

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY, ONGOLE**  
**M. PHARMCY (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS)**  
**R23 COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**  
**Effective from Academic Year 2023-24 Admitted Batch**

**I YEAR I Semester**

Components of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-I	R23PA11	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-II	R23PA12	Pharmaceutical Food Analysis	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-I	R23PA13A	1. Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PA13B	2. Drug Regulatory Affairs							
	R23PA13C	3. Phytochemistry							
Professional Elective-II	R23PA14A	1. Pharmaceutical Validation	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PA14B	2. Cosmetics and Cosmeceuticals							
	R23PA14C	3. Stability of Drugs and Dosage forms							
	R23PA15	Research Methodology & IPR	2	0	0	2	50	-	50
Laboratory-I	R23PA16	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-II	R23PA17	Pharmaceutical food Analysis Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Audit-II	R23PA18	Audit course-I(Non Credit)	2	0	0	0			
		Seminar & Assignment	0	0	4	2	50 (25+25)	--	50
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>

**I YEAR II Semester**

Components of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-III	R23PA21	Advanced Instrumental Analysis-I	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-IV	R23PA22	Pharmaceutical Quality Control & Quality Assurance	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-III	R23PA23A	1. Modern Bio-analytical Techniques	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PA23B	2. Herbal Cosmetics							
	R23PA23C	3. Pharmaco epidemiology & Pharmacoeconomics							
Professional Elective-IV	R23PA24A	1. Advanced Instrumental Analysis-II	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PA24B	2. Nutraceuticals							
	R23PA24C	3. Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance							
Laboratory-III	R23PA25	Advanced Instrumental Analysis I Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-IV	R23PA26	Pharmaceutical Quality Control & Quality Assurance Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
	R23PA27	Mini project(with presentation) & Assignment	2	0	0	4	100 (50+50)	--	100
Audit-II	R23PA28	Audit Course -II(non-credit)	2	0	0	0			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY, ONGOLE**  
**M. PHARMCY (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS)**  
**R23COURSESTRUCTUREANDSYLLABUS**  
**Effective from Academic Year 2023-24AdmittedBatch**

**II YEAR I Semester**

Components of Study	Course Code	CourseTitle	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Elective-V	R23PA31A	1. Biostatistics	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PA31B	2. Scale up and Technology Transfer							
	R23PA31C	3. Production Area Design and Packaging Development							
Open Elective	R23PA32	1.Screening Methods in Pharmacology 2.Entrepreneurship Management 3.Cosmetic Science 4.Hazards and Safety Management 5.Audits and Regulatory Compliance	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Dissertation	R23PA33	Comprehensive Viva-Voce	0	0	8	4	--	100	100
	R23PA34	Dissertation Work Review-II	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>

**II YEAR IISEMESTER**

Components of Study	Course Code	CourseTitle	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Dissertation	R23PA41	Dissertation Work Review- III	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
Dissertation	R23PA42	Dissertation Viva-Voce	0	0	20	10		100	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>
						<b>98</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>2000</b>

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (Professional Core - I) (R23PA11)**

**Course Objective:** The course is designed to impart the knowledge in the field of Pharmaceutical Analysis. The various modern analytical techniques like UV-Visible, IR, NMR, Mass, GC, HPLC, different chromatographic methods and other important topics are taught to enable the students to understand and apply the principles involved in the determination of different bulk drugs and their formulation. In addition to the theoretical aspects, the basic practical knowledge relevant to the analysis is also imparted.

**Course Outcome:** The appreciable knowledge will be gained by the students in the Modern Analytical Techniques and can apply the theories in the Analysis of various bulk drugs and their formulations. The students will also be in a position to apply their knowledge in developing the new methods for the determination and validate the procedures.

#### UNIT I

##### **Introduction to chromatography and classification of chromatographic methods based on the mechanism of separation**

- a. **Column Chromatography:** Adsorption and partition, theory, preparation, procedure and methods of detection
- b. **Thin Layer Chromatography:** Theory, preparation, procedures, detection of compounds
- c. **Paper Chromatography:** Theory, different techniques employed, filter papers used, qualitative and quantitative detection

#### UNIT II

- a. **Gas chromatography:** Introduction, fundamentals, instrumentation, columns: preparation and operation, detection, derivatization.
- b. **HPLC:** Basic parameters, Principles and instrumentation, solvents and columns used, Operational modes, detection and applications of HPLC
- c. **HPTLC:** Theory and principle, instrumentation, elution techniques and pharmaceutical applications

#### UNIT III

- a. **UV-Visible spectroscopy:** Introduction, electromagnetic spectrum, absorbance laws and limitations, instrumentation-design and working principle, chromophore concept, auxochromes, Wood-Fisher rules for calculating absorption maximum, applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy
- b. **IR spectroscopy:** Basic principles -Molecular vibrations, vibrational frequency, factors influencing vibrational frequencies, sampling techniques, instrumentation, interpretation of spectra, FT-IR, theory and applications

#### UNIT IV

**Mass spectroscopy:** Theory, ionization techniques: electron impact ionization, chemical ionization, field ionization, fast atom bombardment, plasma desorption, fragmentation process: types of fission, resolution, GC/MS, **interpretation of spectra** and applications for identification and structure determination.

#### UNIT V

**NMR:** Theory, instrumentation, chemical shift, shielding and deshielding effects, splitting of signals, spin-spin coupling, proton exchange reactions, coupling constant(J), nuclear overhauser effect (NOE), <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra and its applications, 2D-NMR, COSY and applications in pharmacy.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma 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. A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kerrenth A. Connors
5. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
6. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
7. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
8. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
10. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
11. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein
12. HPTLC by P.D. Seth
13. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2007
14. High Performance thin layer chromatography for the analysis of medicinal plants by Eike Reich, Anne Schibli
15. Introduction to instrumental analysis by Robert. D. Braun

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL FOOD ANALYSIS (Professional Core – II) (R23PA12)**

**Course Objective:** This course is designed to impart knowledge on analysis of food constituents and finished food products. The course includes application of instrumental analysis in the determination of pesticides in variety of food products.

**Course Outcome:** At completion of this course student shall be able to understand various analytical techniques in the determination of

- Food constituents
- Food additives
- Finished food products
- Pesticides in food
- Pharmaceuticals (API & Dosage forms)
- And also student shall have the knowledge on food regulations and legislations

#### UNIT I

- a. **Carbohydrates:** Classification and properties of food carbohydrates, General methods of analysis of food carbohydrates
- b. **Proteins:** Chemistry and classification of amino acids and proteins, Physico-Chemical properties of protein and their structure, general methods of analysis of proteins and amino acids

#### UNIT II

**Probiotics:** Definition, history, importance, mode of action, identification advantages and disadvantages of probiotics. Applications of Probiotics

#### UNIT III

**Lipids:** Classification, general methods of analysis, refining of fats and oils; hydrogenation of vegetable oils, Determination of adulteration in fats and oils.

#### UNIT IV

**Vitamins:** Classification of vitamins, methods of analysis of vitamins, Principles of microbial assay of vitamins of B-series

#### UNIT V

- a. **General Analytical methods** for milk, milk constituents and milk products like ice cream, milk powder, butter, margarine, cheese including adulterants and contaminants of milk.
- b. **Analysis of fermentation products** like wine, spirits, beer and vinegar.

#### TEXT BOOKS:

1. The chemical analysis of foods – David Pearson, Seventh edition, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh London, 1976
2. Introduction to the Chemical analysis of foods – S. Nielsen, Jones & Bartlett publishers, Boston London, 1994.
3. Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, sixth edition, Volume I & II, 1997.
4. Analysis of Food constituents – Multon, Wiley VCH.
5. Dr. William Horwitz, Official methods of analysis of AOAC International
6. 18th edition, 2005. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy by Lieberman and Lachman

#### REFERENCES:

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences by Alfonso and Gennaro
2. Food Chemistry and Nutrition: A Comprehensive Treatise, Sumathi S, Pharmamed Press.
3. David Pearson, The Chemical Analysis of Foods, 7<sup>th</sup> edn, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh.
4. Nielsen S. Introduction to chemical analysis of foods. Jones & Bartlett Publishers, Boston, 1974
5. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2012

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (Professional Elective - I) (R23PA13A)**

**Course Objective:** The principles and procedures for the determination of various pharmaceutical bulk drugs and their formulations belonging to different categories are discussed in detail. The applications of the important reagents like MBTH, FC, PDAB etc. in the determination of the pharmaceuticals are also discussed.

**Course Outcome:** The quantitative determination of various organic compounds is clearly understood. The spectral analysis, dissolution parameters and microbial assays are also learned.

### UNIT I

Principles and procedures involved in the determination of the official compounds in IP with the following analytical techniques

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Non-aqueous         | C. Complexometric        |
| B. Oxidation-reduction | D. Diazotization methods |
| E. Neutralization      | F. Acid – Base           |

### UNIT II

A detailed study of the principles and procedures involved in the quantitative determination of the following organic functional groups

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Amines      | C. Carbonyl compounds   |
| B. Esters      | D. Hydroxy and carboxyl |
| E. Amino Acids |                         |

### UNIT III

- a. **Reference Standards:** Types, preparation methods and uses.
- b. Principles and procedures involved in using the following reagents in the determination of pharmaceutical dosage forms official in IP
  - a. MBTH (3-methyl-2-benzothiazolone hydrazone)
  - b. F.C. Reagent (Folin-Ciocalteu)
  - c. PDAB (*para*-Dimethyl Amino Benzaldehyde)
  - d. 2, 3, 5 - *tri*Phenyltetrazolium salt
  - e. 2,6 *di*-ChloroquinoneChlorimide
  - f. *N*- (1-naphthyl) ethylenediaminedihydrochloride (B.M. Reagent)
  - g. Carr – Price Reagent
  - h. 2,4 - DNP

### UNIT IV

- a. **Analysis of Excipients:** Tests related to excipients such as bulk density, tapped density, particle size distribution, pH, moisture content, viscosity (dynamic), loss on drying, ash content, conductivity.
- b. **Excipients of interest:** Disintegrating agents, binders, emulsifiers, viscosity modifiers and preservatives including preservative challenge test.

### UNIT V

- a. **Dissolution Tests:** Types of Dissolution apparatus, dissolution test requirements for immediate release, delayed release, extended-release dosage forms, coated, uncoated, enteric coated, gelatin capsules etc.
- b. **Microbiological assays and Biological tests:** Antimicrobial effectiveness testing, microbial limit tests, sterility test. Antibiotics-microbial assays, bacterial endotoxins test.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Becket and Stanlake
2. Pharmaceutical Analysis by Higuchi, Bechmman and Hassan
3. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis By B.K. Sharma
4. A Text Book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kennenth A. Conners
5. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
6. Instrumental methods of analysis – Willards, 7th edition, CBS publishers.
7. Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry, DK Sarkar, Pharmamed Press

**REFERENCES:**

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences by Alfonso and Gennaro
2. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P.D. Sethi
3. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010
4. Journals (Indian Drugs, IJPS etc.)

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**DRUG REGULATORY AFFAIRS (Professional Elective - I) (R23PA13B)**

**Course Objective:** The topics which are present in the Drug regulatory affairs are very much useful which increases the knowledge regarding the regulatory aspects in the pharmaceutical industries.

**Course Outcome:**

- Students will come to know the different competent regulatory authorities globally.
- Students be aware of technical aspects pertaining to the marketing authorization application (MAA)
- The regulatory guidelines and directions framed by the regulatory authorities will be helpful to place the drug products in market for marketing approvals.

**UNIT I**

**Drug Regulatory Aspects (India)**

1. Indian drug regulatory authorities, Central and State regulatory bodies (FDA)
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules with latest Amendments (Selective)
3. Special emphasis – Schedule M and Y
4. New drugs – Importation, Registration, development, Clinical Trials, BE NOC & BE studies
5. Various Licences – Test Lic., Import lic., for testing of drugs and API's, Manufacturing Contract and Loan licence manufacturing.

**UNIT II**

**Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)**

1. Indian GMP certification, WHO GMP certification.
2. ICH guidelines for stability testing and other relevant ones (Q1-Q10)
3. Export permissions and manufacturing for semi-regulated countries
4. Understanding of the plant layouts with special emphasis on the environment & safety (HVAC, Water Systems, Stores Management, Effluent etc.)
5. Quality Assurance and Quality Control – Basic understanding for in-built quality.

**UNIT III**

A detailed study of regulatory aspects that affect drug product design, manufacture and distribution in a developed country such as USA and in a developing country such as Brazil, Hatch Waxmann Act; Bolar Provisions and other FDA Regulations. Regulatory aspects of pharmaceutical and bulk drug manufacture, regulatory drug analysis.

**UNIT IV**

Documentation related to manufacturing, cleaning methods, retention samples and records, quality control, batch release documents, distribution records, complaints and recalls.  
Quality, safety and legislation for cosmetic products and herbal products.

**UNIT V**

**Governing Regulatory Bodies across the globe.**

Country Authority Submission

- a. U.S Food & Drug Administration USDMF
- b. Canada Therapeutic Product Directorate DMF
- c. Europe
  - 1) European Medicines Agency (EMA/ National Authorities) EDMF
  - 2) European Directorate for Quality of Medicines CEP/COS & Health Care Products.
  - 3) MHRA – Medicines and Health Care Products Regulatory Agency



- d. Product Filing
- e. Responding Regulatory Deficiencies
- f. Final Approval Procedure

Preparation, review and submission of Drug Master Files to Regulatory Authorities as per their specific requirements.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Original laws published by Govt. of India.
2. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Mithal B. M.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
3. Laws of Drugs in India by Hussain.
4. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Jain N. K.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabh Prakashan Delhi - 2013

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHYTOCHEMISTRY (Professional Elective - I) (R23PA13C)**

**Course Objective:** Helps the students to get exposed to natural product drug discovery and to perform quantitative and qualitative evaluation of herbal extracts. To understand the chemistry of important phytoconstituents of different categories.

**Course Outcome:** On the basis of chemistry data of phytoconstituents students will acquire knowledge on various types of phytoconstituents present in the plants.

#### **UNIT I**

Biosynthetic pathways and Radio tracing techniques: containing drugs:

- a) Methods of Biogenetic Investigations, detailed study of isotropic tracer techniques.
- b) Study of Biosynthetic pathways of following phyto-pharmaceuticals: Atropine, Morphine, Cardiac glycosides and Flavonoids.

#### **UNIT II**

Drug discovery and development: Approaches to discovery and development of natural products as potential new drugs. Sourcing and archiving Natural products for discovery, evaluating natural products for therapeutic properties, Identifying the biologically active Natural products, the lead structure selection process and Optimization with suitable examples from the following source: artemesin, andrographolides.

#### **UNIT III**

- a) Extraction/Isolation methods for specific Phytochemical groups, Choice of solvents and Interfering compounds for general Isolation and purification of desired phytoconstituents.
- b) Recent sophisticated extraction techniques like: Super critical fluid extraction and Ultra-sonic extraction. Separation of phytoconstituents by Vacuum and Flash column chromatography.

#### **UNIT IV**

Sources, Chemical structure, Identification tests, mechanism of action SAR, uses of the following phyto-pharmaceuticals:

- a) Atropine, caffeine, Morphine and brief account on its derivatives and analogues
- b) Camptothecin, Digoxin
- c) Taxol, Podophyllotoxin

#### **UNIT V**

- a. Natural colorants: Biological Source, colouring principles, chemical nature and usage of the following Annatto, Cochineal, Caramel, Henna, Indigo, Madder, Saffron, Turmeric
- b. Flavours and Perfumes: Sandal wood oil, Orange oil, Lemon oil, Palmarosa oil, Geranium oil.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Phytochemical methods of chemical analysis by Harbone
2. Modern methods of plant analysis- peach & M. V. Tracey Vol. 1 to VII
3. Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry of medical plants by Jean Brunton
4. Thin layer chromatography by Stahl
5. Chemistry of natural products by Atur Rahman
6. Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Vol 1-6, Elsevier Publication
7. Medicinal Chemistry Drug Discovery by Donald J, Abrahm,
8. Plant drug analysis by Wagner
9. Clarke's isolation & identification of drugs by AC Mottal

10. Chromatography of Alkaloids by Varpoorte Swendson
11. Jenkins Quantitative pharmaceutical chemistry by AN Kenwell
12. Standardization of botanicals by V. Rajpal Vol 1 & 2
13. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry: A Comprehensive Approach, S L Deore, Pharmamed Press
14. Medicinal chemistry and drug discovery by Burger's
15. Foye's Principles of medicinal chemistry.
16. Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry by Biren seth
17. Herbal Perfumes and cosmetics by Panda
18. Herbal Drug Technology by SS Agarwal
19. Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry by VD Rangari.
20. Textbook of Pharmacognosy by G. E. Trease, W. C. Evans, ELBS

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION (Professional Elective - II) (R23PA14A)**

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

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to

- Explain the aspect of validation
- Carryout validation of manufacturing processes
- Apply the knowledge of validation to instruments and equipments

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction:** Definition of Qualification and Validation, Advantage 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), Qualification of Manufacturing Equipment, Qualification of Analytical Instruments and Laboratory equipments.

#### **UNIT II**

**Qualification of analytical instruments:** Electronic balance, pH meter, UV-Visible spectrophotometer, FTIR, GC, HPLC, HPTLC

**Qualification of Glassware:** Volumetric flask, pipette, Measuring cylinder, beakers and burette.

#### **UNIT III**

**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.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Cleaning Validation:** Cleaning Validation - Cleaning Method development, Validation and validation of analytical method used in cleaning. Cleaning of Equipment. Cleaning of Facilities. Cleaning in place (CIP).

#### **UNIT V**

**Analytical method validation:** General principles, Validation of analytical method as per ICH guidelines and USP.

- Validate the manufacturing facilities

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. 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).
5. Pharmaceutical Facilities: Design, Layouts and Validation, Potdar, Pharmamed Press

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, 2nd Ed.
10. Analytical Method validation and Instrument Performance Verification by Churg Chan, Heiman Lam

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**COSMETICS AND COSMECEUTICALS (Professional Elective - II) (R23PA14B)**

**Course 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.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the subject student shall able to know Regulatory biological aspects of cosmetics, excipients used for various formulations, designing of cosmeceuticals and herbal products

#### **UNIT I**

**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.

#### **UNIT II**

**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.

#### **UNIT III**

**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 syndet bars.  
**Perfumes;** Classification of perfumes. Perfume ingredients listed as allergens in EU regulation.  
**Controversial ingredients:** Parabens, formaldehyde liberators, dioxane.

#### **UNIT IV**

**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.

#### **UNIT V**

**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.

**REFERENCES**

1. Harry's Cosmeticology. 8th edition
2. Poucher'sperfumecosmeticsandSoaps,10th edition.
3. Cosmetics - Formulation, Manufacture and quality control, P. P. Sharma, 4<sup>th</sup> edition
4. Handbook of cosmetic science and Technology A.O.Barel, M.Paye and H.I. Maibach. 3 rd edition
5. Cosmeceuticals by Y Madhusudan Rao, Pharmamed Press
6. Cosmetic and Toiletries recent suppliers' catalogue.
7. CTFA directory.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**STABILITY OF DRUGS AND DOSAGE FORMS (Professional Elective –II) (R23PA14C)**

**Course Objective:** These topics are designed impart a specialized knowledge to preserve the properties of drugs and dosage forms during manufacture storage and shelf life. The understanding of properties and evaluation of stability during storage, by solution and solid state against several factors of degradation.

**Course Outcome:** The students should describe the evaluation of stability of solutions, solids and formulations against adverse conditions. The students should be able to suggest the measures to retain stability and storage conditions for retaining the efficacy of the products.

### **UNIT I**

#### **Drug decomposition mechanisms:**

1. Hydrolysis and acyltransfers: Nature of reaction, structure and utility, stabilization of pharmaceutical examples.
2. Oxidation: Nature of oxidation, kinetics of oxidation, oxidation pathways of pharmaceutical, Interest Inhibition of oxidation
3. Photolysis: Energetics of photolysis, kinetics photolysis, photolytic reactions of pharmaceutical interest, prevention of photolytic reactions.

### **UNIT II**

Solid state chemical decomposition: Kinetic of solids state decomposition, pharmaceutical examples of solid-state decomposition, Pure drugs, drug excipient and drug-drug interaction in solid state, methods of stabilization.

Physical stability testing of dosage forms:

1. Solids – tablets, capsules, powder and granules
2. Disperse systems
3. Microbial decomposition
4. Over-view, physical stability of novel drug carriers, liposomes, niosomes, nano-particles.

### **UNIT III**

Identification and quantitative determination of preservatives, Antioxidants, colouring materials, emulsifiers and stabilizers in pharmaceutical formulation.

Analysis of drugs from biological samples including, selection of biological sample, extraction of drugs by various methods as LLE, SPE and Membrane filtration. Factors affecting extraction of drugs.

### **UNIT IV**

General method of analysis to determine the quality of raw materials used in cosmetic industry. Indian Standard Specifications (ISI) laid down for sampling and testing of various cosmetics in finished form by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

### **UNIT V**

Methods of analysis to determine the quality of cosmetics in the finished forms such as Hair care products, Skin care products, Baby care products, Dental products, Personal hygiene products, Colour cosmetics, Ethnic products, Colour makeup preparation, Lipsticks, Hair setting lotions and Eyeshadows. Toxicity testing in cosmetics and Safety and Legislation of Cosmetic products.

Stability studies: Concept of stability studies.

- a) cGMP& ICH guidelines for Accelerated stability Testing.
- b) Interaction of containers & closure Compatibility Testing.



**REFERENCES:**

1. Comprehensive Pharmacy Review 5th Edition by Leon Shargel, Alan H. Mutnick, Paul F. Souney, Larry N. Sawanson – 2004.
2. A. H. Beckett and J. B. Stenlake Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Part I and Part II, 4th Edition. 3. G. H. Jeffery, J. Basset, J. Mendham, R. C. Denny (Rev. by) Vogel's Text Book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 5th Edition 1989, ELBS.
3. The Controller of Publications; New Delhi, Govt. of India, Indian Pharmacopoeia, Vol. I and Vol. II - 2010.
4. J. B. Wilkinson and R. J. Moore, Herry's Cosmeticology; Longman Scientific and Technical Publishers, Singapore.
5. P.D. Sethi; Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations, 3rd Edition - 1997,
6. Classification of cosmetics raw materials and adjuncts IS 3958 of Indian Standards Institution (BIS).
7. Cosmetic and toilet goods – methods of sampling IS 3958 of Indian Standards Institution (BIS).
8. Methods of sampling and test for various cosmetics as laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards.
9. Drug stability: Principles and practices by Jens T. Carstensen
10. Stability Testing of Drug Products by W. Grimm. 12. Stability of Drugs and Dosage Forms by Yoshioka and Stella.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR (R23PA15)**

**Course Objectives:**

- To understand the research problem
- To know the literature studies, plagiarism and ethics
- To get the knowledge about technical writing
- To analyze the nature of intellectual property rights and new developments
- To know the patent rights

**Course Outcomes:** At the end of this course, students will be able to

- Understand research problem formulation.
- Analyze research related information
- Follow research ethics
- Understand that today's world is controlled by Computer, Information Technology, but tomorrow world will be ruled by ideas, concept, and creativity.
- Understanding that when IPR would take such important place in growth of individuals & nation, it is needless to emphasis the need of information about Intellectual Property Right to be promoted among students in general & engineering in particular.
- Understand that IPR protection provides an incentive to inventors for further research work and investment in R & D, which leads to creation of new and better products, and in turn brings about, economic growth and social benefits.

**UNIT I**

Meaning of research problem, Sources of research problem, Criteria Characteristics of a good research problem, Errors in selecting a research problem, Scope and objectives of research problem. Approaches of investigation of solutions for research problem, data collection, analysis, interpretation, Necessary instrumentations

**UNIT II**

Effective literature studies approaches, analysis, Plagiarism, Research ethics

**UNIT III**

Effective technical writing, how to write report, Paper Developing a Research Proposal, Format of research proposal, a presentation and assessment by a review committee

**UNIT IV**

Nature of Intellectual Property: Patents, Designs, Trade and Copyright. Process of Patenting and Development: technological research, innovation, patenting, development. International Scenario: International cooperation on Intellectual Property. Procedure for grants of patents, Patenting under PCT.

**UNIT V**

Patent Rights: Scope of Patent Rights. Licensing and transfer of technology. Patent information and databases. Geographical Indications. New Developments in IPR: Administration of Patent System. New developments in IPR; IPR of Biological Systems, Computer Software etc. Traditional knowledge Case Studies, IPR and IITs.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Stuart Melville and Wayne Goddard, "Research methodology: an introduction for science & engineering students"

2. Wayne Goddard and Stuart Melville, "Research Methodology: An Introduction".
3. Pharmaceutical Research Methodology and Biostatistics, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press.
4. Intellectual Property Rights in Pharmaceutical Industry, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Ranjit Kumar, 2nd Edition, "Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for beginners"
2. Halbert, "Resisting Intellectual Property", Taylor & Francis Ltd ,2007.
3. Mayall, "Industrial Design", McGraw Hill, 1992.
4. Niebel, "Product Design", McGraw Hill, 1974.
5. Asimov, "Introduction to Design", Prentice Hall, 1962.
6. Robert P. Merges, Peter S. Menell, Mark A. Lemley, "Intellectual Property in New
7. Technological Age", 2016.
8. T. Ramappa, "Intellectual Property Rights Under WTO", S. Chand, 2008

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES LAB (Laboratory – I)(R23PA16)**

**LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:**

1. Colorimetry / UV / Visible, Spectroscopy, scanning of few compounds for UV-absorption, calculation of Assay / content uniformity / % of drug release (2-3 experiments.)
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
3. Experiment base on HPLC (Isocratic and gradient) Techniques – (2 experiments)
4. Incompatibility studies, identification and functional groups – Determination by FTIR (2 experiments)
5. Separation and calculation of R<sub>f</sub> values by using paper chromatography, TLC, HPTLC Technique (2-3 experiments)
6. Calibration of glasswares
7. Calibration of pH meter
8. Calibration of UV-Visible spectrophotometer
9. Calibration of FTIR spectrophotometer
10. Calibration of HPLC instrument

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL FOOD ANALYSIS LAB (Laboratory –II) (R23PA17)**

**LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:**

1. Determination of total reducing sugar
2. Determination of proteins
3. Determination of saponification value, Iodine value, Peroxide value, Acid value in food products
4. Determination of fat content and rancidity in food products
5. Analysis of natural and synthetic colors & food additives in food
6. Determination of preservatives in food
7. Determination of pesticide residue in food products
8. Assay of any two Analgesic & Antipyretic drugs (API & dosage forms) official in IP
9. Assay of any two Antihistamines (API & dosage forms) official in IP
10. Assay of any two Diuretics (API & dosage forms) official in IP
11. Microbiological assay of any two Antibiotics official in IP

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**ADVANCED INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS – I (Professional Core - III) (R23PA21)**

**Course Objectives:** This subject deals with various hyphenated analytical instrumental techniques for identification, characterization and quantification of drugs. Instruments dealt are LC-MS, GC-MS, and hyphenated techniques.

**Course Outcome:** By the completion of topics the students will come out with the thorough knowledge of various spectral aspects of X-Ray, IR, SEM, ORD etc which help them in further projects works and also industrial opportunities.

#### UNIT I

**X-Ray diffraction methods:** Origin of X-rays, basic aspects of crystals, X-ray crystallography, miller indices, rotating crystal techniques, single crystal diffraction, powder diffraction, structural elucidation and applications.

#### UNIT II

- a. **Biochromatography:** Size exclusion chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, ion pair chromatography, affinity chromatography general principles, stationary phases and mobile phases.
- b. **Super critical fluid chromatography:** Principles, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications.

#### UNIT III

**Capillary Electrophoresis:** Overview of CE in pharmaceutical analysis, basic configuration, CE characteristics, principles of CE, methods and modes of CE. General considerations and method development in CE,

#### UNIT IV

- a. **DSC:** Principle, thermal transitions, instrumentation (Heat flux and power- compensation designs), Modulated DSC, Hyper DSC, experimental parameters (sample preparation, experimental conditions, calibration, heating and cooling rates, resolution, Sources of errors) and their influence, advantages and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications.
- b. **DTA:** Principle, instrumentation, advantage and disadvantage, pharmaceutical application, derivative differential thermal analysis (DDTA).
- c. **TGA:** Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results, advantages and disadvantages, pharmaceutical application.

#### UNIT V

**Scanning electron microscope (SEM):** Principles, Instrumentation and applications.  
Optical Rotatory Dispersion (ORD), Circular Dichroism, Cotton effect, Octane rule and applications.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma
3. A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kerrenth A. Connors
4. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
5. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
6. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
7. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
8. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
10. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein
11. HPTLC by P.D. Seth

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE**  
**(Professional Core – IV) (R23PA22)**

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcome:** The study of this subject builds the confidence in the minds on the students to develop and formulate high quality pharmaceutical products.

#### **UNIT I**

- a. **Impurity and stability studies:** Definition, classification of impurities in drug Substance or Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and quantification of impurities as per ICH guidelines.
- b. **Impurities in new drug products:** Rationale for the reporting and control of degradation products, reporting degradation products content of batches, listing of degradation products in specifications, qualification of degradation products
- c. **Impurities in residual solvents:** General principles, classification of residual solvents, Analytical procedures, limits of residual solvents, reporting levels of residual solvents.

#### **UNIT II**

- a. Concepts of Quality Assurance, Total Quality Management, Philosophy of GMP and cGMP
- b. Guidelines for Quality Assurance of Human Blood Products and large volume parenterals.

#### **UNIT III**

- a. Organization and personnel, responsibilities, training hygiene
- b. **Premises:** Location, design, plan Layout, construction, maintenance and sanitations, environmental control, sterile areas, control of contamination.
- c. **Equipments:** Selection, purchase specifications, maintenance, clean in place, sterilize in place – Raw – materials: Purchase specifications, maintenance of stores, selection of vendors, controls and raw materials.

#### **UNIT IV**

- a. Packaging and labeling controls, line clearance and other packaging materials.
- b. Quality Control Laboratory: Responsibilities, good laboratory practices, routine controls, instruments, protocols, non-clinical testing, controls on animal house, data generation and storage.

#### **UNIT V**

##### **Manufacture and controls on dosage forms**

- a. Manufacturing documents, Master Formula, Batch Formula, Records, Standard Operating Procedures,
- b. In process quality control on various dosage forms sterile and biological products, standard operating procedures for various operations like cleaning, filling, drying, compression, coating, disinfection, sterilization, membrane filtration etc.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. The International Pharmacopoeia Vol 1,2,3,4, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition General Methods of Analysis Quality Specifications for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excipients, Dosage Forms.
2. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals. A Compendium of Guidelines and Related Material Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, WHO 2007)
3. GMP by Mehra

4. Pharmaceutical Process Validation by Berry and Nash
5. How to Practice GMP's – P.P. Sharma

**REFERENCES:**

1. Basic Tests for Pharmaceutical Substances - WHO (1991)
2. The Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940 by Vijay Malik
3. Q.A. Manual by D.H. Shah
4. Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Management, K. P. Bhusari, Pharmamed Press
5. SOP Guidelines by D.H. Shah
6. Quality Assurance Guide by OPPI
7. Good Manufacturing-Practices for Pharmaceuticals, by Graham Bunn and Joseph 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. D. Nally (Dec 26, 2006)
8. Analytical Profiles of drug substances and Excipients – Harry G Brittan, Volume 21 – 30, Elsevier, 2005.



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**MODERN BIO-ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PA23A)**

**Course Objectives:** This subject is designed to provide detailed knowledge about the importance of analysis of drugs in biological matrices.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to understand

- Extraction of drugs from biological samples
- Separation of drugs from biological samples using different techniques
- Guidelines for BA/BE studies

#### **UNIT I**

Extraction of drugs and metabolites from biological matrices: General need, principle and procedure involved in the Bioanalytical methods such as Protein precipitation, Liquid -Liquid extraction and Solid phase extraction and other novel sample preparation approach.

#### **UNIT II**

**Biopharmaceutical Consideration:** Introduction, Biopharmaceutical Factors Affecting Drug Bioavailability, in vitro: Dissolution and Drug Release Testing, Alternative Methods of Dissolution Testing Transport models, Biopharmaceutics Classification System. Solubility: Experimental methods. Permeability: In-vitro, in-situ and In-vivo methods.

#### **UNIT III**

**Bioanalysis and bioanalytical method validation:**

- a. Types of body fluids, requirement of analysis, matrix effects, non-biological analytical samples.
- b. Bioanalytical method validation: USFDA and EMEA guidelines. Acceptance criteria in comparison to non-biological samples.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Pre-Formulation:** A consideration of following characteristics of medicinal agents in their dosage form:

**Physical characteristics-**Particle size, polymorphism, crystal form, solubility, Interfacial tension, Salt formation, wetting of solids, flow characteristics, compressibility and Partition coefficient.

**Chemical Characteristics-Degradation:** Hydrolytic, oxidative, reductive and photolytic, Drug – Excipient compatibility studies.

#### **UNIT V**

- a. **Automation and computer-aided analysis, LIMS:** The concept of auto samplers and high throughput analysis, computer-controlled instrumentation and networked laboratory. Peculiarities of laboratory information management systems (LIMS).
- b. **Drug Product Performance, In Vivo:** Purpose of Bioavailability Studies, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Analysis of drugs in Biological fluids - Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd Edition.CRC Press, New York. 1995.
2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
3. Pharmaceutical Analysis - Higuchi, Brochmman and Hassen, 2nd Edition, Wiley – Interscience Publications, 1961.

4. Pharmaceutical Analysis- Modern methods – Part B - J W Munson, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series
5. Practical HPLC method Development – Snyder, Kirkland, Glaich, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New Jercy. USA.
6. Chromatographic Analysis of Pharmaceuticals – John A Adamovics, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Marcel Dekker, New York, USA. 1997.
7. Chromatographic methods in clinical chemistry & Toxicology – Roger L Bertholf, Ruth E Winecker, John Wiley & Sons, New Jersey, USA. 2007.
8. Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol.69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.
9. Good laboratory Practice Regulations – Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.
10. ICH, USFDA & CDSCO Guidelines
11. Palmer

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**HERBAL COSMETICS (Professional Elective - III) (R23PA23B)**

**Course Objective:** The topics helps the students to get exposed to processes involved in the manufacturing of herbal cosmetics including the skin and hair care herbal products preparation and their evaluation.

**Course Outcome:** Students will learn about the raw materials used in herbal cosmetics and get exposed tovarious preparations of herbal cosmetics.

#### **UNIT I**

Introduction: Herbal/ natural cosmetics, Classification & Economic aspects.

Regulatory Provisions relation to manufacture of cosmetics: -

License, GMP, offences & Penalties, Import & Export of Herbal/natural cosmetics, Industries involved in the production of Herbal/natural cosmetics.

#### **UNIT II**

- a) Commonly used herbal cosmetics raw materials –water, preservatives, surfactants, oils /waxes, colors, and some functional herbs
- b) Processes used in the manufacture of cosmetics-Emulsification, Mixing, compaction, Molding, Packing.
- c) General principles of quality control of herbal cosmetics

#### **UNIT III**

**Skin care Products:** Physiology and chemistry of skin, Method of preparation, pharmaceutical and Pharmacological evaluation procedures for various formulations like Creams, Lotions, Lipsticks, Face packs. Elaborative study of five formulations under each category with regard to their composition and claims for various herbs used in them.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Hair care Products:** Hair structure and its chemistry

Method of preparation, pharmaceutical and Pharmacological evaluation procedures for various formulations like Hair dyes, Creams, Oils and Shampoos. Elaborative study of five formulations under each category with regard to their composition and claims for various herbs used in them.

#### **UNIT V**

**Herbs in cosmetics:**

A brief account of following herbals or herb extracts or herbal products of cosmetic importance such as Acacia concinna pods, Aloe Vera, Almond oil, Neem, Citrus aurantium peels, Henna, Turmeric, Liquorices, Olive oil, tea tree oil and wheat germ oil with special emphasis on their source, active principles and cosmetic properties.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Cosmetics- Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality control –P. P. Sharma
2. Herbal Cosmetics Hand Book- H. Panda
3. Herbal Cosmetics by P.K Chattopadhyay
4. The Complete Technology Book on Herbal Perfumes and Cosmetics by H. Panda

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm. I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACOEPIDEMOLOGY & PHARMACOECONOMICS (Professional Elective - III) (R23PA23C)**

**Course Objective:** This course enables students to understand various pharmacoepidemiological methods and their clinical applications. Also, it aims to impart knowledge on basic concepts, assumptions, terminology, and methods associated with Pharmacoeconomics and health related outcomes, and when should be appropriate Pharmacoeconomic model should be applied for a health care regimen.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to:

- Understand the various epidemiological methods and their applications
- Understand the fundamental principles of Pharmacoeconomics.
- Identify and determine relevant cost and consequences associated with pharmacy products and services.
- Perform the key Pharmacoeconomics analysis methods
- Understand the Pharmacoeconomic decision analysis methods and its applications.
- Describe current Pharmacoeconomic methods and issues.
- Understand the applications of Pharmacoeconomics to various pharmacy settings.

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction to Pharmacoepidemiology:** Definition, Scope, Need, Aims & Applications; Outcome measurement: Outcome measures, Drug use measures: Monetary units, Number of prescriptions, units of drug dispensed, defined daily doses, prescribed daily doses, Diagnosis and Therapy surveys, Prevalence, Incidence rate, Monetary units, number of prescriptions, unit of drugs dispensed, defined daily doses and prescribed daily doses, medications adherence measurements. Concept of risk: Measurement of risk, Attributable risk and relative risk, Time- risk relationship and odds ratio

#### **UNIT II**

**Pharmacoepidemiological Methods:** Qualitative models: Drug Utilization Review; Quantitative models: case reports, case series, Cross sectional studies, Cohort and case control studies, Calculation of Odds' ratio, Meta-analysis models, Drug effects study in populations: Spontaneous reporting, Prescription event monitoring, Post marketing surveillance, Record linkage systems, Applications of Pharmacoepidemiology

#### **UNIT III**

**Introduction to Pharmacoeconomics:** Definition, history of Pharmacoeconomics, Need of Pharmacoeconomic studies in Indian healthcare system. Cost categorization and resources for cost estimation: Direct costs. Indirect costs. Intangible costs. Outcomes and Measurements of Pharmacoeconomics: Types of outcomes: Clinical outcome, Economic outcomes, Humanistic outcomes; Quality Adjusted Life Years, Disability Adjusted Life Years Incremental Cost-Effective Ratio, Average Cost-Effective Ratio. Person Time, Willingness to Pay, Time Trade Off and Discounting.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Pharmacoeconomic evaluations:** Definition, Steps involved, Applications, Advantages and disadvantages of the following Pharmacoeconomic models: Cost Minimization Analysis (CMA), Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), Cost Effective Analysis (CEA), Cost Utility Analysis (CUA), Cost of Illness (COI), Cost Consequences Analysis (COA).

#### **UNIT V**

**Definition, Steps involved, Applications, Advantages and disadvantages of the following:**

Health related quality of life (HRQOL): Definition, Need for measurement of HRQOL, Common HRQOL measures. Definition, Steps involved, Applications of the following: Decision Analysis and Decision tree, Sensitivity analysis, Markov Modeling, Software used in Pharmacoeconomic analysis, Applications of Pharmacoeconomics.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Rascati K L. Essentials of Pharmacoeconomics, Woulters Kluwe rLippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia.
2. Thomas E Getzen. Health economics. Fundamentals and Flow of Funds. John Wiley & Sons, USA.
3. Andrew Briggs, Karl Claxton, Mark Sculpher. Decision Modeling for Health Economic Evaluation, Oxford University Press, London.
4. K G Revikumar, Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics Concepts and Practices.
5. Michael Drummond, Mark Sculpher, George Torrence, Bernie O'Brien and Greg Stoddart. Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs Oxford University Press, London.
6. George E Mackinnon III. Understanding health outcomes and Pharmacoeconomics.
7. Graker, Dennis. Pharmacoeconomics and outcomes.
8. Walley, Pharmacoeconomics.
9. Pharmacoeconomic – ed. by Nowakowska – University of Medical Sciences, Poznan.
10. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature
11. Guru Prasad Mohanta and P K Manna, Textbook of Pharmacovigilance Concepts and Practice

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm Sem – II (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS)**  
**ADVANCED INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS – II (Professional Elective - IV)**  
**(R23PA23A)**

**Course Objectives:** This subject deals with various hyphenated analytical instrumental techniques for identification, characterization and quantification of drugs. Instruments dealt are LC-MS, GC-MS, and hyphenated techniques.

**Course Outcome:** By the completion of topics the students will come out with the thorough knowledge of various electrochemical methods, flourimetry, AAS, RIA, ELISA etc. which help them in further projects works and also industrial opportunities

#### UNIT I

**Polarography** – Principle, Ilkovic equation, construction and working of dropping mercury electrode and rotating platinum electrode, applications.

**Amperometry** - Principles, instrumentation and applications including amperometric titrations.

#### UNIT II

- a. **Potentiometry** – Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard hydrogen, silver chloride electrode and calomel electrode) and indicator electrodes (metal electrodes and glass electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.
- b. **Conductometry**– Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric titrations, applications

#### UNIT III

**Spectrofluorimetry:** Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence (Characteristics of drugs that can be analyzed by flourimetry), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.

#### UNIT IV

**Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy:** Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.

#### UNIT V

- a. **Radio chemical methods including RIA:** Radio Active Isotopes, tagging of compounds, Labeled Reagents, Isotope dilution Analysis, Scintillation counter, RIA.
- b. **ELISA:** Principle, types and application of ELISA

#### REFERENCES:

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma
3. A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kerrenth A. Connors
4. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
5. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
6. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
7. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
8. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
10. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein
11. HPTLC by P.D. Seth

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**NUTRACEUTICALS (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PA24B)**

**Course Objectives:** The students will expose to characteristic features of various phytochemicals as nutraceuticals in various diseased conditions and also know the role of antioxidant in free radical induced disease conditions and will expose to various food laws and regulations

**Course Outcome:** Helps the student to understand the importance of Nutraceuticals in various common problems with the concept of free radicals

### UNIT I

a. Definitions of Functional foods, Nutraceuticals and Dietary supplements. Classification of Nutraceuticals, Health problems and diseases that can be prevented or cured by Nutraceuticals i.e. weight control, diabetes, cancer etc.

b. Source, Name of marker compounds and their chemical nature, Medicinal uses and health benefits of following used as nutraceuticals/functional foods:

Spirulina, Soya bean, Ginseng, Garlic, Broccoli, Gingko, Flaxseeds

### UNIT II

Phytochemicals as nutraceuticals: Occurrence and characteristic features (chemical nature medicinal benefits) of following

- a. Carotenoids-  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -Carotene, Lycopene, Xanthophylls, lutein
- b. Sulfides: Diallylsulfides, Allyltrisulfide.
- c. Polyphenolics: Resveratrol
- d. Flavonoids- Rutin, Naringin, Quercetin, Anthocyanidins, catechins, Flavones
- e. Prebiotics / Probiotics.: Fructo oligosaccharides, Lacto bacillum
- f. Phytoestrogens, Isoflavones, daidzein, Geestrogen, lignans
- g. Tocopherols

### UNIT III

- a. Introduction to free radicals: Free radicals, reactive oxygen species, production of free radicals in cells, damaging reactions of free radicals on lipids, proteins, Carbohydrates, nucleic acids.
- b. Measurement of free radicals: Lipid peroxidation products, lipid hydroperoxide, malondialdehyde.

### UNIT IV

- a. Free radicals in Diabetes mellitus, Inflammation, Ischemic reperfusion injury, Cancer, Atherosclerosis, Free radicals in brain metabolism and pathology, kidney damage, muscle damage. Free radicals involvement in other disorders. Free radicals theory of ageing.
- b. Antioxidants: Endogenous antioxidants – enzymatic and nonenzymatic antioxidant defence, Superoxide dismutase, catalase, Glutathione peroxidase, Glutathione Vitamin C, Vitamin E,  $\alpha$ -Lipoic acid, melatonin
- c. Synthetic antioxidants: Butylatedhydroxy Toluene, Butylatedhydroxy Anisole.

### UNIT V

**Food Laws and Regulations;** FDA, FPO, MPO, AGMARK. HACCP and GMPs on Food Safety. Adulteration of foods.

**Regulations and Claims** – Current Products: Label Claims, Nutrient Content Claims, Health Claims, Dietary Supplements Claims

### REFERENCES:

1. Dietetics by Sri Lakshmi

2. Role of dietary fibres and nutraceuticals in preventing diseases by K. T Agusti and P. Faizal: BS Publication.
3. Advanced Nutritional Therapies by Cooper. K.A., (1996).
4. The Food Pharmacy by Jean Carper, Simon & Schuster, UK Ltd., (1988).
5. Prescription for Nutritional Healing by James F. Balch and Phyllis A. Balch 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Avery Publishing Group, NY (1997).
6. G. Gibson and C. Williams Editors 2000 *Functional foods* Woodhead Publ. Co. London.
7. Goldberg, I. *Functional Foods*. 1994. Chapman and Hall, New York.
8. Labuza, T.P. 2000 Functional Foods and Dietary Supplements: Safety, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMPs) and Shelf Life Testing in *Essentials of Functional Foods* M. K. Sachmidl and T.P. Labuza eds. Aspen Press.
9. Handbook of Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, Third Edition (Modern Nutrition)
10. Shils, ME, Olson, JA, Shike, M. 1994 *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. Eighth edition. Lea and Febiger



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**CLINICAL RESEARCH AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PA24C)**

**Course Objective:** This subject will provide a value addition and current requirement for the students in clinical research and pharmacovigilance. It will teach the students on conceptualizing, designing, conducting, managing and reporting of clinical trials. This subject also focuses on global scenario of pharmacovigilance in different methods that can be used to generate safety data. It will teach the students in developing drug safety data in pre-clinical, clinical phases of drug development and post market surveillance.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trial
- Demonstrate the types of clinical trial designs
- Explain the responsibilities of key players involved in clinical trials
- Execute safety monitoring, reporting and close-out activities
- Explain the principles of Pharmacovigilance
- Detect new adverse drug reactions and their assessment
- Perform the adverse drug reaction reporting systems and communication in pharmacovigilance

#### **UNIT I**

**Regulatory Perspectives of Clinical Trials:** Origin and Principles of International Conference on Harmonization - Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) guidelines Ethical Committee: Institutional Review Board, Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research and Human Participant-Schedule Y, ICMR, Informed Consent Process: Structure and content of an Informed Consent Process Ethical principles governing informed consent process

#### **UNIT II**

**Clinical Trials: Types and Design:** Experimental Study- RCT and Non RCT, Observation Study: Cohort, Case Control, Cross sectional Clinical Trial Study Team Roles and responsibilities of Clinical Trial Personnel: Investigator, Study Coordinator, Sponsor, Contract Research Organization and its management.

#### **UNIT III**

**Clinical Trial Documentation:** Guidelines to the preparation of documents, Preparation of protocol, Investigator Brochure, Case Report Forms, Clinical Study Report Clinical Trial Monitoring-Safety Monitoring in CT Adverse Drug Reactions: Definition and types. Detection and reporting methods. Severity and seriousness assessment. predictability and preventability assessment. Management of adverse drug reactions; Terminologies of ADR.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Basic aspects, terminologies and establishment of pharmacovigilance:** History and progress of pharmacovigilance, Significance of safety monitoring, Pharmacovigilance in India and international aspects, WHO international drug monitoring programme, WHO and Regulatory terminologies of ADR, evaluation of medication safety, establishing pharmacovigilance centres in Hospitals, Industry and Nationalprogrammesrelatedtopharmacovigilance.RolesandresponsibilitiesinPharmacovigilance.

#### **UNIT V**

**Methods, ADR reporting and tools used in pharmacovigilance:** International classification of diseases, International Nonproprietary names for drugs, Passive and Active surveillance, Comparative observational studies, targeted clinical investigations and Vaccine safety surveillance.

Spontaneous reporting system and Reporting to regulatory authorities, Guidelines for ADRs reporting. Argus, ArisG Pharmacovigilance, VigiFlow, Statistical methods for evaluating medication safety data.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization- Good Clinical Practices, Guidelines for Clinical Trials on Pharmaceutical Products in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health; 2001.
2. International Conference on Harmonization of Technical requirements for registration of Pharmaceuticals for human use. ICH Harmonized Tripartite Guideline. Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. E6; May1996.230
3. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects 2000. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
4. Textbook of Clinical Trials edited by David Machin, Simon Day and Sylvan Green, March 2005, John Wiley and Sons.
5. Clinical Data Management edited by R K Rondels, S A Varley, C F Webbs. Second Edition, Jan 2000, Wiley Publications.
6. A Textbook of Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance by KPR Chowdary, Pharmamed Press
7. Handbook of clinical Research. Julia Lloyd and Ann Raven Ed. Churchill Livingstone.
8. Principles of Clinical Research edited by Giovanna di Ignazio, Di Giovanna and Haynes.
9. Textbook of Pharmacovigilance: Concept and Practice. G. P. Mohanta and P. K. Manna. 2016, Pharma Med Press.
10. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice: Essential Concepts and Skills. Second Edition, 2012, University Press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**ADVANCED INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS-I LAB (Laboratory –III) (R23PA25)**

**LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:**

1. Determination of chlorides and sulphates by Nephelo -Tubmidimetry
2. Determination of compounds of sodium, potassium and calcium by Flame photometry.
3. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by flourimetry
4. Assay of official compounds by potentiometric titrations **(Any 2)**
5. Assay of official compounds by conductimetric titrations **(Any 2)**
6. Demonstration on ELISA
7. Quenching of fluorescence
8. Perform phosphate interference on absorption of calcium

(Note: Minimum of two experiments covering each of the above-mentioned topics)

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE LAB (R23PA26)**

**LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:**

1. QC tests for tablets (minimum 2 experiments)
2. QC tests for capsules (minimum 2 experiments)
3. QC tests for oral liquids monophasic (minimum 2 experiments)
4. QC tests for oral liquids biphasic (minimum 2 experiments)
5. Forced degradation studies of some drugs.
6. Interpretation of spectras by IR, NMR and MASS
7. Assay of drug formulations using UV-Spectrophotometer (Any four)
8. Demonstration of functional groups of the given samples by IR Spectrophotometer.
9. Physicochemical tests for water
10. Solubility studies of weakly acidic and weakly basic drugs.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**  
**BIOSTATISTICS (Professional Elective - V) (R23PA31A)**

**Course Objective:** The student shall know the introduction, scope of biostatistics and Research work, calculation and present of the data.

**Course Outcome:** The student will be known the Biostatistics arrangement, presentation and formation of tables and charts. They also know the correlation and regression & application of different methods, analysis of data

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction and scope of biostatistics:** Use of statistics in Pharmacy. Population and Sample collection. Stages of research, types of data and methods of data collections. Data arrangement and presentation, formation of table and charts.

#### **UNIT II**

**Measures of central tendency:** computation of means, median and mode from grouped and ungrouped data.

**Measure of dispersion:** computation of variance, standard deviation, standard error and their coefficients.

#### **UNIT III**

Measures of Correlation and Regression

**Probability rules:** Binomial, Poison and Normal distribution.

#### **UNIT IV**

Experimental designing, planning of an experiment, replication and randomization.

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA):** 1-way, 2- Way

#### **UNIT V**

**Hypothesis testing:** Student 't' test, Chi square test,

**Non- Parametric Tests:** Sign Test, Sign Rank Test, Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Statistics for business and economics 3rd edition by Vikas books publications
2. Biostatistics & Computer applications by GN Rao and NK Tiwari
3. Sokal, R.R. and Rohlf, F.J. 1987. An Introduction to Biostatistics. W.H. Freeman and Company.
4. Bailey, N.T.J. 1981. Statistical Methods in Biology. English University Press.
5. Mitchell, K. and Glover, T. 2001. Introduction to Biostatistics. McGraw Hill, Publishing Co.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**SCALE UP AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (Professional Elective - V) (R23PA31B)**

**Course Objective:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students to be on scale up, technology transfer process and industrial safety issues.

**Course Outcome:** On completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to;

- Manage the scale up process in pharmaceutical industry.
- Assist in technology transfer.
- To establish safety guidelines, which prevent industrial hazards.

**UNIT I**

**Pilot plant design:** Basic requirements for design, facility, equipment selection, for tablets, capsules, liquid orals, parenteral and semisolid preparations.

**Scale up:** Importance, Technology transfer from R & D to pilot plant to plant scale, process scale up for tablets, capsules, liquid orals, semisolids, parenteral, NDDS products – stress on formula, equipments, product uniformity, stability, raw materials, physical layout, input, in-process and finished product specifications, problems encountered during transfer of technology

**UNIT II**

**Validation:** General concepts, types, procedures & protocols, documentation, VMF. Analytical method validation, cleaning validation and vendor qualification.

**UNIT III**

**Equipment Qualification:** Importance, IQ, OQ, PQ for equipments – autoclave, DHS, membrane filter, rapid mixer granulator, cone blender, FBD, tablet compression machine, liquid filling and sealing machine. Aseptic room validation.

**UNIT IV**

**Process validation:** Importance, validation of mixing, granulation, drying, compression, tablet coating, liquid filling and sealing, sterilization, water process systems, environmental control.

**UNIT V**

Industrial safety: Hazards – fire, mechanical, electrical, chemical and pharmaceutical, Monitoring & prevention systems, industrial effluent testing & treatment. Control of environmental pollution.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Pharmaceutical process validation, JR Berry, Nash, Vol 57, Marcel Dekker, NY.
2. Pharmaceutical Production facilities, design and applications, by GC Cole, Taylor and Francis.
3. Pharmaceutical project management, T. Kennedy, Vol 86, Marcel Dekker, NY.
4. The theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, L. Lachman, H.A. Lieberman, Varghese Publ Bombay.
5. Tablet machine instruments in pharmaceuticals, PR Watt, John Wiloy.
6. Pharmaceutical dosage forms, Tablets, Vol 1, 2, 3 by Lachman, Lieberman, Marcel Dekker, NY.
7. Pharmaceutical dosage forms, Parenteral medications, Vol 1, 2 by K.E. Avis, Marcel Dekker, NY.
8. Dispersed system Vol 1, 2, 3 by Lachman, Lieberman, Marcel Dekker, NY.
9. Subrahmanyam, CVS, Pharmaceutical production and Management, 2007, Vallabh Prakashan, Dehli.
10. Pharmaceutical Process Scale-up 2nd Ed. Levin Michael, CRC press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERISTY, ONGOLE****M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)****PRODUCTION AREA DESIGN & PACKAGING DEVELOPMENT (Professional Elective - V) (R23PA31C)**

**Course Objectives:** The student shall learn about Industrial area design, Current good manufacturing practices. They also learn about packaging components, polymers and metals used in packaging. They also understand about the storage conditions of different formulations and their stability evaluations.

**Course Outcome:** At the end of the semester student will get an idea about Industrial area design and packaging of different formulations and its stability conditions.

**UNIT I**

Production Area Design: Selection of plant location, Design of plant for bulk drugs and formulations (Solids, Semisolids, Injectables, Nutraceuticals etc.), General utilities such as purified water, portable water, water for injection, Air handling units-Relative humidity and Temperature control, Material and personnel movement. Warehouse handling-API, Excipients, packaging materials and solvents.

**UNIT II**

**Current Good Manufacturing Practices:** GMP design for buildings & facilities. GMP layout design. Clean room classifications. Segregation & cross contamination control. HVAC (heating, ventilation & air-conditioning) systems. Clean room environment control. Documentation and record keeping: Specifications and testing procedures, Specifications for finished products, Master Formulae, Packaging instructions. Batch processing records, Standard operating procedures.

**UNIT III**

**Pharmaceutical packaging and Design:** Introduction, Packaging system, Components of packaging, Symbols used on packages and labels. Package development and Design research. Packaging materials- Polymers and Plasters, Glass, Metal and Blister and strip packaging.

**UNIT IV**

**Stability of Packaging:** Introduction, Legislation, Regulation, Pharmaceutical Stability Testing in Climatic Cabinets, Pharmaceutical Stability Testing Conditions, Photo-Stability Testing, Review of Pharmaceutical Product Stability, Packaging and the ICH Guidelines.

**UNIT V**

**Packaging of Solids, Semisolids, Parenterals, Ophthalmic and Aerosols:** Introduction, Packaging of Solid and semisolids, Packaging of Sterile Pharmaceuticals, Packaging Components, Inspection of Filled Injectable Products, Storage and Labelling, Packaging of Ophthalmics, Selection of Packaging Materials, Packaging of Aerosols.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Lachman; Lieberman Herbert A.; Kanig, The theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy.
2. Gilbert Banker and Christopher Rhodes. Modern Pharmaceutics.
3. Aulton's Pharmaceutics: The design and Manufacture of Medicine
4. D. A. Dean, Roy Evans, Ian Hall. Pharmaceutical packaging technology. Tylor and Francis.
5. Edward J. Bauer, Pharmaceutical Packaging Handbook. Bausch and Lomb, Rochester
6. Pharmaceutical Facilities: Design, Layouts and Validation, Potdar, Pharmamed Press
7. Wilmer A. Jenkins, Kenton R. Osborn. Packaging drugs and pharmaceuticals.
8. Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy. 8. Michael E. Aulton, Kevin Tylor
9. Pharmaceutical Packaging Technology, UK jain, Pharmamed Press

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**SCREENING METHODS IN PHARMACOLOGY (Open Elective) R23PA32A**

**Course Objective:** The students are going to study about various techniques for screening of drugs for various pharmacological activities and guide lines for handling animals and human and animal ethics for screening of drugs.

**Course Outcome:** The expected outcomes are students will know how to handle animals and know about various techniques for screening of drugs for different pharmacological activities, guidelines and regulations for screening new drug molecules on animals.

**UNIT I**

Care Handling and breeding techniques of laboratory animals, Regulations for laboratory animals, CPCSEA guidelines, alternatives to animal studies, Good laboratory Practices.

**UNIT II**

Bioassays: Basic principles of Biological standardization: Methods used in the bio-assay of Rabbis Vaccine, Oxytocin, Tetanus Antitoxin and Diphtheria Vaccine. Test for pyrogens.

**UNIT III**

Toxicity tests: OECD guidelines, determination of LD50, acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity studies.

**UNIT IV**

Organization of screening for the Pharmacological activity of new substances with emphasis on the evaluation of cardiac and anti-diabetic activities.

**UNIT V**

Organization of screening for the Pharmacological activity of new substances with emphasis on the evaluation of psychopharmacological, anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Screening methods in Pharmacology, Vol.-1&2 by Robert.A. Turner and Peter Hebborn.
2. Drug discovery and evaluation by H.G. Vogel and W.H. Vogel, Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.
3. Handbook of experimental pharmacology by S.K. Kulkarni, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. ICH of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use, ICH harmonized tripartite guidelines - Guidelines for good clinical practice, E6, May 1996.
2. Good clinical practice - Guidelines for Clinical trials on pharmaceutical products in India, Central drug standard control organization, New Delhi, Minister of Health- 2001.



## **Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**

### **M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

#### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT (Open Elective)**

**R23PA32B**

**Course Objectives:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students on entrepreneurship management.

**Course Outcomes:** On completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to;

- The Role of enterprise in national and global economy
- Dynamics of motivation and concepts of entrepreneurship
- Demands and challenges of Growth Strategies and Networking

#### **UNIT I**

Conceptual Frame Work: Concept need and process in entrepreneurship development. Role of enterprise in national and global economy. Types of enterprise – Merits and Demerits. Government policies and schemes for enterprise development. Institutional support in enterprise development and management.

#### **UNIT II**

Entrepreneur: Entrepreneurial motivation - dynamics of motivation. Entrepreneurial competency - Concepts. Developing Entrepreneurial competencies - requirements and understanding the process of entrepreneurship development, self-awareness, interpersonal skills, creativity, assertiveness, achievement, factors affecting entrepreneur role.

#### **UNIT III**

Launching and Organizing an Enterprise: Environment scanning – Information, sources, schemes of assistance, problems. Enterprise selection, market assessment, enterprise feasibility study, SWOT Analysis. Resource mobilization -finance, technology, raw material, site and manpower. Costing and marketing management and quality control. Feedback, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **UNIT IV**

Growth Strategies and Networking: Performance appraisal and assessment. Profitability and control measures, demands and challenges. Need for diversification. Future Growth – Techniques of expansion and diversification, vision strategies. Concept and dynamics. Methods, Joint venture, co-ordination and feasibility study.

#### **UNIT V**

Preparing Project Proposal to Start on New Enterprise Project work – Feasibility report; Planning, resource mobilization and implementation.

#### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Akhauri, M. M. P.(1990): Entrepreneurship for Women in India, NIESBUD, New Delhi.
2. Hisrich, R. D & Brush, C.G. (1996) The Women Entrepreneurs, D.C. Health& Co., Toronto.
3. Hisrich, R.D. and Peters, M.P. (1995): Entrepreneurship - Starting Developing and Managing a New Enterprise, Richard D., Inwin, INC, USA.
4. Meredith, G.G. etal (1982): Practice of Entrepreneurship, ILO, Geneva.
5. Patel, V.C. (1987): Women Entrepreneurship - Developing New Entrepreneurs, Ahmedabad EDII
6. Arya kumar.(2012): Entrepreneurship- Creating and Leading an Entrepreneurial Organization, Pearson

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**COSMETIC SCIENCE (Open Elective) R23PA32C**

**Course Objectives:** These topics are designed impart a specialized knowledge to know various cosmetics, their preparation, properties, MOA, uses etc. The understanding of properties and evaluation of these cosmetics by analytical methods.

**Course Outcomes:** The students should describe the properties and uses of various cosmetics on various parts of the body. The students should be able to suggest the proper usage of cosmetics.

**UNIT I**

**Classification of cosmetics and cosmeceutical products.**

Definition of cosmetics as per Indian and EU regulations, Evolution of cosmeceuticals from cosmetics, cosmetics as quasi and OTC drugs.

**Cosmetic excipients:** Surfactants, rheology modifiers, humectants, emollients, preservatives, classification and application.

**Skin:** Basic structure and function of skin.

**Hair:** Basic structure of hair, hair growth cycle.

**Oral Cavity:** Common problem associated with teeth and gums.

**UNIT II**

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of skin care products:** Face cream, Moisturizing cream, Cold cream, Vanishing cream and their advantages and disadvantages. Application of these products in formulation of cosmeceuticals.

**Anti persnants and Deodorants:** Actives and MOA.

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of hair care products:** Conditioning shampoo, hair conditioner, anti – dandruff shampoos, hair oils.

Chemistry and formulation of Para-phenylene di amine-based hair dye.

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of oral care products:** Tooth paste for bleeding gums, sensitive teeth, teeth whitening, mouth wash.

**UNIT III**

Sun protection, classification of sunscreens and SPF.

**Role of herbs in cosmetics:**

Skin care - Aloe and turmeric

Hair care - Henna and amla

Oral care - Clove and neem

**Analytical Cosmetics:** BIS specification and analytical method for shampoo, skin cream and tooth paste.

**UNIT IV**

**Principle of cosmetic evaluation –** Principle of sebumeter, corneometer. Measurement of tawl, skin color, hair tensile strength, hair combing properties. Soaps and Syndet bars, evaluation and skin benefits.

**UNIT V**

Oily and dry skin, causes leading to dry skin, skin moisturization. Basic understanding of the terms comedogenic, dermatitis.

**Cosmetic problems associated with hair and scalp:** Dandruff, hair fall causes.

**Cosmetic problems associated with skin:** Blemishes, wrinkles, acne, prickly heat and body odor.

**Anti-perspirants and deodorants – Actives and MOA**

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Harry's cosmeticology, Wilkinson, Moore, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, George Godwin.
2. Cosmetics – Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality control, P.P. Sharma, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
3. Text book of cosmeticology by Sanju Nanda &Roop K. Khar, Tata Publishers.

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**HAZARDS AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT (Open Elective)R23PA32D**

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcomes:** 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.

**UNIT I**

**Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies:** Natural Resources, Renewable and non-renewable resources, Natural resources and associated problems, Human and health safety measures.

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.

**UNIT II**

**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.

**UNIT III**

**Chemical based hazards:** Sources of chemical hazards, Hazards of Organic synthesis, sulphonating hazard, Organic solvent hazard, Control measures for chemical hazards, Management of combustible gases, Toxic gases and Oxygen displacing gases management, Regulations for chemical hazard, Management of over-Exposure to chemicals and TLV concept.

**UNIT IV**

**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.

**UNIT V**

**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 Program and safety management, Physicochemical measurements of effluents, BOD, COD, Determination of some contaminants, Effluent treatment procedure, Role of emergency services.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

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. Safety and Health in Industry: A Handbook by AM Sarma, Pharmamed Press
4. Occupational Hazards Safety and Environmental Studies by A M Sarma Pharmamed Press
5. Occupational Health and Hygiene in Industries, Raja Sekhar Mamillapalli, Visweswara Rao
6. BharuchaErach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad - 380013, India,
7. Hazardous Chemicals: Safety Management and Global Regulations, T.S.S. Dikshith, CRC press

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**AUDITS AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE (Open Elective) R23PA32E**

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcome:** 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

**UNIT I**

Introduction: Objectives, Management of audit, Responsibilities, Planning process, information gathering, administration, Classifications of deficiencies

**UNIT II**

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.

**UNIT III**

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.

**UNIT IV**

Auditing of Microbiological laboratory: Auditing the manufacturing process, Product and process information, General areas of interest in the building raw materials, Water, Packaging materials.

**UNIT V**

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

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

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-Ioana Stefan, Jacobus F. Van Staden. Taylor and Francis (2005).

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE**  
**M.PHARMACY (PHARMACOLOGY)**  
**R23 COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**  
**Effective from Academic Year 2023–24 Admitted Batch**

**I YEAR I Semester**

Component of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-I	R23PC11	Advanced Pharmacology–I	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-II	R23PC12	Clinical Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-I	R23PC13A	1. Pharmacokinetics and Drug Metabolism	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PC13B	2. Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance							
	R23PC13C	3. Principles of Drug Discovery							
Professional Elective-II	R23PC14A	1. Molecular Biology	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PC14B	2. Principles of Toxicology							
	R23PC14C	3. Modern analytical techniques							
	R23PC15	Research Methodology and IPR	2	0	0	2	50	-	50
Laboratory-I	R23PC16	Advanced Pharmacology–I Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-II	R23PC17	Clinical Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Audit-I	R23PC18	Audit Course-I(Non Credit)	2	0	0	0	--	--	--
		Seminar & Assignment	0	0	4	2	50 (25+25)	--	50
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>

**I YEAR II Semester**

Component of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-III	R23PC21	Advanced Pharmacology –II	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-IV	R23PC22	Pharmacological Screening Methods and Toxicology	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-III	R23PC23A	1. Animal Cell Cultures and Applications	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PC23B	2. Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoconomics							
	R23PC23C	3. Advanced Drug Delivery Systems							
Professional Elective-IV	R23PC24A	1. Pharmaceutical Management	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PC24B	2. Nutraceuticals							
	R23PC24C	3. Pharmacokinetic and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring							
Laboratory-III	R23PC25	Advanced Pharmacology–II Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-IV	R23PC26	Pharmacological Screening Methods and Toxicology Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
	R23PC27	Mini project(with presentation) & Assignment	2	0	4	4	100 (50+50)		100
Audit-II	R23PC28	Audit Course–II (non-credit)	2	0	0	0			
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>

### II YEAR I Semester

Component of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Elective-V	R23PC31A	1. Biostatistics	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PC31B	2. Hospital and Community Pharmacy							
	R23PC31C	3. Medicinal Plant Biotechnology							
Open Elective	R23PC32	1. Cosmeticology	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
		2. Pharmaceutical Administration							
		3. Drug Regulatory affairs							
		4. Project Management							
		5. Audits and Regulatory compliance							
	R23PC33	Comprehensive Viva-Voce	0	0	8	4		100	100
	R23PC34	Dissertation Work Review-II	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>

### II YEAR II Semester

Component of Study	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Dissertation	R23PC41	Dissertation Work Review- III	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
Dissertation	R23PC42	Dissertation Viva-Voce	0	0	20	10		100	100
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>
						<b>98</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>2000</b>



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology) ADVANCED**  
**PHARMACOLOGY- I (Professional Core-I) (R23PC11)**

**Course Objective:** The subject is designed to strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases. In addition, this subject helps the students to understand the concepts of drug action and mechanisms involved.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to:

- Discuss the pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of certain diseases
- Explain the mechanism of drug actions at cellular and molecular level
- Understand the adverse effects, contraindications and clinical uses of drugs used in treatment of diseases

### **UNIT I**

#### **General Pharmacology:**

- a. Pharmacokinetics: The dynamics of drug absorption, distribution, biotransformation and elimination. Concepts of linear and non-linear compartment models. Significance of Protein binding.
- b. Pharmacodynamics: Mechanism of drug action and the relationship between drug concentration and effect. Receptors, structural and functional families of receptors quantitation of drug receptors interaction and elicited effects.

### **UNIT II**

#### **Neurotransmission**

- a. General aspects and steps involved in neurotransmission.
  - b. Neurohumoral transmission in autonomic nervous system (Detailed study about neurotransmitters- Adrenaline and Acetylcholine).
  - c. Neurohumoral transmission in central nervous system (Detailed study about neurotransmitters- histamine, serotonin, dopamine, GABA, glutamate and glycine).
  - d. Non-adrenergic non-cholinergic transmission (NANC). Cotransmission
- Systemic Pharmacology A detailed study on pathophysiology of diseases, mechanism of action, pharmacology and toxicology of existing as well as novel drugs used in the following systems  
Autonomic Pharmacology Parasympathomimetics and lytics, sympathomimetics and lytics, agents affecting neuromuscular junction

### **UNIT III**

#### **Central nervous system Pharmacology**

General and local anesthetics Sedatives and hypnotics, drugs used to treat anxiety. Depression, psychosis, mania, epilepsy, neurodegenerative diseases. Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics.

### **UNIT IV**

#### **Cardiovascular Pharmacology**

Diuretics, antihypertensives, antiischemics, anti-arrhythmics, drugs for heart failure and hyperlipidemia. Hematinics, coagulants, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics and antiplatelet drugs.

### **UNIT V**

#### **Autacoid Pharmacology**

The physiological and pathological role of Histamine, Serotonin, Kinins Prostaglandins Opioid autacoids. Pharmacology of antihistamines, 5HT antagonists.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Goodman and Gillman's
2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug Therapy by David E Golan, Armen H, Tashjian Jr, EhrinJ, Armstrong, April W, Armstrong, Wolters, Kluwer-Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers.
3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B. G Katzung
4. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
5. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B. C. Yu.
6. Graham Smith. Oxford textbook of Clinical Pharmacology.
7. Dipro Pharmacology, Pathophysiological approach.
8. Advanced Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS (Professional Core - II) (R23PC12)**

**Course Objective**

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

**Course Outcome:** At completion of this subject it is expected that students will be able to understand –

- the pathophysiology of selected disease states and the rationale for drug therapy;
- the controversies in drug therapy;
- the importance of preparation of individualised therapeutic plans based on diagnosis;
- needs to identify the patient-specific parameters relevant in initiating drug therapy, and monitoring therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects);
- summarize the therapeutic approach to management of these diseases including reference to the latest available evidence;
- Therapy (including alternatives, time-course of clinical and laboratory indices of therapeutic response and adverse effects).
- Pathophysiology and applied Pharmacotherapeutics of diseases associated with following system/diseases with of special reference to the drug of choice.

**UNIT I****Principles of Pharmacokinetics**

1. Revision of basic concepts.
2. Clinical Pharmacokinetics.
  - a. Dose – response in man
  - b. Influence of renal and hepatic disease on Pharmacokinetics
  - c. Therapeutics drug monitoring & individualization of drug therapy
  - d. Population Pharmacokinetics.

**UNIT II**

Adverse Drug Reactions, Drug Interactions, ADR monitoring & Pharmacovigilance.

**UNIT III**

Pathophysiology and drug therapy of the following disorders.

Schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, epilepsy, Parkinson's, alzheimer's diseases, migraine, hypertension, angina pectoris, arrhythmias, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction.

**UNIT IV**

Pathophysiology and drug therapy of the following disorders.

TB, leprosy, leukemia, solid tumors, lymphomas, psoriasis, respiratory, urinary, g.i. tract infections, endocarditis, fungal and HIV infection, rheumatoid arthritis, glaucoma, menstrual disorders, menopause.

**UNIT V**

Drug therapy in

- a) Geriatrics

- b) Pediatrics
- c) Pregnancy & Lactation.
- d) Renal & hepatic insufficiency

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Roger and Walker, Churchill Livingstone publication.
2. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic approach - Joseph T. Dipiro et al. Appleton & Lange.
3. Pathologic basis of disease - Robins SL, W.B. Saunders publication.
4. Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacotherapeutics, K. Ravi Shankar, G. V. N. Kiranmayi, Pharmamed Press
5. Pathology and therapeutics for Pharmacists: A Basis for Clinical Pharmacy Practice - Green and Harris, Chapman and Hall publication.
6. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Eric T. Herfindal, Williams and Wilkins Publication.
7. Applied Therapeutics: The clinical Use of Drugs. Lloyd Young and Koda-Kimble MA
8. Avery's Drug Treatment, 4th Edn, 1997, Adis International Limited.
9. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature.
10. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic approach - Joseph T. Dipiro et al. Appleton & Lange
11. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Eric T. Herfindal, Williams and Wilkins Publication
12. Applied Therapeutics: The clinical Use of Drugs. Lloyd Young and Koda-Kimble MA

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****PHARMACOKINETICS AND DRUG METABOLISM (Professional Elective - I) (R23PC13A)**

**Course Objective:** In current methods of treatment which involves individualization of drug therapy, the student should have sound knowledge in pharmacokinetics and the effects of changes in pharmacokinetic parameters on therapeutic efficacy of the drugs.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to (Know, do, appreciate);

- Understand various pharmacokinetic parameters
- Influence of these parameters on efficacy of drugs
- Identify and resolve drug related problems;
- Pharmacogenetics

**UNIT I**

Drug Absorption: Gastrointestinal, percutaneous, and rectal kinetics and factors affecting drug absorption. Absorption kinetics

**UNIT II**

Drug Distribution: Plasma protein binding – factors affecting plasma protein binding – Tissue binding – transfer of drugs through biological barriers their therapeutic implication in drug action. Volume of distribution. Reaction of the body to foreign substances:  
Biotransformation of drugs, phase I and phase II metabolic reactions. Hepatic Clearance

**UNIT III**

Elimination of drugs: Concept of renal clearance and excretion of drugs –biological half – life, area under curve.

**UNIT IV**

Bioavailability of drug products: Bioavailability tests. Bioequivalence. Compartment models and relevant pharmacokinetic parameters.

**UNIT V**

Pharmacogenetics: Inter racial and individual variability in drug metabolism.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Shargel and Leon. Applied Biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics. Latest edition. Publisher: Prentice Hall, London.
2. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by, Milo Gibaldi b. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, By Mack Publishing Company, Pennsylvania.
3. Pharmacokinetics: By Milo Gibaldi Donald, R. MerceL Dekker Inc.
4. Hand Book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics, By Milo Gibaldi and Laurie Prescott by ADIS Health Science Press.
5. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics; By Robert F Notari f. Biopharmaceutics; By Swarbrick
6. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics-A Treatise, By D. M. Brahmkar and Sunil B. Jaiswal, Vallabh Prakashan Pitampura, Delhi
7. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Concepts and Applications: By Malcolm Rowland and Thomas, N. Tozer, Lea and Febrger, Philadelphia, 1995.

8. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence, By Abdou H.M, Mack, Publishing Company, Pennsylvania 1989.
9. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics - An introduction 4th edition Revised and expanded by Robert F Notari Marcel Dekker Inn, New York and Basel, 1987.
10. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James, Roylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York 1996.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****CLINICAL RESEARCH AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE (Professional Elective - I) (R23PC13B)**

**Course Objective:** This subject will provide a value addition and current requirement for the students in clinical research and pharmacovigilance. It will teach the students on conceptualizing, designing, conducting, managing and reporting of clinical trials. This subject also focuses on global scenario of pharmacovigilance in different methods that can be used to generate safety data. It will teach the students in developing drug safety data in pre-clinical, clinical phases of drug development and post market surveillance.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trial
- Demonstrate the types of clinical trial designs
- Explain the responsibilities of key players involved in clinical trials
- Execute safety monitoring, reporting and close-out activities
- Explain the principles of Pharmacovigilance
- Detect new adverse drug reactions and their assessment
- Perform the adverse drug reaction reporting systems and communication in pharmacovigilance

**UNIT I**

**Regulatory Perspectives of Clinical Trials:** Origin and Principles of International Conference on Harmonization - Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) guidelines Ethical Committee: Institutional Review Board, Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research and Human Participant-Schedule Y, ICMR, Informed Consent Process: Structure and content of an Informed Consent Process Ethical principles governing informed consent process

**UNIT II****Clinical Trials:**

**Types and Design:** Experimental Study- RCT and Non RCT, Observation Study: Cohort, Case Control, Cross sectional Clinical Trial Study Team Roles and responsibilities of Clinical Trial Personnel: Investigator, Study Coordinator, Sponsor, Contract Research Organization and its management.

**UNIT III**

**Clinical Trial Documentation:** Guidelines to the preparation of documents, Preparation of protocol, Investigator Brochure, Case Report Forms, Clinical Study Report Clinical Trial Monitoring-Safety Monitoring in CT Adverse Drug Reactions: Definition and types. Detection and reporting methods. Severity and seriousness assessment. predictability and preventability assessment. Management of adverse drug reactions; Terminologies of ADR.

**UNIT IV**

**Basic aspects, terminologies and establishment of pharmacovigilance:** History and progress of pharmacovigilance, Significance of safety monitoring, Pharmacovigilance in India and international aspects, WHO international drug monitoring programme, WHO and Regulatory terminologies of ADR, evaluation of medication safety, establishing pharmacovigilance centres in Hospitals, Industry and National programmes related to pharmacovigilance. Roles and responsibilities in Pharmacovigilance.

**UNIT V**

**Methods, ADR reporting and tools used in pharmacovigilance:** International classification of

diseases, International Nonproprietary names for drugs, Passive and Active surveillance, Comparative observational studies, targeted clinical investigations and Vaccine safety surveillance. Spontaneous reporting system and Reporting to regulatory authorities, Guidelines for ADRs reporting. Argus, Aris G Pharmacovigilance, Vigi Flow, Statistical methods for evaluating medication safety data.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization- Good Clinical Practices, Guidelines for Clinical Trials on Pharmaceutical Products in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health; 2001.
2. International Conference on Harmonization of Technical requirements for registration of Pharmaceuticals for human use. ICH Harmonized Tripartite Guideline. Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. E6; May 1996.230
3. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects 2000. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
4. Textbook of Clinical Trials edited by David Machin, Simon Day and Sylvan Green, March 2005, John Wiley and Sons.
5. Clinical Data Management edited by R K Rondels, S A Varley, C F Webbs. Second Edition, Jan 2000, Wiley Publications.
6. A Textbook of Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance by KPR Chowdary, Pharmamed Press
7. Handbook of clinical Research. Julia Lloyd and Ann Raven Ed. Churchill Livingstone.
8. Principles of Clinical Research edited by Giovanna di Ignazio, Di Giovanna and Haynes.
9. Textbook of Pharmacovigilance: Concept and Practice. G. P. Mohanta and P. K. Manna. 2016, Pharma Med Press.
10. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice: Essential Concepts and Skills. Second Edition, 2012, University Press



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****PRINCIPLES OF DRUG DISCOVERY (Professional Elective-I) (R23PC13C)**

**Course Objective:** The subject imparts basic knowledge of drug discovery process. This information will make the student Competent in drug discovery process.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the various stages of drug discovery.
- Appreciate the importance of the role of genomics, proteomics and bioinformatics in drug discovery
- Explain various targets for drug discovery.
- Explain various lead seeking method and lead optimization
- Appreciate the importance of the role of computer aided drug design in drug discovery

**UNIT I**

**An overview of modern drug discovery process:** Target identification, target validation, lead identification, and lead Optimization. Economics of drug discovery. Target Discovery and validation- Role of Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics. Role of Nucleic acid microarrays, Protein microarrays, Antisense technologies, siRNAs, antisense oligonucleotides, Zinc finger proteins. Role of transgenic animals in target validation.

**UNIT II**

**Lead Identification:** combinatorial chemistry & high throughput screening, in silico lead discovery techniques; Assay development for hit identification. Protein structure Levels of protein structure, Domains, motifs, and folds in protein structure. Computational prediction of protein structure: Threading and homology modeling methods. Application of NMR and X-ray crystallography in protein structure prediction.

**UNIT III**

**Rational Drug Design:** Traditional vs rational drug design, Methods followed in traditional drug design, High throughput screening, Concepts of Rational Drug Design, Rational Drug Design Methods: Structure and Pharmacophore based approaches. Virtual Screening techniques: Drug likeness screening, Concept of pharmacophore mapping and pharmacophore-based Screening,

**UNIT IV**

**Molecular docking:** Rigid docking, flexible docking, manual docking; Docking based screening. De novo drug design. Quantitative analysis of Structure Activity Relationship History and development of QSAR, SAR versus QSAR, Physicochemical parameters, Hansch analysis, Fee Wilson analysis, and relationship between them.

**UNIT V**

**QSAR Statistical methods:** regression analysis, partial least square analysis (PLS) and other multivariate statistical methods. 3D-QSAR approaches like COMFA and COMSIA Prodrug design-Basic concept, Prodrugs to improve patient acceptability, Drug solubility, Drug absorption, and distribution, site specific drug delivery and sustained drug action. Rationale of prodrug design and practical consideration of prodrug design.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Mouldy Sioud. Target Discovery and Validation Reviews and Protocols: Volume 2 Emerging Molecular Targets and Treatment Options. 2007 Humana Press Inc.

2. Darryl León. Scott Markelln. Silico Technologies in Drug Target Identification and Validation 2006 by Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.
3. Johanna K. DiStefano. Disease Gene Identification. Methods and Protocols. Springer New York Dordrecht Heidelberg London.
4. Hugo Kubiny. QSAR: Hansch Analysis and Related Approaches. Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry. Publisher Wiley-VCH
5. Klaus Gubernator, Hans-Joachim Böhm. Structure-Based Ligand Design.
6. Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry. Publisher Wiley-VCH
7. Abby L. Parrill. M. Rami Reddy. Rational Drug Design. Novel Methodology and Practical Applications. ACS Symposium Series; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1999.
8. J. Rick Turner. New drug development design, methodology and, analysis. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New Jersey.
9. Current Concepts in Drug Design, T Durai Ananda Kumar, Pharma Med Press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (Professional Elective - II) (R23PC14A)**

**Course Objective:** The subject imparts basic knowledge of molecular biology. This information will make the student Competent in molecular biology DNA topology, mutations and Transcriptions and Translations and Gene expressions.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the various structure and chemistry of DNA, RNA etc.
- Explain topology of DNA, organization of DNA in chromosomes
- Appreciate the importance and mechanism of mutations and their repair.
- Explain various mechanism of DNA replications and Transcription
- Appreciate the importance of gene expression.

**UNIT I****Introduction to Molecular biology**

**Nucleic acids** - DNA and RNA structure and functions, DNA as genetic material. Griffith, Avery-McCarty-McLeod, Hershey-Chase, Franklin Conrat Experiments

**DNA Structure:** Chemistry of DNA, Forces stabilizing DNA structure, Helix parameters, Forms of DNA (A,B,C,D,T and Z), Watson – Crick and Hoogsteen base pairing, Physical Properties of ds DNA (UV absorption spectra Denaturation and renaturation), Chemical that react with DNA.

**UNIT II**

**DNA topology:** DNA supercoiling, Supercoiled form of DNA, Superhelical density, Energetic of supercoiled DNA, Biology of supercoiled DNA (Topological domain of DNA, DNA topoisomerases, Mechanisms of supercoiling in cells, mechanisms of action of topoisomerase I and II, effect of supercoiling on structure of DNA and role of supercoiling in gene expression and DNA replication).

**Organization of DNA into chromosomes:** Packaging of DNA and organization of chromosome in bacteria and eukaryotic cells; packaging of DNA in eukaryotic nucleosome and chromatin condensation assembly of nucleosomes upon replication. Chromatin modification and genome expression.

**UNIT III**

**Mutations-** molecular mechanism - types of DNA mutations and its significance. DNA repair - repair mechanisms - need of DNA repairs, DNA recombination – molecular mechanism of recombination-relationship between repair and recombination, SOS mechanism. Proteins and enzymes involved DNA repair and recombination.

**DNA – Protein Interactions:** General features interaction of Helix- turn Helix motif, B sheet, Zn- DNA binding domain etc with DNA.

**UNIT IV**

**DNA Replication:** Mechanism of DNA polymerase catalyzed synthesis of DNA, types of DNA polymerases in bacteria and their role. Initiation of chromosomal DNA replication and its regulation in prokaryotes assembly of replisome and progress of replication fork, termination of replication. Types and function of eukaryotic DNA polymerases initiation of replication in eukaryotes, role of telomerases in replication of eukaryotic chromosomes. Inhibitor of DNA replication (Blocking precursor synthesis nucleotide polymerization, altering DNA structure).

**Transcription:** RNA polymerases, features of prokaryotic and eukaryotic promoters. Strong and weak promoters. Assembly of transcription initiation complex in prokaryotes and eukaryotes and its

regulation; synthesis and processing of prokaryotic and eukaryotic transcripts. Transport of RNA within eukaryotic cell. Regulatory elements of genes-promoters. Fate of mRNA.

#### **UNIT V**

**Translation- Synthesis and Processing of Proteome:** Structure and role of tRNA in protein synthesis, ribosome structure, basic feature of genetic code and its deciphering, translation (initiation, elongation and termination in detail in prokaryotes as well as eukaryotes), Post translational processing of protein (protein folding, processing by proteolytic cleavage, processing by chemical modification, inteins). Protein degradation.

**Regulation of Gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes:** Positive and negative regulation. lac-, ara-, his- and trp- operon regulation; antitermination, global regulatory responses; Regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes: Transcriptional, translational and processing level control mechanisms.

**DNA- transposable elements-** types of transposable elements, its importance in variation and evolution. Possible origin of virus, Oncogenes.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Cell & Molecular Biology: Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments, Gerald Karp, John Wiley, NY
2. Molecular Cell Biology, H.S. Bramrah, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
3. Advanced Molecular Biology, H.S. Bhamrah Viva Books, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Plant Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Hans Walter Held, Oxford, NY
5. Molecular Biology of the Gene, Watson, Baker, Bell, Gann Levine, Losick, Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
6. Essential Molecular Biology: A Practical Approach, TA Brown, Oxford

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****PRINCIPLES OF TOXICOLOGY (Professional Elective - II) (R23PC14B)**

**Course Objective:** The subject imparts basic knowledge of toxicology. This information will make the student Competent in various toxicologies of liver, neuro, kidney etc

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the various toxicologies
- Explain various toxicologies of lungs, liver, genetic etc
- Appreciate the importance and mechanism of skin and reproductive toxicology
- Explain various mechanisms and affects of pesticides

**UNIT I**

**Introduction to General Toxicology:** History of toxicology, classification of toxicology, toxicants exposure, routes exposure and exposure characterization. animal and plant toxins, mechanisms of toxicity, toxicokinetic, biotransformation of xenobiotics.

**UNIT - II**

Toxicology of the liver, Toxicology of the Lung, Chemical Carcinogenesis & Genetic Toxicology

**UNIT - III**

Neurotoxicology, Cardiovascular Toxicology, Molecular Toxicology & Toxicogenomic, Immuno-toxicology, Toxicology of the Kidney

**UNIT - IV**

Toxicology of the Intestine, Toxicology of the Skin, Reproductive Toxicology & Teratology, Risk Assessment

**UNIT - V**

Nanotoxicology, Ecotoxicology, Toxicology of Metals, Analytical/Forensic Toxicology, Toxic Effects of Pesticides, Pesticide Regulation at EPA

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Essential Concepts in Toxicology: Compendium for Pharmacy, Medical, Forensic and Veterinary Toxicology, P K Gupta, Pharmamed Press
2. Casarett & Doull's Essentials of Toxicology by Curtis D. Klaassen, John B. Watkins
3. Principles of Toxicology by Karen Stine, Thomas M. Brown
4. Text Book of Pathology by Harsh Mohan

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem**  
**MODERN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES**  
**(Professional Elective - II) (R23PC14C)**

**Course Objective:** The course is designed to impart the knowledge in the field of Pharmaceutical Analysis. The various modern analytical techniques like UV-Visible, IR, NMR, Mass, GC, HPLC, different chromatographic methods and other important topics are taught to enable the students to understand and apply the principles involved in the determination of different bulk drugs and their formulation. In addition to the theoretical aspects, the basic practical knowledge relevant to the analysis is also imparted.

**Course Outcome:** The appreciable knowledge will be gained by the students in the Modern Analytical Techniques and can apply the theories in the Analysis of various bulk drugs and their formulations. The students will also be in a position to apply their knowledge in developing the new methods for the determination and validate the procedures.

#### UNIT I

**Introduction to chromatography and classification of chromatographic methods based on the mechanism of separation**

- a. **Column Chromatography:** Adsorption and partition, theory, preparation, procedure and methods of detection
- b. **Thin Layer Chromatography:** Theory, preparation, procedures, detection of compounds
- c. **Paper Chromatography:** Theory, different techniques employed, filter papers used, qualitative and quantitative detection

#### UNIT II

- a. **Gas chromatography:** Introduction, fundamentals, instrumentation, columns: preparation and operation, detection, derivatization.
- b. **HPLC:** Basic parameters, Principles and instrumentation, solvents and columns used, Operational modes, detection and applications of HPLC
- c. **HPTLC:** Theory and principle, instrumentation, elution techniques and pharmaceutical applications

#### UNIT III

- a. **UV-Visible spectroscopy:** Introduction, electromagnetic spectrum, absorbance laws and limitations, instrumentation-design and working principle, chromophore concept, auxochromes, Wood-Fisher rules for calculating absorption maximum, applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy
- b. **IR spectroscopy:** Basic principles -Molecular vibrations, vibrational frequency, factors influencing vibrational frequencies, sampling techniques, instrumentation, interpretation of spectra, FT-IR, theory and applications

#### UNIT IV

**Mass spectrometry:** Theory, ionization techniques: electron impact ionization, chemical ionization, field ionization, fast atom bombardment, plasma desorption, fragmentation process: types of fission, resolution, GC/MS, **interpretation of spectra** and applications for identification and structure determination.

#### UNIT V

**NMR:** Theory, instrumentation, chemical shift, shielding and deshielding effects, splitting of signals, spin-spin coupling, proton exchange reactions, coupling constant(J), nuclear overhauser effect (NOE), <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra and its applications, 2D-NMR, COSY and applications in pharmacy.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma 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. A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kerrenth A. Connors
5. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
6. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
7. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
8. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
10. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
11. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein
12. HPTLC by P.D. Seth
13. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2007
14. High Performance thin layer chromatography for the analysis of medicinal plants by Eike Reich, Anne Schibli
15. Introduction to instrumental analysis by Robert. D. Braun
16. Theory and Practice of Chromatographic Techniques, Sanjay B. Bari By Pharmamed Press.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR (R23PC15)****Course Objectives:**

- To understand the research problem
- To know the literature studies, plagiarism and ethics
- To get the knowledge about technical writing
- To analyze the nature of intellectual property rights and new developments
- To know the patent rights

**Course Outcomes:** At the end of this course, students will be able to

- Understand research problem formulation.
- Analyze research related information
- Follow research ethics
- Understand that today's world is controlled by Computer, Information Technology, but tomorrow world will be ruled by ideas, concept, and creativity.
- Understanding that when IPR would take such important place in growth of individuals & nation, it is needless to emphasis the need of information about Intellectual Property Right to be promoted among students in general & engineering in particular.
- Understand that IPR protection provides an incentive to inventors for further research work and investment in R & D, which leads to creation of new and better products, and in turn brings about, economic growth and social benefits.

**UNIT - I**

Meaning of research problem, Sources of research problem, Criteria Characteristics of a good research problem, Errors in selecting a research problem, Scope and objectives of research problem. Approaches of investigation of solutions for research problem, data collection, analysis, interpretation, Necessary instrumentations

**UNIT - II**

Effective literature studies approaches, analysis, Plagiarism, Research ethics

**UNIT - III**

Effective technical writing, how to write report, Paper Developing a Research Proposal, Format of research proposal, a presentation and assessment by a review committee

**UNIT - IV**

**Nature of Intellectual Property:** Patents, Designs, Trade and Copyright. Process of Patenting and Development: technological research, innovation, patenting, development. International Scenario: International cooperation on Intellectual Property. Procedure for grants of patents, Patenting under PCT.

**UNIT-V:**

**Patent Rights:** Scope of Patent Rights. Licensing and transfer of technology. Patent information and databases. Geographical Indications. New Developments in IPR: Administration of Patent System. New developments in IPR; IPR of Biological Systems, Computer Software etc. Traditional knowledge Case Studies, IPR and IITs.



**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Stuart Melville and Wayne Goddard, "Research methodology: an introduction for science & engineering students"
2. Wayne Goddard and Stuart Melville, "Research Methodology: An Introduction"
3. Pharmaceutical Research Methodology and BioStatistics, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press
4. Intellectual Property Rights in Pharmaceutical Industry, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Ranjit Kumar, 2nd Edition, "Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for beginners"
2. Halbert, "Resisting Intellectual Property", Taylor & Francis Ltd ,2007.
3. Mayall, "Industrial Design", McGraw Hill, 1992.
4. Niebel, "Product Design", McGraw Hill, 1974.
5. Asimov, "Introduction to Design", Prentice Hall, 1962.
6. Robert P. Merges, Peter S. Menell, Mark A. Lemley, "Intellectual Property in New Technological Age", 2016.
7. T. Ramappa, "Intellectual Property Rights Under WTO", S. Chand, 2008

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY – I LAB (Lab – I) (R23PC16)****List of experiments****Handling of laboratory animals.**

1. Various routes of drug administration.
2. Study of techniques of blood sampling, anesthesia and euthanasia of experimental animals.
3. To record the dose response curve of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation.
4. To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation by interpolation method.
5. To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation by three point method.
6. To carry out bioassay of Ach using isolated ileum/rectus abdominis muscle preparation by four point method.
7. Estimation of pA<sub>2</sub> value on isolated tissues
8. Bioassay of 5-HT using rat fundus strip
9. Bioassay of oxytocin using rat uterus
10. Bioassay of Acetylcholine using isolated tissue of coccyx muscles by three-point/ four-point method.
11. Bioassay of Adrenaline/ Acetylcholine using isolated blood vessels by three-point/ four-point method.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. CPCSEA, OECD, ICH, USFDA, Schedule Y, EPA guidelines,
2. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M. N. Ghosh
3. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology by S.K. Kulkarni.
4. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
5. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi (Author), Ajay Prakash (Author) Jaypee brothers' medical publishers Pvt. Ltd
6. A practical book of Pharmacology by Ramesh Alluri
7. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi (Author), Ajay Prakash (Author) Jaypee brothers' medical publishers Pvt. Ltd.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmacology)****CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS LAB (Lab – II) (R23PC17)**

The students are required to be collect Prescriptions and of clinical details of different patients for their exposure with therapeutic management and other clinical aspects. They are expected to have experience and do a case presentation in the following clinical conditions. The students have to make at least 5 case presentations covering most common diseases. The student should also submit a record of the cases presented. The list of clinical cases presented should include follow-up of the clinical cases mentioned below from the day of admission till discharge and presented in the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan) format.

**I. The cases may be selected from the following diseases:**

1. Neurology & Psychiatry
2. Oncology
3. Infectious Diseases & Immunology
4. Gynecologic & Obstetric Disorders/ Ophthalmology
5. Cardiology
6. Dermatology
7. Endocrinology

**II. Rational use of medicines in special population (three)****III. Calculation of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence from the given data (two)****IV. Interpretation of Therapeutic Drug Monitoring reports of a given patient (three)****V. Calculation of various Pharmacoeconomic outcome analysis for the given data (two)****Assignments**

The students are required to submit a minimum of three written assignments (1500 to 2000 words) selected from the topics on different disease conditions given to them. The students are required to discuss both the clinical and therapeutic aspects in the same.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY – II (Professional Core - III) (R23PC21)**

**Course Objective:** The subject is designed to strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases. In addition, the subject helps the student to understand the concepts of drug action and mechanism involved

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to:

- Explain the mechanism of drug actions at cellular and molecular level
- Discuss the Pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of certain diseases
- Understand the adverse effects, contraindications and clinical uses of drugs used in treatment of diseases

**UNIT I**

**Endocrine Pharmacology:** Molecular and cellular mechanism of action of hormones such as growth hormone, prolactin, thyroid, insulin and sex hormones Anti-thyroid drugs, Oral hypoglycemic agents, Oral contraceptives, Corticosteroids. Drugs affecting calcium regulation.

**UNIT II**

**Chemotherapy I** Cellular and molecular mechanism of actions and resistance of antimicrobial agents such as  $\beta$ -lactams, aminoglycosides, quinolones, Macrolide antibiotics. Antifungal, antiviral, and anti-TB drugs.

**UNIT III**

**Chemotherapy II:** Drugs used in Protozoal Infections Drugs used in the treatment of Helminthiasis Chemotherapy of cancer Immunopharmacology Cellular and biochemical mediators of inflammation and immune response. Allergic or hypersensitivity reactions. Pharmacotherapy of asthma and COPD. Immunosuppressants and Immunostimulants.

**UNIT IV**

**GIT Pharmacology:** Antiulcer drugs, Prokinetics, antiemetics, anti-diarrheals and drugs for constipation and irritable bowel syndrome. Chrono pharmacology Biological and circadian rhythms, applications of chronotherapy in various diseases like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, asthma, and peptic ulcer

**UNIT V**

**Free radicals Pharmacology:** Generation of free radicals, role of free radicals in etiopathology of various diseases such as diabetes, neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. Protective activity of certain important antioxidant Recent Advances in Treatment: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Cancer, Diabetes mellitus

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Pharmacological basis of therapeutics- Goodman and Gill man's
2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug therapy by David E Golan et al.
3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B. G -Katzung
4. Pharmacology by H.P. Rang and M.M. Dale.
5. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
6. Text book of Therapeutics, drug and disease management by E T. Herfindal and Gourley.
7. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B. C. Yu.

8. Handbook of Essential Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism for Industrial Scientists
9. Robbins & Cortan Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th Ed. (Robbins Pathology)
10. A Complete Textbook of Medical Pharmacology by Dr. S. K Srivastava published by A P C Avichal Publishing Company.
11. K D. Tripathi. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology Principles of Pharmacology.
12. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug Therapy by David E Golan, Armen H, Tashjian Jr., Ehrin J, Armstrong, April W, Armstrong, Wolters, Kluwer-Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers
13. Advanced Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****PHARMACOLOGICAL SCREENING METHODS AND TOXICOLOGY  
(Professional Core - IV) (R23PC22)**

**Course Objective:** This subject is designed to impart the knowledge on preclinical evaluation of drugs and recent experimental techniques in the drug discovery and development. The subject content helps the student to understand the maintenance of laboratory animals as per the guidelines, basic knowledge of various in-vitro and in-vivo preclinical evaluation processes

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to,

- Appraise the regulations and ethical requirement for the usage of experimental animals.
- Describe the various animals used in the drug discovery process and good laboratory practices in maintenance and handling of experimental animals
- Describe the various newer screening methods involved in the drug discovery process
- Appreciate and correlate the preclinical data to humans

**UNIT I**

**Laboratory Animals:** Common laboratory animals: Description, handling and applications of different species and strains of animals. Transgenic animals: Production, maintenance and applications. Anesthesia and euthanasia of experimental animals. Maintenance and breeding of laboratory animals. CPCSEA guidelines to conduct experiments on animals Good laboratory practice. Bioassay- Principle, scope and limitations and methods

**UNIT II**

**Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.**

General principles of preclinical screening. CNS Pharmacology: behavioral and muscle coordination, CNS stimulants and depressants, anxiolytics, anti-psychotics, anti epileptics and nootropics. Drugs for neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinsonism, Alzheimers and multiple sclerosis. Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System.

**UNIT III**

**Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.**

Respiratory Pharmacology: anti-asthmatics, drugs for COPD and anti allergics. Reproductive Pharmacology: Aphrodisiacs and antifertility agents Analgesics, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic agents. Gastrointestinal drugs: anti ulcer, anti -emetic, antidiarrheal and laxatives.

**UNIT IV**

**Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.**

Cardiovascular Pharmacology: antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics, antianginal, antiatherosclerotic agents and diuretics. Drugs for metabolic disorders like anti-diabetic, antidiyslipidemic agents. Anti cancer agents. Hepatoprotective screening methods.

**UNIT V****Toxicology:**

Principles of Toxicology, Mutagenesis and Carcinogenesis.

Teratogenicity & its mechanisms, Counselling of women about teratogenic risks.

Acute and Subacute, Chronic toxicity studies

Classification of Poisons, Principles of Management of Acute Poisoning, General treatment of poisoning

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Biological standardization by J. H. Burn D.J. Finney and I.G. Goodwin
2. Screening methods in Pharmacology by Robert Turner. A
3. Evaluation of drugs activities by Laurence and Bachrach
4. Methods in Pharmacology by Arnold Schwartz.
5. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M. N. Ghosh
6. Pharmacological experiment on intact preparations by Churchill Livingstone
7. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
8. Experimental Pharmacology by R. K. Goyal.
9. Preclinical evaluation of new drugs by S. K. Gupta
10. Pharmacological Screening Methods & Toxicology by A. Srinivasa Rao
11. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, S K. Kulkarni
12. Practical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, S K. Kulkarni, 3rd Edition.
13. David R. Gross. Animal Models in Cardiovascular Research, 2nd Edition, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London, UK.
14. Screening Methods in Pharmacology, Robert A. Turner.
15. Rodents for Pharmacological Experiments, Dr. Tapan Kumar chatterjee.
16. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi (Author), Ajay Prakash (Author)

**ANDHRAKESARI UNIVERSITY, ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)**  
**ANIMAL CELL CULTURE (Professional Elective-III) (R23PC23A)**

**Course Objective:** The subject imparts basic knowledge of animal cell culture. This information will make the student Competent in various cell culture techniques and their applications.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the various types of cell cultures, their requirements and advantages
- Appreciate the importance of the bioreactor, cell lines and their applications
- Explain various culture, preservation and maintenance techniques
- Explain various IVF techniques, embryo cultures and gene transfer
- Appreciate the importance of the role embryo culture in and its applications

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction to Animal Biotechnology and its applications:** History and scope of animal cell and tissue culture, Advantages and disadvantages of tissue culture, Laboratory facilities for tissue culture. Primary and secondary cell lines cell culture environment, Safety measures laminar hood,

#### **UNIT II**

Basic tissue culture techniques, various types of cultures, Bioreactors, Common cell lines and aseptic methods, Culture media, maintenance and preservation of cell cultures, freezing media, treatment of substrate surfaces.

#### **UNIT III**

Feeder layers on substrate, gas phase for tissue culture, Culture media for cells and tissues, Culture procedures, Disaggregation (enzymatic and mechanical) of tissue and primary culture

#### **UNIT IV**

Cultured cells and evolution of cell lines, Maintenance of culture-cell lines, Tissue culture (slide, flask and test tube cultures), Organ culture, Whole embryo culture, Tissue engineering (artificial skin and artificial cartilage). Cell cultures as a source of valuable products

#### **UNIT V**

In Vitro Fertilization & Transgenic Animals In vitro fertilization (IVF) in humans; embryo transfer (ET) in humans; super ovulation, IVF and embryo culture in farm animals (e.g. cow); embryo transfer in cattle, Gene transfer or transfection (using eggs and cultured stem cells); targeted gene transfer; transgenic animals. (mice, sheep, pigs, rabbits, goats, cows, fish).

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Introduction to Biotechnology, P.K.Gupta, Kalyani Publishers, second edition.
2. Introduction to plant Biotechnology, H.S.Chawala, second ed., PHI
3. Plant Biotechnology—P.C.Trivedi
4. Applied Plant Biotechnology—Ignacimuthu
5. Animal Biotechnology—Babinnk and Philips.
6. Biotechnology—B.D.Singh.
7. Plant Tissue Culture—S.S.Bhojwani, M.K.Razdan.
8. Biotechnology Fundamentals and Applications—PurohitSS
9. Biotechnology in the Welfare of Mankind—AliKhan



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****PHARMACOEPIDEMOLOGY & PHARMACOECONOMICS (Professional Elective - III) (R23PC23B)**

**Course Objective:** This course enables students to understand various pharmacoepidemiologic methods and their clinical applications. Also, it aims to impart knowledge on basic concepts, assumptions, terminology, and methods associated with Pharmacoeconomics and health related outcomes, and when should be appropriate Pharmacoeconomic model should be applied for a health care regimen.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to:

- Understand the various epidemiological methods and their applications
- Understand the fundamental principles of Pharmacoeconomics.
- Identify and determine relevant cost and consequences associated with pharmacy products and services.
- Perform the key Pharmacoeconomics analysis methods
- Understand the Pharmacoeconomic decision analysis methods and its applications.
- Describe current Pharmacoeconomic methods and issues.
- Understand the applications of Pharmacoeconomics to various pharmacy settings.

**UNIT I**

**Introduction to Pharmacoepidemiology:** Definition, Scope, Need, Aims & Applications; Outcome measurement: Outcome measures, Drug use measures: Monetary units, Number of prescriptions, units of drug dispensed, defined daily doses, prescribed daily doses, Diagnosis and Therapy surveys, Prevalence, Incidence rate, Monetary units, number of prescriptions, unit of drugs dispensed, defined daily doses and prescribed daily doses, medications adherence measurements. Concept of risk: Measurement of risk, Attributable risk and relative risk, Time- risk relationship and odds ratio

**UNIT II**

**Pharmacoepidemiologic Methods:** Qualitative models: Drug Utilization Review; Quantitative models: case reports, case series, Cross sectional studies, Cohort and case control studies, Calculation of Odds' ratio, Meta analysis models, Drug effects study in populations: Spontaneous reporting, Prescription event monitoring, Post marketing surveillance, Record linkage systems, Applications of Pharmacoepidemiology

**UNIT III**

**Introduction to Pharmacoeconomics:** Definition, history of Pharmacoeconomics, Need of Pharmacoeconomic studies in Indian healthcare system. Cost categorization and resources for cost estimation: Direct costs. Indirect costs. Intangible costs. Outcomes and Measurements of Pharmacoeconomics: Types of outcomes: Clinical outcome, Economic outcomes, Humanistic outcomes; Quality Adjusted Life Years, Disability Adjusted Life Years Incremental Cost-effective Ratio, Average Cost-Effective Ratio. Person Time, Willingness To Pay, Time Trade Off and Discounting.

**UNIT IV**

**Pharmacoeconomic evaluations:** Definition, Steps involved, Applications, Advantages and disadvantages of the following Pharmacoeconomic models: Cost Minimization Analysis (CMA), Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), Cost Effective Analysis (CEA), Cost Utility Analysis (CUA), Cost of Illness (COI), Cost Consequences Analysis (COA).

**UNIT V****Definition, Steps involved, Applications, Advantages and disadvantages of the following:**

Health related quality of life (HRQOL): Definition, Need for measurement of HRQOL, Common HRQOL measures. Definition, Steps involved, Applications of the following: Decision Analysis and Decision tree, Sensitivity analysis, Markov Modeling, Software used in Pharmacoeconomic analysis, Applications of Pharmacoeconomics.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Rascati K L. Essentials of Pharmacoeconomics, Woulters Kluwer Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia.
2. Pharmacoeconomics and Pharmacoeconomics Concepts and Practice, KG. Revikumar, Pharmamed Press
3. Thomas E Getzen. Health economics. Fundamentals and Flow of Funds, John Wiley & Sons, USA.
4. Andrew Briggs, Karl Claxton, Mark Sculpher. Decision Modeling for Health Economic Evaluation, Oxford University Press, London.
5. Michael Drummond, Mark Sculpher, George Torrence, Bernie O'Brien and Greg Stoddart. Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programs Oxford University Press, London.
6. George E Mackinnon III. Understanding health outcomes and Pharmacoeconomics.
7. Graker, Dennis. Pharmacoeconomics and outcomes.
8. Walley, Pharmacoeconomics.
9. Pharmacoeconomic – ed. by Nowakowska – University of Medical Sciences, Poznan.
10. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature
11. Guru Prasad Mohanta and P K Manna, Textbook of Pharmacovigilance Concepts and Practice

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS (Professional Elective - III) (R23PC23C)**

**Course Objective:** The students shall know the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic on the basis of CDDS. They also know the design evaluation and application related to oral, parenteral, transdermal, implants, bioadhesives and targeted drug delivery systems.

**Course Outcomes:** Students will know the fabrication, design, evaluation and application of above drug delivery systems.

**UNIT - I**

Fundamentals of controlled drug delivery systems, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic basis of controlled drug delivery. Design, fabrication, evaluation and applications of the following controlled releasing systems

- a. Controlled release oral drug delivery systems
- b. Parenteral controlled release drug delivery systems

**UNIT - II**

Design, fabrication, evaluation, and applications of the following:

1. Implantable Therapeutic systems
2. Transdermal delivery systems
3. Ocular and Intrauterine delivery systems
4. Vaccine delivery: Delivery systems used to promote uptake, absorption enhancers, oral immunization, controlled release microparticles form vaccine development

**UNIT - III**

Biochemical and molecular biology approaches to controlled drug delivery of

- a. Bioadhesive drug delivery systems
- b. Nasal drug delivery systems
- c. Drug delivery to Colon

**UNIT - IV**

Biochemical and molecular biology approaches to control drug delivery of

- a. Liposomes
- b. Niosomes
- c. Microspheres
- d. Nanoparticles
- e. Resealed erythrocytes

**UNIT - V**

Drug targeting to particular organs

- a. Delivery to lungs
- b. Delivery to the brain and problems involved
- c. Drug targeting in neoplasms

**TEXT BOOKS:**

- a. Novel Drug Delivery System by Yie W. Chien.
- b. Controlled Drug Delivery by Joseph R. Robinson and Vincent H. L. Lee.
- c. Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery Systems by N. K. Jain.
- d. Targeted and Controlled Drug Delivery (Novel carrier systems) by S. P. Vyas and Khar.

- e. Modern Pharmaceutics by Gilbert S. Banker and Christopher T. Rhodes.
- f. Advances in Drug Delivery, Vol 1, 2, 3,4 by Y. Madhusudan Rao, A. V. Jithan
- g. Oral Drug Delivery Technology, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, by Aukunuru Jithan

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PC24A)**

**Course Objective:** The topics which are present in the pharmaceutical management are very much useful to the students in personality development become a perfect Pharma professional.

**Course Outcomes:**

- These topics are useful for the students to know how to manage a Pharma industry and its various departments viz QA, QC, RA, Production etc.
- Along with this it aids the students to develop leadership qualities, communication & interpersonal skills, decisions making, motivation, organization & various managerial functions & professional skills required for a dynamic professional.
- Management helps to understand the concept of managerial control, its levels & role, importance in pharma industry

**UNIT I**

Pharmaceutical Management: Meaning, Evolution-scientific, administrative and human relation approach. Process of management: Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating and controlling—a preliminary idea of concepts, processes and techniques.

**UNIT II**

Fundamental concepts of production, financial, personal, legal and marketing functions with special reference to Pharmaceutical Management. Introduction to budgeting, costing, accounting, auditing, and budgetary control. Entrepreneurship development.

**UNIT III**

Understanding organizations: Meaning, process, types of organization structures and departmentation, line/staff authority, promoting organizational culture. Organizations, pharmaceutical services and functioning of hospital pharmacy, bulk drug unit, formulation unit, Ayurvedic and Unani manufacturing units and testing labs etc.

**UNIT IV**

**Professional Managers;** Tasks, responsibilities and skills needed. Leadership; Styles and managing change. Decision Making; Types, procedures, evaluation and selection of alternatives, decision making under various situations. Management information and decision support systems and time management. **Personnel Management:** Job Analysis, recruitment, selection, orientation and training, performance appraisal and compensation. Retrenchment, lay off and discharge.

**UNIT V**

Management of Industrial Relations: Industrial disputes, settlement of disputes through various routes such as bargaining, etc.

Motivational aspects, theories of motivation, group dynamics, rewards and incentives, interpersonal skills, significance of communication, its processes, measures for effective communication, conflict management. Stress management.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Marketing Management by Philip Kotlar; Prentice-Hall of India Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Management and Organization by Louis A. Allen; McGraw Hill, Tokyo.
3. Pharmaceutical Industrial Management, G. Vidya Sagar, Pharmamed Press

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)**

**NUTRACEUTICALS (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PC24B)**

**Course Objectives:** The students will expose to characteristic features of various phytochemicals as nutraceuticals in various diseased conditions and also know the role of antioxidant in free radical induced disease conditions and will expose to various food laws and regulations

**Course Outcome:** Helps the student to understand the importance of Nutraceuticals in various common problems with the concept of free radicals.

### **UNIT I**

a. Definitions of Functional foods, Nutraceuticals and Dietary supplements. Classification of Nutraceuticals, Health problems and diseases that can be prevented or cured by Nutraceuticals i.e. weight control, diabetes, cancer etc.

b. Source, Name of marker compounds and their chemical nature, Medicinal uses and health benefits of following used as nutraceuticals/functional foods: Spirulina, Soyabean, Ginseng, Garlic, Broccoli, Gingko, Flaxseeds

### **UNIT II**

Phytochemicals as neutraceuticals: Occurrence and characteristic features (chemical nature medicinal benefits) of following

- a) Carotenoids-  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -Carotene, Lycopene, Xanthophylls, lutein
- b) Sulfides: Diallylsulfides, Allyltrisulfide.
- c) Polyphenolics: Resveratrol
- d) Flavonoids- Rutin, Naringin, Quercetin, Anthocyanidins, catechins, Flavones
- e) Prebiotics / Probiotics.: Fructo oligosaccharides, Lacto bacillum
- f) Phytoestrogens: Isoflavones, daidzein, Geobustin, lignans
- g) Tocopherols

### **UNIT III**

- a) Introduction to free radicals: Free radicals, reactive oxygen species, production of free radicals in cells, damaging reactions of free radicals on lipids, proteins, Carbohydrates, nucleic acids.
- b) Measurement of free radicals: Lipid peroxidation products, lipid hydroperoxide, malondialdehyde.

### **UNIT IV**

- a. Free radicals in Diabetes mellitus, Inflammation, Ischemic reperfusion injury, Cancer, Atherosclerosis, Free radicals in brain metabolism and pathology, kidney damage, muscle damage. Free radicals involvement in other disorders. Free radicals theory of ageing.
- b. Antioxidants: Endogenous antioxidants – enzymatic and nonenzymatic antioxidant defence, Superoxide dismutase, catalase, Glutathione peroxidase, Glutathione Vitamin C, Vitamin E,  $\alpha$ - Lipoic acid, melatonin  
Synthetic antioxidants: Butylatedhydroxy Toluene, Butylatedhydroxy Anisole.

### **UNIT V**

**Food Laws and Regulations;** FDA, FPO, MPO, AGMARK. HACCP and GMPs on Food Safety. Adulteration of foods.

**Regulations and Claims** – Current Products: Label Claims, Nutrient Content Claims, Health Claims, Dietary Supplements Claims.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Dietetics by Sri Lakshmi
2. Role of dietary fibres and nutraceuticals in preventing diseases by K. T Agusti and P. Faizal: BS Publication.
3. Advanced Nutritional Therapies by Cooper. K. A., (1996).
4. The Food Pharmacy by Jean Carper, Simon & Schuster, UK Ltd., (1988).
5. Prescription for Nutritional Healing by James F. Balch and Phyllis A. Balch 2nd Edn. Avery Publishing Group, NY (1997).
6. G. Gibson and C. Williams Editors *2000 Functional foods* Woodhead Publ. Co. London.
7. Goldberg, I. *Functional Foods*. 1994. Chapman and Hall, New York.
8. Labuza, T. P. 2000 Functional Foods and Dietary Supplements: Safety, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMPs) and Shelf Life Testing in *Essentials of Functional Foods* M. K. Sachmidl and T. P. Labuza eds. Aspen Press.
9. Handbook of Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, Third Edition (Modern Nutrition)
10. Shils, ME, Olson, JA, Shike, M. 1994 *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. Eighth edition. Lea and Febiger

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****PHARMACOKINETICS AND THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING  
(Professional Elective - IV) (R23PC24C)**

**Course Objective:** This course is designed to enable students to understand the basic principles and applications of pharmacokinetics in designing the individualized dosage regimen, to interpret the plasma drug concentration profile in pharmacokinetics, drug interactions and in therapeutic drug monitoring processes to optimize the drug dosage regimen. Also, it enables students to understand the basic concepts of HPLC, Immunoassays and TDM of selected drugs.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to:

- Design the drug dosage regimen for individual patients
- Interpret and correlate the plasma drug concentrations with patients' therapeutic outcomes □ Recommend dosage adjustment for patients IV Infusion to Oral dosing □ Recommend dosage adjustment for depending on patients response
- Manage TDM of selected drugs
- Apply pharmacokinetic parameters in analytical determination

**UNIT I**

Introduction to pharmacokinetics: Compartmental and Non-compartmental models, Renal and non-renal clearance, Organ extraction and models of hepatic clearance, Estimation and determinants of bioavailability, Multiple dosing, Calculation of loading and maintenance doses.

**UNIT II**

Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

Introduction, Necessity of TDM, Criteria for valid TDM, Essentials for effective TDM, Organization of a TDM service, information requirements for TDM, effectiveness of TDM.

**UNIT III**

Drug selection, Dosage regimen design, Pharmacokinetics of the Drug, Patient compliance, Evaluation of patient's response, Measurement of serum drug concentrations, Monitoring serum drug concentrations, Design of dose regimens. Conversion from i.v. infusion to oral dosing. Determination of dose frequently, dosing of drugs in elderly.

**UNIT IV**

Analytical aspects of TDM, Uses of HPLC and Immunoassays in TDM

**UNIT V**

TDM of selected individual drugs - Aminoglycosides, Carbamazepine, Theophylline Digoxin, Methotrexate, Phenytoin, Aspirin, Lithium, Valproic acid.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and B.C. Andrew
2. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Clinical Biochemistry by Mike Halworth and Nigel Capps.
3. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Robert E. Notari.
4. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring by Gerald E Schumacher, Pharmamed Press
5. Principles and Prescriptives in Drug Bioavailability by S.Karger.
6. Pharmaceutics and Pharmacy Practice by Gilbert S.Banker
7. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
8. Dissolution, bio-availability and bio-equivalence by Abdou
9. Pharma Review by Leon Shargel



10. Current concepts in Pharmaceutical Sciences by James Swarbrick
11. Drug Disposition and Pharmacokinetics by Stephen H. Curry
12. Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gilbaldi and Donald Perrier 2nd ed Marcel Dekker Inc. New York 1982.
13. Drug Level monitoring, Analytical Techniques, metabolism and pharmacokinetics.
14. Simkin: Handbook of TDM.
15. Goodman & Gilman's The pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics Ed. J.G. Hardman, L.E. Limbird,
16. P.B. Molinoff and R.W. Ruddon. International Edition. McGraw Hill.
17. Principles of drug action the basis of pharmacology by Goldstein A., Arrow L. and Kalman S.M. 2nd ed. John Wiley & sons. Inc. New York 1974.
18. Clinical pharmacokinetics. Concepts and Applications by Rowland M and Tozer N. 3rd ed. Lea and Febiger Philadelphia, 1995.
19. Pharmacokinetics for pharmaceutical scientists Wagner J.G. Technomic. Inc. Lancaster PA 1993.
20. Integration of pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and Toxicokinetics in Rational Drug Development Plenum, New York, 1993.
21. Applied Pharmacokinetics, Principles of Therapeutic Drug monitoring, by Evans W.E., Schentag J.J. and Jusko W.J. (Eds). 3rd ed. Applied Therapeutics Inc. Vancouver HA. 1992.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE****M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology)****ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY - II LAB (Lab – III) (R23PC25)****List of Experiments**

1. To record the dose response curve of Histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation.
2. Study of agonistic and antagonistic effects of drugs using isolated guinea-pig ileum / rat fundus strip preparation.
3. To carry out bioassay of Histamine using isolated guinea-pig ileum preparation by interpolation method.
4. To carry out bioassay of Histamine using guinea-pig ileum preparation by three point method.
5. To carry out bioassay of Histamine using guinea-pig ileum preparation by four point method.
6. Effect of drugs on chick/rat mean arterial blood pressure (MABP) by using Condon's mercury manometer.
7. Effect of drugs on perfused frog heart

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Pharmacological basis of therapeutics- Goodman and Gill man's
2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug therapy by David E Golan et al.
3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B. G -Katzung
4. Pharmacology by H.P. Rang and M.M. Dale.
5. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
6. Text book of Therapeutics, drug and disease management by E T. Herfindal and Gourley.
7. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B. C. Yu.
8. Handbook of Essential Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism for Industrial Scientists
9. A practical book of Pharmacology by Ramesh Alluri
10. Robbins & Cortan Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th Ed. (Robbins Pathology)
11. A Complete Textbook of Medical Pharmacology by Dr. S. K Srivastava published by A P C Avichal Publishing Company.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY : ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmacology) PHARMACOLOGICAL**

**SCREENING METHODS AND TOXICOLOGY LAB (Lab – IV) (R23PC26)**

**List of Experiments**

Study of theory, principle, procedure involved, and interpretation of given results for the following experiments:

1. Analgesic property of drug using analgesiometer.
2. Anti-inflammatory effect of drugs using rat-paw edema method.
3. Anticonvulsant activity of drugs using maximal electroshock and pentylenetetrazole methods.
4. Antidepressant activity of drugs using pole climbing apparatus and pentobarbitone induced sleeping time methods.
5. Locomotor activity evaluation of drugs using actophotometer and rotorod.
6. Cardiotonic activity of drugs using isolated frog heart and mammalian heart preparations.
7. Antidiabetic activity using rats / mice.
8. Hepatoprotective activity
9. Anti ulcer activity
10. Antioxidant activity
11. Toxicity studies as per OECD guidelines.
12. Functional observation battery tests (modified Irwin test)

**REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Screening Methods in Pharmacology, Robert A. Turner.
2. Biological standardization by J. H. Burn D.J. Finney and I.G. Goodwin
3. Screening methods in Pharmacology by Robert Turner. A
4. Evaluation of drugs activities by Laurence and Bachrach
5. Methods in Pharmacology by Arnold Schwartz.
6. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M. N. Ghosh
7. Pharmacological experiment on intact preparations by Churchill Livingstone
8. Pharmacological screening methods and toxicology by A. Srinivasa Rao
9. Experimental Pharmacology by R. K. Goyal.
10. Preclinical evaluation of new drugs by S. K. Guta
11. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, S K. Kulkarni
12. Practical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, S K. Kulkarni, 3rd Edition.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY :: ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**BIOSTATISTICS (Professional Elective - V) (R23PC231A)**

**Course Objective:** The student shall know the introduction, scope of biostatistics and Research work, calculation and present of the data

**Course Outcome:** The student will be known the Biostatistics arrangement, presentation and formation of tables and charts. They also know the correlation and regression & application of different methods, analysis of data

**UNIT I**

**Introduction and scope of biostatistics:** Use of statistics in Pharmacy. Population and Sample collection. Stages of research, types of data and methods of data collections. Data arrangement and presentation, formation of table and charts.

**UNIT II**

**Measures of central tendency:** computation of means, median and mode from grouped and ungrouped data.

**Measure of dispersion:** computation of variance, standard deviation, standard error and their coefficients.

**UNIT III**

Measures of Correlation and Regression

**Probability rules:** Binomial, Poison and Normal distribution.

**UNIT IV**

Experimental designing, planning of an experiment, replication and randomization.

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA):** 1-way, 2- Way

**UNIT V**

**Hypothesis testing:** Student 't' test, Chi square test,

**Non- Parametric Tests:** Sign Test, Sign Rank Test, Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Statistics for business and economics 3rd edition by Vikas books publications
2. Biostatistics & Computer applications by GN Rao and NK Tiwari
3. Sokal, R.R. and Rohlf, F.J. 1987. An Introduction to Biostatistics. W.H. Freeman and Company.
4. Bailey, N.T.J. 1981. Statistical Methods in Biology. English University Press.
5. Mitchell, K. and Glover, T. 2001. Introduction to Biostatistics. McGraw Hill, Publishing Co.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
2. Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy by Lachman
3. Statistics for business and economics 3rd edition by Vikas books publications
4. Biostatistics & Computer applications by GN Rao and NK Tiwari
5. Sokal, R.R. and Rohlf, F.J. 1987. An Introduction to Biostatistics. W.H. Freeman and Company.
6. Bailey, N.T.J. 1981. Statistical Methods in Biology. English University Press.
7. Mitchell, K. and Glover, T. 2001. Introduction to Biostatistics. McGraw Hill, Publishing Co.

8. A Textbook of Research Methodologies and Biostatistics for Pharmacy Students, KPR Chowdary, Pharmamed Press
9. Biostatistics and Computer Applications by G.N. Rao and N.K. Tiwari
10. Fundamentals of Biostatistics by Khan and Khanum
11. Research Methodology by RK Khanna bis and Suvasis Saha
12. Research methods and Quantity methods by G.N.Rao
13. A practical approach to PG dissertation

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY PHARMACY (Professional Elective - V) (R23PC31B)**

**Course Objective:** This course is designed to impart basic knowledge and skills that are required to practice pharmacy in both hospital and community settings.

**Course Outcome:**

- Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to:
- Understand the organizational structure of hospital pharmacy
- Understand drug policy and drug committees
- Know about procurement & drug distribution practices
- Know the admixtures of radiopharmaceuticals
- Understand the community pharmacy management
- Know about value added services in community pharmacies

**UNIT I**

**Introduction to Hospitals** – Definition, classification, organizational structure Hospital Pharmacy: Definition, Relationship of hospital pharmacy department with other departments, Organizational structure, legal requirements, work load statistics, Infrastructural requirements, Hospital Pharmacy Budget and Hospital Pharmacy management

Hospital Drug Policy: Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee, Infection Control committee, Research & Ethics Committee, Management of Medicines as per NABH

**UNIT II**

Hospital Formulary Guidelines and its development, Developing Therapeutic guidelines, Drug procurement process, and methods of Inventory control, Methods of Drug distribution, Intravenous admixtures, Hospital Waste Management

**UNIT III**

**Education and training:** Training of technical staff, training and continuing education for pharmacists, Pharmacy students, Medical staff and students, Nursing staff and students, Formal and informal meetings and lectures, Drug and therapeutics newsletter.

**Community Pharmacy Practice:** Definition, roles & responsibilities of community pharmacists, and their relationship with other health care providers.

**Community Pharmacy management:** Legal requirements to start community pharmacy, site selection, lay out & design, drug display, super drug store model, accounts and audits, Good dispensing practices, Different softwares & databases used in community pharmacies. Entrepreneurship in community pharmacy.

**UNIT IV**

**Prescription** – Legal requirements & interpretation, prescription related problems responding to symptoms of minor ailments: Head ache, pyrexia, menstrual pains, food and drug allergy, OTC medication: Rational use of over the counter medications Medication counseling and use of patient information leaflets Medication adherence – Definition, factors influencing adherence behavior, strategies to improve medication adherence Patient referrals to the doctors. ADR monitoring in community pharmacies

**UNIT V**

**Health Promotion** – Definition and health promotion activities, family planning, Health screening services, first aid, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, smoking cessation, Child & mother care

**National Health Programs**- Role of Community Pharmacist in Malaria and TB control programs Home Medicines review program – Definition, objectives, Guidelines, method and outcomes Research in community pharmacy Practice

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Community Pharmacy Practice – Ramesh Adepu, BSP Publishers, Hyderabad
2. Hospital Pharmacy - Hassan WE. Lea and Febiger publication.
3. Textbook of hospital pharmacy - Allwood MC and Blackwell.
4. Avery's Drug Treatment, Adis International Limited.
5. Remington Pharmaceutical Sciences.
6. Relevant review articles from recent medical and pharmaceutical literature
7. Pharmacy Practice: Essentials of Hospital, Clinical and Community Pharmacy y Sanjaykumar B. Bari, Vishal C. Gurumukhi, Pravinkumar V. Ingle, Pharmamed Press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY :: ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**MEDICINAL PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY (Professional Elective - V) (R23PC31C)**

**Course Objective:** The topics are designed to help the students to get exposed to various techniques of plant tissue culture. Use the biotechnological techniques for obtaining and improving the quality of natural products/medicinal plants.

**Course Outcome:** Students will gain the knowledge about various strategies of plant tissue culture and students will gain knowledge about various secondary metabolites produced by plant tissue culture.

**UNIT I**

Introduction to Plant biotechnology: Historical perspectives, prospects for development of plant biotechnology as a source of medicinal agents. Laboratory Organization, Sterilization techniques (Aseptic transfer) Concepts of Totipotency, Nutritional requirements, Media preparation, Explant preparation, Establishment of Aseptic cultures. Biotechnological applications of Plant Tissue culture in pharmacy and allied fields.

**UNIT II**

Different tissue culture techniques: Types and techniques of plant tissue culture, Organogenesis and embryogenesis, Protoplast fusion, synthetic seed and Micro propagation of medicinal and aromatic plants.

**UNIT III**

Immobilization techniques & Secondary Metabolite Production: Immobilization techniques of plant cell and its application, Precursors and elicitors on production of secondary metabolites, Cryopreservation of germ plasm.

**UNIT IV**

Biotransformation and Trangenesis: Biotransformation of Plant Cell Culture and its importance in secondary metabolite production. Bioreactors for pilot and large scale cultures of plant cells and retention of biosynthetic potential in cell culture. Transgenic technology-Hairy root multiple shoot cultures and their applications.

**UNIT V**

Secondary metabolism in tissue cultures with emphasis on production of medicinal agents- Production of Secondary metabolites from callus culture and suspension culture with emphasis on production of biomedicinals like- Ajmalicine, Artemisin, Shikonin, Carotenoids and Rosemarinic acid.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Pharmacognosy and Pharmacobiotechnology by Ashutoshkar
2. Introduction to plant tissue culture by M.K. Razadam
3. Plant Tissue Culture by Bhojwani
4. Medicinal Plant Biotechnology by cididi veeresham
5. Molecular Biology and Biotechnology by J.M. Walker and E.D. Gingo
6. Advanced methods in Plant breeding and Biotechnology by David R Mirray
7. Biotechnology by Purohit and Mathur, Agro-Bio, 3rd revised edition.
8. Biotechnological applications to tissue culture by Shargool, Peter D, Shargoal, CKC Press.
9. Pharmacognosy by Varo E. Tyler, Lynn R. Brady and James E. Robbert, That Tjen, NG
10. Plant tissue culture by Street
11. Medicinal plant biotechnology by Ciddi Veeresham
12. Pharmaceuticals biotechnology by S.P. Vyas & V.K. Dixit



**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**COSMETICOLOGY (Open Elective) R23PC32A**

**Course Objective:** This subject will impart knowledge about physiological structure of skin, hair, nail and eye. This gives the information about rheological properties of different cosmetic properties. It will teach the students on preparation and evaluation of different cosmetic products and their excipients. It will teach the students in developing cosmetic safety and new technology in developing cosmetics.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the physiological structures of skin, hair, nail and eye.
- It gives the knowledge about rheological property determination
- Explain the evaluation process, safety use of cosmetics and new technology development.
- Explain the principles involved in liposomes, multiple emulsions and creams.

**UNIT I**

- 1) Physiological consideration: skin, hair, nail and eye - in relation to cosmetic application.
- 2) Rheology of cosmetics: Rheological additives in cosmetics, rheology of nail products, antiperspirants, deodorants, dentifrices, hair products, creams and lotions.

**UNIT II**

- 3) Evaluation of cosmetics: Performance, physicochemical, microbiological and psychometric evaluation of cosmetics.
- 4) Design and Assessment of preservative systems for cosmetics, valuation of preservatives in cosmetic products and factors affecting activity of preservatives. Testing of moisturizers, deodorants, antiperspirants, sunscreen and antiaging products.

**UNIT III**

- 5) Clinical safety testing: Irritation, sensitization, photoirritation, photoallergy ocular irritation and protocols for the same.
- 6) Herbal cosmetics: Formulation development

**UNIT IV**

- 7) Packaging: Package development and design for cosmetics including aerosol packs
- 8) Regulatory requirements: Manufacturing and sale of cosmetics

**UNIT V**

- 9) Advances in cosmetics: Liposomes, multiple and microemulsions, tooth pastes, hair waving, hair planting, permanent hair coloration, cosmetic surgery, contact lenses.
- 10) Manufacturing techniques: cosmetics creams, powders, compacts, sticks, liquids, foam and aerosol cosmetics.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. J. Knowlton and S. Rearce; Handbook of cosmetic sciences and technology; Elsevier science publisher.
2. J.B. Wilkinson and R.J. Moore; Harry's cosmetology; Longman Science and Technical.
3. S.N. Katju's; Law of Drugs; Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4. E.G. Thomssen; Modern cosmetics; Universal Publishing Corporation.
5. M.S. Balsam and E. Sagarin ; Cosmetics, science and technology; John Wiley and Sons.
6. R. L. Elder; Cosmetic Ingredients, their safety assessment; Pathotox
7. H.R. Moskowitz; Cosmetic Product Testing; Marcel Dekker.
8. W. C. Waggoner; Clinical safety and efficacy testing of cosmetics; Marcel Dekker.

9. C.G. Gebelein, T.C.Cheng and V.C. Yang ; Cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications of polymers; Plenum.
10. L. Appell; The formulation and preparation of cosmetics, fragrances and flavours; Micelle Press.
11. W.A. Poucher; Poucher's Perfumes, cosmetics and soaps; vol. 3, Chapman and Hall
12. Dr.Laba; 'Rheological properties of cosmetics and toiletries; Marcel Dekker.

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)**

**PHARMACEUTICAL ADMINISTRATION (Open Elective) R23PC32B**

**Course Objective:** This subject will provide principles of pharmaceutical industrial management, forms of business organization, plant location and layout. It will teach the students on workman safety, export and import of drugs and pharmaceuticals and briefly on industrial accounting.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to, · Explain the Indian pharmaceutical industry development, knowledge about Pharmaxil and its involvement · Explain the books of accounting, journals, ledger, cashbook and balance sheet.

**UNIT I**

Pharmaceutical Industrial administration: Principles of Pharmaceutical Industrial Management in relation to the Introduction to forms of Business Organization. Manufacturing Management: Plant location, factory building lay-out, production management goals and organization, operating problems, production policy, initiation of production, purchasing and inventory control, works lay-out and plant management.

**UNIT II**

Workman Safety: measures to health hazards and prevention of environmental pollution. Organization of Distribution and Marketing: Factors in distributions, Sales organization and sales promotions. General principles of medical detailing. Export and Import trade. GATT,WTO- New product development. .

**UNIT III**

Indian pharmaceutical industry: Pharmaceutical industry in India, milestones in the development of pharmaceutical industry, current status and its role in national economy and national health. Structure of the industry, organized sector, small sector, manufacture of pharmaceuticals in public sector. Progress in the manufacture of basic drugs – synthetic and drugs of vegetable origin.

**UNIT IV**

Export and import of drugs and pharmaceuticals –knowledge of PHRMEXIL. Various types of insurances including marine insurance. Pharmaceutical associations and societies, statutory councils governing the profession. Principle of Drug store and community pharmacy administration: Drug store management: Drug store planning and lay – out, sales promotion and salesmanship in drug store. Accounting records in drug stores.

**UNIT V**

Elements of industrial accounting accountancy: Elements of double entry, books of accounts, journal, ledger and cashbook. The balance sheet, profit and loss account. Principles of costing and estimating.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Essentials of management by Dr.Herold Koontz and Heinz Weitrich, published by McGraw Hill publishing company.
2. Managing productivity in organizations by Kopelman, published by McGraw Hill publishing company.
3. Effective supervision: A practical approach by Hodgetts, published by McGraw Hill publishing company.

# Andhra Kesari University, Ongole

## M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)

### DRUG REGULATORY AFFAIRS (Open Elective) R23PC32C

**Course Objective:** The topics which are present in the Drug regulatory affairs are very much useful which increases the knowledge regarding the regulatory aspects in the pharmaceutical industries.

**Course Outcome:**

- Students will come to know the different competent regulatory authorities globally.
- Students be aware of technical aspects pertaining to the marketing authorization application (MAA)
- The regulatory guidelines and directions framed by the regulatory authorities will be helpful to place the drug products in market for marketing approvals.

#### UNIT I

##### Drug Regulatory Aspects (India)

1. Indian drug regulatory authorities, Central and State regulatory bodies (FDA)
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules with latest Amendments (Selective)
3. Special emphasis - Schedule M and Y
4. New drugs - Importation, Registration, development, Clinical Trials, BE NOC & BE studies
5. Various Licences – Test Lic., Import lic., for testing of drugs and API's, Manufacturing Contract and Loan licence manufacturing.

#### UNIT II

##### Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

1. Indian GMP certification, WHO GMP certification.
2. ICH guidelines for stability testing and other relevant ones (Q1-Q10)
3. Export permissions and manufacturing for semi-regulated countries
4. Understanding of the plant layouts with special emphasis on the environment & safety. (HVAC, Water Systems, Stores Management, Effluent etc.)
5. Quality Assurance and Quality Control - Basic understanding for in-built quality.

#### UNIT III

A detailed study of regulatory aspects that affect drug product design, manufacture and distribution in a developed country such as USA and in a developing country such as Brazil, Hatch Waxmann Act; Bolar Provisions and other FDA Regulations. Regulatory aspects of pharmaceutical and bulk drug manufacture, regulatory drug analysis.

#### UNIT IV

Documentation related to manufacturing, cleaning methods, retention samples and records, quality control, batch release documents, distribution records, complaints and recalls. Quality, safety and legislation for cosmetic products and herbal products.

#### UNIT V

##### Governing Regulatory Bodies across the globe.

##### Country Authority Submission

- a. U.S Food & Drug Administration USDMF
- b. Canada Therapeutic Product Directorate DMF
- c. Europe
  - 1) European Medicines Agency (EMA/ National Authorities) EDMF
  - 2) European Directorate for Quality of Medicines CEP/COS & Health Care Products.
  - 3) MHRA - Medicines and Health Care Products Regulatory Agency
- d. Product Filing

e. Responding Regulatory Deficiencies

f. Final Approval Procedure

Preparation, review and submission of Drug Master Files to Regulatory Authorities as per their specific requirements.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Original laws published by Govt. of India.
2. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Mithal B. M.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
3. Laws of Drugs in India by Hussain.
4. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Jain N. K.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabh Prakashan Delhi - 2013

# Andhra Kesari University, Ongole

## M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmacology)

### Project Management R23PC32D

**Course Objective:** This subject will provide introduction of project life cycle, its duties, planning for project life cycle leaders and their involvement project management. It will teach the students on role of project managers, clients, customers etc. This subject also focuses on project planning process, executing and heading the project team and responsibilities.

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the project management and its life cycle
- Involves in different duties as project manager, clients and customers
- Explain the responsibilities of key players involved in project management
- Execute project as project leaders and team responsibilities.

#### UNIT I

##### Introduction & Project Life Cycle

The difference between a project manager and a project engineer / project leader, duties of a project engineer /project leader, relationship between scope/schedule/budget/resources and how it relates to all project activities

Project Life Cycle and how it relates to project definition and control, feasibilities and feasibility study, key elements of working in a group and group dynamics.

#### UNIT II

##### Pre-Planning for Project Management:

Importance of project management, organizing for project management, Role of project manager, Role of clients, customers and others, setting up planning and control system.

#### UNIT III

##### Project Planning Process:

Defining project, creating work breakdown structure, estimating activities, sequencing activities, calculating the critical path, scheduling project, resources planning, preparing planning budgets, approval of projects, setting up a monitoring and control process.

#### UNIT IV

##### Executing the Project

Initiating the project, controlling project objectives, reporting on project objectives, controlling changes in the project, conducting project evaluations, managing risks in project management, Closing the project.

#### UNIT V

##### Heading the Project Team

Developing project teams, managing conflicts, communicating effectively, holding effective meetings, making team decisions, using sources of power wisely, making changes, managing performance

#### RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Project management; step by step By Larry Richman Publisher: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd Year of publication 2008
2. Project management: The managerial process By Clifford F. Gray and Eric W. Larson Publisher: Tata Mc Graw Hill Third edition
3. Rethinking project management By Erling S. Andersen Publisher: Prentice- Hall Year of publication 2008
4. Project management By Jeffery K. Pinto Publisher: Prentice-Hall Year of publication 2007.

## Andhra Kesari University, Ongole

### AUDITS AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE (Open Elective) R23PC32E

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcomes:** 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

#### UNIT I

**Introduction:** Objectives, Management of audit, Responsibilities, Planning process, information gathering, administration, Classifications of deficiencies

#### UNIT II

**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.

#### UNIT III

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.

#### UNIT IV

Auditing of Microbiological laboratory: Auditing the manufacturing process, Product and process information, General areas of interest in the building raw materials, Water, Packaging materials.

#### UNIT V

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

#### RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

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-Ioana Stefan, Jacobus F. Van Staden. Taylor and Francis (2005).

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY**  
**PHARMACEUTICS**  
**COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**  
**Effective from Academic Year 2023-24 Admitted Batch**

**I YEAR I Semester**

Components of Study	course code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-I	R23PT11	Modern Pharmaceutics-I	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-II	R23PT12	Applied Biopharmaceutic sand Pharmacokinetics	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-I	R23PT13A	1. Advanced Physical Pharmaceutics	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PT13B	2. Drug Regulatory affairs							
	R23PT13C	3. Modern Analytical Technique							
Professional Elective-II	R23PT14A	1. Cosmetics and Cosmeceuticals	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PT14B	2. Pharmaceutical Validation							
	R23PT14C	3. Stability of Drugs and Dosage Forms							
	R23PT15	Research methodology and IPR	2	0	0	2	50	-	50
Laboratory- I	R23PT16	Modern Pharmaceutics–ILab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-II	R23PT17	Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Audit-I	R23PT18	Audit Course-I(Non Credit)	2	0	0	0	--	--	--
		Seminar & Assignment	0	0	4	2	50 (25+25)		50
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>

**I YEAR II Semester**

Components of Study	Course code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Core-III	R23PT21	Modern Pharmaceutics-II	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Core-IV	R23PT22	Advanced Drug Delivery Systems	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Professional Elective-III	R23PT23A	1. Industrial Pharmacy	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PT23B	2. Herbal Cosmetics							
	R23PT23C	3. Pharmaceutical Management							
Professional Elective-IV	R23PT24A	1. Nano-based Drug Delivery Systems	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PT24B	2. Total Quality Management							
	R23PT24C	3. Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance							
Laboratory-III	R23PT25	Modern Pharmaceutics–II Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
Laboratory-IV	R23PT26	Advanced Drug Delivery System Lab	0	0	6	4	25	75	100
	R23PT27	Mini project(with presentation) & Assignment	2	0	0	4	100 (50+50)		100
Audit-II	R23PT28	Audit Course–II (non-credit)	2	0	0	0	--	--	--
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY**  
**PHARAMACEUTICS**  
**COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**  
**Effective from Academic Year 2023-24 Admitted Batch**

**II YEAR I Semester**

Components of Study	Course code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Professional Elective-V	R23PT31A R23PT31B R23PT31C	1. Biostatistics 2. Scale up and Technology Transfer 3. Production area, Design and Packaging Development	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
Open Elective	R23PT32	1. Screening Methods in Pharmacology 2. Entrepreneurship Management 3. Cosmetic Science 4. Hazards and Safety Management 5. Audits and Regulatory Compliance	3	1	0	4	25	75	100
	R23PT33	Comprehensive Viva-voce	0	0	8	4	--	100	100
	R23PT34	Dissertation Work Review-II	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>

**II YEAR II Semester**

Components of Study	Course code	Course Title	L	T	P	Credits	Internal	External	Total
Dissertation	R23PT41	Dissertation Work Review- III	0	0	24	10	50	50	100
Dissertation	R23PT42	Dissertation Viva-Voce	0	0	20	10		100	100
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>
		<b>Total</b>				<b>98</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>2000</b>

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICS –I (Professional Core-I) (R23PT11)**

**Course Objectives:** Students will know the preformulation studies, methodology, different excipients used in solid dosage forms and their evaluation with references to production technologies. The students also know the optimization techniques and their applications in pharmaceutical industries.

**Course Outcome:** Students shall explain the preformulation parameters, apply ICH guidelines and evaluate drug, drug excipients compatibility. Students also explain about formulation and development, use of excipients in tablets, powders, capsules, micro-encapsules and coating techniques. They also learn and apply the statistical design in different formulations.

#### **UNIT I**

**Preformulation studies:** Goals of Preformulation, preformulation parameters, Polymorphs and Amorphous forms, selection of drugs- solubility, partition coefficient, salt forms, humidity, solid state properties, Particle Size Analysis (Laser Diffraction and Dynamic Light Scattering) drug-excipient compatibility, flow properties, format and content of reports of preformulation, preformulation stability studies as per ICH.

#### **UNIT II**

**Formulation development of solid dosage forms – I:** New materials, excipient science - diluents, disintegrants, superdisintegrants, etc, evaluation of functional properties of excipient, co-processed materials, methods of preparation and evaluation.

#### **UNIT III**

**Formulation development of solid dosage forms– II:** Coating, coating machines, coating techniques in tablet technology for product development, computerization, inprocess control of tablets, formulation development and manufacture of powder dosage forms for internal use.

**Microencapsulation-** types, methodology, problems encountered.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Formulation development of soft and hard gelatin capsules:** Introduction, production and methods of manufacture, filling equipment and filling operations, formulations, finishing, special techniques, advances in capsule manufacture, machines, processing and control including pharmaceutical aspects, physical stability and packaging.

#### **UNIT V**

**Optimization techniques in pharmaceutical formulation and processing:** Introduction, optimization parameters, statistical design, response surface method, contour diagrams, factorial design, partial factorial design, simplex methods, mixture designs, Placket Burhan method, Box Benken method, applications in pharmaceutical formulation.

#### **TEXT BOOKS**

1. Pharmaceutics - The Science of Dosage form design by ME Aulton.
2. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Tablets (Vol I, II and III) by Lieberman, Lachman and Schwartz.
3. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Capsules (Vol I, II and III) by Avis, Lieberman and Lachman.
4. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms – Disperse systems (Vol I, II and III) by Avis, Lieberman and Lachman.
5. Modern Pharmaceutics by Gilbert S. Banker and Christopher T. Rhodes.
6. Pharmaceutical statistics by Bolton

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Theory and Practice of industrial Pharmacy by Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman.
2. Remington's Science and Practice of Pharmacy by A. Gennaro.
3. Ansel's Pharmaceutical Dosage form and Drug delivery system by Loyd V. Allen, Jr. Nicholas G. Popovich, Howard C. Ansel.
4. Generic Drug Product Development by Leon Shargel and Isadore Kanfer.
5. Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students by SJ Carter.
6. Industrial Pharmacy - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabh Prakashan Delhi – 2013

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**APPLIED BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS (Professional Core – II) (R23PT11)**

**Course Objectives:** The student shall know about bioavailability, bioequivalence and factor affecting bioavailability. They also know the pharmacokinetic parameter like drug disposition, absorption, non-linear and time dependant pharmacokinetics. They also know about the drug interactions & problems associated in pharmacokinetic parameters calculations.

**Course Outcomes:** students will be able to tell factors affecting the bioavailability and stability of dosage form; they also know the bioequivalence studies and protocols for bioequivalent studies. They also know the parameters for the disposition, absorption and Michaelis-Menton constants for non- linear kinetics.

#### UNIT I

- a. Biological and metabolic factors affecting bioavailability, complexation, dissolution - techniques of enhancing dissolution.
- b. Formulation factors affecting bioavailability of drugs in dosage forms of tablets, capsules, parenterals, liquid orals and topical dosage forms.
- c. **Bioavailability:** Importance, dose dependency, AUC, rate and extent, assessment, blood and urine samples, single dose and multiple dose studies, *Invitro- Invivo* Correlation analysis and Levels of Correlations.
- d. **Bioequivalence:** Importance equivalency concepts, biowaivers, study designs, protocol, transformation of data, Statistical Criteria as per the Regulations.

#### UNIT II

**Pharmacokinetics – Drug Disposition:** compartment models: One, two and non-compartmental approaches to pharmacokinetics. Recent trends, merits and limitations of these approaches. Application of these models to determine the various pharmacokinetic parameters pertaining to:

- a. Distribution: Apparent volume of distribution and its determination, factors affecting.
- b. Metabolism: Metabolic rate constant, Factors affecting Metabolism
- c. Elimination: Over all apparent elimination rate constant, and half life.  
All the above under the following conditions:
  1. Intravenous infusion
  2. Multiple dose injections
- d. Non-invasive methods of estimating pharmacokinetics parameters with emphasis on salivary and urinary samples.
- e. Concept of clearance: organ, total clearance, hepatic clearance, lung clearance and renal clearance.

#### UNIT III

**Pharmacokinetics – Absorption:** Rate constants – Zero order, first order, Models of experimental study of absorption (in silico, in vitro, in situ and in vivo) – Absorption half lives, method of residuals, Wagner – Nelson method, Loo - Reigleman method, Analysis of kinetics from urine samples. Pharmacokinetic parameters determination pertaining to: Multiple dosage oral administration.

#### UNIT IV

**Non-linear pharmacokinetics:** Concepts of linear and non-linear pharmacokinetics, Michaelis-Menton kinetics characteristics. Basic kinetic parameters, possible causes of non-induction, non- linear binding, and non-linearity of pharmacological responses.

**Clinical Pharmacokinetics:** Altered kinetics in pregnancy, child birth, infants and geriatrics. kinetics in GI disease, malabsorption syndrome, liver, cardiac, renal and pulmonary disease states.

#### UNIT V

**Time dependent pharmacokinetics:** Introduction, classification, physiologically induced time dependency: Chronopharmacokinetics - principles, drugs– (amino glycosides, NSAIDS, antihypertensive drug) chemically induced dependency.

**Drug Interactions:** Kinetics of drug interaction, study of drug-drug interaction mediated through absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination, mechanisms of interaction and consequence.

❖ Numerical problems associated with all units, if any.

#### TEXT BOOKS

1. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi.
2. Learn Shargel and ABC yu, Applied Biopharmacokinetics and Pharmacokinetics
3. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by C.V.S. Subrahmanyam, Vallabh Prakashan.2010.
4. Basic biopharmaceutics, Sunil S. Jambhekar and Philip J Brean.
5. Text book of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by NiaziSarfraz, Pharmamed Press

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Bio-Pharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by V. Venkateshwarlu.
2. Pharmacokinetics, Biopharmaceutics and Clinical pharmacy by Robert E. Notari.
3. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics - An Introduction by Robert E. Notari.
4. Drug drug interactions, scientific and regulatory perspectives by Albert P. G

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**ADVANCED PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS (Professional Elective – I) (R23PT13A)**

**Course Objectives:** the students shall know about particle science, polymer science and its use in pharmaceutical dosage forms. They also know the compression and consolidation parameters for powders and granules. Students also know about the rheology, disperse systems, dissolution and solubility parameters for dosage forms.

**Course Outcomes:** The students will know particle size analysis method, solid dispersion, physics of tablets, polymer classification and its applications, student will also know the stability calculations, shelf life calculations and accelerated stability studies. They also know the rheology, absorption related to liquids and semi-solid dosage forms. They also know the factors affecting the dissolution and solubility in related to invitro/invivo correlations.

#### **UNIT I**

**Polymer science:** Classification, properties and characterization of polymers, phase separation, polymers in solid state, preparation of polymer solution, application of polymers in pharmaceutical formulations. Mechanism of biodegradation of biodegradable polymers including controlled drug delivery systems, Mucoadhesive, Hydrodynamically balanced and Transdermal Systems.

#### **UNIT II**

**Physics of tablet compression:** Basic principles of interactions, compression and consolidation, compression and consolidation under high loads, effect of friction, distribution of forces in compaction, force volume relationships, Heckel plots, compaction profiles, energy involved in compaction, Measurement of compression with strain gauges, compression pressure-QA parameters.

#### **UNIT III**

**Kinetics and drug stability:** Stability calculations, rate equations, complex order kinetics, Factors influencing stability, strategy of stability testing, method of stabilization, method of accelerated stability testing in dosage forms, temperature and humidity control, physical stability testing of pharmaceutical products. Photodecomposition, Method, solid state decomposition.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Viscoelasticity:** Theoretical consideration, instrumentation, rheological properties of disperse systems and semisolids. Oscillatory testing, Creep measurement.

**Characterization of API and excipients: Differential Scanning Calorimetry:** Principle, thermal transitions, advantages, disadvantages, instrumentation, applications and interpretations

**X Ray Diffraction methods:** Origin of x-rays, principle, advantages, disadvantages, instrumentation, applications and interpretations.

#### **UNIT V**

**Dissolution and solubility:** Solubility and solubilization of nonelectrolytes, solubilization by the use of surfactants, cosolvents, complexation, drug derivatisation and solid-state manipulation, Mechanisms of Drug release - dissolution, diffusion (Matrix and Reservoir) and swelling controlled (Peppas Model) and dissolution equipment.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Physical Pharmacy, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition by Alfred Martin.
2. Theory and Practice of Tablets – Lachman, Vol. 4.
3. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms – Disperse systems Vol. I & II.

4. Cartenson "Drug Stability, Marcel Decker Solid state properties, Marcel Dekker.
5. Industrial Pharmacy - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabh Prakashan Delhi – 2013.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Dispersive systems I, II, and III.
2. Robinson. Controlled Drug Delivery Systems.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**DRUG REGULATORY AFFAIRS (Professional Elective-I) (R23PT13B)**

**Course Objectives:** The topics which are present in the Drug regulatory affairs are very much useful which increases the knowledge regarding the regulatory aspects in the pharmaceutical industries.

**Course Outcomes:**

- Students will come to know the different competent regulatory authorities globally.
- Students be aware of technical aspects pertaining to the marketing authorization application (MAA)
- The regulatory guidelines and directions framed by the regulatory authorities will be helpful to place the drug products in market for marketing approvals.

**UNIT I**

**Drug Regulatory Aspects (India)**

1. Indian drug regulatory authorities, Central and State regulatory bodies (FDA)
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules with latest Amendments (Selective)
3. Special emphasis – Schedule M and Y
4. New drugs – Importation, Registration, development, Clinical Trials, BE NOC & BE studies
5. Various Licences – Test Lic., Import lic., for testing of drugs and API's, Manufacturing Contract and Loan licence manufacturing.

**UNIT II**

**Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)**

1. Indian GMP certification, WHO GMP certification.
2. ICH guidelines for stability testing and other relevant ones (Q1-Q10)
3. Export permissions and manufacturing for semi-regulated countries
4. Understanding of the plant layouts with special emphasis on the environment & safety (HVAC, Water Systems, Stores Management, Effluent etc.)
5. Quality Assurance and Quality Control – Basic understanding for in-built quality.

**UNIT III**

A detailed study of regulatory aspects that affect drug product design, manufacture and distribution in a developed country such as USA and in a developing country such as Brazil, Hatch Waxmann Act; Bolar Provisions and other FDA Regulations. Regulatory aspects of pharmaceutical and bulk drug manufacture, regulatory drug analysis.

**UNIT IV**

Documentation related to manufacturing, cleaning methods, retention samples and records, quality control, batch release documents, distribution records, complaints and recalls.  
 Quality, safety and legislation for cosmetic products and herbal products.

**UNIT V**

**Governing Regulatory Bodies across the globe.**

**Country Authority Submission**

- a. U.S Food & Drug Administration USDMF
- b. Canada Therapeutic Product Directorate DMF
- c. Europe
  - 1) European Medicines Agency (EMA/ National Authorities) EDMF
  - 2) European Directorate for Quality of Medicines CEP/COS & Health Care Products.



## 3) MHRA – Medicines and Health Care Products Regulatory Agency

- d. Product Filing
- e. Responding Regulatory Deficiencies
- f. Final Approval Procedure

Preparation, review and submission of Drug Master Files to Regulatory Authorities as per their specific requirements.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Original laws published by Govt. of India.
2. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Mithal B. M.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
3. Laws of Drugs in India by Hussain.
4. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by Jain N. K.; Vallabh Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy by C K Kokate, Pharmamed Press
6. Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabh Prakashan Delhi - 2013

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutical Analysis)**

**MODERN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (Professional Elective - I) (R23PT13C)**

**Course Objective:** The course is designed to impart the knowledge in the field of Pharmaceutical Analysis. The various modern analytical techniques like UV-Visible, IR, NMR, Mass, GC, HPLC, different chromatographic methods and other important topics are taught to enable the students to understand and apply the principles involved in the determination of different bulk drugs and their formulation. In addition to the theoretical aspects, the basic practical knowledge relevant to the analysis is also imparted.

**Course Outcome:** The appreciable knowledge will be gained by the students in the Modern Analytical Techniques and can apply the theories in the Analysis of various bulk drugs and their formulations. The students will also be in a position to apply their knowledge in developing the new methods for the determination and validate the procedures.

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction to chromatography and classification of chromatographic methods based on the mechanism of separation**

- a. **Column Chromatography:** Adsorption and partition, theory, preparation, procedure and methods of detection
- b. **Thin Layer Chromatography:** Theory, preparation, procedures, detection of compounds
- c. **Paper Chromatography:** Theory, different techniques employed, filter papers used, qualitative and quantitative detection

#### **UNIT II**

- a. **Gas chromatography:** Introduction, fundamentals, instrumentation, columns: preparation and operation, detection, derivatization.
- b. **HPLC:** Basic parameters, Principles and instrumentation, solvents and columns used, Operational modes, detection and applications of HPLC
- c. **HPTLC:** Theory and principle, instrumentation, elution techniques and pharmaceutical applications

#### **UNIT III**

- a. **UV-Visible spectroscopy:** Introduction, electromagnetic spectrum, absorbance laws and limitations, instrumentation-design and working principle, chromophore concept, auxochromes, Wood-Fisher rules for calculating absorption maximum, applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy
- b. **IR spectroscopy:** Basic principles -Molecular vibrations, vibrational frequency, factors influencing vibrational frequencies, sampling techniques, instrumentation, interpretation of spectra, FT-IR, theory and applications

#### **UNIT IV**

**Mass spectroscopy:** Theory, ionization techniques: electron impact ionization, chemical ionization, field ionization, fast atom bombardment, plasma desorption, fragmentation process: types of fission, resolution, GC/MS, *interpretation of spectra* and applications for identification and structure determination.

#### **UNIT V**

**NMR:** Theory, instrumentation, chemical shift, shielding and deshielding effects, splitting of signals, spin-spin coupling, proton exchange reactions, coupling constant(J), nuclear overhauser effect (NOE), <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra and its applications, 2D-NMR, COSY and applications in pharmacy.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by B.K Sharma
2. Organic spectroscopy by Y.R Sharma 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. A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis by Kerrenth A. Connors
5. Vogel's Text book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis by A.I. Vogel
6. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry by A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
7. Organic Chemistry by I. L. Finar
8. Organic spectroscopy by William Kemp
9. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs by D. C. Garrett
10. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P. D. Sethi
11. Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds by Silverstein
12. HPTLC by P.D. Seth
13. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2007
14. High Performance thin layer chromatography for the analysis of medicinal plants by EikeReich, Anne Schibli
15. Introduction to instrumental analysis by Robert. D. Braun

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**COSMETICS AND COSMECEUTICALS (Professional Elective - II) (R23PT14A)**

**Course 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.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the subject student shall able to know Regulatory biological aspects of cosmetics, excipients used for various formulations, designing of cosmeceuticals and herbal products

#### **UNIT I**

**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.

#### **UNIT II**

**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.

#### **UNIT III**

**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.

**Controversial ingredients:** Parabens, formaldehyde liberators, dioxane.

#### **UNIT IV**

**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.

#### **UNIT V**

**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.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

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, 4<sup>th</sup> edition
4. Handbook of cosmetic science and Technology A.O. Barel, M. Paye and H.I. Maibach. 3 rd edition
5. Cosmeceuticals by Y Madhusudan Rao, Pharmamed Press
6. Cosmetics for the Skin: Physiological and Pharmaceutical Approach by A. K. Mohiuddin, Pharmamed Press.
7. Cosmetic and Toiletries recent suppliers' catalogue.
8. CTFA directory.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION (Professional Elective - II) (R23PT14B)**

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

**Course Outcome:** Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to

- Explain the aspect of validation
- Carryout validation of manufacturing processes
- Apply the knowledge of validation to instruments and equipments

#### **UNIT I**

**Introduction:** Definition of Qualification and Validation, Advantage 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), Qualification of Manufacturing Equipment, Qualification of Analytical Instruments and Laboratory equipments.

#### **UNIT II**

**Qualification of analytical instruments:** Electronic balance, pH meter, UV-Visible spectrophotometer, FTIR, GC, HPLC, HPTLC

**Qualification of Glassware:** Volumetric flask, pipette, Measuring cylinder, beakers and burette.

#### **UNIT III**

**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.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Cleaning Validation:** Cleaning Validation - Cleaning Method development, Validation and validation of analytical method used in cleaning. Cleaning of Equipment. Cleaning of Facilities. Cleaning in place (CIP).

#### **UNIT V**

**Analytical method validation:** General principles, Validation of analytical method as per ICH guidelines and USP.

- Validate the manufacturing facilities

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. 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).

5. Michael Levin, Pharmaceutical Process Scale-Up, Drugs and Pharm. Sci. Series, Vol. 157, 2nd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.
6. Validation Standard Operating Procedures: A Step by Step Guide for Achieving Compliance in the Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, and Biotech Industries, Syed Imtiaz Haider
7. Pharmaceutical Equipment Validation: The Ultimate Qualification Handbook, Phillip A. Cloud, Interpharm Press
8. Pharmaceutical Facilities: Design, Layouts and Validation, 2nd Ed, Potdar, Pharmamed Press.
9. Validation of Pharmaceutical Processes: Sterile Products, Frederick J. Carlton (Ed.) and James Agalloco (Ed.), Marcel Dekker, 2nd Ed.
10. Analytical Method validation and Instrument Performance Verification by Churg Chan, Heiman Lam

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**STABILITY OF DRUGS AND DOSAGE FORMS (Professional Elective - II) (R23PT14C)**

**Course Objectives:** These topics are designed impart a specialized knowledge to preserve the properties of drugs and dosage forms during manufacture storage and shelf life. The understanding of properties and evaluation of stability during storage, by solution and solid state against several factors of degradation.

**Course Outcomes:** The students should describe the evaluation of stability of solutions, solids and formulations against adverse conditions. The students should be able to suggest the measures to retain stability and storage conditions for retaining the efficacy of the products.

**UNIT - I**

**Drug decomposition mechanisms:**

1. Hydrolysis and acyltransfers: Nature of reaction, structure and utility, stabilization of pharmaceutical examples.
2. Oxidation: Nature of oxidation, kinetics of oxidation, oxidation pathways of pharmaceutical, Interest Inhibition of oxidation
3. Photolysis: Energetics of photolysis, kinetics photolysis, photolytic reactions of pharmaceutical interest, prevention of photolytic reactions.

**UNIT - II**

Solid state chemical decomposition: Kinetic of solids state decomposition, pharmaceutical examples of solid-state decomposition, Pure drugs, drug excipient and drug-drug interaction in solid state, methods of stabilization.

Physical stability testing of dosage forms:

1. Solids – tablets, capsules, powder and granules
2. Disperse systems
3. Microbial decomposition
4. Over-view, physical stability of novel drug carriers, liposomes, niosomes, nano-particles.

**UNIT - III**

Identification and quantitative determination of preservatives, Antioxidants, colouring materials, emulsifiers and stabilizers in pharmaceutical formulation.

Analysis of drugs from biological samples including, selection of biological sample, extraction of drugs by various methods as LLE, SPE and Membrane filtration. Factors affecting extraction of drugs.

**UNIT - IV**

General method of analysis to determine the quality of raw materials used in cosmetic industry. Indian Standard Specifications (ISI) laid down for sampling and testing of various cosmetics in finished form by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

**UNIT - V**

Methods of analysis to determine the quality of cosmetics in the finished forms such as Hair care products, Skin care products, Baby care products, Dental products, Personal hygiene products, Colour cosmetics, Ethnic products, Colour makeup preparation, Lipsticks, Hair setting lotions and Eyeshadows. Toxicity testing in cosmetics and Safety and Legislation of Cosmetic products.

Stability studies: Concept of stability studies.

- a) cGMP& ICH guidelines for Accelerated stability Testing.
- b) Interaction of containers & closure Compatibility Testing.



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Comprehensive Pharmacy Review 5th Edition by Leon Shargel, Alan H. Mutnick, Paul F. Souney, Larry N. Sawnsen – 2004.
2. A. H. Beckett and J. B. Stenlake Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Part I and Part II, 4th Edition. 3. G. H. Jeffery, J. Basset, J. Mendham, R. C. Denny (Rev. by) Vogels Text Book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 5th Edition 1989, ELBS.
3. The Controller of Publications; New Delhi, Govt. of India, Indian Pharmacopoeia, Vol. I and Vol. II - 2010.
4. J. B. Wilkinson and R. J. Moore, Herry's Cosmeticology; Longman Scientific and Technical Publishers, Singapore.
5. P.D. Sethi; Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations, 3rd Edition - 1997,
6. Classification of cosmetics raw materials and adjuncts IS 3958 of Indian Standards Institution (BIS).
7. Cosmetic and toilet goods – methods of sampling IS 3958 of Indian Standards Institution (BIS).
8. Methods of sampling and test for various cosmetics as laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards.
9. Drug stability: Principles and practices by Jens T. Carstensen
10. Stability Testing of Drug Products by W. Grimm.
11. Stability of Drugs and Dosage Forms by Yoshioka and Stella., BSP Books

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR(R23PT15)**

**Course Objectives:**

- To understand the research problem
- To know the literature studies, plagiarism and ethics
- To get the knowledge about technical writing
- To analyze the nature of intellectual property rights and new developments
- To know the patent rights

**Course Outcomes:** At the end of this course, students will be able to

- Understand research problem formulation.
- Analyze research related information
- Follow research ethics
- Understand that today's world is controlled by Computer, Information Technology, but tomorrow world will be ruled by ideas, concept, and creativity.
- Understanding that when IPR would take such important place in growth of individuals & nation, it is needless to emphasis the need of information about Intellectual Property Right to be promoted among students in general & engineering in particular.
- Understand that IPR protection provides an incentive to inventors for further research work and investment in R & D, which leads to creation of new and better products, and in turn brings about, economic growth and social benefits.

**UNIT - I:**

Meaning of research problem, Sources of research problem, Criteria Characteristics of a good research problem, Errors in selecting a research problem, Scope and objectives of research problem. Approaches of investigation of solutions for research problem, data collection, analysis, interpretation, Necessary instrumentations

**UNIT - II:**

Effective literature studies approaches, analysis, Plagiarism, Research ethics

**UNIT - III:**

Effective technical writing, how to write report, Paper Developing a Research Proposal, Format of research proposal, a presentation and assessment by a review committee

**UNIT - IV:**

Nature of Intellectual Property: Patents, Designs, Trade and Copyright. Process of Patenting and Development: technological research, innovation, patenting, development. International Scenario: International cooperation on Intellectual Property. Procedure for grants of patents, Patenting under PCT.

**UNIT-V:**

Patent Rights: Scope of Patent Rights. Licensing and transfer of technology. Patent information and databases. Geographical Indications. New Developments in IPR: Administration of Patent System. New developments in IPR; IPR of Biological Systems, Computer Software etc. Traditional knowledge Case Studies, IPR and IITs.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Stuart Melville and Wayne Goddard, "Research methodology: an introduction for science & engineering students"
2. Wayne Goddard and Stuart Melville, "Research Methodology: An Introduction"
3. Pharmaceutical Research Methodology and BioStatistics, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press
4. Intellectual Property Rights in Pharmaceutical Industry, B Subba Rao, Pharmamed Press

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Ranjit Kumar, 2nd Edition, "Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for beginners"
2. Halbert, "Resisting Intellectual Property", Taylor & Francis Ltd ,2007.
3. Mayall, "Industrial Design", McGraw Hill, 1992.
4. Niebel, "Product Design", McGraw Hill, 1974.
5. Asimov, "Introduction to Design", Prentice Hall, 1962.
6. Robert P. Merges, Peter S. Menell, Mark A. Lemley, "Intellectual Property in New Technological Age", 2016.
7. T. Ramappa, "Intellectual Property Rights Under WTO", S. Chand, 2008

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICS – I LAB (Laboratory - I) (R23PT16)**

**List of Experiments:**

1. To carry out the preformulation studies of solid dosage forms.
2. To study the effect of compressional force on tablet disintegration time
3. To study the micromeritic properties of powders and granules
4. To study the effect of particle size on dissolution of capsules.
5. To study the effect of binders on dissolution of tablets
6. To study enteric coated tablets dissolution in relevant pH.
7. Accelerated stability testing of different tablets
8. Determination of first order, second order rate constants by acid and alkaline hydrolysis
9. Preparation and evaluation of beta cyclodextrin complexes of new drugs
10. Preparation of paracetamol tablets and comparison with marketed products
11. Design of experiments (DOE) in the optimization of an immediate release tablets.
12. Calculation of shelf life using accelerated stability data,

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**APPLIED BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS LAB (Laboratory- II) (R23PT17)**

**List of Experiments:**

1. Analysis of dissolution by various data-kinetic modelling.
2. Calibration curve of different APIs by UV/HPLC/HPTLC
3. Dissolution of immediate release, sustained release and delayed release.
4. Evaluation of drug-protein binding analysis
5. Assignment of numerical problems, one compartment and two compartment disposition, method of residuals, AUC and evaluation of pharmacokinetic parameters.
6. Calculation of  $K_a$  (absorption rate constant) absorption curve- Wagner nelson method, Loo-Riegel method.
7. Calculation of pharmacokinetics parameters of one compartment oral data and two compartment IV data.
8. Construction of IVIVC from the data
9. Calculation of Urinary Pharmacokinetics
10. Calculation of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies
11. Permeation studies of Franz diffusion cell
12. Drug Release from semisolids by Agargel method or Franz diffusion cell.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICS - II (Professional Core - III) (R23PT21)**

**Course Objective:** The students shall understand about the pilot plant and their scale up techniques for manufacturing of tablets capsules, suspensions, emulsions and semisolids. The students also learn the filling of capsules, compression machines, sterilizers for formulation of parenterals and also understand the properties of propellants, DPI, MDI and their quality control. The students also understand about the cosmetics and nutraceuticals.

**Course Outcomes:** students will understand the planning of pilot plant techniques used for all pharmaceutical dosage forms such as tablets, capsules, parenterals, aerosols, cosmetics and nutraceuticals.

#### **UNIT I**

##### **Pilot plant scale-up techniques used in pharmaceutical manufacturing**

- a. Pilot plant:** Technology transfer from R&D to pilot plant to pilot scale considerations of steps involved with manufacture, layout design, facility, equipment selection of tablets, capsules, suspensions, emulsions & semisolids.
- b. Scale up:** Importance, Scale up process-size reduction, mixing, blending, granulation, compression, coating involved in tablets, capsules & liquid-liquid mixing.

#### **UNIT II**

**Formulation development of parenteral dosage forms:** Advances in materials and production techniques, filling machines, sterilization methods (Moist heat, dry heat, filtration, radiation, gaseous sterilization), product layout.

#### **UNIT III**

**Pharmaceutical Aerosols:** Advances in propellants, metered dose inhaler designs, dry powder inhalers, selection of containers and formulation aspects in aerosols formulation, manufacture and quality control.

#### **UNIT IV**

**a. Cosmetics:** Formulation approaches, preparation & method of manufacturing labelling & Q.C. of anti-ageing products, sun screen lotion and fairness creams.

**b. Nutraceuticals:**

1. Introduction, source, manufacture and analysis of glucosamine & cartinine.
2. Monographs: General and specific properties of glucosamine & cartinine.
3. A brief overview of role of nutraceuticals in cancer prevention & cardio vascular disorders.

#### **UNIT V**

##### **Aseptic processing operation**

- a.** Introduction, contamination control, microbial environmental monitoring, microbiological testing of water, microbiological air testing, characterization of aseptic process, media and incubation condition, theoretical evaluation of aseptic operations.
- b.** Air handling systems: Study of AHUs, humidity & temperature control.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Pharmaceutics - The Science of Dosage form design by ME Aulton.
2. The Theory and Practice of industrial Pharmacy by Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman.
3. Remington's Science and Practice of Pharmacy by A. Gennaro.

4. Ansel's Pharmaceutical Dosage form and Drug delivery system by Loyd V. Allen, Jr.
5. Nicholas G. Popovich, Howard C. Ansel.
6. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms - Parenterals (Vol I, II and III) by Avis, Lieberman and Lachman.
7. Scale up techniques – Pharmaceutical process by Michael Levin, Marcel Dekker

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Bentley's Text Book of Pharmaceutics by EA Rawlins.
2. Generic Drug Product Development by Leon Shargel.
3. Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students by SJ Carter.
4. Modern Pharmaceutics by Gilbert S. Banker and Christopher T. Rhodes.
5. Nutraceuticals, 2nd edition by Brian lock wood.
6. Industrial Pharmacy - Selected Topics, CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabha Prakashan Delhi - 2013

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS (Professional Core - IV) (R23PT22)**

**Course Objectives:** The students shall apply the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles in the design of CDDS. They also apply the design, evaluation and applications related to oral, parenteral, transdermal, implants, bioadhesives and targeted drug delivery systems.

**Course Outcomes:** Students will select the drugs for CDDS design of the formulation fabrication of systems of above drug delivery systems with relevant applications.

**UNIT I**

Fundamentals of controlled drug delivery systems, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic basis of controlled drug delivery. Design, fabrication, evaluation and applications of the following controlled releasing systems

- a. Controlled release oral drug delivery systems
- b. Parenteral controlled release drug delivery systems

**UNIT II**

Design, fabrication, evaluation and applications of the following

- a. Implantable Therapeutic systems
- b. Transdermal delivery systems
- c. Ocular and Intrauterine delivery systems
- d. Vaccine delivery: Delivery systems used to promote uptake, absorption enhancers, oral immunization, controlled release microparticles for vaccine development

**UNIT III**

Biochemical and molecular biology approaches for drug delivery using following technologies

- a. Bioadhesive drug delivery systems
- b. Nasal drug delivery systems
- c. Drug delivery to Colon

**UNIT IV**

Biochemical and molecular biology approaches to control drug delivery of

- a. Liposomes
- b. Niosomes
- c. Microspheres
- d. Nanoparticles
- e. Resealed erythrocytes

**UNIT - V**

Drug targeting to particular organs

- a. Delivery to lungs
- b. Delivery to the brain and problems involved
- c. Drug targeting in neoplasms

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Novel Drug Delivery System by Yie W. Chien.
2. Controlled Drug Delivery by Joseph R. Robinson and Vincent H. L. Lee.
3. Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery Systems by N. K. Jain.
4. Targeted and Controlled Drug Delivery (Novel carrier systems) by S. P. Vyas and Khar.



5. Advances in Drug Delivery, 4 Vol. set, Rao Madhusudan Y, Pharmamed Press
6. Modern Pharmaceutics by Gilbert S. Banker and Christopher T. Rhodes.
7. Oral Drug Delivery Technology, 2<sup>nd</sup>ed, by Aukunuru Jithan

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY (Professional Elective - III) (R23PT23A)**

**Course Objectives:** The students shall learn the theory of unit operations, machinery, materials of constructions, qualification of equipments and its utility. The students shall also understand about the objectives and principles of GMP, TQM and effluent analysis and specifications. They also understand the regulatory basis for the validation of analytical methods related to solids, sterile and liquid dosage forms

**Course Outcome:** The students will explain the machinery involved in milling, mixing, filtration, drying and packing material constructions used in the production of pharmaceutical materials. They also learn salient features of GMP, TQM applicable in industry. They also understand the effluent treatments and prevent the pollution. They also should evaluate the validation of analytical methods and processes

#### **UNIT I**

**Pharmaceutical unit operations:** A detailed study involving machinery and theory of Pharmaceutical unit operations like milling, mixing, filtration, granulation, drying and blending.

#### **UNIT II**

- a. Materials of construction of pharmaceutical equipment and packaging materials: Study of the principles, production techniques in the large scale production of tablets, capsules, suspensions, liquid pharmaceuticals, ophthalmic products and sterile products.
- b. Qualification of equipment (IQ, OQ, PQ)

#### **UNIT III**

**Production management:** Production organization, objectives and policies of good manufacturing practices, layout of buildings, services, equipments and their maintenance, material management, handling and transportation, inventory management and control, production and planning control, Sales forecasting, budget and cost control, industrial and personal relationship. Total Quality Management (TQM)

#### **UNIT IV**

**Effluent Testing and Treatment:** Effluent analysis, specifications and preventive measures water of pollution, solid pollution, air pollution and sound pollution.

#### **UNIT V**

**Validation:** Regulatory basis, validation process for solid dosage forms, sterile products, and liquid dosage forms.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. The Theory and Practice of industrial Pharmacy by Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman.
2. Good Manufacturing Practice for Pharmaceuticals by Sidney H. Willig.
3. Pharmaceutical Process validation by Robert A. Nash, Alfred H. Wachter.
4. Modern Pharmaceutics by Gilbert S. Banker and Christopher T. Rhodes.
5. Pharmaceutical production management, C.V.S. Subrahmanyam, Vallabh Prakash.
6. Industrial Pharmacy: A Comprehensive Approach, D K Tripathi, Pharmamed Press.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Unit operations of Chemical Engineering by Warren L. McCabe, Julian C. Smith, Peter Harriott.
2. Remington's Science and Practice of Pharmacy by A. Gennaro.
3. Bentley's Text book of Pharmaceutics by EA Rawlins.
4. CGMP, H.P.P. Sharma

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**HERBAL COSMETICS (Professional Elective - III) (R23PT23B)**

**Course Objective:** The topics helps the students to get exposed to processes involved in the manufacturing of herbal cosmetics including the skin and hair care herbal products preparation and their evaluation.

**Course Outcome:** Students will learn about the raw materials used in herbal cosmetics and get exposed to various preparations of herbal cosmetics.

**UNIT - I**

Introduction: Herbal/ natural cosmetics, Classification & Economic aspects.

Regulatory Provisions relation to manufacture of cosmetics: -

License, GMP, offences & Penalties, Import & Export of Herbal/natural cosmetics, Industries involved in the production of Herbal/natural cosmetics.

**UNIT - II**

- a) Commonly used herbal cosmetics raw materials –water, preservatives, surfactants, oils /waxes, colors, and some functional herbs
- b) Processes used in the manufacture of cosmetics-Emulsification, Mixing, compaction, Molding, Packing.
- c) General principles of quality control of herbal cosmetics

**UNIT - III**

**Skin care Products:** Physiology and chemistry of skin, Method of preparation, pharmaceutical and Pharmacological evaluation procedures for various formulations like Creams, Lotions, Lipsticks, Face packs. Elaborative study of five formulations under each category with regard to their composition and claims for various herbs used in them.

**UNIT - IV**

**Hair care Products:** Hair structure and its chemistry

Method of preparation, pharmaceutical and Pharmacological evaluation procedures for various formulations like Hair dyes, Creams, Oils and Shampoos. Elaborative study of five formulations under each category with regard to their composition and claims for various herbs used in them.

**UNIT - V**

**Herbs in cosmetics:**

A brief account of following herbals or herb extracts or herbal products of cosmetic importance such as Acacia concinna pods, Aloe Vera, Almond oil, Neem, Citrus aurantium peels, Henna, Turmeric, Liquorices, Olive oil, tea tree oil and wheat germ oil with special emphasis on their source, active principles and cosmetic properties.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Cosmetics- Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality control –P.P. Sharma
2. Herbal Cosmetics Hand Book- H. Panda
3. Herbal Cosmetics by P.K Chattopadhyay
4. The Complete Technology Book on Herbal Perfumes and Cosmetics by H. Panda

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT (Professional Elective - III) (R23PT23C)**

**Course Objective:** The topics which are present in the pharmaceutical management are very much useful to the students in personality development become a perfect pharma professional.

**Course Outcomes:**

- These topics are useful for the students to know how to manage a pharma industry and its various departments viz QA, QC, RA, Production etc.
- Along with this it aids the students to develop leadership qualities, communication & interpersonal skills, decisions making, motivation, organization & various managerial functions & professional skills required for a dynamic professional.
- Management helps to understand the concept of managerial control, its levels & role, importance in pharma industry

**UNIT I**

Pharmaceutical Management: Meaning, Evolution-scientific, administrative and human relation approach. Process of management: Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating and controlling—a preliminary idea of concepts, processes and techniques.

**UNIT II**

Fundamental concepts of production, financial, personal, legal and marketing functions with special reference to Pharmaceutical Management. Introduction to budgeting, costing, accounting, auditing, and budgetary control. Entrepreneurship development.

**UNIT III**

Understanding organizations: Meaning, process, types of organization structures and departmentation, line/staff authority, promoting organizational culture. Organizations, pharmaceutical services and functioning of hospital pharmacy, bulk drug unit, formulation unit, Ayurvedic and Unani manufacturing units and testing labsetc.

**UNIT IV**

**Professional Mangers;** Tasks, responsibilities and skills needed. Leadership; Styles and managing change. Decision Making; Types, procedures, evaluation and selection of alternatives, decision making under various situations. Management information and decision support systems and time management.

**Personnel Management:** Job Analysis, recruitment, selection, orientation and training, performance appraisal and compensation. Retrenchment, lay off and discharge.

**UNIT V**

Management of Industrial Relations: Industrial disputes, settlement of disputes through various routes such as bargaining, etc.

Motivational aspects, theories of motivation, group dynamics, rewards and incentives, interpersonal skills, significance of communication, its processes, measures for effective communication, conflict management. Stress management.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Marketing Management by Philip Kotlar; Prentice-Hall of India Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Management and Organization by Louis A. Allen; McGraw Hill, Tokyo.
3. Corporate Strategy by Ansoff, H.T.; McGraw Hill, New York.

4. Modern Management by Hempran David R.; McGraw Hill, New York.
5. Management by Stoner and Freeman; Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
6. Motivation and Personality by Maslow, Abraham, Harper &Row, New York.
7. Management of Organizational Behavior, Utilizing the Human Resources by Harcey, Paul and Blanchard Kenneth; Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
8. Organization Structure, Process and out comes V<sup>th</sup> Edition Richard. H. Hall
9. Principles and Methods of Pharmacy Management 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Harry A. Smith.
10. Management "Global Perspective Heinz Weihrich, Harold Koontz by Tata Mcgraw Hill".
11. Personnel Management and Industrial Relations by P. C.Tripathi.
12. Pharmaceutical Industrial Management by G. Vidya Sagar, Pharmamed Press.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**NANO BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PT24A)**

**Course Objective** - To develop expertise regarding suitability and evaluation of nanomaterials, able to apply the properties to the fabrication of nano pharmaceutical, evaluate the intensity of dosage forms and availability for targeting and controlled delivery.

**Course Outcomes** – The students should be able to select the right kind of materials, able to develop nano formulations with appropriate technologies, evaluate the product related test and for identified diseases

**UNIT - I – Introduction to Nanotechnology**

- a. Definition of nanotechnology
- b. History of nanotechnology
- c. Unique properties and classification of nanomaterials
- d. Role of size and size distribution of nanoparticles properties.
- e. Marketed formulations based on nanotechnology and science behind them

**UNIT - II – Synthesis of Nanomaterials**

Physical, chemical and biological Methods

Methods for synthesis of

- Gold nanoparticles
- Magnetic nanoparticles
- Polymeric nanoparticles
- Self – assembly structures such as liposomes, Niosomes, transferosomes, micelles, aquasomes and nano emulsions

**UNIT - III - Biomedical applications of Nanotechnology**

- a. Nanotechnology products used for in vitro diagnostics
- b. Improvements to medical or molecular imaging using nanotechnology
- c. Targeted nanomaterials for diagnostic and therapeutic purpose

**UNIT - IV**

Design of nanomaterials for drug delivery, pulmonary and nasal drug delivery, nanomaterials for cancer therapy and cardiovascular diseases. Localized drug delivery systems.

**UNIT - V**

Characterization including the principles, size reduction, analysis of nanoparticles, size, PDI, size separation, stability, methods of analysis regarding integrity and release of drugs

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Nanomedicine and Nanoproducts: Applications, Disposition and Toxicology in the Human body, Eiki Igarashi, CRC press. 2015
2. Nanotechnology and Drug Delivery Volume one and two: Nanoplatfroms in Drug Delivery, Jose L. Arias, CRC press
3. Nano: The Essentials: Understanding Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, T. Pradeep, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2008.
4. Nanocrystals: Synthesis, Properties and Applications, C. N. R. Rao, P. J. Thomas and G.U. Kulkarni, Springer (2007)

5. Nanostructures and Nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties and Application, Guozhong Gao, Imperial College Press (2004)
6. Nano-Carrier Systems Theories, Methods & Applications, Amit K. Goyal, GoutamRath, Pharmamed Press.
7. Nano chemistry: A Classical Approach to Nanomaterials – Royal Society for Chemistry, Cambridge, UK (2005)
8. Nanocomposite science and technology, pulickel M. Ajayan, Linda S. Schadler, paul V. Braun, Wiley - VCH Verlag, Weiheim (2003)
9. Nanoscale materials in chemistry, Edited by Kenneth J. Klabunde, John Wiley & Sons, 2009
10. Nanoparticles as Drug carriers, Vladimir P Torchiling, Imperial College Press, USA, 2006
11. Introduction to Nano Science and Technologies, AnkaneyuluYerramilli, BS Publications. 2016



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (Professional Elective - I) (R23PT24AB)**

**Course Objectives:** Total quality management constitutes very useful chapter like –good manufacturing practices, GLP, GCP, ICH etc. Which increases the knowledge of students in various quality control & regulatory aspects.

**Course Outcomes:** Total quality management helps the students to learn the established regulatory guidelines in GMP, GCP, GLP, USFDA, WHO, ISO etc to become a perfect budding pharmacist. It is very useful to students to acquire vast knowledge regarding the quality control aspects of different regulatory bodies as per their requirements throughout the world.

**UNIT - I**

Concepts and Philosophy of TQM, GLP, GMP (orange guide).

**UNIT – II**

Drug regulatory and accrediting agencies of the world (USFDA, TGA, ICH, WHO, ISO etc.)

**UNIT - III**

Good manufacturing practices: Organization and personnel, responsibilities, training, hygiene. Premises: Location, design, plant layout, construction, maintenance and sanitation, environmental control, utilities and services like gas, water, maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination. Equipments: Selection, purchase specifications, maintenance, clean-in-place, sterilize-in-place, methods (TP and STP). Raw materials: Purchase specifications, maintenance of stores, selection of vendors, controls on raw materials and finished dosage forms. Manufacture of and controls on dosage forms: Manufacturing documents, master formula, batch formula records, standard operating procedures, quality audits of manufacturing processes and facilities. In process quality controls on various dosage forms; sterile and non–sterile, standard operating procedures for various operations like cleaning, filling, drying, compression, coating, disinfections, sterilization, membrane filtration etc., Packaging and labelling control, line clearance, reconciliation of labels, cartons and other packaging materials. Quality Control Laboratory: Responsibilities, good laboratory practices, routine controls instruments, reagents, sampling plans, standard test procedures, protocols, non-clinical testing, controls on animal house. Data generation and storage, quality control documents, retention samples, records and audits of quality control facilities. Finished products release, quality review, quality audits, batch release document.

**UNIT - IV**

Regulatory Considerations for Pre-clinical and Clinical Evaluation: Pre-clinical requirements currently in use. Regulatory requirements of single dose and repeat dose toxicity studies. Study of specific toxicities such as mutagenicity, carcinogenicity and teratogenicity. Animal pharmacokinetics and toxicokinetics. Regulatory requirements of clinical evaluation, pharmacokinetics in man genetic polymorphism. Design and interpretation of clinical trials. Quality assurance standards as per ISO.

**UNIT - V**

Globalization of drug industry, present status and scope of pharmaceutical industry in India. WHO and NABL certification, ICH guidelines for manufacturing and quality assurance of drug formulation.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Guidelines for Developing National Drug Policies; WHO Publications, 1998.

2. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals—A Compendium of Guidelines and Related Materials, Vol.–1; WHO Publications.
3. A Guide to Total Quality Management by Kaushik Maitra and Sedhan K. Ghosh.
4. GMP by Mehra.
5. How to Practice GMP by P.P. Sharma.
6. ISO 9000 and Total Quality Management by Sadhan K. Ghosh.
7. Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals-A Plan for Total Quality Control by Sidney H. Willing & James R Stoker. (Drugs & Pharm. Sciences) Vol. 78; Marcel Dekker Inc.
8. OPPI-Quality Assurance, USP.
9. Current good manufacturing practices for pharmaceuticals by Manohar A. Potdar
10. Quality assurance and quality management in pharmaceutical industry by Y. Anjaneyulu and marayya
11. Total Quality Management, An integrated Approach by D. R. Kiran, BS Publications
12. Total Quality Management, 3rd edition by Joel E. Ross. CRC press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**CLINICAL RESEARCH AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE (Professional Elective - IV) (R23PT24C)**

**Course Objectives:** This subject will provide a value addition and current requirement for the students in clinical research and pharmacovigilance. It will teach the students on conceptualizing, designing, conducting, managing and reporting of clinical trials. This subject also focuses on global scenario of pharmacovigilance in different methods that can be used to generate safety data. It will teach the students in developing drug safety data in pre-clinical, clinical phases of drug development and post market surveillance.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to;

- explain the regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trial
- Demonstrate the types of clinical trial designs
- Explain the responsibilities of key players involved in clinical trials
- Execute safety monitoring, reporting and close-out activities
- Explain the principles of Pharmacovigilance
- Detect new adverse drug reactions and their assessment
- Perform the adverse drug reaction reporting systems and communication in pharmacovigilance

**UNIT I**

**Regulatory Perspectives of Clinical Trials:**

Origin and Principles of International Conference on Harmonization - Good Clinical Practice (ICH- GCP) guidelines Ethical Committee: Institutional Review Board, Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research and Human Participant-Schedule Y, ICMR, Informed Consent Process: Structure and content of an Informed Consent Process Ethical principles governing informed consent process

**UNIT II**

**Clinical Trials: Types and Design:**

Experimental Study- RCT and Non RCT, Observation Study: Cohort, Case Control, Cross sectional Clinical Trial Study Team Roles and responsibilities of Clinical Trial Personnel: Investigator, Study Coordinator, Sponsor, Contract Research Organization and its management.

**UNIT III**

**Clinical Trial Documentation:**

Guidelines to the preparation of documents, Preparation of protocol, Investigator Brochure, Case Report Forms, Clinical Study Report Clinical Trial Monitoring-Safety Monitoring in CT Adverse Drug Reactions: Definition and types. Detection and reporting methods. Severity and seriousness assessment. predictability and preventability assessment. Management of adverse drug reactions; Terminologies of ADR.

**UNIT IV**

**Basic aspects, terminologies and establishment of pharmacovigilance:**

History and progress of pharmacovigilance, Significance of safety monitoring, Pharmacovigilance in India and international aspects, WHO international drug monitoring Program, WHO and Regulatory terminologies of ADR, evaluation of medication safety, establishing pharmacovigilance centres in Hospitals, Industry and National Programs related to pharmacovigilance. Roles and responsibilities in Pharmacovigilance.

**UNIT V****Methods, ADR reporting and tools used in pharmacovigilance:**

International classification of diseases, International Nonproprietary names for drugs, Passive and Active surveillance, Comparative observational studies, Targeted clinical investigations and Vaccine safety surveillance. Spontaneous reporting system and Reporting to regulatory authorities, Guidelines for ADRs reporting. Argus, Aris G Pharmacovigilance, VigiFlow, Statistical methods for evaluating medication safety data.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization- Good Clinical Practices, Guidelines for Clinical Trials on Pharmaceutical Products in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health; 2001.
2. International Conference on Harmonization of Technical requirements for registration of Pharmaceuticals for human use. ICH Harmonized Tripartite Guideline. Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. E6; May 1996.230
3. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects 2000. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
4. Textbook of Clinical Trials edited by David Machin, Simon Day and Sylvan Green, March 2005, John Wiley and Sons.
5. Clinical Data Management edited by R K Rondels, S A Varley, C F Webbs. Second Edition, Jan 2000, Wiley Publications.
6. A Textbook of Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance by KPR Chowdary, Pharmamed Press.
7. Handbook of clinical Research. Julia Lloyd and Ann Raven Ed. Churchill Livingstone.
8. Principles of Clinical Research edited by Giovanna di Ignazio, Di Giovanna and Haynes.
9. Textbook of Pharmacovigilance: Concept and Practice. G.P. Mohanta and P. K. Manna. 2016, Pharma Med Press.
10. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice: Essential Concepts and Skills. Second Edition, 2012, University Press

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICS – II LAB (Laboratory- III) (R23PT25)**

**List of Experiments:**

1. Scale up calculations from R&D to pilot plant for the following unit operations
  - a) Wet granulations using RMG/PLM
  - b) Blending & Lubrications
  - c) Film coating
2. Preparation of Injectables, Ampoules & Vials
3. Preparation of Ophthalmic products, Eye drops and Eye ointments
4. Preparation of Dry powder Inhalations
5. Formulation Development and Demonstration of function of DPI of marketed products
6. Formulation of Aerosol Demonstration of marketed products

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm I Year II Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS LAB (Laboratory- IV) (R23PT26)**

**List of Experiments:**

1. Study on diffusion of drugs through various polymeric membranes (2 experiments)
2. Formulation and Evaluation of sustained release Oral Matrix Tablet (2 experiments)
3. Formulation and Evaluation of sustained release Oral Reservoir System (2 experiments)
4. Formulation and Evaluation of Microspheres / Microencapsules (2 experiments)
5. Study of in-vitro Dissolution of various SR products in market (2 experiments)
6. Formulation and Evaluation of Transdermal Films (2 experiments)
7. Formulation and Evaluation of Mucoadhesive System (2 experiments)
8. Preparation and Evaluation of Enteric Coated Pellets / Tablets (2 experiments)
9. Preparation and Evaluation of Liposomes, Niosomes and Nanoparticles

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**BIostatISTICS (Professional Elective - V) (R23PT31A)**

**Course Objectives:** The student shall know the introduction, scope of biostatistics and Research work, calculation and present of the data.

**Course Outcomes:** The student will be known the Biostatistics arrangement, presentation and formation of tables and charts. They also know the correlation and regression & application of different methods, analysis of data.

**UNIT I**

**Introduction and scope of biostatistics:** Use of statistics in Pharmacy. Population and Sample collection. Stages of research, types of data and methods of data collections. Data arrangement and presentation, formation of table and charts.

**UNIT II**

**Measures of central tendency:** computation of means, median and mode from grouped and ungrouped data.

**Measure of dispersion:** computation of variance, standard deviation, standard error and their coefficients.

**UNIT III**

Measures of Correlation and Regression

**Probability rules:** Binomial, Poison and Normal distribution.

**UNIT IV**

Experimental designing, planning of an experiment, replication and randomization.

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA):** 1-way, 2- Way

**UNIT V**

**Hypothesis testing:** Student 't' test, Chi square test,

**Non- Parametric Tests:** Sign Test, Sign Rank Test, Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Statistics for business and economics 3<sup>rd</sup> edition by Vikas books publications
2. Biostatistics & Computer applications by GN Rao and NK Tiwari
3. Sokal, R.R. and Rohlf, F.J. 1987. An Introduction to Biostatistics. W.H. Freeman and Company.
4. Bailey, N.T.J. 1981. Statistical Methods in Biology. English University Press.
5. Mitchell, K. and Glover, T. 2001. Introduction to Biostatistics. McGraw Hill, Publishing Co.
6. A Textbook of Research Methodologies and Biostatistics for Pharmacy Students, KPR Chowdary, Pharmamed Press.

**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**

**SCALE UP AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (Professional Elective - V) (R23PT31B)**

**Course Objectives:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students to be on scale up, technology transfer process and industrial safety issues.

**Course Outcomes:** On completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to;

- Manage the scale up process in pharmaceutical industry.
- Assist in technology transfer.
- To establish safety guidelines, which prevent industrial hazards

**UNIT I**

**Pilot plant design:** Basic requirements for design, facility, equipment selection, for tablets, capsules, liquid orals, parenteral and semisolid preparations.

**Scale up:** Importance, Technology transfer from R & D to pilot plant to plant scale, process scale up for tablets, capsules, liquid orals, semisolids, parenteral, NDDS products – stress on formula, equipments, product uniformity, stability, raw materials, physical layout, input, in-process and finished product specifications, problems encountered during transfer of technology

**UNIT II**

**Validation:** General concepts, types, procedures & protocols, documentation, VMF. Analytical method validation, cleaning validation and vendor qualification.

**UNIT III**

**Equipment Qualification:** Importance, IQ, OQ, PQ for equipments – autoclave, DHS, membrane filter, rapid mixer granulator, cone blender, FBD, tablet compression machine, liquid filling and sealing machine. Aseptic room validation.

**UNIT IV**

**Process validation:** Importance, validation of mixing, granulation, drying, compression, tablet coating, liquid filling and sealing, sterilization, water process systems, environmental control.

**UNIT V**

**Industrial safety:** Hazards – fire, mechanical, electrical, chemical and pharmaceutical, Monitoring & prevention systems, industrial effluent testing & treatment. Control of environmental pollution.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Pharmaceutical process validation, JR Berry, Nash, Vol 57, Marcel Dekker, NY.
2. Pharmaceutical Production facilities, design and applications, by GC Cole, Taylor and Francis.
3. Pharmaceutical project management, T. Kennedy, Vol 86, Marcel Dekker, NY.
4. The theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, L. Lachman, H.A. Lieberman, Varghese Publ.Bombay.
5. Tablet machine instruments in pharmaceuticals, PR Watt, John Wiloy.
6. Pharmaceutical dosage forms, Tablets, Vol 1, 2, 3 by Lachman, Lieberman, Marcel Dekker, NY.
7. Pharmaceutical dosage forms, Parenteral medications, Vol 1, 2 by K.E. Avis, Marcel Dekker, NY.
8. Dispersed system Vol 1, 2, 3 by Lachman, Lieberman, Marcel Dekker, NY.
9. Subrahmanyam, CVS, Pharmaceutical production and Management, 2007, Vallabh Prakashan, Dehli.\
10. Pharmaceutical Process Scale-up 2nd Ed. Levin Michael, CRC press



**ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY ONGOLE**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics)**  
**PRODUCTION AREA DESIGN & PACKAGING DEVELOPMENT**  
**(Professional Elective - V) (R23PT31C)**

**Course Objectives:** The student shall learn about Industrial area design, Current good manufacturing practices. They also learn about packaging components, polymers and metals used in packaging. They also understand about the storage conditions of different formulations and their stability evaluations.

**Course Outcomes:** At the end of the semester student will get an idea about Industrial area design and packaging of different formulations and its stability conditions.

#### **UNIT I**

**Production Area Design:** Selection of plant location, Design of plant for bulk drugs and formulations (Solids, Semisolids, Injectables, Nutraceuticals etc.), General utilities such as purified water, portable water, water for injection, Air handling units-Relative humidity and Temperature control, Material and personnel movement. Warehouse handling-API, Excipients, packaging materials and solvents.

#### **UNIT II**

**Current Good Manufacturing Practices:** GMP design for buildings & facilities. GMP layout design. Clean room classifications. Segregation & cross contamination control. HVAC (heating, ventilation & air-conditioning) systems. Clean room environment control. Documentation and record keeping: Specifications and testing procedures, Specifications for finished products, Master Formulae, Packaging instructions. Batch processing records, Standard operating procedures.

#### **UNIT III**

**Pharmaceutical packaging and Design:** Introduction, Packaging system, Components of packaging, Symbols used on packages and labels. Package development and Design research. Packaging materials- Polymers and Plasters, Glass, Metal and Blister and strip packaging.

#### **UNIT IV**

**Stability of Packaging:** Introduction, Legislation, Regulation, Pharmaceutical Stability Testing in Climatic Cabinets, Pharmaceutical Stability Testing Conditions, Photo-Stability Testing, Review of Pharmaceutical Product Stability, Packaging and the ICH Guidelines.

#### **UNIT V**

**Packaging of Solids, Semisolids, Parenterals, Ophthalmic and Aerosols:** Introduction, Packaging of Solid and semisolids, Packaging of Sterile Pharmaceuticals, Packaging Components, Inspection of Filled Injectable Products, Storage and Labelling, Packaging of Ophthalmics, Selection of Packaging Materials, Packaging of Aerosols.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Leon Lachman; Lieberman Herbert A.; Kanig, Joseph L. The theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy.
2. Gilbert Banker and Christopher Rhodes. Modern Pharmaceutics.
3. Aulton's Pharmaceutics: The design and Manufacture of Medicine
4. D. A. Dean, Roy Evans, Ian Hall. Pharmaceutical packaging technology. Tylor and Francis.
5. Edward J. Bauer, Pharmaceutical Packaging Handbook. Bausch and Lomb, Rochester, New
6. Pharmaceutical Facilities: Design, Layouts and Validation, Potdar, Pharmamed Press
7. Wilmer A. Jenkins, Kenton R. Osborn. Packaging drugs and pharmaceuticals.
8. Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy. 8. Michael E. Aulton, Kevin Tylor
9. Pharmaceutical Packaging Technology, UK jain, Pharmamed Press

**Andhra Kesari University, Ongole**  
**M.Pharm II Year I Sem (Pharmaceutics/Pharmaceutical Technology)**

**SCREENING METHODS IN PHARMACOLOGY (Open Elective)**

**R23PT32A**

**Course Objective:** The students are going to study about various techniques for screening of drugs for various pharmacological activities and guide lines for handling animals and human and animal ethics for screening of drugs.

**Course Outcome:** The expected outcomes are students will know how to handle animals and know about various techniques for screening of drugs for different pharmacological activities, guidelines and regulations for screening new drug molecules on animals.

**UNIT I**

Care Handling and breeding techniques of laboratory animals, Regulations for laboratory animals, CPCSEA guidelines, alternatives to animal studies, Good laboratory Practices.

**UNIT II**

Bioassays: Basic principles of Biological standardization: Methods used in the bio-assay of Rabbis Vaccine, Oxytocin, Tetanus Antitoxin and Diphtheria Vaccine. Test for pyrogens.

**UNIT III**

Toxicity tests: OECD guidelines, determination of LD50, acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity studies.

**UNIT IV**

Organization of screening for the Pharmacological activity of new substances with emphasis on the evaluation of cardiac and anti-diabetic activities.

**UNIT V**

Organization of screening for the Pharmacological activity of new substances with emphasis on the evaluation of psychopharmacological, anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Screening methods in Pharmacology, Vol.-1&2 by Robert.A. Turner and Peter Hebborn.
2. Drug discovery and evaluation by H.G. Vogel and W.H. Vogel, Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.
3. Handbook of experimental pharmacology by S.K. Kulkarni, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. ICH of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use, ICH harmonized tripartite guidelines - Guidelines for good clinical practice, E6, May 1996.
2. Good clinical practice - Guidelines for Clinical trials on pharmaceutical products in India, Central drug standard control organization, New Delhi, Minister of Health- 2001.

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**ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT (Open Elective) R23PT32B**

**Course Objectives:** This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students on entrepreneurship management.

**Course Outcomes:** On completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to;

- The Role of enterprise in national and global economy
- Dynamics of motivation and concepts of entrepreneurship
- Demands and challenges of Growth Strategies and Networking

**UNIT I**

Conceptual Frame Work: Concept need and process in entrepreneurship development. Role of enterprise in national and global economy. Types of enterprise – Merits and Demerits. Government policies and schemes for enterprise development. Institutional support in enterprise development and management.

**UNIT II**

Entrepreneur: Entrepreneurial motivation - dynamics of motivation. Entrepreneurial competency - Concepts. Developing Entrepreneurial competencies - requirements and understanding the process of entrepreneurship development, self-awareness, interpersonal skills, creativity, assertiveness, achievement, factors affecting entrepreneur role.

**UNIT III**

Launching and Organizing an Enterprise: Environment scanning – Information, sources, schemes of assistance, problems. Enterprise selection, market assessment, enterprise feasibility study, SWOT Analysis. Resource mobilization -finance, technology, raw material, site and manpower. Costing and marketing management and quality control. Feedback, monitoring and evaluation.

**UNIT IV**

Growth Strategies and Networking: Performance appraisal and assessment. Profitability and control measures, demands and challenges. Need for diversification. Future Growth – Techniques of expansion and diversification, vision strategies. Concept and dynamics. Methods, Joint venture, co-ordination and feasibility study.

**UNIT V**

Preparing Project Proposal to Start on New Enterprise Project work – Feasibility report; Planning, resource mobilization and implementation.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Akhauri, M. M. P.(1990): Entrepreneurship for Women in India, NIESBUD, New Delhi.
2. Hisrich, R. D & Brush, C.G. (1996) The Women Entrepreneurs, D.C. Health& Co., Toronto.
3. Hisrich, R.D. and Peters, M.P. (1995): Entrepreneurship - Starting Developing and Managing a New Enterprise, Richard D., Inwin, INC, USA.
4. Meredith, G.G. etal (1982): Practice of Entrepreneurship, ILO, Geneva.
5. Patel, V.C. (1987): Women Entrepreneurship - Developing New Entrepreneurs, Ahmedabad EDII
6. Arya kumar.(2012): Entrepreneurship- Creating and Leading an Entrepreneurial Organization, Pearson

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**COSMETIC SCIENCE (Open Elective) R23PT32C**

**Course Objectives:** These topics are designed impart a specialized knowledge to know various cosmetics, their preparation, properties, MOA, uses etc. The understanding of properties and evaluation of these cosmetics by analytical methods.

**Course Outcomes:** The students should describe the properties and uses of various cosmetics on various parts of the body. The students should be able to suggest the proper usage of cosmetics.

**UNIT I**

**Classification of cosmetics and cosmeceutical products.**

Definition of cosmetics as per Indian and EU regulations, Evolution of cosmeceuticals from cosmetics, cosmetics as quasi and OTC drugs.

**Cosmetic excipients:** Surfactants, rheology modifiers, humectants, emollients, preservatives, classification and application.

**Skin:** Basic structure and function of skin.

**Hair:** Basic structure of hair, hair growth cycle.

**Oral Cavity:** Common problem associated with teeth and gums.

**UNIT II**

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of skin care products:** Face cream, Moisturizing cream, Cold cream, Vanishing cream and their advantages and disadvantages. Application of these products in formulation of cosmeceuticals.

**Anti-perspirants and Deodorants:** Actives and MOA.

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of hair care products:** Conditioning shampoo, hair conditioner, anti - dandruff shampoos, hair oils.

Chemistry and formulation of Para-phenylene di amine-based hair dye.

**Principles of formulation and building blocks of oral care products:** Tooth paste for bleeding gums, sensitive teeth, teeth whitening, mouth wash.

**UNIT III**

Sun protection, classification of sunscreens and SPF.

**Role of herbs in cosmetics:**

Skin care - Aloe and turmeric

Hair care - Henna and amla

Oral care - Clove and neem

**Analytical Cosmetics:** BIS specification and analytical method for shampoo, skin cream and tooth paste.

**UNIT IV**

**Principle of cosmetic evaluation –** Principle of sebumeter, corneometer. Measurement of tawl, skin color, hair tensile strength, hair combing properties. Soaps and Syndet bars, evaluation and skin benefits.

**UNIT V**

Oily and dry skin, causes leading to dry skin, skin moisturization. Basic understanding of the terms comedogenic, dermatitis.

**Cosmetic problems associated with hair and scalp:** Dandruff, hair fall causes.

**Cosmetic problems associated with skin:** Blemishes, wrinkles, acne, prickly heat and body odor.

**Anti-perspirants and deodorants –** Actives and MOA

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Harry's cosmeticology, Wilkinson, Moore, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, George Godwin.
2. Cosmetics – Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality control, P.P. Sharma, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
3. Text book of cosmeticology by Sanju Nanda &Roop K. Khar, Tata Publishers.

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**HAZARDS AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT (Open Elective)R23PT32D**

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcomes:** 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.

**UNIT I**

**Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies:** Natural Resources, Renewable and non-renewable resources, Natural resources and associated problems, Human and health safety measures.

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.

**UNIT II**

**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.

**UNIT III**

**Chemical based hazards:** Sources of chemical hazards, Hazards of Organic synthesis, sulphonating hazard, Organic solvent hazard, Control measures for chemical hazards, Management of combustible gases, Toxic gases and Oxygen displacing gases management, Regulations for chemical hazard, Management of over-Exposure to chemicals and TLV concept.

**UNIT IV**

**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.

**UNIT V**

**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 Program and safety management, Physicochemical measurements of effluents, BOD, COD, Determination of some contaminants, Effluent treatment procedure, Role of emergency services.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

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. Safety and Health in Industry: A Handbook by AM Sarma, Pharmamed Press
4. Occupational Hazards Safety and Environmental Studies by A M Sarma Pharmamed Press
5. Occupational Health and Hygiene in Industries, Raja Sekhar Mamillapalli, Visweswara Rao
6. Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad - 380013, India.
7. Hazardous Chemicals: Safety Management and Global Regulations, T.S.S. Dikshith, CRC press

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**AUDITS AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE (Open Elective) R23PT32E**

**Course Objectives:** 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.

**Course Outcomes:** 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

**UNIT I**

**Introduction:** Objectives, Management of audit, Responsibilities, Planning process, information gathering, administration, Classifications of deficiencies

**UNIT II**

**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.

**UNIT III**

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.

**UNIT IV**

Auditing of Microbiological laboratory: Auditing the manufacturing process, Product and process information, General areas of interest in the building raw materials, Water, Packaging materials.

**UNIT V**

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

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

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-Ioana Stefan, Jacobus F. Van Staden. Taylor and Francis (2005).