SYLLABUS

For

Bachelor of Pharmacy

(B.PHARM.)

(For admission in 2022-23 and onwards)
Semester I
HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I (Theory)
(BP101T)

45 Hours

Scope: This subject is designed to impart fundamental knowledge on the structure and functions of the various systems of the human body. It also helps in understanding both homeostatic mechanisms. The subject provides the basic knowledge required to understand the various disciplines of pharmacy.

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to
1. Explain the gross morphology, structure and functions of various organs of the human body.
2. Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances.
3. Identify the various tissues and organs of different systems of human body.
4. Perform the various experiments related to special senses and nervous system.
5. Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system

Course Content:

Unit I 10 hours

- **Introduction to human body**
  Definition and scope of anatomy and physiology, levels of structural organization and body systems, basic life processes, homeostasis, basic anatomical terminology.

- **Cellular level of organization**
  Structure and functions of cell, transport across cell membrane, cell division, cell junctions. General principles of cell communication, intracellular signaling pathway activation by extracellular signal molecule, Forms of intracellular signaling: a) Contact-dependent b) Paracrine c) Synaptic d) Endocrine

- **Tissue level of organization**
  Classification of tissues, structure, location and functions of epithelial, muscular and nervous and connective tissues.

Unit II 10 hours

- **Integumentary system**
  Structure and functions of skin

- **Skeletal system**
  Divisions of skeletal system, types of bone, salient features and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeletal system
  Organization of skeletal muscle, physiology of muscle contraction, neuromuscular junction
Syllabus

- **Joints**
  Structural and functional classification, types of joints movements and its articulation

**Unit III**

- **Body fluids and blood**
  Body fluids, composition and functions of blood, hemopoiesis, formation of hemoglobin, anemia, mechanisms of coagulation, blood grouping, Rh factors, transfusion, its significance and disorders of blood, Reticulo endothelial system.

- **Lymphatic system**
  Lymphatic organs and tissues, lymphatic vessels, lymph circulation and functions of lymphatic system

**Unit IV**

- **Peripheral nervous system:**
  Classification of peripheral nervous system: Structure and functions of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
  Origin and functions of spinal and cranial nerves.

- **Special senses**
  Structure and functions of eye, ear, nose and tongue and their disorders.

**Unit V**

- **Cardiovascular system**
  Heart – anatomy of heart, blood circulation, blood vessels, structure and functions of artery, vein and capillaries, elements of conduction system of heart and heart beat, its regulation by autonomic nervous system, cardiac output, cardiac cycle. Regulation of blood pressure, pulse, electrocardiogram and disorders of heart.
Syllabus

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Practical)
(BP107P)

4 Hours/week

Practical physiology is complimentary to the theoretical discussions in physiology. Practicals allow the verification of physiological processes discussed in theory classes through experiments on living tissue, intact animals or normal human beings. This is helpful for developing an insight on the subject.

1. Study of compound microscope.
2. Microscopic study of epithelial and connective tissue
3. Microscopic study of muscular and nervous tissue
4. Identification of axial bones
5. Identification of appendicular bones

6. Introduction to hemocytometry.
7. Enumeration of white blood cell (WBC) count
8. Enumeration of total red blood corpuscles (RBC) count
9. Determination of bleeding time
10. Determination of clotting time
11. Estimation of hemoglobin content
12. Determination of blood group.
13. Determination of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).
15. Recording of blood pressure.

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)

3. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
7. Textbook of Practical Physiology by C.L. Ghai, Jaypee brother’s medical publishers, New Delhi.
8. Practical workbook of Human Physiology by K. Srinageswari and Rajeev Sharma, Jaypee brother’s medical publishers, New Delhi.

Reference Books (Latest Editions)

1. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
3. Human Physiology (vol 1 and 2) by Dr. C.C. Chatterje, Academic Publishers Kolkata
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Syllabus

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS (Theory)
(BP102T)

45 Hours

Scope: This course deals with the fundamentals of analytical chemistry and principles of electrochemical analysis of drugs

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

- understand the principles of volumetric and electro chemical analysis
- carryout various volumetric and electrochemical titrations
- develop analytical skills

Course Content:

UNIT-I

(a) Pharmaceutical analysis- Definition and scope
   i) Different techniques of analysis
   ii) Methods of expressing concentration
   iii) Primary and secondary standards.
   iv) Preparation and standardization of various molar and normal solutions- Oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, sodium thiosulphate, sulphuric acid, potassium permanganate and ceric ammonium sulphate

(b) Errors: Sources of errors, types of errors, methods of minimizing errors, accuracy, precision and significant figures

(c) Pharmacopoeia, Sources of impurities in medicinal agents, limit tests.

UNIT-II

- Acid base titration: Theories of acid base indicators, classification of acid base titrations and theory involved in titrations of strong, weak, and very weak acids and bases, neutralization curves
- Non aqueous titration: Solvents, acidimetry and alkaliometry titration and estimation of Sodium benzoate and Ephedrine HCl

UNIT-III

- Precipitation titrations: Mohr’s method, Volhard’s, Modified Volhard’s, Fajans method, estimation of sodium chloride.
- Complexometric titration: Classification, metal ion indicators, masking and demasking reagents, estimation of Magnesium sulphate, and calcium gluconate.

- Basic Principles, methods and application of diazotisation titration.
UNIT-IV  

Redox titrations  
(a) Concepts of oxidation and reduction  
(b) Types of redox titrations (Principles and applications)  
Cerimetry, Iodimetry, Iodometry, Bromatometry, Dichrometry, Titration with potassium iodate  

UNIT-V  

- Electrochemical methods of analysis  
  - Conductometry - Introduction, Conductivity cell, Conductometric titrations, applications.  
  - Potentiometry - Electrochemical cell, construction and working of reference (Standard hydrogen, silver chloride electrode and calomel electrode) and indicator electrodes (metal electrodes and glass electrode), methods to determine end point of potentiometric titration and applications.  
  - Polarography - Principle, Ilkovic equation, construction and working of dropping mercury electrode and rotating platinum electrode, applications  

08 Hours

07 Hours
I Limit Test of the following
   (1) Chloride
   (2) Sulphate
   (3) Iron
   (4) Arsenic

II Preparation and standardization of
   (1) Sodium hydroxide
   (2) Sulphuric acid
   (3) Sodium thiosulfate
   (4) Potassium permanganate
   (5) Ceric ammonium sulphate

III Assay of the following compounds along with Standardization of Titrant
   (1) Ammonium chloride by acid base titration
   (2) Ferrous sulphate by Cerimetry
   (3) Copper sulphate by Iodometry
   (4) Calcium gluconate by complexometry
   (5) Hydrogen peroxide by Permanganometry
   (6) Sodium benzoate by non-aqueous titration
   (7) Sodium Chloride by precipitation titration

IV Determination of Normality by electro-analytical methods
   (1) Conductometric titration of strong acid against strong base
   (2) Conductometric titration of strong acid and weak acid against strong base
   (3) Potentiometric titration of strong acid against strong base

Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)

2. A.I. Vogel, Text Book of Quantitative Inorganic analysis
4. Bentley and Driver's Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry
5. John H. Kennedy, Analytical chemistry principles
6. Indian Pharmacopoeia.
Syllabus

PHARMACEUTICS- I (Theory)
(BP103T)

45 Hours

Scope: This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the preparatory pharmacy with arts and science of preparing the different conventional dosage forms.

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to:
- Know the history of profession of pharmacy
- Understand the basics of different dosage forms, pharmaceutical incompatibilities and pharmaceutical calculations
- Understand the professional way of handling the prescription
- Preparation of various conventional dosage forms

Course Content:

UNIT – I

10 Hours

- **Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy**: History of profession of Pharmacy in India in relation to pharmacy education, industry and organization, Pharmacy as a career, Pharmacopoeias: Introduction to IP, BP, USP and Extra Pharmacopoeia.
- **Dosage forms**: Introduction to dosage forms, classification and definitions
- **Prescription**: Definition, Parts of prescription, handling of Prescription and Errors in prescription.
- **Posology**: Definition, Factors affecting posology. Pediatric dose calculations based on age, body weight and body surface area.

UNIT – II

10 Hours

- **Pharmaceutical calculations**: Weights and measures – Imperial & Metric system, Calculations involving percentage solutions, alligation, proof spirit and isotonic solutions based on freezing point and molecular weight.
- **Powders**: Definition, classification, advantages and disadvantages, Simple & compound powders – official preparations, dusting powders, effervescent, efflorescent and hygroscopic powders, eutectic mixtures. Geometric dilutions.
- **Liquid dosage forms**: Advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms. Excipients used in formulation of liquid dosage forms. Solubility enhancement techniques
UNIT – III 08 Hours
- **Monophasic liquids**: Definitions and preparations of Gargles, Mouthwashes, Throat Paint, Eardrops, Nasal drops, Enemas, Syrups, Elixirs, Liniments and Lotions.
- **Biphasic liquids**:
- **Suspensions**: Definition, advantages and disadvantages, classifications, Preparation of suspensions; Flocculated and Deflocculated suspension & stability problems and methods to overcome.
- **Emulsions**: Definition, classification, emulsifying agent, test for the identification of type of Emulsion, Methods of preparation & stability problems and methods to overcome.

UNIT – IV 08 Hours
- **Suppositories**: Definition, types, advantages and disadvantages, types of bases, methods of preparations. Displacement value & its calculations, evaluation of suppositories.
- **Pharmaceutical incompatibilities**: Definition, classification, physical, chemical and therapeutic incompatibilities with examples.

UNIV – V 07 Hours
- **Semisolid dosage forms**: Definitions, classification, mechanisms and factors influencing dermal penetration of drugs. Preparation of ointments, pastes, creams and gels. Excipients used in semi solid dosage forms. Evaluation of semi solid dosages forms
1. Syrups
   a) Syrup IP’66
   b) Compound syrup of Ferrous Phosphate BPC’68

2. Elixirs
   a) Piperazine citrate elixir
   b) Paracetamol pediatric elixir

3. Linctus
   a) Terpin Hydrate Linctus IP’66
   b) Iodine Throat Paint (Mandles Paint)

4. Solutions
   a) Strong solution of ammonium acetate
   b) Cresol with soap solution
   c) Lugol’s solution

5. Suspensions
   a) Calamine lotion
   b) Magnesium Hydroxide mixture
   c) Aluminium Hydroxide gel

6. Emulsions
   a) Turpentine Liniment
   b) Liquid paraffin emulsion

7. Powders and Granules
   a) ORS powder (WHO)
   b) Effervescent granules
   c) Dusting powder
   d) Divded powders

8. Suppositories
   a) Glycerol gelatin suppository
   b) Coca butter suppository
   c) Zinc Oxide suppository

8. Semisolids
   a) Sulphur ointment
   b) Non staining-iodine ointment with methyl salicylate
   c) Carbopal gel

9. Gargles and Mouthwashes
   a) Iodine garge
   b) Chlorhexidine mouthwash
Recommended Books: (Latest Editions)

2. Carter S.J., Cooper and Gunn’s-Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students, CBS publishers, New Delhi.
4. Indian pharmacopoeia.
5. British pharmacopoeia.
9. E.A. Rawlins, Bentley’s Text Book of Pharmaceutics, English Language Book Society, Elsevier Health Sciences, USA.
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Syllabus

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Theory)
(BP104T)

45 Hours

Scope: This subject deals with the monographs of inorganic drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Objectives: Upon completion of course student shall be able to

• know the sources of impurities and methods to determine the impurities in inorganic drugs and pharmaceuticals
• understand the medicinal and pharmaceutical importance of inorganic compounds

Course Content:

UNIT I

10 Hours

• Impurities in pharmaceutical substances: History of Pharmacopoeia, Sources and types of impurities, principle involved in the limit test for Chloride, Sulphate, Iron, Arsenic, Lead and Heavy metals, modified limit test for Chloride and Sulphate

General methods of preparation, assay for the compounds superscripted with asterisk (*), properties and medicinal uses of inorganic compounds belonging to the following classes

UNIT II

10 Hours

• Acids, Bases and Buffers: Buffer equations and buffer capacity in general, buffers in pharmaceutical systems, preparation, stability, buffered isotonic solutions, measurements of tonicity, calculations and methods of adjusting isotonicity.

• Major extra and intracellular electrolytes: Functions of major physiological ions, Electrolytes used in the replacement therapy: Sodium chloride*, Potassium chloride, Calcium gluconate* and Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS), Physiological acid base balance.

• Dental products: Dentifrices, role of fluoride in the treatment of dental caries, Desensitizing agents, Calcium carbonate, Sodium fluoride, and Zinc eugenol cement.

UNIT III

10 Hours

• Gastrointestinal agents

Acidifiers: Ammonium chloride* and Dil. HCl

Antacid: Ideal properties of antacids, combinations of antacids, Sodium
Syllabus

Bicarbonate*, Aluminum hydroxide gel, Magnesium hydroxide mixture

**Cathartics:** Magnesium sulphate, Sodium orthophosphate, Kaolin and Bentonite

**Antimicrobials:** Mechanism, classification, Potassium permanganate, Boric acid, Hydrogen peroxide*, Chlorinated lime*, Iodine and its preparations

**UNIT IV**

- **Miscellaneous compounds**
  - **Expectorants:** Potassium iodide, Ammonium chloride*.
  - **Emetics:** Copper sulphate*, Sodium potassium tartarate
  - **Haematinics:** Ferrous sulphate*, Ferrous gluconate
  - **Poison and Antidote:** Sodium thiosulphate*, Activated charcoal, Sodium nitrite333
  - **Astringents:** Zinc Sulphate, Potash Alum

**UNIT V**

- **Radiopharmaceuticals:** Radio activity, Measurement of radioactivity, Properties of α, β, γ radiations, Half life, radio isotopes and study of radio isotopes - Sodium iodide $^{131}$I, Storage conditions, precautions & pharmaceutical application of radioactive substances.
Syllabus

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Practical)
(BP110P)

4 Hours / Week

I  Limit tests for following ions
   Limit test for Chlorides and Sulphates
   Modified limit test for Chlorides and Sulphates
   Limit test for Iron
   Limit test for Heavy metals
   Limit test for Lead
   Limit test for Arsenic

II  Identification test
    Magnesium hydroxide
    Ferrous sulphate
    Sodium bicarbonate
    Calcium gluconate
    Copper sulphate

III  Test for purity
    Swelling power of Bentonite
    Neutralizing capacity of aluminum hydroxide gel
    Determination of potassium iodate and iodine in potassium Iodide

IV  Preparation of inorganic pharmaceuticals
    Boric acid
    Potash alum
    Ferrous sulphate

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)
2. A.I. Vogel, Text Book of Quantitative Inorganic analysis
4. M.L Schroff, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry
5. Bentley and Driver's Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry
7. Indian Pharmacopoeia
COMMUNICATION SKILLS (Theory)
(BP105T)

30 Hours

Scope: This course will prepare the young pharmacy student to interact effectively with doctors, nurses, dentists, physiotherapists and other health workers. At the end of this course the student will get the soft skills set to work cohesively with the team as a team player and will add value to the pharmaceutical business.

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

1. Understand the behavioral needs for a Pharmacist to function effectively in the areas of pharmaceutical operation
2. Communicate effectively (Verbal and Non Verbal)
3. Effectively manage the team as a team player
4. Develop interview skills
5. Develop Leadership qualities and essentials

Course content:

UNIT – I


- Barriers to communication: Physiological Barriers, Physical Barriers, Cultural Barriers, Language Barriers, Gender Barriers, Interpersonal Barriers, Psychological Barriers, Emotional barriers

- Perspectives in Communication: Introduction, Visual Perception, Language, Other factors affecting our perspective - Past Experiences, Prejudices, Feelings, Environment

UNIT – II

- Elements of Communication: Introduction, Face to Face Communication - Tone of Voice, Body Language (Non-verbal communication), Verbal Communication, Physical Communication

- Communication Styles: Introduction, The Communication Styles Matrix with example for each -Direct Communication Style, Spirited Communication Style, Systematic Communication Style, Considerate Communication Style
UNIT – III 07 Hours

- **Basic Listening Skills**: Introduction, Self-Awareness, Active Listening, Becoming an Active Listener, Listening in Difficult Situations

- **Effective Written Communication**: Introduction, When and When Not to Use Written Communication - Complexity of the Topic, Amount of Discussion’ Required, Shades of Meaning, Formal Communication

- **Writing Effectively**: Subject Lines, Put the Main Point First, Know Your Audience, Organization of the Message

UNIT – IV 05 Hours

- **Interview Skills**: Purpose of an interview, Do’s and Dont’s of an interview

- **Giving Presentations**: Dealing with Fears, Planning your Presentation, Structuring Your Presentation, Delivering Your Presentation, Techniques of Delivery

UNIT – V 04 Hours

- **Group Discussion**: Introduction, Communication skills in group discussion, Do’s and Dont’s of group discussion
COMMUNICATION SKILLS (Practical)  
(BP111P)

2 Hours / week

The following learning modules are to be conducted using wordsworth® English language lab software

**Basic communication covering the following topics**

Meeting People
Asking Questions
Making Friends
What did you do?
Do’s and Don’ts

**Pronunciations covering the following topics**

Pronunciation (Consonant Sounds)
Pronunciation and Nouns
Pronunciation (Vowel Sounds)

**Advanced Learning**

Listening Comprehension / Direct and Indirect Speech
Figures of Speech
Effective Communication
Writing Skills
Effective Writing
Interview Handling Skills
E-Mail etiquette
Presentation Skills
Recommended Books: (Latest Edition)
6. Developing your influencing skills, Deborah Dalley, Lois Burton, Margaret, Green hall, 1st Edition Universe of Learning LTD, 2010
Syllabus

REMEDIAL BIOLOGY (Theory)
(BP 106RBT)

30 Hours

Scope: To learn and understand the components of living world, structure and functional system of plant and animal kingdom.

Objectives: Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to
- know the classification and salient features of five kingdoms of life
- understand the basic components of anatomy & physiology of plant
- know understand the basic components of anatomy & physiology animal with special reference to human

UNIT I

07 Hours

Living world:
- Definition and characters of living organisms
- Diversity in the living world
- Binomial nomenclature
- Five kingdoms of life and basis of classification. Salient features of Monera, Potista, Fungi, Animalia and Plantae, Virus,

Morphology of Flowering plants
- Morphology of different parts of flowering plants – Root, stem, inflorescence, flower, leaf, fruit, seed.
- General Anatomy of Root, stem, leaf of monocotyledons & Dicotyledones.

UNIT II

07 Hours

Body fluids and circulation
- Composition of blood, blood groups, coagulation of blood
- Composition and functions of lymph
- Human circulatory system
- Structure of human heart and blood vessels
- Cardiac cycle, cardiac output and ECG

Digestion and Absorption
- Human alimentary canal and digestive glands
- Role of digestive enzymes
- Digestion, absorption and assimilation of digested food

Breathing and respiration
- Human respiratory system
- Mechanism of breathing and its regulation
- Exchange of gases, transport of gases and regulation of respiration
- Respiratory volumes
UNIT III

Excretory products and their elimination
- Modes of excretion
- Human excretory system- structure and function
- Urine formation
- Rennin angiotensin system

Neural control and coordination
- Definition and classification of nervous system
- Structure of a neuron
- Generation and conduction of nerve impulse
- Structure of brain and spinal cord
- Functions of cerebrum, cerebellum, hypothalamus and medulla oblongata

Chemical coordination and regulation
- Endocrine glands and their secretions
- Functions of hormones secreted by endocrine glands

Human reproduction
- Parts of female reproductive system
- Parts of male reproductive system
- Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis
- Menstrual cycle

UNIT IV

Plants and mineral nutrition:
- Essential mineral, macro and micronutrients
- Nitrogen metabolism, Nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen fixation

Photosynthesis
- Autotrophic nutrition, photosynthesis, Photosynthetic pigments, Factors affecting photosynthesis.

UNIT V

Plant respiration: Respiration, glycolysis, fermentation (anaerobic).

Plant growth and development
- Phases and rate of plant growth, Condition of growth, Introduction to plant growth regulators

Cell - The unit of life
- Structure and functions of cell and cell organelles. Cell division

Tissues
- Definition, types of tissues, location and functions.
Syllabus

Text Books
  a. Text book of Biology by S. B. Gokhale
  b. A Text book of Biology by Dr. Thulajappa and Dr. Seetaram.

Reference Books
  a. A Text book of Biology by B.V. Sreenivasa Naidu
  b. A Text book of Biology by Naidu and Murthy
  c. Botany for Degree students By A.C.Dutta.
  d. Outlines of Zoology by M. Ekambaranatha ayyer and T. N. Ananthakrishnan.
  e. A manual for pharmaceutical biology practical by S.B. Gokhale and C. K. Kokate
REMEDIAL BIOLOGY (Practical)
(BP112RBP) 30 Hours

1. Introduction to experiments in biology
   a) Study of Microscope
   b) Section cutting techniques
   c) Mounting and staining
   d) Permanent slide preparation
2. Study of cell and its inclusions
3. Study of Stem, Root, Leaf, seed, fruit, flower and their modifications
4. Detailed study of frog by using computer models
5. Microscopic study and identification of tissues pertinent to Stem, Root
   Leaf, seed, fruit and flower
6. Identification of bones
7. Determination of blood group
8. Determination of blood pressure
9. Determination of tidal volume

Reference Books
2. A Manual of pharmaceutical biology practical by S.B.Gokhale, C.K.Kokate and
   S.P.Shriwastava.
3. Biology practical manual according to National core curriculum .Biology forum of
   Karnataka. Prof .M.J.H.Shafi
Syllabus

REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS (Theory)
(BP 106RMT)

30 Hours

Scope: This is an introductory course in mathematics. This subject deals with the introduction to Partial fraction, Logarithm, matrices and Determinant, Analytical geometry, Calculus, differential equation and Laplace transform.

Objectives: Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to:
1. Know the theory and their application in Pharmacy
2. Solve the different types of problems by applying theory
3. Appreciate the important application of mathematics in Pharmacy

Course Content:

UNIT – I

- **Partial fraction**
  Introduction, Polynomial, Rational fractions, Proper and Improper fractions, Partial fraction, Resolving into Partial fraction, Application of Partial Fraction in Chemical Kinetics and Pharmacokinetics

- **Logarithms**
  Introduction, Definition, Theorems/Properties of logarithms, Common logarithms, Characteristic and Mantissa, worked examples, application of logarithm to solve pharmaceutical problems.

- **Function:**
  Real Valued function, Classification of real valued functions,

- **Limits and continuity**:
  Introduction, Limit of a function, Definition of limit of a function (\( \varepsilon - \delta \) definition), \( \lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1} \), \( \lim_{0 \to 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \),

UNIT – II

- **Matrices and Determinant:**
  Introduction matrices, Types of matrices, Operation on matrices, Transpose of a matrix, Matrix Multiplication, Determinants, Properties of determinants, Product of determinants, Minors and co-Factors, Adjoint or adjugate of a square matrix, Singular and non-singular matrices, Inverse of a matrix, Solution of system of linear of equations using matrix method, Cramer’s rule, Characteristic equation and roots of a square matrix, Cayley–Hamilton theorem, Application of Matrices in solving Pharmacokinetic equations
UNIT – III  

   Calculus  
   **Differentiation**: Introductions, Derivative of a function, Derivative of a constant, Derivative of a product of a constant and a function, Derivative of the sum or difference of two functions, Derivative of the product of two functions (product formula), Derivative of the quotient of two functions (Quotient formula) – **Without Proof**, Derivative of \( x^n \; w.r.t.x \), where \( n \) is any rational number, Derivative of \( e^x \), Derivative of \( \log_e x \), Derivative of \( a^x \), Derivative of trigonometric functions from first principles (**without Proof**), Successive Differentiation, Conditions for a function to be a maximum or a minimum at a point. Application

UNIT – IV  

   Analytical Geometry  
   **Introduction**: Signs of the Coordinates, Distance formula,  
   **Straight Line**: Slope or gradient of a straight line, Conditions for parallelism and perpendicularity of two lines, Slope of a line joining two points, Slope – intercept form of a straight line  
   **Integration**:  
   Introduction, Definition, Standard formulae, Rules of integration, Method of substitution, Method of Partial fractions, Integration by parts, definite integrals, application

UNIT-V  

   **Differential Equations**: Some basic definitions, Order and degree, Equations in separable form, Homogeneous equations, Linear Differential equations, Exact equations, **Application in solving Pharmacokinetic equations**  
   **Laplace Transform**: Introduction, Definition, Properties of Laplace transform, Laplace Transforms of elementary functions, Inverse Laplace transforms, Laplace transform of derivatives, Application to solve Linear differential equations, **Application in solving Chemical kinetics and Pharmacokinetics equations**

**Recommended Books (Latest Edition)**

1. Differential Calculus by Shanthinarayan  
2. Pharmaceutical Mathematics with application to Pharmacy by Panchaksharappa Gowda D.H.  
3. Integral Calculus by Shanthinarayan  
4. Higher Engineering Mathematics by Dr. B.S. Grewal
Semester II
Syllabus

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-II (Theory)  
(BP 201T)

45 Hours

Scope: This subject is designed to impart fundamental knowledge on the structure and functions of the various systems of the human body. It also helps in understanding both homeostatic mechanisms. The subject provides the basic knowledge required to understand the various disciplines of pharmacy.

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to:

1. Explain the gross morphology, structure and functions of various organs of the human body.
2. Describe the various homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances.
3. Identify the various tissues and organs of different systems of human body.
4. Perform the hematological tests like blood cell counts, haemoglobin estimation, bleeding/clotting time etc and also record blood pressure, heart rate, pulse and respiratory volume.
5. Appreciate coordinated working pattern of different organs of each system
6. Appreciate the interlinked mechanisms in the maintenance of normal functioning (homeostasis) of human body.

Course Content:

Unit I  10 hours

- Nervous system
  Organization of nervous system, neuron, neuroglia, classification and properties of nerve fibre, electrophysiology, action potential, nerve impulse, receptors, synapse, neurotransmitters.
  Central nervous system: Meninges, ventricles of brain and cerebrospinal fluid, structure and functions of brain (cerebrum, brain stem, cerebellum), spinal cord (gross structure, functions of afferent and efferent nerve tracts, reflex activity)

Unit II  06 hours

- Digestive system
  Anatomy of GI Tract with special reference to anatomy and functions of stomach, (Acid production in the stomach, regulation of acid production through parasympathetic nervous system, pepsin role in protein digestion) small intestine and large intestine, anatomy and functions of salivary glands, pancreas and liver, movements of GIT, digestion and absorption of nutrients and disorders of GIT.
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- **Energetics**
  Formations and role of ATP, Creatinine Phosphate and BMR.

**Unit III**

- **Respiratory system**
  Anatomy of respiratory system with special reference to anatomy of lungs, mechanism of respiration, regulation of respiration
  Lung Volumes and capacities transport of respiratory gases, artificial respiration, and resuscitation methods.

- **Urinary system**

**Unit IV**

- **Endocrine system**
  Classification of hormones, mechanism of hormone action, structure and functions of pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, adrenal gland, pancreas, pineal gland, thymus and their disorders.

**Unit V**

- **Reproductive system**
  Anatomy of male and female reproductive system, Functions of male and female reproductive system, sex hormones, physiology of menstruation, fertilization, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, pregnancy and parturition
  **Introduction to genetics**
  Chromosomes, genes and DNA, protein synthesis, genetic pattern of inheritance
HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Practical)
(BP 207 P)

4 Hours/week

Practical physiology is complimentary to the theoretical discussions in physiology. Practicals allow the verification of physiological processes discussed in theory classes through experiments on living tissue, intact animals or normal human beings. This is helpful for developing an insight on the subject.

1. To study the integumentary and special senses using specimen, models, etc.,
2. To study the nervous system using specimen, models, etc.,
3. To study the endocrine system using specimen, models, etc
4. To demonstrate the general neurological examination
5. To demonstrate the function of olfactory nerve
6. To examine the different types of taste.
7. To demonstrate the visual acuity
8. To demonstrate the reflex activity
9. Recording of body temperature
10. To demonstrate positive and negative feedback mechanism.

11. Determination of tidal volume and vital capacity.
12. Study of digestive, respiratory, cardiovascular systems, urinary and reproductive systems with the help of models, charts and specimens.
13. Recording of basal mass index .
15. Demonstration of total blood count by cell analyser
16. Permanent slides of vital organs and gonads.

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)

3. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co,Riverview,MI USA
Syllabus

8. Practical workbook of Human Physiology by K. Srinageswari and Rajeev Sharma, Jaypee brother’s medical publishers, New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1. Physiological basis of Medical Practice-Best and Tailor. Williams & Wilkins Co, Riverview, MI USA
3. Human Physiology (vol 1 and 2) by Dr. C.C. Chatterjee, Academic Publishers Kolkata
VEER MADHO SINGH BHANDARI UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

Syllabus

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY –I (Theory)
(BP202T)

45 Hours

Scope: This subject deals with classification and nomenclature of simple organic compounds, structural isomerism, intermediates forming in reactions, important physical properties, reactions and methods of preparation of these compounds. The syllabus also emphasizes on mechanisms and orientation of reactions.

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

1. write the structure, name and the type of isomerism of the organic compound
2. write the reaction, name the reaction and orientation of reactions
3. account for reactivity/stability of compounds,
4. identify/confirm the identification of organic compound

Course Content:

General methods of preparation and reactions of compounds superscripted with asterisk (*) to be explained

To emphasize on definition, types, classification, principles/mechanisms, applications, examples and differences

UNIT-I

Classification, nomenclature and isomerism

Classification of Organic Compounds

Common and IUPAC systems of nomenclature of organic compounds
(up to 10 Carbons open chain and carbocyclic compounds)

Structural isomerisms in organic compounds

UNIT-II

07 Hours

- Alkanes*, Alkenes* and Conjugated dienes*

SP³ hybridization in alkanes, Halogenation of alkanes, uses of paraffins.
Stabilities of alkenes, SP² hybridization in alkenes
E₁ and E₂ reactions – kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, rearrangement of carbocations, Saytzeff’s orientation and evidences. E₁ verses E₂ reactions, Factors affecting E₁ and E₂ reactions. Ozonolysis, electrophilic addition reactions of alkenes, Markownikoff’s orientation, free radical addition reactions of alkenes, Anti Markownikoff’s orientation.
Stability of conjugated dienes, Diel-Alder, electrophilic addition, free radical addition reactions of conjugated dienes, allylic rearrangement
UNIT-III

- **Alkyl halides**
  SN$_1$ and SN$_2$ reactions - kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, stereochemistry and rearrangement of carbocations.
  SN$_1$ versus SN$_2$ reactions, Factors affecting SN$_1$ and SN$_2$ reactions
  Structure and uses of ethylchloride, Chloroform, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, dichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and iodoform.

- **Alcohols**- Qualitative tests, Structure and uses of Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, Cetosteryl alcohol, Benzyl alcohol, Glycerol, Propylene glycol

UNIT-IV 10 Hours

- **Carbonyl compounds** (Aldehydes and ketones)
  Nucleophilic addition, Electromeric effect, aldol condensation, Crossed Aldol condensation, Cannizzaro reaction, Crossed Cannizzaro reaction, Benzoin condensation, Perkin condensation, qualitative tests, Structure and uses of Formaldehyde, Paraldehyde, Acetone, Chloral hydrate, Hexamine, Benzaldehyde, Vanilin, Cinnamaldehyde.

UNIT-V 08 Hours

- **Carboxylic acids**
  Acidity of carboxylic acids, effect of substituents on acidity, inductive effect and qualitative tests for carboxylic acids, amide and ester
  Structure and Uses of Acetic acid, Lactic acid, Tartaric acid, Citric acid, Succinic acid. Oxalic acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid, Benzyl benzoate, Dimethyl phthalate, Methyl salicylate and Acetyl salicylic acid

- **Aliphatic amines** - Basicity, effect of substituent on Basicity. Qualitative test, Structure and uses of Ethanolamine, Ethylenediamine, Amphetamine
PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -I (Practical)
(BP208P)

4 Hours / week

1. Systematic qualitative analysis of unknown organic compounds like
   1. Preliminary test: Color, odour, aliphatic/aromatic compounds, saturation and unsaturation, etc.
   2. Detection of elements like Nitrogen, Sulphur and Halogen by Lassaigne’s test
   3. Solubility test
   5. Melting point/Boiling point of organic compounds
   6. Identification of the unknown compound from the literature using melting point/ boiling point.
   7. Preparation of the derivatives and confirmation of the unknown compound by melting point/ boiling point.
   8. Minimum 5 unknown organic compounds to be analysed systematically.

2. Preparation of suitable solid derivatives from organic compounds

3. Construction of molecular models

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)
1. Organic Chemistry by Morrison and Boyd
2. Organic Chemistry by I.L. Finar, Volume-I
4. Organic Chemistry by P.L.Soni
5. Practical Organic Chemistry by Mann and Saunders.
8. Introduction to Organic Laboratory techniques by Pavia, Lampman and Kriz.
9. Reaction and reaction mechanism by Ahluwaliah/Chatwal.
Syllabus

BIOCHEMISTRY (Theory)
(BP203 T)

45 Hours

Scope: Biochemistry deals with complete understanding of the molecular levels of the chemical process associated with living cells. The scope of the subject is providing biochemical facts and the principles to understand metabolism of nutrient molecules in physiological and pathological conditions. It is also emphasizing on genetic organization of mammalian genome and hetero & autocatalytic functions of DNA.

Objectives: Upon completion of course student shell able to

1. Understand the catalytic role of enzymes, importance of enzyme inhibitors in design of new drugs, therapeutic and diagnostic applications of enzymes.
2. Understand the metabolism of nutrient molecules in physiological and pathological conditions.
3. Understand the genetic organization of mammalian genome and functions of DNA in the synthesis of RNAs and proteins.

Course Content:

UNIT I 08 Hours

• Biomolecules
  Introduction, classification, chemical nature and biological role of carbohydrate, lipids, nucleic acids, amino acids and proteins.

• Bioenergetics
  Concept of free energy, endergonic and exergonic reaction, Relationship between free energy, enthalpy and entropy; Redox potential.
  Energy rich compounds; classification; biological significances of ATP and cyclic AMP

UNIT II 10 Hours

• Carbohydrate metabolism
  Glycolysis – Pathway, energetics and significance
  Citric acid cycle- Pathway, energetics and significance
  HMP shunt and its significance; Glucose-6-Phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
  Glycogen metabolism Pathways and glycogen storage diseases (GSD)
  Gluconeogenesis- Pathway and its significance
  Hormonal regulation of blood glucose level and Diabetes mellitus
Syllabus

- **Biological oxidation**
  Electron transport chain (ETC) and its mechanism.
  Oxidative phosphorylation & its mechanism and substrate level phosphorylation
  Inhibitors ETC and oxidative phosphorylation/Uncouplers

**UNIT III**

- **Lipid metabolism**
  β-Oxidation of saturated fatty acid (Palmitic acid)

  Formation and utilization of ketone bodies; ketoacidosis
  De novo synthesis of fatty acids (Palmitic acid)
  Biological significance of cholesterol and conversion of cholesterol into bile acids, steroid hormone and vitamin D
  Disorders of lipid metabolism: Hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, fatty liver and obesity.

- **Amino acid metabolism**
  General reactions of amino acid metabolism: Transamination, deamination & decarboxylation, urea cycle and its disorders
  Catabolism of phenylalanine and tyrosine and their metabolic disorders (Phenyketonuria, Albinism, alkeptonuria, tyrosinemia)
  Synthesis and significance of biological substances; 5-HT, melatonin, dopamine, noradrenaline, adrenaline
  Catabolism of heme; hyperbilirubinemia and jaundice

**UNIT IV**

- **Nucleic acid metabolism and genetic information transfer**
  Biosynthesis of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides
  Catabolism of purine nucleotides and Hyperuricemia and Gout disease
  Organization of mammalian genome
  Structure of DNA and RNA and their functions
  DNA replication (semi conservative model)
  Transcription or RNA synthesis
  Genetic code, Translation or Protein synthesis and inhibitors
UNIT V

- Enzymes
  
  Introduction, properties, nomenclature and IUB classification of enzymes
  
  Enzyme kinetics (Michaelis plot, Line Weaver Burke plot)
  
  Enzyme inhibitors with examples
  
  Regulation of enzymes: enzyme induction and repression, allosteric enzymes regulation
  
  Therapeutic and diagnostic applications of enzymes and isoenzymes
  
  Coenzymes – Structure and biochemical functions
BIOCHEMISTRY (Practical)
(BP 209 P)

4 Hours / Week

1. Qualitative analysis of carbohydrates (Glucose, Fructose, Lactose, Maltose, Sucrose and starch)
2. Identification tests for Proteins (albumin and Casein)
3. Quantitative analysis of reducing sugars (DNSA method) and Proteins (Biuret method)
4. Qualitative analysis of urine for abnormal constituents
5. Determination of blood creatinine
6. Determination of blood sugar
7. Determination of serum total cholesterol
8. Preparation of buffer solution and measurement of pH
9. Study of enzymatic hydrolysis of starch
10. Determination of Salivary amylase activity
11. Study the effect of Temperature on Salivary amylase activity.
12. Study the effect of substrate concentration on salivary amylase activity.

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)
4. Biochemistry by D. Satyanarayan and U.Chakrapani
7. Outlines of Biochemistry by Conn and Stumpf
10. Practical Biochemistry for Medical students by Rajagopal and Ramakrishna.
11. Practical Biochemistry by Harold Varley.
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)
(BP 204T)

45 Hours

Scope: Pathophysiology is the study of causes of diseases and reactions of the body to such disease producing causes. This course is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the relevant aspects of pathology of various conditions with reference to its pharmacological applications, and understanding of basic pathophysiological mechanisms. Hence it will not only help to study the syllabus of pathology, but also to get baseline knowledge required to practice medicine safely, confidently, rationally and effectively.

Objectives: Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to –
1. Describe the etiology and pathogenesis of the selected disease states;
2. Name the signs and symptoms of the diseases; and
3. Mention the complications of the diseases.

Course content:

Unit I

Basic principles of Cell injury and Adaptation:
Introduction, definitions, Homeostasis, Components and Types of Feedback systems, Causes of cellular injury, Pathogenesis (Cell membrane damage, Mitochondrial damage, Ribosome damage, Nuclear damage), Morphology of cell injury – Adaptive changes (Atrophy, Hypertrophy, hyperplasia, Metaplasia, Dysplasia), Cell swelling, Intra cellular accumulation, Calcification, Enzyme leakage and Cell Death Acidosis & Alkalosis, Electrolyte imbalance

Basic mechanism involved in the process of inflammation and repair:
Introduction, Clinical signs of inflammation, Different types of Inflammation, Mechanism of Inflammation – Alteration in vascular permeability and blood flow, migration of WBC’s, Mediators of inflammation, Basic principles of wound healing in the skin, Pathophysiology of Atherosclerosis

Unit II

Cardiovascular System:
Hypertension, congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease (angina, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis)

Respiratory system: Asthma, Chronic obstructive airways diseases.

Renal system: Acute and chronic renal failure
Unit II 10 Hours

- **Haematological Diseases:**
  Iron deficiency, megaloblastic anemia (Vit B12 and folic acid), sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, hereditary acquired anemia, hemophilia
- **Endocrine system:** Diabetes, thyroid diseases, disorders of sex hormones
- **Nervous system:** Epilepsy, Parkinson’s disease, stroke, psychiatric disorders: depression, schizophrenia and Alzheimer’s disease.
- **Gastrointestinal system:** Peptic Ulcer

Unit IV 8 Hours

- Inflammatory bowel diseases, jaundice, hepatitis (A,B,C,D,E,F) alcoholic liver disease.
- **Disease of bones and joints:** Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis and gout
- **Principles of cancer:** classification, etiology and pathogenesis of cancer
- **Diseases of bones and joints:** Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Gout
- **Principles of Cancer:** Classification, etiology and pathogenesis of Cancer

Unit V 7 Hours

- **Infectious diseases:** Meningitis, Typhoid, Leprosy, Tuberculosis

  Urinary tract infections

- **Sexually transmitted diseases:** AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhea

Recommended Books (Latest Editions)

1. Vinay Kumar, Abul K. Abas, Jon C. Aster; Robbins & Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease; South Asia edition; India; Elsevier; 2014.
4. Best, Charles Herbert 1899-1978; Taylor, Norman Burke 1885-1972; West, John B (John Burnard); Best and Taylor’s Physiological basis of medical practice; 12th ed; united states;
5. William and Wilkins, Baltimore; 1991 [1990 printing].
Syllabus

9. V. Kumar, R. S. Cotran and S. L. Robbins; Basic Pathology; 6th edition; Philadelphia; WB Saunders Company; 1997.

Recommended Journals

1. The Journal of Pathology. ISSN: 1096-9896 (Online)
2. The American Journal of Pathology. ISSN: 0002-9440
3. Pathology. 1465-3931 (Online)
4. International Journal of Physiology, Pathophysiology and Pharmacology. ISSN: 1944-8171 (Online)
5. Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology. ISSN-0377-4929.
Syllabus

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN PHARMACY (Theory)
(BP205 T)

30 Hrs (2 Hrs/Week)

Scope: This subject deals with the introduction Database, Database Management system, computer application in clinical studies and use of databases.

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

1. know the various types of application of computers in pharmacy
2. know the various types of databases
3. know the various applications of databases in pharmacy

Course content:

UNIT – I

Number system: Binary number system, Decimal number system, Octal number system, Hexadecimal number systems, conversion decimal to binary, binary to decimal, octal to binary etc, binary addition, binary subtraction – One’s complement ,Two’s complement method, binary multiplication, binary division

Concept of Information Systems and Software: Information gathering, requirement and feasibility analysis, data flow diagrams, process specifications, input/output design, process life cycle, planning and managing the project

UNIT –II

Web technologies: Introduction to HTML, XML,CSS and Programming languages, introduction to web servers and Server Products
Introduction to databases, MYSQL, MS ACCESS, Pharmacy Drug database

UNIT – III

Application of computers in Pharmacy – Drug information storage and retrieval, Pharmacokinetics, Mathematical model in Drug design, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy, Electronic Prescribing and discharge (EP) systems, barcode medicine identification and automated dispensing of drugs, mobile technology and adherence monitoring

Diagnostic System, Lab-diagnostic System, Patient Monitoring System, Pharma Information System
UNIT – IV  

Bioinformatics: Introduction, Objective of Bioinformatics, Bioinformatics Databases, Concept of Bioinformatics, Impact of Bioinformatics in Vaccine Discovery

UNIT-V  

Computers as data analysis in Preclinical development: Chromatographic data analysis (CDS), Laboratory Information management System (LIMS) and Text Information Management System (TIMS)
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN PHARMACY (Practical)
(BP210P)

1. Design a questionnaire using a word processing package to gather information about a particular disease.
2. Create a HTML web page to show personal information.
3. Retrieve the information of a drug and its adverse effects using online tools.
4. Creating mailing labels Using Label Wizard, generating label in MS WORD.
5. Create a database in MS Access to store the patient information with the required fields Using access.
6. Design a form in MS Access to view, add, delete and modify the patient record in the database.
7. Generating report and printing the report from patient database.
10. Creating and working with queries in MS Access.
11. Exporting Tables, Queries, Forms and Reports to web pages.
12. Exporting Tables, Queries, Forms and Reports to XML pages.

Recommended books (Latest edition):

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (Theory)
(BP 206 T)

30 hours

Scope: Environmental Sciences is the scientific study of the environmental system and the status of its inherent or induced changes on organisms. It includes not only the study of physical and biological characters of the environment but also the social and cultural factors and the impact of man on environment.

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

1. Create the awareness about environmental problems among learners.
2. Impart basic knowledge about the environment and its allied problems.
3. Develop an attitude of concern for the environment.
4. Motivate learner to participate in environment protection and environment improvement.
5. Acquire skills to help the concerned individuals in identifying and solving environmental problems.

Course content:

Unit-I
The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies
Natural Resources
Renewable and non-renewable resources:
Natural resources and associated problems
a) Forest resources; b) Water resources; c) Mineral resources; d) Food resources; e) Energy resources; f) Land resources: Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.

Unit-II
Ecosystems
- Concept of an ecosystem.
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the ecosystems: Forest ecosystem; Grassland ecosystem; Desert ecosystem; Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit-III
Environmental Pollution: Air pollution; Water pollution; Soil pollution
Recommended Books (Latest edition):
1. Y.K. Sing, Environmental Science, New Age International Pvt, Publishers, Bangalore
5. Clark R.S., Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press Oxford
8. Down of Earth, Centre for Science and Environment