

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**M. Pharmacy (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS & QUALITY ASSURANCE) / (QUALITY ASSURANCE)**

**COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS**  
Effective from Academic Year 2017-18 Admitted Batch

**I Year – I Semester**

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	P	C
Core Course I	Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis	25	75	4	--	4
Core Course II	Food Analysis	25	75	4	--	4
Core Course III	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	25	75	4	--	4
Core Elective I	1. Pharmaceutical Validation 2. Intellectual Property Rights	25	75	4	--	4
Open Elective I	1. Drug Regulatory Affairs 2. Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics 3. Pharmaceutical Management 4. Herbal Cosmetics Technology 5. Pharmaceutical Formulation Technology	25	75	4	--	4
Laboratory I	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques Lab	25	75	-	-6	3
Laboratory II	Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis Lab	25	75	--	6	3
Seminar I	Seminar	50	--	--	4	2
<b>Total Credits</b>				<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>

**I Year – II Semester**

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	P	C
Core Course IV	Advanced Instrumental Analysis	25	75	4	--	4
Core Course V	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	25	75	4	--	4
Core Course VI	Modern Bio analytical Techniques	25	75	4	--	4
Core Elective II	1. Biostatistics And Research Methodology 2. Spectral Analysis	25	75	4	--	4
Open Elective II	1. Screening Methods in Pharmacology 2. Stability of Drugs and Dosage Forms 3. Entrepreneurship management 4. Nano Based Drug Delivery Systems 5. Herbal & Cosmetics Analysis	25	75	4	--	4
Laboratory III	Advanced Instrumental Analysis Lab	25	75	-	6	4
Laboratory IV	Quality Control and Quality Assurance Lab	25	75	--	6	2
Seminar II	Seminar	50	--	--	4	2
<b>Total Credits</b>				<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>

**II Year - I Semester**

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Int. marks</b>	<b>Ext. marks</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
Comprehensive Viva-Voce	--	100	--	--	4
Project work Review I	50	--	--	24	12
<b>Total Credits</b>			--	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>

**II Year - II Semester**

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Int. marks</b>	<b>Ext. marks</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
Project work Review II	50	--	--	8	4
Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce)	--	150	--	16	12
<b>Total Credits</b>			--	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm. (PAQA /QA)

### ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (Core course–I)

**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 |

#### 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

- MBTH (3-methyl-2-benzothiazolone hydrazone)
- F.C. Reagent (Folin-Ciocalteu)
- PDAB (*para*-Dimethyl Amino Benzaldehyde)
- 2, 3, 5 - *tri*Phenyltetrazolium salt
- 2,6 *di* -ChloroquinoneChlorimide
- N* - (1-naphthyl) ethylenediaminedihydrochloride (B.M. Reagent)
- Carr – Price Reagent
- 2,4 - DNP

#### UNIT- IV

- Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS):** Principle, instrumentation, sample atomization techniques, interferences. Elemental analysis such as determination of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine.
- Radio chemical methods including RIA:** Radio Active Isotopes, tagging of compounds, Labeled Reagents, Isotope dilution Analysis, Scintillation counter, RIA.

#### UNIT - V

- 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

**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.)

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm. (PAQA / QA)**

**FOOD ANALYSIS (Core course–II)**

**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
- And also student shall have the knowledge on food regulations and legislations

**UNIT - I**

- Carbohydrates:** Classification and properties of food carbohydrates, General methods of analysis of food carbohydrates,
- 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**

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

**UNIT - III**

- Quality Control 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.
- Excipients of interest:** disintegrating agents, binders, emulsifiers, viscosity modifiers and preservatives including preservative challenge test.

**UNIT - IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

In process quality control tests carried on the following dosage forms

- A. Tablets                      B. Capsules                      C. Parenterals                      D. Liquid Orals

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Beckett and Stanlake
2. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations by P.D.Sethi
3. Pharmaceutical Analysis by Higuchi, Bechmman and Hassan
4. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy by Lieberman and Lachman
5. Ahuja S, Alsante KM. Handbook of isolation and characterization of impurities in pharmaceuticals. Academic press, California, 2003

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences by Alfonso and Gennaro
2. David Pearson. The Chemical Analysis of Foods, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, 1976.
3. Nielsen S. Introduction to the chemical analysis of foods. Jones & Bartlett Publishers, Boston, 1974
4. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2012

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm. (PAQA / QA)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (Core course III)**

**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:** 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
- d. Counter – current extraction, solid phase extraction techniques, gel filtration

**UNIT - II**

- a. **Gas chromatography:** Introduction, fundamentals, instrumentation, columns: preparation and operation, detection, dramatization.
- b. **HPLC:** Principles and instrumentation, solvents and columns used, detection and applications
- 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>C-NMR 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
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
12. Indian Pharmacopoeia 2007
13. High Performance thin layer chromatography for the analysis of medicinal plants by Eike Reich, Anne Schibli
14. Introduction to instrumental analysis by Robert. D. Braun



# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm. (PAQA / QA)

### PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION (Core Elective I)

#### 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
- Validate the manufacturing facilities

#### UNIT - I

**Introduction:** Definition of Qualification and Validation, Advantage of Validation, Streamlining of Qualification & Validation process and Validation Master Plan.

#### UNIT - II

**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 Equipments, Qualification of Analytical Instruments and Laboratory equipments.

#### UNIT - III

**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 - IV

**Validation of Utility systems:** Pharmaceutical Water System & pure steam, HVAC system, Compressed air and nitrogen.

**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.

#### REFERENCES:

1. B. T. Loftus & R. A. Nash, "Pharmaceutical Process Validation", Drugs and Pharm Sci. Series, Vol. 129, 3rd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.
2. The Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, 3rd edition, Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman, Joseph. L. Karig, Varghese Publishing House, Bombay.
3. Validation Master plan by Terveeks or Deeks, Davis Harwood International publishing.
4. Validation of Aseptic Pharmaceutical Processes, 2nd Edition, by Carleton & Agalloco, (Marcel Dekker).

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. Validation of Pharmaceutical Processes: Sterile Products, Frederick J. Carlton (Ed.) and James Agalloco (Ed.), Marcel Dekker, 2nd Ed.
9. Analytical Method validation and Instrument Performance Verification by Churg Chan, Heiman Lam, Y.C. Lee, Yue. Zhang, Wiley Inter Science.

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm. (PAQA / QA)

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (Core Elective –I)

**Course Objective:** Various types of Intellectual Property Rights Patentable Subject History of Indian Patent Protection, Patent filing procedure in India, Opposition- pre-grant opposition and post-grant opposition, Patent filing procedure under PCT, advantages, patent search and literature and Salient features of Indian Patents are discussed in detail.

**Course Outcome:** The clear information about the patent laws, intellectual property rights and drug regulation in India and abroad is gained by the students.

#### UNIT - I

Introduction, Types of Intellectual Property Rights (Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Geographical Indications Industrial Designs and Trade secrets), Patentable Subject Matter (Novelty, Non-Obviousness, Utility, enablement and Best mode),

#### UNIT - II

- a. History of Indian Patent Protection, Rationale behind Patent System, Objectives and Advantages of Patent System, and future challenges. Indian Patents Act 1970, Definitions and Key Terminology, Types of Patent applications, Inventions not patentable (section 3 and 4).
- b. Patent filing procedure in India (Patent Prosecution), Specifications (Provisional and Complete), Claims- types of claims and legal importance of claims, Grant of patent, Rights of Patentee and co-owners
- c. Opposition- pre-grant opposition and post-grant opposition, Anticipation, Infringement, Compulsory Licensing, revocation of patents, and power of Controller.
- d. Patent filing procedure under PCT, advantages, patent search and literature

#### UNIT - III

- a. Salient features of Indian Patents (Amendments) Act 1999, 2002 and 2005. US and European Patent System,
- b. Background, Salient Features and Impact of International Treaties / Conventions like
  1. Paris Convention, Berne convention
  2. World Trade Organization (WTO)
  3. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
  4. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
  5. Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), Madrid Protocol

#### UNIT - IV

- a. PCT Application procedure and review procedure
- b. National phase application procedure for US& EU
- c. Patent prosecution procedure in US and EU
- d. WIPO and its role in IPR
- e. Hatch- Waxman provision for IPR

#### UNIT - V

- b. Patent in validation process in India, US and Europe
- c. IPR related to copyright, trade mark, trade secret and geographical indication.
- d. Patent application writing
- e. Claim construction and claims.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

1. Research Methodology concepts and cases by Depak Chawla, Neena Sondhi
2. Draft manual of Patent Practice and Procedure -2008 , The Patent Office, India
3. Manual of Patent Office Practice and Procedure -2010
4. Original Laws Published by Govt. of India
5. Protection of Industrial Property rights by P. Das and Gokul Das
6. Law and Drugs, Law Publications by S. N. Katju
7. Laws of drugs in India, Hussain
8. New drug approval process, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, by Guarino
9. Commercial Manual on Drugs and Cosmetics 2004, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition
10. Drugs and Cosmetics act by Vijay Malik
11. Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals, S.H. Wiling, Vol. 78, Marcel Decker.
12. [fda.org](http://fda.org), [wipo.int](http://wipo.int), [patentlawlinks.com](http://patentlawlinks.com), [hc-sc.gc.ca](http://hc-sc.gc.ca), [ich.org](http://ich.org), [cder.org](http://cder.org)
13. Current good manufacturing practices for pharmaceuticals by Manohar A. Potdar
14. Pharmaceutical Regulatory affairs –selected topics. CVS subhramanyam and J Thimma settee. Delhi, Vallabha Prakasham, 2012

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)**

**DRUG REGULATORY AFFAIRS (Open Elective I)**

**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 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**

A study of regulatory aspects that affect drug product design, manufacture and distribution in India with special emphasis on the detailed study of the following Acts (with latest amendments)

**UNIT - II**

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under. Recent amendments to Drugs and Cosmetic Act and other relevant rules.

Drugs (Price Control) Order in force. Loan license (contract manufacture). Certification and licensing procedures.

**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
- 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, Vallabha Prakashan Delhi - 2013

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)

### PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY & PHARMACOECONOMICS (Open Elective –I)

#### **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 Kluwer Lippincott 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 Modelling 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 Programmes 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



# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)

### PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT (Open Elective –I)

**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. 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

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

## I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)

### HERBAL COSMETICS TECHNOLOGY (Open Elective I)

#### 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 herbal cosmetics.

#### UNIT - I

- a) Introduction, historical background and present status of Herbal cosmetics
- b) Processes used in the manufacture of cosmetics-Emulsification, Mixing, compaction, Moulding, Packing. Raw materials used in preparation of herbal cosmetics
- c) Machinery and Equipment for Cosmetics: Cream, Liquid, Powder and emulsion making machinery
- d) Quality, safety and efficacy of Herbal cosmetics

#### UNIT - II

**Skin care Products:** 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 - III

**Hair care Products:** Method of preparation, pharmaceutical and Pharmacological evaluation procedures for various formulations like hair dyes, creams, Lotions, Jels, 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 - IV

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, Liquorice, Olive oil, tea tree oil and wheat germ oil with special emphasis on their source, active principles and cosmetic properties.

#### UNIT - V

- a) General Principles of Quality control and standardization of cosmetics-Raw material control, Packaging material control, finished product control, Shelf testing.
- b) Natural colorants : Biological Source, coloring principles, chemical nature and usage of the following Annato, Cochineal, Caramel, Henna, Indigo, Madder, Saffron , Turmeric
- c) Flavors and Perfumes : Sandal wood oil, Orange oil, Lemon oil, Vanilla, Palmarosa, geranium oil

#### 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

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)**

**PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION TECHNOLOGY (Open Elective –I)**

**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:** Goals of preformulation, solid state manipulation and characterization. pH dependent solubility of drug, equilibrium solubility, intrinsic dissolution of drug, particle size distribution.

Flow of Powders: Physical properties and importance. Angle of repose, Carr's index, compressibility, bulk density, tapped density.

**Unit - II:**

Excipients used in various dosage forms like tablets, capsules, emulsions, suspensions, semisolids and sterile products. Knowledge of packing materials. Drug- excipient compatibility- Drug stability, factors affecting stability, stabilization methods.

**Unit - III:**

**Tablets:** Types of tablets, granulation methods, highlighting operations such as mixing, drying, milling, blending, lubrication and compression.

Tablet coating: Types of coating, steps involved in coating process- pan coating and fluid bed coating and problems associated with coating.

Hard Gelatin Capsules: General principles and steps involved in the production of drug loaded hard gelatin capsules, filling operation, filling of powders, granules and pellets.

**Unit - IV:**

**Dissolution:** Principles of dissolution, factors influencing dissolution, official methods and apparatus. Dissolution of immediate release, controlled release and delayed release products.

**Unit - V:**

**Stability testing:** Chemical degradation and preventive measures. Various stability testing conditions and use of stabilizers in packing

**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

7. Industrial Pharmacy - Selected Topics , CVS Subramanyam and J Thimmasetty, Vallabha Prakashan Delhi - 2013

**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.

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)**

**MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES LAB**

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

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**I Year – I Sem M. Pharm (PAQA / QA)**

**ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS LAB**

**List of experiments**

1. Determination of official compounds by Non-aqueous titrations
2. Determination of drugs containing di and trivalent metal ions by complexometric titrations
3. Determination of sulfa drugs by diazotization
4. Determination of Vitamin C by redox titration
5. Quantitative determination of hydroxyl group.
6. Quantitative determination of amino group
7. Colorimetric determination of drugs by using different reagents
8. Quantitative determination of pharmaceutical dosage forms belonging to alkaloids, antibiotics, vitamins, glycosides and steroids