Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points	Hrs./wk	Marks
Semester I					
MPA101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
MPA102T	Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis	4	4	4	100
MPA103T	Pharmaceutical Validation	4	4	4	100
MPA104T	Food Analysis	4	4	4	100
MPA105P	Pharmaceutical Analysis Practical I	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	650
Semester II					
MPA201T	Advanced Instrumental Analysis	4	4	4	100
MPA202T	Modern Bio-Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
MPA203T	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	4	4	4	100
MPA204T	Herbal and Cosmetic Analysis	4	4	4	100
MPA205P	Pharmaceutical Analysis Practical II	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
	Total	35	26	35	650

Table – 1*9: Schemes for internal assessments and end semester examinations (Pharmaceutical Analysis–MPA)

Course Code	Course	Internal Assessment				End Semester Exams		Total Marks
		Continuous Mode	Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration	
			Marks	Duration				
SEMESTER I								
MPA101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA102T	Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA103T	Pharmaceutical Validation	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA104T	Food Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA105P	Pharmaceutical Analysis–I	20	30	6 Hrs	50	100	6 Hrs	150
-	Seminar /Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Total								650
SEMESTER II								
MPA201T	Advanced Instrumental Analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA202T	Modern Bio–Analytical Techniques	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA203T	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPA204T	Herbal and Cosmetic analysis	10	15	1 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100

MPA205P	Pharmaceutical Analysis–II	20	30	6 Hrs	50	100	6 Hrs	150
-	Seminar /Assignment	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Total								650

PHARMACEUTICALANALYSIS(MPA)

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES
(MPA 101T)

Scope

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

Objectives

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

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

THEORY 60 Hrs

1.	a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Choice of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy, Difference/ Derivative spectroscopy. b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations, Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier – Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy, Data Interpretation. c. Spectroflourimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence (Characterestics of drugs that can be analysed by flourimetry), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer. d. Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.	10 Hrs
2	NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds, Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and 13C NMR. Applications of NMR spectroscopy.	10 Hrs
3	Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass	10

	Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy.	Hrs
4	Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution, isolation of drug from excipients, data interpretation and applications of the following: a. Thin Layer chromatography b. High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography c. Ion exchange chromatography d. Column chromatography e. Gas chromatography f. High Performance Liquid chromatography g. Ultra High Performance Liquid chromatography h. Affinity chromatography i. Gel Chromatography	10 Hrs
5	a. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following: a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing b. X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction	10 Hrs
6	Potentiometry: Principle, working, Ion selective Electrodes and Application of potentiometry. Thermal Techniques: Principle, thermal transitions and Instrumentation (Heat flux and power-compensation and designs), Modulated DSC, Hyper DSC, experimental parameters (sample preparation, experimental conditions, calibration, heating and	co oli ng rat es, res olu

tion, source of errors) and their influence, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA): Principle, instrumentation and advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications, derivative differential thermal analysis (DDTA). TGA: Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications. | 10 H

REFERENCES

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

ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS
(MPA 102T)

Scope

This subject deals with the various aspects of Impurity, Impurities in new drug products, in residual solvents, Elemental impurities, Impurity profiling and characterization of degradents, Stability testing of phytopharmaceuticals and their protocol preparation. It also covers the biological testing of various vaccines and their principle and procedure.

Objective

After completion of the course students shall able to know,

- Appropriate analytical skills required for the analytical method development.
- Principles of various reagents used in functional group analysis that renders necessary support in research methodology and demonstrates its application in the practical related problems.
- Analysis of impurities in drugs, residual solvents and stability studies of drugs and biological products

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. Impurity and stability studies: 10 Hrs

Definition, classification of impurities in drug Substance or Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and quantification of impurities as per ICH guidelines

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

Impurities in residual solvents:

General principles, classification of residual solvents, Analytical procedures, limits of residual solvents, reporting levels of residual solvents

2 Elemental impurities: 10 Hrs

Element classification, control of elemental impurities, Potential Sources of elemental Impurities, Identification of Potential Elemental Impurities, analytical procedures, instrumentation & C, H, N and S analysis

	Stability testing protocols: Selection of batches, container orientation, test parameters, sampling frequency, specification, storage conditions, recording of results, concept of stability, commitment etc. Important mechanistic and stability related information provided by results of study of factors like temperature, pH, buffering species ionic strength and dielectric constant etc. on the reaction rates. With practical considerations.	
3	Impurity profiling and degradent characterization: Method development, Stability studies and concepts of validation accelerated stability testing & shelf life calculation, WHO and ICH stability testing guidelines, Stability zones, steps in development, practical considerations. Basics of impurity profiling and degradent characterization with special emphasis. Photostability testing guidelines, ICH stability guidelines for biological products	10 Hrs
4	Stability testing of phytopharmaceuticals: Regulatory requirements, protocols, HPTLC/HPLC finger printing, interactions and complexity.	10 Hrs
5	Biological tests and assays of the following: a. Adsorbed Tetanus vaccine b. Adsorbed Diphtheria vaccine c. Human anti haemophilic vaccine d. Rabies vaccine e. Tetanus Anti toxin f. Tetanus Anti serum g. Oxytocin h. Heparin sodium IP i. Antivenom. PCR, PCR studies for gene regulation, instrumentation (Principle and Procedures)	10 Hrs
6	Immunoassays (IA) Basic principles, Production of antibodies, Separation of bound and unbound drug, Radioimmunoassay, Optical IA, Enzyme IA, Fluoro IA, Luminiscence IA, Quantification and applications of IA.	10 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Vogel's textbook of quantitative chemical analysis – Jeffery J Bassett, J. Mendham, R. C. Denney, 5th edition, ELBS, 1991
2. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Beckett and Stenlake, Vol II, 4th Edition, CBS publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis – K A Connors, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982.
4. Pharmaceutical Analysis – Higuchi, Brochmman and Hassen, 2nd Edition, Wiley – Inter science Publication, 1961.
5. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation – P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers New Delhi, 1997.
6. Pharmaceutical Analysis– Modern methods – J W Munson – Part B, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series.
7. The Quantitative analysis of Drugs – D C Carratt, 3rd edition, CBS Publishers, NewDelhi, 1964.
8. Indian Pharmacopoeia Vol I , II & III 2007, 2010, 2014.
9. Methods of sampling and microbiological examination of water, first revision, BIS
10. Practical HPLC method development – Snyder, Kirkland, Glajch, 2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons.
11. Analytical Profiles of drug substances – Klaus Florey, Volume 1 – 20, Elsevier, 2005
12. Analytical Profiles of drug substances and Excipients – Harry G Brittan, Volume 21 – 30, Elsevier, 2005.
13. The analysis of drugs in biological fluids – Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd edition, CRC press, London.

PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION
(MPA 103T)

Scope

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.

Objectives

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

THEORY — 60 Hrs

1. Introduction: Definition of Qualification and Validation, Advantage of Validation, Streamlining of Qualification & Validation process and Validation Master Plan. — 12 Hrs

   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.

2 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.

3 Validation of Utility systems: Pharmaceutical Water System & pure steam, HVAC system, Compressed air and nitrogen. — 12 Hrs
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).

4 Analytical method validation: General principles, Validation of analytical methods as per ICH Guidelines

Computerized system validation: Electronic records and digital significance-21 CFR part 11 and GAMP 5.

5 General Principles of Intellectual Property: Concepts of Intellectual Property (IP), Intellectual Property Protection (IPP), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Economic importance, mechanism for protection of Intellectual Property -patents, Copyright, Trademark; Factors affecting choice of IP protection; Penalties for violation; Role of IP in pharmaceutical industry; Global ramification and financial implications. Filing a patent applications; patent application forms and guidelines. Types patent applications-provisional and non-provisional, PCT and convention patent applications; International patenting requirement procedures and costs; Rights and responsibilities of a patentee; Practical aspects regarding maintaining of a Patent file; Patent infringement meaning and scope. Significance of transfer technology (TOT), IP and ethics-positive and negative aspects of IPP; Societal responsibility, avoiding unethical practices. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

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

FOOD ANALYSIS
(MPA 104T)

Scope

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.

Objectives

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

THEORY 60 Hrs

1.	Carbohydrates: classification and properties of food carbohydrates, General methods of analysis of food carbohydrates, Changes in food carbohydrates during processing, Digestion, absorption and metabolism of carbohydrates, Dietary fibre, Crude fibre and application 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, Digestion, absorption and metabolism of proteins.	12 H
2	Lipids: Classification, general methods of analysis, refining of fats and oils; hydrogenation of vegetable oils, Determination of adulteration in fats and oils, Various methods used for measurement of spoilage of fats and fatty foods. Vitamins: classification of vitamins, methods of analysis of vitamins, Principles of microbial assay of vitamins of B-series.	12 Hrs
3	Food additives: Introduction, analysis of Preservatives, antioxidants, artificial sweeteners, flavors, flavor enhancers, stabilizers, thickening and jelling agents. Pigments & synthetic dyes:Natural pigments,their Occurrence and characteristic properties,permitted synthetic	

	Dyes,Non-permitted synthetic dyes used by industries, Method of detection of natural, permitted and non-permitted dyes.	
4	General Analytical methods for milk, milk constituents and milk products like ice cream, milk powder, butter, margarine, cheese including adulterants and contaminants of milk. Analysis of fermentation products like wine, spirits, beer and vinegar.	12 Hrs
5	Pesticide analysis: Effects of pest and insects on various food, use of pesticides in agriculture,pesticide cycle, organophosphorus and organochlorine pesticides analysis, determination of pesticide residues in grain, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products. Legislation regulations of food products with special emphasis on BIS, Agmark, FDA and US-FDA.	12 Hrs

REFERENCES

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, 18th edition, 2005.

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PRACTICALS - II
(MPA 105P)

1. Analysis of Pharmacopoeial compounds and their formulations by UV Vis spectrophotometer
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
3. Experiments based on HPLC
4. Experiments based on Gas Chromatography
5. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by fluorimetry
6. Estimation of sodium/potassium by flame photometry
7. Assay of official compounds by different titrations
8. Assay of official compounds by instrumental techniques.
9. Quantitative determination of hydroxyl group.
10. Quantitative determination of amino group
11. Colorimetric determination of drugs by using different reagents
12. Imupurity profiling of drugs
13. Calibration of glasswares
14. Calibration of pH meter
15. Calibration of UV-Visible spectrophotometer
16. Calibration of FTIR spectrophotometer
17. Calibration of GC instrument
18. Calibration of HPLC instrument
19. Cleaning validation of any one equipment
20. Determination of total reducing sugar
21. Determination of proteins
22. Determination of saponification value, Iodine value, Peroxide value, Acid value in food products
23. Determination of fat content and rancidity in food products
24. Analysis of natural and synthetic colors in food
25. Determination of preservatives in food
26. Determination of pesticide residue in food products
27. Analysis of vitamin content in food products
28. Determination of density and specific gravity of foods
29. Determination of food additives

ADVANCED INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS
(MPA 201T)

Scope

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.

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know,

- interpretation of the NMR, Mass and IR spectra of various organic compounds
- theoretical and practical skills of the hyphenated instruments
- identification of organic compounds

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. HPLC: Principle, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications, peak shapes, capacity factor, selectivity, plate number, plate height, resolution, band broadening, pumps, injector, detectors, columns, column problems, gradient HPLC, HPLC solvents, trouble shooting, sample preparation, method development, New developments in HPLC–role and principles of ultra, nano liquid chromatography in pharmaceutical analysis. Immobilized polysaccharide CSP's: Advancement in enantiomeric separations, revised phase Chiral method development and HILIC approaches. HPLC in Chiral analysis of pharmaceuticals. Preparative HPLC, practical aspects of preparative HPLC. 12 Hrs

2 Biochromatography: Size exclusion chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, ion pair chromatography, affinity chromatography general principles, stationary phases and mobile phases. 12 Hrs

Gas chromatography: Principles, instrumentation, derivatization, head space sampling, columns for GC, detectors, quantification.

High performance Thin Layer chromatography: Principles, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications.

3 Super critical fluid chromatography: Principles, instrumentation, pharmaceutical applications. 12 Hrs

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, Crown ethers as buffer additives in capillary electrophoresis. CE–MS hyphenation. 12 Hrs

4 Mass spectrometry: Principle, theory, instrumentation of mass spectrometry, different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALD, APCI, ESI, APPI mass fragmentation and its rules, meta stable ions, isotopic peaks and applications of mass spectrometry. LC–MS hyphenation and DART MS analysis. Mass analysers (Quadrpole, Time of flight, FT–ICR, ion trap and Orbitrap) instruments. MS/MS systems (Tandem: QqQ, TOF–TOF;Q–IT, Q–TOF, LTQ–FT, LTQ–Orbitrap.

5 NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds, Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin–Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT–NMR with reference to 13CNMR: Spin spin and spin lattice relaxation phenomenon. 13C NMR, 1–D and 2–D NMR, NOESY and COSY techniques, Interpretation and Applications of NMR spectroscopy. LC–NMR hyphenations. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds – Robert M Silverstein, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis – Doglas 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. Organic Spectroscopy – William Kemp, 3rd edition, ELBS, 1991.
5. Quantitative analysis of Pharmaceutical formulations by HPTLC – P D Sethi, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation – P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
7. Pharmaceutical Analysis– Modern methods – Part B – J W Munson, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series.
8. Organic Spectroscopy by Donald L. Paviya, 5th Edition.

MODERN BIO-ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES
(MPA 202T)

Scope

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

Objectives

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.

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. 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. 12 Hrs
   Bioanalytical method validation: USFDA and EMEA guidelines.

2 Biopharmaceutical Consideration: 12 Hrs
   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.

3 Pharmacokinetics and Toxicokinetics: 12 Hrs
   Basic consideration, Drug interaction (PK-PD interactions), The effect of protein-binding interactions, The effect of tissue-binding interactions, Cytochrome P450-based drug interactions, Drug interactions linked to transporters. Microsomal assays Toxicokinetics-Toxicokinetic evaluation in preclinical studies, Importance and applications of toxicokinetic studies. LC-MS in bioactivity screening and proteomics.

4 Cell culture techniques
   Basic equipments used in cell culture lab. Cell culture media,various types of cell cultures,general procedure for cell cultures,isolation of cells,subculture,cryopreservation,

Characterization of cells and their applications. Principles and applications of cell viability assays (MTT assays), Principles and applications of flow cytometry.

5	Metabolite identification: In-vitro / in-vivo approaches, protocols and sample preparation. Microsomal approaches (Rat liver microsomes (RLM) and Human liver microsomes (HLM) in Met -ID. Regulatory perspectives. In-vitro assay of drug metabolites & drug metabolizing enzymes.Drug Product Performance, In Vivo: Bioavailability and Bioequivalence: Drug Product Performance, Purpose of Bioavailability Studies, Relative and Absolute Availability. Methods for Assessing Bioavailability, Bioequivalence Studies, Design and Evaluation of Bioequivalence Studies, Study Designs, Crossover Study Designs, Generic Biologics (Biosimilar Drug Products), Clinical Significance of Bioequivalence Studies.	12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Analysis of drugs in Biological fluids – Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd Edition. CRC Press, Newyork. 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, 2nd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New Jercy. USA.
6. Chromatographic Analysis of Pharmaceuticals – John A Adamovics, 2nd Edition, Marcel Dekker, Newyork, USA. 1997.
7. Chromatographic methods in clinical chemistry & Toxicology – Roger L Bertholf, Ruth E Winecker, John Wiley & Sons, New Jercy, 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

QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE
(MPA 203T)

Scope

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

Objectives

At the completion of this subject it is expected that the student shall be able to know

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

THEORY — 60 hrs

1. Concept and Evolution of Quality Control and Quality Assurance — 12 Hrs

   Good Laboratory Practice, GMP, Overview of ICH Guidelines – QSEM, with special emphasis on Q-series guidelines.

   Good Laboratory Practices: Scope of GLP, Definitions, Quality assurance unit, protocol for conduct of non clinical testing, control on animal house, report preparation and documentation.

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

3. Analysis of raw materials, finished products, packaging materials, in process quality control (IPQC), Developing specification(ICH Q6 & Q3 Purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials . In process quality control and finished products quality control for following in Pharma industry according to

Indian, US and British pharmacopoeias: tablets, capsules, ointments, suppositories, creams, parenterals, ophthalmic and surgical products (How to refer pharmacopoeias), Quality control test for containers, closures and secondary packing materials.

4. Documentation in pharmaceutical industry: Three tier documentation, Policy, Procedures and Work instructions, and records (Formats), Basic principles- How to maintain, retention and retrieval etc. Standard operating procedures (How to write), Master Formula Record, Batch Formula Record, Quality audit plan and reports. Specification and test procedures, Protocols and reports. Distribution records. Electronic data. 12 Hrs

5. Manufacturing operations and controls: Sanitation of manufacturing premises, mix-ups and cross contamination, processing of intermediates and bulk products, packaging operations, IPQC, release of finished product, process deviations, charge-in of components, time limitations on production, drug product inspection, expiry date calculation, calculation of yields, production record review, change control, sterile products, aseptic process control, packaging. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Procedures of India, 3rd revised edition, Volume I & II, Mumbai, 1996.
2. Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.
3. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals- A compedium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I & II, 2nd edition, WHO Publications, 1999.
4. How to Practice GMP's - P P Sharma, Vandana Publications, Agra, 1991.
5. The International Pharmacopoeia - vol I, II, III, IV & V - General Methods of Analysis and Quality specification for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excepients and Dosage forms, 3rd edition, WHO, Geneva, 2005.
6. Good laboratory Practice Regulations - Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.
7. ICH guidelines
8. ISO 9000 and total quality management

9.The drugs and cosmetics act 1940 – Deshpande, Nilesh Gandhi, 4th edition, Susmit Publishers, 2006.

10.QA Manual – D.H. Shah, 1st edition, Business Horizons, 2000.

11.Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals a plan for total quality control – Sidney H. Willig, Vol. 52, 3rd edition, Marcel Dekker Series.

12.Steinborn L. GMP/ISO Quality Audit Manual for Healthcare Manufacturers and Their Suppliers, Sixth Edition, (Volume 1 – With Checklists and Software Package). Taylor & Francis; 2003.

13.Sarker DK. Quality Systems and Controls for Pharmaceuticals. John Wiley & Sons; 2008.

HERBAL AND COSMETIC ANALYSIS
(MPA 204T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge on analysis of herbal products. Regulatory requirements, herbal drug interaction with monographs. Performance evaluation of cosmetic products is included for the better understanding of the equipments used in cosmetic industries for the purpose.

Objectives

At completion of this course student shall be able to understand

- Determination of herbal remedies and regulations
- Analysis of natural products and monographs
- Determination of Herbal drug-drug interaction
- Principles of performance evaluation of cosmetic products.

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. Herbal remedies- Toxicity and Regulations: Herbals vs Conventional drugs, Efficacy of herbal medicine products, Validation of Herbal Therapies, Pharmacodynamic and Pharmacokinetic issues. Herbal drug standardization: WHO and AYUSH guidelines. — 12 Hrs

2 Adulteration and Deterioration: Introduction, types of adulteration/substitution of herbal drugs, Causes and Measure of adulteration, Sampling Procedures, Determination of Foreign Matter, DNA Finger printing techniques in identification of drugs of natural origin, heavy metals, pesticide residues, phototoxin and microbial contamination in herbal formulations. — 12 Hrs

Regulatory requirements for setting herbal drug industry: Global marketing management, Indian and international patent law as applicable herbal drugs and natural products and its protocol.

3 Testing of natural products and drugs: Effect of herbal medicine on clinical laboratory testing, Adulterant Screening using modern analytical instruments, Regulation and dispensing of herbal drugs, Stability testing of natural products, protocol. — 12Hrs

Monographs of Herbal drugs: Study of monographs of herbal drugs & comparative study in IP,USP,ayurvedic

Pharmacopoeia, American herbal Pharmacopoeia, British herbal Pharmacopoeia, Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeia, WHO guidelines in quality assessment of herbal drugs.

4 Herbal drug-drug interaction: WHO and AYUSH guidelines for safety monitoring of natural medicine, Spontaneous reporting schemes for bio drug adverse reactions, bio drug–drug and bio drug–food interactions with suitable examples. Challenges in monitoring the safety of herbal medicines. 12 Hrs

5 Evaluation of cosmetic products: Determination of acid value, ester value, saponification value, iodine value, peroxide value, rancidity, moisture, ash, volatile matter, heavy metals, fineness of powder, density, viscosity of cosmetic raw materials and finished products. Study of quality of raw materials and general methods of analysis of raw material used in cosmetic manufacture as per BIS.

Indian Standard specification laid down for sampling and testing of various cosmetics in finished forms such as baby care products, skin care products, dental products, personal hygiene preparations, lips sticks. Hair products and skin creams by the Bureau Indian Standards. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans
2. Pharmacognosy by Kokate, Purohit and Gokhale
3. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant, WHO, Geneva
4. Pharmacognosy & Pharmacobiotechnology by Ashutosh Kar
5. Essential of Pharmacognosy by Dr.S.H.Ansari
6. Cosmetics – Formulation, Manufacturing and Quality Control, P.P. Sharma, 4th edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
7. Indian Standard specification, for raw materials, BIS, New Delhi.
8. Indian Standard specification for 28 finished cosmetics BIS, New Delhi
9. Harry's Cosmeticology 8th edition
10. Suppliers catalogue on specialized cosmetic excipients
11. Wilkinson, Moore, seventh edition, George Godwin. Poucher's Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps
12. Hilda Butler, 10th Edition, Kluwer Academic Publishers. Handbook of Cosmetic Science and Technology, 3rd Edition,

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS PRACTICALS - I

(MPA 205P)

1. Comparison of absorption spectra by UV and Wood ward – Fiesure rule
2. Interpretation of organic compounds by FT-IR
3. Interpretation of organic compounds by NMR
4. Interpretation of organic compounds by MS
5. Determination of purity by DSC in pharmaceuticals
6. Identification of organic compounds using FT-IR, NMR, CNMR and Mass spectra
7. Bio molecules separation utilizing various sample preparation techniques and Quantitative analysis of components by gel electrophoresis.
8. Bio molecules separation utilizing various sample preparation techniques and Quantitative analysis of components by HPLC techniques.
9. Isolation of analgesics from biological fluids (Blood serum and urine).
10. Protocol preparation and performance of analytical/Bioanalytical method validation.
11. Protocol preparation for the conduct of BA/BE studies according to guidelines.
12. In process and finished product quality control tests for tablets, capsules, parenterals and creams
13. Quality control tests for Primary and secondary packing materials
14. Assay of raw materials as per official monographs
15. Testing of related and foreign substances in drugs and raw materials
16. Preparation of Master Formula Record.
17. Preparation of Batch Manufacturing Record.
18. Quantitative analysis of rancidity in lipsticks and hair oil
19. Determination of aryl amine content and Developer in hair dye
20. Determination of foam height and SLS content of Shampoo.
21. Determination of total fatty matter in creams (Soap, skin and hair creams)
22. Determination of acid value and saponification value.
23. Determination of calcium thioglycolate in depilatories