Course Structure & Syllabus

Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm)

Department of Pharmaceutical Technology

School of Medical Sciences

(Effective from Academic Session 2021 – 22)

Adamas University

Kolkata, West Bengal – 700126

YEAR – I

PART – I

D.Pharm Syllabus – Part I

S. No.	Course Code	Name of theCourse	Total Theory / Practical Hours	Total Tutorial Hours	Theory / Practical Hours per Week	Tutorial Hours per Week
1.	PHM21101	Pharmaceutics – Theory	75	25	3	1
2.	PHM21201	Pharmaceutics – Practical	75	-	3	-
3.	PHM21102	Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Theory	75	25	3	1
4.	PHM21202	Pharmaceutical Chemistry –Practical	75	-	3	-
5.	PHM21103	Pharmacognosy – Theory	75	25	3	1
6.	PHM21203	Pharmacognosy – Practical	75	-	3	-
7.	PHM21104	Human Anatomy & Physiology — Theory	75	25	3	1
8.	PHM21204	Human Anatomy & Physiology –Practical	75	-	3	-
9.	PHM21105	Social Pharmacy – Theory	75	25	3	1
10.	PHM21205	Social Pharmacy – Practical	75	-	3	-

PHARMACEUTICS – THEORY

Course Code: PHM21101 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge and skills on the art andscience of formulating and dispensing different pharmaceutical dosage forms.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following aspects of pharmaceuticaldosage forms

1. Basic concepts, types and need
2. Advantages and disadvantages, methods of preparation / formulation
3. Packaging and labelling requirements
4. Basic quality control tests, concepts of quality assurance and good manufacturing practices

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe about the different dosage forms and their formulation aspects
2. Explain the advantages, disadvantages, and quality control tests of differentdosage forms
3. Discuss the importance of quality assurance and good manufacturingpractices

Chapter	Topics	Hours
1	• History of the profession of Pharmacy in India in relation to Pharmacy education, industry, pharmacy practice, and various professional associations. • Pharmacy as a career • Pharmacopoeia: Introduction to IP, BP, USP, NF and Extra Pharmacopoeia. Salient features of Indian Pharmacopoeia	7
2	**Packaging materials**: Types, selection criteria,advantages and disadvantages of glass, plastic, metal, rubber as packaging materials	5
3	**Pharmaceutical aids:** Organoleptic (Colouring, flavouring,and sweetening) agents **Preservatives:** Definition, types with examples and uses	3
4	**Unit operations:** Definition, objectives/applications, principles, construction, and workings of:	9
	Size reduction: hammer mill and ball mill	
	Size separation: Classification of powders according to IP,Cyclone separator, Sieves and standards of sieves	

	Mixing: Double cone blender, Turbine mixer, Triple roller mill and Silverson mixer homogenizer	
	Filtration: Theory of filtration, membrane filter and sintered glass filter	
	Drying: working of fluidized bed dryer and process of freeze drying	
	Extraction: Definition, Classification, method, and applications	
5	**Tablets** – coated and uncoated, various modified tablets (sustained release, extended-release, fast dissolving, multi-layered, etc.)	**8**
	Capsules - hard and soft gelatine capsules	**4**
	Liquid oral preparations - solution, syrup, elixir, emulsion, suspension, dry powder for reconstitution	**6**
	Topical preparations - ointments, creams, pastes, gels, liniments and lotions, suppositories, and pessaries	**8**
	Nasal preparations, Ear preparations	**2**
	Powders and granules - Insufflations, dusting powders, effervescent powders, and effervescent granules	**3**
	Sterile formulations – Injectables, eye drops and eye ointments	**6**
	Immunological products: Sera, vaccines, toxoids, and their manufacturing methods.	**4**
6	**Basic structure, layout, sections, and activities of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants** **Quality control and quality assurance**: Definition and concepts of quality control and quality assurance, current good manufacturing practice (cGMP), Introduction to the concept of calibration and validation	**5**
7	**Novel drug delivery systems:** Introduction, Classification with examples, advantages, and challenges	**5**

PHARMACEUTICS – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM21201 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students in formulating and dispensingcommon pharmaceutical dosage forms.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss and train the following aspects ofpreparing and dispensing various pharmaceutical dosage forms

1. Calculation of working formula from the official master formula
2. Formulation of dosage forms based on working formula
3. Appropriate Packaging and labelling requirements
4. Methods of basic quality control tests

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Calculate the working formula from the given master formula
2. Formulate the dosage form and dispense in an appropriate container
3. Design the label with the necessary product and patient information
4. Perform the basic quality control tests for the common dosage forms

Practicals

1. Handling and referring the official references: Pharmacopoeias, Formularies, etc. for retrieving formulas, procedures, etc.
2. Formulation of the following dosage forms as per monograph standards anddispensing with appropriate packaging and labelling

- **Liquid Oral:** Simple syrup, Piperazine citrate elixir, Aqueous Iodine solution
- **Emulsion:** Castor oil emulsion, Cod liver oil emulsion
- **Suspension:** Calamine lotion, Magnesium hydroxide mixture
- **Ointment:** Simple ointment base, Sulphur ointment
- **Cream:** Cetrimide cream
- **Gel:** Sodium alginate gel
- **Liniment:** Turpentine liniment, White liniment BPC
- **Dry powder:** Effervescent powder granules, Dusting powder
- **Sterile Injection:** Normal Saline, Calcium gluconate Injection
- **Hard Gelatine Capsule:** Tetracycline capsules
- **Tablet:** Paracetamol tablets

3. Formulation of at least five commonly used cosmetic preparations — e.g. coldcream, shampoo, lotion, toothpaste etc
4. Demonstration on various stages of tablet manufacturing processes
5. Appropriate methods of usage and storage of all dosage forms including specialdosage such as different types of inhalers, spacers, insulin pens
6. Demonstration of quality control tests and evaluation of common dosage formsviz. tablets, capsules, emulsion, sterile injections as per the monographs

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Various systems of measures commonly used in prescribing, compounding and dispensing practices
2. Market preparations (including Fixed Dose Combinations) of each type ofdosage forms, their generic name, minimum three brand names and label contents of the dosage forms mentioned in theory/practical
3. Overview of various machines / equipments / instruments involved in theformulation and quality control of various dosage forms / pharmaceutical formulations.
4. Overview of extemporaneous preparations at community / hospital pharmacy vs. manufacturing of dosage forms at industrial level
5. Basic pharmaceutical calculations: ratios, conversion to percentage fraction, alligation, proof spirit, isotonicity

Field Visit

The students shall be taken for an industrial visit to pharmaceutical industries to witness and understand the various processes of manufacturing of any of the common dosage forms viz. tablets, capsules, liquid orals, injectables, etc. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM21102 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on the chemical structure, storage conditions and medicinal uses of organic and inorganic chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals. Also, this course discusses the impurities, quality control aspects of chemical substances used in pharmaceuticals.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following aspects of the chemicalsubstances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals for various disease conditions

1. Chemical classification, chemical name, chemical structure
2. Pharmacological uses, doses, stability and storage conditions
3. Different types of formulations / dosage form available and their brand names
4. Impurity testing and basic quality control tests

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the chemical class, structure and chemical name of the commonlyused drugs and pharmaceuticals of both organic and inorganic nature
2. Discuss the pharmacological uses, dosage regimen, stability issues andstorage conditions of all such chemical substances commonly used as drugs
3. Describe the quantitative and qualitative analysis, impurity testing of thechemical substances given in the official monographs
4. Identify the dosage form & the brand names of the drugs and pharmaceuticalspopular in the marketplace

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	**Introduction to Pharmaceutical chemistry:** Scope and objectives **Sources and types of errors:** Accuracy, precision, significant figures **Impurities in Pharmaceuticals**: Source and effect of impurities in Pharmacopoeial substances, importance of limit test, Principle and procedures of Limit tests for chlorides, sulphates, iron, heavy metals and arsenic.	**8**
2	**Volumetric analysis**: Fundamentals of volumetric analysis, Acid-base titration, non-aqueous titration, precipitation titration, complexometric titration, redox titration **Gravimetric analysis:** Principle and method.	**8**
3	**Inorganic Pharmaceuticals**: Pharmaceutical formulations, market preparations, storage conditions anduses of ● **Haematinics:** Ferrous sulphate, Ferrous fumarate, Ferric ammonium citrate, Ferrous ascorbate, Carbonyl iron ● **Gastro-intestinal Agents:** Antacids: Aluminium hydroxide gel, Magnesium hydroxide, Magaldrate, Sodium bicarbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Acidifying agents, Adsorbents, Protectives, Cathartics ● **Topical agents:** Silver Nitrate, Ionic Silver, Chlorhexidine Gluconate, Hydrogen peroxide, Boric acid, Bleaching powder, Potassium permanganate ● **Dental products:** Calcium carbonate, Sodium fluoride, Denture cleaners, Denture adhesives, Mouth washes ● **Medicinal gases:** Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen	**7**
4	Introduction to nomenclature of organic chemical systemswith particular reference to heterocyclic compounds containing up to Three rings	**2**
Study of the following category of medicinal compounds with respect to classification, chemical name, chemical structure (compounds marked with*) uses, stability and storage conditions, different types of formulations and their popular brand names		

5	**Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System** • **Anaesthetics:** Thiopental Sodium*, Ketamine Hydrochloride*, Propofol • **Sedatives and Hypnotics:** Diazepam*, Alprazolam*, Nitrazepam, Phenobarbital* • **Antipsychotics:** Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride*, Haloperidol*, Risperidone*, Sulpiride*, Olanzapine, Quetiapine, Lurasidone • **Anticonvulsants:** Phenytoin*, Carbamazepine*, Clonazepam, Valproic Acid*, Gabapentin*, Topiramate, Vigabatrin, Lamotrigine • **Anti-Depressants:** Amitriptyline Hydrochloride*, Imipramine Hydrochloride*, Fluoxetine*, Venlafaxine,Duloxetine, Sertraline, Citalopram, Escitalopram, Fluvoxamine, Paroxetine	**9**
6	**Drugs Acting on Autonomic Nervous System** • **Sympathomimetic Agents:** ***Direct Acting:*** Nor- Epinephrine*, Epinephrine, Phenylephrine,	**9**
	Dopamine*, Terbutaline, Salbutamol (Albuterol), Naphazoline*, Tetrahydrozoline. ***Indirect Acting Agents:*** Hydroxy Amphetamine, Pseudoephedrine.Agents With Mixed Mechanism**:** Ephedrine, Metaraminol • **Adrenergic Antagonists:** Alpha Adrenergic Blockers: Tolazoline, Phentolamine • Phenoxybenzamine, Prazosin. Beta Adrenergic Blockers: Propranolol*, Atenolol*, Carvedilol • **Cholinergic Drugs and Related Agents:** Direct Acting Agents: Acetylcholine*, Carbachol, And Pilocarpine. Cholinesterase Inhibitors: Neostigmine*, Edrophonium Chloride, Tacrine Hydrochloride, Pralidoxime Chloride, Echothiopate Iodide • **Cholinergic Blocking Agents:** Atropine Sulphate*, Ipratropium Bromide ***Synthetic Cholinergic Blocking Agents***: Tropicamide, Cyclopentolate Hydrochloride, Clidinium Bromide, Dicyclomine Hydrochloride*	
7	**Drugs Acting on Cardiovascular System** • **Anti-Arrhythmic Drugs**: Quinidine Sulphate, Procainamide Hydrochloride, Verapamil, Phenytoin Sodium*, Lidocaine Hydrochloride, LorcainideHydrochloride, Amiodarone and Sotalol • **Anti-Hypertensive Agents**: Propranolol*, Captopril*, Ramipril, Methyldopate Hydrochloride, Clonidine Hydrochloride, Hydralazine Hydrochloride, Nifedipine, • **Antianginal Agents**: Isosorbide Dinitrate	**5**
8	**Diuretics:** Acetazolamide, Frusemide*, Bumetanide,Chlorthalidone, Benzthiazide, Metolazone, Xipamide, Spironolactone	**2**
9	**Hypoglycemic Agents:** Insulin and Its Preparations, Metformin*, Glibenclamide*, Glimepiride, Pioglitazone, Repaglinide, Gliflozins, Gliptins	**3**
10	**Analgesic And Anti-Inflammatory Agents:** Morphine Analogues, Narcotic Antagonists; ***Nonsteroidal Anti- Inflammatory Agents (NSAIDs)*** - Aspirin*, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen*, Piroxicam, Celecoxib, Mefenamic Acid, Paracetamol*, Aceclofenac	**3**

11	**Anti-Infective Agents** ● **Antifungal Agents:** Amphotericin-B, Griseofulvin, Miconazole, Ketoconazole*, Itraconazole, Fluconazole*, Naftifine Hydrochloride	**8**
	● **Urinary Tract Anti-Infective Agents:** Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Ofloxacin*, Moxifloxacin, ● **Anti-Tubercular Agents:** INH*, Ethambutol, ParaAmino Salicylic Acid, Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin,Bedaquiline, Delamanid, Pretomanid* ● **Antiviral Agents:** Amantadine Hydrochloride, Idoxuridine, Acyclovir*, Foscarnet, Zidovudine, Ribavirin, Remdesivir, Favipiravir ● **Antimalarials:** Quinine Sulphate, Chloroquine Phosphate*, Primaquine Phosphate, Mefloquine*, Cycloguanil, Pyrimethamine, Artemisinin ● **Sulfonamides:** Sulfanilamide, Sulfadiazine, Sulfametho xazole, Sulfacetamide*, Mafenide Acetate, Cotrimoxazole, Dapsone*	
12	**Antibiotics:** Penicillin G, Amoxicillin*, Cloxacillin,Streptomycin, ***Tetracyclines:*** Doxycycline, Minocycline, ***Macrolides:*** Erythromycin, Azithromycin, ***Miscellaneous:*** Chloramphenicol* Clindamycin	**8**
13	**Anti-Neoplastic Agents:** Cyclophosphamide*, Busulfan, Mercaptopurine, Fluorouracil*, Methotrexate, Dactinomycin, Doxorubicin Hydrochloride, Vinblastine Sulphate, Cisplatin*, Dromostanolone Propionate	**3**

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM21202 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic training and hands-on experiencesto synthesis chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals. Also, to perform the quality control tests, impurity testing, test for purity and systematic qualitative analysis of chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Course Objectives: This course will provide the hands-on experience on thefollowing aspects of chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals

1. Limit tests and assays of selected chemical substances as per the monograph
2. Volumetric analysis of the chemical substances
3. Basics of preparatory chemistry and their analysis
4. Systematic qualitative analysis for the identification of the chemical drugs

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Perform the limit tests for various inorganic elements and report
2. Prepare standard solutions using the principles of volumetric analysis
3. Test the purity of the selected inorganic and organic compounds against themonograph standards
4. Synthesize the selected chemical substances as per the standard syntheticscheme
5. Perform qualitative tests to systematically identify the unknown chemicalsubstances

Practicals

S. No.	Experiment
1	**Limit test for** ● Chlorides; sulphate; Iron; heavy metals
2	Identification tests for Anions and Cations as per Indian Pharmacopoeia
3	**Fundamentals of Volumetric analysis** Preparation of standard solution and standardization of Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Permanganate
4	**Assay of the following compounds** ● Ferrous sulphate- by redox titration ● Calcium gluconate-by complexometric ● Sodium chloride-by Modified Volhard's method ● Ascorbic acid by iodometry ● Ibuprofen by alkalimetry
5	**Fundamentals of preparative organic chemistry** Determination of Melting point and boiling point of organic compounds
6	**Preparation of organic compounds** ● Benzoic acid from Benzamide ● Picric acid from Phenol
7	**Identification and test for purity of pharmaceuticals** Aspirin, Caffeine, Paracetamol, Sulfanilamide
8	Systematic Qualitative analysis experiments (4 substances)

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Different monographs and formularies available and their major contents
2. Significance of quality control and quality assurance in pharmaceuticalindustries
3. Overview on Green Chemistry
4. Various software programs available for computer aided drug discovery
5. Various instrumentations used for characterization and quantification of drug

PHARMACOGNOSY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM21103 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart knowledge on the medicinal uses of various drugs of natural origin. Also, the course emphasizes the fundamental concepts in the evaluation of crude drugs, alternative systems of medicine, nutraceuticals, and herbal cosmetics.

Course Objectives:- This course will discuss the following aspects of drugsubstances derived from natural resources.

1. Occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests of common phytoconstituents
2. Therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of various natural drugsubstances and phytoconstituents
3. Biological source, chemical constituents of selected crude drugs and theirtherapeutic efficacy in common diseases and ailments
4. Basic concepts in quality control of crude drugs and various system ofmedicines
5. Applications of herbs in health foods and cosmetics

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Identify the important/common crude drugs of natural origin
2. Describe the uses of herbs in nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals
3. Discuss the principles of alternative system of medicines
4. Describe the importance of quality control of drugs of natural origin

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	Definition, history, present status and scope of Pharmacognosy	2
2	**Classification of drugs:** ● Alphabetical ● Taxonomical ● Morphological ● Pharmacological ● Chemical ● Chemo-taxonomical	4
3	**Quality control of crude drugs:** ● Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs ● Evaluation of crude drugs	6

4	Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests, therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.		**6**
5	Biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic efficacy of the following categories of crude drugs.		**30**
	Laxatives	Aloe, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna	
	Cardiotonic	Digitalis, Arjuna	
	Carminatives and G.I. regulators	Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom, Ginger, Clove, Black Pepper, Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon	
	Astringents	Myrobalan, Black Catechu, Pale Catechu	
	Drugs acting on nervous system	Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Ephedra, Opium, Tea leaves, Coffee seeds, Coca	
	Anti-hypertensive	Rauwolfia	
	Anti-tussive	Vasaka, Tolu Balsam	
	Anti-rheumatics	Colchicum seed	
	Anti-tumour	Vinca, Podophyllum	
	Antidiabetics	Pterocarpus, Gymnema	
	Diuretics	Gokhru, Punarnava	
	Anti-dysenteric	Ipecacuanha	
	Antiseptics and disinfectants	Benzoin, Myrrh, Neem, Turmeric	
	Antimalarials	Cinchona, Artemisia	
	Oxytocic	Ergot	
	Vitamins	Cod liver oil, Shark liver oil	
	Enzymes	Papaya, Diastase, Pancreatin, Yeast	
	Pharmaceutical Aids	Kaolin, Lanolin, Beeswax, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sodium alginate, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine	
	Miscellaneous	Squill, Galls, Ashwagandha, Tulsi, Guggul	
6	**Plant fibres used as surgical dressings:** Cotton, silk, wooland regenerated fibres Sutures – Surgical Catgut and Ligatures		**3**
7	● **Basic principles involved in the traditional systems of medicine like:** Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy ● **Method of preparation of Ayurvedic formulations like:** Arista, Asava, Gutika, Taila, Churna, Lehya and Bhasma		**8**

8	Role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy and their export potential	**2**
9	**Herbs as health food:** Brief introduction and therapeutic applications of: Nutraceuticals, Antioxidants, Pro-biotics, Pre-biotics, Dietaryfibres, Omega-3-fatty acids, Spirulina, Carotenoids, Soya and Garlic	**4**
10	Introduction to herbal formulations	**4**
11	**Herbal cosmetics:** Sources, chemical constituents, commercial preparations, therapeutic and cosmetic uses of: Aloe vera gel, Almond oil, Lavender oil, Olive oil, Rosemary oil, Sandal Wood oil	**4**
12	Phytochemical investigation of drugs	**2**

PHARMACOGNOSY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM21203 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students in physical identification, morphological characterization, physical and chemical characterization, and evaluation of commonly used herbal drugs.

Course Objectives: This course will provide hands-on experiences to the studentsin

1. Identification of the crude drugs based on their morphological characteristics
2. Various characteristic anatomical characteristics of the herbal drugs studiedthrough transverse section
3. Physical and chemical tests to evaluate the crude drugs

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Identify the given crude drugs based on the morphological characteristics
2. Take a transverse section of the given crude drugs
3. Describe the anatomical characteristics of the given crude drug undermicroscopical conditions
4. Carry out the physical and chemical tests to evaluate the given crude drugs

Practicals

1. Morphological Identification of the following drugs:

Ispaghula, Senna, Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom, Ginger, Nutmeg, Black Pepper,Cinnamon, Clove, Ephedra, Rauwolfia, Gokhru, Punarnava, Cinchona, Agar.

2. Gross anatomical studies (Transverse Section) of the following drugs: Ajwain, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Coriander, Ashwagandha, Liquorice, Clove,Curcuma, Nux vomica, Vasaka

3. Physical and chemical tests for evaluation of any FIVE of the followingdrugs:

Asafoetida, Benzoin, Pale catechu, Black catechu, Castor oil, Acacia, Tragacanth, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine.

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Market preparations of various dosage forms of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic (Classical and Proprietary), indications, and their labelling requirements
2. Market preparations of various herbal formulations and herbal cosmetics, indications, and their labelling requirements
3. Herb-Drug interactions documented in the literature and their clinicalsignificances

Field Visit

The students shall be taken in groups to a medicinal garden to witness and understand the nature of various medicinal plants discussed in theory and practical courses. Additionally, they shall be taken in groups to the pharmacies of traditional systems of medicines to understand the availability of various dosage forms and their labelling requirements. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM21104 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on the structure and functions of the human body. It helps in understanding both homeostasis mechanisms and homeostatic imbalances of various systems of the human body.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following:

1. Structure and functions of the various organ systems and organs of thehuman body
2. Homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances in the human body
3. Various vital physiological parameters of the human body and their significances

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the various organ systems of the human body
2. Discuss the anatomical features of the important human organs and tissues
3. Explain the homeostatic mechanisms regulating the normal physiology in thehuman system
4. Discuss the significance of various vital physiological parameters of thehuman body

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	Scope of Anatomy and Physiology Definition of various terminologies	2
2	**Structure of Cell**: Components and its functions	2
3	**Tissues of the human body**: Epithelial, Connective, Muscular and Nervous tissues – their sub-types and characteristics.	4
4	**Osseous system**: structure and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton Classification, types and movements of joints, disorders of joints	3 3
5	**Haemopoietic system** ● Composition and functions of blood ● Process of Hemopoiesis ● Characteristics and functions of RBCs, WBCs, and platelets ● Mechanism of Blood Clotting ● Importance of Blood groups	8

6	**Lymphatic system** ● Lymph and lymphatic system, composition, function andits formation. ● Structure and functions of spleen and lymph node.	**3**
7	**Cardiovascular system** ● Anatomy and Physiology of heart ● Blood vessels and circulation (Pulmonary, coronary and systemic circulation) ● Cardiac cycle and Heart sounds, Basics of ECG ● Blood pressure and its regulation	**8**
8	**Respiratory system** ● Anatomy of respiratory organs and their functions. ● Regulation, and Mechanism of respiration. ● Respiratory volumes and capacities – definitions	**4**
9	**Digestive system** ● Anatomy and Physiology of the GIT ● Anatomy and functions of accessory glands ● Physiology of digestion and absorption	**8**
10	**Skeletal muscles** ● Histology ● Physiology of muscle contraction ● Disorder of skeletal muscles	**2**
11	**Nervous system** ● Classification of nervous system ● Anatomy and physiology of cerebrum, cerebellum, mid brain ● Function of hypothalamus, medulla oblongata and basal ganglia ● Spinal cord-structure and reflexes ● Names and functions of cranial nerves. ● Anatomy and physiology of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system (ANS)	**8**
12	**Sense organs - Anatomy and physiology of** ● Eye ● Ear ● Skin ● Tongue ● Nose	**6**
13	**Urinary system** ● Anatomy and physiology of urinary system ● Physiology of urine formation ● Renin - angiotensin system ● Clearance tests and micturition	**4**

14	**Endocrine system (Hormones and their functions)** ● Pituitary gland ● Adrenal gland ● Thyroid and parathyroid gland ● Pancreas and gonads	**6**
15	**Reproductive system** ● Anatomy of male and female reproductive system ● Physiology of menstruation ● Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis ● Pregnancy and parturition	**4**

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM21204 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students and instil the skills for carryingout basic physiological monitoring of various systems and functions.

Course Objectives: This course will provide hands-on experience in the following:

1. General blood collection techniques and carrying out various haematologicalassessments and interpreting the results
2. Recording and monitoring the vital physiological parameters in humansubjects and the basic interpretations of the results
3. Microscopic examinations of the various tissues permanently mounted inglass slides
4. Discuss the anatomical and physiological characteristics of various organsystems of the body using models, charts, and other teaching aids

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Perform the haematological tests in human subjects and interpret the results
2. Record, monitor and document the vital physiological parameters of humansubjects and interpret the results
3. Describe the anatomical features of the important human tissues under themicroscopical conditions
4. Discuss the significance of various anatomical and physiological characteristics of the human body

Practicals

1. Study of compound microscope
2. General techniques for the collection of blood
3. Microscopic examination of Epithelial tissue, Cardiac muscle, Smooth muscle, Skeletal muscle, Connective tissue, and Nervous tissue of ready / pre-prepared slides.
4. Study of Human Skeleton-Axial skeleton and appendicular skeleton
5. Determination of
    a. Blood group
    b. ESR
    c. Haemoglobin content of blood
    d. Bleeding time and Clotting time
6. Determination of WBC count of blood
7. Determination of RBC count of blood
8. Determination of Differential count of blood
9. Recording of Blood Pressure in various postures, different arms, before and after exertion and interpreting the results
10. Recording of Body temperature (using mercury, digital and IR thermometers at various locations), Pulse rate/ Heart rate (at various locations in the body, before and after exertion), Respiratory Rate
11. Recording Pulse Oxygen (before and after exertion)
12. Recording force of air expelled using Peak Flow Meter
13. Measurement of height, weight, and BMI
14. Study of various systems and organs with the help of chart, models, and specimens
    a) Cardiovascular system
    b) Respiratory system
    c) Digestive system
    d) Urinary system
    e) Endocrine system
    f) Reproductive system
    g) Nervous system
    h) Eye
    i) Ear
    j) Skin

SOCIAL PHARMACY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM21105 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on public health, epidemiology, preventive care, and other social health related concepts. Also, to emphasize the roles of pharmacists in the public health programs.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss about basic concepts of

1. Public health and national health programs
2. Preventive healthcare
3. Food and nutrition related health issues
4. Health education and health promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Discuss about roles of pharmacists in the various national health programs
2. Describe various sources of health hazards and disease preventive measures
3. Discuss the healthcare issues associated with food and nutritional substances
4. Describe the general roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	**Introduction to Social Pharmacy** • Definition and Scope. Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving the public health. Role of Pharmacists in Public Health. (2) • Concept of Health -WHO Definition, various dimensions, determinants, and health indicators. (3) • National Health Policy – Indian perspective (1) • Public and Private Health System in India, NationalHealth Mission (2) • Introduction to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, FIP Development Goals (1)	9
2	**Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists in the following** • Demography and Family Planning (3) • Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding (2) • Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization (4)	18

	• Effect of Environment on Health — Water pollution, importance of safe drinking water, waterborne diseases, air pollution, noise pollution, sewage and solid waste disposal, occupational illnesses, Environmental pollution due to pharmaceuticals (7) • Psychosocial Pharmacy: Drugs of misuse and abuse — psychotropics, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products. Social Impact of these habits on social health and productivity and suicidal behaviours (2)	
3	**Nutrition and Health** • Basics of nutrition – Macronutrients and Micronutrients (3) • Importance of water and fibres in diet (1) • Balanced diet, Malnutrition, nutrition deficiency diseases, ill effects of junk foods, calorific and nutritive values of various foods, fortification of food (3) • Introduction to food safety, adulteration of foods, effects of artificial ripening, use of pesticides, geneticallymodified foods (1) • Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements – indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions (2)	**10**
4	Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms(3) **Epidemiology:** Introduction to epidemiology, and its applications. Understanding of terms such as epidemic, pandemic, endemic, mode of transmission, outbreak, quarantine, isolation, incubation period, contact tracing, morbidity, mortality, . (2) Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentationsand Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases: • Respiratory infections – chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola (7) • Intestinal infections — poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrheal diseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning (7)	**28**

	• Arthropod-borne infections - dengue, malaria, filariasisand, chikungunya (4) • Surface infections – trachoma, tetanus, leprosy (2) • STDs, HIV/AIDS (3)	
5	Introduction to health systems and **all ongoing NationalHealth programs** in India, their objectives, functioning, outcome, and the role of pharmacists.	**8**
6	**Pharmacoeconomics** – Introduction, basic terminologies, importance of pharmacoeconomics	**2**

SOCIAL PHARMACY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM21205 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to provide simulated experience in various publichealth and social pharmacy activities.

Course Objectives: This course will train the students on various roles ofpharmacists in public health and social pharmacy activities in the following areas:

1. National immunization programs
2. Reproductive and child health programs
3. Food and nutrition related health programs
4. Health education and promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of the pharmacists in public health
6. First Aid for various emergency conditions including basic life support and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in various Nationalhealth programs
2. Design promotional materials for public health awareness
3. Describe various health hazards including microbial sources
4. Advice on preventive measures for various diseases
5. Provide first aid for various emergency conditions

Note: Demonstration / Hands-on experience / preparation of charts / models / promotional materials / role plays / enacting / e-brochures / e-flyers / podcasts / video podcasts / any other innovative activities to understand the concept of various elements of social pharmacy listed here. (At least one activity to be carried out for each one of the following):

Practicals

1. National immunization schedule for children, adult vaccine schedule, Vaccineswhich are not included in the National Immunization Program.
2. RCH – reproductive and child health – nutritional aspects, relevant nationalhealth programmes.
3. Family planning devices
4. Microscopical observation of different microbes (readymade slides)
5. Oral Health and Hygiene
6. Personal hygiene and etiquettes — hand washing techniques, Cough andsneeze etiquettes.
7. Various types of masks, PPE gear, wearing/using them, and disposal.
8. Menstrual hygiene, products used
9. First Aid — Theory, basics, demonstration, hands on training, audio-visuals,and practice, BSL (Basic Life Support) Systems [SCA - Sudden CardiacArrest, FBAO - Foreign Body Airway Obstruction, CPR, Defibrillation (using AED) (Includes CPR techniques, First Responder).
10. Emergency treatment for all medical emergency cases viz. snake bite, dog bite, insecticide poisoning, fractures, burns, epilepsy etc.
11. Role of Pharmacist in Disaster Management.
12. Marketed preparations of disinfectants, antiseptics, fumigating agents, antilarval agents, mosquito repellents, etc.
13. Health Communication: Audio / Video podcasts, Images, Power Point Slides, Short Films, etc. in regional language(s) for mass communication / education / Awareness on 5 different communicable diseases, their signs and symptoms, and prevention.
14. Water purification techniques, use of water testing kit, calculation of Content/percentage of KMnO4, bleaching powder to be used for wells/tanks
15. Counselling children on junk foods, balanced diets — using Information, Education and Communication (IEC), counselling, etc. (Simulation Experiments).
16. Preparation of various charts on nutrition, sources of various nutrients from Locally available foods, calculation of caloric needs of different groups (e.g. child, mother, sedentary lifestyle, etc.). Chart of glycemic index of foods.
17. Tobacco cessation, counselling, identifying various tobacco containing products through charts/pictures

Assignment

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. An overview of Women's Health Issues
2. Study the labels of various packed foods to understand their nutritionalcontents
3. Breastfeeding counselling, guidance – using Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
4. Information about the organizations working on de-addiction services in theregion (city / district, etc.)
5. Role of a pharmacist in disaster management – A case study
6. Overview on the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)
7. Drug disposal systems in the country, at industry level and citizen level
8. Various Prebiotics or Probiotics (dietary and market products)
9. Emergency preparedness: Study of local Government structure with respect to Fire, Police departments, health department
10. Prepare poster/presentation for general public on any one of the Health Days. e.g. Day, AIDS Day, Handwashing Day, ORS day, World Diabetes Day, World Heart Day, etc.
11. List of home medicines, their storage, safe handling, and disposal of unused medicines
12. Responsible Use of Medicines: From Purchase to Disposal
13. Collection of newspaper clips (minimum 5) relevant to any one topic and its submission in an organized form with collective summary based on the news items
14. Read a minimum of one article relevant to any theory topic, from Pharma /Science/ or other Periodicals and prepare summary of it for submission
15. Potential roles of pharmacists in rural India

Field Visits

The students shall be taken in groups to visit any THREE of the following facilities to witness and understand the activities of such centres/facilities from the perspectives of the topics discussed in theory and/or practical courses. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visits shall be submitted.

1. Garbage Treatment Plant
2. Sewage Treatment Plant
3. Bio-medical Waste Treatment Plant
4. Effluent Treatment Plant
5. Water purification plant
6. Orphanage / Elderly-Care-Home / School and or Hostel/Home for persons withdisabilities
7. Primary health care centre

Year – II

Part – II

D.Pharm Syllabus – Part II

S. No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	Total Theory / Practical Hours	Total Tutorial Hours	Theory / Practical Hours per Week	Tutorial Hours per Week
1.	PHM22101	Pharmacology – Theory	75	25	3	1
2.	PHM22201	Pharmacology – Practical	50	-	2	-
3.	PHM22102	Community Pharmacy& Management — Theory	75	25	3	1
4.	PHM22202	Community Pharmacy& Management — Practical	75	-	3	-
5.	PHM22103	Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology – Theory	75	25	3	1
6.	PHM22203	Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology – Practical	50	-	2	-
7.	PHM22104	Pharmacotherapeutics – Theory	75	25	3	1
8.	PHM22204	Pharmacotherapeutics – Practical	25	-	1	-
9.	PHM22105	Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy – Theory	75	25	3	1
10.	PHM22205	Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy – Practical	25	-	1	-
11.	PHM22106	Pharmacy Law & Ethics	75	25	3	1

PHARMACOLOGY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM22101 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course provides basic knowledge about different classes of drugs available for the pharmacotherapy of common diseases. The indications for use, dosage regimen, routes of administration, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics,and contraindications of the drugs discussed in this course are vital for successful professional practice.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following:

1. General concepts of pharmacology including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, routes of administration, etc.
2. Pharmacological classification and indications of drugs
3. Dosage regimen, mechanisms of action, contraindications of drugs
4. Common adverse effects of drugs

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the basic concepts of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics2.Enlist the various classes and drugs of choices for any given disease condition
3. Advice the dosage regimen, route of administration and contraindications for agiven drug
4. Describe the common adverse drug reactions

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	**General Pharmacology** • Introduction and scope of Pharmacology • Various routes of drug administration - advantages and disadvantages • Drug absorption - definition, types, factors affecting drug absorption • Bioavailability and the factors affecting bioavailability • Drug distribution - definition, factors affecting drug distribution • Biotransformation of drugs - Definition, types of biotransformation reactions, factors influencing drug metabolisms • Excretion of drugs - Definition, routes of drug excretion • General mechanisms of drug action and factors modifying drug action	10

2	**Drugs Acting on the Peripheral Nervous System** • Steps involved in neurohumoral transmission • Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose, indications, and contraindications of a) Cholinergic drugs b) Anti-Cholinergic drugs c) Adrenergic drugs d) Anti-adrenergic drugs e) Neuromuscular blocking agents f) Drugs used in Myasthenia gravis g) Local anaesthetic agents h) Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)	**11**
3	**Drugs Acting on the Eye** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose, indications and contraindications of • Miotics • Mydriatics • Drugs used in Glaucoma	**2**
4	**Drugs Acting on the Central Nervous System** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose,indications, and contraindications of • General anaesthetics • Hypnotics and sedatives • Anti-Convulsant drugs • Anti-anxiety drugs • Anti-depressant drugs • Anti-psychotics • Nootropic agents • Centrally acting muscle relaxants • Opioid analgesics	**8**
5	**Drugs Acting on the Cardiovascular System** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose,indications,and contraindications of • Anti-hypertensive drugs • Anti-anginal drugs • Anti-arrhythmic drugs • Drugs used in atherosclerosis and • Congestive heart failure • Drug therapy for shock	**6**

6	**Drugs Acting on Blood and Blood Forming Organs** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose,indications, and contraindications of • Hematinic agents • Anti-coagulants • Anti-platelet agents • Thrombolytic drugs	**4**
7	Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose, indications, and contraindications of • Bronchodilators • Expectorants • Anti-tussive agents • Mucolytic agents	**2**
8	**Drugs Acting on the Gastro Intestinal Tract** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose, indications, and contraindications of • Anti-ulcer drugs • Anti-emetics • Laxatives and purgatives • Anti-diarrheal drugs	**5**
9	**Drugs Acting on the Kidney** Definition, classification, pharmacological actions, dose,indications, and contraindications of • Diuretics • Anti-Diuretics	**2**
10	**Hormones and Hormone Antagonists** Physiological and pathological role and clinical uses of • Thyroid hormones • Anti-thyroid drugs • Parathormone • Calcitonin • Vitamin D • Insulin • Oral hypoglycemic agents • Estrogen • Progesterone • Oxytocin • Corticosteroids	**8**

11	**Autocoids** • Physiological role of Histamine, 5 HT and Prostaglandins • Classification, clinical uses, and adverse effects of antihistamines and 5 HT antagonists	**3**
12	**Chemotherapeutic Agents:** Introduction, basic principles of chemotherapy of infections, infestations and neoplastic diseases, Classification, dose, indication and contraindications of drugs belonging to following classes: • Penicillins • Cephalosporins • Aminoglycosides • Fluoroquinolones • Macrolides • Tetracyclines • Sulphonamides • Anti-tubercular drugs • Anti-fungal drugs • Anti-viral drugs • Anti-amoebic agents • Anthelmintics • Anti-malarial agents • Anti-neoplastic agents	**12**
13	**Biologicals** Definition, types, and indications of biological agents with examples	**2**

PHARMACOLOGY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM22201 **50 Hours (2 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course provides the basic understanding about the uses, mechanisms of actions, dose dependent responses of drugs in simulated virtual animal models and experimental conditions.

Course Objectives: This course will demonstrate / provide hands-on experience inthe virtual platform using appropriate software on the following

1. Study of pharmacological effects of drugs like local anaesthetics, mydriaticand mitotic on rabbit eye
2. Screening the effects of various drugs acting in the central nervous system
3. Study of drug effects on isolated organs / tissues
4. Study of pyrogen testing on rabbit

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Study and report the local anaesthetic, mydriatic and mitotic effects of thegiven drug on the rabbit eye
2. Choose appropriate animal experiment model to study the effects of the givendrugs acting on the central nervous system and submit the report
3. Perform the effects of given tissues (simulated) on isolated organs / tissuesand interpret the results
4. Interpret the dose dependent responses of drugs in various animal experimentmodels

Practicals

Introduction to the following topics pertaining to the experimental pharmacology have to be discussed and documented in the practical manuals.

1. Introduction to experimental pharmacology
2. Study of laboratory animals
   (a) Mice; (b) Rats; (c) Guinea pigs; (d) Rabbits
3. Commonly used instruments in experimental pharmacology
4. Different routes of administration of drugs in animals
5. Types of pre-clinical experiments: In-Vivo, In-Vitro, Ex-Vivo, etc.
6. Techniques of blood collection from animals

Experiments

Note: Animals shall not be used for doing / demonstrating any of the experiments given. The given experiments shall be carried- out / demonstrated as the case may be, ONLY with the use of software program(s) such as 'Ex Pharm' or any other suitable software

1. Study of local anaesthetics on rabbit eye
2. Study of Mydriatic effect on rabbit eye
3. Study of Miotic effect on rabbit eye
4. Effect of analgesics using Analgesiometer
5. Study of analgesic activity by writhing test
6. Screening of anti-convulsant using Electro Convulsiometer
7. Screening of Muscle relaxants using Rota-Rod apparatus
8. Screening of CNS stimulants and depressants using Actophotometer
9. Study of anxiolytic activity using elevated plus maze method
10. Study of effect of drugs (any 2) on isolated heart
11. Effect of drugs on ciliary motility on frog's buccal cavity
12. Pyrogen testing by rabbit method

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Introduction to Allergy Testing
2. Introduction to Toxicity Studies
3. Drug Facts Labels of US FDA
4. Pre-clinical studies in new drug development
5. Medicines and meals: Before or After food
6. Pre-clinical studies in new drug development
7. Drugs available as paediatric formulations
8. Drug information apps

COMMUNITY PHARMACY AND MANAGEMENT – THEORY

Course Code: PHM22102 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: The course is designed to impart basic knowledge and skills to provide various pharmaceutical care services to patients and general practitioners in the community setup.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following:

1. Establishing and running a community pharmacy and its legal requirements
2. Professional aspects of handling and filling prescriptions
3. Patient counselling on diseases, prescription and or non-prescription medicines
4. Scope for performing basic health screening in community pharmacy settings

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the establishment, legal requirements, and effective administrationof a community pharmacy
2. Professionally handle prescriptions and dispense medications
3. Counsel patients about the disease, prescription and or non-prescriptionmedicines
4. Perform basic health screening on patients and interpret the reports in thecommunity pharmacy settings

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	**Community Pharmacy Practice** — Definition, history and development of community pharmacy - International and Indian scenarios	2
2	Professional responsibilities of community pharmacists Introduction to the concept of Good Pharmacy Practice andSOPs.	3
3	**Prescription and prescription handling** • Definition, parts of prescriptions, legality of prescriptions, prescription handling, labelling of dispensed medications (Main label, ancillary label, pictograms), brief instructions on medication usage • Dispensing process, Good Dispensing Practices,dispensing errors and strategies to minimize them	7

4	**Communication skills** • Definition, types of communication skills • Interactions with professionals and patients • Verbal communication skills (one-to-one, over the telephone) • Written communication skills • Body language • Patient interview techniques	**6**
5	**Patient counselling** • Definition and benefits of patient counselling • **Stages of patient counselling** - Introduction, counselling content, counselling process, and closing the counselling session • **Barriers to effective counseling** - Types and strategies to overcome the barriers • **Patient counselling points for chronic diseases/disorders** - Hypertension, Diabetes, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, andAIDS • **Patient Package Inserts** - Definition, i mportance and benefits, Scenarios of PPI use in India and other countries • **Patient Information leaflets** - Definition and uses	**10**
6	**Medication Adherence** Definition, factors influencing non- adherence, strategies to overcome non-adherence	**2**
7	**Health Screening Services in Community Pharmacy** Introduction, scope, and importance of various health screeningservices - for routine monitoring of patients, early detection, and referral of undiagnosed cases	**5**
9	**Over The Counter (OTC) Medications** • Definition, need and role of Pharmacists in OTC medication dispensing • OTC medications in India, counseling for OTC products • Self-medication and role of pharmacists in promoting the safe practices during self-medication • Responding to symptoms, minor ailments, and advice for self-care in conditions such as - Pain management, Cough, Cold, Diarrhea, Constipation, Vomiting, Fever, Sore throat, Skin disorders, Oral health (mouth ulcers,dental pain, gum swelling)	**15**

10	**Community Pharmacy Management** • Legal requirements to set up a community pharmacy • Site selection requirements • Pharmacy designs and interiors • Vendor selection and ordering • Procurement, inventory control methods, and inventory management • Financial planning and management • Accountancy in community pharmacy – Day book, Cash book • Introduction to pharmacy operation softwares – usefulnessand availability • Customer Relation Management (CRM) • Audits in Pharmacies • SOP of Pharmacy Management • Introduction to Digital Health, mHealth and Online pharmacies	**25**

COMMUNITY PHARMACY AND MANAGEMENT – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM22202 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: The course is designed to train the students and improve professional skillsto provide various pharmaceutical care services in community pharmacy.

Course Objectives: This course will train the students in the following

1. Professional handling and filling prescriptions
2. Patient counselling on diseases and minor ailments
3. Patient counselling on prescription and / or non-prescription medicines
4. Preparation of counselling materials such as patient information leaflets
5. Performing basic health screening tests

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Handle and fill prescriptions in a professional manner
2. Counsel patients on various diseases and minor ailments
3. Counsel patients on prescription and or non-prescription medicines
4. Design and prepare patient information leaflets
5. Perform basic health screening tests

Practicals

Note: The following practicals shall be carried out in the model community pharmacywith appropriate simulated scenarios and materials. Students shall be trained through role plays wherever necessary. The activities of the students shall be assessed / evaluated using a structured objective assessment form.

1. Handling of prescriptions with professional standards, reviewing prescriptions,checking for legal compliance and completeness (minimum 5)
2. Identification of drug-drug interactions in the prescription and follow-up actions(minimum 2)
3. Preparation of dispensing labels and auxiliary labels for the prescribedmedications (minimum 5)
4. Providing the following health screening services for monitoring patients /detecting new patients (one experiment for each activity)

   Blood Pressure Recording, Capillary Blood Glucose Monitoring, Lung function assessment using Peak Flow Meter and incentive spirometer, recording capillary oxygen level using Pulse Oximeter, BMI measurement
5. Providing counselling to simulated patients for the following chronic diseases / disorders including education on the use of devices such as insulin pen,inhalers, spacers, nebulizers, etc. where appropriate (one experiment for eachdisease)

   Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Primary Hypertension, Asthma, Hyperlipidaemia, Rheumatoid Arthritis
6. Providing counselling to simulated patients for the following minor ailments (any three)

   Headache, GI disturbances (Nausea, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, diarrhoea, constipation), Worm infestations, Pyrexia, Upper Respiratory Tract infections, Skin infections, Oral and dental disorders.
7. Appropriate handling of dummy dosage forms with correct administration techniques - oral liquids with measuring cup/cap/dropper, Eye Drops, Inhalers, Nasal drops, Insulin pen, nebulizers, different types of tablets, patches, enemas, suppositories
8. Use of Community Pharmacy Software and digital health tools

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. SOPs for various activities in Community Pharmacy (as discussed in Theory and Practical)
2. List out the various abbreviations, short forms used in prescriptions and theirinterpretation
3. Patient Information Leaflet for a given chronic disease / disorder
4. Patient Information Leaflet for prescription / non-prescription medicines
5. Preparation of window / shelf display materials for the model communitypharmacy
6. Overview of Software available for retail pharmacy management includingbilling, inventory, etc.
7. Dosage / Medication Reminder Aids
8. Overview on the operations and marketing strategies of various onlinepharmacies
9. Overview on the common fixed dose combinations

10. Overview on the medications requiring special storage conditions
11. Role of Community Pharmacists in preventing Antimicrobial Resistance
12. Jan Aushadhi and other Generic Medicine initiatives in India
13. Global Overview of Online Pharmacies
14. Community Pharmacy Practice Standards: Global Vs. Indian Scenario
15. Overview of pharmacy associations in India

Field Visit

The students shall be taken in groups to visit community pharmacies and medicine distributors to understand and witness the professional activities of the community pharmacists, and supply chain logistics. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM22103 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on the study of structure and functions of biomolecules and the chemical processes associated with living cells in normal and abnormal states. The course also emphasizes on the clinical pathology of blood and urine.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following at the fundamental level

1. Structure and functions of biomolecules
2. Catalytic activity, diagnostic and therapeutic importance of enzymes
3. Metabolic pathways of biomolecules in health and illness (metabolicdisorders)
4. Biochemical principles of organ function tests and their clinical significance
5. Qualitative and quantitative determination of biomolecules / metabolites in thebiological sample
6. Clinical pathology of blood and urine

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the functions of biomolecules
2. Discuss the various functions of enzymes in the human system
3. Explain the metabolic pathways of biomolecules in both physiological andpathological conditions
4. Describe the principles of organ function tests and their clinical significances
5. Determine the biomolecules / metabolites in the given biological samples,both qualitatively and quantitatively
6. Describe the clinical pathology of blood and urine

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	**Introduction to biochemistry**: Scope of biochemistry in pharmacy; Cell and its biochemical organization.	2
2	**Carbohydrates** • Definition, classification with examples, chemical properties • Monosaccharides - Structure of glucose, fructose, and galactose • Disaccharides - structure of maltose, lactose, andsucrose • Polysaccharides - chemical nature of starch andglycogen • Qualitative tests and biological role of carbohydrates	5

3	**Proteins** • Definition, classification of proteins based on composition and solubility with examples • Definition, classification of amino acids based on chemical nature and nutritional requirements withexamples • Structure of proteins (four levels of organization of protein structure) • Qualitative tests and biological role of proteins and amino acids • Diseases related to malnutrition of proteins.	**5**
4	**Lipids** • Definition, classification with examples • Structure and properties of triglycerides (oils and fats) • Fatty acid classification - Based on chemical and nutritional requirements with examples • Structure and functions of cholesterol in the body • Lipoproteins - types, composition and functions in the body • Qualitative tests and functions of lipids	**5**
5	**Nucleic acids** • Definition, purine and pyrimidine bases • Components of nucleosides and nucleotides with examples • Structure of DNA (Watson and Crick model), RNA and their functions	**4**
6	**Enzymes** • Definition, properties and IUB and MB classification • Factors affecting enzyme activity • Mechanism of action of enzymes, Enzyme inhibitors • Therapeutic and pharmaceutical importance of enzymes	**5**
7	**Vitamins** • Definition and classification with examples • Sources, chemical nature, functions, coenzyme form, recommended dietary requirements, deficiency diseases of fat-and water-soluble vitamins	**6**
8	**Metabolism** (Study of cycle/pathways without chemical structures) • Metabolism of Carbohydrates: Glycolysis, TCA cycle and glycogen metabolism, regulation of blood glucose	**20**

	level. Diseases related to abnormal metabolism of Carbohydrates • Metabolism of lipids: Lipolysis, β-oxidation of Fatty acid (Palmitic acid) ketogenesis and ketolysis. Diseases related to abnormal metabolism of lipids such as Ketoacidosis, Fatty liver, Hypercholesterolemia • Metabolism of Amino acids (Proteins): General reactions of amino acids and its significance– Transamination, deamination, Urea cycle and decarboxylation. Diseases related to abnormal metabolism of amino acids, Disorders of ammonia metabolism, phenylketonuria, alkaptonuria and Jaundice. • Biological oxidation: Electron transport chain and Oxidative phosphorylation	
9	**Minerals**: Types, Functions, Deficiency diseases, recommended dietary requirements	**05**
10	**Water and Electrolytes** • Distribution, functions of water in the body • Water turnover and balance • Electrolyte composition of the body fluids, Dietaryintake of electrolyte and Electrolyte balance • Dehydration, causes of dehydration and oral rehydration therapy	**05**
11	Introduction to Biotechnology	**01**
12	**Organ function tests** • Functions of kidney and routinely performed tests to assess the functions of kidney and their clinical significances • Functions of liver and routinely performed tests to assess the functions of liver and their clinical significances • Lipid profile tests and its clinical significances	**06**
13	**Introduction to Pathology of Blood and Urine** • Lymphocytes and Platelets, their role in health anddisease • Erythrocytes - Abnormal cells and their significance • Normal and Abnormal constituents of Urine and their significance	**06**

BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM22203 **50 Hours (2 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students in the qualitative testing of various biomolecules and testing of biological samples for determination of normal and abnormal constituents

Course Objectives: This course will train and provide hands-on experiences on thefollowing

1. Qualitative determination of biomolecules / metabolites in simulated biologicalsamples
2. Determination of normal and abnormal constituents of simulated blood andurine samples

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Qualitatively determine the biomolecules / metabolites in the given biologicalsamples
2. Determine the normal and abnormal constituents in blood and urine samplesand interpret the results of such testing

Practicals

1. Qualitative analysis of carbohydrates (4 experiments)
2. Qualitative analysis of Proteins and amino acids (4 experiments)
3. Qualitative analysis of lipids (2 experiments)
4. Qualitative analysis of urine for normal and abnormal constituents(4 experiments)
5. Determination of constituents of urine (glucose, creatinine, chlorides)(2 experiments)
6. Determination of constituents of blood/serum (simulated) (Creatine, glucose,cholesterol, Calcium, Urea, SGOT/SGPT) (5 experiments)
7. Study the hydrolysis of starch from acid and salivary amylase enzyme(1 experiment)

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on Various PathologyLab Reports (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - THEORY

Course Code: PHM22104 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on etiopathogenesis ofcommon diseases and their management along with quality use of medicines.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss about

1. Etiopathogenesis of selected common diseases and evidence-basedmedicine therapy
2. Importance of individualized therapeutic plans based on diagnosis
3. Basic methods for assessing the clinical outcomes of drug therapy

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Help assessing the subjective and objective parameters of patients incommon disease conditions
2. Assist other healthcare providers to analysis drug related problems andprovide therapeutic interventions
3. Participate in planning the rational medicine therapy for common diseases
4. Design and deliver discharge counselling for patients

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	Pharmacotherapeutics - Introduction, scope, and objectives. Rational use of Medicines, Evidence Based Medicine, Essential Medicines List, Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs)	**8**
2	**Definition, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of the diseases associated with**	
	(a) Cardiovascular System • Hypertension • Angina and Myocardial infarction • Hyperlipidaemia • Congestive Heart Failure	**8**
	(b) Respiratory System • Asthma • COPD	**4**
	(c) Endocrine System • Diabetes • Thyroid disorders - Hypo and Hyperthyroidism	**5**
	(d) Central Nervous System • Epilepsy	**8**

	• Parkinson's disease • Alzheimer's disease • Stroke • Migraine	
	(e) Gastro Intestinal Disorders • Gastro oesophageal reflux disease • Peptic Ulcer Disease • Alcoholic liver disease • Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis)	**8**
	(f) Haematological disorders • Iron deficiency anaemia • Megaloblastic anaemia	**4**
	(g) Infectious diseases • Tuberculosis • Pneumonia • Urinary tract infections • Hepatitis • Gonorrhoea and Syphilis • Malaria • HIV and Opportunistic infections • Viral Infections (SARS, CoV2)	**12**
	(h) Musculoskeletal disorders • Rheumatoid arthritis • Osteoarthritis	**3**
	(i) Dermatology • Psoriasis • Scabies • Eczema	**3**
	(j) Psychiatric Disorders • Depression • Anxiety • Psychosis	**4**
	(k) Ophthalmology • Conjunctivitis (bacterial and viral) • Glaucoma	**2**
	(l) Anti-microbial Resistance	**2**
	(m) Women's Health • Polycystic Ovary Syndrome • Dysmenorrhea • Premenstrual Syndrome	**4**

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM22204 **25 Hours (1 Hour/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students in the basic skills required to support the pharmaceutical care services for selected common disease conditions.

Course Objectives: This course will train the students on

1. How to prepare a SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan) notefor clinical cases of selected common diseases
2. Patient counselling techniques/methods for common disease conditions

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

1. Write SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan) notes for the given clinical cases of selected common diseases
2. Counsel the patients about the disease conditions, uses of drugs, methods ofhandling and administration of drugs, life-style modifications, and monitoring parameters.

Practicals

I. Preparation and discussion of SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan) notes for at least SIX clinical cases (real / hypothetical) of the following disease conditions.

1. Hypertension
2. Angina Pectoris
3. Myocardial Infarction
4. Hyperlipidaemia
5. Rheumatoid arthritis
6. Asthma
7. COPD
8. Diabetes
9. Epilepsy
10. Stroke
11. Depression
12. Tuberculosis
13. Anaemia (any one type as covered in theory)
14. Viral infection (any one type as covered in theory)
15. Dermatological conditions (any one condition as covered in theory)

II. Patient counselling exercises using role plays based on the real / hypothetical clinical case scenarios. The students are expected to provide counselling on disease condition, medications, life-style modifications, monitoring parameters, etc. and the same shall be documented. (Minimum 5 cases)

III. Simulated cases to enable dose calculation of selected drugs in paediatrics, and geriatrics under various pathological conditions. (Minimum 4 cases)

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY – THEORY

Course Code: PHM22105 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart fundamental knowledge and professionalskills required for facilitating various hospital and clinical pharmacy services.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss and train the students in the following

1. Hospital and Hospital Pharmacy organization and set-ups
2. Basics of hospital pharmacy services including the procurement, supply chain,storage of medicines and medical supplies
3. Basics of clinical pharmacy including introduction to comprehensive pharmaceutical care services
4. Basic interpretations of common laboratory results used in clinical diagnosistowards optimizing the drug therapy

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Explain about the basic concepts of hospital pharmacy administration
2. Manage the supply chain and distribution of medicines within the hospitalsettings
3. Assist the other healthcare providers in monitoring drug therapy and addressdrug related problems
4. Interpret common lab investigation reports for optimizing drug therapy

S. No.	Topic	Hours
1	**Hospital Pharmacy** • Definition, scope, national and international scenario • Organisational structure • Professional responsibilities, Qualification and experience requirements, job specifications, work load requirements and inter professional relationships • Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) in hospital • Hospital Pharmacy Standards (FIP Basel Statements, AHSP) • Introduction to NAQS guidelines and NABH Accreditation and Role of Pharmacists	**6**
2	**Different Committees in the Hospital** • Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee - Objectives, Composition, and functions • Hospital Formulary - Definition, procedure for development and use of hospital formulary	**4**

	• Infection Control Committee — Role of Pharmacist in preventing Antimicrobial Resistance	
4	**Supply Chain and Inventory Control** • Preparation of Drug lists - High Risk drugs, Emergency drugs, Schedule H1 drugs, NDPS drugs, reserved antibiotics • Procedures of Drug Purchases — Drug selection, short term, long term, and tender/e-tender process, quotations, etc. • Inventory control techniques: Economic Order Quantity, Reorder Quantity Level, Inventory Turnover etc. • Inventory Management of Central Drug Store — Storage conditions, Methods of storage, Distribution, Maintaining Cold Chain, Devices used for cold storage (Refrigerator, ILR, Walk-in-Cold rooms) • FEFO, FIFO methods • Expiry drug removal and handling, and disposal. Disposal of Narcotics, cytotoxic drugs • Documentation - purchase and inventory	**14**
5	**Drug distribution** • Drug distribution (in- patients and out - patients) — Definition, advantages and disadvantages of individual prescription order method, Floor Stock Method, Unit Dose Drug Distribution Method, Drug Basket Method. • Distribution of drugs to ICCU/ICU/NICU/Emergency wards. • Automated drug dispensing systems and devices • Distribution of Narcotic and Psychotropic substances and their storage	**7**
6	Compounding in Hospitals. Bulk compounding, IV admixture services and incompatibilities, Total parenteral nutrition	**4**
7	**Radio Pharmaceuticals** - Storage, dispensing and disposal of radiopharmaceuticals	**2**
8	Application of computers in Hospital Pharmacy Practice, Electronic health records, Softwares used in hospital pharmacy	**2**
9	**Clinical Pharmacy:** Definition, scope, and development - in India and other countries Technical definitions, common terminologies used in clinical settings and their significance such as Paediatrics, Geriatric, Anti-natal Care, Post-natal Care, etc.	**12**

	Daily activities of clinical pharmacists: Definition, goal, and procedure of • Ward round participation • Treatment Chart Review • Adverse drug reaction monitoring • Drug information and poisons information • Medication history • Patient counselling • Interprofessional collaboration **Pharmaceutical care**: Definition, classification of drug related problems. Principles and procedure to provide pharmaceutical care **Medication Therapy Management, Home Medication Review**	
10	**Clinical laboratory tests used in the evaluation of disease states - significance and interpretation of test results** • Haematological, Liver function, Renal function, thyroid function tests • Tests associated with cardiac disorders • Fluid and electrolyte balance • Pulmonary Function Tests	**10**
11	**Poisoning**: Types of poisoning: Clinical manifestations and Antidotes **Drugs and Poison Information Centre and their services** – Definition, Requirements, Information resources with examples, and their advantages and disadvantages	**6**
12	**Pharmacovigilance** • Definition, aim and scope • Overview of Pharmacovigilance	**2**
13	**Medication errors**: Definition, types, consequences, and strategies to minimize medication errors, LASA drugs and Tallman lettering as per ISMP **Drug Interactions:** Definition, types, clinical significance of drug interactions	**6**

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: PHM22205 **25 Hours (1 Hour / Week)**

Scope: This course is designed to train the students to assist other healthcareproviders in the basic services of hospital and clinical pharmacy.

Course Objectives: This course will train the students with hands-on experiences,simulated clinical case studies in the following:

1. Methods to systematically approach and respond to drug information queries
2. How to interpret common laboratory reports to understand the need foroptimizing dosage regimens
3. How to report suspected adverse drug reactions to the concerned authorities
4. Uses and methods of handling various medical/surgical aids and devices
5. How to interpret drug-drug interactions in the treatment of common diseases.

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Professionally handle and answer the drug information queries
2. Interpret the common laboratory reports
3. Report suspected adverse drug reactions using standard procedures
4. Understand the uses and methods of handling various medical/surgical aidsand devices
5. Interpret and report the drug-drug interactions in common diseases foroptimizing the drug therapy

Note: Few of the experiments of Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy practical course listed here require adequate numbers of desktop computers with internet connectivity, adequate drug information resources including reference books, different types of surgical dressings and other medical devices and accessories. Various charts, models, exhibits pertaining to the experiments shall also be displayed in the laboratory.

Practicals

1. Systematic approach to drug information queries using primary / secondary /tertiary resources of information (2 cases)
2. Interpretation of laboratory reports to optimize the drug therapy in a given clinicalcase (2 cases)
3. Filling up IPC's ADR Reporting Form and perform causality assessments usingvarious scales (2 cases)
4. Demonstration / simulated / hands-on experience on the identification, types, use /application /administration of
    - Orthopaedic and Surgical Aids such as knee cap, LS belts, abdominal belt,walker, walking sticks, etc.

- Different types of bandages such as sterile gauze, cotton, crepe bandages,etc.
- Needles, syringes, catheters, IV set, urine bag, RYLE's tube, urine pots,colostomy bags, oxygen masks, etc.

5. Case studies on drug-drug interactions (any 2 cases)
6. Wound dressing (simulated cases and role play –minimum 2 cases)
7. Vaccination and injection techniques (IV, IM, SC) using mannequins (5 activities)
8. Use of Hospital Pharmacy Software and various digital health tools

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Typical profile of a drug to be included in the hospital formulary
2. Brief layout and various services of the Central Sterile Supplies Department(CSSD)
3. Various types of sterilizers and sterilization techniques used in hospitals
4. Fumigation and pesticide control in hospitals
5. Role of Pharmacists in Transition of Care: Discharge cards, post hospitalizationcare, medicine reconciliation activities in developed countries
6. Total parenteral nutrition and IV admixtures and their compatibility issues
7. Concept of electronic health records
8. Invasive and Non-invasive diagnostic tests - HRCT, MRI, Sonography, 2DECHO, X-rays, Mammography, ECG, EMG, EEG
9. Home Diagnostic Kits - Pregnancy Test, COVID testing etc
10. Measures to be taken in hospitals to minimize Antimicrobial Resistance
11. Role and responsibilities of a pharmacist in public hospital in rural parts of thecountry
12. Safe waste disposal of hospital waste

Field Visit

The students shall be taken in groups to visit a Government / private healthcare facility to understand and witness the various hospital and clinical pharmacy servicesprovided. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

PHARMACY LAW AND ETHICS – THEORY

Course Code: PHM22106 **75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on several importantlegislations related to the profession of pharmacy in India

Course Objectives: This course will discuss the following

1. General perspectives, history, evolution of pharmacy law in India
2. Act and Rules regulating the profession and practice of pharmacy in India
3. Important code of ethical guidelines pertaining to various practice standards
4. Brief introduction to the patent laws and their applications in pharmacy

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will beable to

1. Describe the history and evolution of pharmacy law in India
2. Interpret the act and rules regulating the profession and practice of pharmacy inIndia
3. Discuss the various codes of ethics related to practice standards in pharmacy
4. Interpret the fundamentals of patent laws from the perspectives of pharmacy

Chapter	Topics	Hours
1	General Principles of Law, History and various Acts related to Drugs and Pharmacy profession	2
2	**Pharmacy Act-1948 and Rules:** Objectives, Definitions, Pharmacy Council of India; its constitution and functions, Education Regulations, State and Joint state pharmacy councils, Registration of Pharmacists, Offences and Penalties. **Pharmacy Practice Regulations 2015**	5
3	**Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 and New Amendments** Objectives, Definitions, Legal definitions of schedules to the Act and Rules **Import of drugs** – Classes of drugs andcosmetics prohibited from import, Import under license or permit.	23

	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. Study of schedule C and C1, G, H, H1, K, P, M, N, and X. ***Sale of Drugs*** – Wholesale, Retail sale and Restricted license, Records to be kept in a pharmacy Drugs Prohibited for manufacture and sale in India ***Administration of the Act and Rules*** – Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Central Drugs Laboratory, Drugs Consultative Committee, Government analysts, licensing authorities, controlling authorities, Drug Inspectors.	
4	**Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 and Rules** Objectives, Definitions, Authorities and Officers, Prohibition, Control and Regulation, Offences and Penalties.	**2**
5	**Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954** Objectives, Definitions, Prohibition of certain advertisements, Classes of Exempted advertisements, Offences and Penalties.	**2**
6	**Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act-1960**: Objectives, Definitions, CPCSEA - brief overview, Institutional Animal Ethics Committee, 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.	**2**
7	**Poisons Act-1919**: Introduction, objective, definition, possession, possession for sales and sale of any poison, import of poisons	**2**
8	**FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) Act and Rules**: brief overview and aspects related to manufacture, storage, sale, and labelling of Food Supplements	**2**

9	**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, Pharmaceutical Policy 2002, National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)	**5**
10	**Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics**: Definition, ethical principles, ethical problem solving, registration, code of ethics for Pharmacist in relation to his job, trade, medical profession and his profession, Pharmacist's oath.	**5**
11	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act and Rules – basic understanding, salient features, and Amendments	**2**
12	Role of all the government pharma regulator bodies – Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO), Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)	**1**
13	Good Regulatory practices (documentation, licenses, renewals, e-governance) in Community Pharmacy, Hospital pharmacy, Pharma Manufacturing, Wholesale business, inspections, import, export of drugs and medical devices	**3**
14	Introduction to BCS system of classification, Basic concepts of Clinical Trials, ANDA, NDA, New Drug development, New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2019. Brand v/s Generic, Trade name concept, Introduction to Patent Law and Intellectual Property Rights, Emergency Use Authorization	**7**
15	Blood bank – basic requirements and functions	**2**
16	Clinical Establishment Act and Rules – Aspects related to Pharmacy	**2**
17	Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016 – Basic aspects, and aspects related to pharma manufacture to disposal of pharma / medical waste at homes, pharmacies, and hospitals	**2**
18	Bioethics - Basic concepts, history and principles. Brief overview of ICMR's National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research involving human participants	**2**
19	Introduction to the Consumer Protection Act	**1**
20	Introduction to the Disaster Management Act	**1**
21	Medical Devices – Categorization, basic aspects related to manufacture and sale	**2**

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Requirements for Ayurvedic, Homeopathic manufacturing, sale, and licensingrequirements
2. Layout and contents of official websites of various agencies regulating theprofession of pharmacy in India: e.g., CDSCO, SUGAM portal, PCI, etc.
3. Licenses required, application processes (online/offline), drug regulatory officewebsite of the respective state
4. Case studies – actions taken on violation of any act / rule related to pharmacy
5. Schedule H1 drugs and its implementation in India
6. Counterfeit / Spurious medicines
7. Drug Testing Labs in India
8. Overview of Pharma marketing practices
9. Generic Medicines