

**COURSE STRUCTURE****First Year:**

S.No.	Subjects Codes	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Tutorial	No. of hours of Practical	Lab	S.No.	Subjects codes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
1.	23T00101	Human Anatomy and Physiology	3	1	3		7.	23T00107
2.	23T00102	Pharmaceutics	2	1	3		8.	23T00108
3.	23T00103	Medicinal Biochemistry	3	1	3		9.	23T00109
4.	23T00104	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry	3	1	3		10.	23T00110
5.	23T00105	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	2	1	3		11.	23T00111
6.	23T00106a/b	Remedial Mathematics/ Biology	3	1	3*		12.	23T00112*
		Communication Skills Lab (Audit Course)	--	--	2		13.	23T0AC01
		<b>Total hours</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6 =(40)</b>	<b>20</b>			

\* For Biology

**Second Year:**

S.No.	Subjects Codes	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Tutorial	No. of hours of Practical	Lab	S.No.	Subjects codes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
2.1	23T00201	Pathophysiology	3	1	-	-		-
2.2	23T00202	Pharmaceutical Microbiology	3	1	3	✓	2.7	23T00207
2.3	23T00203	Pharmacognosy	3	1	3	✓	2.8	23T00208
2.4	23T00204	Pharmacology-I	3	1	-	-		-
2.5	23T00205	Community Pharmacy	2	1	-	-		-
2.6	23T00206	Pharmacotherapeutics-I	3	1	3	✓	2.9	23T00209
		Skilled Oriented Course Community Pharmacy Practice	-	-	3	✓	2.10	23T00210
		<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6 = 32</b>	<b>12</b>			

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00101) HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)**

**Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

**2. Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to:**

- Describe the structure (gross and histology) and functions of various organs of the human body;
- Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances of various systems;
- Identify the various tissues and organs of the different systems of the human body;
- Perform the hematological tests and also record blood pressure, heart rate, pulse and Respiratory volumes;
- Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system; and
- Appreciate the interlinked mechanisms in the maintenance of normal functioning (homeostasis) of human body

**3. Course materials:**

**Text books**

- Tortora Gerard J. and Nicholas, P. Principles of anatomy and physiology Publisher Harpercollins college New York.
- Wilson, K.J.W. Ross and Wilson's foundations of anatomy and physiology. Publisher: Churchill Livingstone, Edinburg.

**Reference books**

- Guyton arthur, C. Physiology of human body. Publisher: Holtsaunders.
- Chatterjee, C.C. Human physiology. Volume 1 & 11. Publisher: medical allied agency, Calcutta.
- Peter L. Williams, Roger Warwick, Mary Dyson and Lawrence, H.
- Gray's anatomy. Publisher: Churchill Livingstone, London.

**4. Lecture wise program :**

**Topics**

- Scope of anatomy and physiology, basic terminologies used in this subject (Description of the body as such planes and terminologies)
- Structure of cell – its components and their functions.  
Elementary tissues of the human body: epithelial, connective, Muscular and nervous tissues-their sub-types and characteristics
- Osseous system - structure, composition and functions of the Skeleton. (done in practical classes - 6hrs)
- Classification of joints, Types of movements of joints and disorders of joints (Definitions only)

**2 i) Haemopoetic System**

- Composition and functions of blood
- Haemopoiesis and disorders of blood components (definition of disorder)
- Blood groups
- Clotting factors and mechanism
- Platelets and disorders of coagulation

**ii) Lymph**

- Lymph and lymphatic system, composition, formation and circulation.
- Spleen: structure and functions, Disorders
- Disorders of lymphatic system (definition only)

**iii) Cardiovascular system**

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

**3 i) Respiratory system**

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

**ii) Digestive system**

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

**iii) Nervous system**

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

**4 i) Urinary system**

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

**ii) Endocrine system**

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

**iii) Reproductive system**

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

**5 i) Sense organs**

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

**ii) Skeletal muscles**

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

**iii) Sports physiology**

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

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00107) HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)**

**Practical : 3 Hrs./Week**

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

**Course materials:**

**Text books**

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

**Reference books**

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

**List of Experiments:**

1. Study of tissues of human body
  - (a) Epithelial tissue.
  - (b) Muscular tissue.
2. Study of tissues of human body
  - (a) Connective tissue.
  - (b) Nervous tissue.
3. Study of appliances used in hematological experiments.
4. Determination of W.B.C. count of blood.
5. Determination of R.B.C. count of blood.
6. Determination of differential count of blood.
7. Determination of
  - (a) Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate.
  - (b) Hemoglobin content of Blood.
  - (c) Bleeding time & Clotting time.
8. Determination of
  - (a) Blood Pressure.
  - (b) Blood group.
9. Study of various systems with the help of charts, models & specimens
  - (a) Skeleton system part I-axial skeleton.
  - (b) Skeleton system part II- appendicular skeleton.
  - (c) Cardiovascular system.
  - (d) Respiratory system.
  - (e) Digestive system.
  - (f) Urinary system.
  - (g) Nervous system.
  - (h) Special senses.
  - (i) Reproductive system.
10. Study of different family planning appliances.
11. To perform pregnancy diagnosis test.
12. Study of appliances used in experimental physiology.
13. To record simple muscle curve using gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation.
14. To record simple summation curve using gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation.
15. To record simple effect of temperature using gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation.
16. To record simple effect of load & after load using gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation.
17. To record simple fatigue curve using gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation.

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00102) PHARMACEUTICS (THEORY)**

**Theory:2 Hrs./Week**

1. Scope and objectives: This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the art and science of formulating different dosage forms. It prepares the students for most basics of the applied field of pharmacy.
2. Upon the completion of the course the student s hould be able to:
  - a. know the formulation aspects of different dosage forms;
  - b.do different pharmaceutical caluculation involved in formulation;
  - c.formulate different types of dosage forms; and
  - d.appreciate the importance of good formulation for effectiveness.

**3. Course materials:**

**Text books**

- a. Cooper and Gunns Dispensing for pharmacy students.
- b. A text book Professional Pharmacy by N.K.Jain and S.N.Sharma.

**Reference books**

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

**4. Lecture wise programme:**

**Topics**

1. a. Introduction to dosage forms - classification and definitions  
b. Prescription: definition, parts and handling  
c. Posology: Definition, Factors affecting dose selection. Calculation of childrenand infant doses.  
d. Historical back ground and development of profession of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry in brief.
- 2.i) Development of Indian Pharmacopoeia and introduction to o ther Pharmacopoeias such as BP, USP, European Pharmacopoeia, Extra pharmacopoeia and Indian national formulary.  
ii) Weights and measures, Calculations involving percentage solutions, allegation, proof spirit, isotonic solutions etc.
- 3.i) Powders and Granules: Classification advantages and disadvantages, Preparation of simple, compound powders, Insufflations, Dusting powders, Eutectic and Explosive powders, Tooth powder and effervescent powders and granules.  
ii) Monophasic Dosage forms: Theoretical aspects of formulation including adjuvant like stabilizers, colorants, flavours with examples. Study of Monophasic liquids like gargles,mouth washes, Throat paint, Ear drops, Nasal drops, Liniments and lotions, Enemas and collodions.
- 4.A) Biphasic dosage forms: Suspensions and emulsions, Definition, advantages and disadvantages, classification, test for the type of emulsion, formulation, stability and evaluation.  
B) Suppositories and pessaries: Definition, advantages and disadvantages, types of base, method of preparation, Displacement value and evaluation.  
C) Galenicals: Definition, equipment for different extraction processes like infusion, Decoction, Maceration and Percolation, methods of preparation of spirits, tinctures and extracts.
- 5.i) Pharmaceutical calculations.  
ii) Surgical aids: Surgical dressings, absorbable gelatin sponge, sutures, ligatures and medicated bandages.  
iii) Incompatibilities: Introduction, classification and methods to overcome the incompatibilities.

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00108) PHARMACEUTICS (PRACTICAL)**

**Practical :3 Hrs./Week**

**List of Experiments:**

**1. Syrups**

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Simple Syrup I.P | b.Syrup of Ephedrine Hcl NF     |
| c.Syrup Vasaka IP   | d.Syrup of ferrous Phosphate IP |
| e.Orange Syrup      |                                 |

**2. Elixir**

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Piperazine citrate elixir BP | b.Cascara elixir BPC |
| c.Paracetamol elixir BPC        |                      |

**3. Linctus**

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a.Simple Linctus BPC | b.Pediatric simple Linctus BPC |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|

**4. Solutions**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a.Solution of cresol with soap IP        | b.Strong solution of ferric chloride BPC |
| c.Aqueous Iodine Solution IP             | d.Strong solution of Iodine IP           |
| e.Strong solution of ammonium acetate IP |  |

**5. Liniments**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Liniment of turpentine IP* | b. Liniment of camphor IP |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|

**6. Suspensions\***

- |                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Calamine lotion | b. Magnesium Hydroxide mixture BP |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|

**7. Emulsions\***

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a.Cod liver oil emulsion | b.Liquid paraffin emulsion |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

**8. Powders\***

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a.Eutectic powder | b.Explosive powder |
| c.Dusting powder  | d.Insufflations    |

**9. Suppositories\***

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Boric acid suppositories | b. Chloral suppositories |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|

**10. Incompatibilities**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Mixtures with Physical                   |  |
| b. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibilities |  |

\*Colourless bottles required for dispensing □ Paper envelope (white), butter paper and white paper required for dispensing.

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00103) MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY (THEORY)**

**Theory:3 Hrs./Week**

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

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

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

**Text books (Theory)**

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

**Reference books (Theory)**

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

**3. Lecture wise programme:**

**Topics**

- 1. a. Introduction to biochemistry:** Cell and its biochemical organization, transport process across the cell membranes. Energy rich compounds; ATP, Cyclic AMP and their biological significance.
- b. Enzymes:** Definition; Nomenclature; IUB classification; Factor affecting enzyme activity; Enzyme action; enzyme inhibition. Isoenzymes and their therapeutic and diagnostic applications; Coenzymes and their biochemical role and deficiency diseases.
- 2. i) Carbohydrate metabolism:** Glycolysis, Citric acid cycle (TCA cycle), HMP shunt, Glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, glycogenesis. Metabolic disorders of carbohydrate metabolism (diabetes mellitus and glycogen storage diseases); Glucose, Galactose tolerance test and their significance; hormonal regulation of carbohydrate metabolism.
- ii) Lipid metabolism:** Oxidation of saturated ( $\beta$ -oxidation); Ketogenesis and ketolysis; biosynthesis of fatty acids, lipids; metabolism of cholesterol; Hormonal regulation of lipid

metabolism. Defective metabolism of lipids (Atherosclerosis, fatty liver, hypercholesterolemia).

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

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

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

4. **Introduction to clinical chemistry:** Cell; composition; malfunction; Role of the clinical chemistry laboratory.

**The kidney function tests:** Role of kidney; Laboratory tests for normal function includes-

- a) Urine analysis (macroscopic and physical examination, quantitative and semiquantitative tests.)
- b) Test for NPN constituents. (Creatinine /urea clearance, determination of blood and urine creatinine, urea and uric acid)
- c) Urine concentration test
- d) Urinary tract calculi. (stones)

**Liver function tests:** Physiological role of liver, metabolic, storage, excretory, protective, circulatory functions and function in blood coagulation.

- a) Test for hepatic dysfunction-Bile pigments metabolism.
- b) Test for hepatic function test- Serum bilirubin, urine bilirubin, and urine urobilinogen.
- c) Dye tests of excretory function.
- d) Tests based upon abnormalities of serum proteins.

Selected enzyme tests.

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

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

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

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



**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00109) MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)**

**practical:3 Hrs./Week**

**Title of the Experiment:**

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

\*\* indicate major experiments & \* indicate minor experiments

**Assignments:**

Format of the assignment

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

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00104) PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (THEORY)**

**Theory:3 Hrs./Week**

- 1. Scope and objectives:** This course is designed to impart a very good knowledge about
- IUPAC/Common system of nomenclature of simple organic compounds belonging to different classes of organic compounds;
  - Some important physical properties of organic compounds;
  - Free radical/ nucleophilic [alkyl/ acyl/ aryl] /electrophilic substitution, free radical/ nucleophilic / electrophilic addition, elimination, oxidation and reduction reactions with mechanism, orientation of the reaction, order of reactivity, stability of compounds;
  - Some named organic reactions with mechanisms; and
  - Methods of preparation, test for purity, principle involved in the assay, important medicinal uses of some important organic compounds.

**2.Course materials:**

**Text books**

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

**Reference books**

- Organic chemistry – J.M.Cram and D.J.Cram
- Organic chemistry- Brown
- Advanced organic chemistry- Jerry March, Wiley
- Organic chemistry- Cram and Hammett, Pine Hendrickson

**3. Lecture wise programme :**

**Topics**

- i) Structures and Physical properties:
    - Polarity of bonds, polarity of molecules, M.P, Inter molecular forces, B.P,Solubility, non ionic solutes and ionic solutes, protic and aprotic Solvents, ion pairs,
    - Acids and bases, Lowry bronsted and Lewis theories
    - Isomerism
  - ii) Nomenclature of organic compound belonging to the following classes Alkanes,Alkenes, Dienes, Alkynes, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Amides, Amines, Phenols, Alkyl Halides, Carboxylic Acid, Esters, Acid Chlorides And Cycloalkanes.
  - iii) Free radicals chain reactions of alkane : Mechanism, relative reactivity and stability
  - iv) Alicyclic compounds : Preparations of cyclo alkanes, Bayer strain theory and orbital picture of angle strain.
- i) Nucleophilic aliphatic substitution mechanism: Nucleophiles and leaving groups, kinetics of second and first order reaction, mechanism and kinetics of SN 2 reactions. Stereochemistry and steric hindrance, role of solvents, phase transfer catalysis, mechanism and kinetics of SN1 reactions, stereochemistry, carbocation and their stability, rearrangement of carbocation, role of solvents in SN1 reaction, Ion dipole bonds, SN2 versus SN1 solvolyses, nucleophilic assistance by the solvents.

- ii) Dehydro halogenation of alkyl halides: 1,2 elimination, kinetics, E2 and E1 mechanism, elimination via carbocation, evidence for E2 mechanism, absence of rearrangement isotope effect, absence hydrogen exchange, the element effect, orientation and reactivity, E2 versus E1, elimination versus substitution, dehydration of alcohol, ease of dehydration, acid catalysis, reversibility, orientation.
  - iii) Electrophilic and free radicals addition: Reactions at carbon-carbon, double bond, electrophile, hydrogenation, heat of hydrogenation and stability of alkenes, Markovnikoff rule, addition of hydrogen halides, addition of hydrogen bromides, peroxide effect, electrophilic addition, mechanism, rearrangement, absence of hydrogen exchange, orientation and reactivity, addition of halogen, mechanism, halohydrin formation, mechanism of free radicals addition, mechanism of peroxide initiated addition of hydrogen bromide, orientation of free addition, additions of carbene to alkene, cyclo addition reactions.
  - iv) Carbon-carbon double bond as substituents: Free radical halogenations of alkenes, comparison of free radical substitution with free radical addition, free radical substitution in alkenes, orientation and reactivity, allylic rearrangements.
- 3.i) Theory of resonance:** Allyl radical as a resonance hybrid, stability, orbital picture, resonance stabilisation of allyl radicals, hyper conjugation, allylcation as a resonance hybrid, nucleophilic substitution in allylic substrate, SN1 reactivity, allylic rearrangement, resonance stabilisation of allylcation, hyper conjugation, nucleophilic substitution in allylic substrate, SN2 nucleophilic substitution in vinylic substrate, vinylication, stability of conjugated dienes, resonance in alkenes, hyper conjugation, ease of formation of conjugated dienes, orientation of elimination, electrophilic addition to conjugated dienes, 1,4- addition, 1,2-versus 1,4-addition, rate versus equilibrium, orientation and reactivity of free radical addition to conjugated dienes.
- ii) Electrophilic aromatic substitution: Effect of substituent groups, determination of orientation, determination of relative reactivity, classification of substituent group, mechanism of nitration, sulphonation, halogenation, Friedel-Craft alkylation, Friedel-Craft acylation, reactivity and orientation, activating and deactivating O,P,M directing groups, electron release via resonance, effect of halogen on electrophilic aromatic substitution in alkyl benzene, side chain halogenation of alkyl benzene, resonance stabilization of benzyl radical.
- 4.**
- i) Nucleophilic addition reaction: Mechanism, ionisation of carboxylic acids, acidity constants, acidity of acids, structure of carboxylate ions, effect of substituent on acidity, nucleophilic acyl substitution reaction, conversion of acid to acid chloride, esters, amide and anhydride. Role of carboxyl group, comparison of alkyl nucleophilic substitution with acyl nucleophilic substitution.
  - ii) Mechanism of aldol condensation, Claisen condensation, Cannizzaro reaction, crossed aldol condensation, crossed Cannizzaro reaction, benzoin condensation, Perkin condensation. Knoevenagel, Reformatsky reaction, Wittig reaction, Michael addition.
  - iii) Hoffman rearrangement: Migration to electron deficient nitrogen, Sandmeyer's reaction, basicity of amines, diazotisation and coupling, acidity of phenols, Williamson synthesis, Fries rearrangement, Kolbe reaction, Reimer-Tiemann's reactions.
- 5.**
- i) Nucleophilic aromatic substitution: Bimolecular displacement mechanisms, orientation, comparison of aliphatic nucleophilic substitution with that of aromatic.
  - ii) Oxidation reduction reaction.
  - iii) Study of the following official compounds- preparation, test for purity, assay and medicinal uses of Chlorbutol, Dimercaprol, Glycerol trinitrate, Urea, Ethylene diamine dihydrate, Vanillin, Paraldehyde, Ethylene chloride, Lactic acid, Tartaric acid, citric acid, salicylic acid, aspirin, methyl salicylate, ethyl benzoate, benzylbenzoate, dimethyl phthalate, sodium lauryl sulphate, saccharin sodium, mephensin.

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00110) PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)**

**practical:3 Hrs./Week**

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

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

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

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

**III. Introduction to the use of stereo models:**

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

**Pharm. D-I YEAR**

**(23T00105) PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (THEORY)**

**Theory:2 Hrs./Week**

1. Scope and objectives: This course mainly deals with fundamentals of Analytical chemistry and also the study of inorganic pharmaceuticals regarding their monographs and also the course deals with basic knowledge of analysis of various pharmaceuticals.
2. Upon completion of the course student shall be able to:
  - a. understand the principles and procedures of analysis of drugs and also regarding the application of inorganic pharmaceuticals;
  - b. know the analysis of the inorganic pharmaceuticals their applications; and
  - c. appreciate the importance of inorganic pharmaceuticals in preventing and curing the disease.

**3. Course materials:**

**Text books**

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

**Reference books**

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

**4. Lecture wise programme:**

**Topics**

1. A. Errors  
B. Volumetric analysis  
C. Acid-base titrations  
D. Redox titrations
2. A. Non aqueous titrations  
B. Precipitation titrations  
C. Complexometric titrations  
D. Theory of indicators
3. A. Gravimetry  
B. Limit tests  
C. Medicinal gases  
D. Acidifiers
4. A. Antacids  
B. Cathartics  
C. Electrolyte replenishers  
D. Essential Trace elements
5. A. Antimicrobials  
B. Pharmaceutical aids  
C. Dental Products  
D. Miscellaneous compounds  
E. Radio Pharmaceuticals

Pharm. D-I YEAR

**(23T00111) PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (PRACTICAL)**

practical:3 Hrs./Week

**1. Limit test (6 exercises)**

- a. Limit test for chlorides
- b. Limit test for sulphates
- c. Limit test for iron
- d. Limit test for heavy metals
- e. Limit test for arsenic
- f. Modified limit tests for chlorides and sulphates

**2. Assays (10 exercises)**

- a. Ammonium chloride- Acid-base titration
- b. Ferrous sulphate- Cerimetry
- c. Coppersulphate- Iodometry
- d. Calcilugluconate- Complexometry
- e. Hydrogen peroxide – Permanganometry
- f. Sodium benzoate – Nonaqueous titration
- g. Sodium chloride – Modified volhard's method
- h. Assay of KI – KIO<sub>3</sub> titration
- i. Gravimetric estimation of barium as barium sulphate
- j. Sodium antimony gluconate or antimony potassium tartarate

**3. Estimation of mixture (Any two exercises)**

- a. Sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate
- b. Boric acid and Borax
- c. Oxalic acid and sodium oxalate

**4. Test for identity (Any three exercises)**

- a. Sodium bicarbonate
- b. Barium sulphate
- c. Ferrous sulphate
- d. Potassium chloride

**5. Test for purity (Any two exercises)**

- a. Swelling power in Bentonite
- b. Acid neutralising capacity in aluminium hydroxide gel
- c. Ammonium salts in potash alum
- d. Adsorption power heavy Kaolin
- e. Presence of Iodates in KI

**6. Preparations (Any two exercises)**

- a. Boric acids
- b. Potash alum
- c. Calcium lactate
- d. Magnesium sulphate

Pharm. D-I YEAR

**(23T00106a) REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS/ (23T00106b) BIOLOGY (THEORY)**

Theory:3 Hrs./Week

**REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS :**

1. **Scope and objectives:** This is an introductory course in mathematics. This subjects deals with the introduction to matrices, determinants, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential calculus, integral calculus, differential equations, laplace transform.
2. **Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to : –**
  - a. Know Trigonometry, Analytical geometry, Matrices, Determinant, Integration, Differential equation, Laplace transform and their applications;
  - b. solve the problems of different types by applying theory; and
  - c. appreciate the important applications of mathematics in pharmacy.

**3. Course materials:**

**Text books**

- a. Differential calculus By Shantinakaran
- b. Text book of Mathematics for second year pre- university by Prof.B.M.Sreenivas

**Reference books**

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

**4. Lecture wise programme :**

**Topics**

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

**REMEDIAL BIOLOGY :**

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

**2. Course materials:**

**Text books**

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

**Reference books**

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

**3. Lecture wise programme :**

**Topic**

**PART – A**

01 Introduction

General organization of plants and its inclusions

Plant tissues

Plant kingdom and its classification

Morphology of plants

Root, Stem, Leaf and Its modifications

02 Inflorescence and Pollination of flowers

Morphology of fruits and seeds

Plant physiology

03 Taxonomy of Leguminosae, umbelliferae, Solanaceae, Lilliacae, Zinziberaceae, Rubiaceae

Study of Fungi, Yeast, Penicillin and Bacteria

**PART-B**

04 Study of Animal cell

Study animal tissues

Detailed study of frog

05 Study of Pisces, Raptiles, Aves

General organization of mammals

Study of poisonous animals

**(23T00112) BIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)**

**practical:3 Hrs./Week**

**Title:**

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

**(23T0AC01) COMMUNICATION SKILLS (AUDIT COURSE) (PRACTICAL)**

The following learning modules are to be conducted using words worth English language lab software:

1. Basic communication covering the following topics.
2. Meeting People Asking Questions Making Friends What did you do? Do's and Dont's
3. Pronunciations covering the following topics Pronunciation (Consonant Sounds) Pronunciation and Nouns
4. Pronunciation (Vowel Sounds)
5. Advanced Learning
6. Listening Comprehension / Direct and Indirect Speech Figures of Speech
7. Effective Communication Writing Skills
8. 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. 2 nd Edition, Pearson Education, 2011 2. Communication skills, Sanjay Kumar, Pushpalata, 1 stEdition, Oxford Press, 2011



Pharm. D - II YEAR

(23T00201) PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)

Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week

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

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

- a. describe the etiology and pathogenesis of the selected disease states;
- b. name the signs and symptoms of the diseases; and
- c. mention the complications of the diseases.

**Text books (Theory)**

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

**Reference books (Theory)**

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

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

**Chapter**

**1. i) Basic principles of cell injury and Adaptation**

- a) Causes, Pathogenesis and morphology of cell injury
- b) Abnormalities in lipoproteinaemia, glycogen infiltration and glycogen infiltration and glycogen infiltration and glycogen storage diseases

**ii) Inflammation**

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

**2. i) Diseases of Immunity**

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

**ii) Infectious diseases :**

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

**3. Cancer:** differences between benign and malignant tumors, Histological

diagnosis of malignancy, invasions and metastasis, patterns of spread, disturbances of growth of cells, classification of tumors, general biology of tumors, spread of malignant tumors, etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.

**4. a) Types of shock, mechanisms, stages and management**

**b) Biological effects of radiation**

**c) Environmental and nutritional diseases**

i) Air pollution and smoking- SO<sub>2</sub>, NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and CO

ii) Protein calorie malnutrition, vitamins, obesity, pathogenesis of starvation.

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

**Assignments :**

Title of the Experiment

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

**Format of the assignment**

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

Pharm. D - II YEAR

**(23T00202) PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY (THEORY)**

**Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

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

**2. Objectives of the Subject :**

Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to –

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

**Text books (Theory)**

- Vanitha Kale and Kishor Bhusari — Applied Microbiology | Himalaya Publishing house Mumbai.
- Mary Louis Turgeon — Immunology and Serology in Laboratory Medicines | 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1996 Mosby- Year book inc St. Louis Missouri 63146.
- Harsh Mohan, — Text book of Pathology | 3rd edition, 1998, B-3 Ansari road Darya ganj N. Delhi.

**Reference books (Theory)**

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

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

**Title of the topic**

**1** a) Introduction to the science of microbiology. Major divisions of microbial world and Relationship among them.

b) Different methods of classification of microbes and study of Bacteria, Fungi, virus, Rickettsiae, Spirochetes.

**2** a) Nutritional requirements, growth and cultivation of bacteria and virus. Study of different important media required for the growth of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria & fungi. Differential media, enriched media and selective media, maintenance of lab cultures.

b) Different methods used in isolation and identification of bacteria with emphasis to different staining techniques and biochemical reactions. Counting of bacteria - Total and Viable counting techniques.

**3.** a) Detailed study of different methods of sterilization including their merits and demerits. Sterilization methods for all pharmaceutical products. Detailed study of sterility testing of different pharmaceutical preparations .

Brief information on Validation.

b) Disinfectants- Study of disinfectants, antiseptics, fungicidal and virucidal agents factors affecting their activation and mechanism of action. Evaluation of bactericidal, bacteristatic, virucidal activities, evaluation of preservatives in pharmaceutical preparations.

**4.** a) Immunology- Immunity, Definition, Classification, General principles of natural immunity, Phagocytosis, acquired immunity ( active and passive ) . Antigens, chemical nature of antigens structure and formation of Antibodies, Antigen- Antibody reactions. Bacterial exotoxins and endotoxins. Significance of toxoids in active immunity, Immunization programme, and importance of booster dose.

b) Diagnostic tests : Schick's Test, Elisa test, Western Blot test, Southern Blot PCR Widal, QBC, Mantoux Peripheral smear. Study of malarial parasite.

**5.** a) Microbial culture sensitivity Testing: Interpretation of results Principles and methods of different microbiological assays, microbiological assay of Penicillin, Streptomycin and vitamin B2 and B12. Standardisation of vaccines and sera.

b) Study of infectious diseases: Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cholera, Hepatitis, Meningitis, Syphilis & Gonorrhoea and HIV.

**Pharm. D - II YEAR**

**(23T00207) PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY (PRACTICAL)**

**practical: 3 Hrs. /Week**

**Title of the Experiment:**

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

**Assignments:**

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

**Format of the assignment:**

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

**Scheme of Practical Examination:**

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

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

**Pharm. D - II YEAR**

**(23T00203) PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS (THEORY)**

**Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

**2. Upon completion of the course student shall be able to:**

- a. understand the basic principles of cultivation, collection and storage of crude drugs;
- b. know the source, active constituents and uses of crude drugs; and
- c. appreciate the applications of primary and secondary metabolites of the plant.

**3. Course materials:**

**Text books**

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

**Reference books**

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

**4. Lecture wise programme:**

**Topics**

1 Introduction.

Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy. Classification of crude drugs. Cultivation, collection, processing and storage of crude drugs.

2 Detailed method of cultivation of crude drugs. Study of cell wall constituents and cell inclusions.

Microscopical and powder Microscopical study of crude drugs.

3 Study of natural pesticides.

Detailed study of various cell constituents. Carbohydrates and related products.

4 Detailed study carbohydrates containing drugs. (11 drugs)

Definition sources, method extraction, chemistry and method of analysis of lipids. Detailed study of oils.

5 Definition, classification, chemistry and method of analysis of protein. Study of

plants fibers used in surgical dressings and related products. Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs.

**Pharm. D - II YEAR**

**(23T00208) PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS (PRACTICAL)**

**practical: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

**List of experiments:**

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

**Scheme of Practical Examination:**

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

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

**Pharm. D - II YEAR**

**(23T00204) PHARMACOLOGY – I (THEORY)**

**Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

taught. In addition to theoretical knowledge, the basic practical knowledge relevant to therapeutics will be imparted.

**2. Objectives of the Subject:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, appreciate) –

- a. understand the pharmacological aspects of drugs falling under the above mentioned chapters;
- b. handle and carry out the animal experiments;
- c. appreciate the importance of pharmacology subject as a basis of therapeutics; and
- d. correlate and apply the knowledge therapeutically.

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

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

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

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

**Text books (Practical) :**

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

**Reference books (Practical)**

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

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

**1. General Pharmacology**

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

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

**2. Pharmacology of drugs acting on ANS**

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

**3. i) Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardiovascular system**

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

**ii) Pharmacology of Drugs acting on Respiratory tract**

- a) Bronchodilators
- b) Mucolytics
- c) Expectorants
- d) Antitussives
- e) Nasal Decongestants

**4. Pharmacology of drugs acting on Central Nervous System**

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

**5. i) Pharmacology of Hormones and Hormone antagonists**

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

**ii) Pharmacology of autocooids and their antagonists**

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



Pharm. D - II YEAR

**(23T00205) COMMUNITY PHARMACY (THEORY)**

Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week

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

2. **Objectives:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to –

- a. know pharmaceutical care services;
- b. know the business and professional practice management skills in community pharmacies;
- c. do patient counselling & provide health screening services to public in community pharmacy;
- d. respond to minor ailments and provide appropriate medication;
- e. show empathy and sympathy to patients; and
- f. appreciate the concept of Rational drug therapy.

**Text Books:**

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

**Reference books:**

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

**Special requirements:**

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

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

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

**Lecture wise programme: Topics**

**1 Definition, scope, of community pharmacy**

**Roles and responsibilities of Community pharmacist Community**

**Pharmacy Management**

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

2 **Prescriptions** – parts of prescription, legality& identification of medication relatedproblems like drug interactions.

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

Definition and Principles of Pharmaceutical care.

**3 Patient counselling**

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

**Patient medication adherence**

Definition, Factors affecting medication adherence, role of pharmacist in improving the adherence.

**Health screening services**

Definition, importance, methods for screening Blood pressure/ blood sugar/ lung function and Cholesterol testing

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

**Health Education**

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

**5 Responding to symptoms of minor ailments**

Relevant pathophysiology, common drug therapy to, Pain, GI disturbances (Nausea, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, diarrhea, constipation), Pyrexia, Ophthalmic symptoms, worms infestations.

**Essential Drugs concept and Rational Drug Therapy Role of community pharmacist**

**Code of ethic for community pharmacists**

Pharm. D - II YEAR

**(23T00206) PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - I (THEORY)**

Theory: 3 Hrs. /Week

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

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

**Text Books**

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

**Reference Books**

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

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

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

**Title of the topic**

- Cardiovascular system:** Hypertension, Congestive cardiac failure, Angina Pectoris, Myocardial infarction, Hyperlipidaemias, Electrophysiology of heart and Arrhythmias
  - Respiratory system:** Introduction to Pulmonary function test, Asthma, Chronic obstructive airways disease, Drug induced pulmonary diseases
  - Endocrine system:** Diabetes, Thyroid diseases, Oral contraceptives, Hormone replacement therapy, Osteoporosis
  - General prescribing guidelines for
    - Paediatric patients
    - Geriatric patients
    - Pregnancy and breast feeding
  - Ophthalmology: Glaucoma, Conjunctivitis- viral & bacterial
  - Introduction to rational drug use
- Definition, Role of pharmacist Essential drug concept Rational drug formulations

**Pharm. D - II YEAR****(23T00209) PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - I (PRACTICAL)****Practicals: 3 Hrs. /Week**

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

**Assignments :**

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

**Format of the assignment:**

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

**Scheme of Practical Examination:**

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

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

Pharm. D - II YEAR

**(23T00210) COMMUNITY PHARMACY PRACTICE (PTACTICAL)**

**Practicals: 3 Hrs. /Week**

1. Student should undergo training in the nearest local community pharmacy
2. Student should submit a written report on the activities learned during the training at the end of the academic year

**Scope:** This course is designed to train the students and acquire professional skills in provision of effective community pharmacy services

**Course Objectives**

Professional handling and filling of prescription

To provide patient counseling on common diseases/ medications/ailments

Knowledge about OTC medications

Prepare patient information leaflets (PIL)

Available common fixed dose combinations, medications requiring special storage and software for billing & Inventory control

**Course learning outcomes include:**

- identification of parts of prescription
- Provision of patient counseling on Common diseases
- Knowledge about OTC medications
- Patient Information Leaflet for a given chronic disease / disorder(prescription / non-prescription medicines)
- Software available for retail pharmacy management including billing, inventory, etc.; common fixed dose combinations and the medications requiring special storage conditions

**REFERENCES:**

<https://www.chisholm.edu.au/courses/certificate-iii/community-pharmacy> (60 Hours of Practical Placement is mandatory in order to successfully complete this course.)-AUSTRALIA MELBOURNE

<https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/pharmacy/pharmacy-technician/technician-training-program/curriculum> (14 weeks training)-MARYLAND & FLORIDA

State Board of Technical Education & Training (SBTET) & PCI for D. Pharmacy Students 75 hours / annum