	Communication skills – Theory *	2	-	2
BP106RBT BP106RMT	Remedial Biology/ Remedial Mathematics – Theory*	2	-	2
BP107P	Human Anatomy and Physiology – Practical	4	-	2
BP108P	Pharmaceutical Analysis I – Practical	4	-	2
BP109P	Pharmaceutics I – Practical	4	-	2
BP110P	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry – Practical	4	-	2
BP111P	Communication skills – Practical*	2	-	1
BP112RBP	Remedial Biology – Practical*	2	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32/34<sup>§</sup>/36<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27/29<sup>§</sup>/30<sup>#</sup></b>

<sup>#</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students who have studied Mathematics / Physics / Chemistry at HSC and appearing for Remedial Biology (RB)course.

<sup>§</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students who have studied Physics / Chemistry / Botany / Zoology at HSC and appearing for Remedial Mathematics (RM)course.

\* Non University Examination (NUE)

**Table-III: Course of study for semester II**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP201T	Human Anatomy and Physiology II – Theory	3	1	4
BP202T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry I – Theory	3	1	4
BP203T	Biochemistry – Theory	3	1	4
BP204T	Pathophysiology – Theory	3	1	4
BP205T	Computer Applications in Pharmacy – Theory *	3	-	3
BP206T	Environmental sciences – Theory *	3	-	3
BP207P	Human Anatomy and Physiology II –Practical	4	-	2
BP208P	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry I– Practical	4	-	2
BP209P	Biochemistry – Practical	4	-	2
BP210P	Computer Applications in Pharmacy – Practical*	2	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>

\*Non University Examination (NUE)

**Table-IV: Course of study for semester III**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP301T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II – Theory	3	1	4
BP302T	Physical Pharmaceutics I – Theory	3	1	4
BP303T	Pharmaceutical Microbiology – Theory	3	1	4
BP304T	Pharmaceutical Engineering – Theory	3	1	4
BP305P	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II – Practical	4	-	2
BP306P	Physical Pharmaceutics I – Practical	4	-	2
BP307P	Pharmaceutical Microbiology – Practical	4	-	2
BP 308P	Pharmaceutical Engineering –Practical	4	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table-V: Course of study for semester IV**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP401T	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry III– Theory	3	1	4
BP402T	Medicinal Chemistry I – Theory	3	1	4
BP403T	Physical Pharmaceutics II – Theory	3	1	4
BP404T	Pharmacology I – Theory	3	1	4
BP405T	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I– Theory	3	1	4
BP406P	Medicinal Chemistry I – Practical	4	-	2
BP407P	Physical Pharmaceutics II – Practical	4		2
BP408P	Pharmacology I – Practical	4	-	2
BP409P	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I – Practical	4	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>

**Table-VI: Course of study for semester V**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP501T	Medicinal Chemistry II – Theory	3	1	4
BP502T	Industrial PharmacyI– Theory	3	1	4
BP503T	Pharmacology II – Theory	3	1	4
BP504T	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II– Theory	3	1	4
BP505T	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence – Theory	3	1	4
BP506P	Industrial PharmacyI – Practical	4	-	2
BP507P	Pharmacology II – Practical	4	-	2
BP508P	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II – Practical	4	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>

**Table-VII: Course of study for semester VI**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP601T	Medicinal Chemistry III – Theory	3	1	4
BP602T	Pharmacology III – Theory	3	1	4
BP603T	Herbal Drug Technology – Theory	3	1	4
BP604T	Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics – Theory	3	1	4
BP605T	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology – Theory	3	1	4
BP606T	Quality Assurance – Theory	3	1	4
BP607P	Medicinal chemistry III – Practical	4	-	2
BP608P	Pharmacology III – Practical	4	-	2
BP609P	Herbal Drug Technology – Practical	4	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table-VIII: Course of study for semester VII**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Name of the course</b>	<b>No. of hours</b>	<b>Tutorial</b>	<b>Credit points</b>
BP701T	Instrumental Methods of Analysis – Theory	3	1	4
BP702T	Industrial PharmacyII – Theory	3	1	4
BP703T	Pharmacy Practice – Theory	3	1	4
BP704T	Novel Drug Delivery System – Theory	3	1	4
BP705P	Instrumental Methods of Analysis – Practical	4	-	2
BP706PS	Practice School*	12	-	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>

\* Non University Examination (NUE)

**Table-IX: Course of study for semester VIII**

Course code	Name of the course	No. of hours	Tutorial	Credit points
BP801T	Biostatistics and Research Methodology	3	1	4
BP802T	Social and Preventive Pharmacy	3	1	4
BP803ET	Pharmaceutical Marketing Management	3 + 3 = 6	1 + 1 = 2	4 + 4 = 8
BP804ET	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Science			
BP805ET	Pharmacovigilance			
BP806ET	Quality Control and Standardization of Herbals			
BP807ET	Computer Aided Drug Design			
BP808ET	Cell and Molecular Biology			
BP809ET	Cosmetic Science			
BP810ET	Experimental Pharmacology			
BP811ET	Advanced Instrumentation Techniques			
BP812ET	Dietary Supplements and Nutraceuticals			
BP813PW	Project Work	12	-	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table-X: Semester wise credits distribution**

Semester	Credit Points
I	27/29 <sup>§</sup> /30 <sup>#</sup>
II	29
III	26
IV	28
V	26
VI	26
VII	24
VIII	22
Extracurricular/ Co curricular activities	01*
<b>Total credit points for the program</b>	<b>209/211<sup>§</sup>/212<sup>#</sup></b>

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

<sup>§</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students studied Physics / Chemistry / Botany / Zoology at HSC and appearing for Remedial Mathematics course.

<sup>#</sup>Applicable ONLY for the students studied Mathematics / Physics / Chemistry at HSC and appearing for Remedial Biology course.

## **10. Program Committee**

1. The B. Pharm. program shall have a Program Committee constituted by the Head of the institution in consultation with all the Heads of the departments.
2. The composition of the Program Committee shall be as follows:

A senior teacher shall be the Chairperson; One Teacher from each department handling B.Pharm courses; and four student representatives of the program (one from each academic year), nominated by the Head of the institution.

3. Duties of the Program Committee:

- i. Periodically reviewing the progress of the classes.
- ii. Discussing the problems concerning curriculum, syllabus and the conduct of classes.
- iii. Discussing with the course teachers on the nature and scope of assessment for the course and the same shall be announced to the students at the beginning of respective semesters.
- iv. Communicating its recommendation to the Head of the institution on academic matters.
- v. The Program Committee shall meet at least thrice in a semester preferably at the end of each Sessionalexam (Internal Assessment) and before the end semester exam.

## **11. Examinations/Assessments**

The scheme for internal assessment and end semester examinations is given in Table –I.

### **End semester examinations**

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

### Internal assessment: Continuous mode

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

**Table-XI: Scheme for awarding internal assessment: Continuous mode**

Theory		
Criteria	Maximum Marks	
Attendance (Refer Table – XII)	4	2
Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g. quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)	3	1.5
Student – Teacher interaction	3	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
Practical		
Attendance (Refer Table – XII)	2	
Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc.	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	

**Table- XII: Guidelines for the allotment of marks for attendance**

Percentage of Attendance	Theory	Practical
95 – 100	4	2
90 – 94	3	1.5
85 – 89	2	1
80 – 84	1	0.5
Less than 80	0	0

#### 11.2.1. Sessional Exams

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

Sessional exam shall be conducted for 30 marks for theory and shall be computed for 15 marks. Similarly Sessional exam for practical shall be conducted for 40 marks and shall be computed for 10 marks.

#### Question paper pattern for theory Sessional examinations For

##### subjects having University examination

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) = 10 x 1 = 10

OR

Objective Type Questions (5 x 2) = 05 x 2 = 10

(Answer all the questions)

I. Long Answers (Answer 1 out of 2) = 1 x 10 = 10

II. Short Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) = 2 x 5 = 10

Total = -----  
30 marks



**For subjects having Non University Examination**

I. Long Answers (Answer 1 out of 2)	=	1 x 10 = 10
II. Short Answers (Answer 4 out of 6)	=	4 x 5 = 20
		-----
Total	=	30 marks
		-----

**Question paper pattern for practical sessional examinations**

I. Synopsis	=	10
II. Experiments	=	25
III. Viva voce	=	05
		-----
Total	=	40 marks
		-----

**12. Promotion and award of grades**

A student shall be declared PASS and eligible for getting grade in a course of B.Pharm. program if he/she secures at least 50% marks in that particular course including internal assessment. For example, to be declared as PASS and to get grade, the student has to secure a minimum of 50 marks for the total of 100 including continuous mode of assessment and end semester theory examination and has to secure a minimum of 25 marks for the total 50 including internal assessment and end semester practical examination.

**13. Carry forward of marks**

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

**14. Improvement of internal assessment**

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

**15. Re-examination of end semester examinations**

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

**Table-XIII: Tentative schedule of end semester examinations**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>For Regular Candidates</b>	<b>For Failed Candidates</b>
I, III, V and VII	November / December	May / June
II, IV, VI and VIII	May / June	November / December

**Question paper pattern for end semester theory examinations**

**For 75 marks paper**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs) = 20 x 1 = 20  
OR  
Objective Type Questions (10 x 2) = 10 x 2 = 20  
(Answer all the questions)
- II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) = 2 x 10 = 20
- III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) = 7 x 5 = 35

Total = 75 marks

**For 50 marks paper**

- I. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) = 2 x 10 = 20
- II. Short Answers (Answer 6 out of 8) = 6 x 5 = 30

Total = 50 marks

**For 35 marks paper**

- I. Long Answers (Answer 1 out of 2) = 1 x 10 = 10
- II. Short Answers (Answer 5 out of 7) = 5 x 5 = 25

Total = 35 marks

**Question paper pattern for end semester practical examinations**

- I. Synopsis = 5
- II. Experiments = 25
- III. Viva voce = 5

Total = 35 marks

## **16. Academic Progression:**

No student shall be admitted to any examination unless he/she fulfills the norms given in

6. Academic progression rules are applicable as follows:

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

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

A student shall be eligible to carry forward all the courses of V, VI and VII semesters till the VIII semester examinations. However, he/she shall not be eligible to get the course completion certificate until all the courses of I, II, III, IV, V and VI semesters are successfully completed.

A student shall be eligible to get his/her CGPA upon successful completion of the courses of I to VIII semesters within the stipulated time period as per the norms specified in 26.

A lateral entry student shall be eligible to carry forward all the courses of III, IV and V semesters till the VI semester examinations. However, he/she shall not be eligible to attend the courses of VII semester until all the courses of III and IV semesters are successfully completed.

A lateral entry student shall be eligible to carry forward all the courses of V, VI and VII semesters till the VIII semester examinations. However, he/she shall not be eligible to get the course completion certificate until all the courses of III, IV, V and VI semesters are successfully completed.

A lateral entry student shall be eligible to get his/her CGPA upon successful completion of the courses of III to VIII semesters within the stipulated time period as per the norms specified in 26.

Any student who has given more than 4 chances for successful completion of I / III semester courses and more than 3 chances for successful completion of II / IV semester courses shall be permitted to attend V / VII semester classes ONLY during the subsequent academic year as the case may be. In simpler terms there shall NOT be any ODD BATCH for any semester.

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

### 17. Grading of performances

#### Letter grades and grade points allocations:

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

**Table-XIV: Letter grades and grade points equivalent to Percentage of marks and performances**

Percentage of Marks Obtained	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Performance
90.00 – 100	O	10	Outstanding
80.00 – 89.99	A	9	Excellent
70.00 – 79.99	B	8	Good
60.00 – 69.99	C	7	Fair
50.00 – 59.99	D	6	Average
Less than 50	F	0	Fail
Absent	AB	0	Fail

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

### 18. The Semester grade point average (SGPA)

The performance of a student in a semester is indicated by a number called 'Semester Grade Point Average' (SGPA). The SGPA is the weighted average of the grade points obtained in all the courses by the student during the semester. For example, if a student takes five courses (Theory/Practical) in a semester with credits C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 and the student's grade points in these courses are G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5, respectively, and then students' SGPA is equal to:

$$SGPA = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4G_4 + C_5G_5}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5}$$

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

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4* \text{ZERO} + C_5G_5}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5}$$

**19. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**

The CGPA is calculated with the SGPA of all the VIII semesters to two decimal points and is indicated in final grade report card/final transcript showing the grades of all VIII semesters and their courses. The CGPA shall reflect the failed status in case of F grade(s), till the course(s) is/are passed. When the course(s) is/are passed by obtaining a pass grade on subsequent examination(s) the CGPA shall only reflect the new grade and not the fail grades earned earlier. The CGPA is calculated as:

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{C_1S_1 + C_2S_2 + C_3S_3 + C_4S_4 + C_5S_5 + C_6S_6 + C_7S_7 + C_8S_8}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5 + C_6 + C_7 + C_8}$$

where C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>,... is the total number of credits for semester I,II,III,... and S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>,... is the SGPA of semester I,II,III,....

**20. Declaration of class**

The class shall be awarded on the basis of CGPA as follows: First

- Class with Distinction = CGPA of 7.50 and above
- First Class = CGPA of 6.00 to 7.49
- Second Class = CGPA of 5.00 to 5.99

**21. Project work**

All the students shall undertake a project under the supervision of a teacher and submit a report. The area of the project shall directly relate any one of the elective subject opted by the student in semester VIII. The project shall be carried out in group not exceeding 5 in number. The project report shall be submitted in triplicate (typed & bound copy not less than 25 pages).

The internal and external examiner appointed by the University shall evaluate the project at the time of the Practical examinations of other semester(s). Students shall be evaluated in groups for four hours (i.e., about half an hour for a group of five students). The projects shall be evaluated as per the criteria given below.

***Evaluation of Dissertation Book:***

Objective(s) of the work done	15 Marks
Methodology adopted	20 Marks
Results and Discussions	20 Marks
Conclusions and Outcomes	20 Marks

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<b>Total</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>
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***Evaluation of Presentation:***

Presentation of work	25 Marks
Communication skills	20 Marks
Question and answer skills	30 Marks

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<b>Total</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>
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*Explanation:* The 75 marks assigned to the dissertation book shall be same for all the students in a group. However, the 75 marks assigned for presentation shall be awarded based on the performance of individual students in the given criteria.

**22. Industrial training (Desirable)**

Every candidate shall be required to work for at least 150 hours spread over four weeks in a Pharmaceutical Industry/Hospital. It includes Production unit, Quality Control department, Quality Assurance department, Analytical laboratory, Chemical manufacturing unit, Pharmaceutical R&D, Hospital (Clinical Pharmacy), Clinical Research Organization, Community Pharmacy, etc. After the Semester – VI and before the commencement of Semester – VII, and shall submit satisfactory report of such work and certificate duly signed by the authority of training organization to the head of the institute.

**23. Practice School**

In the VII semester, every candidate shall undergo practice school for a period of 150 hours evenly distributed throughout the semester. The student shall opt any one of the domains for practice school declared by the program committee from time to time.

At the end of the practice school, every student shall submit a printed report (in triplicate) on the practice school he/she attended (not more than 25 pages). Along with the exams of semester VII, the report submitted by the student, knowledge and skills acquired by the student through practice school shall be evaluated by the subject experts at college level and grade point shall be awarded.

**24. Award of Ranks**

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

**25. Award of degree**

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

**26. Duration for completion of the program of study**

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

**27. Re-admission after break of study**

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

No condonation is allowed for the candidate who has more than 2 years of break up period and he/she has to rejoin the program by paying the required fees.

# **SYLLABUS**



# **Semester I**

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP101T. and BP107P. Title of the Course: Human Anatomy and Physiology-I  
(Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Explain the gross morphology, structure and functions of various organs of the cardiovascular, skeletal, integumentary systems and body fluids (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Identify the various tissues and organs of different systems of cardiovascular, skeletal, integumentary systems and body fluids (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-4:** Perform the various experiments related to special senses and nervous system (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-5:** Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-6:** Understand and interpret basic diagnostic values related to hematology and blood pressure (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3													3	
CO2	2		3											3	
CO3	3								1					3	
CO4	2					2								3	
CO5	3	1				2					3			3	
CO6	3			3	1		2	2		1					

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

**BP 101T. Human Anatomy and Physiology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit I**

**10 hours**

#### • Introduction to human body

Definition and scope of anatomy and physiology, levels of structural organization and body systems, basic life processes, homeostasis, basic anatomical terminology.

#### • Cellular level of organization

Structure and functions of cell, transport across cell membrane, cell division, cell junctions. General principles of cell communication, intracellular signaling pathway activation by extracellular signal molecule, Forms of intracellular signaling: a) Contact-dependent b) Paracrine c) Synaptic d) Endocrine

#### • Tissue level of organization

Classification of tissues, structure, location and functions of epithelial, muscular and nervous and connective tissues.

## **Unit II**

### **• Integumentary system**

Structure and functions of skin

### **• Skeletal system**

Divisions of skeletal system, types of bone, salient features and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeletal system

Organization of skeletal muscle, physiology of muscle contraction, neuromuscular junction

### **• Joints**

Structural and functional classification, types of joints movements and its articulation

## **Unit III**

**10 hours**

### **• Body fluids and blood**

Body fluids, composition and functions of blood, hemopoiesis, formation of hemoglobin, anemia, mechanisms of coagulation, blood grouping, Rh factors, transfusion, its significance and disorders of blood, Reticulo endothelial system.

### **• Lymphatic system**

Lymphatic organs and tissues, lymphatic vessels, lymph circulation and functions of lymphatic system

## **Unit IV**

**08 hours**

### **• Peripheral nervous system:**

Classification of peripheral nervous system: Structure and functions of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

Origin and functions of spinal and cranial nerves.

### **• Special senses**

Structure and functions of eye, ear, nose and tongue and their disorders.

## **Unit V**

**07 hours**

### **• Cardiovascular system**

Heart – anatomy of heart, blood circulation, blood vessels, structure and functions of artery, vein and capillaries, elements of conduction system of heart and heart beat, its regulation by autonomic nervous system, cardiac output, cardiac cycle. Regulation of blood pressure, pulse, electrocardiogram and disorders of heart.

## **Detailed Syllabus**

### **BP 107P. Human Anatomy and Physiology (Practical)**

**4 Hours / week**

1. Study of compound microscope.
2. Microscopic study of epithelial and connective tissue
3. Microscopic study of muscular and nervous tissue
4. Identification of axial bones
5. Identification of appendicular bones
6. Introduction to hemocytometry.
7. Enumeration of white blood cell (WBC) count
8. Enumeration of total red blood corpuscles (RBC) count
9. Determination of bleeding time
10. Determination of clotting time
11. Estimation of hemoglobin content
12. Determination of blood group.

13. Determination of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).
14. Determination of heart rate and pulse rate.
15. Recording of blood pressure.

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Essentials of Medical Physiology by K. Sembulingam and P. Sembulingam. Jaypee brothers medical publishers, New Delhi.
2. Anatomy and Physiology in Health and Illness by Kathleen J.W. Wilson, Churchill Livingstone, New York
3. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co,Riverview,MI USA
4. Text book of Medical Physiology- Arthur C,Guyton andJohn.E. Hall. Miamisburg, OH, U.S.A.
5. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology by Tortora Grabowski. Palmetto, GA, U.S.A.
6. Textbook of Human Histology by Inderbir Singh, Jaypee brother's medical publishers, New Delhi.
7. Textbook of Practical Physiology by C.L. Ghai, Jaypee brother's medical publishers, New Delhi.
8. Practical workbook of Human Physiology by K. Srinageswari and Rajeev Sharma, Jaypee brother's medical publishers, New Delhi.

### **Reference Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
2. Text book of Medical Physiology- Arthur C, Guyton and John. E. Hall. Miamisburg, OH, U.S.A.
3. Human Physiology (vol 1 and 2) by Dr. C.C. Chatterrje ,Academic Publishers Kolkata

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks) .

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies in brief**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages in brief**

For practical, the sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc. (3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks. Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP102T. and BP108P. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Analysis-I  
(Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

- CO-1:** Illuminate relevance & significance of Analytical Chemistry to Pharmaceutical Sciences. (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-2:** Explain basic concepts and principles of aqueous acid base titrations and clarify the need of non-aqueous acid base titrations. (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-3:** Understand and explain the difference between precipitation and gravimetric analysis. (Cognitive level: Create)
- CO-4:** Carryout various volumetric and electrochemical titrations (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-5:** Reporting analytical result and data integrity (Cognitive level: Apply)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3			2		2			3				3		
CO2	3							2			3		3		
CO3	3	2	3	2			2		1	2	3		3		
CO4	3		3		2		2			2	3		3		
CO5	3	3	2	3					2	2	3		3		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 102T. Pharmaceutical Analysis (Theory)

45 Hours

#### UNIT-I

10 Hours

(a) **Pharmaceutical analysis**- Definition and scope

i) Different techniques of analysis

ii) Methods of expressing concentration

iii) Primary and secondary standards.

iv) Preparation and standardization of various molar and normal solutions- Oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, sodium thiosulphate, sulphuric acid, potassium permanganate and ceric ammonium sulphate

(b) **Errors:** Sources of errors, types of errors, methods of minimizing errors, accuracy, precision and significant figures

(c) Pharmacopoeia, Sources of impurities in medicinal agents, limit tests.

#### UNIT-II

10 Hours

• **Acid base titration:** Theories of acid base indicators, classification of acid base titrations and theory involved in titrations of strong, weak, and very weak acids and bases, neutralization curves

• **Non aqueous titration:** Solvents, acidimetry and alkalimetry titration and estimation of Sodium benzoate and Ephedrine HCl

### UNIT-III

10 Hours

- **Precipitation titrations:** Mohr's method, Volhard's, Modified Volhard's, Fajans method, estimation of sodium chloride.
- **Complexometric titration:** Classification, metal ion indicators, masking and demasking reagents, estimation of Magnesium sulphate, and calcium gluconate.
- **Gravimetry:** Principle and steps involved in gravimetric analysis. Purity of the precipitate: co-precipitation and post precipitation, Estimation of barium sulphate.
- Basic Principles, methods and application of diazotisation titration.

### UNIT-IV

08 Hours

#### Redox titrations

- (a) Concepts of oxidation and reduction
- (b) Types of redox titrations (Principles and applications)
  - Cerimetry, Iodimetry, Iodometry, Bromatometry, Dichrometry, Titration with potassium iodate

### UNIT-V

07 Hours

- **Electrochemical methods of analysis**
- **Conductometry**- Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric titrations, applications.
- **Potentiometry** - Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard hydrogen, silver chloride electrode and calomel electrode) and indicator electrodes (metal electrodes and glass electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.
- **Polarography** - Principle, Ilkovic equation, construction and working of dropping mercury electrode and rotating platinum electrode, applications

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 108P. Pharmaceutical Analysis (Practical)

4 Hours / week

#### I Limit Test of the following

- (1) Chloride
- (2) Sulphate
- (3) Iron
- (4) Arsenic

#### II Preparation and standardization of

- (1) Sodium hydroxide
- (2) Sulphuric acid
- (3) Sodium thiosulfate
- (4) Potassium permanganate
- (5) Ceric ammonium sulphate

#### III Assay of the following compounds along with Standardization of Titrant

- (1) Ammonium chloride by acid base titration
- (2) Ferrous sulphate by Cerimetry
- (3) Copper sulphate by Iodometry
- (4) Calcium gluconate by complexometry
- (5) Hydrogen peroxide by Permanganometry
- (6) Sodium benzoate by non-aqueous titration
- (7) Sodium Chloride by precipitation titration

#### **IV Determination of Normality by electro-analytical methods**

- (1) Conductometric titration of strong acid against strong base
- (2) Conductometric titration of strong acid and weak acid against strong base
- (3) Potentiometric titration of strong acid against strong base

##### **Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)**

1. A.H. Beckett & J.B. Stenlake's, Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry Vol I & II, Stahlone Press of University of London
2. A.I. Vogel, Text Book of Quantitative Inorganic analysis
3. P. Gundu Rao, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry
4. Bentley and Driver's Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry
5. John H. Kennedy, Analytical chemistry principles
6. Indian Pharmacopoeia.

#### **Theory**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

#### **Practical**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP103T. and BP109P. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutics I (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Explain the history of profession of pharmacy (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO2:** Analyze professional way of handling the prescription (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO3:** Integrate principles of various dosage forms into practice (Cognitive level: Apply).

**CO4:** Develop basics of different dosage forms, pharmaceutical incompatibilities and pharmaceutical calculations (Cognitive level: Create).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1	2		2	2	3	2		1	3			
<b>CO2</b>	3		2	3	2	3	3	2	2		2	3			
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	2		1	2	2		2	1	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	2		1	2	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 103T. Pharmaceutics I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT – I**

**10 Hours**

**Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy:** History of profession of Pharmacy in India in relation to pharmacy education, industry and organization, pharmacy as a career. Pharmacopoeias: Introduction to IP, BP, USP and Extra Pharmacopoeia.

**Dosage forms:** Introduction to dosage forms, classification and definitions

**Prescription:** Definition, parts of prescription, handling of prescription and errors in prescription.

**Posology:** Definition, factors affecting posology. Pediatric dose calculations based on age, body weight and body surface area.

#### **UNIT – II**

**10 Hours**

**Pharmaceutical calculations:** Weights and measures – Imperial & Metric system, calculations involving percentage solutions, alligation, proof spirit and isotonic solutions based on freezing point and molecular weight.

**Powders:** Definition, classification, advantages and disadvantages, simple & compound powders – official preparations, dusting powders, effervescent, efflorescent and hygroscopic powders, eutectic mixtures. Geometric dilutions.

**Liquid dosage forms:** Advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms. Excipients used in formulation of liquid dosage forms. Solubility enhancement techniques.



### UNIT – III

08 Hours

**Monophasic liquids:** Definitions and preparations of gargles, mouthwashes, throat paint, eardrops, nasal drops, enemas, syrups, elixirs, liniments and lotions.

#### **Biphasic liquids:**

**Suspensions:** Definition, advantages and disadvantages, classifications, preparation of suspensions; flocculated and deflocculated suspension & stability problems and methods to overcome.

**Emulsions:** Definition, classification, emulsifying agent, test for the identification of type of emulsion, methods of preparation & stability problems and methods to overcome.

### UNIT – IV

08 Hours

**Suppositories:** Definition, types, advantages and disadvantages, types of bases, methods of preparations. Displacement value & its calculations, evaluation of suppositories.

**Pharmaceutical incompatibilities:** Definition, classification, physical, chemical and therapeutic incompatibilities with examples.

### UNIT – V

07 Hours

**Semisolid dosage forms:** Definitions, classification, mechanisms and factors influencing dermal penetration of drugs. Preparation of ointments, pastes, creams and gels. Excipients used in semi solid dosage forms. Evaluation of semi solid dosages forms

### Detailed Syllabus

#### **BP 109P. Pharmaceutics I (Practical)**

4 Hours / week

#### **1 . Syrups**

- a) Syrup IP'66
- b) Compound syrup of Ferrous Phosphate BPC'68

#### **2. Elixirs**

- a) Piperazine citrate elixir
- b) Paracetamol pediatric elixir

#### **3.Linctus**

- a) Terpin Hydrate Linctus IP'66

#### **4. Solutions**

- b) Iodine Throat Paint (Mandles Paint)
- a) Strong solution of ammonium acetate
- b) Cresol with soap solution
- c) Lugol's solution

#### **5. Suspensions**

- a) Calamine lotion
- b) Magnesium Hydroxide mixture
- c) Aluminium Hydroxide gel

#### **6. Emulsions** a) Turpentine Liniment

- b) Liquid paraffin emulsion

#### **7. Powders and Granules**

- a) ORS powder (WHO)
- b) Effervescent granules
- c) Dusting powder
- d) Divided powders

#### **8. Suppositories**

- a) Glycero gelatin suppository

- b) Coca butter suppository
- c) Zinc Oxide suppository

### **8. Semisolids**

- a) Sulphur ointment
- b) Non staining-iodine ointment with methyl salicylate
- c) Carbopal gel

### **9. Gargles and Mouthwashes**

- a) Iodine gargle
- b) Chlorhexidine mouthwash

### **Reference Books**

1. H.C. Ansel et al., Pharmaceutical Dosage Form and Drug Delivery System, Lippincott Williams and Walkins, New Delhi.
2. Carter S.J., Cooper and Gunn's-Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students, CBS publishers, New Delhi.
3. M.E. Aulton, Pharmaceutics, The Science & Dosage Form Design, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh.
4. Indian pharmacopoeia.
5. British pharmacopoeia.
6. Lachmann. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, Lea & Febiger Publisher, The University of Michigan.
7. Alfonso R. Gennaro Remington. The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Lippincott Williams, New Delhi.
8. Carter S.J., Cooper and Gunn's. Tutorial Pharmacy, CBS Publications, New Delhi.
9. E.A. Rawlins, Bentley's Text Book of Pharmaceutics, English Language Book Society, Elsevier Health Sciences, USA.
10. Isaac Ghebre Sellassie: Pharmaceutical Pelletization Technology, Marcel Dekker, INC, New York.
11. Dilip M. Parikh: Handbook of Pharmaceutical Granulation Technology, Marcel Dekker, INC, New York.
12. Françoise Nieloud and Gilberte Marti-Mestres: Pharmaceutical Emulsions and
13. Suspensions, Marcel Dekker, INC, New York.

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP104T. and BP110P. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry (Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

- CO-1: Explain the sources of impurities and methods to determine the impurities in inorganic drugs and pharmaceuticals (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-2: Discuss the assay details and medicinal & pharmaceutical importance of inorganic compounds (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-3: Explain the importance and properties of various inorganic Pharmaceutical aids, therapeutic agents and diagnostic agents. (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-4: Use the methods to perform different limit tests in inorganic compounds. (Cognitive level: Create)
- CO-5: Use identification tests and purity tests of various inorganic pharmaceutical compounds (Cognitive level: Apply)
- CO-6: Use methods of preparation of different medicinal compounds (Cognitive level: Create)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3		1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3		2		
CO2	3		1		2	3	2	2	2	2	3		2		
CO3	3		3		2	3	2	2	2	2	3		2		
CO4	3	3	3		3	3	2	2	2	2	3		2		
CO5	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3		2		
CO6	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3		2		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 104T. Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry (Theory)

45 Hours

#### UNIT I

10 Hours

- **Impurities in pharmaceutical substances:** History of Pharmacopoeia, Sources and types of impurities, principle involved in the limit test for Chloride, Sulphate, Iron, Arsenic, Lead and Heavy metals, modified limit test for Chloride and Sulphate

**General methods of preparation**, assay for the compounds superscripted with **asterisk (\*)**, properties and medicinal uses of inorganic compounds belonging to the following classes

#### UNIT II

10 Hours

- **Acids, Bases and Buffers:** Buffer equations and buffer capacity in general, buffers in pharmaceutical systems, preparation, stability, buffered isotonic solutions, measurements of tonicity, calculations and methods of adjusting isotonicity.
- **Major extra and intracellular electrolytes:** Functions of major physiological ions, Electrolytes used in the replacement therapy: Sodium chloride\*, Potassium chloride, Calcium gluconate\* and Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS), Physiological acid base balance.

- **Dental products:** Dentifrices, role of fluoride in the treatment of dental caries, Desensitizing agents, Calcium carbonate, Sodium fluoride, and Zinc eugenol cement.

### UNIT III

10 Hours

- **Gastrointestinal agents**

**Acidifiers:** Ammonium chloride\* and Dil. HCl

**Antacid:** Ideal properties of antacids, combinations of antacids, Sodium Bicarbonate\*, Aluminum hydroxide gel, Magnesium hydroxide mixture

**Cathartics:** Magnesium sulphate, Sodium orthophosphate, Kaolin and Bentonite

**Antimicrobials:** Mechanism, classification, Potassium permanganate, Boric acid, Hydrogen peroxide\*, Chlorinated lime\*, Iodine and its preparations

### UNIT IV

08 Hours

- **Miscellaneous compounds**

**Expectorants:** Potassium iodide, Ammonium chloride\*. **Emetics:** Copper sulphate\*, Sodium potassium tartarate **Haematinics:** Ferrous sulphate\*, Ferrous gluconate

**Poison and Antidote:** Sodium thiosulphate\*, Activated charcoal, Sodium nitrite<sup>333</sup>

**Astringents:** Zinc Sulphate, Potash Alum

### UNIT V

07 Hours

- **Radiopharmaceuticals:** Radio activity, Measurement of radioactivity, Properties of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  radiations, Half life, radio isotopes and study of radio isotopes - Sodium iodide I<sup>131</sup>, Storage conditions, precautions & pharmaceutical application of radioactive substances.

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 110P. Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry (Practical)

4Hours/Week

#### I. Limit tests for following ions

Limit test for Chlorides and Sulphates

Modified limit test for Chlorides and Sulphates

Limit test for Iron

Limit test for Heavy metals

Limit test for Lead

Limit test for Arsenic

#### II. Identification test

Magnesium hydroxide

Ferrous sulphate

Sodium bicarbonate

Calcium gluconate

Copper sulphate

#### III. Test for purity

Swelling power of Bentonite

Neutralizing capacity of aluminum hydroxide gel

Determination of potassium iodate and iodine in potassium Iodide

#### **IV. Preparation of inorganic pharmaceuticals**

Boric acid

Potash alum

Ferrous sulphate

#### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Pharmacopoeia of India, The Controller of Publications, Delhi.
2. Block J.H., Roche E., Soine, T. and Wilson, C., Inorganic, Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.
3. Atherden L.M., Bentley and Driver's Text Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Oxford University Press, London.
4. P. Gundu Rao, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.
5. M.L Schroff, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
6. A.I. Vogel, Text Book of Quantitative Inorganic analysis.
7. Anand & Chatwal, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry

#### **Theory**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. For theory portion, sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

#### **Practical**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

For practical, sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks.

Continuous mode evaluation is of 05marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), practical record, regular viva voce etc.(3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP105T. and BP111P. Title of the Course: Communication skills (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 2-0-2**

**Credits: 2+1**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Describe the behavioral needs for a Pharmacist to function effectively in the areas of Pharmaceutical operation (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** Communicate effectively (Verbal and Non Verbal) (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO3:** Effectively manage the team as a team player (Cognitive level: Apply).

**CO4:** Develop interview skills (Cognitive level: Create).

**CO5:** Develop Leadership qualities and essentials (Cognitive level: Create).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (Pos) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
<b>CO1</b>	3		3	2		3		2	2	3	2			1	
<b>CO2</b>	3	1	2	2				3	2	3	3	1	1	2	1
<b>CO3</b>					3		3	3		3	3				
<b>CO4</b>			2		3			3		3					
<b>CO5</b>					3		3	3		3	3				

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 105T. Communication Skills (Theory)**

**30 Hours**

#### **UNIT – I**

**07 Hours**

- **Communication Skills:** Introduction, Definition, The Importance of Communication, The Communication Process – Source, Message, Encoding, Channel, Decoding, Receiver, Feedback, Context
- **Barriers to communication:** Physiological Barriers, Physical Barriers, Cultural Barriers, Language Barriers, Gender Barriers, Interpersonal Barriers, Psychological Barriers, Emotional barriers
- **Perspectives in Communication:** Introduction, Visual Perception, Language, Other factors affecting our perspective – Past Experiences, Prejudices, Feelings, Environment

#### **UNIT – II**

**07 Hours**

- **Elements of Communication:** Introduction, Face to Face Communication – Tone of Voice, Body Language (Non-verbal communication), Verbal Communication, Physical

Communication

- **Communication Styles:** Introduction, The Communication Styles Matrix with example for each -Direct Communication Style, Spirited Communication Style, Systematic Communication Style, Considerate Communication Style

### **UNIT – III**

**07 Hours**

- **Basic Listening Skills:** Introduction, Self-Awareness, Active Listening, Becoming an Active Listener, Listening in Difficult Situations
- **Effective Written Communication:** Introduction, When and When Not to Use Written Communication – Complexity of the Topic, Amount of Discussion' Required, Shades of Meaning, Formal Communication
- **Writing Effectively:** Subject Lines, Put the Main Point First, Know Your Audience, Organization of the Message

### **UNIT – IV**

**05 Hours**

- **Interview Skills:** Purpose of an interview, Do's and Don't's of an interview
- **Giving Presentations:** Dealing with Fears, Planning your Presentation, Structuring Your Presentation, Delivering Your Presentation, Techniques of Delivery

### **UNIT – V**

**04 Hours**

- **Group Discussion:** Introduction, Communication skills in group discussion, Do's and Don't's of group discussion

### **Detailed Syllabus**

#### **BP 111P. Communication Skills (Practical)**

**2 Hour/week**

#### **Basic communication covering the following topics**

Meeting People Asking Questions  
Making Friends  
What did you do? Do's and Don't's

#### **Pronunciations covering the following topics**

Pronunciation (Consonant Sounds)  
Pronunciation and Nouns  
Pronunciation (Vowel Sounds)

#### **Advanced Learning**

Listening Comprehension / Direct and Indirect  
Speech Figures of Speech  
Effective Communication  
Writing Skills  
Effective Writing  
Interview Handling Skills  
E-Mail etiquette  
Presentation Skills

#### **Recommended Books: (Latest Edition)**

1. Basic communication skills for Technology, Andreja. J. Ruther Ford, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Pearson Education, 2011
2. Communication skills, Sanjay Kumar, Pushpalata, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Oxford Press, 2011



3. Organizational Behaviour, Stephen .P. Robbins, 1<sup>st</sup>Edition, Pearson, 2013
4. Brilliant- Communication skills, Gill Hasson, 1<sup>st</sup>Edition, Pearson Life, 2011
5. The Ace of Soft Skills: Attitude, Communication and Etiquette for success, Gopala Swamy Ramesh, 5<sup>th</sup>Edition, Pearson, 2013
6. Developing your influencing skills, Deborah Dalley, Lois Burton, Margaret, Green hall, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Universe of Learning LTD, 2010
7. Communication skills for professionals, Konar nira, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edition, New arrivals –PHI, 2011
8. Personality development and soft skills, Barun K Mitra, 1<sup>st</sup>Edition, Oxford Press, 2011
9. Soft skill for everyone, Butter Field, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Cengage Learning India pvt.ltd, 2011
10. Soft skills and professional communication, Francis Peters SJ, 1<sup>st</sup>Edition, Mc Graw Hill Education, 2011
11. Effective communication, John Adair, 4<sup>th</sup>Edition, Pan Mac Millan, 2009
12. Bringing out the best in people, Aubrey Daniels, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edition, Mc Graw Hill, 1999

## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance -2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)- 1.5 marks and student teacher interaction-1.5 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (10 marks) and End semester examination (15 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (05 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 05 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 05 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 05 marks.

Total Marks are 25 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 10 marks and End Semester Examination: 15 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP106RBT. and BP112RBP. Title of the Course: Remedial Biology (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 2-0-2 Credits: 2+1**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Describe the classification and salient features of five kingdoms of life (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** Explain the basic components of anatomy and physiology of plants (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** Relate the knowledge of human anatomy and physiology to diseases and illnesses (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO4:** Identify types of cells, tissues, blood groups on the basis of microscopic examination (Cognitive level: understand)

**CO5:** Describe different systems of human body (Cognitive level: understand)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO 1	PSO2	PSO 3	PSO 4
<b>CO1</b>	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1				3
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2				3
<b>CO3</b>	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1				3
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

#### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 106RBT. Remedial Biology (Theory)**

**30 Hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**07 Hours**

##### **Living world:**

- Definition and characters of living organisms
- Diversity in the living world
- Binomial nomenclature
- Five kingdoms of life and basis of classification. Salient features of Monera, Protista, Fungi, Animalia and Plantae, Virus,

##### **Morphology of Flowering plants**

- Morphology of different parts of flowering plants – Root, stem, inflorescence, flower, leaf, fruit, seed.
- General Anatomy of Root, stem, leaf of monocotyledons & Dicotyledons.

#### **UNIT II**

**07 Hours**

##### **Body fluids and circulation**

- Composition of blood, blood groups, coagulation of blood
- Composition and functions of lymph

- Human circulatory system
- Structure of human heart and blood vessels
- Cardiac cycle, cardiac output and ECG

#### **Digestion and Absorption**

- Human alimentary canal and digestive glands
- Role of digestive enzymes
- Digestion, absorption and assimilation of digested food

#### **Breathing and respiration**

- Human respiratory system
- Mechanism of breathing and its regulation
- Exchange of gases, transport of gases and regulation of respiration
- Respiratory volumes

### **UNIT III**

**07 Hours**

#### **Excretory products and their elimination**

- Modes of excretion
- Human excretory system- structure and function
- Urine formation
- Rennin angiotensin system

#### **Neural control and coordination**

- Definition and classification of nervous system
- Structure of a neuron
- Generation and conduction of nerve impulse
- Structure of brain and spinal cord
- Functions of cerebrum, cerebellum, hypothalamus and medulla oblongata

#### **Chemical coordination and regulation**

- Endocrine glands and their secretions
- Functions of hormones secreted by endocrine glands

#### **Human reproduction**

- Parts of female reproductive system
- Parts of male reproductive system
- Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis
- Menstrual cycle

### **UNIT IV**

**05 Hours**

#### **Plants and mineral nutrition:**

- Essential mineral, macro and micronutrients
- Nitrogen metabolism, Nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen fixation

#### **Photosynthesis**

- Autotrophic nutrition, photosynthesis, Photosynthetic pigments, Factors affecting photosynthesis.

### **UNIT V**

**04 Hours**

**Plant respiration:** Respiration, glycolysis, fermentation (anaerobic).

#### **Plant growth and development**

- Phases and rate of plant growth, Condition of growth, Introduction to plant growth regulators

#### **Cell - The unit of life**

- Structure and functions of cell and cell organelles. Cell division

## **Tissues**

- Definition, types of tissues, location and functions.

## **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

## **Detailed Syllabus**

### **BP 112RBP. Remedial Biology (Practical)**

**2 Hour/week**

1. Introduction to experiments in biology
  - a) Study of Microscope
  - b) Section cutting techniques
  - c) Mounting and staining
  - d) Permanent slide preparation
2. Study of cell and its inclusions
3. Study of Stem, Root, Leaf, seed, fruit, flower and their modifications
4. Detailed study of frog by using computer models
5. Microscopic study and identification of tissues pertinent to Stem, Root Leaf, seed, fruit and flower
6. Identification of bones
7. Determination of blood group
8. Determination of blood pressure
9. Determination of tidal volume

## **Reference Books**

1. Practical human anatomy and physiology. by S.R.Kale and R.R.Kale.
2. A Manual of pharmaceutical biology practical by S.B.Gokhale, C.K.Kokate and S.P.Shriwastava.
3. Biology practical manual according to National core curriculum .Biology forum of Karnataka.  
Prof .M.J.H.Shafi

## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 10

marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g. Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35 Marks).

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (10 marks) and End semester examination (15 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (05 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 5 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 5 marks.

Total Marks are 25 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 10 marks and End Semester Examination: 15 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP106RMT. Title of the Course: Remedial Mathematics (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 2-0-0 Credits: 2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Discuss mathematical concepts and principles to perform computations for Pharmaceutical Sciences. (Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO-2:** Know about mathematical theory and applications to perform computations for Pharmaceutical Sciences. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Applying theory and appreciate the important applications of mathematics in pharmacy.. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Create, use and analyze mathematical representations and mathematical relationships (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Solve the different types of problems of Partial Fraction, Logarithms, Matrices and determinants, Differentiation and Integration, Analytical Geometry and Laplace Transform. (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2									2	2		2	
<b>CO2</b>	3	2									2	1		1	
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	3		2			2		2	1		1	
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2				2				2	1		1	
<b>CO5</b>	3	2		2	1	1		2	3	1	1	1		1	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 106RMT. Remedial Mathematics (Theory)**

**30 Hours**

### **UNIT – I**

**06 Hours**

- **Partial fraction**

Introduction, Polynomial, Rational fractions, Proper and Improper fractions, Partial fraction, Resolving into Partial fraction, Application of Partial Fraction in Chemical Kinetics and Pharmacokinetics

- **Logarithms**

Introduction, Definition, Theorems/Properties of logarithms, Common logarithms, Characteristic and Mantissa, worked examples, application of logarithm to solve pharmaceutical problems.

- **Function:**

Real Valued function, Classification of real valued functions,

- **Limits and continuity :**

Introduction , Limit of a function, Definition of limit of a function ( $\epsilon - \delta$  definition)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1} \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1,$$

## UNIT –II

06 Hours

### • **Matrices and Determinant:**

Introduction matrices, Types of matrices, Operation on matrices, Transpose of a matrix, Matrix Multiplication, Determinants, Properties of determinants , Product of determinants, Minors and co-Factors, Adjoint or adjugate of a square matrix , Singular and non-singular matrices, Inverse of a matrix, Solution of system of linear of equations using matrix method, Cramer's rule, Characteristic equation and roots of a square matrix, Cayley–Hamilton theorem, Application of Matrices in solving Pharmacokinetic equations

## UNIT – III

06 Hours

### • **Calculus**

**Differentiation** : Introductions, Derivative of a function, Derivative of a constant, Derivative of a product of a constant and a function , Derivative of the sum or difference of two functions, Derivative of the product of two functions (product formula),

Derivative of the quotient of two functions (Quotient formula) –

**Without Proof**, Derivative of  $x^n$  w.r.t.x, where  $n$  is any rational number, Derivative of  $e^x$ , Derivative of  $\log_e x$ , Derivative of  $a^x$ , Derivative of trigonometric functions from first principles (**without Proof**), Successive Differentiation, Conditions for a function to be a maximum or a minimum at a point. Application

## UNIT – IV

06 Hours

### • **Analytical Geometry**

**Introduction:** Signs of the Coordinates, Distance formula,

**Straight Line** : Slope or gradient of a straight line, Conditions for parallelism and perpendicularity of two lines, Slope of a line joining two points, Slope – intercept form of a straight line

**Integration:** Introduction, Definition, Standard formulae, Rules of integration , Method of substitution, Method of Partial fractions, Integration by parts, definite integrals, application

## UNIT-V

06 Hours

### • **Differential Equations** : Some basic definitions, Order and degree, Equations in separable form , Homogeneous equations, Linear Differential equations, Exact equations, **Application in solving Pharmacokinetic equations**

### • **Laplace Transform** : Introduction, Definition, Properties of Laplace transform, Laplace Transforms of elementary functions, Inverse Laplace transforms, Laplace transform of derivatives, Application to solve Linear differential equations, **Application in solving Chemical kinetics and Pharmacokinetics equations**

### **Reference Books (Latest Edition)**

1. Differential Calculus by Shanthinarayan
2. Pharmaceutical Mathematics with application to Pharmacy by Panchaksharappa Gowda D.H.
3. Integral Calculus by Shanthinarayan
4. Higher Engineering Mathematics by Dr.B.S.Grewal

### Theory

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

**Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (5 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance -2 marks. Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-1.5 marks and student teacher interaction-1.5 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 20 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (20 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks. Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks).



## **Semester II**

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP201T. and BP207P. Title of the Course: Human Anatomy and Physiology -II (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Explain the gross morphology, structure and functions of various organs of the Urinary, Endocrine, Respiratory, Reproductive, Digestive and Nervous System (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Perform the hematological tests like blood cell counts, haemoglobin estimation, bleeding/clotting time etc and also record blood pressure, heart rate, pulse and respiratory volume. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Appreciate the interlinked mechanisms in the maintenance of normal functioning (homeostasis) of human body (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-6:** Demonstrate examination of various organ systems and special senses (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3		1											3	
CO2	3		1						1					3	
CO3	3	2				2								3	
CO4	2			1	2	1	1	2						3	
CO5	3					2			2	1				3	
CO6	3			2							2				

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 201T. Human Anatomy and Physiology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit I**

**10 hours**

**•Nervous system**

Organization of nervous system, neuron, neuroglia, classification and properties of nerve fibre, electrophysiology, action potential, nerve impulse, receptors, synapse, neurotransmitters.

Central nervous system: Meninges, ventricles of brain and cerebrospinal fluid. Structure and functions of brain (cerebrum, brain stem, cerebellum), spinal cord (gross structure, functions of afferent and efferent nerve tracts, reflexactivity)

**Unit II**

**06 hours**

**•Digestive system**

Anatomy of GI Tract with special reference to anatomy and functions of stomach, (Acid production in the stomach, regulation of acid production through parasympathetic nervous system, pepsin role in protein digestion) small intestine and large intestine, anatomy and functions of salivary glands, pancreas and liver, movements of GIT, digestion and absorption of nutrients and disorders of GIT.

• **Energetics**

Formation and role of ATP, Creatinine Phosphate and BMR.

**Unit III**

**10 hours**

• **Respiratory system**

Anatomy of respiratory system with special reference to anatomy of lungs, mechanism of respiration, regulation of respiration

Lung Volumes and capacities transport of respiratory gases, artificial respiration, and resuscitation methods.

• **Urinary system**

Anatomy of urinary tract with special reference to anatomy of kidney and nephrons, functions of kidney and urinary tract, physiology of urine formation, micturition reflex and role of kidneys in acid base balance, role of RAS in kidney and disorders of kidney.

**Unit IV**

**10 hours**

• **Endocrine system**

Classification of hormones, mechanism of hormone action, structure and functions of pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, adrenal gland, pancreas, pineal gland, thymus and their disorders.

**Unit V**

**09 hours**

• **Reproductive system**

Anatomy of male and female reproductive system, Functions of male and female reproductive system, sex hormones, physiology of menstruation, fertilization, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, pregnancy and parturition

• **Introduction to genetics**

Chromosomes, genes and DNA, protein synthesis, genetic pattern of inheritance

**Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 207P. Human Anatomy and Physiology (Practical)**

**4 Hours/week**

1. To study the integumentary and special senses using specimen, models, etc.,
2. To study the nervous system using specimen, models, etc.,
3. To study the endocrine system using specimen, models, etc
4. To demonstrate the general neurological examination
5. To demonstrate the function of olfactory nerve
6. To examine the different types of taste.
7. To demonstrate the visual acuity
8. To demonstrate the reflex activity
9. Recording of body temperature
10. To demonstrate positive and negative feedback mechanism.
11. Determination of tidal volume and vital capacity.
12. Study of digestive, respiratory, cardiovascular systems, urinary and reproductive systems with the help of models, charts and specimens.
13. Recording of basal mass index
14. Study of family planning devices and pregnancy diagnosis test.

15. Demonstration of total blood count by cell analyser
16. Permanent slides of vital organs and gonads.

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Essentials of Medical Physiology by K. Sembulingam and P. Sembulingam. Jaypee brothers medical publishers, New Delhi.
2. Anatomy and Physiology in Health and Illness by Kathleen J.W. Wilson, Churchill Livingstone, New York
3. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
4. Text book of Medical Physiology- Arthur C, Guyton and John.E. Hall. Miamisburg, OH, U.S.A.
5. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology by Tortora Grabowski. Palmetto, GA, U.S.A.
6. Textbook of Human Histology by Inderbir Singh, Jaypee brothers medical publishers, New Delhi.
7. Textbook of Practical Physiology by C.L. Ghai, Jaypee brothers medical publishers, New Delhi.
8. Practical workbook of Human Physiology by K. Srinageswari and Rajeev Sharma, Jaypee brother's medical publishers, New Delhi.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
2. Text book of Medical Physiology- Arthur C, Guyton and John. E. Hall. Miamisburg, OH, U.S.A.
3. Human Physiology (vol 1 and 2) by Dr. C.C. Chatterrje ,Academic Publishers Kolkata

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks) .

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

For practical, the sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc. (3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks. Total Marks are 50 for the subject.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP202T. and BP208P. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry - I (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Describe the common name, chemical name and category of different organic compounds (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

**CO2:** Understand the mechanism and steps involved in commonly used name reactions (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

**CO3:** Utilize the functional group tests for the identification of different organic compounds (Cognitive level: **Apply**)

**CO4:** Identify the correct isomers based on the structure and functional groups present in the organic compounds (Cognitive level: **Analyze**)

**CO5:** Evaluate the acidity, basicity of organic compounds based on the attachment of different substituents (Cognitive level: **Evaluate**)

**CO6:** Summarize the category, common name, medicinal uses of commonly available organic compounds based upon their functionality (Cognitive level: **Create**)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	2	2		1		2		2			3		
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	2	2		1			2	2			3		
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	2		1	2			2			3		
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2	2	2	1				2	2		3		
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	2	2		1			2	2			3		
<b>CO6</b>	3	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	2	2		3		

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

#### **BP 202T. Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

General methods of preparation and reactions of compounds superscripted with asterisk (\*) to be explained

To emphasize on definition, types, classification, principles/mechanisms, applications, examples and differences

#### **UNIT-I**

**07 Hours**

- Classification, nomenclature and isomerism**

Classification of Organic Compounds

Common and IUPAC systems of nomenclature of organic compounds (up to 10 Carbons open chain and carbocyclic compounds)

Structural isomerisms in organic compounds

#### **UNIT-II**

**10 Hours**

- Alkanes\*, Alkenes\* and Conjugated dienes\***

SP<sup>3</sup> hybridization in alkanes, Halogenation of alkanes, uses of paraffins.  
Stabilities of alkenes, SP<sup>2</sup> hybridization in alkenes  
E<sub>1</sub> and E<sub>2</sub> reactions – kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, rearrangement of carbocations, Saytzeffs orientation and evidences. E<sub>1</sub> versus E<sub>2</sub> reactions, Factors affecting E<sub>1</sub> and E<sub>2</sub> reactions. Ozonolysis, electrophilic addition reactions of alkenes, Markownikoff's orientation, free radical addition reactions of alkenes, Anti Markownikoff's orientation. Stability of conjugated dienes, Diel-Alder, electrophilic addition, free radical addition reactions of conjugated dienes, allylic rearrangement

### UNIT-III

10 Hours

- **Alkyl halides\***

SN<sub>1</sub> and SN<sub>2</sub> reactions - kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, stereochemistry and rearrangement of carbocations.

SN<sub>1</sub> versus SN<sub>2</sub> reactions, Factors affecting SN<sub>1</sub> and SN<sub>2</sub> reactions

Structure and uses of ethylchloride, Chloroform, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, dichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and iodoform.

- **Alcohols\***- Qualitative tests, Structure and uses of Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, Cetosteryl alcohol, Benzyl alcohol, Glycerol, Propylene glycol

### UNIT-IV

10 Hours

- **Carbonyl compounds\* (Aldehydes and ketones)**

Nucleophilic addition, Electromeric effect, aldol condensation, Crossed Aldol condensation, Cannizzaro reaction, Crossed Cannizzaro reaction, Benzoin condensation, Perkin condensation, qualitative tests, Structure and uses of Formaldehyde, Paraldehyde, Acetone, Chloral hydrate, Hexamine, Benzaldehyde, Vanilin, Cinnamaldehyde.

### UNIT-V

08 Hours

- **Carboxylic acids\***

Acidity of carboxylic acids, effect of substituents on acidity, inductive effect and qualitative tests for carboxylic acids ,amide and ester

Structure and Uses of Acetic acid, Lactic acid, Tartaric acid, Citric acid, Succinic acid. Oxalic acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid, Benzyl benzoate, Dimethyl phthalate, Methyl salicylate and Acetyl salicylic acid

- **Aliphatic amines\*** - Basicity, effect of substituent on Basicity. Qualitative test, Structure and uses of Ethanolamine, Ethylenediamine, Amphetamine

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 208P. Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-I (Practical)

4 Hours/week

1. Systematic qualitative analysis of unknown organic compounds like
  1. Preliminary test: Color, odour, aliphatic/aromatic compounds, saturation and unsaturation, etc.
  2. Detection of elements like Nitrogen, Sulphur and Halogen by Lassaigne's test
  3. Solubility test
  4. Functional group test like Phenols, Amides/ Urea, Carbohydrates, Amines, Carboxylic acids, Aldehydes and Ketones, Alcohols, Esters, Aromatic and Halogenated Hydrocarbons, Nitro compounds and Anilides.
  5. Melting point/Boiling point of organic compounds
  6. Identification of the unknown compound from the literature using melting point/ boiling point.
  7. Preparation of the derivatives and confirmation of the unknown compound by melting point/ boiling point.

8. Minimum 5 unknown organic compounds to be analysed systematically.
2. Preparation of suitable solid derivatives from organic compounds
3. Construction of molecular models

#### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Organic Chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar, Volume-I
3. Textbook of Organic Chemistry by B.S. Bahl & Arun Bahl.
4. Organic Chemistry by P.L.Soni
5. Practical Organic Chemistry by Mann and Saunders.
6. Vogel's text book of Practical Organic Chemistry
7. Advanced Practical organic chemistry by N.K. Vishnoi.
8. Introduction to Organic Laboratory techniques by Pavia, Lampman and Kriz.
9. Reaction and reaction mechanism by Ahluwalia/Chatwal.

#### **Theory**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, demonstration, case study, Learning through discussion among the peer group, learning the organic structure by ball and stick model, classroom interaction, quiz, Q & A session and reflective learning, Preparation of question bank by students at various cognitive level.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam.

The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment.

Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks)

#### **Practical**

##### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

##### **Assessment methods and weightages**

Sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, group discussion and seminar) (2 marks) and student teacher interaction (1 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program - B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP203T. & BP209P. Title of the Course: Biochemistry (Theory & Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Understand the catalytic role of enzymes, importance of enzyme inhibitors in design of new Drugs. (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO-2:** Understand the metabolism of nutrient molecules in physiological and pathological conditions.(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Understand the therapeutic and diagnostic applications of enzymes. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Understand the genetic organization of mammalian genome and functions of DNA in the synthesis of RNAs and proteins. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-5:** Apply the practical knowledge of qualitative/quantitative estimation and interpretation of various diagnostic metabolites. (Cognitive level: Apply)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3		3	3		3					1			3	
<b>CO2</b>	3			2		3			2		1			3	
<b>CO3</b>	3		3								1			3	
<b>CO4</b>	3			3		3					1			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	3	1		1	1		1				3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

**BP 203T. Biochemistry (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### UNIT I

**08Hours**

##### • Biomolecules

Introduction, classification, chemical nature and biological role of carbohydrate, lipids, nucleic acids, amino acids and proteins.

##### • Bioenergetics

Concept of free energy, endergonic and exergonic reaction, Relationship between free energy, enthalpy and entropy; Redox potential.

Energy rich compounds; classification; biological significances of ATP and cyclic AMP

#### UNIT II

**10Hours**

##### • Carbohydrate metabolism

Glycolysis – Pathway, energetics and significance

Citric acid cycle- Pathway, energetics and significance

HMP shunt and its significance; Glucose-6-Phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency



Glycogen metabolism Pathways and glycogen storage diseases (GSD)

Gluconeogenesis- Pathway and its significance

Hormonal regulation of blood glucose level and Diabetes mellitus

- **Biologicaloxidation**

Electron transport chain (ETC) and its mechanism.

Oxidative phosphorylation & its mechanism and substrate phosphorylation

Inhibitors ETC and oxidative phosphorylation/Uncouplers

### **UNIT III**

**10Hours**

- **Lipid metabolism**

$\beta$ -Oxidation of saturated fatty acid (Palmitic acid)

Formation and utilization of ketone bodies; ketoacidosis

De novo synthesis of fatty acids (Palmitic acid)

Biological significance of cholesterol and conversion of cholesterol into bile acids, steroid hormone and vitamin D

Disorders of lipid metabolism: Hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, fatty liver and obesity.

- **Amino acid metabolism**

General reactions of amino acid metabolism: Transamination, deamination & decarboxylation, urea cycle and its disorders

Catabolism of phenylalanine and tyrosine and their metabolic disorders (Phenylketonuria, Albinism, alcaptonuria, tyrosinemia)

Synthesis and significance of biological substances; 5-HT, melatonin, dopamine, noradrenaline, adrenaline

Catabolism of heme; hyperbilirubinemia and jaundice

### **UNIT IV**

**10Hours**

- **Nucleic acid metabolism and genetic information transfer**

Biosynthesis of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides

Catabolism of purine nucleotides and Hyperuricemia and Gout disease

Organization of mammalian genome

Structure of DNA and RNA and their functions

DNA replication (semi conservative model)

Transcription or RNA synthesis

Genetic code, Translation or Protein synthesis and inhibitors

### **UNIT V**

**07Hours**

- **Enzymes**

Introduction, properties, nomenclature and IUB classification of enzymes

Enzyme kinetics (Michaelis plot, Line Weaver Burke plot)

Enzyme inhibitors with examples

Regulation of enzymes: enzyme induction and repression, allosteric enzymes regulation

Therapeutic and diagnostic applications of enzymes and isoenzymes

Coenzymes –Structure and biochemical functions

### **Detailed Syllabus**

#### **BP 209P. Biochemistry (Practical)**

**4 Hours/week**

1. Qualitative analysis of carbohydrates (Glucose, Fructose, Lactose, Maltose, Sucrose and starch)
2. Identification tests for Proteins (albumin and Casein)
3. Quantitative analysis of reducing sugars (DNSA method) and Proteins (Biuret method)
4. Qualitative analysis of urine for abnormal constituents

5. Determination of blood creatinine
6. Determination of blood sugar
7. Determination of serum total cholesterol
8. Preparation of buffer solution and measurement of pH
9. Study of enzymatic hydrolysis of starch
10. Determination of Salivary amylase activity
11. Study the effect of Temperature on Salivary amylase activity.
12. Study the effect of substrate concentration on salivary amylase activity

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Principles of Biochemistry by Lehninger.
2. Harper's Biochemistry by Robert K. Murray, Daryl K. Granner and Victor W. Rodwell.
3. Biochemistry by Stryer.
4. Biochemistry by D. Satyanarayan and U. Chakrapani
5. Textbook of Biochemistry by Rama Rao.
6. Textbook of Biochemistry by Deb.
7. Outlines of Biochemistry by Conn and Stumpf
8. Practical Biochemistry by R.C. Gupta and S. Bhargavan.
9. Introduction of Practical Biochemistry by David T. Plummer. (3rd Edition)
10. Practical Biochemistry for Medical students by Rajagopal and Ramakrishna.
11. Practical Biochemistry by Harold Varley.

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

#### **Theory**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks) .

#### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

Practical classes are conducted with the explanation and demonstration first, followed by the actual performance. Viva, checking and marking of the file is done in every classes.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

For practical, the sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc. (3 marks). End semester exam is of 35 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program - B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP204T.**

**Title of the Course: Pathophysiology (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to**

**CO 1.** Define the diseases and list their types. (Cognitive Level: Remember)

**CO 2.** Understand the complications of the diseases. (Cognitive Level: Understand)

**CO 3.** Describe the etiology and pathogenesis of the selected disease states. (Cognitive Level: Evaluate)

**CO 4.** Analyze the signs and symptoms of the diseases (Cognitive Level: Analyze)

**CO 5.** Correlate the evaluation parameters with the diseases. (Cognitive Level: Create)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	3	2	1									3	
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	2	2	1									3	
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	2	2	2			2					2	2	
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	3	2	2	2	2		2	1			2	2	
<b>CO5</b>	2	2	2	2	2						1		2	2	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 204T. Pathophysiology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit I**

**10 Hours**

**• Basic principles of Cell injury and Adaptation:**

Introduction, definitions, Homeostasis, Components and Types of Feedback systems, Causes of cellular injury, Pathogenesis (Cell membrane damage, Mitochondrial damage, Ribosome damage, Nuclear damage), Morphology of cell injury – Adaptive changes (Atrophy, Hypertrophy, hyperplasia, Metaplasia, Dysplasia), Cell swelling, Intra cellular accumulation, Calcification, Enzyme leakage and Cell Death Acidosis & Alkalosis, Electrolyte imbalance.

**• Basic mechanism involved in the process of inflammation and repair:**

Introduction, Clinical signs of inflammation, Different types of Inflammation, Mechanism of Inflammation – Alteration in vascular permeability and blood flow, migration of WBC's, Mediators of inflammation, Basic principles of wound healing in the skin, Pathophysiology of Atherosclerosis

## Unit II

10 Hours

### • Cardiovascular System:

Hypertension, congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease (angina, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis)

• **Respiratory system:** Asthma, Chronic obstructive airways diseases.

• **Renal system:** Acute and chronic renal failure .

## Unit II

10 Hours

### • Hematological Diseases:

Iron deficiency, megaloblastic anemia (Vit B12 and folic acid), sickle cell anemia, thalasemia, hereditary acquired anemia, hemophilia

• **Endocrine system:** Diabetes, thyroid diseases, disorders of sex hormones

• **Nervous system:** Epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, stroke, psychiatric disorders: depression, schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.

• **Gastrointestinal system:** Peptic Ulcer

## Unit IV

8 Hours

• Inflammatory bowel diseases, jaundice, hepatitis (A,B,C,D,E,F) alcoholic liver disease.

• **Disease of bones and joints:** Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis and gout

• **Principles of cancer:** classification, etiology and pathogenesis of cancer

• **Diseases of bones and joints:** Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Gout

• **Principles of Cancer:** Classification, etiology and pathogenesis of Cancer

## Unit V

7 Hours

**Infectious diseases:** Meningitis, Typhoid, Leprosy, Tuberculosis

**Urinary tract infections**

**Sexually transmitted diseases:** AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea

### Reference Books:

1. Vinay Kumar, Abul K. Abas, Jon C. Aster; Robbins & Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease; South Asia edition; India; Elsevier; 2014.
2. Harsh Mohan; Text book of Pathology; 6th edition; India; Jaypee Publications; 2010.
3. Laurence B, Bruce C, Bjorn K. ; Goodman Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics; 12th edition; New York; McGraw-Hill; 2011.
4. Best, Charles Herbert 1899-1978; Taylor, Norman Burke 1885-1972.
5. West, John B(John Burnard); Best and Taylor's Physiological basis of medical practice; 12th ed; united states;
6. William and Wilkins, Baltimore;1991 [1990 printing]. 6. Nicki R. Colledge, Brian R. Walker, Stuart H. Ralston; Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine; 21st edition; London; ELBS/Churchill Livingstone; 2010.
7. Guyton A, John .E Hall; Textbook of Medical Physiology; 12th edition; WB Saunders Company; 2010.
8. Joseph DiPiro, Robert L. Talbert, Gary Yee, Barbara Wells, L. Michael Posey; Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiological Approach; 9th edition; London; McGraw-Hill Medical; 2014.
9. V. Kumar, R. S. Cotran and S. L. Robbins; Basic Pathology; 6th edition; Philadelphia; WB Saunders Company; 1997.
10. Roger Walker, Clive Edwards; Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics; 3rd edition; London; Churchill Livingstone publication; 2003.

### **Recommended Journals**

1. The Journal of Pathology. ISSN: 1096-9896 (Online)
2. The American Journal of Pathology. ISSN: 0002-9440
3. Pathology. 1465-3931 (Online)
4. International Journal of Physiology, Pathophysiology and Pharmacology. ISSN: 1944-8171 (Online)
5. Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology. ISSN-0377-4929.

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are:

Board and chalk teaching, using Models and Charts, in conjunction with Power Point Presentations.

Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction.

Quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal Assessment and End Semester Examination. Internal Assessment consists of; Continuous Mode and Sessional Exams.

Of the two Sessional exams and one Improvement Sessional Exam, the average marks of best two Sessional exams are computed for Internal Assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks).

End semester exams is of 75 marks. Questions shall include; Objective, Short answer, and Long answer types.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP205T. and BP210P. Title of the Course: Computer Application in Pharmacy (Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-0-2

Credits: 3+1

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO1:** Explain the various types of application of computers in Pharmacy (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** Apply the computer software's in different Pharmacy fields (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO3:** Assess applications of databases in Pharmacy (Cognitive level: Evaluate).

**CO4:** Create various types of databases (Cognitive level: Create).

**CO5:** Understand Bioinformatics databases with special focus on Vaccin discovery(Cognitive level: Understand).

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PS O4
<b>CO1</b>	2		2	3				2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	2	3		2					3	3	3	3	2
<b>CO3</b>	2			3		2					3	1	1	3	1
<b>CO4</b>			3	3	3	2	2	2	3		3			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3		2	3						2	3			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

**BP 205T. Computer Application in Pharmacy (Theory)**

**30 Hours(2 Hrs/Week)**

#### UNIT – I

**06 hours**

**Number system:** Binary number system, Decimal number system, Octal number system, Hexadecimal number systems, conversion decimal to binary, binary to decimal, octal to binary etc, binary addition, binary subtraction – One's complement, Two's complement method, binary multiplication, binary division

**Concept of Information Systems and Software :** Information gathering, requirement and feasibility analysis, data flow diagrams, process specifications, input/output design, process life cycle, planning and managing the project

**UNIT – II****06 hours**

**Web technologies:** Introduction to HTML, XML, CSS and Programming languages, introduction to web servers and Server Products

Introduction to databases, MYSQL, MS ACCESS, Pharmacy Drug database

**UNIT – III****06 hours**

**Application of computers in Pharmacy** – Drug information storage and retrieval, Pharmacokinetics, Mathematical model in Drug design, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy, Electronic Prescribing and discharge (EP) systems, barcode medicine identification and automated dispensing of drugs, mobile technology and adherence monitoring

Diagnostic System, Lab-diagnostic System, Patient Monitoring System, Pharma Information System

**UNIT – IV****06 hours**

**Bioinformatics:** Introduction, Objective of Bioinformatics, Bioinformatics Databases, Concept of Bioinformatics, Impact of Bioinformatics in Vaccine Discovery

**UNIT-V****06 hours**

**Computers as data analysis in Preclinical development:** Chromatographic data analysis (CDS), Laboratory Information management System (LIMS) and Text Information Management System (TIMS)

**Detailed Syllabus****BP210P. Computer Application in Pharmacy (Practical)**

1. Design a questionnaire using a word processing package to gather information about a particular disease.
2. Create a HTML web page to show personal information.
3. Retrieve the information of a drug and its adverse effects using online tools
4. Creating mailing labels Using Label Wizard , generating label in MS WORD
5. Create a database in MS Access to store the patient information with the required fields Using access
6. Design a form in MS Access to view, add, delete and modify the patient record in the database
7. Generating report and printing the report from patient database
8. Creating invoice table using – MS Access
9. Drug information storage and retrieval using MS Access
10. Creating and working with queries in MS Access
11. Exporting Tables, Queries, Forms and Reports to web pages
12. Exporting Tables, Queries, Forms and Reports to XML pages

**Recommended books (Latest edition):**

1. Computer Application in Pharmacy – William E.Fassett –Lea and Febiger, 600 South Washington Square, USA, (215) 922-1330.
2. Computer Application in Pharmaceutical Research and Development –Sean Ekins – Wiley-Interscience, A John Willey and Sons, INC., Publication, USA
3. Bioinformatics (Concept, Skills and Applications) – S.C.Rastogi-CBS Publishers and Distributors, 4596/1- A, 11 Darya Gani, New Delhi – 110 002(INDIA)

4. Microsoft office Access - 2003, Application Development Using VBA, SQL Server, DAP and Infopath – Cary N. Prague – Wiley Dreamtech India (P) Ltd., 4435/7, Ansari Road, Daryagani, New Delhi - 110002

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (50 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 75 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 50 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (10 marks) and End semester examination (15 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (05 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89: 1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 05 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 05 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 05 marks.

Total Marks are 25 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 10 marks and End Semester Examination: 15 Marks)



**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP206T. Title of the Course: Environmental Sciences (Theory)**  
**L-T-P: 3-0-0 Credits: 3**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Create the awareness about environmental problems among learners (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO2:** Explain basic knowledge about the environment and its allied problems (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** Develop an attitude of concern for the environment (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO4:** Prepare and Motivate learner to participate in environment protection and environment improvement (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO5:** Acquire skills to help the concerned individuals in identifying and solving environmental problems (Cognitive level: Apply)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
<b>CO1</b>					3	2		2	1	3	1	3			
<b>CO2</b>	2		2					2		3			3		
<b>CO3</b>						1	2		2	3	2			3	
<b>CO4</b>				1				2		3					
<b>CO5</b>		3		2		1				3	2				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP206T. Environmental Sciences (Theory)**

**30Hours**

#### **Unit-I**

**10hours**

The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Natural Resources

Renewable and non-renewable resources:

Natural resources and associated problems

a) Forest resources; b) Water resources; c) Mineral resources; d) Food resources; e) Energy resources; f) Land resources: Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.

#### **Unit-II**

**10hours**

Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem.
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the ecosystems: Forest ecosystem; Grassland ecosystem; Desert ecosystem; Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

### Unit- III

10hours

Environmental Pollution: Air pollution; Water pollution; Soil pollution

#### Recommended Books (Latest edition)

1. Y.K. Sing, Environmental Science, New Age International Pvt, Publishers, Bangalore
2. Agarwal, K.C. 2001 Environmental Biology, Nidi Publ. Ltd. Bikaner.
3. Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad – 380013, India,
4. Brunner R.C., 1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc. 480p
5. Clark R.S., Marine Pollution, Clarendon Press Oxford
6. Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H. Gorhani, E & Hepworth, M.T. 2001, Environmental Encyclopedia, Jaico Publ. House, Mumbai, 1196p
7. De A.K., Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
8. Down of Earth, Centre for Science and Environment

#### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (50 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 75 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 50 Marks)

## **SEMESTER III**

Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP301T. and BP305P.

Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II (Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Explain the criteria for a compound to behave as aromatics along with principles involved in electrophilic and nucleophilic substitution reactions which helps in recognition of different reaction of aromatic compounds (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** To understand Fats and Oils along with its analytical constants like Acid value, Saponification value, Ester value *etc.* (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** To acquire knowledge about Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, their synthetic protocols and reaction conditions. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-4:** Learn about cycloalkanes and different theories for the stabilities of cycloalkanes (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-5:** Use the concept of aromatic compounds and its reaction conditions to prepare various organic compounds (Cognitive level: Apply)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	1	3					2			3		3		
CO2	3	1	3		1	1		1			2		3		
CO3	3		3				2		3		2		3		
CO4	3		3								2		3		
CO5	3		3	3	1		2		2	3	2		3		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 301T. Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II (Theory)

45 Hours

General methods of preparation and reactions of compounds superscripted with asterisk (\*) to be explained

To emphasize on definition, types, classification, principles/mechanisms, applications, examples and differences

### UNIT I

10 Hours

#### • Benzene and its derivatives

- Analytical, synthetic and other evidences in the derivation of structure of benzene, Orbital picture, resonance in benzene, aromatic characters, Huckel's rule
- Reactions of benzene - nitration, sulphonation, halogenation- reactivity, Friedel crafts alkylation- reactivity, limitations, Friedel crafts acylation.
- Substituents, effect of substituents on reactivity and orientation of mono substituted benzene compounds towards electrophilic substitution reaction
- Structure and uses of DDT, Saccharin, BHC and Chloramine

**UNIT II****10 Hours**

- **Phenols\*** - Acidity of phenols, effect of substituents on acidity, qualitative tests, Structure and uses of phenol, cresols, resorcinol, naphthols
- **Aromatic Amines\*** - Basicity of amines, effect of substituents on basicity, and synthetic uses of aryl diazonium salts
- **Aromatic Acids\*** –Acidity, effect of substituents on acidity and important reactions of benzoic acid.

**UNIT III****10 Hours****•Fats and Oils**

- Fatty acids – reactions.
- Hydrolysis, Hydrogenation, Saponification and Rancidity of oils, Drying oils.
- Analytical constants – Acid value, Saponification value, Ester value, Iodine value, Acetyl value, Reichert Meissl (RM) value – significance and principle involved in their determination.

**UNIT IV****08 Hours****•Polynuclear hydrocarbons:**

- Synthesis, reactions
- Structure and medicinal uses of Naphthalene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Diphenylmethane, Triphenylmethane and their derivatives

**UNIT V****07 Hours****•Cyclo alkanes\***

Stabilities – Baeyer's strain theory, limitation of Baeyer's strain theory, Coulson and Moffitt's modification, Sachse Mohr's theory (Theory of strainless rings), reactions of cyclopropane and cyclobutane only

**Detailed Syllabus****BP 305P. Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II (Practical)****4 Hours/week****I Experiments involving laboratory techniques**

- Recrystallization
- Steam distillation

**II Determination of following oil values (including standardization of reagents)**

- Acid value
- Saponification value
- Iodine value

**III Preparation of compounds**

- Benzanilide/Phenyl benzoate/Acetanilide from Aniline/Phenol /Aniline by acylation reaction.
- 2,4,6-Tribromo aniline/Para bromo acetanilide from Aniline/
- Acetanilide by halogenation (Bromination) reaction.
- 5-Nitro salicylic acid/Meta di nitro benzene from Salicylic acid / Nitro benzene by nitration reaction.
- Benzoic acid from Benzyl chloride by oxidation reaction.
- Benzoic acid/ Salicylic acid from alkyl benzoate/ alkyl salicylate by hydrolysis reaction.
- 1-Phenyl azo-2-naphthol from Aniline by diazotization and coupling reactions.
- Benzil from Benzoin by oxidation reaction.
- Dibenzal acetone from Benzaldehyde by Claisen Schmidt reaction
- Cinnamic acid from Benzaldehyde by Perkin reaction

- *P*-Iodo benzoic acid from *P*-amino benzoic acid

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Organic Chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar , Volume-I
3. Textbook of Organic Chemistry by B.S. Bahl & Arun Bahl.
4. Organic Chemistry by P.L.Soni
5. Practical Organic Chemistry by Mann and Saunders.
6. Vogel's text book of Practical Organic Chemistry
7. Advanced Practical organic chemistry by N.K.Vishnoi.
8. Introduction to Organic Laboratory techniques by Pavia, Lampman and Kriz.

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP302T. and BP306P.**

**Title of the Course: Physical Pharmaceutics I (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Memorize the basics of matter (drug and excipients) with respect to pharmaceutical applications (Cognitive level: Remember).

**CO-2:** Understand different physicochemical properties of APIs in the designing the dosage forms (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO-3:** Examine physicochemical properties of the drugs, excipients and its combination in the formulation development and evaluation of dosage forms (Cognitive level: Apply)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO1 0	PO1 1	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
CO 1	3	1	2		1		1	1		1	1	3			
CO 2	3		3	2	1		1		1	1	2	3			
CO 3	3	1	2	3	1		1		1		2	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 302T. Physical Pharmaceutics I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**10 Hours**

**Solubility of drugs:** Solubility expressions, mechanisms of solute solvent interactions, ideal solubility parameters, solvation & association, quantitative approach to the factors influencing solubility of drugs, diffusion principles in biological systems. Solubility of gas in liquids, solubility of liquids in liquids, (Binary solutions, ideal solutions) Raoult's law, real solutions. Partially miscible liquids, Critical solution temperature and applications. Distribution law, its limitations and applications

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

**States of Matter and properties of matter:** State of matter, changes in the state of matter, latent heats, vapour pressure, sublimation critical point, eutectic mixtures, gases, aerosols – inhalers, relative humidity, liquid complexes, liquid crystals, glassy states, solid- crystalline, amorphous & polymorphism.

**Physicochemical properties of drug molecules:** Refractive index, optical rotation, dielectric constant, dipole moment, dissociation constant, determinations and applications

#### **UNIT-III**

**08 Hours**

Surface and interfacial phenomenon: Liquid interface, surface & interfacial tensions, surface free energy, measurement of surface & interfacial tensions, spreading coefficient, adsorption at liquid interfaces, surface active agents, HLB Scale, solubilisation, detergency, adsorption at solid interface.

#### **UNIT-IV**

**08 Hours**

**Complexation and protein binding:** Introduction, Classification of Complexation, Applications, methods of analysis, protein binding, Complexation and drug action, crystalline structures of complexes and thermodynamic treatment of stability constants.

#### **UNIT-V**

**07 Hours**

**pH, buffers and Isotonic solutions:** Sorensen's pH scale, pH determination (electrometric and calorimetric), applications of buffers, buffer equation, buffer capacity, buffers in pharmaceutical and biological systems, buffered isotonic solutions.

#### **Detailed Syllabus**

##### **BP 306P. Physical Pharmaceutics I (Practical)**

**4 Hours/week**

1. Determination the solubility of drug at room temperature
2. Determination of pKa value by Half Neutralization/ Henderson Hasselbalch equation.
3. Determination of Partition co- efficient of benzoic acid in benzene and water.
4. Determination of Partition co- efficient of Iodine in CCl<sub>4</sub> and water
5. Determination of % composition of NaCl in a solution using phenol-water system by CST method
6. Determination of surface tension of given liquids by drop count and drop weight method
7. Determination of HLB number of a surfactant by saponification method
8. Determination of Freundlich and Langmuir constants using activated char coal.
9. Determination of critical micellar concentration of surfactants
10. Determination of stability constant and donor acceptor ratio of PABA-Caffeine complex by solubility method
11. Determination of stability constant and donor acceptor ratio of Cupric-Glycine complex by pH titration method

#### **Reference Books**

1. Physical Pharmacy by Alfred Martin
2. Experimental Pharmaceutics by Eugene, Parott.
3. Tutorial Pharmacy by Cooper and Gunn.
4. Stocklosam J. Pharmaceutical Calculations, Lea &Febiger, Philadelphia.
5. Liberman H.A, Lachman C., Pharmaceutical Dosage forms, Tablets, Volume-1, 2, 3, Marcel Dekkar Inc.
6. Liberman H.A, Lachman C, Pharmaceutical Dosage forms. Disperse systems, volume 1, 2, 3. Marcel Dekkar Inc.
7. Physical Pharmaceutics by Ramasamy C and ManavalanR.
8. Laboratory Manual of Physical Pharmaceutics, C.V.S. Subramanyam, J. Thimma settee
9. Physical Pharmaceutics by C.V.S. Subramanyam



## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 303T. and BP 307P.**

**Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Microbiology  
(Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Recognize the contributions of various scientists towards the development of microbiology. Learn the basic concepts of classification of microorganisms along with its nutritional requirements and the techniques to be used for culturing of microbial media, assessing bacterial motility by drop hanging method and isolation of pure culture by multiple streak methods. Describe multiple type of microscopies for microbial identification.

**(Cognitive level: Remember and understand)**

**CO-2:** Understand the techniques and procedures applied for sterilization of equipments and several pharmaceutical dosage forms as per the Pharmacopoeia (s)

Recognize the importance and usage of experimental microbiological tools B.O.D. incubator, laminar flow, aseptic hood, autoclave, hot air sterilizer, deep freezer, refrigerator etc.

**(Cognitive level: Understand and Apply)**

**CO-3:** Demonstrate the analysis of bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity along with thorough examining of disinfectants in order to evaluate RWC values and to understand the need of sterilization of glassware, prepared media and other pharmaceuticals.

**(Cognitive level: Understand, Evaluate and Estimate)**

**CO-4:** Construct a lab scale aseptic working area and extrapolate its usage in industrial level. Categorize the various preservatives for minimizing the effect of contamination on the pharmaceutical products.

Understand the basic concepts behind the processes for carrying out microbial assays and differential staining to identify the various bacteria present in samples .

**(Cognitive level: Create , Understand, Evaluate and Apply)**

**CO-5:** List the general procedures and illustrate the various research tools employed in animal culture studies.

Describe the assessment of new antibiotics. Discuss the various biotechnological products and undertake bacteriological analysis of water and bacterial biochemical test.

**(Cognitive level: Remember ,Understand and Apply)**

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	1	3	3	1	2		2	1	1				2	
CO2	3	2	3	3			2			3				2	
CO3	3		3	3			2			2				2	
CO4	3	1	2	3		2	2			3	2		2	2	
CO5	3		3	3			2			2	2		2	2	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

## **Detailed Syllabus**

### **BP 303T. Pharmaceutical Microbiology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit I**

**10 Hours**

Introduction, history of microbiology, its branches, scope and its importance.

Introduction to Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

Study of ultra-structure and morphological classification of bacteria, nutritional requirements, raw materials used for culture media and physical parameters for growth, growth curve, isolation and preservation methods for pure cultures, cultivation of anaerobes, quantitative measurement of bacterial growth (total & viable count).

Study of different types of phase contrast microscopy, dark field microscopy and electron microscopy.

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

Identification of bacteria using staining techniques (simple, Gram's & Acid fast staining) and biochemical tests (IMViC).

Study of principle, procedure, merits, demerits and applications of physical, chemical gaseous, radiation and mechanical method of sterilization.

Evaluation of the efficiency of sterilization methods.

Equipments employed in large scale sterilization. Sterility indicators.

#### **Unit III**

**10 Hours**

Study of morphology, classification, reproduction/replication and cultivation of Fungi and Viruses.

Classification and mode of action of disinfectants

Factors influencing disinfection, antiseptics and their evaluation. For bacteriostatic and bactericidal actions

Evaluation of bactericidal & Bacteriostatic.

Sterility testing of products (solids, liquids, ophthalmic and other sterile products) according to IP, BP and USP.

#### **Unit IV**

**08 Hours**

Designing of aseptic area, laminar flow equipments; study of different sources of contamination in an aseptic area and methods of prevention, clean area classification.

Principles and methods of different microbiological assay. Methods for standardization of antibiotics, vitamins and amino acids.

Assessment of a new antibiotic.

#### **Unit V**

**07Hours**

Types of spoilage, factors affecting the microbial spoilage of pharmaceutical products, sources and types of microbial contaminants, assessment of microbial contamination and spoilage.

Preservation of pharmaceutical products using antimicrobial agents, evaluation of microbial stability of formulations.

Growth of animal cells in culture, general procedure for cell culture, Primary, established and transformed cell cultures.

Application of cell cultures in pharmaceutical industry and research.

## Detailed Syllabus

### BP 307P. Pharmaceutical Microbiology (Practical)

4 Hours/week

1. Introduction and study of different equipments and processing, e.g., B.O.D. incubator, laminar flow, aseptic hood, autoclave, hot air sterilizer, deep freezer, refrigerator, microscopes used in experimental microbiology.
2. Sterilization of glassware, preparation and sterilization of media.
3. Sub culturing of bacteria and fungus. Nutrient stabs and slants preparations.
4. Staining methods- Simple, Grams staining and acid fast staining (Demonstration with practical).
5. Isolation of pure culture of micro-organisms by multiple streak plate technique and other techniques.
6. Microbiological assay of antibiotics by cup plate method and other methods
7. Motility determination by Hanging drop method.
8. Sterility testing of pharmaceuticals.
9. Bacteriological analysis of water
10. Biochemical test.

### Recommended Books (Latest edition)

1. W.B. Hugo and A.D. Russel: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Blackwell Scientific publications, Oxford London.
2. Prescott and Dunn., Industrial Microbiology, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Pelczar, Chan Kreig, Microbiology, Tata McGraw Hill edn.
4. Malcolm Harris, Balliere Tindall and Cox: Pharmaceutical Microbiology.
5. Rose: Industrial Microbiology.
6. Probisher, Hinsdill et al: Fundamentals of Microbiology, 9th ed. Japan
7. Cooper and Gunn's: Tutorial Pharmacy, CBS Publisher and Distribution.
8. Peppler: Microbial Technology.
9. I.P., B.P., U.S.P.- latest editions.
10. Ananthnarayan : Text Book of Microbiology, Orient-Longman, Chennai
11. Edward: Fundamentals of Microbiology.
12. N.K.Jain: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi
13. Bergeys manual of systematic bacteriology, Williams and Wilkins- A Waverly company

### Theory

#### Teaching -Learning strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentation Q and A session and reflective learning.

#### Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one

improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are hands on training to the students for better understanding.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 304T. and BP 308P.**

**Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Engineering  
(Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Describe various unit operations performed in pharmaceutical industries for manufacturing products (Understand)

**CO-2:** Illustrate with diagrams the construction and working of various machines (Apply)

**CO-3:** Compare various machines used for a pharmaceutical process with respect to their construction And applications (Analyze)

**CO-4:** Discuss the various corrosion control methods and techniques of material handling (Understand)

**CO-5:** Appraised methods to determine properties of air, check the influence of various factors on rate of evaporation (Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1		1						1	3			
<b>CO2</b>	3	1	2	2		1	1			1	1	3			
<b>CO3</b>	3			1				1	1	1		3			
<b>CO4</b>	3	1			1				1			3			
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	1				1			1	1	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 304T. Pharmaceutical Engineering (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**10 Hours**

**Flow of fluids:** Types of manometers, Reynolds number and its significance, Bernoulli's theorem and its applications, Energy losses, Orifice meter, Venturimeter, Pitot tube and Rotometer.

**Size Reduction:** Objectives, Mechanisms & Laws governing size reduction, factors affecting size reduction, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Hammer mill, ball mill, fluid energy mill, Edge runner mill & end runner mill.

**Size Separation:** Objectives, applications & mechanism of size separation, official standards of powders, sieves, size separation Principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Sieve shaker, cyclone separator, Air separator, Bag filter & elutriation tank.

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

**Heat Transfer:** Objectives, applications & Heat transfer mechanisms. Fourier's law, Heat transfer by conduction, convection & radiation. Heat interchangers & heat exchangers.

**Evaporation:** Objectives, applications and factors influencing evaporation, differences between evaporation and other heat process. principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Steam jacketed kettle, horizontal tube evaporator, climbing film evaporator, forced circulation evaporator, multiple effect evaporator & Economy of multiple effect evaporator.

**Distillation:** Basic Principles and methodology of simple distillation, flash distillation, fractional distillation, distillation under reduced pressure, steam distillation & molecular distillation

### UNIT-III

**08 Hours**

**Drying:** Objectives, applications & mechanism of drying process, measurements & applications of Equilibrium Moisture content, rate of drying curve. principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Tray dryer, drum dryer spray dryer, fluidized bed dryer, vacuum dryer, freeze dryer.

**Mixing:** Objectives, applications & factors affecting mixing, Difference between solid and liquid mixing, mechanism of solid mixing, liquids mixing and semisolids mixing. Principles, Construction, Working, uses, Merits and Demerits of Double cone blender, twin shell blender, ribbon blender, Sigma blade mixer, planetary mixers, Propellers, Turbines, Paddles & Silverson Emulsifier.

### UNIT-IV

**08 Hours**

**Filtration:** Objectives, applications, Theories & Factors influencing filtration, filter aids, filter medias. Principle, Construction, Working, Uses, Merits and demerits of plate & frame filter, filter leaf, rotary drum filter, Meta filter & Cartridge filter, membrane filters and Seidtz filter.

**Centrifugation:** Objectives, principle & applications of Centrifugation, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Perforated basket centrifuge, Non-perforated basket centrifuge, semi continuous centrifuge & super centrifuge.

### UNIT-V

**07 Hours**

**Materials of pharmaceutical plant construction, Corrosion and its prevention:** Factors affecting during materials selected for Pharmaceutical plant construction, Theories of corrosion, types of corrosion and there prevention. Ferrous and nonferrous metals, inorganic and organic non metals, basic of material handling systems.

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 308P. Pharmaceutical Engineering (Practical)

**4 Hours/week**

- I. Determination of radiation constant of brass, iron, unpainted and painted glass.
- II. Steam distillation – To calculate the efficiency of steam distillation.
- III. To determine the overall heat transfer coefficient by heat exchanger.
- IV. Construction of drying curves (for calcium carbonate and starch).
- V. Determination of moisture content and loss on drying.
- VI. Determination of humidity of air – i) From wet and dry bulb temperatures – use of Dew point method.
- VII. Description of Construction working and application of Pharmaceutical Machinery such as rotary tablet machine, fluidized bed coater, fluid energy

mill, de humidifier.

VIII. Size analysis by sieving – To evaluate size distribution of tablet granulations – Construction of various size frequency curves including arithmetic and logarithmic probability plots.

IX. Size reduction: To verify the laws of size reduction using ball mill and determining Kicks, Rittinger's, Bond's coefficients, power requirement and critical speed of Ball Mill.

X. Demonstration of colloid mill, planetary mixer, fluidized bed dryer, freeze dryer and such other major equipment.

XI. Factors affecting Rate of Filtration and Evaporation (Surface area, Concentration and Thickness/ viscosity

XII. To study the effect of time on the Rate of Crystallization.

XIII. To calculate the uniformity Index for given sample by using Double Cone Blender.

### **Reference Books: (Latest Editions)**

1. Introduction to chemical engineering – Walter L Badger & Julius Bancharo, Latest edition.
2. Solid phase extraction, Principles, techniques and applications by Nigel J.K. Simpson-Latest edition.
3. Unit operation of chemical engineering – McCabe Smith, Latest edition.
4. Pharmaceutical engineering principles and practices – C.V.S Subrahmanyam et al., Latest edition.
5. Remington practice of pharmacy- Martin, Latest edition.
6. Theory and practice of industrial pharmacy by Lachmann., Latest edition.
7. Physical pharmaceutics- C.V.S Subrahmanyam et al., Latest edition.
8. Cooper and Gunn's Tutorial pharmacy, S.J. Carter, Latest edition.

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.



### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

# **SEMESTER IV**

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP401T. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-III (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1** Know the medicinal uses and other applications of organic compounds. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2** To acquire the knowledge and understanding of method of preparation and properties of organic compounds. (Cognitive level: understand)

**CO-3** To draw the structures and synthesize simple pharmaceutically active organic compounds having five and six membered heterocyclic compounds. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4** To describe detailed mechanisms for common naming reactions. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-5** Stereochemical characteristics including conformation and stereo electronic effects; Optical isomers and Geometrical isomers. (Cognitive level: Understand)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3					2			3		3		3		
<b>CO2</b>	3						3	3	3	3	3		3		
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3		3		
<b>CO4</b>	2	3						3			3		3		
<b>CO5</b>	2		2	3			2				3		3		

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 401T. Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-III (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Note: To emphasize on definition, types, mechanisms, examples, uses/applications**

#### **UNIT-I**

**10 Hours**

##### **Stereo isomerism**

Optical isomerism –

Optical activity, enantiomerism, diastereoisomerism, meso compounds Elements of symmetry, chiral and achiral molecules

DL system of nomenclature of optical isomers, sequence rules, RS system of nomenclature of optical isomers

Reactions of chiral molecules

Racemic modification and resolution of racemic mixture. Asymmetric synthesis: partial and absolute

#### **UNIT-II**

**10 Hours**

Geometrical isomerism

Nomenclature of geometrical isomers (Cis Trans, EZ, Syn Anti systems)

Methods of determination of configuration of geometrical isomers.

Conformational isomerism in Ethane, n-Butane and Cyclohexane.  
Stereo isomerism in biphenyl compounds (Atropisomerism) and conditions for optical activity.  
Stereospecific and stereoselective reactions

### **UNIT-III**

**10 Hours**

#### **Heterocyclic compounds:**

Nomenclature and classification

Synthesis, reactions and medicinal uses of following compounds/derivatives Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

Relative aromaticity and reactivity of Pyrrole, Furan and Thiophene

### **UNIT-IV**

**8 Hours**

Synthesis, reactions and medicinal uses of following compounds/derivatives Pyrazole, Imidazole, Oxazole and Thiazole.

Pyridine, Quinoline, Isoquinoline, Acridine and Indole. Basicity of pyridine Synthesis and medicinal uses of Pyrimidine, Purine, azepines and their derivatives

### **UNIT-V**

**07 Hours**

#### **Reactions of synthetic importance**

Metal hydride reduction ( $\text{NaBH}_4$  and  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ ), Clemmensen reduction, Birch reduction, Wolff Kishner reduction.

Oppenauer-oxidation and Dakin reaction.

Beckmanns rearrangement and Schmidt rearrangement.

Claisen-Schmidt condensation

#### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Organic chemistry by I.L. Finar, Volume-I & II.
2. A text book of organic chemistry – Arun Bahl, B.S. Bahl.
3. Heterocyclic Chemistry by Raj K. Bansal
4. Organic Chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
5. Heterocyclic Chemistry by T.L. Gilchrist

#### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP402T. and BP406P.**

**Title of the Course: Medicinal Chemistry-I  
(Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4 +2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- CO-1:** Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity.  
(Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-2:** Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effect and therapeutic value of drugs (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-3:** Know the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different class of drugs (Cognitive level: Create)
- CO-4:** Learn the structures of the compounds (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-5:** Write the chemical synthesis of some drugs (Cognitive level: Apply)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2			3					3				3		
CO2	3						3						3		
CO3	3		3		3			2		3	2		3		
CO4		3				2				2	3		3		
CO5	3	3		3					2				3		

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 402T. Medicinal Chemistry-I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Study of the development of the following classes of drugs, Classification, mechanism of action, uses of drugs mentioned in the course, Structure activity relationship of selective class of drugs as specified in the course and synthesis of drugs superscripted (\*)**

#### **UNIT- I**

**10 Hours**

#### **Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry**

**History and development of medicinal chemistry Physicochemical properties in relation to biological action**

Ionization, Solubility, Partition Coefficient, Hydrogen bonding, Protein binding, Chelation, Bioisosterism, Optical and Geometrical isomerism.

#### **Drug metabolism**

Drug metabolism principles- Phase I and Phase II.

Factors affecting drug metabolism including stereo chemical aspects.

#### **UNIT- II**

**10 Hours**

#### **Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System Adrenergic Neurotransmitters:**

Biosynthesis and catabolism of catecholamine.

Adrenergic receptors (Alpha & Beta) and their distribution.

### **Sympathomimetic agents: SAR of Sympathomimetic agents**

Direct acting: Nor-epinephrine, Epinephrine, Phenylephrine\*, Dopamine, Methyldopa, Clonidine, Dobutamine, Isoproterenol, Terbutaline, Salbutamol\*, Bitolterol, Naphazoline, Oxymetazoline and Xylometazoline.

- Indirect acting agents: Hydroxyamphetamine, Pseudoephedrine, Propylhexedrine.
- Agents with mixed mechanism: Ephedrine, Metaraminol.

### **Adrenergic Antagonists:**

**Alpha adrenergic blockers:** Tolazoline\*, Phentolamine, Phenoxybenzamine, Prazosin, Dihydroergotamine, Methysergide.

**Beta adrenergic blockers:** SAR of beta blockers, Propranolol\*, Metibranolol, Atenolol, Betazolol, Bisoprolol, Esmolol, Metoprolol, Labetolol, Carvedilol.

### **UNIT-III**

**10 Hours**

#### **Cholinergic neurotransmitters:**

Biosynthesis and catabolism of acetylcholine.

Cholinergic receptors (Muscarinic & Nicotinic) and their distribution.

#### **Parasympathomimetic agents: SAR of Parasympathomimetic agents**

**Direct acting agents:** Acetylcholine, Carbachol\*, Bethanechol, Methacholine, Pilocarpine.

**Indirect acting/ Cholinesterase inhibitors (Reversible & Irreversible):** Physostigmine, Neostigmine\*, Pyridostigmine, Edrophonium chloride, Tacrine hydrochloride, Ambenonium chloride, Isofluorophate, Echothiophate iodide, Parathion, Malathion.

**Cholinesterase reactivator:** Pralidoxime chloride.

#### **Cholinergic Blocking agents: SAR of cholinolytic agents**

**Solanaceous alkaloids and analogues:** Atropine sulphate, Hyoscyamine sulphate, Scopolamine hydrobromide, Homatropine hydrobromide, Ipratropium bromide\*.

**Synthetic cholinergic blocking agents:** Tropicamide, Cyclopentolate hydrochloride, Clidinium bromide, Dicyclomine hydrochloride\*, Glycopyrrolate, Methantheline bromide, Propantheline bromide, Benztropine mesylate, Orphenadrine citrate, Biperidine hydrochloride, Procyclidine hydrochloride\*, Tridihexethyl chloride, Isopropamide iodide, Ethopropazine hydrochloride.

### **UNIT- IV**

**08 Hours**

#### **Drugs acting on Central Nervous System**

##### **A. Sedatives and Hypnotics:**

**Benzodiazepines:** SAR of Benzodiazepines, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam\*, Oxazepam, Chlorazepate, Lorazepam, Alprazolam, Zolpidem

**Barbiturates:** SAR of barbiturates, Barbitol\*, Phenobarbital, Mephobarbital, Amobarbital, Butobarbital, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital

##### **Miscellaneous:**

Amides & imides: Glutethimide.

Alcohol & their carbamate derivatives: Meprobamate, Ethchlorvynol. Aldehyde & their derivatives: Triclofos sodium, Paraldehyde.

##### **B. Antipsychotics**

**Phenothiazines:** SAR of Phenothiazines - Promazine hydrochloride, Chlorpromazine

hydrochloride\*, Triflupromazine, Thioridazine hydrochloride, Piperacetazine hydrochloride, Prochlorperazine maleate, Trifluoperazine hydrochloride.

**Ring Analogues of Phenthiazines:** Chlorprothixene, Thiothixene, Loxapine succinate, Clozapine.

**Fluorobutero-phenones:** Haloperidol, Droperidol, Risperidone.

**Beta amino ketones:** Molindone hydrochloride.

**Benzamides:** Sulpieride.

C. **Anticonvulsants:** SAR of Anticonvulsants, mechanism of anticonvulsant action

**Barbiturates:** Phenobarbitone, Methobarbital.

**Hydantoins:** Phenytoin\*, Mephenytoin, Ethotoin

**Oxazolindione diones:** Trimethadione, Paramethadione

**Succinimides:** Phensuximide, Methsuximide, Ethosuximide\*

**Urea and monoacylureas:** Phenacemide, Carbamazepine\*

**Benzodiazepines:** Clonazepam

**Miscellaneous:** Primidone, Valproic acid, Gabapentin, Felbamate

## UNIT – V

07 Hours

### Drugs acting on Central Nervous System

#### General anesthetics:

**Inhalation anesthetics:** Halothane\*, Methoxyflurane, Enflurane, Sevoflurane, Isoflurane, Desflurane.

**Ultra short acting barbiturates:** Methohexital sodium\*, Thiopental sodium, Thiopental sodium.

**Dissociative anesthetics:** Ketamine hydrochloride.\*

#### Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics

**Morphine and related drugs:** SAR of Morphine analogues, Morphine sulphate, Codeine, Meperidine hydrochloride, Anileridine hydrochloride, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride, Loperamide hydrochloride, Fentanyl citrate\*, Methadone hydrochloride\*, Propoxyphene hydrochloride, Pentazocine, Levorphanol tartarate.

**Narcotic antagonists:** Nalorphine hydrochloride, Levallorphan tartarate, Naloxone hydrochloride.

**Anti-inflammatory agents:** Sodium salicylate, Aspirin, Mefenamic acid\*, Meclofenamate, Indomethacin, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Zomepirac, Diclofenac, Ketorolac, Ibuprofen\*, Naproxen, Piroxicam, Phenacetin, Acetaminophen, Antipyrine, Phenylbutazone.

### Detailed Syllabus

#### BP 406P. Medicinal Chemistry-I (Practical)

4Hours/week

#### I Preparation of drugs/ intermediates

1 1,3-pyrazole

2 1,3-oxazole

3 Benzimidazole

4 Benzotriazole

5 2,3- diphenyl quinoxaline

6 Benzocaine

7 Phenytoin

8 Phentiazine

9 Barbiturate

## II Assay of drugs

- 1 Chlorpromazine
- 2 Phenobarbitone

- 3 Atropine
- 4 Ibuprofen
- 5 Aspirin
- 6 Furosemide

## III Determination of Partition coefficient for any two drugs

### Recommended Books (Latest Editions)

1. Wilson and Giswold's Organic medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Foye's Principles of Medicinal Chemistry.
3. Burger's Medicinal Chemistry, Vol I to IV.
4. Introduction to principles of drug design- Smith and Williams.
5. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
6. Martindale's extra pharmacopoeia.
7. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar, Vol. II.
8. The Organic Chemistry of Drug Synthesis by Lednicer, Vol. 1-5.
9. Indian Pharmacopoeia.
10. Text book of practical organic chemistry- A.I.Vogel.

### Theory

#### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### Practical

#### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising



of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP403T. and BP407P.

Title of the Course: Physical Pharmaceutics II  
(Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Memorize the concepts and properties of the substances (drugs and excipients) with respect to pharmaceutical applications (Cognitive level: Remember).

**CO-2:** Understand different physicochemical properties of the pharmaceuticals in the designing the dosage form and chemical kinetics / stability testing for the determination of expiry date of pharmaceuticals (drug substance or drug products) (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO-3:** Examine physicochemical characteristics of the drugs and excipients in the formulation development and evaluation of dosage forms (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Apply the concepts of chemical kinetics on stability parameters (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-5:** Appraise the kinetics of a chemical process in pharmaceuticals (Cognitive level: Analyze)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO1 0	PO1 1	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4
CO 1	3	1	2			1	1		1		1	3			
CO 2	3	1	3	2	1	1		1	1		2	3			
CO 3	3	1	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	2	3			
CO 4	3	1	2	2	1		1	1		1	2	2			
CO 5	3	1	2	2		1		1		1	1	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 403T. Physical Pharmaceutics II (Theory)

45 Hours

### UNIT-I

07 Hours

Colloidal dispersions: Classification of dispersed systems & their general characteristics, size & shapes of colloidal particles, classification of colloids & comparative account of their general properties. Optical, kinetic & electrical properties. Effect of electrolytes, coacervation, peptization & protective action.

## Unit II

10 Hours

**Rheology:** Newtonian systems, law of flow, kinematic viscosity, effect of temperature, non-Newtonian systems, pseudoplastic, dilatant, plastic, thixotropy, thixotropy in formulation, determination of viscosity, capillary, falling Sphere, rotational viscometers.

**Deformation of solids:** Plastic and elastic deformation, Heckel equation, Stress, Strain, Elastic Modulus

## UNIT-III

10 Hours

**Coarse dispersion:** Suspension, interfacial properties of suspended particles, settling in suspensions, formulation of flocculated and deflocculated suspensions. Emulsions and theories of emulsification, microemulsion and multiple emulsions; Stability of emulsions, preservation of emulsions, rheological properties of emulsions and emulsion formulation by HLB method.

## UNIT-IV

10 Hours

**Micromeritics:** Particle size and distribution, mean particle size, number and weight distribution, particle number, methods for determining particle size by different methods, counting and separation method, particle shape, specific surface, methods for determining surface area, permeability, adsorption, derived properties of powders, porosity, packing arrangement, densities, bulkiness & flow properties.

## UNIT-V

10 Hours

**Drug stability:** Reaction kinetics: zero, pseudo-zero, first & second order, units of basic rate constants, determination of reaction order. Physical and chemical factors influencing the chemical degradation of pharmaceutical product: temperature, solvent, ionic strength, dielectric constant, specific & general acid base catalysis, Simple numerical problems. Stabilization of medicinal agents against common reactions like hydrolysis & oxidation. Accelerated stability testing in expiration dating of pharmaceutical dosage forms. Photolytic degradation and its prevention

## Detailed Syllabus

### BP 407 P. Physical Pharmaceutics II (Practical)

4 Hours/week

1. Determination of particle size, particle size distribution using sieving method
2. Determination of particle size, particle size distribution using Microscopic method
3. Determination of bulk density, true density and porosity
4. Determine the angle of repose and influence of lubricant on angle of repose
5. Determination of viscosity of liquid using Ostwald's viscometer
6. Determination sedimentation volume with effect of different suspending agent
7. Determination sedimentation volume with effect of different concentration of single suspending agent
8. Determination of viscosity of semisolid by using Brookfield viscometer
9. Determination of reaction rate constant first order.
10. Determination of reaction rate constant second order
11. Accelerated stability studies

## Reference Books

1. Physical Pharmacy by Alfred Martin, Sixth edition
2. Experimental pharmaceutics by Eugene, Parott.
3. Tutorial pharmacy by Cooper and Gunn.

4. Stocklosam J. Pharmaceutical calculations, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.
5. Liberman H.A, Lachman C., Pharmaceutical Dosage forms, Tablets, Volume-1 to 3, Marcel Dekkar Inc.
6. Liberman H.A, Lachman C, Pharmaceutical dosage forms. Disperse systems, volume 1,2, 3. Marcel Dekkar Inc.
7. Physical Pharmaceutics by Ramasamy C, and Manavalan R.

## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies in brief**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

### **Assessment methods and weightages in brief**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP404T. and BP408P. Title of the Course: Pharmacology-I  
(Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4 Credits: 4+2**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- CO-1:** Acquaint with introductory Pharmacology, learning various terminologies, historical developments of drugs, sources of drugs and various routes of drug administration (Cognitive levels: Understand).
- CO-2:** Understand what drugs do to the living organisms and how their effect can be applied to therapeutics (Cognitive levels: Understand).
- CO-3:** Understand pharmacological action of different categories of drugs (Cognitive levels: Understand).
- CO-4:** Explain the mechanism of action at organ system /subcellular / macromolecular levels (Cognitive levels: Analyze).
- CO-5:** Apply the basic pharmacological knowledge in the prevention and treatment of various diseases (Cognitive levels: Apply).
- CO-6:** Observe the effects of drugs on animals by simulated experiments (Cognitive levels Analyze).
- CO-7:** Understand adverse drug reaction, clinical evaluation of drugs and drug- drug Interactions (Cognitive levels: Understand).
- CO-8:** Remember /memorize all the basic terminologies & knowledge of basic pharmacological principles for their evaluation at sessional & end semester Examination levels (Cognitive level: Remember & evaluate).
- CO-9:** Appreciate correlation of pharmacology with other biomedical sciences (Cognitive level: Create & Analyze)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3										3			3	
<b>CO2</b>	3										3			3	
<b>CO3</b>	3										3			3	
<b>CO4</b>	3							2			3			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3		1		2						3			3	
<b>CO6</b>	3	2		3			3				3			3	
<b>CO7</b>	3		3				3			2	3			3	
<b>CO8</b>	3								2		3			3	
<b>CO9</b>	3					2				2	3			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

## Detailed Syllabus

### BP 404T. Pharmacology-I (Theory)

45 Hours

#### Unit I

##### General Pharmacology

08 Hours

- a. Introduction to Pharmacology- Definition, historical landmarks and scope of pharmacology, nature and source of drugs, essential drugs concept and routes of drug administration, Agonists, antagonists( competitive and non competitive), spare receptors, addiction, tolerance, dependence, tachyphylaxis, idiosyncrasy, allergy.
- b. Pharmacokinetics- Membrane transport, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs .Enzyme induction, enzyme inhibition, kinetics of elimination

#### Unit II

##### General Pharmacology

12 Hours

- a. Pharmacodynamics- Principles and mechanisms of drug action. Receptor theories and classification of receptors, regulation of receptors. drug receptors interactions signal transduction mechanisms, G-protein–coupled receptors, ion channel receptor, transmembrane enzyme linked receptors, transmembrane JAK-STAT binding receptor and receptors that regulate transcription factors, dose response relationship, therapeutic index, combined effects of drugs and factors modifying drug action.
- b. Adverse drug reactions.
- c. Drug interactions (pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic)
- d. Drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs -Drug discovery phase, preclinical evaluation phase, clinical trial phase, phases of clinical trials and pharmacovigilance.

#### Unit III

##### Pharmacology of drugs acting on peripheral nervous system

10 Hours

- c. Organization and function of ANS.
- b. Neurohumoral transmission, co-transmission and classification of neurotransmitters.
- c. Parasympathomimetics, Parasympatholytics, Sympathomimetics, sympatholytics.
- d. Neuromuscular blocking agents and skeletal muscle relaxants (peripheral).
- e. Local anesthetic agents.
- f. Drugs used in myasthenia gravis and glaucoma

#### Unit IV

##### Pharmacology of drugs acting on central nervous system

08 Hours

- a. Neurohumoral transmission in the C.N.S. special emphasis on importance of various neurotransmitters like with GABA, Glutamate, Glycine, serotonin, dopamine.
- b. General anesthetics and pre-anesthetics.
- c. Sedatives, hypnotics and centrally acting muscle relaxants.
- d. Anti-epileptics
- e. Alcohols and disulfiram

#### Unit V

##### Pharmacology of drugs acting on central nervous system

07 Hours

- a. Psychopharmacological agents: Antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-anxiety agents, anti-manics and hallucinogens.
- b. Drugs used in Parkinsons disease and Alzheimer's disease.
- c. CNS stimulants and nootropics.
- d. Opioid analgesics and antagonists

- e. Drug addiction, drug abuse, tolerance and dependence.

## Detailed Syllabus

### BP 408P. Pharmacology-I (Practical)

4 Hours/week

1. Introduction to experimental pharmacology.
2. Commonly used instruments in experimental pharmacology.
3. Study of common laboratory animals.
4. Maintenance of laboratory animals as per CPCSEA guidelines.
5. Common laboratory techniques. Blood withdrawal, serum and plasma separation, anesthetics and euthanasia used for animal studies.
6. Study of different routes of drugs administration in mice/rats.
7. Study of effect of hepatic microsomal enzyme inducers on the phenobarbitone sleeping time in mice.
8. Effect of drugs on ciliary motility of frog oesophagus
9. Effect of drugs on rabbit eye.
10. Effects of skeletal muscle relaxants using rota-rod apparatus.
11. Effect of drugs on locomotor activity using actophotometer.
12. Anticonvulsant effect of drugs by MES and PTZ method.
13. Study of stereotype and anti-catatonic activity of drugs on rats/mice.
14. Study of anxiolytic activity of drugs using rats/mice.
15. Study of local anesthetics by different methods

*Note: All laboratory techniques and animal experiments are demonstrated by simulated experiments by softwares and videos*

### Reference Books (T&P):

1. Rang H. P., Dale M. M., Ritter J. M., Flower R. J., Rang and Dale's Pharmacology, Churchill Livingstone Elsevier.
2. Katzung B. G., Masters S. B., Trevor A. J., Basic and Clinical Pharmacology, Tata Mc Graw-Hill.
3. Goodman and Gilman's, The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Mc Graw-Hill.
4. K.D.Tripathi. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology, JAYPEE Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
5. Sharma H. L., Sharma K. K., Principles of Pharmacology, Paras medical publishers.
6. Ghosh MN. Fundamentals of Experimental Pharmacology. Hilton & Company, Kolkata.
7. Kulkarni SK. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology. Vallabh Prakashan.
8. Bhandari U, Kumar V, Pathan RA. Introduction to Experimental Pharmacology, Birla Publications .

### Teaching-Learning Strategies (Theory and Practical)

1. Online teaching methods by Power point Presentation by sharing groups with students in google class in google form and google meet
2. Board and chalk teaching
3. Seminar Assignments to students on various topics from the syllabus and presentation by students.
4. Online question and answer sessions for 10 min before every theory and practical class.
5. Learning through discussion among the peer group.
6. Classroom interactions, quiz, question and answer sessions.

7. Learning through simulated experiments using software.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

#### **Theory**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks) .

#### **Practical**

For practical, the sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc. (3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks. Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35



**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP405T. and BP409P.**

**Title of the Course: Pharmacognosy and  
Phytochemistry-I (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** explain fundamental concepts of various Indian Systems of medicine (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** describe classification, chemical nature, and uses of drugs and healthcare products from nature (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** employ different concepts of Pharmacognosy to various systems of medicines (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO4:** use microscopic, morphological, and physicochemical methods for the evaluation of crude drug samples (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO5:** discuss applications of plant tissue culture in Pharmacognosy and edible vaccines (Cognitive level: Understand)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1		2						1				3
<b>CO2</b>	3	1	2	2		3	2			2	2				3
<b>CO3</b>	3			1				3	1						3
<b>CO4</b>	3	1			2				2						3
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	2				3			2	1				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 405T. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**10 Hours**

#### **Introduction to Pharmacognosy:**

- Definition, history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy
- Sources of Drugs – Plants, Animals, Marine & Tissue culture
- Organized drugs, unorganized drugs (dried latex, dried juices, dried extracts, gums and mucilages, oleoresins and oleo- gum -resins).

#### **Classification of drugs:**

Alphabetical, morphological, taxonomical, chemical, pharmacological, chemo and sero taxonomical classification of drugs

#### **Quality control of Drugs of Natural Origin:**

Adulteration of drugs of natural origin. Evaluation by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods and properties.

Quantitative microscopy of crude drugs including lycopodium spore method, leaf constants, camera lucida and diagrams of microscopic objects to scale with camera lucida.

**UNIT-II** **10 Hours**

**Cultivation, Collection, Processing and storage of drugs of natural origin:**

Cultivation and Collection of drugs of natural origin Factors influencing cultivation of medicinal plants. Plant hormones and their applications.

Polyploidy, mutation and hybridization with reference to medicinal plants

**Conservation of medicinal plants**

**UNIT-III** **07 Hours**

**Plant tissue culture:**

Historical development of plant tissue culture, types of cultures, Nutritional requirements, growth and their maintenance.

Applications of plant tissue culture in pharmacognosy.

Edible vaccines

**UNIT IV** **10 Hours**

**Pharmacognosy in various systems of medicine:**

Role of Pharmacognosy in allopathy and traditional systems of medicine namely, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy and Chinese systems of medicine.

**Introduction to secondary metabolites:**

Definition, classification, properties and test for identification of Alkaloids, Glycosides, Flavonoids, Tannins, Volatile oil and Resins

**UNIT V** **08 Hours**

Study of biological source, chemical nature and uses of drugs of natural origin containing following drugs

**Plant Products:**

Fibers - Cotton, Jute, Hemp

Hallucinogens, Teratogens, Natural allergens

**Primary metabolites:**

General introduction, detailed study with respect to chemistry, sources, preparation, evaluation, preservation, storage, therapeutic used and commercial utility as Pharmaceutical Aids and/or Medicines for the following Primary metabolites:

**Carbohydrates:** Acacia, Agar, Tragacanth, Honey

**Proteins and Enzymes :** Gelatin, casein, proteolytic enzymes (Papain, bromelain, serratiopeptidase, urokinase, streptokinase, pepsin).

**Lipids(Waxes, fats, fixed oils) :** Castor oil, Chaulmoogra oil, Wool Fat, Bees Wax

**Marine Drugs:**

Novel medicinal agents from marine sources

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 409P. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-I (Practical)** **4 Hours/week**

1. Analysis of crude drugs by chemical tests: (i)Tragacanth (ii) Acacia (iii)Agar (iv) Gelatin (v) starch (vi) Honey (vii) Castor oil
2. Determination of stomatal number and index
3. Determination of vein islet number, vein islet termination and palisade ratio.
4. Determination of size of starch grains, calcium oxalate crystals by eye piece micrometer
5. Determination of Fiber length and width
6. Determination of number of starch grains by Lycopodium spore method

7. Determination of Ash value
8. Determination of Extractive values of crude drugs
9. Determination of moisture content of crude drugs
10. Determination of swelling index and foaming

### **Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)**

1. W.C.Evans, Trease and Evans Pharmacognosy, 16<sup>th</sup> edition, W.B. Saunders & Co., London, 2009.
2. Tyler, V.E., Brady, L.R. and Robbers, J.E., Pharmacognosy, 9<sup>th</sup> Edn., Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1988.
3. Text Book of Pharmacognosy by T.E. Wallis
4. Mohammad Ali. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, CBS Publishers & Distribution, New Delhi.
5. Text book of Pharmacognosy by C.K. Kokate, Purohit, Gokhlae (2007), 37<sup>th</sup> Edition, Nirali Prakashan, New Delhi.
6. Herbal drug industry by R.D. Choudhary (1996), 1<sup>st</sup> Edn, Eastern Publisher, New Delhi.
7. Essentials of Pharmacognosy, Dr.SH.Ansari, IInd edition, Birla publications, New Delhi, 2007
8. Practical Pharmacognosy: C.K. Kokate, Purohit, Gokhlae
9. Anatomy of Crude Drugs by M.A. Iyengar

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages in brief**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages in brief**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

## **SEMESTER V**



Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP501T.

Title of the Course: Medicinal Chemistry-II (Theory)

L-T-P: 3-1-0

Credits: 4

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

- CO-1:** Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity (Cognitive level: **Understand**)
- CO-2:** Understand fundamental knowledge on the structure, chemistry and therapeutic value of drugs. (Cognitive level: **Understand**)
- CO-3:** Understand chemical synthesis of important drugs under each class. (Cognitive level: **Understand**)
- CO-4:** To understand structure activity relationships of drugs, importance of physicochemical properties of drugs (Cognitive level: **Analyze**)
- CO-5:** To understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effect and therapeutic value of drugs (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3			2		3		2	3				3		
CO2	3				2			3			3		3		
CO3	3	2	3	2			2		1	2	3		3		
CO4	3		3		1					2	3		3		
CO5	3	3	2	3		3	2		2	2	3		3		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 501T. Medicinal Chemistry-II(Theory)

45 Hours

#### UNIT- I

10 Hours

**Antihistaminic agents:** Histamine, receptors and their distribution in the human body

**H<sub>1</sub>-antagonists:** Diphenhydramine hydrochloride\*, Dimenhydrinate, Doxylamines succinate, Clemastine fumarate, Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride, Tripelenamine hydrochloride, Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride, Meclizine hydrochloride, Buclizine hydrochloride, Chlorpheniramine maleate, Triprolidine hydrochloride\*, Phenidamine tartarate, Promethazine hydrochloride\*, Trimeprazine tartrate, Cyproheptadine hydrochloride, Azatidine maleate, Astemizole, Loratadine, Cetirizine, Levocetrazine Cromolyn sodium

**H<sub>2</sub>-antagonists:** Cimetidine\*, Famotidine, Ranitidin.

**Gastric Proton pump inhibitors:** Omeprazole, Lansoprazole, Rabeprazole, Pantoprazole

**Anti-neoplastic agents:**

**Alkylating agents:** Meclorothamine\*, Cyclophosphamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, Busulfan, Thiotepa

**Antimetabolites:** Mercaptopurine\*, Thioguanine, Fluorouracil, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, Methotrexate\*, Azathioprine

**Antibiotics:** Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin, Doxorubicin, Bleomycin

**Plant products:** Etoposide, Vinblastin sulphate, Vincristin sulphate

**Miscellaneous:** Cisplatin, Mitotane.

## UNIT – II

10 Hours

**Anti-anginal:**

**Vasodilators:** Amyl nitrite, Nitroglycerin\*, Pentaerythritol tetranitrate, Isosorbide dinitrite\*, Dipyridamole.

**Calcium channel blockers:** Verapamil, Bepridil hydrochloride, Diltiazem hydrochloride, Nifedipine, Amlodipine, Felodipine, Nicardipine, Nimodipine.

**Diuretics:**

Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors: Acetazolamide\*, Methazolamide, Dichlorphenamide.

Thiazides: Chlorthiazide\*, Hydrochlorothiazide, Hydroflumethiazide, Cyclothiazide,

Loop diuretics: Furosemide\*, Bumetanide, Ethacrynic acid.

Potassium sparing Diuretics: Spironolactone, Triamterene,

Amiloride. Osmotic Diuretics: Mannitol

**Anti-hypertensive Agents:** Timolol, Captopril, Lisinopril, Enalapril, Benazepril hydrochloride, Quinapril hydrochloride, Methyldopate hydrochloride,\* Clonidine hydrochloride, Guanethidine monosulphate, Guanabenz acetate, Sodium nitroprusside, Diazoxide, Minoxidil, Reserpine, Hydralazine hydrochloride.

## UNIT- III

10 Hours

**Anti-arrhythmic Drugs:** Quinidine sulphate, Procainamide hydrochloride, Disopyramide phosphate\*, Phenytoin sodium, Lidocaine hydrochloride, Tocainide hydrochloride, Mexiletine hydrochloride, Lorcaïnide hydrochloride, Amiodarone, Sotalol.

**Anti-hyperlipidemic agents:** Clofibrate, Lovastatin, Cholesteramine and Cholestipol

**Coagulant & Anticoagulants:** Menadione, Acetomenadione, Warfarin\*, Anisindione, clopidogrel

**Drugs used in Congestive Heart Failure:** Digoxin, Digitoxin, Nesiritide, Bosentan, Tezosentan.

## UNIT- IV

08 Hours

**Drugs acting on Endocrine system**

Nomenclature, Stereochemistry and metabolism of steroids

**Sex hormones:** Testosterone, Nandralone, Progesterones, Oestriol, Oestradiol, Oestrione, Diethyl stilbestrol.

**Drugs for erectile dysfunction:** Sildenafil, Tadalafil.

**Oral contraceptives:** Mifepristone, Norgestrel, Levonorgestrol

**Corticosteroids:** Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone, Betamethasone, Dexamethasone

**Thyroid and antithyroid drugs:** L-Thyroxine, L-Thyronine, Propylthiouracil, Methimazole.

## UNIT – V

07 Hours

**Antidiabetic agents:**

Insulin and its preparations

Sulfonyl ureas: Tolbutamide\*, Chlorpropamide, Glipizide, Glimpiride.

Biguanides: Metformin.

Thiazolidinediones: Pioglitazone, Rosiglitazone.

Meglitinides: Repaglinide, Nateglinide.

Glucosidase inhibitors: Acarbose, Voglibose.

**Local Anesthetics:** SAR of Local anesthetics

**Benzoic Acid derivatives;** Cocaine, Hexylcaine, Meprylcaine, Cyclomethycaine, Piperocaine.

**Amino Benzoic acid derivatives:** Benzocaine\*, Butamben, Procaine\*, Butacaine, Propoxycaine, Tetracaine, Benoxinate.

**Lidocaine/Anilide derivatives:** Lignocaine, Mepivacaine, Prilocaine, Etidocaine.

**Miscellaneous:** Phenacaine, Dipiperodon, Dibucaine.\*

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Wilson and Giswold's Organic medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Foye's Principles of Medicinal Chemistry.
3. Burger's Medicinal Chemistry, Vol I to IV.
4. Introduction to principles of drug design- Smith and Williams.
5. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
6. Martindale's extra pharmacopoeia.
7. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar, Vol. II.
8. The Organic Chemistry of Drug Synthesis by Lednicer, Vol. 1 to 5.
9. Indian Pharmacopoeia.
10. Text book of practical organic chemistry- A.I.Vogel.

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, demonstration, case study, Learning through discussion among the peer group, learning by doing, experiential learning, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning, Preparation of question bank by students at various cognitive level.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)



**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 502T. and BP 506P. Title of the Course: Industrial Pharmacy I (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4 Credits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Outline and relate preformulation studies for development of solid, liquid oral and parenteral dosage forms, recognize BCS classification and explain its significance.  
(Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO-2:** Describe the manufacture of tablets, liquid orals, capsules, pellets, parenterals and ophthalmic dosage forms and discuss manufacturing defects thereof.  
(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Formulate and prepare pharmaceutical and cosmetic products as per syllabus.  
(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Identify and select materials used for packaging of pharmaceutical products; appraise legal and official requirements for containers.  
(Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Evaluate and interpret the quality of the tablets, capsules and packaging materials by various QC tests. (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1				1					3			
<b>CO2</b>	3	1	2	2			1	2			3	3			
<b>CO3</b>	3			1			1				3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3						1		1	1	3	3			
<b>CO5</b>	3		1		1	1	1		2	1	3	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 502T. Industrial Pharmacy I (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**07 Hours**

Preformulation Studies: Introduction to preformulation, goals and objectives, study of physicochemical characteristics of drug substances.

a. Physical properties: Physical form (crystal & amorphous), particle size, shape, flow properties, solubility profile (pKa, pH, partition coefficient), polymorphism

b. Chemical Properties: Hydrolysis, oxidation, reduction, racemisation, polymerization BCS classification of drugs & its significant

Application of preformulation considerations in the development of solid, liquid oral and parenteral dosage forms and its impact on stability of dosage forms.

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

Tablets:

a. Introduction, ideal characteristics of tablets, classification of tablets. Excipients, Formulation of tablets, granulation methods, compression and processing problems. Equipments and tablet tooling.

b. Tablet coating: Types of coating, coating materials, formulation of coating composition, methods of coating, equipment employed and defects in coating.

c. Quality control tests: In process and finished product tests

Liquid orals: Formulation and manufacturing consideration of syrups and elixirs suspensions and emulsions; Filling and packaging; evaluation of liquid orals official in pharmacopoeia.

### **UNIT-III**

**08 Hours**

Capsules:

a. Hard gelatin capsules: Introduction, Production of hard gelatin capsule shells. size of capsules, Filling, finishing and special techniques of formulation of hard gelatin capsules, manufacturing defects. In process and final product quality control tests for capsules.

b. Soft gelatin capsules: Nature of shell and capsule content, size of capsules, importance of base adsorption and minim/gram factors, production, in process and final product quality control tests. Packing, storage and stability testing of soft gelatin capsules and their applications.

Pellets: Introduction, formulation requirements, pelletization process, equipments for manufacture of pellets

### **UNIT-IV**

**10 Hours**

Parenteral Products:

a. Definition, types, advantages and limitations. Preformulation factors and essential requirements, vehicles, additives, importance of isotonicity

b. Production procedure, production facilities and controls, aseptic processing

c. Formulation of injections, sterile powders, large volume parenterals and lyophilized products.

d. Containers and closures selection, filling and sealing of ampoules, vials and infusion fluids. Quality control tests of parenteral products.

Ophthalmic Preparations: Introduction, formulation considerations; formulation of eye drops, eye ointments and eye lotions; methods of preparation; labeling, containers; evaluation of ophthalmic preparations

### **UNIT-V**

**10 Hours**

Cosmetics: Formulation and preparation of the following cosmetic preparations: lipsticks, shampoos, cold cream and vanishing cream, tooth pastes, hair dyes and sunscreens.

Pharmaceutical Aerosols: Definition, propellants, containers, valves, types of aerosol systems; formulation and manufacture of aerosols; Evaluation of aerosols; Quality control and stability studies.

Packaging Materials Science: Materials used for packaging of pharmaceutical products, factors influencing choice of containers, legal and official requirements for containers, stability aspects of packaging materials, quality control tests.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

#### **BP 506 P. Industrial Pharmacy I (Practical)**

**4 Hours/week**

1. Preformulation studies on paracetamol/aspirin/or any other drug
2. Preparation and evaluation of Paracetamol tablets
3. Preparation and evaluation of Aspirin tablets
4. Coating of tablets- film coating of tables/granules

5. Preparation and evaluation of Tetracycline capsules
6. Preparation of Calcium Gluconate injection
7. Preparation of Ascorbic Acid injection
8. Quality control test of (as per IP) marketed tablets and capsules
9. Preparation of Eye drops/ and Eye ointments
10. Preparation of Creams (cold / vanishing cream)
11. Evaluation of Glass containers (as per IP)

### Reference Books

11. H.A. Liberman, Leon Lachman & J.B. Schwartz, Moore, *Pharmaceutical dosage forms - Tablets*, Volume 1 -3, Marcel Dekker Inc. ,New York.
12. H.A. Liberman, Leon Lachman , *Pharmaceutical dosage form - Parenteral medication* Vol- 1&2, Marcel Dekker Inc. ,New York.
13. H.A. Liberman, Leon Lachman, *Pharmaceutical dosage form-disperse system*, Vol. 1, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York.
14. Gilbert S. Banker & C.T. Rhodes, *Modern Pharmaceutics*, 3rd Edition, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York.
15. A.R. Gennaro, *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 20th edition, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.
16. Liberman & Lachman, *Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy*, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.
17. M.E. Aulton, *Pharmaceutics- The science of dosage form design*, Latest edition, Churchill Livingstone, London.
18. H.C. Ansel, *Introduction to Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.
19. J.T. Cartensen & C.J. Rhodes, *Drug stability - Principles and practice*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Marcel Dekker Series, New York.
20. P.P. Sharma, *Cosmetics – Formulations, Manufacturing and Quality Control*, 4th Edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
21. Zeenat Iqbal, Mohd. Aqil and M. Aamir Mirza, *A Laboratory Manual for Industrial Pharmacy* 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, SR Health Sciences Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

### Theory

#### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### Assessment methods and weightages

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP503T. and BP507P. Title of the Course: Pharmacology-II (Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Explain the mechanisms of pharmacological actions of drugs at the molecular level  
(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Apply the basic pharmacological knowledge to Interpret the side effects and therapeutic indications of drugs in the treatment of various diseases(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-3:** Demonstrate the various receptor action of drugs on isolated organs/tissues from the laboratory animals by simulated experiments(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Calculate pA<sub>2</sub>, pD<sub>2</sub> values from simulated data on isolated tissue preparations  
(Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Estimate the concentrations of unknown sample of drugs by various methods of bioassays using simulated data of isolated tissues from animals (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

**CO-6:** Design the in vivo experiments for pharmacological screening of drugs on experimental animals using simulated videos (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO-7:** Relate pharmacology with other fields of biomedical sciences (Cognitive level: Create)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3			2		2	2		2		3			3	
CO2	3			2		2	2		2		3			3	
CO3	3	2	2	2					2		3			3	
CO4	3	2	3	2					2		3			3	
CO5	3	2	3	2					2		3			3	
CO6	3	3	2	2	2		2		2	1	3			3	
CO7	3		3		2	1		2	2		3			3	

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 503T. Pharmacology-II (Theory)

45 Hours

### UNIT-I

10hours

#### 1. Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardiovascular system

- Introduction to hemodynamic and electrophysiology of heart.
- Drugs used in congestive heart failure
- Anti-hypertensive drugs.
- Anti-anginal drugs.
- Anti-arrhythmic drugs.
- Anti-hyperlipidemic drugs.

**UNIT-II** **10hours**

**1. Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardiovascular system**

- a. Drug used in the therapy of shock.
- b. Haematinics, coagulants, and anticoagulants.
- c. Fibrinolytics and anti-platelet drugs
- d. Plasma volume expanders

**2. Pharmacology of drugs acting on urinary system**

- a. Diuretics
- b. Anti-diuretics.

**UNIT-III** **10hours**

**1. Autocoids and related drugs**

- a. Introduction to autocoids and classification
- b. Histamine, 5-HT and their antagonists.
- c. Prostaglandins, Thromboxanes and Leukotrienes.
- d. Angiotensin, Bradykinin and Substance P.
- e. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
- f. Anti-gout drugs
- g. Antirheumatic drugs

**UNIT-IV** **08hours**

**1. Pharmacology of drugs acting on endocrine system**

- a. Basic concepts in endocrine pharmacology.
- b. Anterior Pituitary hormones- analogues and their inhibitors.
- c. Thyroid hormones- analogues and their inhibitors.
- d. Hormones regulating plasma calcium level- Parathormone, Calcitonin and Vitamin-D.
- e. Insulin, Oral Hypoglycemic agents and glucagon.
- f. ACTH and corticosteroids.

**UNIT-V** **07hours**

**1. Pharmacology of drugs acting on endocrine system**

- a. Androgens and Anabolic steroids.
- b. Estrogens, Progesterone, and Oral contraceptives.
- c. Drugs acting on the uterus.

**2. Bioassay**

- a. Principles and applications of bioassay
- b. Types of bioassays
- c. Bioassay of insulin, oxytocin, vasopressin, ACTH, d-tubocurarine, digitalis, histamine and 5-HT

**Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 507P. Pharmacology-II (Practical)** **4Hrs/Week**

1. Introduction to *in-vitro* pharmacology and physiological salt solutions.
2. Effect of drugs on isolated frog heart.
3. Effect of drugs on blood pressure and heart rate of dog.
4. Study of diuretic activity of drugs using rats/mice.
5. DRC of acetylcholine using frog rectus abdominis muscle.
6. Effect of physostigmine and atropine on DRC of acetylcholine using frog rectus abdominis muscle and rat ileum respectively.
7. Bioassay of histamine using guinea pig ileum by matching method.

8. Bioassay of oxytocin using rat uterine horn by interpolation method.
9. Bioassay of serotonin using rat fundus strip by three-point bio assay.
10. Bioassay of acetylcholine using rat ileum/colon by four-point bio assay.
11. Determination of pA<sub>2</sub> value of prazosin using rat anococcygeus muscle (by Schild's Plot method).
12. Determination of pD<sub>2</sub> value using guinea pig ileum.
13. Effect of spasmogens and spasmolytics using rabbit jejunum.
14. Anti-inflammatory activity of drugs using carrageenan induced paw-edema model.
15. Analgesic activity of drug using central and peripheral methods

*Note: All laboratory techniques and animal experiments are demonstrated by simulated experiments by software and videos*

### **Reference Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Rang H.P., Dale M.M., Ritter J.M., Flower R.J., Rang and Dale's Pharmacology, Churchill Livingstone Elsevier
2. Katzung B. G., Masters S. B., Trevor A. J., Basic and clinical pharmacology, Tata Mc Graw-Hill.
3. Goodman and Gilman's, The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics
4. Marry Anne K. K., Lloyd Yee Y., Brian K. A., Robbin L.C., Joseph G. B., Wayne A. K., Bradley R.W., Applied Therapeutics, The Clinical use of Drugs, The Point Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
5. Mycek M.J, Gelnet S.B and Perper M.M. Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews- Pharmacology.
6. K.D.Tripathi. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology, JAYPEE Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
7. Sharma H. L., Sharma K. K., Principles of Pharmacology, Paras medical publisher
8. Modern Pharmacology with clinical Applications, by Charles R. Craig & Robert.
9. Ghosh MN. Fundamentals of Experimental Pharmacology. Hilton & Company, Kolkata.
10. Kulkarni SK. Handbook of experimental pharmacology. Vallabh Prakashan

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are:

1. Through board and chalk teaching,
2. Through power point and verbal presentations,
3. Through discussions amongst the peer group and classroom interactions,
4. Through Q&A sessions,
5. Through reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment comprises of continuous mode and sessional examinations. There are two sessional exams and one improvement examination. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for final internal assessment.

For theory, the sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (average of any 3 activities e.g., quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks. Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment comprises of continuous mode and sessional examinations. There are two sessional exams and one improvement examination. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for final internal assessment.

For practical, the sessional exam is conducted for 40 marks and are computed for 10 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 5 marks comprising of Attendance (2 marks), Based on Practical Records, Regular viva voce, etc. (3 marks). End semester exams is of 35 marks. Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35 Marks)



Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP504T. and BP508P.

Title of the Course: Pharmacognosy and  
Phytochemistry-II (Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4

Credits: 4+2

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO1:** Describe the modern extraction techniques, characterization and identification of the herbal drugs and phytoconstituents (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** Explain the preparation and development of herbal formulation. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** Discuss the herbal drug interactions (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO4:** Apply isolation and identification techniques of phytoconstituents (Cognitive level: apply)

**CO5:** Elaborate industrial production, estimation and utilization of the phytoconstituents (Cognitive level: Understand)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2	1		2						3				3
CO2	3	1	2	2		2	1			1	2				3
CO3	3			1				3	2						3
CO4	3	1			3				3						3
CO5	3	2	1				3			1	2				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP 504T. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-II (Theory)

45 Hours

#### UNIT-I

7 Hours

#### Metabolic pathways in higher plants and their determination

- Brief study of basic metabolic pathways and formation of different secondary metabolites through these pathways- Shikimic acid pathway, Acetate pathways and Amino acid pathway.
- Study of utilization of radioactive isotopes in the investigation of Biogenetic studies.

#### UNIT-II

14 Hours

General introduction, composition, chemistry & chemical classes, biosources, therapeutic uses and commercial applications of following secondary metabolites;

**Alkaloids:** Vinca, Rauwolfia, Belladonna, Opium,

**Phenylpropanoids and Flavonoids:** Lignans, Tea, Ruta

**Steroids, Cardiac Glycosides & Triterpenoids:** Liquorice, Dioscorea, Digitalis

**Volatile oils:** Mentha, Clove, Cinnamon, Fennel, Coriander,

**Tannins:** Catechu, Pterocarpus

**Resins:** Benzoin, Guggul, Ginger, Asafoetida, Myrrh, Colophony

**Glycosides:** Senna, Aloes, Bitter Almond

**Iridoids, Other terpenoids & Naphthaquinones:** Gentian, Artemisia, taxus, carotenoids

**UNIT-III****06 Hours**

Isolation, Identification and Analysis of Phytoconstituents

- a) Terpenoids: Menthol, Citral, Artemisin
- b) Glycosides: Glycyrrhetic acid & Rutin
- c) Alkaloids: Atropine, Quinine, Reserpine, Caffeine
- d) Resins: Podophyllotoxin, Curcumin

**UNIT-IV****10 Hours**

Industrial production, estimation and utilization of the following phytoconstituents: Forskolol, Sennoside, Artemisinin, Diosgenin, Digoxin, Atropine, Podophyllotoxin, Caffeine, Taxol, Vincristine and Vinblastine

**UNIT V****8 Hours****Basics of Phytochemistry**

Modern methods of extraction, application of latest techniques like Spectroscopy, chromatography and electrophoresis in the isolation, purification and identification of crude drugs.

**Detailed Syllabus:****BP 508P. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-II (Practical)****4 Hours/week**

1. Morphology, histology and powder characteristics & extraction & detection of: Cinchona, Cinnamon, Senna, Clove, Ephedra, Fennel and Coriander
2. Exercise involving isolation & detection of active principles
3. Caffeine - from tea dust.
4. Diosgenin from Dioscorea
5. Atropine from Belladonna
6. Sennosides from Senna
7. Separation of sugars by Paper chromatography
8. TLC of herbal extract
9. Distillation of volatile oils and detection of phytoconstituents by TLC
10. Analysis of crude drugs by chemical tests: (i) Asafoetida (ii) Benzoin (iii) Colophony (iv) Aloes (v) Myrrh

**Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)**

1. W.C. Evans, Trease and Evans Pharmacognosy, 16th edition, W.B. Saunders & Co., London, 2009.
2. Mohammad Ali. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, CBS Publishers & Distribution, New Delhi.
3. Text book of Pharmacognosy by C.K. Kokate, Purohit, Gokhale (2007), 37th Edition, Nirali Prakashan, New Delhi.
4. Herbal drug industry by R.D. Choudhary (1996), 1st Edn, Eastern Publisher, New Delhi.
5. Essentials of Pharmacognosy, Dr. S.H. Ansari, 2nd edition, Birla publications, New Delhi, 2007
6. Herbal Cosmetics by H. Pande, Asia Pacific Business press, Inc, New Delhi.
7. A.N. Kalia, Textbook of Industrial Pharmacognosy, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 2005.
8. R. Endress, Plant cell Biotechnology, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1994.
9. Pharmacognosy & Pharmacobiotechnology. James Bobbers, Marilyn KS, VE Tylor.
10. The formulation and preparation of cosmetic, fragrances and flavours.
11. Remington's Pharmaceutical sciences.
12. Text Book of Biotechnology by Vyas and Dixit.
13. Text Book of Biotechnology by R.C. Dubey.

## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 505T. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Understand the pharmaceutical legislation and implications in the development and marketing of pharmaceuticals (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO2:** Know Different Pharmaceutical acts, laws and rules (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO3:** Know the regulatory and administrative authorities, agencies governing manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO4:** Know the regulations of DPCO-2013 (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO5:** Understand the CPSCEA guidelines for Prevention of cruelty to animals act (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO6:** Understand the concept of medical termination of pregnancy act (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO7:** Understand the concept of Intellectual property rights and Right to information act (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO8:** Know the codes of Pharmaceutical ethics during the pharmaceutical practice (Cognitive level: Understand).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3		3	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3		2	3
<b>CO2</b>	3		3	1	3	3	3	1		3	2	1		2	3
<b>CO3</b>	3		3	1	3	3	3		1	3	2	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3		3		3	3	3			3	2	3			
<b>CO5</b>	3		3	1	3	3	3		2	3	2	1			
<b>CO6</b>	3		3		3	3	3			3	2	1			
<b>CO7</b>	3		3		3	3	3			3	2	3			
<b>CO8</b>	3		3	1	3	3	3			3					

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 505T. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

### **Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

#### **Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and its rules 1945:**

Objectives, Definitions, Legal definitions of schedules to the Act and Rules

Import of drugs – Classes of drugs and cosmetics prohibited from import, Import under license or permit. Offences and penalties.

Manufacture of drugs – Prohibition of manufacture and sale of certain drugs, Conditions for grant of license and conditions of license for manufacture of drugs, Manufacture of drugs for test, examination and analysis, manufacture of new drug, loan license and repacking license.

## **Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

### **Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and its rules 1945:**

Objectives, Definitions, Legal definitions of schedules to the Act and Rules

Import of drugs – Classes of drugs and cosmetics prohibited from import, Import under license or permit. Offences and penalties.

Manufacture of drugs – Prohibition of manufacture and sale of certain drugs, Conditions for grant of license and conditions of license for manufacture of drugs, Manufacture of drugs for test, examination and analysis, manufacture of new drug, loan license and repackaging license.

## **UNIT-III**

**10 Hours**

**Pharmacy Act –1948:** Objectives, Definitions, Pharmacy Council of India; its constitution and functions, Education Regulations, State and Joint state pharmacy councils; constitution and functions, Registration of Pharmacists, Offences and Penalties

• **Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act –1955:** Objectives, Definitions, Licensing, Manufacture In bond and Outside bond, Export of alcoholic preparations, Manufacture of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Patent & Proprietary Preparations. Offences and Penalties.

• **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act-1985 and Rules:** Objectives, Definitions, Authorities and Officers, Constitution and Functions of narcotic & Psychotropic Consultative Committee, National Fund for Controlling the Drug Abuse, Prohibition, Control and Regulation, opium poppy cultivation and production of poppy straw, manufacture, sale and export of opium, Offences and Penalties

## **UNIT-IV**

**08 Hours**

• Study of Salient Features of Drugs and Magic Remedies Act and its rules: Objectives, Definitions, Prohibition of certain advertisements, Classes of Exempted advertisements, Offences and Penalties

• **Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act-1960:** Objectives, Definitions, Institutional Animal Ethics Committee, CPCSEA guidelines for Breeding and Stocking of Animals, Performance of Experiments, Transfer and acquisition of animals for experiment, Records, Power to suspend or revoke registration, Offences and Penalties

• **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority:** Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO)-2013. Objectives, Definitions, Sale prices of bulk drugs, Retail price of formulations, Retail price and ceiling price of scheduled formulations, National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)

## **UNIT-V**

**07 Hours**

• **Pharmaceutical Legislations** – A brief review, Introduction, Study of drugs enquiry committee, Health survey and development committee, Hathi committee and Mudaliar committee

• **Code of Pharmaceutical ethics-** Definition, Pharmacist in relation to his job, trade, medical profession and his profession, Pharmacist's oath

- **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act**
- **Right to Information Act**
- **Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

## **Reference Books**

1. Forensic Pharmacy by B. Suresh

2. Text book of Forensic Pharmacy by B.M. Mithal
3. Hand book of drug law-by M.L. Mehra
4. A text book of Forensic Pharmacy by N.K. Jain
5. Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules by Govt. of India publications.
6. Medicinal and Toilet preparations act 1955 by Govt. of India publications.
7. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act by Govt. of India publications
8. Drugs and Magic Remedies act by Govt. of India publication
9. Bare Acts of the said laws published by Government. Reference books (Theory)

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

# **SEMESTER VI**

Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP 601T. and BP607P. Title of the Course: Medicinal Chemistry-III  
(Theory and Practical)

L-T-P: 3-1-4 Credits: 4+2  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

CO-1: Understanding of the physicochemical properties of drugs. (Cognitive level: Understand)

CO-2: Understanding design of new drugs by using of pharmacophore modeling and docking tools. (Cognitive level: Apply)

CO-3: Gain knowledge of chemotherapeutic drugs and their Structure activity relationships against infectious and cancer diseases. (Cognitive level: Understand)

CO-4: To acquire knowledge about the mechanism pathways of different class of medicinal compounds. (Cognitive level: Understand)

CO-5: Employ the knowledge of synthesis of drug molecules (Cognitive level: Apply)

CO-6: Explain the concept of QSAR, Docking and Virtual Screening (Cognitive level: Analyse)

CO-7: Employ the knowledge to draw structure of chemicals and reactions (Cognitive level: Create)

CO-8: Learn to use the microwave assisted synthesis of compounds (Cognitive level: Use)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)  
and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	2	3		1				2	3		3		
CO2	2	3	2	3		1	2	3	3	2	3		3		
CO3	2	3	2	3		1			3	2	3		3		
CO4	2	3	2	3		1				2	3		3		
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3		3		
CO6	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3		2	3		3		
CO7	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3		2	3		3		
CO8	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3		2	3		3		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

BP 601T. Medicinal Chemistry-III (Theory)

45 Hours

Study of the development of the following classes of drugs, Classification, mechanism of action, uses of drugs mentioned in the course, Structure activity relationship of selective class of drugs as specified in the course and synthesis of drugs superscripted by (\*)

**UNIT – I**

10 Hours

**Antibiotics**

Historical background, Nomenclature, Stereochemistry, Structure activity relationship, Chemical degradation classification and important products of the following classes.

**β-Lactam antibiotics:** Penicillin, Cephalosporins, β- Lactamase inhibitors, Monobactams



**Aminoglycosides:** Streptomycin, Neomycin, Kanamycin

**Tetracyclines:** Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Chlortetracycline, Minocycline, Doxycycline

## UNIT – II

10 Hours

### Antibiotics

Historical background, Nomenclature, Stereochemistry, Structure activity relationship, Chemical degradation classification and important products of the following classes.

**Macrolide:** Erythromycin Clarithromycin, Azithromycin.

**Miscellaneous:** Chloramphenicol\*, Clindamycin.

**Prodrugs:** Basic concepts and application of prodrugs design.

**Antimalarials:** Etiology of malaria.

**Quinolines:** SAR, Quinine sulphate, Chloroquine\*, Amodiaquine, Primaquine phosphate, Pamaquine\*, Quinacrine hydrochloride, Mefloquine.

**Biguanides and dihydro triazines:** Cycloguanil pamoate, Proguanil.

**Miscellaneous:** Pyrimethamine, Artesunate, Artemether, Atovaquone.

## UNIT – II

10 Hours

### Anti-tubercular Agents

**Synthetic anti tubercular agents:** Isoniazid\*, Ethionamide, Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide, Para amino salicylic acid.\*

**Anti tubercular antibiotics:** Rifampicin, Rifabutin, Cycloserine Streptomycin, Capreomycin sulphate.

### Urinary tract anti-infective agents

**Quinolones:** SAR of quinolones, Nalidixic Acid, Norfloxacin, Enoxacin, Ciprofloxacin\*, Ofloxacin, Lomefloxacin, Sparfloxacin, Gatifloxacin, Moxifloxacin

**Miscellaneous:** Furazolidine, Nitrofurantoin\*, Methanamine.

### Antiviral agents:

Amantadine hydrochloride, Rimantadine hydrochloride, Idoxuridine trifluoride, Acyclovir\*, Gancyclovir, Zidovudine, Didanosine, Zalcitabine, Lamivudine, Loviride, Delavirding, Ribavirin, Saquinavir, Indinavir, Ritonavir.

## UNIT – IV

08 Hours

### Antifungal agents:

**Antifungal antibiotics:** Amphotericin-B, Nystatin, Natamycin, Griseofulvin.

**Synthetic Antifungal agents:** Clotrimazole, Econazole, Butoconazole, Oxiconazole Tioconazole, Miconazole\*, Ketoconazole, Terconazole, Itraconazole, Fluconazole, Naftifine hydrochloride, Tolnaftate\*.

**Anti-protozoal Agents:** Metronidazole\*, Tinidazole, Ornidazole, Diloxanide, Iodoquinol, Pentamidine Isethionate, Atovaquone, Eflornithine.

**Anthelmintics:** Diethylcarbamazine citrate\*, Thiabendazole, Mebendazole\*, Albendazole, Niclosamide, Oxamniquine, Praziquantal, Ivermectin.

### Sulphonamides and Sulfones

Historical development, chemistry, classification and SAR of Sulfonamides: Sulphamethizole,

Sulfisoxazole, Sulphamethizine, Sulfacetamide\*, Sulphapyridine, Sulfamethoxazole\*, Sulphadiazine, Mefenide acetate, Sulfasalazine.

**Folate reductase inhibitors:** Trimethoprim\*, Cotrimoxazole.

**Sulfones:** Dapsone\*

## UNIT – V

07 Hours

### Introduction to Drug Design

Various approaches used in drug design.

Physicochemical parameters used in quantitative structure activity relationship (QSAR) such as partition coefficient, Hammett's electronic parameter, Taft's steric parameter and Hansch analysis. Pharmacophore modeling and docking techniques.

**Combinatorial Chemistry:** Concept and applications chemistry: solid phase and solution phase synthesis

### Detailed Syllabus:

#### BP 607P. Medicinal Chemistry-III (Practical)

4 Hours/week

#### I. Preparation of drugs and intermediates

1. Sulphanilamide
2. 7-Hydroxy, 4-methyl coumarin
3. Chlorobutanol
4. Triphenyl imidazole
5. Tolbutamide
6. Hexamine

#### II. Assay of drugs

1. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide
2. Chloroquine
3. Metronidazole
4. Dapsone
5. Chlorpheniramine maleate
6. Benzyl penicillin

III. Preparation of medicinally important compounds or intermediates by Microwave irradiation technique

IV. Drawing structures and reactions using chem draw®

V. Determination of physicochemical properties such as logP, clogP, MR, Molecular weight, Hydrogen bond donors and acceptors for class of drugs course content using drug design software Drug likeliness screening (Lipinski's RO5)

### Recommended Books (Latest Editions)

1. Wilson and Giswold's Organic medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Foye's Principles of Medicinal Chemistry.
3. Burger's Medicinal Chemistry, Vol I to IV.
4. Introduction to principles of drug design- Smith and Williams.
5. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.

6. Martindale's extra pharmacopoeia.
7. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar, Vol. II.
8. The Organic Chemistry of Drug Synthesis by Lednicer, Vol. 1-5.
9. Indian Pharmacopoeia.
10. Text book of practical organic chemistry- A. I. Vogel.

## **Theory**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, demonstration, case study, Learning through discussion among the peer group, learning by doing, experiential learning, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning, Preparation of question bank by students at various cognitive level.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

## **Practical**

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc.-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm**

**Course Code: BP602T. and BP608P. Title of the Course: Pharmacology III (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4 Crédits: 4+2**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Describe the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and side effects of drugs used in respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Understand the mechanism of drug action and its relevance in the treatment of different infectious diseases (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Understand the mechanism of action of drugs in the chemotherapy of cancer and describe novel targeted approaches for treatment of various cancers(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-4:** Comprehend the principles of toxicology and treatment of various poisonings(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-5:**Infer the role of circadian rhythm in physiological and pathological processes and relate its impact on pharmacotherapy (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-6:** Appreciate correlation of pharmacology with related medical sciences (Cognitive level: Analyze)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)**

#### **and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3		2					3	2	2	3			3	
<b>CO2</b>	3		2					3	2	2	3			3	
<b>CO3</b>	3							3	2	2	3			3	
<b>CO4</b>	3							2	3	2	3			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3			2				3	3	2	3			3	
<b>CO 6</b>	3	2			1	2	2	3	3	2	3			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 602T. Pharmacology-III (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**10hours**

##### **1. Pharmacology of drugs acting on Respiratory system**

- Anti -asthmatic drugs
- Drugs used in the management of COPD
- Expectorants and antitussives
- Nasal decongestants
- Respiratory stimulants

##### **2. Pharmacology of drugs acting on the Gastrointestinal Tract**

- Antiulcer agents.
- Drugs for constipation and diarrhoea.
- Appetite stimulants and suppressants.
- Digestants and carminatives.
- Emetics and anti-emetics.

**UNIT-II** **10 hours**

**3. Chemotherapy**

- a. General principles of chemotherapy.
- b. Sulphonamides and cotrimoxazole.
- c. Antibiotics- Penicillins, cephalosporins, chloramphenicol, macrolides, quinolones and fluoroquinolones, tetracycline and aminoglycosides

**UNIT-III** **10 hours**

**3. Chemotherapy**

- a. Antitubercular agents
- b. Antileprotic agents
- c. Antifungal agents
- d. Antiviral drugs
- e. Anthelmintics
- f. Antimalarial drugs
- g. Antiamoebic agents

**UNIT-IV** **08 hours**

**3. Chemotherapy**

- a. Urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases.
- b. Chemotherapy of malignancy.

**4. Immunopharmacology**

- a. Immunostimulants
- b. Immunosuppressant
- c. Protein drugs, monoclonal antibodies, target drugs to antigen, biosimilars

**UNIT-V** **07 hours**

**5. Principles of toxicology**

- a. Definition and basic knowledge of acute, subacute and chronic toxicity.
- b. Definition and basic knowledge of genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity and mutagenicity
- c. General principles of treatment of poisoning
- d. Clinical symptoms and management of barbiturates, morphine, organophosphorus compound and lead, mercury and arsenic poisoning.
- e. Clinical symptoms and management of barbiturates, morphine, organophosphorus compound and lead, mercury and arsenic poisoning.

**6. Chronopharmacology**

- a. Definition of rhythm and cycles.
- b. Biological clock and their significance leading to chronotherapy.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 608P. Pharmacology-III (Practical)**

**4Hrs/Week**

- 1. Dose calculation in pharmacological experiments
- 2. Antiallergic activity by mast cell stabilization assay
- 3. Study of anti-ulcer activity of a drug using pylorus ligand (SHAY) rat model and NSAIDS induced ulcer model.
- 4. Study of effect of drugs on gastrointestinal motility

5. Effect of agonist and antagonists on guinea pig ileum
6. Estimation of serum biochemical parameters by using semi- autoanalyser
7. Effect of saline purgative on frog intestine
8. Insulin hypoglycemic effect in rabbit
9. Test for pyrogens ( rabbit method)
10. Determination of acute oral toxicity (LD50) of a drug from a given data
11. Determination of acute skin irritation / corrosion of a test substance
12. Determination of acute eye irritation / corrosion of a test substance
13. Calculation of pharmacokinetic parameters from a given data
14. Biostatistics methods in experimental pharmacology( student's t test, ANOVA)
15. Biostatistics methods in experimental pharmacology (Chi square test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test)

*\*Experiments are demonstrated by simulated experiments/video*

### Reference Books:

1. Ritter J. M., Flower R., Henderson G., Loke Y.K., MacEwan D., RangH.P. (2020)
2. Rangand Dale's Pharmacology, **9<sup>th</sup> edition**, Elsevier, Churchill Livingstone
3. Katzung B. G.(2017), Basic and clinical pharmacology, **14<sup>th</sup> edition**, Mc Graw-Hill Publications
4. Brunton, L. L., Hilal-Dandan R., Knollmann B. C. (2017),
5. Goodman and Gilman's, The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, **13<sup>th</sup> edition**, Mc Graw-Hill, Chicago
6. Koda-Kimble M. A., Young L.Y., Alldredge B.K., Corelli R. L., Guglielmo B. J., Kradjan W. A., Williams B. R.(2009), Applied Therapeutics: The Clinical use of Drugs, **9<sup>th</sup> edition**, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, USA
7. Whalen K., Radhakrishnan R., Feild C. (2018), Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews- Pharmacology, **7<sup>th</sup> edition**, Wolters Kluwer Health
8. Tripathi K.D. (2018), **8<sup>th</sup> edition**. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology, JAYPEE Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi.
9. Sharma H. L., Sharma K. K. (2017), **3<sup>rd</sup> edition**. Sharma and Sharma's Principles of Pharmacology, Paras medical publisher
10. Craig C. R. & Stitzel R. E. (2012), Modern Pharmacology with clinical Applications, **6<sup>th</sup> edition**, Wolters Kluwer India Pvt. Ltd.
11. Ghosh M. N.(2019), **7<sup>th</sup> edition**, Fundamentals of Experimental Pharmacology. Hilton & Company, Kolkata,
12. Kulkarni SK (2014), **3<sup>rd</sup> edition**. Handbook of experimental pharmacology. Vallabh Prakashan
13. Udupa N. and Gupta P.D. (2009), Concepts in Chronopharmacology, Shyam Prakashan Jaipur

### Teaching-Learning Strategies (Theory and Practical)

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk and board teaching, PowerPoint presentations, seminars, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, mnemonics, Q & A session and reflective learning, use of software (Ex Pharm series) and videos for simulated experiments

## **Assessment methods and weightages**

### **Theory**

There are two components of assessment for Pharmacology III theory (BP 602 T): Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional examinations are computed for internal assessment. Sessional examination is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

### **Practical**

The two components of assessment also exist for Pharmacology III practical (BP 608 P) viz. The Internal assessment (15 marks) and End Semester examination (35 marks). The Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (5 marks) and sessional exams (10 marks). There are two Sessional examinations and one improvement examination. The sessional examinations are conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks. The average marks of the best two sessional exams are calculated for 10 marks. The continuous mode consists of 5 marks comprising 2 marks, 1.5 marks and 1.5 marks, for attendance, academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g. quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar), and student teacher interaction, respectively.

Total marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 Marks and End semester examination: 35 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP603T. and BP609P. Title of the Course: Herbal Drug Technology (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4 Credits: 4+2**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- CO1:** Explain raw material as the source of herbal drugs from cultivation to herbal drug product (Cognitive Level- Understand)
- CO2:** Apply the WHO and ICH guidelines for evaluation of herbal drugs (Cognitive Level- Apply)
- CO3:** Describe the herbal cosmetics, natural sweeteners, nutraceuticals(Cognitive Level- Understand)
- CO4:** Appreciate patenting of herbal drugs, Good Manufacturing Practices GMP. (Cognitive Level- Apply)
- CO5:** Explain the basic understanding of herbal drug industry, the quality of raw material, guidelines for quality of herbal drugs, herbal cosmetics.( Cognitive Level- Understand)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1		1						1				3
<b>CO2</b>	3	1	2	2		2	3			3	2				3
<b>CO3</b>	3			1				1	2						3
<b>CO4</b>	3	1			2	3			1						3
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	1				1			1	3				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 603T. Herbal Drug Technology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT-I**

**11 Hours**

#### **Herbs as raw materials**

Definition of herb, herbal medicine, herbal medicinal product, herbal drug preparation

Source of Herbs

Selection, identification and authentication of herbal materials

Processing of herbal raw material

#### **Biodynamic Agriculture**

Good agricultural practices in cultivation of medicinal plants including Organic farming. Pest and Pest management in medicinal plants: Biopesticides/Bioinsecticides.

#### **Indian Systems of Medicine**

a) Basic principles involved in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy

b) Preparation and standardization of Ayurvedic formulations viz Aristas and Asawas, Ghutika, Churna, Lehya and Bhasma.



## **UNIT-II**

**7 Hours**

### **Nutraceuticals**

General aspects, Market, growth, scope and types of products available in the market. Health benefits and role of Nutraceuticals in ailments like Diabetes, CVS diseases, Cancer, Irritable bowel syndrome and various Gastro intestinal diseases. Study of following herbs as health food: Alfaalfa, Chicory, Ginger, Fenugreek, Garlic, Honey, Amla, Ginseng, Ashwagandha, Spirulina

**Herbal-Drug and Herb-Food Interactions:** General introduction to interaction and classification. Study of following drugs and their possible side effects and interactions: Hypercium, kava-kava, Ginkobiloba, Ginseng, Garlic, Pepper & Ephedra.

## **UNIT-III**

**10 Hours**

### **Herbal Cosmetics**

Sources and description of raw materials of herbal origin used via, fixed oils, waxes, gums colours, perfumes, protective agents, bleaching agents, antioxidants in products such as skin care, hair care and oral hygiene products.

#### **Herbal excipients:**

Herbal Excipients – Significance of substances of natural origin as excipients – colorants, sweeteners, binders, diluents, viscosity builders, disintegrants, flavors & perfumes.

#### **Herbal formulations :**

Conventional herbal formulations like syrups, mixtures and tablets and Novel dosage forms like phytosomes

## **UNIT- IV**

**10**

### **Hours**

**Evaluation of Drugs** WHO & ICH guidelines for the assessment of herbal drugs Stability testing of herbal drugs.

#### **Patenting and Regulatory requirements of natural products:**

- Definition of the terms: Patent, IPR, Farmers right, Breeder's right, Bioprospecting and Biopiracy
- Patenting aspects of Traditional Knowledge and Natural Products. Case study of Curcuma & Neem.

**Regulatory Issues** - Regulations in India (ASU DTAB, ASU DCC), Regulation of manufacture of ASU drugs - Schedule Z of Drugs & Cosmetics Act for ASU drugs.

## **UNIT-V**

**07 Hours**

### **General Introduction to Herbal Industry**

Herbal drugs industry: Present scope and future prospects.

A brief account of plant based industries and institutions involved in work on medicinal and aromatic plants in India.

### **Schedule T – Good Manufacturing Practice of Indian systems of medicine**

Components of GMP (Schedule – T) and its objectives

Infrastructural requirements, working space, storage area, machinery and equipments, standard operating procedures, health and hygiene, documentation and records.

#### **Detailed Syllabus:**

#### **BP 609P. Herbal Drug Technology (Practical)**

**4 Hours/week**

- To perform preliminary phytochemical screening of crude drugs.
- Determination of the alcohol content of Asava and Arista

3. Evaluation of excipients of natural origin
4. Incorporation of prepared and standardized extract in cosmetic formulations like creams, lotions and shampoos and their evaluation.
5. Incorporation of prepared and standardized extract in formulations like syrups, mixtures and tablets and their evaluation as per Pharmacopoeial requirements.
6. Monograph analysis of herbal drugs from recent Pharmacopoeias
7. Determination of Aldehyde content
8. Determination of Phenol content
9. Determination of total alkaloids

### **Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)**

1. Textbook of Pharmacognosy by Trease & Evans.
2. Textbook of Pharmacognosy by Tyler, Brady & Robber.
3. Pharmacognosy by Kokate, Purohit and Gokhale
4. Essential of Pharmacognosy by Dr.S.H.Ansari
5. Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry by V.D.Rangari
6. Pharmacopoeal standards for Ayurvedic Formulation (Council of Research in Indian Medicine & Homeopathy)
7. Mukherjee, P.W. Quality Control of Herbal Drugs: An Approach to Evaluation of Botanicals. Business Horizons Publishers, New Delhi, India, 2002

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two

Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 604T. Title of the Course: Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- CO-1:** Understand concept of biopharmaceutics and its application in formulation and development, studying various concept of ADME and various factors affecting related to them. (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-2:** Discussion about bioavailability, absolute and relative bioavailability and application and analysis by in vitro drug dissolution studies (Cognitive level: Apply)
- CO-3:** Studying compartment and non-compartment modelling evaluate the quantity/concentration of drug in body at any point of time (Cognitive level: Create)
- CO-4:** Understanding the concept and mechanism of dissolution and in-vitro and in-vivo correlation and Learning concepts of bioavailability and bioequivalence (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-5:** Studying multicompartment modelling, calculation of loading and maintenance doses and their significance in clinical settings (Cognitive level: Understand)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3				1				3		3	3	3		1
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	3	3		2	3	3			3	3	3	1	
<b>CO3</b>	3		3	3		2			1	2	3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3		1							2	3	3	3		
<b>CO5</b>	3		3	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 604T. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

#### **Introduction to Biopharmaceutics**

Absorption; Mechanisms of drug absorption through GIT, factors influencing drug absorption through GIT, absorption of drug from Non per oral extra-vascular routes, Distribution Tissue permeability of drugs, binding of drugs, apparent, volume of drug distribution, plasma and tissue protein binding of drugs, factors affecting protein-drug binding. Kinetics of protein binding, Clinical significance of protein binding of drugs

#### **Unit-II**

**10 Hours**

Elimination: Drug metabolism and basic understanding metabolic pathways renal excretion of drugs, factors affecting renal excretion of drugs, renal clearance, Non renal routes of drug excretion of drugs

Bioavailability and Bioequivalence: Definition and Objectives of bioavailability, absolute and relative bioavailability, measurement of bioavailability, in-vitro drug dissolution models, in-vitro-in-vivo correlations, bioequivalence studies, methods to enhance the dissolution rates and bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs.

### **Unit-III**

**10 Hours**

**Pharmacokinetics:** Definition and introduction to Pharmacokinetics, Compartment models, Non compartment models, physiological models, One compartment open model. (a). Intravenous Injection (Bolus) (b). Intravenous infusion and (c) Extra vascular administrations. Pharmacokinetics parameters -  $KE$ ,  $t_{1/2}$ ,  $V_d$ ,  $AUC$ ,  $K_a$ ,  $Cl_t$  and  $CLR$ - definitions methods of eliminations, understanding of their significance and application

### **Unit-IV**

**08 Hours**

Multicompartment models: Two compartment open model. IV bolus Kinetics of multiple dosing, steady state drug levels, calculation of loading and maintenance doses and their significance in clinical settings.

### **Unit-V**

**07 Hours**

**Nonlinear Pharmacokinetics:** a. Introduction, b. Factors causing Non-linearity. c. Michaelis-menton method of estimating parameters, Explanation with example of drugs.

### **Reference Books**

1. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by, Milo Gibaldi.
2. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics; By Robert F Notari
3. Applied biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics, Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C. YU 4th edition, Prentice-Hall International edition, USA
4. Bio pharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics-A Treatise, By D. M. Brahmankar and Sunil B. Jaiswal, Vallabh Prakashan Pitampura, Delhi
5. Pharmacokinetics: By Milo Gibaldi Donald, R. Merceel Dekker Inc.
6. Hand Book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics, By Milo Gibaldi and Laurie Prescott by ADIS Health Science Press.
7. Biopharmaceutics; By Swarbrick
8. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Concepts and Applications: By Malcolm Rowland and
9. Thomas, N. Tozen, Lea and Febrger, Philadelphia, 1995.
10. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence, By Abdou H.M, Mack, Publishing Company, Pennsylvania 1989.
11. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics-An introduction 4<sup>th</sup> edition Revised and expanded by Robert F Notari Marcel Dekker Inc, New York and Basel, 1987.
12. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, By Mack Publishing Company, Pennsylvania

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP605T.**

**Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Biotechnology  
(Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO1:** To know how modern biotechnological process is use for production of rDNA products  
(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** The application of enzymes & immobilized enzyme in pharmaceutical industry as bio catalyst (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO3:** How monoclonal antibody are produced and used in diagnostic & as therapeutics  
(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO4:** Understand the concept of immunology & immunity (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO5:** How microbial cells are used for development and manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients (Cognitive level: Apply)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)  
and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3			2	2		2	3	3		3				3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	2	2		3			2	2	3				3
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	2			1	2	2	2	3				3
<b>CO4</b>	3			2	3	2			2	2	3				3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3				1	2	2	3				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP 605T. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit I**

**10 Hours**

- Brief introduction to Biotechnology with reference to Pharmaceutical Sciences.
- Enzyme Biotechnology- Methods of enzyme immobilization and applications.
- Biosensors- Working and applications of biosensors in Pharmaceutical Industries.
- Brief introduction to Protein Engineering.
- Use of microbes in industry.
- Production of Enzymes- General consideration - Amylase, Catalase, Peroxidase, Lipase, Protease, Penicillinase.
- Basic principles of genetic engineering.

**Unit II**

**10 Hours**

- Study of cloning vectors, restriction endonucleases and DNA ligase.
- Recombinant DNA technology. Application of genetic engineering in medicine.
- Application of r DNA technology and genetic engineering in the production of:
  - Interferon
  - Vaccines- hepatitis- B
  - Hormones-Insulin.
- Brief introduction to PCR

### **Unit III**

**10 Hours**

Types of immunity- humoral immunity, cellular immunity

- a) Structure of Immunoglobulins
- b) Structure and Function of MHC
- c) Hypersensitivity reactions, Immune stimulation and Immune suppressions.
- d) General method of the preparation of bacterial vaccines, toxoids, viral vaccine, antitoxins, serum-immune blood derivatives and other products relative to immunity.
- e) Storage conditions and stability of official vaccines
- f) Hybridoma technology- Production, Purification and Applications
- g) Blood products and Plasma Substitutes.

### **Unit IV**

**08Hours**

- a) Immuno blotting techniques- ELISA, Western blotting, Southern blotting.
- b) Genetic organization of Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes
- c) Microbial genetics including transformation, transduction, conjugation, plasmids and transposons.
- d) Introduction to Microbial biotransformation and applications.
- e) Mutation: Types of mutation/mutants.

### **Unit V**

**07 Hours**

- a) Fermentation methods and general requirements, study of media, equipments, sterilization methods, aeration process, stirring.
- b) Large scale production fermenter design and its various controls.
- c) Study of the production of - penicillins, citric acid, Vitamin B12, Glutamic acid, Griseofulvin,
- d) Blood Products: Collection, Processing and Storage of whole human blood, dried human plasma, plasma Substitutes.

### **Recommended Books (Latest edition):**

1. B.R. Glick and J.J. Pasternak: Molecular Biotechnology: Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA: ASM Press Washington D.C.
2. RA Goldshy et. al., : Kuby Immunology.
3. J.W. Goding: Monoclonal Antibodies.
4. J.M. Walker and E.B. Gingold: Molecular Biology and Biotechnology by Royal Society of Chemistry.
5. Zaborsky: Immobilized Enzymes, CRC Press, Degraland, Ohio.
6. S.B. Primrose: Molecular Biotechnology (Second Edition) Blackwell Scientific Publication.
7. Stanbury F., P., Whitakar A., and Hall J., S., Principles of fermentation technology, 2nd edition, Aditya books Ltd., New Delhi

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.



### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP606T.

Title of the Course: Quality Assurance  
(Theory)

L-T-P: 3-1-0

Credits: 4

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO1:** Design an organized good laboratory plan and relevant SOPs (Cognitive level: Create).

**CO2:** Analyze and appraise goods handling and their recall at different levels of distribution (Cognitive level: Appraise).

**CO3:** Examine various analytical instruments for their performance (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO4:** Memorize quality documents related to a process handling (Cognitive level: Remember).

**CO5:** Express the concept of TQM (Cognitive level: Understand)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
CO2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3			
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3			
CO4	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3			
CO5	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3			

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

45 Hours

### BP 606T. Quality Assurance

#### UNIT – I

10 Hours

**Quality Assurance and Quality Management concepts:** Definition and concept of Quality control, Quality assurance and GMP

**Total Quality Management (TQM):** Definition, elements, philosophies

**ICH Guidelines:** purpose, participants, process of harmonization, Brief overview of QSEM, with special emphasis on Q-series guidelines, ICH stability testing guidelines

**Quality by design (QbD):** Definition, overview, elements of QbD program, tools

**ISO 9000 & ISO14000:** Overview, benefits, elements, steps for registration

**NABL accreditation :** Principles and procedures

#### UNIT - II

10 Hours

**Organization and personnel:** Personnel responsibilities, training, hygiene and personal records.

**Premises:** Design, construction and plant layout, maintenance, sanitation, environmental control, utilities and maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination.

**Equipments and raw materials:** Equipment selection, purchase specifications, maintenance, purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials.

### UNIT – III

10 Hours

**Quality Control:** Quality control test for containers, rubber closures and secondary packing materials.

**Good Laboratory Practices:** General provisions, organization and personnel, facilities, equipment, testing facilities operation, test and control articles, protocol for conduct of a nonclinical laboratory study, records and reports, disqualification of testing facilities

### UNIT – IV

08 Hours

**Complaints:** Complaints and evaluation of complaints, handling of return good, recalling and waste disposal.

**Document maintenance in pharmaceutical industry:** Batch formula record, master formula record, SOP, quality audit, quality review and quality documentation, reports and documents, distribution records.

### UNIT – V

07 Hours

#### **Calibration and Validation:**

Introduction, definition and general principles of calibration, qualification and validation, importance and scope of validation, types of validation, validation master plan. Calibration of pH meter, qualification of UV-Visible spectrophotometer, general principles of analytical method validation.

**Warehousing:** Good warehousing practice, materials management

#### **Reference Books**

1. Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Products of India.
2. Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69.
3. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals- A compendium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I WHO Publications.
4. A guide to Total Quality Management- Kushik Maitra and Sedhan K Ghosh
5. How to Practice GMP's – P P Sharma.
6. ISO 9000 and Total Quality Management – Sadhank G Ghosh
7. The International Pharmacopoeia – Vol I, II, III, IV- General Methods of Analysis and Quality specification for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excipients and Dosage forms
8. Good laboratory Practices – Marcel Dekker Series
9. ICH guidelines, ISO 9000 and 14000 g

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g. Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks) .

## **SEMESTER VII**

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP701T. and BP705P.**

**Title of the Course: Instrumental Method of analysis (Theory and Practical)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-4**

**Credits: 4+4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Define, classify and describe different instrumental methods which are based on interaction of matter with electromagnetic radiation. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Apply the principle involved in application of instrumental methods in qualitative and quantitative analysis of drugs. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-3:** Demonstrate the construction and working of instruments used in various spectroscopic and chromatographic technique (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Solve problems encountered during analysis of drugs using instrumental/ separation methods by applying equations and related laws. (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO-5:** Use the concept of electrophoresis in the analysis of biological samples (Cognitive level: Apply)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	1	2	3				1	2		3				
<b>CO2</b>	2			3		2		2			3		3		
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	2	3	2	3	1		1	2	3				
<b>CO4</b>	3		3	3	2					1	3				
<b>CO5</b>	3	1	2	3		2	1		2	2	3				

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**45 Hours**

#### **BP701T. Instrumental Method of Analysis (Theory)**

#### **UNIT –I**

**10 Hours**

##### **UV Visible spectroscopy**

Electronic transitions, chromophores, auxochromes, spectral shifts, solvent effect on absorption spectra, Beer and Lambert's law, Derivation and deviations.

Instrumentation - Sources of radiation, wavelength selectors, sample cells, detectors- Photo tube, Photomultiplier tube, Photo voltaic cell, Silicon Photodiode.

Applications - Spectrophotometric titrations, Single component and multi component analysis

##### **Fluorimetry**

Theory, Concepts of singlet, doublet and triplet electronic states, internal and external conversions, factors affecting fluorescence, quenching, instrumentation and applications

#### **UNIT –II**

**10 Hours**

##### **IR spectroscopy**

Introduction, fundamental modes of vibrations in poly atomic molecules, sample handling, factors affecting vibrations

Instrumentation - Sources of radiation, wavelength selectors, detectors - Golay cell, Bolometer,

Thermocouple, Thermister, Pyroelectric detector and applications  
**Flame Photometry**-Principle, interferences, instrumentation and applications  
**Atomic absorption spectroscopy**- Principle, interferences, instrumentation and applications  
**Nephelo turbidometry**- Principle, instrumentation and applications

### UNIT –III

10 Hours

#### **Introduction to chromatography**

**Adsorption and partition column chromatography**-Methodology, advantages, disadvantages and applications.

**Thin layer chromatography**- Introduction, Principle, Methodology, R<sub>f</sub> values, advantages, disadvantages and applications.

**Paper chromatography**-Introduction, methodology, development techniques, advantages, disadvantages and applications

**Electrophoresis**– Introduction, factors affecting electrophoretic mobility, Techniques of paper, gel, capillary electrophoresis, applications

### UNIT –IV

08 Hours

**Gas chromatography** - Introduction, theory, instrumentation, derivatization, temperature programming, advantages, disadvantages and applications

**High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)**-Introduction, theory, instrumentation, advantages and applications.

### UNIT –V

07 Hours

**Ion exchange chromatography**- Introduction, classification, ion exchange resins, properties, mechanism of ion exchange process, factors affecting ion exchange, methodology and applications

**Gel chromatography**- Introduction, theory, instrumentation and applications

**Affinity chromatography**- Introduction, theory, instrumentation and applications

### Detailed Syllabus

45 Hours

#### **BP705P. Instrumental Method of Analysis (Practical)**

- 1 Determination of absorption maxima and effect of solvents on absorption maxima of organic compounds
- 2 Estimation of dextrose by colorimetry
- 3 Estimation of sulfanilamide by colorimetry
- 4 Simultaneous estimation of ibuprofen and paracetamol by UV spectroscopy
- 5 Assay of paracetamol by UV-Spectrophotometry
- 6 Estimation of quinine sulfate by fluorimetry
- 7 Study of quenching of fluorescence
- 8 Determination of sodium by flame photometry
- 9 Determination of potassium by flame photometry
- 10 Determination of chlorides and sulphates by nephelo turbidometry
- 11 Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography
- 12 Separation of sugars by thin layer chromatography
- 13 Separation of plant pigments by column chromatography
- 14 Demonstration experiment on HPLC
- 15 Demonstration experiment on Gas Chromatography

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma
3. Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kenneth A. Connors
4. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
5. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
6. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
7. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
8. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi  
Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein

### **Theory**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

### **Practical**

#### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies followed are learning by doing.

#### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (15 marks) and End semester examination (35 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (05 marks) and sessional examinations (10 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 05 marks comprising of Attendance- 2 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 0.5 mark; 85-89:1 mark; 90-94: 1.5 marks and 95-100: 2 marks) and based on practical records, regular viva voce, etc. -3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 40 marks and computed for 10 marks) and one improvement exam (40 marks and computed for 10 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 10 marks.

Total Marks are 50 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 15 marks and End Semester Examination: 35 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP702T. Title of the Course: Industrial Pharmacy II (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Discuss the process of pilot plant scale up of pharmaceutical dosage forms (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO2:** Demonstrate the practice and the process of technology transfer from lab scale to commercial (Cognitive level: Create).

**CO3:** Explain the different laws and acts that regulate pharmaceutical industry (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO4:** Describe the approval process and regulatory requirements of drug products (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO5:** Describe the role and responsibility of regulatory agencies in the approval of drugs (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO:6** Describe the organization and responsibilities of national and state licensing authority (Cognitive level: Understand).

**CO7:** Discuss the guidelines for technology transfer (Cognitive level: Apply).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3					3		3	1	3	3	3			1
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	3	3		3					3	3	3		2
<b>CO3</b>	3			3			3				3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3						3				3	3			
<b>CO5</b>	3						3					3			
<b>CO6</b>	3											3			
<b>CO7</b>	3		3		2	3		3	1			3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus**

**45 Hours**

**BP702T. Industrial Pharmacy II (Theory)**

**Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

**Pilot plant scale up techniques:** General considerations - including significance of personnel requirements, space requirements, raw materials, Pilot plant scale up considerations for solids, liquid orals, semi solids and relevant documentation, SUPAC guidelines, Introduction to platform technology.



**Unit-II****10 Hours**

**Technology development and transfer:** WHO guidelines for Technology Transfer(TT): Terminology, Technology transfer protocol, Quality risk management, Transfer from R & D to production (Process, packaging and cleaning), Granularity of TT Process (API, excipients, finished products, packaging materials) Documentation, Premises and equipments, qualification and validation, quality control, analytical method transfer, Approved regulatory bodies and agencies, Commercialization - practical aspects and problems (case studies), TT agencies in India - APCTD, NRDC, TIFAC, BCIL, TBSE / SIDBI; TT related documentation-confidentiality agreement, licensing, MoUs, legal issues

**Unit-III****10 Hours**

**Regulatory affairs:** Introduction, Historical overview of Regulatory Affairs, Regulatory authorities, Role of Regulatory affairs department, Responsibility of Regulatory Affairs Professionals

**Regulatory requirements for drug approval:** Drug Development Teams, Non-Clinical Drug Development, Pharmacology, Drug Metabolism and Toxicology, General considerations of Investigational New Drug (IND) Application, Investigator's Brochure (IB) and New Drug Application (NDA), Clinical research / BE studies, Clinical Research Protocols, Biostatistics in Pharmaceutical Product Development, Data Presentation for FDA Submissions, Management of Clinical Studies.

**Unit-IV****08 Hours**

**Quality management systems:** Quality management & Certifications: Concept of Quality, Total Quality Management, Quality by Design (QbD), Six Sigma concept, Out of Specifications (OOS), Change control, Introduction to ISO 9000 series of quality systems standards, ISO 14000, NABL, GLP

**Unit-V****07 Hours**

**Indian Regulatory Requirements:** Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and State Licensing Authority: Organization, Responsibilities, Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (COPP), Regulatory requirements and approval procedures for New Drugs.

**Reference Books**

- 1.Regulatory Affairs from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia modified on 7th April available at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory\\_Affairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory_Affairs).
- 2.International Regulatory Affairs Updates, 2005. available at <http://www.iraup.com/about.php>
- 3.Douglas J Pisano and David S. Mantus. Text book of FDA Regulatory Affairs A Guide for Prescription Drugs, Medical Devices, and Biologics' Second Edition.
- 4.Regulatory Affairs brought by learning plus, inc. available <http://www.cgmp.com/ra.htm>.

**Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

**Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and

sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP703T. Title of the Course: Pharmacy Practice (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 04**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** To know various drug distribution methods in a hospital (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** To appreciate the pharmacy stores management and inventory control(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** To monitor drug therapy of patient through medication chart review and clinical review (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** To obtain medication history interview and counsel the patients(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-5:** To identify drug related problems(Cognitive level: Analyse)

**CO-6:** To detect and assess adverse drug reactions(Cognitive level: Evaluate)

**CO-7:** To interpret selected laboratory results (as monitoring parameters in therapeutics) of specific disease states(Cognitive level: Analyse)

**CO-8:** To know pharmaceutical care services (Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO-9:** To do patient counselling in community pharmacy(Cognitive level: Create)

**CO-10:** To appreciate the concept of Rational drug therapy(Cognitive level: Understand).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	1	2	1	1		1	3					3	
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1				3	
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	2	1	1		1	2					3	
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3		2			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2					3	
<b>CO6</b>	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3		2			3	
<b>CO7</b>	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2					3	
<b>CO8</b>	2	1				1	1	1	1		1			3	
<b>CO9</b>	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3			3	
<b>CO10</b>	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3		3			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**45 Hours**

**BP703T. Pharmacy Practice (Theory)**

**Unit I**

**10 Hours**

**a) Hospital and it's organization**

Definition, Classification of hospital- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary hospitals, Classification based on clinical and non- clinical basis, Organization Structure of a Hospital and Medical staffs involved in the hospital and their functions.

**b) Hospital pharmacy and its organization**

Definition, functions of hospital pharmacy, Organization structure, Location, Layout and staff

requirements, and Responsibilities and functions of hospital pharmacists.

**c) Adverse drug reaction**

Classifications - Excessive pharmacological effects, secondary pharmacological effects, idiosyncrasy, allergic drug reactions, genetically determined toxicity, toxicity following sudden withdrawal of drugs, Drug interaction- beneficial interactions, adverse interactions, and pharmacokinetic drug interactions, Methods for detecting drug interactions, spontaneous case reports and record linkage studies, and Adverse drug reaction reporting and management.

**d) Community Pharmacy**

Organization and structure of retail and wholesale drug store, types and design, Legal requirements for establishment and maintenance of a drug store, Dispensing of proprietary products, maintenance of records of retail and wholesale drug store.

**Unit II**

**10 Hours**

**a) Drug distribution system in a hospital**

Dispensing of drugs to inpatients, types of drug distribution systems, charging policy and labelling, Dispensing of drugs to ambulatory patients, and Dispensing of controlled drugs.

**b) Hospital formulary**

Definition, contents of hospital formulary, Differentiation of hospital formulary and Drug list, preparation and revision, and addition and deletion of drug from hospital formulary.

**c) Therapeutic drug monitoring**

Need for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, Factors to be considered during the Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, and Indian scenario for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring.

**d) Medication adherence**

Causes of medication non-adherence, pharmacist role in the medication adherence and monitoring of patient medication adherence.

**e) Patient medication history interview**

f) Need for the patient medication history interview, medication interview forms.

**g) Community pharmacy management**

h) Financial, materials, staff, and infrastructure requirements.

**Unit III**

**10 Hours**

**a) Pharmacy and therapeutic committee**

Organization, functions, Policies of the pharmacy and therapeutic committee in including drugs into formulary, inpatient and outpatient prescription, automatic stop order, and emergency drug list preparation.

**b) Drug Information Services**

Drug and Poison information centre, Sources of drug information, Computerised services, and storage and retrieval of information.

**c) Patient counseling**

Definition of patient counseling; steps involved in patient counseling, and Special cases that require the pharmacist

**d) Education and training program in the hospital**

Role of pharmacist in the education and training program, Internal and external training program, Services to the nursing homes/clinics, Code of ethics for community pharmacy, and Role of pharmacist in the interdepartmental communication and community health education.

**e) Prescribed medication order and communication skills**

f) Prescribed medication order- interpretation and legal requirements, and Communication skills- communication with prescribers and patients.

## Unit IV

8 Hours

### a) Budget preparation and implementation

Budget preparation and implementation

### b) Clinical Pharmacy

a. Introduction to Clinical Pharmacy, Concept of clinical pharmacy, functions and responsibilities of clinical pharmacist, Drug therapy monitoring - medication chart review, clinical review, pharmacist intervention, Ward round participation, Medication history and Pharmaceutical care. Dosing pattern and drug therapy based on Pharmacokinetic & disease pattern.

### c) Over the counter (OTC) sales

a. Introduction and sale of over the counter, and Rational use of common over the counter medications.

## Unit V

7 Hours

### a) Drug store management and inventory control

Organisation of drug store, types of materials stocked and storage conditions, Purchase and inventory control: principles, purchase procedure, purchase order, procurement and stocking, Economic order quantity, Reorder quantity level, and Methods used for the analysis of the drug expenditure

### b) Investigational use of drugs

Description, principles involved, classification, control, identification, role of hospital pharmacist, advisory committee.

### c) Interpretation of Clinical Laboratory Tests

d) Blood chemistry, hematology, and urinalysis

## Reference Books:

1. Merchant S.H. and Dr.J.S.Quadry. A textbook of hospital pharmacy, 4th ed. Ahmadabad: B.S. Shah Prakashan;2001.
2. Parthasarathi G, Karin Nyfort-Hansen, Milap C Nahata. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice- essential concepts and skills, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Chennai: Orient Longman Private Limited;2004.
3. William E. Hassan. Hospital pharmacy, 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lea &Febiger; 1986.
4. Tipnis Bajaj. Hospital Pharmacy, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Maharashtra: Career Publications;2008.
5. Scott LT. Basic skills in interpreting laboratory data, 4th ed. American Society of Health System Pharmacists Inc;2009.
6. Parmar N.S. Health Education and Community Pharmacy, 18th ed. India: CBS Publishers & Distributers;2008.

## Journals:

1. Therapeutic drug monitoring. ISSN:0163-4356
2. Journal of pharmacy practice. ISSN:0974-8326
3. American journal of health system pharmacy. ISSN: 1535-2900(online)
4. Pharmacy times (Monthly magazine)

## Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Online teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, small group discussions, peer assisted learning, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

## Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks. Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B. Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP 704T. Title of the Course: Novel Drug Delivery Systems (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Explain the criteria for selection of drugs and polymers for the development of Novel drug delivery formulation (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-2:** Discuss principles, needs and challenges associated with novel drug delivery formulations (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Design different controlled and sustained release formulations (Cognitive level: Create)

**CO-4:** Discuss approaches for development of novel drug delivery systems (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-5:** Use the concept of targeted drug delivery in the design of dosage forms (Cognitive level: Apply)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3						2		3		3	3			
<b>CO2</b>	3										3	3			
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	3	2	2		2	2	1	2	3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3		3	2	2		2	2		2	3	3			
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus**

**BP 704T. Novel Drug Delivery Systems (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

**Controlled drug delivery systems:** Introduction, terminology/definitions and rationale, advantages, disadvantages, selection of drug candidates. Approaches to design controlled release formulations based on diffusion, dissolution and ion exchange principles. Physicochemical and biological properties of drugs relevant to controlled release formulations

**Polymers:** Introduction, classification, properties, advantages and application of polymers in formulation of controlled release drug delivery systems.

**Unit-II**

**10 Hours**

**Microencapsulation:** Definition, advantages and disadvantages, microspheres /microcapsules, microparticles, methods of microencapsulation, applications

**Mucosal Drug Delivery system:** Introduction, Principles of bioadhesion / mucoadhesion, concepts, advantages and disadvantages, transmucosal permeability and formulation considerations of buccal delivery systems

**Implantable Drug Delivery Systems:** Introduction, advantages and disadvantages, concept of implants and osmotic pump

### Unit-III

10 Hours

**Transdermal Drug Delivery Systems:** Introduction, Permeation through skin, factors affecting permeation, permeation enhancers, basic components of TDDS, formulation approaches

**Gastroretentive drug delivery systems:** Introduction, advantages, disadvantages, approaches for GRDDS – Floating, high density systems, inflatable and gastroadhesive systems and their applications

**Nasopulmonary drug delivery system:** Introduction to Nasal and Pulmonary routes of drug delivery, Formulation of Inhalers (dry powder and metered dose), nasal sprays, nebulizers

### Unit-IV

08 Hours

**Targeted drug Delivery:** Concepts and approaches advantages and disadvantages, introduction to liposomes, niosomes, nanoparticles, monoclonal antibodies and their applications

### Unit-V

07 Hours

**Ocular Drug Delivery Systems:** Introduction, intra ocular barriers and methods to overcome –Preliminary study, ocular formulations and ocuserts

**Intrauterine Drug Delivery Systems:** Introduction, advantages and disadvantages, development of intra uterine devices (IUDs) and applications

### Reference Books

1. Sanjula Baboota and Javed Ali, Novel Drug Delivery Systems as per New B. Pharm. PCI Syllabus. Birla Publications, New Delhi, India, 2022.
2. Y W. Chien, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised and expanded, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
3. Robinson, J. R., Lee V. H. L, Controlled Drug Delivery Systems, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
4. Encyclopedia of Controlled Delivery. Edith Mathiowitz, Published by Wiley Interscience Publication, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, New York. Chichester/Weinheim
5. N.K. Jain, Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery, CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, First edition 1997 (reprint in 2001).
6. S.P. Vyas and R.K. Khar, Controlled Drug Delivery -concepts and advances, Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi, First edition 2002.

### Journals

1. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (IPA)
2. Indian Drugs (IDMA)
3. Journal of Controlled Release (Elsevier Sciences)
4. Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (Marcel & Decker)
5. International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Elsevier Sciences)

### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### Assessment methods and weightages

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less



than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

# **SEMESTER VIII**

**Name of the Academic Program: B Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP801T. Title of the Course: Biostatistics and Research Methodology (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Know the various statistical techniques to solve problems (Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO-2:** Know the operation of M.S. Excel, SPSS, R, DoE (Design of Experiment) (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Appreciate statistical techniques in solving the problems. (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Discuss the designing of methodology for research. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-5:** Discuss the applications of Biostatistics in Pharmacy such as Measures of central tendency and dispersion, correlation, Regression, Probability theory, Sampling technique, parametric tests and Non Parametric tests. (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2										3	2		
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	3	3					1		3	3	2		
<b>CO4</b>	3	2					2				3	3	2		
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP801T. Biostatistics and Research Methodology (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

**Unit-I**

**10 Hours**

**Introduction:** Statistics, Biostatistics, Frequency distribution

**Measures of central tendency:** Mean, Median, Mode- Pharmaceutical examples

**Measures of dispersion:** Dispersion, Range, standard deviation, Pharmaceutical problems

**Correlation:** Definition, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Multiple correlation - Pharmaceuticals examples

**Unit-II**

**10 Hours**

**Regression:** Curve fitting by the method of least squares, fitting the lines  $y = a + bx$  and  $x = a + by$ , Multiple regression, standard error of regression- Pharmaceutical Examples

**Probability:** Definition of probability, Binomial distribution, Normal distribution, Poisson's distribution, properties - problems

Sample, Population, large sample, small sample, Null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, sampling, essence of sampling, types of sampling, Error-I type, Error-II type, Standard error of mean (SEM) - Pharmaceutical examples

**Parametric test:** t-test (Sample, Pooled or Unpaired and Paired), ANOVA, (One way and Two way), Least Significance difference

### **Unit-III**

**10 Hours**

**Non Parametric tests:** Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman Test

**Introduction to Research:** Need for research, Need for design of Experiments, Experiential Design Technique, plagiarism

**Graphs:** Histogram, Pie Chart, Cubic Graph, response surface plot, Counter Plot graph

**Designing the methodology:** Sample size determination and Power of a study, Report writing and presentation of data, Protocol, Cohorts studies, Observational studies, Experimental studies, Designing clinical trial, various phases.

### **Unit-IV**

**8 Hours**

Blocking and confounding system for Two-level factorials

**Regression modeling:** Hypothesis testing in Simple and Multiple regression models

**Introduction to Practical components of Industrial and Clinical Trials Problems:**

Statistical Analysis Using Excel, SPSS, MINITAB®, DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS, R - Online Statistical Software's to Industrial and Clinical trial approach

### **Unit-V**

**7 Hours**

**Design and Analysis of experiments:**

**Factorial Design:** Definition,  $2^2$ ,  $2^3$  design. Advantage of factorial design

**Response Surface methodology:** Central composite design, Historical design, Optimization Techniques

### **Recommended Books (Latest edition):**

1. Pharmaceutical statistics- Practical and clinical applications, Sanford Bolton, publisher Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.
2. Fundamental of Statistics – Himalaya Publishing House- S.C.Guptha
3. Design and Analysis of Experiments –PHI Learning Private Limited, R. Pannerselvam,
4. Design and Analysis of Experiments –Wiley Students Edition, Douglas and C. Montgomery

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk and board teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP802T. Title of the Course: Social and Preventive Pharmacy (Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Acquire high consciousness/realization of current issues related to health and pharmaceutical problems within the country and worldwide (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-2:** Describe various sources of health hazards and disease preventive measures (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-3:** Comprehend the role of pharmacists in public health and the various national health programmes (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-4:** Have a critical way of thinking based on current healthcare development (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Evaluate alternative ways of solving problems related to health and pharmaceutical issues (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3		3			3			3		3			3	
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	3					3	3	2	3			3	
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2			3	3	3	3		3			3	
<b>CO4</b>	3		3								3			3	
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	2	3	3	3				3			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus:**

**BP802T. Social and Preventive Pharmacy (Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit I**

**10Hours**

**Concept of health and disease:** Definition, concepts and evaluation of public health. Understanding the concept of prevention and control of disease, social causes of diseases and social problems of the sick.

**Social and health education:** Food in relation to nutrition and health, Balanced diet, Nutritional deficiencies, Vitamin deficiencies, Malnutrition and its prevention.

**Sociology and health:** Socio cultural factors related to health and disease, Impact of urbanization on health and disease, Poverty and health

**Hygiene and health:** personal hygiene and health care; avoidable habits

#### **Unit II**

**10Hours**

**Preventive medicine:** General principles of prevention and control of diseases such as cholera, SARS, Ebola virus, influenza, acute respiratory infections, malaria, chicken guinea, dengue, lymphatic filariasis, pneumonia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cancer, drug addiction-drug substance abuse

### **Unit III**

**10Hours**

**National health programs, its objectives, functioning and outcome of the following:** HIV AND AIDS control programme, TB, Integrated disease surveillance program (IDSP), National leprosy control programme, National mental health program, National programme for prevention and control of deafness, Universal immunization programme, National programme for control of blindness, Pulse polio programme.

### **Unit IV**

**08Hours**

National health intervention programme for mother and child, National family welfare programme, National tobacco control programme, National Malaria Prevention Program, National programme for the health care for the elderly, Social health programme; role of WHO in Indian national program

### **Unit V**

**07Hours**

Community services in rural, urban and school health: Functions of PHC, Improvement in rural sanitation, national urban health mission, Health promotion and education in school.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Prabhakara G.N. (2010), Short Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, **2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**, ISBN: 9789380704104, JAYPEE Publications
2. Roy R.N., Saha I. (2013), Mahajan and Gupta Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine (Mahajan and Gupta), **4<sup>th</sup> Edition**, ISBN: 9789350901878, JAYPEE Publications
3. Vivek J. (2020), Review of Preventive and Social Medicine (Including Biostatistics), **12<sup>th</sup> edition**, ISBN: 9789351522331, JAYPEE Publications
4. Hiremath D. A. (2012), Essentials of Community Medicine—A Practical Approach, Hiremath Lalita D, **2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**, ISBN: 9789350250440, JAYPEE Publications
5. Park K. (2021), Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, **26<sup>th</sup> Edition**, ISBN-14: 9788190128285, BANARSIDAS BHANOT PUBLISHERS.
6. Adepur R. (2015), Community Pharmacy Practice, **1<sup>st</sup> Edition**, BSP publishers, Hyderabad

### **Recommended Journals:**

Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy, Elsevier, Ireland

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk and board teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional examinations. There are two Sessional examinations and one improvement examination. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional examinations are conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP803ET. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Marketing Management (Elective Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

- CO-1:** Describe marketing concepts and techniques and their applications in the pharmaceutical industry (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-2:** Apply management principles in pharmaceutical marketing (Cognitive level: Apply)
- CO-3:** Analyse products in terms of its life cycle, positioning, branding and packaging (Cognitive level: Analyse)
- CO-4:** Evaluate methods for effective promotion of pharmaceutical products (Cognitive level: Evaluate)
- CO-5:** Discuss the marketing channels effective for pharmaceutical products (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-6:** Explain about the pricing policy for pharmaceutical products (Cognitive level: Understand)
- CO-7:** Describe the emerging concepts related to marketing (Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2			2		2	2			3	3			
<b>CO2</b>	2		3		2			2			3	3			
<b>CO3</b>	1		3	2	2		1	2		2	3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	2	2		3	2	2	3	3	2		3	3			
<b>CO5</b>	2	2	3				2	3			3	3			
<b>CO6</b>	3	2		2	1		3	2		2	3	3			
<b>CO7</b>	1		2				2	2	2	3	3	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP803ET. Pharmaceutical Marketing Management (Elective Theory) 45 Hours**

**Unit I 10 Hours**

#### **Marketing:**

Definition, general concepts and scope of marketing; Distinction between marketing & selling; Marketing environment; Industry and competitive analysis; Analyzing consumer buying behavior; industrial buying behavior.

#### **Pharmaceutical market:**

Quantitative and qualitative aspects; size and composition of the market; demographic descriptions and socio-psychological characteristics of the consumer; market segmentation & targeting. Consumer profile; Motivation and prescribing habits of the physician; patients' choice of physician and retail pharmacist. Analyzing the Market; Role of market research.

**Unit II** **10 Hours**

**Product decision**

Classification, product line and product mix decisions, product life cycle, product portfolio analysis; product positioning; New product decisions; Product branding, packaging and labeling decisions, Product management in pharmaceutical industry.

**Unit III** **10 Hours**

**Promotion**

Methods, determinants of promotional mix, promotional budget; An overview of personal selling, advertising, direct mail, journals, sampling, retailing, medical exhibition, public relations, online promotional techniques for OTC Products.

**Unit IV** **10 Hours**

**Pharmaceutical marketing channels**

Designing channel, channel members, selecting the appropriate channel, conflict in channels, physical distribution management: Strategic importance, tasks in physical distribution management.

**Professional sales representative (PSR)**

Duties of PSR, purpose of detailing, selection and training, supervising, norms for customer calls, motivating, evaluating, compensation and future prospects of the PSR.

**Unit V** **10 Hours**

**Pricing**

Meaning, importance, objectives, determinants of price; pricing methods and strategies, issues in price management in pharmaceutical industry. An overview of DPCO (Drug Price Control Order) and NPPA (National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority).

**Emerging concepts in marketing**

Vertical & Horizontal Marketing; Rural Marketing; Consumerism; Industrial Marketing; Global Marketing.

**Reference Books**

1. Philip Kotler and Kevin Lane Keller: Marketing Management, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
2. Walker, Boyd and Larreche : Marketing Strategy- Planning and Implementation, Tata MC GrawHill, New Delhi.
3. Dhruv Grewal and Michael Levy: Marketing, Tata MC Graw Hill
4. Arun Kumar and N Menakshi: Marketing Management, Vikas Publishing, India
5. Rajan Saxena: Marketing Management; Tata MC Graw-Hill (India Edition)
6. Ramaswamy, U.S & Nanakamari, S: Marketing Management: Global Perspective, Indian Context, Macmilan India, New Delhi.
7. Shanker, Ravi: Service Marketing, Excell Books, New Delhi
8. Subba Rao Changanti, Pharmaceutical Marketing in India (GIFT – Excel series) Excel Publications.

**Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, presentations, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.



### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP804ET. Title of the Course: Pharmaceutical Regulatory Science (Elective Theory)

L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

**CO-1:** Discuss and describe the new drug discovery and development. (Cognitive level: Remember and Understand)

**CO-2:** Analyse and distinguish regulatory requirements in field of pharmacy. (Cognitive level: Understand and Analyse)

**CO-3:** Explain and discuss registration of Indian drug product in overseas market.(Cognitive level: Understand and Apply )

**CO-4:** Discuss and classify clinical trials. (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-5:** Identify and discuss regulatory concepts and recognize the various regulatory terminologies. (Cognitive level: Remember and Understand )

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	2		3						1	2	3	2		
CO2	3	3	2	2		3	2		2		2	3			
CO3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	2			2			2	
CO4	3	1		3		3	2				2		3	3	
CO5	3	2		2			2				2	2	2	2	

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP804ET. Pharmaceutical Regulatory Science (Elective Theory)

45 Hours

#### Unit I

10Hours

#### New Drug Discovery and development

Stages of drug discovery, Drug development process, pre-clinical studies, non-clinical activities, clinical studies, Innovator and generics, Concept of generics, Generic drug product development.

#### Unit II

10Hours

#### Regulatory Approval Process

Approval processes and timelines involved in Investigational New Drug (IND), New Drug Application (NDA), Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA). Changes to an approved NDA /

ANDA.

**Regulatory authorities and agencies**

Overview of regulatory authorities of India, United States, European Union, Australia, Japan, Canada (Organization structure and types of applications)

**Unit III**

**10Hours**

**Registration of Indian drug product in overseas market**

Procedure for export of pharmaceutical products, Technical documentation, Drug Master Files (DMF), Common Technical Document (CTD), electronic Common Technical Document (eCTD), ASEAN Common Technical Document (ACTD)research.

**Unit IV**

**08Hours**

**Clinical trials**

Developing clinical trial protocols, Institutional Review Board / Independent Ethics committee - formation and working procedures, Informed consent process and procedures, GCP obligations of Investigators, sponsors & Monitors, Managing and Monitoring clinical trials, Pharmacovigilance - safety monitoring in clinical trials

**Unit V**

**07Hours**

**Regulatory Concepts**

Basic terminology, guidance, guidelines, regulations, Laws and Acts, Orange book, Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulatory, Purple book

**Recommended books (Latest edition):**

1. Drug Regulatory Affairs by Sachin Itkar, Dr. N.S. Vyawahare, Nirali Prakashan.
2. The Pharmaceutical Regulatory Process, Second Edition Edited by Ira R. Berry and Robert P. Martin, Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vol.185. Informa Health care Publishers.
3. New Drug Approval Process: Accelerating Global Registrations By Richard A Guarino, MD, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vol.190.
4. Guidebook for drug regulatory submissions / Sandy Weinberg. By John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
5. FDA Regulatory Affairs: a guide for prescription drugs, medical devices, and biologics /edited by Douglas J. Pisano, David Mantus.
6. Generic Drug Product Development, Solid Oral Dosage forms, Leon Shargel and Isader Kaufer, Marcel Dekker series, Vol.143
7. Clinical Trials and Human Research: A Practical Guide to Regulatory Compliance By Fay A. Rozovsky and Rodney K. Adams
8. Principles and Practices of Clinical Research, Second Edition Edited by John I. Gallin and Frederick P. Ognibene
9. Drugs: From Discovery to Approval, Second Edition By Rick Ng

**Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, presentations, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

**Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and

sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams(each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP805ET. Title of the Course: Pharmacovigilance ( Elective Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to**

**CO-1:** Discuss the drug safety monitoring its importance and evaluation in paediatrics, geriatrics, pregnancy and lactation (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-2:** Describe adverse drug reactions and their assessment(Cognitive level: Understanding)

**CO-3:** Assess Adverse drug reaction reporting systems and communication in pharmacovigilance(Cognitive level: Evaluate)

**CO-4:** Methods to generate safety data during pre-clinical, clinical and post approval phases of drugs' life cycle(Cognitive level: Understanding)

**CO-5:** Prepare case narratives of adverse events and their quality(Cognitive level: Create)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3		2	1			2		3					3	
<b>CO2</b>	3		2		2		2	2						3	
<b>CO3</b>	3		3				2	3						3	
<b>CO4</b>	3		2	3		2		3		1				3	
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	3					3		2			3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP805ET. Pharmacovigilance (Elective Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit I**

**10 Hours**

#### **Introduction to Pharmacovigilance**

- History and development of Pharmacovigilance
- Importance of safety monitoring of Medicine
- WHO international drug monitoring programme
- Pharmacovigilance Program of India(PvPI)

#### **Introduction to adverse drug reactions**

- Definitions and classification of ADRs
- Detection and reporting
- Methods in Causality assessment
- Severity and seriousness assessment
- Predictability and preventability assessment
- Management of adverse drug reactions

#### **Basic terminologies used in pharmacovigilance**

- Terminologies of adverse medication related events
- Regulatory terminologies

## **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

### **Drug and disease classification**

- Anatomical, therapeutic and chemical classification of drugs
- International classification of diseases
- Daily defined doses
- International Non proprietary Names for drugs

### **Drug dictionaries and coding in pharmacovigilance**

- WHO adverse reaction terminologies
- MedDRA and Standardised MedDRA queries
- WHO drug dictionary
- Eudravigilance medicinal product dictionary

### **Information resources in pharmacovigilance**

- Basic drug information resources
- Specialised resources for ADRs

### **Establishing pharmacovigilance programme**

- Establishing in a hospital
- Establishment & operation of drug safety department in industry
- Contract Research Organisations (CROs)
- Establishing a national programme

## **Unit III**

**10 Hours**

### **Vaccine safety surveillance**

- Vaccine Pharmacovigilance
- Vaccination failure
- Adverse events following immunization

### **Pharmacovigilance methods**

- Passive surveillance – Spontaneous reports and caseseries
- Stimulated reporting
- Active surveillance – Sentinel sites, drug event monitoring and registries
- Comparativeobservationalstudies–Crosssectionalstudy,casecontrolstudyand cohort study
- Targeted clinical investigations

### **Communication in pharmacovigilance**

- Effective communication in Pharmacovigilance
- Communication in Drug Safety Crisis management
- CommunicatingwithRegulatoryAgencies,BusinessPartners,Healthcarefacilities& Media

## **Unit IV**

**8 Hours**

### **Safety data generation**

- Pre clinical phase
- Clinical phase
- Post approval phase(PMS)

### **ICH Guidelines for Pharmacovigilance**

- Organization and objectives of ICH
- Expedited reporting
- Individual case safety reports
- Periodic safety update reports
- Post approval expedited reporting
- Pharmacovigilance planning
- Good clinical practice in pharmacovigilance studies

## Unit V

7 Hours

### Pharmacogenomics of adverse drug reactions

- Genetics related ADR with example focusing PK parameters.

### Drug safety evaluation in special population

- Paediatrics
- Pregnancy and lactation
- Geriatrics

### CIOMS

- CIOMS Working Groups
- CIOMS Form

### CDSCO (India) and Pharmacovigilance

- D&C Act and Schedule Y
- Differences in Indian and global pharmacovigilance requirements

### Reference Books (Latest edition):

1. Textbook of Pharmacovigilance: S K Gupta, Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers.
2. Practical Drug Safety from A to Z By Barton Cobert, Pierre Biron, Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
3. Mann's Pharmacovigilance: Elizabeth B. Andrews, Nicholas, Wiley Publishers.
4. Stephens' Detection of New Adverse Drug Reactions: John Talbot, Patrick Walle, Wiley Publishers.
5. An Introduction to Pharmacovigilance: Patrick Waller, Wiley Publishers.
6. Cobert's Manual of Drug Safety and Pharmacovigilance: Barton Cobert, Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
7. Textbook of Pharmacoepidemiology edited by Brian L. Strom, Stephen E Kimmel, Sean Hennessy, Wiley Publishers.
8. A Textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice -Essential Concepts and Skills:G. Parthasarathi, Karin Nyfort Hansen, Milap C. Nahata
9. National Formulary of India
10. Text Book of Medicine by Yashpal Munjal
11. Text book of Pharmacovigilance: concept and practice by GP Mohanta and PK Manna

### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are:

Board and chalk teaching, using Models and Charts, in conjunction with Power Point Presentations.

Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction.

Quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### Assessment methods and weightages

There are two components of assessment: Internal Assessment and End Semester Examination. Internal Assessment consists of; Continuous Mode and Sessional Exams.

Of the two Sessional exams and one Improvement Sessional Exam, the average marks of best two Sessional exams are computed for Internal Assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks).

End semester exams is of 75 marks. Questions shall include; Objective, Short answer, and Long answer types.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP806ET. Title of the Course: Quality Control and Standardization of Herbals (Elective Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0 Credits: 4**  
(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

**COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Apply WHO guidelines for quality control of herbal drugs (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO2:** Explain quality assurance in herbal drug industry (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** Describe the regulatory approval process and their registration in Indian and international markets (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO4:** Use EU and ICH guidelines for quality control of herbal drugs (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO5:** Discuss stability testing of herbal medicines. Application of various chromatographic techniques in standardization of herbal products (Cognitive level: Understand)

**Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3			2	2		2	2	2	2	3				3
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	2	2		3			2		3				3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	2	3			1	3	3	2	2				3
<b>CO4</b>	3			2	3	2			2	1	3				3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3				1	2	2	1				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

**Detailed Syllabus**

**BP806ET. Quality Control and Standardization of Herbals (Elective Theory) 45 Hours**

**Unit I 10 hours**

Basic tests for drugs – Pharmaceutical substances, Medicinal plants materials and dosage forms  
WHO guidelines for quality control of herbal drugs.  
Evaluation of commercial crude drugs intended for use

**Unit II 10 hours**

**Quality assurance in herbal drug industry** of cGMP, GAP, GMP and GLP in traditional system of medicine.

WHO Guidelines on current good manufacturing Practices (cGMP) for Herbal Medicines  
WHO Guidelines on GACP for Medicinal Plants.

**Unit III 10 hours**

EU and ICH guidelines for quality control of herbal drugs.  
Research Guidelines for Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of Herbal Medicines

**Unit IV 08 hours**

Stability testing of herbal medicines. Application of various chromatographic techniques in standardization of herbal products.



Preparation of documents for new drug application and export registration GMP requirements and Drugs & Cosmetics Act provisions.

## Unit V

07 hours

Regulatory requirements for herbal medicines.

WHO guidelines on safety monitoring of herbal medicines in pharmacovigilance systems

Comparison of various Herbal Pharmacopoeias.

Role of chemical and biological markers in standardization of herbal products

### Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)

1. Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans
2. Pharmacognosy by Kokate, Purohit and Gokhale
3. Rangari, V.D., Text book of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry Vol. I, Carrier Pub., 2006.
4. Aggrawal, S.S., Herbal Drug Technology. Universities Press, 2002.
5. EMEA. Guidelines on Quality of Herbal Medicinal Products/Traditional Medicinal Products,
6. Mukherjee, P.W. Quality Control of Herbal Drugs: An Approach to Evaluation of Botanicals. Business Horizons Publishers, New Delhi, India, 2002.
7. Shinde M.V., Dhalwal K., Potdar K., Mahadik K. Application of quality control principles to herbal drugs. International Journal of Phytomedicine 1(2009); p.4-8.
8. WHO. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant Materials, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1998. WHO. Guidelines for the Appropriate Use of Herbal Medicines. WHO Regional Publications, Western Pacific Series No 3, WHO Regional office for the Western Pacific, Manila, 1998.
9. WHO. The International Pharmacopoeia, Vol. 2: Quality Specifications, 3rd edn. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1981.
10. WHO. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant Materials. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1999.
11. WHO. WHO Global Atlas of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 2 vol. set. Vol. 1 contains text and Vol. 2, maps. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2005.
12. WHO. Guidelines on Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACP) for Medicinal Plants. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2004.

### Teaching-Learning Strategies

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### Assessment methods and weightages

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks).

Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.

Course Code: BP807ET.

Title of the Course: Computer Aided Drug Design ( Elective Theory)

L-T-P: 3-1-0

Credits: 4

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to

**CO-1:** Explain the process of the drug development pipeline and understand where computational chemistry fits in (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

**CO-2:** Evaluates the place and importance of Computer Methods in Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry in drug design (Cognitive level: **Evaluate**)

**CO-3:** Understanding the concept of rational approach of to lead discovery from various sources. (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

**CO- 4:** Discuss informatics approaches to the prediction of chemical properties (Cognitive level: **Understand**)

**CO- 5:** Explain the concept of QSAR, Docking and Virtual Screening (Cognitive level: **Apply**)

**CO-6:** Compare the techniques like QSAR, Docking and Virtual Screening (Cognitive level: **Analyze**)

**CO-7:** Justify the use of particular CADD technique (Cognitive level: **Evaluate**)

**CO-8:** Employ the knowledge to design the ligand molecule (Cognitive level: **Create**)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	2	3		1			2	2	3		3		
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	2	3		1			2	2	3		3		
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	3		1		2		2	3		3		
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2	3		1		2		2	3		3		
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	2	3		1				2	3		3		
<b>CO6</b>	3	2	2	3		1				2	3		3		
<b>CO7</b>	3	2	2	3	2	1				2	3		3		
<b>CO8</b>	3	2	2	3	2	1				2	3		3		

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### Detailed Syllabus

BP807ET. Computer Aided Drug Design (Elective Theory)

45 Hours

### UNIT-I

10 Hours

#### Introduction to Drug Discovery and Development

Stages of drug discovery and development

#### Lead discovery and Analog Based Drug Design

Rational approaches to lead discovery based on traditional medicine, Random screening, Non-random screening, serendipitous drug discovery, lead discovery based on drug metabolism, lead discovery based on clinical observation.

**Analog Based Drug Design:** Bioisosterism, Classification, Bioisosteric replacement. Any three case studies

**UNIT-II** **10 Hours**

**Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR)**

SAR versus QSAR, History and development of QSAR, Types of physicochemical parameters, experimental and theoretical approaches for the determination of physicochemical parameters such as Partition coefficient, Hammett's substituent constant and Taft's steric constant. Hansch analysis, Free Wilson analysis, 3D-QSAR approaches like COMFA and COMSIA.

**UNIT-III** **10 Hours**

**Molecular Modeling and virtual screening techniques**

**Virtual Screening techniques:** Drug likeness screening, Concept of pharmacophore mapping and pharmacophore based Screening,

**Molecular docking:** Rigid docking, flexible docking, manual docking, Docking based screening. *De novo* drug design.

**UNIT-IV** **08 Hours**

**Informatics & Methods in drug design**

Introduction to Bioinformatics, cheminformatics. ADME databases, chemical, biochemical and pharmaceutical databases.

**UNIT-V** **07 Hours**

**Molecular Modeling:** Introduction to molecular mechanics and quantum mechanics. Energy Minimization methods and Conformational Analysis, global conformational minima determination.

**Reference Books:**

1. Abraham DJ, Burger's Medicinal Chemistry, Drug Discovery and Development, Volumes 1, 8th Edition, Wiley, New York
2. Camille Georges Wermuth, The Practice of Medicinal Chemistry, 4th edition, Academic Press;
3. Robert GCK, ed., "Drug Action at the Molecular Level" University Park Press Baltimore.
4. Martin YC. "Quantitative Drug Design" Dekker, New York.
5. Delgado JN, Remers WA eds "Wilson & Gisvold's Text Book of Organic Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry" Lippincott, New York.
6. Foye WO "Principles of Medicinal chemistry" Lea & Febiger.
7. Koro I kovas A, Burckhalter JH. "Essentials of Medicinal Chemistry" Wiley Interscience.
8. Wolf ME, ed "The Basis of Medicinal Chemistry, Burger's Medicinal Chemistry" John Wiley & Sons, New York.
9. Patrick Graham, L., An Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Oxford University Press.
10. Smith HJ, Williams H, eds, "Introduction to the principles of Drug Design" Wright Boston.
11. Silverman R.B. "The organic Chemistry of Drug Design and Drug Action" Academic Press New York.

**Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, demonstration, case study, Learning through discussion among the peer group, learning by doing, experiential learning, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning, Preparation of question bank by students at various cognitive level.

**Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam.

The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP808ET.**

**Title of the Course: Cell and Molecular Biology ( Elective Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1:** Understand the concept of composition, functioning, reproduction and chemical foundations of cell biology (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO2:** Understand the significance of cell membrane and protein receptors (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3:** Application of basic molecular genetic mechanisms in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO4:** Describe Protein structure, pathways and significance of protein synthesis (Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO5:** Application of proteomics and genomics in medical field (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO6:** Explain the cell signals, its receptors and signaling pathways use in Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Research (Cognitive level: Create)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3			2				1	3		3	2			2
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	2	2	1				2	2	3		3		3
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	2		3	2		2	2	3	2		2	
<b>CO4</b>	3			2					2	2	3				
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3			2	1	2	2	3		3		3
<b>CO6</b>	3	3	2	2					2	2	3			2	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP808ET. Cell and Molecular Biology (Elective Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit I**

**10Hours**

- Cell and Molecular Biology: Definitions theory and basics and Applications.
- Cell and Molecular Biology: History and Summation.
- Properties of cells and cell membrane.
- Prokaryotic versus Eukaryotic
- Cellular Reproduction
- Chemical Foundations – an Introduction and Reactions (Types)

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

- DNA and the Flow of Molecular Information
- DNA Functioning
- DNA and RNA
- Types of RNA
- Transcription and Translation

**Unit III** **10 Hours**

- a) Proteins: Defined **and** Amino Acids
- b) Protein Structure
- c) Regularities in Protein Pathways
- d) Cellular Processes
- e) Positive Control and significance of Protein Synthesis

**Unit IV** **08 Hours**

- a) Science of Genetics
- b) Transgenics and Genomic Analysis
- c) Cell Cycle analysis
- d) Mitosis and Meiosis
- e) Cellular Activities and Checkpoints

**Unit V** **07 Hours**

- a) Cell Signals: Introduction
- b) Receptors for Cell Signals
- c) Signaling Pathways: Overview
- d) Misregulation of Signaling Pathways
- e) Protein-Kinases: Functioning

**Recommended Books (latest edition):**

1. W.B. Hugo and A.D. Russel: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Blackwell Scientific publications, Oxford London.
2. Prescott and Dunn., Industrial Microbiology, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi.
3. Pelczar, Chan Kreig, Microbiology, Tata McGraw Hill edn.
4. Malcolm Harris, Balliere Tindall and Cox: Pharmaceutical Microbiology.
5. Rose: Industrial Microbiology.
6. Probisher, Hinsdill et al: Fundamentals of Microbiology, 9th ed. Japan
7. Cooper and Gunn's: Tutorial Pharmacy, CBS Publisher and Distribution.
8. Pepler: Microbial Technology.
9. Edward: Fundamentals of Microbiology.
10. N.K.Jain: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi
11. Bergeys manual of systematic bacteriology, Williams and Wilkins- A Waverly company
12. B.R. Glick and J.J. Pasternak: Molecular Biotechnology: Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA: ASM Press Washington D.C.
13. RA Goldshy et. al., : Kuby Immunology

**Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

**Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks),

Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B.Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP809ET.**

**Title of the Course: Cosmetic Science (Elective Theory)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Define cosmetics as per different global regulations. (Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO-2:** Classify cosmetics and cosmeceuticals and understand basic structure of skin and hair.  
(Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO-3:** Identify the building blocks and controversial ingredients used in skin and hair care products.  
(Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO-4:** Analyse the quality of cosmetic products by various QC methods and instruments.  
(Cognitive level: Analyze)

**CO-5:** Assess the problems of skin, hair, teeth and gums and recommend their correction.  
(Cognitive level: Evaluate)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2										3			
<b>CO2</b>	3	2									3	3			
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	3	3					1		3	3			
<b>CO4</b>	3	2					2				3	3			
<b>CO5</b>	3	2		2	1	1		2	3	1	3	3			

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP809ET. Cosmetic Science (Elective Theory)**

**45 Hours**

#### **Unit I**

**10 Hours**

Classification of cosmetic and cosmeceutical products

Definition of cosmetics as per Indian and EU regulations, Evolution of cosmeceuticals from cosmetics, cosmetics as quasi and OTC drugs

Cosmetic excipients: Surfactants, rheology modifiers, humectants, emollients, preservatives.

Classification and application

Skin: Basic structure and function of skin.

Hair: Basic structure of hair. Hair growth cycle.

Oral Cavity: Common problem associated with teeth and gums.

#### **Unit II**

**10 Hours**

Principles of formulation and building blocks of skin care products:

Face wash, Moisturizing cream, Cold Cream, Vanishing cream and their advantages and disadvantages. Application of these products in formulation of cosmeceuticals. Antiperspirants & deodorants- Actives & mechanism of action.

Principles of formulation and building blocks of Hair care products:

Conditioning shampoo, Hair conditioner, anti-dandruff shampoo. Hair oils.



Chemistry and formulation of Para-phenylene diamine based hair dye. Principles of formulation and building blocks of oral care products: Toothpaste for bleeding gums, sensitive teeth. Teeth whitening, Mouthwash.

### **Unit III**

**10 Hours**

Sun protection, Classification of Sunscreens and SPF.

Role of herbs in cosmetics:

Skin Care: Aloe and turmeric Hair care: Henna and amla.

Oral care: Neem and clove

Analytical cosmetics: BIS specification and analytical methods for shampoo, skin- cream and toothpaste.

### **Unit IV**

**08 Hours**

Principles of Cosmetic Evaluation: Principles of sebumeter, corneometer. Measurement of TEWL, Skin Color, Hair tensile strength, Hair combing properties

Soaps, and syndet bars. Evolution and skin benefits.

### **Unit V**

**07 Hours**

Oily and dry skin, causes leading to dry skin, skin moisturisation. Basic understanding of the terms Comedogenic, dermatitis.

Cosmetic problems associated with Hair and scalp: Dandruff, Hair fall causes Cosmetic problems associated with skin: blemishes, wrinkles, acne, prickly heat and body odor.

Antiperspirants and Deodorants- Actives and mechanism of action

### **Reference Books**

1. J.B. Wilkinson, R.J. Moore, Harry's Cosmeticology, Seventh edition, George Godwin (Publisher), London.
2. P.P. Sharma, Cosmetics – Formulations, Manufacturing and Quality Control, 4th Edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
3. Sanju Nanda, Arun Nanda and Roop K. Khar, Cosmetic Technology, Birla Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk-board teaching, learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks).

**Name of the Academic Program: B Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP810 ET.**

**Title of the Course: Pharmacological Screening Methods (Experimental Pharmacology)**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO-1:** Appreciate the applications of various commonly used laboratory animals. (Cognition level: Understand).

**CO-2:** Appreciate and demonstrate the various screening methods used in preclinical research (Cognition level: Understand).

**CO-3:** Apply the principles of ethics and humane care in pharmacological evaluation of drugs on laboratory animals. (Cognition level: Apply).

**CO-4:** Appreciate and demonstrate the importance of biostatistics and research methodology (Cognition level: Understand).

**CO-5:** Design and execute a research hypothesis independently (Cognition level: Create).

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3			2			3			1	2			3	
<b>CO2</b>	3	2		2			3			2				3	
<b>CO3</b>			3		2		3		2	2				3	
<b>CO4</b>			3			2		2	1		3			3	
<b>CO5</b>		2	3		3	3				2				3	

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping.

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP810 ET. Pharmacological Screening Methods (Experimental Pharmacology) 45 Hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**08 Hours**

#### **Laboratory Animals:**

Study of CPCSEA and OECD guidelines for maintenance, breeding and conduct of experiments on laboratory animals, Common lab animals: Description and applications of different species and strains of animals. Popular transgenic and mutant animals.

Techniques for collection of blood and common routes of drug administration in laboratory animals, Techniques of blood collection and euthanasia.

#### **UNIT II**

**10 Hours**

#### **Preclinical screening models**

- a. **Introduction:** Dose selection, calculation and conversions, preparation of drug solution/suspensions, grouping of animals and importance of sham negative and positive control groups. Rationale for selection of animal species and sex for the study.

- b. **Study of screening animal models for**

Diuretics, nootropics, anti-Parkinson's, antiasthmatics,

**Preclinical screening models:** for CNS activity- analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, general anesthetics, sedative and hypnotics, antipsychotic, antidepressant, antiepileptic, antiparkinsonism, alzheimer's disease

### **Unit –III**

**Preclinical screening models:** for ANS activity, sympathomimetics, sympatholytics, parasympathomimetics, parasympatholytics, skeletal muscle relaxants, drugs acting on eye, local anaesthetics

### **Unit –IV**

**Preclinical screening models:** for CVS activity- antihypertensives, diuretics, antiarrhythmic, antidyslipidemic, anti aggregatory, coagulants, and anticoagulants  
Preclinical screening models for other important drugs like antiulcer, antidiabetic, anticancer and antiasthmatics.

### **Research methodology and Bio-statistics**

**05 Hours**

Selection of research topic, review of literature, research hypothesis and study design  
Pre-clinical data analysis and interpretation using Students 't' test and One-way ANOVA. Graphical representation of data

### **Recommended Books (latest edition):**

1. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology-by M.N.Ghosh
2. Hand book of Experimental Pharmacology-S.K.Kulakarni
3. CPCSEA guidelines for laboratory animal facility.
4. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
5. Drug Screening Methods by Suresh Kumar Gupta and S. K. Gupta
6. Introduction to biostatistics and research methods by PSS Sundar Rao and J Richard

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk and board teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

*There are two components of assessment:* Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional examinations. There are two Sessional examinations and one improvement examination. The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional examinations are conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks).

Name of the Academic Program: B Pharm.

Course Code: BP811 ET.

Title of the Course: Advanced Instrumentation Technique

L-T-P: 3-1-0

Credits: 4

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

After completing this Course, the students should be able to:

- CO1:** Describe the principle, instrumentation and pharmaceutical applications of various spectroscopy techniques. (Cognitive level: **Understand**)
- CO2:** Understand the working and advancement in chromatographic techniques including hyphenated techniques (Cognitive level: **Understand**)
- CO3:** Utilize the X-rays diffraction methods and thermal methods for identification of crystalline, amorphous, and various solid forms of drug substances. (Cognitive level: **Apply**)
- CO4:** Identify the structure features of organic compounds and their molecular mass, fragmentation using NMR and Mass spectrometry (Cognitive level: **Analyze**)
- CO5:** Evaluate the qualification of instruments through proper calibration and validation protocol and reliability of data (Cognitive level: **Evaluate**)
- CO6:** Develop the scheme of the extraction of drugs from various matrices for good recovery (Cognitive level: **Create**)

### Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	2	3		1		2		2			3		
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	2	3		1				2			3		
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	2	3		1	3			2			3		
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2	3		1				2	2		3		
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	2	3	2	1			2	2			3		
<b>CO6</b>	3	2	2	3		1		2		2	2		3		

Level of Mapping: '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping

### Detailed Syllabus

BP811 ET. Advanced Instrumentation Techniques

45 Hours

#### UNIT-I

10 Hours

#### Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy

Principles of H-NMR and C-NMR, chemical shift, factors affecting chemical shift, coupling constant, Spin - spin coupling, relaxation, instrumentation and applications

**Mass Spectrometry-** Principles, Fragmentation, Ionization techniques – Electron impact, chemical ionization, MALDI, FAB, Analyzers-Time of flight and Quadrupole, instrumentation, applications

#### UNIT-II

10 Hours

**Thermal Methods of Analysis:** Principles, instrumentation and applications of Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA), Differential Scanning

Calorimetry (DSC)

**X- Ray Diffraction Methods:** Origin of X-rays, basic aspects of crystals, X-ray Crystallography, rotating crystal technique, single crystal diffraction, powder diffraction, structural elucidation and applications.

### **UNIT-III**

**10 Hours**

**Calibration and validation-**as per ICH and USFDA guidelines

**Calibration of following Instruments**

Electronic balance, UV-Visible spectrophotometer, IR spectrophotometer, Fluorimeter, Flame Photometer, HPLC and GC

### **UNIT-IV**

**08 Hours**

**Radio immune assay:** Importance, various components, Principle, different methods, Limitation and Applications of Radio immuno assay

**Extraction techniques:** General principle and procedure involved in the solid phase extraction and liquid-liquid extraction

### **UNIT-V**

**07 Hours**

**Hyphenated techniques-**LC-MS/MS, GC-MS/MS, HPTLC-MS.

### **Recommended Books (Latest Editions)**

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma
3. Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kenneth A. Connors
4. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
5. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
6. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
7. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
8. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
10. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are board and chalk teaching, demonstration, case study, Learning through discussion among the peer group, learning the organic structure and their fragmentation through software based prediction, classroom interaction, quiz, Q & A session and reflective learning, Preparation of question bank by students at various cognitive level.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment and End semester examination. Internal assessment consists of continuous mode and sessional exams. There are two Sessional exams and one improvement exam.

The average marks of two Sessional exams are computed for internal assessment. Sessional exam is conducted for 30 marks and are computed for 15 marks. Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance (4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, group discussion and seminar) (3 marks) and student teacher interaction (3 marks). End semester exams is of 75 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 Marks and End semester examination: 75 Marks)

**Name of the Academic Program: B Pharm.**

**Course Code: BP812 ET.**

**Title of the Course: Dietary Supplements and Nutraceuticals**

**L-T-P: 3-1-0**

**Credits: 4**

(L=Lecture hours, T=Tutorial hours, P=Practical hours)

### **COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)**

**After completing this Course, the students should be able to:**

**CO1.** Recognize the need of supplements by the different groups of people to maintain health (Cognitive level: Remember)

**CO2.** Explain the use of dietary supplements in deficiency diseases (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO3.** Identify the components in dietary supplements and their application (Cognitive level: Understand)

**CO4.** Apply the prescribed regulatory and commercial guidelines to dietary supplements (Cognitive level: Apply)

**CO5.** Relate the effect of processing, storage and interactions on the quality of supplementary and functional foods (Cognitive level: Remember)

### **Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)**

#### **and Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
<b>CO1</b>	3	1		1							1				1
<b>CO2</b>	2		2	2	1	1	1	2		1	1				3
<b>CO3</b>		3	1	2					1		2				2
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2		2	2			1						3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	1		2		1	1		1	1				3

**Level of Mapping:** '3' is for 'high-level' mapping, 2 for 'Medium-level' mapping, 1 for 'Low-level' mapping

### **Detailed Syllabus**

**BP812 ET. Dietary Supplements and Nutraceuticals**

**45 Hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**07 hours**

- Definitions of Functional foods, Nutraceuticals and Dietary supplements. Classification of Nutraceuticals, Health problems and diseases that can be prevented or cured by Nutraceuticals i.e. weight control, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, stress, osteoarthritis, hypertension etc.
- Public health nutrition, maternal and child nutrition, nutrition and ageing, nutrition education in community.
- Source, Name of marker compounds and their chemical nature, Medicinal uses and health benefits of following used as nutraceuticals/functional foods: Spirulina, Soyabean, Ginseng, Garlic, Broccoli, Gingko, Flaxseeds

#### **UNIT II**

**15 hours**

Phytochemicals as nutraceuticals: Occurrence and characteristic features(chemical nature medicinal benefits) of following

- Carotenoids-  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -Carotene, Lycopene, Xanthophylls, lutein
- Sulfides: Diallyl sulfides, Allyl trisulfide.

- c) Polyphenolics: Resveratrol
- d) Flavonoids- Rutin , Naringin, Quercetin, Anthocyanidins, catechins, Flavones
- e) Prebiotics / Probiotics.: Fructo oligosaccharides, Lacto bacillum
- f) Phyto estrogens : Isoflavones, daidzein, Geobustan, lignans
- g) Tocopherols
- h) Proteins, vitamins, minerals, cereal, vegetables and beverages as functional foods: oats, wheat bran, rice bran, sea foods, coffee, tea and the like.

### **UNIT III**

**07 hours**

- a) Introduction to free radicals: Free radicals, reactive oxygen species, production of free radicals in cells, damaging reactions of free radicals on lipids, proteins, Carbohydrates, nucleic acids.
- b) Dietary fibres and complex carbohydrates as functional food ingredients..

### **UNIT IV**

**10 hours**

- a) Free radicals in Diabetes mellitus, Inflammation, Ischemic reperfusion injury, Cancer, Atherosclerosis, Free radicals in brain metabolism and pathology, kidney damage, muscle damage. Free radicals involvement in other disorders. Free radicals theory of ageing.
- b) Antioxidants: Endogenous antioxidants – enzymatic and nonenzymatic antioxidant defence, Superoxide dismutase, catalase, Glutathione peroxidase, Glutathione Vitamin C, Vitamin E,  $\alpha$ - Lipoic acid, melatonin
- c) Synthetic antioxidants: Butylated hydroxy Toluene, Butylated hydroxy Anisole.
- d) Functional foods for chronic disease prevention

### **UNIT V**

**06 hours**

- a) Effect of processing, storage and interactions of various environmental factors on the potential of nutraceuticals.
- b) Regulatory Aspects; FSSAI, FDA, FPO, MPO, AGMARK. HACCP and GMPs on Food Safety. Adulteration of foods.
- c) Pharmacopoeial Specifications for dietary supplements and nutraceuticals.

### **References:**

1. Dietetics by Sri Lakshmi
2. Role of dietary fibres and nutraceuticals in preventing diseases by K.T Agusti and P.Faizal: BS Publication.
3. Advanced Nutritional Therapies by Cooper. K.A., (1996).
4. The Food Pharmacy by Jean Carper, Simon & Schuster, UK Ltd., (1988).
5. Prescription for Nutritional Healing by James F.Balch and Phyllis A.Balch 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Avery Publishing Group, NY (1997).
6. G. Gibson and C.williams Editors *2000 Functional foods* Woodhead Publ.Co.London.
7. Goldberg, I. *Functional Foods*. 1994. Chapman and Hall, New York.
8. Labuza, T.P. 2000 Functional Foods and Dietary Supplements: Safety, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMPs) and Shelf Life Testing in *Essentials of Functional Foods* M.K. Sachmidl and T.P. Labuza eds. Aspen Press.
9. Handbook of Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, Third Edition (Modern Nutrition) Shils, ME, Olson, JA, Shike, M. 1994 *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. Eighth edition. Lea and Febiger

### **Teaching-Learning Strategies**

The teaching learning strategies, followed are chalk and board teaching, Learning through discussion among the peer group, classroom interaction, quiz, presentations, Q & A session and reflective learning.

### **Assessment methods and weightages**

There are two components of assessment: Internal assessment (25 marks) and End semester examination (75 marks). Internal assessment consists of continuous mode (10 marks) and sessional examinations (15 marks). Continuous mode evaluation is of 10 marks comprising of Attendance -4 marks (calculated as: Percentage of Attendance: Allotment of marks- Less than 80: 0 marks; 80-84: 1 mark; 85-89: 2 marks; 90-94: 3 marks and 95-100: 4 marks), Academic activities (Average of any 3 activities e.g., Quiz, assignment, open book test, field work, group discussion and seminar)-3 marks and student teacher interaction-3 marks. There are two Sessional exams (each conducted for 30 marks and computed for 15 marks) and one improvement exam (30 marks and computed for 15 marks). The average marks of two best sessional exams are computed out of 15 marks.

Total Marks are 100 for the subject (Internal Assessment: 25 marks and End Semester Examination: 75 Marks).