



SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
VISHNUPURI, NANDED

NEW SYLLABUS

(As Per Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi)

for

MASTER OF PHARMACY (M. PHARM) COURSE

(All Affiliated Colleges and Campus School)

With Effective From

Academic Year – 2017-2018

are distributed semester-wise as shown in Table 14. Courses generally progress in sequence, building competencies and their positioning indicates certain academic maturity on the part of the learners. Learners are expected to follow the semester-wise schedule of courses given in the syllabus.

8. Academic work

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

9. Course of study

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

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

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

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

Table – 2: Course of study for M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutics)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points	Hrs./week	Marks
Semester I					
MPH101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
MPH102T	Drug Delivery System	4	4	4	100
MPH103T	Modern Pharmaceutics	4	4	4	100
MPH104T	Regulatory Affair	4	4	4	100
MPH105P	Pharmaceutics Practical I	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	650
Semester II					
MPH201T	Molecular Pharmaceutics (Nano Tech and Targeted DDS)	4	4	4	100
MPH202T	Advanced Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	4	4	4	100
MPH203T	Computer Aided Drug Delivery System	4	4	4	100
MPH204T	Cosmetic and Cosmeceuticals	4	4	4	100
MPH205P	Pharmaceutics Practical II	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	650

Table - 6: Course of study for M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points	Hrs./week	Marks
Semester I					
MQA101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
MQA102T	Quality Management System	4	4	4	100
MQA103T	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	4	4	4	100
MQA104T	Product Development and Technology Transfer	4	4	4	100
MQA105P	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Practical I	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	650
Semester II					
MQA201T	Hazards and Safety Management	4	4	4	100
MQA202T	Pharmaceutical Validation	4	4	4	100
MQA203T	Audits and Regulatory Compliance	4	4	4	100
MQA204T	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Technology	4	4	4	100
MQA205P	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Practical II	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	650

PHARMACEUTICS(MPH)

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (MPH 101T)

Scope

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

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know,

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

THEORY

60 HOURS

1. a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, 11
Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Hrs
Choice of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-
Visible spectroscopy.
- b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations,
Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier -
Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational
frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy
- c. Spectrofluorimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors
affecting fluorescence, Quenchers, Instrumentation and
Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.
- d. Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption
spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and
Applications.
2. NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, 11
Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Hrs
Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds,
Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin
coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance,
Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and ¹³C NMR. Applications
of NMR spectroscopy.

- 3 Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy 11 Hrs
- 4 Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution and applications of the following: 11 Hrs
 a) Paper chromatography b) Thin Layer chromatography
 c) Ion exchange chromatography d) Column chromatography
 e) Gas chromatography f) High Performance Liquid chromatography
 g) Affinity chromatography
- 5 a. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following: 11 Hrs
 a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing
 b. X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray diffraction methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction.
- 6 Immunological assays : RIA (Radio immuno assay), ELISA, Bioluminescence assays. 5 Hrs

REFERENCES

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

DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS (MPH 102T)

SCOPE

This course is designed to impart knowledge on the area of advances in novel drug delivery systems.

OBJECTIVES

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

The various approaches for development of novel drug delivery systems.

The criteria for selection of drugs and polymers for the development of delivering system

The formulation and evaluation of Novel drug delivery systems..

THEORY

60 Hrs

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|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Sustained Release(SR) and Controlled Release (CR) formulations: Introduction & basic concepts, advantages/disadvantages, factors influencing, Physicochemical & biological approaches for SR/CR formulation, Mechanism of Drug Delivery from SR/CR formulation. Polymers: introduction, definition, classification, properties and application Dosage Forms for Personalized Medicine: Introduction, Definition, Pharmacogenetics, Categories of Patients for Personalized Medicines: Customized drug delivery systems, Bioelectronic Medicines, 3D printing of pharmaceuticals, Telepharmacy. | 10
Hrs |
| 2 | Rate Controlled Drug Delivery Systems: Principles & Fundamentals, Types, Activation; Modulated Drug Delivery Systems; Mechanically activated, pH activated, Enzyme activated, and Osmotic activated Drug Delivery Systems Feedback regulated Drug Delivery Systems; Principles & Fundamentals. | 10
Hrs |
| 3 | Gastro-Retentive Drug Delivery Systems: Principle, concepts advantages and disadvantages, Modulation of GI transit time approaches to extend GI transit. Buccal Drug Delivery Systems: Principle of muco adhesion, advantages and disadvantages, Mechanism of drug permeation, Methods of formulation and its evaluations. | 10
Hrs |
| 4 | Ocular Drug Delivery Systems: Barriers of drug permeation, Methods to overcome barriers. | 06
Hrs |

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| 5 | Transdermal Drug Delivery Systems: Structure of skin and barriers, Penetration enhancers, Transdermal Drug Delivery Systems, Formulation and evaluation. | 10
Hrs |
| 6 | Protein and Peptide Delivery: Barriers for protein delivery. Formulation and Evaluation of delivery systems of proteins and other macromolecules. | 08
Hrs |
| 7 | Vaccine delivery systems: Vaccines, uptake of antigens, single shot vaccines, mucosal and transdermal delivery of vaccines. | 06
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Y W. Chien, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, 2nd edition, revised and expanded, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
2. Robinson, J. R., Lee V. H. L, Controlled Drug Delivery Systems, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
3. Encyclopedia of controlled delivery, Editor- Edith Mathiowitz, Published by WileyInterscience Publication, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, New York! Chichester/Weinheim
4. N.K. Jain, Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery, CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, First edition 1997 (reprint in 2001).
5. S.P.Vyas and R.K.Khar, Controlled Drug Delivery - concepts and advances, Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi, First edition 2002

JOURNALS

1. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (IPA)
2. Indian drugs (IDMA)
3. Journal of controlled release (Elsevier Sciences) desirable
4. Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (Marcel & Decker) desirable

MODERN PHARMACEUTICS (MPH 103T)

Scope

Course designed to impart advanced knowledge and skills required to learn various aspects and concepts at pharmaceutical industries

Objectives

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

- The elements of preformulation studies.
- The Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Generic drug Product development
- Industrial Management and GMP Considerations.
- Optimization Techniques & Pilot Plant Scale Up Techniques
- Stability Testing, sterilization process & packaging of dosage forms.

THEORY

60 HRS

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| 1. | a. Preformation Concepts – Drug Excipient interactions - different methods, kinetics of stability, Stability testing. Theories of dispersion and pharmaceutical Dispersion (Emulsion and Suspension, SMEDDS) preparation and stability Large and small volume parental – physiological and formulation consideration, Manufacturing and evaluation. | 10 Hrs |
| | b. Optimization techniques in Pharmaceutical Formulation: Concept and parameters of optimization, Optimization techniques in pharmaceutical formulation and processing. Statistical design, Response surface method, Contour designs, Factorial designs and application in formulation | 10 Hrs |
| 2 | Validation : Introduction to Pharmaceutical Validation, Scope & merits of Validation, Validation and calibration of Master plan, ICH & WHO guidelines for calibration and validation of equipments, Validation of specific dosage form, Types of validation. Government regulation, Manufacturing Process Model, URS, DQ, IQ, OQ & P.Q. of facilities. | 10 Hrs |
| 3 | cGMP & Industrial Management: Objectives and policies of current good manufacturing practices, layout of buildings, services, equipments and their maintenance Production management: Production organization, , materials management, handling and transportation, inventory management and control, production and planning control, Sales forecasting, budget and cost control, industrial and personal relationship. Concept of Total Quality Management. | 10 Hrs |

- 4 Compression and compaction: Physics of tablet compression, 10
compression, consolidation, effect of friction, distribution of Hrs
forces, compaction profiles. Solubility.
- 5 Study of consolidation parameters; Diffusion parameters, 10
Dissolution parameters and Pharmacokinetic parameters, Heckel Hrs
plots, Similarity factors – f_2 and f_1 , Higuchi and Peppas plot,
Linearity Concept of significance, Standard deviation, Chi square
test, students T-test, ANOVA test.

REFERENCES

1. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy By Lachmann and Libermann
2. Pharmaceutical dosage forms: Tablets Vol. 1-3 by Leon Lachmann.
3. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms: Disperse systems, Vol, 1-2; By Leon Lachmann.
4. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms: Parenteral medications Vol. 1-2; By Leon Lachmann.
5. Modern Pharmaceutics; By Gillbert and S. Banker.
6. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
7. Advances in Pharmaceutical Sciences Vol. 1-5; By H.S. Bean & A.H. Beckett.
8. Physical Pharmacy; By Alfred martin
9. Bentley's Textbook of Pharmaceutics – by Rawlins.
10. Good manufacturing practices for Pharmaceuticals: A plan for total quality control, Second edition; By Sidney H. Willig.
11. Quality Assurance Guide; By Organization of Pharmaceutical producers of India.
12. Drug formulation manual; By D.P.S. Kohli and D.H. Shah. Eastern publishers, New Delhi.
13. How to practice GMPs; By P.P. Sharma. Vandhana Publications, Agra.
14. Pharmaceutical Process Validation; By Fra. R. Berry and Robert A. Nash.
15. Pharmaceutical Preformulations; By J.J. Wells.
16. Applied production and operations management; By Evans, Anderson, Sweeney and Williams.
17. Encyclopaedia of Pharmaceutical technology, Vol I – III.

REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MPH 104T)

Scope

Course designed to impart advanced knowledge and skills required to learn the concept of generic drug and their development, various regulatory filings in different countries, different phases of clinical trials and submitting regulatory documents : filing process of IND, NDA and ANDA

- To know the approval process of
- To know the chemistry, manufacturing controls and their regulatory importance
- To learn the documentation requirements for
- To learn the importance and

Objectives:

Upon completion of the course, it is expected that the students will be able to understand

- The Concepts of innovator and generic drugs, drug development process
- The Regulatory guidance's and guidelines for filing and approval process
- Preparation of Dossiers and their submission to regulatory agencies in different countries
- Post approval regulatory requirements for actives and drug products
- Submission of global documents in CTD/ eCTD formats
- Clinical trials requirements for approvals for conducting clinical trials
- Pharmacovigilence and process of monitoring in clinical trials.

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. a. Documentation in Pharmaceutical industry: Master formula record, DMF (Drug Master File), distribution records. Generic drugs product development Introduction , Hatch-Waxman act and amendments, CFR (CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATION) ,drug product performance, in-vitro, ANDA regulatory approval process, NDA approval process, BE and drug product assessment, in -vivo, scale up process approval changes, post marketing surveillance, outsourcing BA and BE to CRO.
b. Regulatory requirement for product approval: API, biologics, novel, therapies obtaining NDA, ANDA for generic drugs ways and means of US registration for foreign drugs

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| 2 | CMC, post approval regulatory affairs. Regulation for combination products and medical devices.CTD and ECTD format, industry and FDA liaison. ICH - Guidelines of ICH-Q, S E, M. Regulatory requirements of EU, MHRA, TGA and ROW countries. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Non clinical drug development: Global submission of IND, NDA, ANDA. Investigation of medicinal products dossier, dossier (IMPD) and investigator brochure (IB). | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | Clinical trials: Developing clinical trial protocols. Institutional review board/ independent ethics committee Formulation and working procedures informed Consent process and procedures. HIPAA- new, requirement to clinical study process, pharmacovigilance safety monitoring in clinical trials. | 12
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Generic Drug Product Development, Solid Oral Dosage forms, Leon Shargel and IsaderKaufer,Marcel Dekker series, Vol.143
2. The Pharmaceutical Regulatory Process, Second Edition Edited by Ira R. Berry and Robert P.Martin, Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences,Vol.185, Informa Health care Publishers.
3. New Drug Approval Process: Accelerating Global Registrations By Richard A Guarino, MD,5th edition, Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences,Vol.190.
4. Guidebook for drug regulatory submissions / Sandy Weinberg. By John Wiley & Sons.Inc.
5. FDA regulatory affairs: a guide for prescription drugs, medical devices, and biologics/edited By Douglas J. Pisano, David Mantus.
6. Clinical Trials and Human Research: A Practical Guide to Regulatory Compliance By Fay A.Rozovsky and Rodney K. Adams
7. www.ich.org/
8. www.fda.gov/
9. europa.eu/index_en.htm
10. <https://www.tga.gov.au/tga-basics>

PHARMACEUTICS PRACTICALS - I
(MPH 105P)

1. Analysis of pharmacopoeial compounds and their formulations by UV Vis spectrophotometer
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
3. Experiments based on HPLC
4. Experiments based on Gas Chromatography
5. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by fluorimetry
6. Estimation of sodium/potassium by flame photometry
7. To perform In-vitro dissolution profile of CR/ SR marketed formulation
8. Formulation and evaluation of sustained release matrix tablets
9. Formulation and evaluation osmotically controlled DDS
10. Preparation and evaluation of Floating DDS- hydro dynamically balanced DDS
11. Formulation and evaluation of Muco adhesive tablets.
12. Formulation and evaluation of trans dermal patches.
13. To carry out preformulation studies of tablets.
14. To study the effect of compressional force on tablets disintegration time.
15. To study Micromeritic properties of powders and granulation.
16. To study the effect of particle size on dissolution of a tablet.
17. To study the effect of binders on dissolution of a tablet.
18. To plot Heckal plot, Higuchi and peppas plot and determine similarity factors.

**MOLECULAR PHARMACEUTICS (NANO TECHNOLOGY &
TARGETED DDS) (NTDS)
(MPH 201T)**

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge on the area of advances in novel drug delivery systems.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course student shall be able to understand

- The various approaches for development of novel drug delivery systems.
- The criteria for selection of drugs and polymers for the development of NTDS
- The formulation and evaluation of novel drug delivery systems.

THEORY

60 Hrs

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| 1. | Targeted Drug Delivery Systems: Concepts, Events and biological process involved in drug targeting. Tumor targeting and Brain specific delivery. | 12
Hrs |
| 2 | Targeting Methods: introduction preparation and evaluation. Nano Particles & Liposomes: Types, preparation and evaluation. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Micro Capsules / Micro Spheres: Types, preparation and evaluation , Monoclonal Antibodies ; preparation and application, preparation and application of Niosomes, Aquasomes, Phytosomes, Electrosomes. | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | Pulmonary Drug Delivery Systems : Aerosols, propellents, ContainersTypes, preparation and evaluation, Intra Nasal Route Delivery systems; Types, preparation and evaluation. | 12
Hrs |
| 5 | Nucleic acid based therapeutic delivery system : Gene therapy, introduction (ex-vivo & in-vivo gene therapy). Potential target diseases for gene therapy (inherited disorder and cancer). Gene expression systems (viral and nonviral gene transfer). Liposomal gene delivery systems. Biodistribution and Pharmacokinetics. knowledge of therapeutic antisense molecules and aptamers as drugs of future. | 12
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Y W. Chien, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, 2nd edition, revised and expanded, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
2. S.P.Vyas and R.K.Khar, Controlled Drug Delivery - concepts and advances, VallabhPrakashan, New Delhi, First edition 2002.
3. N.K. Jain, Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery, CBS Publishers & Distributors, NewDelhi, First edition 1997 (reprint in 2001).

ADVANCED BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS (MPH 202T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for dose calculations, dose adjustments and to apply biopharmaceutics theories in practical problem solving. Basic theoretical discussions of the principles of biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics are provided to help the students' to clarify the concepts.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course it is expected that students will be able understand,

- The basic concepts in biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics.
- The use raw data and derive the pharmacokinetic models and parameters the best describe the process of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination.
- The critical evaluation of biopharmaceutic studies involving drug product equivalency.
- The design and evaluation of dosage regimens of the drugs using pharmacokinetic and biopharmaceutic parameters.
- The potential clinical pharmacokinetic problems and application of basics of pharmacokinetic

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Drug Absorption from the Gastrointestinal Tract: 12 Hrs
Gastrointestinal tract, Mechanism of drug absorption, Factors affecting drug absorption, pH-partition theory of drug absorption. Formulation and physicochemical factors: Dissolution rate, Dissolution process, Noyes-Whitney equation and drug dissolution, Factors affecting the dissolution rate. Gastrointestinal absorption: role of the dosage form: Solution (elixir, syrup and solution) as a dosage form, Suspension as a dosage form, Capsule as a dosage form, Tablet as a dosage form, Dissolution methods, Formulation and processing factors, Correlation of in vivo data with in vitro dissolution data. Transport model: Permeability-Solubility-Charge State and the pH Partition Hypothesis, Properties of the Gastrointestinal Tract (GIT), pH Microclimate Intracellular pH Environment, Tight-Junction Complex.

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| 2 | Biopharmaceutic considerations in drug product design and In Vitro Drug Product Performance: Introduction, biopharmaceutic factors affecting drug bioavailability, rate-limiting steps in drug absorption, physicochemical nature of the drug formulation factors affecting drug product performance, in vitro: dissolution and drug release testing, compendial methods of dissolution, alternative methods of dissolution testing, meeting dissolution requirements, problems of variable control in dissolution testing performance of drug products. In vitro–in vivo correlation, dissolution profile comparisons, drug product stability, considerations in the design of a drug product. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Pharmacokinetics: Basic considerations, pharmacokinetic models, compartment modeling: one compartment model- IV bolus, IV infusion, extra-vascular. Multi compartment model: two compartment - model in brief, non-linear pharmacokinetics: cause of non-linearity, Michaelis – Menten equation, estimation of k_{max} and v_{max} . Drug interactions: introduction, the effect of protein-binding interactions, the effect of tissue-binding interactions, cytochrome p450-based drug interactions, drug interactions linked to transporters. | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | Drug Product Performance, In Vivo: Bioavailability and Bioequivalence: drug product performance, purpose of bioavailability studies, relative and absolute availability. methods for assessing bioavailability, bioequivalence studies, design and evaluation of bioequivalence studies, study designs, crossover study designs, evaluation of the data, bioequivalence example, study submission and drug review process. biopharmaceutics classification system, methods. Permeability: In-vitro, in-situ and In-vivo methods. generic biologics (biosimilar drug products), clinical significance of bioequivalence studies, special concerns in bioavailability and bioequivalence studies, generic substitution. | 12
Hrs |
| 5 | Application of Pharmacokinetics: Modified-Release Drug Products, Targeted Drug Delivery Systems and Biotechnological Products. Introduction to Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic, drug interactions. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of biotechnology drugs. Introduction, Proteins and peptides, Monoclonal antibodies, Oligonucleotides, Vaccines (immunotherapy), Gene therapies. | 12
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi, 4th edition, Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1991
2. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics, A. Treatise, D .M. Brahmarkar and Sunil B. Jaiswal., VallabPrakashan, Pitampura, Delhi
3. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Shargel. Land YuABC, 2nd edition, Connecticut Appleton Century Crofts, 1985
4. Textbook of Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics, Dr. Shobha Rani R. Hiremath, Prism Book
5. Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi and D. Perrier, 2nd edition, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, 1982
6. Current Concepts in Pharmaceutical Sciences: Biopharmaceutics, Swarbrick. J, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1970
7. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Concepts and Applications 3rd edition by Malcolm Rowland and Thom~N. Tozer, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1995
8. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence, Abdou. H.M, Mack Publishing Company, Pennsylvania 1989
9. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics, An Introduction, 4th edition, revised and expanded by Robert. E. Notari, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York and Basel, 1987.
10. Biopharmaceutics and Relevant Pharmacokinetics by John. G Wagner and M. Pamarowski, 1st edition, Drug Intelligence Publications, Hamilton, Illinois, 1971.
11. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James. G. Boylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York, 1996.
12. Basic Pharmacokinetics, 1st edition, Sunil S Jambhekar and Philip J Breen, pharmaceutical press, RPS Publishing, 2009.
13. Absorption and Drug Development- Solubility, Permeability, and Charge State, Alex Avdeef, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003.

COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DEVELOPMENT (MPH 203T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for computer Applications in pharmaceutical research and development who want to understand the application of computers across the entire drug research and development process. Basic theoretical discussions of the principles of more integrated and coherent use of computerized information (informatics) in the drug development process are provided to help the students to clarify the concepts.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to understand,

- History of Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development
- Computational Modeling of Drug Disposition
- Computers in Preclinical Development
- Optimization Techniques in Pharmaceutical Formulation
- Computers in Market Analysis
- Computers in Clinical Development
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics
- Computational fluid dynamics(CFD)

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. a. Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development: A General Overview: History of Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development. Statistical modeling in Pharmaceutical research and development: Descriptive versus Mechanistic Modeling, Statistical Parameters, Estimation, Confidence Regions, Nonlinearity at the Optimum, Sensitivity Analysis, Optimal Design, Population Modeling
b. Quality-by-Design In Pharmaceutical Development: Introduction, ICH Q8 guideline, Regulatory and industry views on QbD, Scientifically based QbD - examples of application. 12 Hrs
- 2 Computational Modeling Of Drug Disposition: Introduction ,Modeling Techniques: Drug Absorption, Solubility, Intestinal Permeation, Drug Distribution ,Drug Excretion, Active Transport; P-gp, BCRP, Nucleoside Transporters, hPEPT1, ASBT, OCT, OATP, BBB-Choline Transporter. 12 Hrs

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| 3 | Computer-aided formulation development:: Concept of optimization, Optimization parameters, Factorial design, Optimization technology & Screening design. Computers in Pharmaceutical Formulation: Development of pharmaceutical emulsions, microemulsion drug carriers Legal Protection of Innovative Uses of Computers in R&D, The Ethics of Computing in Pharmaceutical Research, Computers in Market analysis | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | <p>a. Computer-aided biopharmaceutical characterization: Gastrointestinal absorption simulation. Introduction, Theoretical background, Model construction, Parameter sensitivity analysis, Virtual trial, Fed vs. fasted state, In vitro dissolution and in vitro-in vivo correlation, Biowaiver considerations</p> <p>b. Computer Simulations in Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics: Introduction, Computer Simulation: Whole Organism, Isolated Tissues, Organs, Cell, Proteins and Genes.</p> <p>c. Computers in Clinical Development: Clinical Data Collection and Management, Regulation of Computer Systems</p> | 12
Hrs |
| 5 | Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics and Computational fluid dynamics: General overview, Pharmaceutical Automation, Pharmaceutical applications, Advantages and Disadvantages. Current Challenges and Future Directions. | 12
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Computer Applications in Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Sean Ekins, 2006, John Wiley & Sons.
2. Computer-Aided Applications in Pharmaceutical Technology, 1st Edition, Jelena Djuris, Woodhead Publishing
3. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James. G.Boylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York, 1996.

COSMETICS AND COSMECEUTICALS (MPH 204T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for the fundamental need for cosmetic and cosmeceutical products.

Objectives

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

- Key ingredients used in cosmetics and cosmeceuticals.
- Key building blocks for various formulations.
- Current technologies in the market
- Various key ingredients and basic science to develop cosmetics and cosmeceuticals
- Scientific knowledge to develop cosmetics and cosmeceuticals with desired Safety, stability, and efficacy.

THEORY

60 Hrs

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| 1. | Cosmetics – Regulatory : Definition of cosmetic products as per Indian regulation. Indian regulatory requirements for labeling of cosmetics Regulatory provisions relating to import of cosmetics., Misbranded and spurious cosmetics. Regulatory provisions relating to manufacture of cosmetics – Conditions for obtaining license, prohibition of manufacture and sale of certain cosmetics, loan license, offences and penalties. | 12
Hrs |
| 2 | Cosmetics - Biological aspects : Structure of skin relating to problems like dry skin, acne, pigmentation, prickly heat, wrinkles and body odor. Structure of hair and hair growth cycle. Common problems associated with oral cavity. Cleansing and care needs for face, eye lids, lips, hands, feet, nail, scalp, neck, body and under-arm. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Formulation Building blocks: Building blocks for different product formulations of cosmetics/cosmeceuticals. Surfactants – Classification and application. Emollients, rheological additives: classification and application. Antimicrobial used as preservatives, their merits and demerits. Factors affecting microbial preservative efficacy. Building blocks for formulation of a moisturizing cream, vanishing cream, cold cream, shampoo and toothpaste. Soaps and syndetbars. Perfumes; Classification of perfumes. Perfume ingredients listed as allergens in EU regulation. | 12
Hrs |

Controversial ingredients: Parabens, formaldehyde liberators, dioxane.

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| 4 | Design of cosmeceutical products: Sun protection, sunscreens classification and regulatory aspects. Addressing dry skin, acne, sun-protection, pigmentation, prickly heat, wrinkles, body odor., dandruff, dental cavities, bleeding gums, mouth odor and sensitive teeth through cosmeceutical formulations. | 12
Hrs |
| 5 | Herbal Cosmetics : Herbal ingredients used in Hair care, skin care and oral care. Review of guidelines for herbal cosmetics by private bodies like cosmos with respect to preservatives, emollients, foaming agents, emulsifiers and rheology modifiers. Challenges in formulating herbal cosmetics. | 12
Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Harry's Cosmeticology. 8th edition.
2. Poucher's perfume cosmetics and Soaps, 10th edition.
3. Cosmetics - Formulation, Manufacture and quality control, P.P.Sharma, 4th edition
4. Handbook of cosmetic science and Technology A.O.Barel, M.Paye and H.I. Maibach. 3rd edition
5. Cosmetic and Toiletries recent suppliers catalogue.
6. CTFA directory.

PHARMACEUTICS PRACTICALS - II
(MPH 205P)

1. To study the effect of temperature change , non solvent addition, incompatible polymer addition in microcapsules preparation
2. Preparation and evaluation of Alginate beads
3. Formulation and evaluation of gelatin /albumin microspheres
4. Formulation and evaluation of liposomes/niosomes
5. Formulation and evaluation of spherules
6. Improvement of dissolution characteristics of slightly soluble drug by Solid dispersion technique.
7. Comparison of dissolution of two different marketed products /brands
8. Protein binding studies of a highly protein bound drug & poorly protein bound drug
9. Bioavailability studies of Paracetamol in animals.
10. Pharmacokinetic and IVIVC data analysis by Winnoline^R software
11. In vitro cell studies for permeability and metabolism
12. DoE Using Design Expert[®] Software
13. Formulation data analysis Using Design Expert[®] Software
14. Quality-by-Design in Pharmaceutical Development
15. Computer Simulations in Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics
16. Computational Modeling Of Drug Disposition
17. To develop Clinical Data Collection manual
18. To carry out Sensitivity Analysis, and Population Modeling.
19. Development and evaluation of Creams
20. Development and evaluation of Shampoo and Toothpaste base
21. To incorporate herbal and chemical actives to develop products
22. To address Dry skin, acne, blemish, Wrinkles, bleeding gums and dandruff

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE (MQA)

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (MQA 101T)

Scope

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

Objectives

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

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

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Choice of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy, Difference/ Derivative spectroscopy. 12 Hrs
b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations, Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier - Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy, Data Interpretation.
c. Spectrofluorimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence (Characteristics of drugs that can be analysed by fluorimetry), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.
d. Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.
2. NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds, Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and ¹³C NMR. Applications of NMR spectroscopy. 12 Hrs

- 3 Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy. 12 Hrs
- 4 Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution, isolation of drug from excipients, data interpretation and applications of the following: 12 Hrs
- Thin Layer chromatography
 - High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography
 - Ion exchange chromatography
 - Column chromatography
 - Gas chromatography
 - High Performance Liquid chromatography
 - Ultra High Performance Liquid chromatography
 - Affinity chromatography
 - Gel Chromatography
- 5 a. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following: 12 Hrs
- a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing
- b. X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction.
- 6 a. Potentiometry: Principle, working, Ion selective Electrodes and Application of potentiometry. 12 Hrs
- b. Thermal Techniques: Principle, thermal transitions and Instrumentation (Heat flux and power-compensation and designs), Modulated DSC, Hyper DSC, experimental parameters (sample preparation, experimental conditions, calibration, heating and cooling rates, resolution, source of errors) and their influence, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA): Principle, instrumentation

and advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications, derivative differential thermal analysis (DDTA). TGA: Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications.

REFERENCES

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

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (MQA 102T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart fundamental knowledge and concepts about various quality management principles and systems utilized in the manufacturing industry. It also aids in understanding the quality evaluation in the pharmaceutical industries.

Objectives

At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to understand-

- The importance of quality
- ISO management systems
- Tools for quality improvement
- Analysis of issues in quality
- Quality evaluation of pharmaceuticals
- Stability testing of drug and drug substances
- Statistical approaches for quality

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Introduction to Quality: Evolution of Quality, Definition of Quality, Dimensions of Quality 12 Hrs
Quality as a Strategic Decision: Meaning of strategy and strategic quality management, mission and vision statements, quality policy, Quality objectives, strategic planning and implementation, McKinsey 7s model, Competitive analysis, Management commitment to quality
Customer Focus: Meaning of customer and customer focus, Classification of customers, Customer focus, Customer perception of quality, Factors affecting customer perception, Customer requirements, Meeting customer needs and expectations, Customer satisfaction and Customer delight, Handling customer complaints, Understanding customer behavior, concept of internal and external customers. Case studies.
Cost of Quality: Cost of quality, Categories of cost of Quality, Models of cost of quality, Optimising costs, Preventing cost of quality.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 2 | Pharmaceutical quality Management: Basics of Quality Management, Total Quality Management (TQM), Principles of Six sigma, ISO 9001:2008, 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2004, Pharmaceutical Quality Management – ICH Q10, Knowledge management, Quality Metrics, Operational Excellence and Quality Management Review. OSHAS guidelines, NABL certification and accreditation, CFR-21 part 11, WHO-GMP requirements. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Six System Inspection model: Quality Management system, Production system, Facility and Equipment system, Laboratory control system, Materials system, Packaging and labeling system. Concept of self inspection.
Quality systems: Change Management/ Change control. Deviations, Out of Specifications (OOS), Out of Trend (OOT), Complaints - evaluation and handling, Investigation and determination of root cause, Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA), Returns and Recalls, Vendor Qualification, Annual Product Reviews, Batch Review and Batch Release. Concept of IPQC, area clearance/ Line clearance. | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | Drug Stability: ICH guidelines for stability testing of drug substances and drug products.
Study of ICH Q8, Quality by Design and Process development report
Quality risk management: Introduction, risk assessment, risk control, risk review, risk management tools, HACCP, risk ranking and filtering according to ICH Q9 guidelines. | 12
Hrs |
| 5 | Statistical Process control (SPC): Definition and Importance of SPC, Quality measurement in manufacturing, Statistical control charts - concepts and general aspects, Advantages of statistical control, Process capability, Estimating Inherent or potential capability from a control chart analysis, Measuring process control and quality improvement, Pursuit of decreased process variability. | 8 Hrs |
| 6 | Regulatory Compliance through Quality Management and development of Quality Culture
Benchmarking: Definition of benchmarking, Reasons for benchmarking, Types of Benchmarking, Benchmarking process, Advantages of benchmarking, Limitations of benchmarking. | 4 Hrs |

REFERENCES

1. Implementing Juran's Road Map for Quality Leadership: Benchmarks and Results, By Al Endres, Wiley, 2000
2. Understanding, Managing and Implementing Quality: Frameworks, Techniques and Cases, By Jiju Antony; David Preece, Routledge, 2002
3. Organizing for High Performance: Employee Involvement, TQM, Reengineering, and Knowledge Management in the Fortune 1000: The CEO Report By Edward E. Lawler; Susan Albers Mohrman; George Benson, Jossey-Bass, 2001
4. Corporate Culture and the Quality Organization By James W. Fairfield-Sonn, Quorum Books, 2001
5. The Quality Management Sourcebook: An International Guide to Materials and Resources By Christine Avery; Diane Zabel, Routledge, 1997
6. The Quality Toolbox, Second Edition, Nancy R. Tague, ASQ Publications
7. Juran's Quality Handbook, Sixth Edition, Joseph M. Juran and Joseph A. De Feo, ASQ Publications
8. Root Cause Analysis, The Core of Problem Solving and Corrective Action, Duke Okes, 2009, ASQ Publications.

QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE (MQA 103T)

Scope

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

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

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

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Introduction: Concept and evolution and scopes of Quality Control and Quality Assurance, Good Laboratory Practice, GMP, Overview of ICH Guidelines - QSEM, with special emphasis on Q-series guidelines.
Good Laboratory Practices: Scope of GLP, Definitions, Quality assurance unit, protocol for conduct of non clinical testing, control on animal house, report preparation and documentation. CPCSEA guidelines. 12 Hrs

2. cGMP guidelines according to schedule M, USFDA (inclusive of CDER and CBER) Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention(PIC), WHO and EMEA covering: Organization and personnel responsibilities, training, hygiene and personal records, drug industry location, design, construction and plant lay out, maintenance, sanitation, environmental control, utilities and maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination and Good Warehousing Practice. 12 Hrs

3. Analysis of raw materials, finished products, packaging materials, in process quality control (IPQC), Developing specification (ICH Q6 and Q3), purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials. 12 Hrs

In process quality control and finished products quality control for following dosage forms in Pharma industry according to Indian, US and British pharmacopoeias: tablets, capsules, ointments, suppositories, creams, parenterals, ophthalmic and surgical products (How to refer pharmacopoeias).

- 4 Documentation in pharmaceutical industry: Three tier documentation, Policy, Procedures and Work instructions, and records (Formats), Basic principles- How to maintain, retention and retrieval etc. Standard operating procedures (How to write), Master Batch Record, Batch Manufacturing Record, Quality audit plan and reports. Specification and test procedures, Protocols and reports. Distribution records. Electronic data handling. Concepts of controlled and uncontrolled documents. Submission documents for regulators DMFs, as Common Technical Document and Electronic Common Technical Documentation (CTD, eCTD). Concept of regulated and non regulated markets. 12 Hrs
- 5 Manufacturing operations and controls: Sanitation of manufacturing premises, mix-ups and cross contamination, processing of intermediates and bulk products, packaging operations, IPQC, release of finished product, process deviations, charge-in of components, time limitations on production, drug product inspection, expiry date calculation, calculation of yields, production record review, change control, sterile products, aseptic process control, packaging, reprocessing, salvaging, handling of waste and scrap disposal. 12 Hrs
- Introduction, scope and importance of intellectual property rights. Concept of trade mark, copyright and patents.

REFERENCES

1. Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Procedures of India, 3rd revised edition, Volume I & II, Mumbai, 1996.
2. Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.
3. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals- A compedium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I & II, 2nd edition, WHO Publications, 1999.
4. How to Practice GMP's - P P Sharma, Vandana Publications, Agra, 1991.

5. The International Pharmacopoeia – vol I, II, III, IV & V - General Methods of Analysis and Quality specification for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excipients and Dosage forms, 3rd edition, WHO, Geneva, 2005.
6. Good laboratory Practice Regulations – Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.
7. ICH guidelines
8. ISO 9000 and total quality management
9. The drugs and cosmetics act 1940 – Deshpande, Nilesh Gandhi, 4th edition, Susmit Publishers, 2006.
10. QA Manual – D.H. Shah, 1st edition, Business Horizons, 2000.
11. Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals a plan for total quality control – Sidney H. Willig, Vol. 52, 3rd edition, Marcel Dekker Series.
12. Steinborn L. GMP/ISO Quality Audit Manual for Healthcare Manufacturers and Their Suppliers, Sixth Edition, (Volume 1 - With Checklists and Software Package). Taylor & Francis; 2003.
13. Sarker DK. Quality Systems and Controls for Pharmaceuticals. John Wiley & Sons; 2008.
14. Packaging of Pharmaceuticals.
15. Schedule M and Schedule N.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (MQA 104T)

Scope

This deal with technology transfer covers the activities associated with Drug Substance, Drug Product and analytical tests and methods, required following candidate drug selection to completion of technology transfer from R&D to the first receiving site and technology transfer related to post-marketing changes in manufacturing places.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

- To understand the new product development process
- To understand the necessary information to transfer technology from R&D to actual manufacturing by sorting out various information obtained during R&D
- To elucidate necessary information to transfer technology of existing products between various manufacturing places

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Principles of Drug discovery and development: Introduction, Clinical research process. Development and informational content for Investigational New Drugs Application (IND), New Drug Application (NDA), Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA), Supplemental New Drug Application (SNDA), Scale Up Post Approval Changes (SUPAC) and Bulk active chemical Post approval changes (BACPAC), Post marketing surveillance, Product registration guidelines – CDSCO, USFDA. 12 Hrs
- 2 Pre-formulation studies: Introduction/concept, organoleptic properties, purity, impurity profiles, particle size, shape and surface area. Solubility, Methods to improve solubility of Drugs: Surfactants & its importance, co-solvency. Techniques for the study of Crystal properties and polymorphism. Pre-formulation protocol, Stability testing during product development. 12 Hrs
- 3 Pilot plant scale up: Concept, Significance, design, layout of pilot plant scale up study, operations, large scale manufacturing techniques (formula, equipment, process, stability and quality control) of solids, liquids, semisolid and parenteral dosage forms. New era of drug products: opportunities and challenges. 12 Hrs

- 4 Pharmaceutical packaging: Pharmaceutical dosage form and their packaging requirements, Pharmaceutical packaging materials, Medical device packaging, Enteral Packaging, Aseptic packaging systems, Container closure systems, Issues facing modern drug packaging, Selection and evaluation of Pharmaceutical packaging materials. 12 Hrs
Quality control test: Containers, closures and secondary packing materials.
- 5 Technology transfer: Development of technology by R & D, Technology transfer from R & D to production, Optimization and Production, Qualitative and quantitative technology models. 12 Hrs
Documentation in technology transfer: Development report, technology transfer plan and Exhibit.

REFERENCES

1. The process of new drug discovery and development. I and II Edition (2006) by Charles G. Smith, James T and O. Donnell. CRC Press, Group of Taylor and Francis.
2. Leon Lac Lachman, Herbert A. Liberman, Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy. Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.
3. Sidney H Willing, Murray M, Tuckerman. Williams Hitchings IV, Good manufacturing of pharmaceuticals (A Plan for total quality control) 3rd Edition. Bhalani publishing house Mumbai.
4. Tablets Vol. I, II, III by Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Liberman, Joseph B. Schwartz, 2nd Edn. (1989) Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.
5. Text book of Bio- Pharmaceutics and clinical Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi, 3rd Edn, Lea & Febriger, Philadelphia.
6. Pharmaceutical product development. Vandana V. Patrevala. John I. Disouza. Maharukh T.Rustomji. CRC Press, Group of Taylor and Francis.
7. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bio-Equivalence by Abdou H.M, Mack Publishing company, Eastern Pennsylvania.
8. Remingtons Pharmaceutical Sciences, by Alfonso & Gennaro, 19th Edn.(1995)OO2C Lippincott; Williams and Wilkins A Wolters Kluwer Company, Philadelphia.
9. The Pharmaceutical Sciences; the Pharma Path way 'Pure and applied Pharmacy' by D. A Sawant, Pragathi Books Pvt. Ltd.
10. Pharmaceutical Packaging technology by D.A. Dean. E.R. Evans, I.H. Hall. 1st Edition(Reprint 2006). Taylor and Francis. London and New York.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PRACTICAL - I
(MQA 105P)

PRACTICALS

1. Analysis of Pharmacopoeial compounds in bulk and in their formulations (tablet/ capsules/ semisolids) by UV Vis spectrophotometer
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi-drug component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
3. Experiments based on HPLC
4. Experiments based on Gas Chromatography
5. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by fluorimetry
6. Estimation of sodium/potassium by flame photometry or AAS
7. Case studies on
 - Total Quality Management
 - Six Sigma
 - Change Management/ Change control. Deviations,
 - Out of Specifications (OOS)
 - Out of Trend (OOT)
 - Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA)
 - Deviations
8. Development of Stability study protocol
9. Estimation of process capability
10. In process and finished product quality control tests for tablets, capsules, parenterals and semisolid dosage forms.
11. Assay of raw materials as per official monographs
12. Testing of related and foreign substances in drugs and raw materials
13. To carry out pre formulation study for tablets, parenterals (2 experiment).
14. To study the effect of pH on the solubility of drugs, (1 experiment)
15. Quality control tests for Primary and secondary packaging materials
16. Accelerated stability studies (1 experiment)
17. Improved solubility of drugs using surfactant systems (1 experiment)
18. Improved solubility of drugs using co-solvency method (1 experiment)
19. Determination of Pka and Log p of drugs.

HAZARDS AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT (MQA 201T)

Scope

This course is designed to convey the knowledge necessary to understand issues related to different kinds of hazard and their management. Basic theoretical and practical discussions integrate the proficiency to handle the emergency situation in the pharmaceutical product development process and provides the principle based approach to solve the complex tribulations.

Objectives

At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to

- Understand about environmental problems among learners.
- Impart basic knowledge about the environment and its allied problems.
- Develop an attitude of concern for the industry environment.
- Ensure safety standards in pharmaceutical industry
- Provide comprehensive knowledge on the safety management
- Empower an ideas to clear mechanism and management in different kinds of hazard management system
- Teach the method of Hazard assessment, procedure, methodology for provide safe industrial atmosphere.

THEORY

60Hrs

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies: Natural Resources, Renewable and non-renewable resources, Natural resources and associated problems,
a) Forest resources; b) Water resources; c) Mineral resources; d) Energy resources; e) Land resources
Ecosystems: Concept of an ecosystem and Structure and function of an ecosystem. Environmental hazards: Hazards based on Air, Water, Soil and Radioisotopes. | 12
Hrs |
| 2 | Air based hazards: Sources, Types of Hazards, Air circulation maintenance industry for sterile area and non sterile area, Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) Fire protection system: Fire prevention, types of fire extinguishers and critical Hazard management system. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Chemical based hazards: Sources of chemical hazards, Hazards of Organic synthesis, sulphonating hazard, Organic solvent hazard, Control measures for chemical hazards, | 12
Hrs |

Management of combustible gases, Toxic gases and Oxygen displacing gases management, Regulations for chemical hazard, Management of over-Exposure to chemicals and TLV concept.

- 4 Fire and Explosion: Introduction, Industrial processes and hazards potential, mechanical electrical, thermal and process hazards. Safety and hazards regulations, Fire protection system: Fire prevention, types of fire extinguishers and critical Hazard management system mechanical and chemical explosion, multiphase reactions, transport effects and global rates. Preventive and protective management from fires and explosion-electricity passivation, ventilation, and sprinkling, proofing, relief systems -relief valves, flares, scrubbers. 12 Hrs
- 5 Hazard and risk management: Self-protective measures against workplace hazards. Critical training for risk management, Process of hazard management, ICH guidelines on risk assessment and Risk management methods and Tools
Factory act and rules, fundamentals of accident prevention, elements of safety programme and safety management, Physicochemical measurements of effluents, BOD, COD, Determination of some contaminants, Effluent treatment procedure, Role of emergency services. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Y.K. Sing, Environmental Science, New Age International Pvt, Publishers, Bangalore
2. "Quantitative Risk Assessment in Chemical Process Industries" American Institute of Chemical Industries, Centre for Chemical Process safety.
3. Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad - 380 013, India,
4. Hazardous Chemicals: Safety Management and Global Regulations, T.S.S. Dikshith, CRC press

PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION (MQA 202T)

Scope

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

Objectives

At completion of this course, it is expected that students will be able to understand

- The concepts of calibration, qualification and validation
- The qualification of various equipments and instruments
- Process validation of different dosage forms
- Validation of analytical method for estimation of drugs
- Cleaning validation of equipments employed in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals

THEORY

60 Hrs

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Introduction to validation: Definition of Calibration, Qualification and Validation, Scope, frequency and importance. Difference between calibration and validation. Calibration of weights and measures. Advantages of Validation, scope of Validation, Organization for Validation, Validation Master plan, Types of Validation, Streamlining of qualification & Validation process and Validation Master Plan.
Qualification: User requirement specification, Design qualification, Factory Acceptance Test (FAT)/Site Acceptance Test (SAT), Installation qualification, Operational qualification, Performance qualification, Re-Qualification (Maintaining status-Calibration Preventive Maintenance, Change management). | 10
Hrs |
| 2 | Qualification of manufacturing equipment: Dry Powder Mixers, Fluid Bed and Tray dryers, Tablet Compression (Machine), Dry heat sterilization/Tunnels, Autoclaves, Membrane filtration, Capsule filling machine.
Qualification of analytical instruments: UV-Visible spectrophotometer, FTIR, DSC, GC, HPLC, HPTLC, LC-MS. | 10
Hrs |

- 3 Qualification of laboratory equipments: Hardness tester, Friability test apparatus, tap density tester, Disintegration tester, Dissolution test apparatus
Validation of Utility systems: Pharmaceutical water system & pure steam, HVAC system, Compressed air and nitrogen. 10 Hrs
- 4 Process Validation: Concept, Process and documentation of Process Validation. Prospective, Concurrent & Retrospective Validation, Re validation criteria, Process Validation of various formulations (Coated tablets, Capsules, Ointment/Creams, Liquid Orals and aerosols.), Aseptic filling: Media fill validation, USFDA guidelines on Process Validation- A life cycle approach. Analytical method validation: General principles, Validation of analytical method as per ICH guidelines and USP. 10 Hrs
- 5 Cleaning Validation: Cleaning Method development, Validation of analytical method used in cleaning, Cleaning of Equipment, Cleaning of Facilities. Cleaning in place (CIP). Validation of facilities in sterile and non-sterile plant. Computerized system validation: Electronic records and digital signature - 21 CFR Part 11 and GAMP 10 Hrs
- 6 General Principles of Intellectual Property: Concepts of Intellectual Property (IP), Intellectual Property Protection (IPP), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Economic importance, mechanism for protection of Intellectual Property –patents, Copyright, Trademark; Factors affecting choice of IP protection; Penalties for violation; Role of IP in pharmaceutical industry; Global ramification and financial implications. Filing a patent applications; patent application forms and guidelines. Types patent applications-provisional and non provisional, PCT and convention patent applications; International patenting requirement procedures and costs; Rights and responsibilities of a patentee; Practical aspects regarding maintaining of a Patent file; Patent infringement meaning and scope. Significance of transfer technology (TOT), IP and ethics-positive and negative aspects of IPP; Societal responsibility, avoiding unethical practices. 10 Hrs

REFERENCES

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

AUDITS AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE (MPA 203T)

Scope

This course deals with the understanding and process for auditing in pharmaceutical industries. This subject covers the methodology involved in the auditing process of different in pharmaceutical industries.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

- To understand the importance of auditing
- To understand the methodology of auditing
- To carry out the audit process
- To prepare the auditing report
- To prepare the check list for auditing

THEORY

60 Hrs

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Introduction: Objectives, Management of audit, Responsibilities, Planning process, information gathering, administration, Classifications of deficiencies | 12
Hrs |
| 2 | Role of quality systems and audits in pharmaceutical manufacturing environment: cGMP Regulations, Quality assurance functions, Quality systems approach, Management responsibilities, Resource, Manufacturing operations, Evaluation activities, Transitioning to quality system approach, Audit checklist for drug industries. | 12
Hrs |
| 3 | Auditing of vendors and production department: Bulk Pharmaceutical Chemicals and packaging material Vendor audit, Warehouse and weighing, Dry Production: Granulation, tableting, coating, capsules, sterile production and packaging. | 12
Hrs |
| 4 | Auditing of Microbiological laboratory: Auditing the manufacturing process, Product and process information, General areas of interest in the building raw materials, Water, Packaging materials. | 12
Hrs |

- 5 Auditing of Quality Assurance and engineering department: 12
Quality Assurance Maintenance, Critical systems: HVAC, Water, Hrs
Water for Injection systems, ETP.

REFERENCES

1. Compliance auditing for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. Karen Ginsbury and Gil Bismuth, Interpharm/CRC, Boca Raton, London New York, Washington D.C.
2. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Handbook, Regulations and Quality by Shayne Cox Gad. Wiley-Interscience, A John Wiley and sons, Inc., Publications.
3. Handbook of microbiological Quality control. Rosamund M. Baird, Norman A. Hodges, Stephen P. Denyar. CRC Press. 2000.
4. Laboratory auditing for quality and regulatory compliance. Donald C. Singer, Raluca-loana Stefan, Jacobus F. Van Staden. Taylor and Francis (2005).

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY (MQA 204T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students with the industrial activities during Pharmaceutical Manufacturing.

Objectives

At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to understand,

- The common practice in the pharmaceutical industry developments, plant layout and production planning
- Will be familiar with the principles and practices of aseptic process technology, non sterile manufacturing technology and packaging technology.
- Have a better understanding of principles and implementation of Quality by design (QbD) and process analytical technology (PAT) in pharmaceutical manufacturing

THEORY

60 Hrs

1. Pharmaceutical industry developments: Legal requirements and Licenses for API and formulation industry, Plant location-Factors influencing. 12 Hrs
Plant layout: Factors influencing, Special provisions, Storage space requirements, sterile and aseptic area layout.
Production planning: General principles, production systems, calculation of standard cost, process planning, routing, loading, scheduling, dispatching of records, production control.
- 2 Aseptic process technology: Manufacturing, manufacturing flowcharts, in process-quality control tests for following sterile dosage forms: Ointment, Suspension and Emulsion, Dry powder, Solution (Small Volume & large Volume). 12 Hrs
Advanced sterile product manufacturing technology : Area planning & environmental control, wall and floor treatment, fixtures and machineries, change rooms, personnel flow, utilities & utilities equipment location, engineering and maintenance.
Process Automation in Pharmaceutical Industry: With specific reference to manufacturing of sterile semisolids, Small Volume Parenterals & Large Volume Parenterals (SVP & LVP), Monitoring of Parenteral manufacturing facility, Cleaning in Place (CIP),

Sterilization in Place (SIP), Prefilled Syringe, Powdered Jet, Needle Free Injections, and Form Fill Seal Technology (FFS).
Lyophilization technology: Principles, process, equipment.

- 3 Non sterile manufacturing process technology: 12 Hrs
Manufacturing, manufacturing flowcharts, in process-quality control tests for following Non-Sterile solid dosage forms: Tablets (compressed & coated), Capsules (Hard & Soft).
Advance non-sterile solid product manufacturing technology: Process Automation in Pharmaceutical Industry with specific reference to manufacturing of tablets and coated products, Improved Tablet Production: Tablet production process, granulation and pelletization equipments, continuous and batch mixing, rapid mixing granulators, rota granulators, spheronizers and marumerisers, and other specialized granulation and drying equipments. Problems encountered.
Coating technology: Process, equipments, particle coating, fluidized bed coating, application techniques. Problems encountered.
- 4 Containers and closures for pharmaceuticals: Types, 12 Hrs
performance, assuring quality of glass; types of plastics used, Drug plastic interactions, biological tests, modification of plastics by drugs; different types of closures and closure liners; film wrapper; blister packs; bubble packs; shrink packaging; foil / plastic pouches, bottle seals, tape seals, breakable seals and sealed tubes; quality control of packaging material and filling equipment, flexible packaging, product package compatibility, transit worthiness of package, Stability aspects of packaging. Evaluation of stability of packaging material.
- 5 Quality by design (QbD) and process analytical technology 12 Hrs
(PAT): Current approach and its limitations. Why QbD is required, Advantages, Elements of QbD, Terminology: QTPP. CMA, CQA, CPP, RLD, Design space, Design of Experiments, Risk Assessment and mitigation/minimization. Quality by Design, Formulations by Design, QbD for drug products, QbD for Drug Substances, QbD for Excipients, Analytical QbD. FDA initiative on process analytical technology. PAT as a driver for improving quality and reducing costs: quality by design (QbD), QA, QC and GAMP. PAT guidance, standards and regulatory requirements.

REFERENCES

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5. Sidney H Willing, Murray M, Tuckerman. Williams Hitchings IV, Good manufacturing of pharmaceuticals (A Plan for total quality control) 3rd Edition. Bhalani publishing house Mumbai.
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11. Shaybe Cox Gad. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Handbook. John Willey and Sons, New Jersey, 2008.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PRACTICAL – II PRACTICALS
(MQA 205P)

1. Organic contaminants residue analysis by HPLC
2. Estimation of Metallic contaminants by Flame photometer
3. Identification of antibiotic residue by TLC
4. Estimation of Hydrogen Sulphide in Air.
5. Estimation of Chlorine in Work Environment.
6. Sampling and analysis of SO₂ using Colorimetric method
7. Qualification of following Pharma equipment
 - a. Autoclave
 - b. Hot air oven
 - c. Powder Mixer (Dry)
 - d. Tablet Compression Machine
8. Validation of an analytical method for a drug
9. Validation of a processing area
10. Qualification of at least two analytical instruments
11. Cleaning validation of one equipment
12. Qualification of Pharmaceutical Testing Equipment (Dissolution testing apparatus, Friability Apparatus, Disintegration Tester)
13. Check list for Bulk Pharmaceutical Chemicals vendors
14. Check list for tableting production.
15. Check list for sterile production area
16. Check list for Water for injection.
17. Design of plant layout: Sterile and non-sterile
18. Case study on application of QbD
19. Case study on application of PAT