

# VISWAMBHARA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

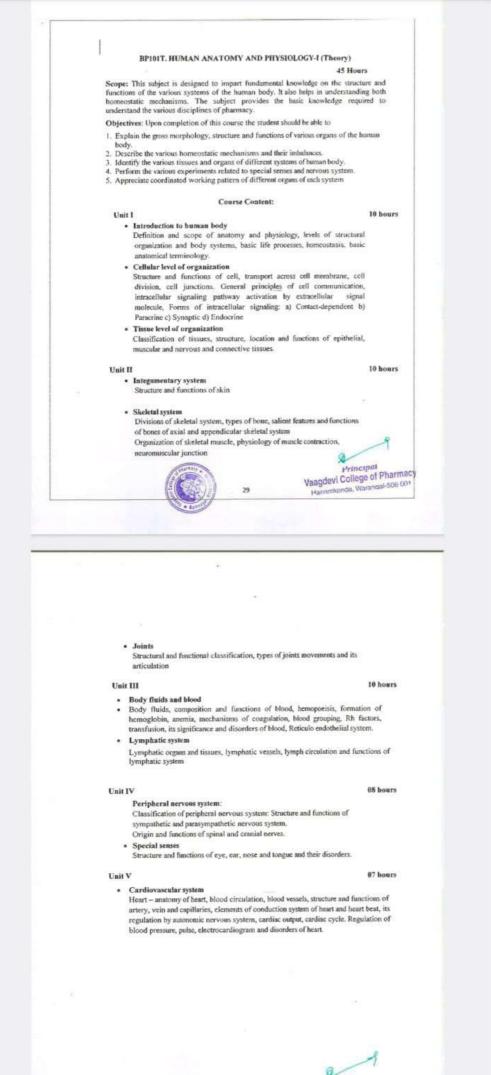
(Approved by AICTE & PCI, New Delhi & affiliated to Kakafiya University , Warangat, T.S) Ramnagar Dist, Hanumakonda- 506001, (T.S)

1.3.2 Number of courses that include experimental learning through project work/ field work/ internship 2022-2023

S.No.	Program name	Program code	Name of the course that include experimental learning through project work/ field work/ internship	Course code	Year of offering	Name of the student studied course on experimental learning through project work/ field work/ internship
1.	B.Pharmacy	РНВ	Project work	BP805PW	2022- 2023	B.Pharmacy 4 <sup>th</sup> year (72)
2.	Pharm.D.,	PDB	Project Work	5.5	2022- 2023	Pharm.D., 5 <sup>th</sup> year (30)
3.	M. Pharmacy	МРН	Project Work	IIIB	2022- 2023	Pharmaceutics(14) Pharmaceutical Analysis(6), pharmaceutical chemistry(07) and pharmacology(09)
4.	Pharm.D.,	PDB	Internship	Part-B	2022- 2023	Pharm.D., 6 <sup>th</sup> year (35)
5.	B.Pharmacy and Pharm.D.,	PHB and PDB	Hospital visit	BP101 & 1.3	2022- 2023	B.Pharmacy 1 <sup>st</sup> year(50) Pharm.D., 1 <sup>st</sup> year (30)
6.	B.Pharmacy	РНВ	Blood bank visit	BP101	2022- 2023	1 <sup>st</sup> Year(50)
7.	B.Pharmacy	рнв	Industrial visit	BP304 & BP502	2022- 2023	3 <sup>rd</sup> year (80)
8.	B.Pharmacy and Pharm.D.,	PHB and PDB	Medicinal garden visit	BP405 & 2.3	2022- 2023	B.Pharmacy 2 <sup>nd</sup> year(75) Pharm.D., 2 <sup>nd</sup> year (25)



Principal Vaagdevi College of Pharmacy Hanamkonda, Warangal-506 001



## BP 502 T. Industrial Pharmacyl (Theory)

45 Hours

Scope: Course enables the student to understand and appreciate the influence of pharmaceutical additives and various pharmaceutical dosage forms on the performance of the drug product.

Objectives: Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to

- 1. Know the various pharmaceutical dosage forms and their manufacturing. techniques
  - 2. Know various considerations in development of pharmaceutical dosage forms
  - 3. Formulate solid, liquid and semisolid dosage forms and evaluate them for their quality

### Course content:

### 3 hours/ week 07 Hours

UNIT-I

Preformulation Studies: Introduction to preformulation, goals and objectives, study of physicochemical characteristics of drug substances.

a. Physical properties: Physical form (crystal & amorphous), particle size, shape, flow properties, solubility profile (pKa, pH, partition coefficient), polymorphism

b. Chemical Properties: Hydrolysis, oxidation, reduction, racemisation, polymerization BCS classification of drugs & its significant

Application of preformulation considerations in the development of solid, liquid oral and parenteral dosage forms and its impact on stability of dosage forms.

### UNIT-II Tablets:

10 Hours

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- Introduction, ideal characteristics of tablets, classification of tablets. Excipients, Formulation of tablets, granulation methods, compression and processing problems. Equipments and tablet tooling.
- Tablet coating: Types of coating, coating materials, formulation of coating composition, methods of coating, equipment employed and defects in coating.
- Quality control tests: In process and finished product tests c.

Liquid orals: Formulation and manufacturing consideration of syrups and elixirs suspensions and emulsions; Filling and packaging; evaluation of liquid orals official in pharmacopoeia

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### 08 Hours

- a. Hard gelatin capsules: Introduction, Production of hard gelatin capsule shells, size of capsules, Filling, finishing and special techniques of formulation of hard gelatin capsules, manufacturing defects. In process and final product quality control tests for capsules.
- b. Soft gelatin capsules: Nature of shell and capsule content, size of capsules,importance of base adsorption and minim/gram factors, production, in process and final product quality control tests. Packing, storage and stability testing of soft gelatin capsules and their applications.

Pellets: Introduction, formulation requirements, pelletization process, equipments for manufacture of pellets

### UNIT-IV

UNIT-V

## 10 Hours

### Parenteral Products:

a. Definition, types, advantages and limitations. Preformulation factors and essential requirements, vehicles, additives, importance of isotonicity

- b. Production procedure, production facilities and controls,
- aseptic processing

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- c. Formulation of injections, sterile powders, large volume parenterals and lyophilized products.
- d. Containers and closures selection, filling and sealing of ampoules, vials and infusion fluids. Quality control tests of parenteral products.

Ophthalmic Preparations: Introduction, formulation considerations; formulation of eye drops, eye ointments and eye lotions; methods of preparation; labeling, containers; drops, eye ointments and eye lotio evaluation of ophthalmic preparations

### 10 Hours

Cosmetics: Formulation and preparation of the following cosmetic preparations: lipsticks, shampoos, cold cream and vanishing cream, tooth pastes, hair dyes and

Pharmaceutical Aerosols: Definition, propellants, containers, valves, types of aerosol systems; formulation and manufacture of aerosols; Evaluation of aerosols; Quality control and stability studies.

Packaging Materials Science: Materials used for packaging of pharmaceutical products, factors influencing choice of containers, legal and official requirements for containers, stability aspects of packaging materials, quality control tests.

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### 1.3 MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY (THEORY)

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### Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

- 1. Scope of the Subject: Applied biochemistry deals with complete understanding of the molecular level of the chemical process associated with living cells. Clinical chemistry deals with the study of chemical aspects of human life in health and illness and the application of chemical laboratory methods to diagnosis, control of treatment, and prevention of diseases.
- 2. Objectives of the Subject (Know, do, appreciate) :
  - The objective of the present course is providing biochemical facts and the principles to the students of pharmacy. Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to -
  - understand the eatalytic activity of enzymes and importance of isoenzymes in diagnosis of diseases; b, know the metabolic process of biomolecules in health and illness (metabolic
  - disorders); c. understand the genetic organization of mammalian genome; protein synthesis;
  - replication; mutation and repair mechanism; d. know the biochemical principles of organ function tests of kidney, liver and endocrine gland; and
  - e. do the qualitative analysis and determination of biomolecules in the body fluids.

## Text books (Theory)

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

## Reference books (Theory)

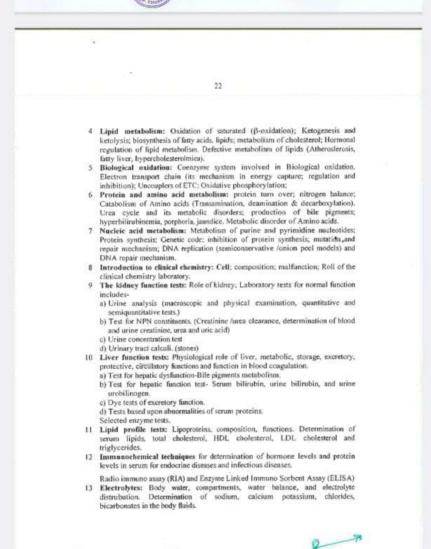
- a. Principles of biochemistry Lehninger
- b. Text book of biochemistry Ramarao c. Practical Biochemistry-David T.Plummer.
- d. Practical Biochemistry-Pattabhiraman.
- 3. Lecture wise programme:

### Topics

- 1 Introduction to biochemistry: Cell and its biochemical organization, transport process across the cell membranes. Energy rich compounds; ATP, Cyclic AMP and their biological significance.
- 2 Enzymes: Definition; Nomenclature; IUB classification; Factor affecting enzyme citivity; Enzyme action; enzyme inhibition. Isoenzymes and their therapeutic and diagnostic applications; Coenzymes and their biochemical role and deficiency
- 3 Carbohydrate metabolism: Glycolysis, Citric acid cycle (TCA cycle), HMP shunt, Glycogenolysis, gluconcogenesis, glycogenesis. Metabolic disorders of carbohydrate metabolism (diabetes mellitus and glycogen storage diseases); Glucose, Galactose tolerance test and their significance; hormonal regulation of carbohydrate metabo



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## BP 304 T. PHARMACEUTICAL ENGINEERING (Theory)

Scope: This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the art and science of various unit operations used in pharmaceutical industry.

- Objectives: Upon completion of the course student shall be able:
  - 1. To know various unit operations used in Pharmaceutical industries.
  - 2. To understand the material handling techniques.
  - 3. To perform various processes involved in pharmaceutical manufacturing process.
  - 4. To carry out various test to prevent environmental pollution.
  - 5. To appreciate and comprehend significance of plant lay out design for optimum use of resources.
  - 6. To appreciate the various preventive methods used for corrosion control in Pharmaceutical industries.

Course content:

### 10 Hours

45 Hours

- · Flow of fluids: Types of manometers, Reynolds number and its significance, Bernoulli's theorem and its applications, Energy losses, Orifice meter, Venturimeter, Pitot tube and Rotometer.
- · Size Reduction: Objectives, Mechanisms & Laws governing size reduction, factors affecting size reduction, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Hammer mill, ball mill, fluid energy mill, Edge runner mill & end runner mill
- Size Separation: Objectives, applications & mechanism of size separation, official standards of powders, sieves, size separation Principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Sieve shaker, cyclone separator, Air separator, Bag filter & elutriation tank.

### UNIT-II

UNIT-I

### 10 Hours

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 Heat Transfer: Objectives, applications & Heat transfer mechanisms. Fourier's law, Heat transfer by conduction, convection & radiation. Heat interchangers & heat exchangers.

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- Evaporation: Objectives, applications and factors influencing evaporation, differences between evaporation and other heat process, principles, construction, working, uses, ments and demerits of Steam jacketed kettle, horizontal tube evaporator, climbing film evaporator, forced circulation evaporator, multiple effect evaporator. Economy of multiple effect evaporator.
- Distillation: Basic Principles and methodology of simple distillation, flash distillation, fractional distillation, distillation under reduced pressure, steam distillation & molecular distillation

UNIT- III

### 08 Hours

- Drying: Objectives, applications & mechanism of drying process, measurements & applications of Equilibrium Moisture content, rate of drying curve, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Tray dryer, drum dryer spray dryer, fluidized bed dryer, vacuum dryer, freeze dryer.
- Mixing: Objectives, applications & factors affecting mixing. Difference between solid and liquid mixing, mechanism of solid mixing, liquids mixing and semisolids mixing. Principles, Construction, Working, uses, Merits and Demerits of Double cone blender, twin shell blender, ribbon blender, Signa blade mixer, planetary mixers, Propellers, Turbines, Paddles & Silverson Emulaifier,

### UNIT-IV

### 08 Hours

- Filtration: Objectives, applications, Theories & Factors influencing filtration, filter aids, filter medias. Principle, Construction, Working, Uses, Merits and demerits of plate & frame filter, filter leaf, rotary drum filter, Meta filter & Cartridge filter, membrane filters and Seldtz filter.
- Centrifugation: Objectives, principle & applications of Centrifugation, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Perforated basket centrifuge, Non-perforated basket centrifuge, semi continuous centrifuge & super centrifuge.

### UNIT- V

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Materials of pharmaceutical plant construction, Corrosion and its prevention: Factors affecting during materials selected for Pharmaceutical plant construction, Theories of corrosion, types of corrosion and there prevention. Ferrous and nonferrous metals, inorganic and organic non metals, basic of material handling systems.

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# 102

# Plant tissue culture: Historical development of plant tissue culture, types of cultures, Nutritional requirements, growth and their maintenance.

**Conservation of medicinal plants** 

Factors influencing cultivation of medicinal plants.

Applications of plant tissue culture in pharmacognosy.

Cultivation and Collection of drugs of natural origin

Plant hormones and their applications.

Polyploidy, mutation and hybridization with reference to medicinal plants

medicinal properties.

Introduction to Pharmacognosy:

(a) Definition, history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy

**Objectives:** Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able

2. to know the crude drugs, their uses and chemical nature 3. know the evaluation techniques for the herbal drugs

1. to know the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs

4. to carry out the microscopic and morphological evaluation of crude drugs

(b) Sources of Drugs - Plants, Animals, Marine & Tissue culture

(c) Organized drugs, unorganized drugs (dried latex, dried juices, dried extracts, gums and mucilages, oleoresins and oleo- gum -resins).

**Course Content:** 

# **Classification of drugs:**

Alphabetical, morphological, taxonomical, chemical, pharmacological, chemo and sero taxonomical classification of drugs

Quality control of Drugs of Natural Origin: Adulteration of drugs of natural origin. Evaluation by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods and properties.

Quantitative microscopy of crude drugs including lycopodium spore method, leafconstants, camera lucida and diagrams of microscopic objects to scale with camera lucida.

# **UNIT-II**

UNIT-III

Edible vaccines

UNIT-I

**10 Hours** Cultivation, Collection, Processing and storage of drugs of natural origin:

**10 Hours** 

# BP 405 T.PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY I (Theory) 45 Hours **Scope:** The subject involves the fundamentals of Pharmacognosy like scope, classification of

crude drugs, their identification and evaluation, phytochemicals present in them and their



**07 Hours** 

# UNIT IV

# Pharmacognosy in various systems of medicine:

Role of Pharmacognosy in allopathy and traditional systems of medicine namely, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy and Chinese systems of medicine.

# Introduction to secondary metabolites:

Definition, classification, properties and test for identification of Alkaloids, Glycosides, Flavonoids, Tannins, Volatile oil and Resins

# UNIT V

## **08 Hours**

10 Hours

Study of biological source, chemical nature and uses of drugs of natural origin containing following drugs

**Plant Products:** 

Fibers - Cotton, Jute, Hemp Hallucinogens, Teratogens, Natural allergens

# **Primary metabolites:**

General introduction, detailed study with respect to chemistry, sources, preparation, evaluation, preservation, storage, therapeutic used and commercial utility as Pharmaceutical Aids and/or Medicines for the following Primary metabolites:

Carbohydrates: Acacia, Agar, Tragacanth, Honey

**Proteins and Enzymes :** Gelatin, casein, proteolytic enzymes (Papain, bromelain, serratiopeptidase, urokinase, streptokinase, pepsin).

Lipids(Waxes, fats, fixed oils) : Castor oil, Chaulmoogra oil, Wool Fat, Bees Wax Marine Drugs:

Novel medicinal agents from marine sources



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# 2.3 PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS (THEORY)

# Theory : 3 Hrs. /Week

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

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

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

# 3. Course materials:

# Text books

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

# **Reference books**

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

# 4. Lecture wise programme:

# Topics

- 1 Introduction.
- 2 Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy.
- 3 Classification of crude drugs.
- 4 Cultivation, collection, processing and storage of crude drugs.
- 5 Detailed method of cultivation of crude drugs.
- 6 Study of cell wall constituents and cell inclusions.
- 7 Microscopical and powder Microscopical study of crude drugs.
- 8 Study of natural pesticides.
- 9 Detailed study of various cell constituents.
- 10 Carbohydrates and related products.
- 11 Detailed study carbohydrates containing drugs.(11 drugs)
- 12 Definition sources, method extraction, chemistry and method of analysis of lipids.
- 13 Detailed study of oils.
- 14 Definition, classification, chemistry and method of analysis of protein.
- 15 Study of plants fibers used in surgical dressings and related products.
- 16 Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs.



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# APPENDIX-B (See regulation 9) CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE ACADEMIC TRAINING INSTITUTION

- Any authority or institution in India applying to the Pharmacy Council of India for approval of courses of study for Pharm.D. and Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 shall comply with the infrastructural facilities as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India from time to time.
- Pharm.D. and Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) programmes shall be conducted only in those institutions which -
  - a) are approved by the Pharmacy Council of India for B.Pharm course as provided under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948;
  - b) have 300 bedded hospital attached to it.
    - (i) Hospital Details
      - 1. Institution with their own hospital of minimum 300 beds.
      - 2. Teaching hospital recognised by the Medical Council of India or University, or a Government hospital not below the level of district headquarter hospital with 300 beds with clearly defined Memorandum of Understanding including housing pharmacy practice department with minimum carpet area of 30 square feet per student along with consent to provide the professional manpower to support the programme.
      - 3. Corporate type hospital with minimum 300 beds with clearly defined Memorandum of Understanding including housing pharmacy practice department with minimum carpet area of 30 square feet per student along with consent to provide the professional manpower to support the programme.
      - Number of institutions which can be attached to one hospital shall be restricted by the student pharmacist to bed ratio of 1:10.
    - (ii) Speciality
      - a) Tertiary care hospitals are desirable
      - b) Medicine[compulsory], and any three specialization of the following
        - 1. Surgery
        - 2. Pediatrics
        - 3. Gynecology and obstetrics
        - 4. Psychiatry
        - 5. Skin and VD
        - 6. Orthopedics

## (iii)Location of the Hospital

Within the same limits of Corporation or Municipality or Campus with Medical Faculty involvement as adjunct faculty.

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# 3) TEACHING STAFF REQUIREMENT

- Staff Pattern : All faculty shall be full time. However part time perceptors in hospital shall be allowed.
- ii) Subject wise specialisation of the Teaching Staff:

S.No.	Subject	Specialisation required			
1,	Pharmacy Practice	M.Pharm in Pharmacy Practice or Pharmacology or Pharmaceutics			
2.	Human Anatomy & Physiology	M.Pharm in Pharmacology or 84 / practice			
3.	Pharmaceutics (Dispensing & General Pharmacy)	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics			
4.	Pharmacognosy-I	M.Pharm in Pharmacognosy			
5,	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-I	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutical chemistry or Pharmaceutical Analysis or Quality assurance or Bulk Drug			
6.	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutical chemistry or Pharmaceutical Analysis or Quality assurance or Bulk Drug			
7.	Pharmaceutical microbiology	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Biotechnology			
8.	Pathophysiology M.Pharm Pharmacy practice or Pharmacology				
9.	Applied Biochemistry & M.Pharm in Pharmacology or Pharmacy Clinical Chemistry practice or Pharmaceutical chemistry				