

1.1. T. ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Unit I

- a. Thin Layer Chromatography: Theory, preparation, procedures, detection of compounds and applications for pharmaceutical analysis
- b. HPTLC: Theory, instrumentation and various applications for pharmaceutical and herbal products.
- c. Paper Chromatography: Theory, different techniques employed, filter papers used, qualitative and quantitative analysis
- d. Electrophoresis: Theory, instrumentation and various techniques (e.g. paper, capillary electrophoresis etc.) applications for analysis pharmaceuticals.

Unit II

- a. Gas Chromatography: Introduction, fundamentals, instrumentation, columns: Preparation and operation, detectors, derivitization and pharmaceutical applications: GC-MS and application mentioned for the substances in IP.
- b. HPLC: Principles and instrumentation, columns and detectors used, pharmaceutical applications.
- c. LC-MS, MS-MS and its applications for analysis or drug substances as mentioned in IP, BP and USP.

Unit III

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

Unit IV

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

Unit V

NMR: Theory, instrumentation, and it applications in analysis of pharmaceuticals

REFERENCES:

- 1) Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis - B.K Sharma
- 2) Organic spectroscopy - Y.R Sharma
- 3) A Text book of Pharmaceutical Analysis - Kerrenth A. Connors
- 4) Vogel's Textbook of Qualitative Chemical Analysis - A.I. Vogel
- 5) Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry - A.H. Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
- 6) Organic Chemistry - I. L. Finar
- 7) Organic spectroscopy - William Kemp
- 8) Quantitative Analysis of Drugs - D.C. Garrett
- 9) Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations - P. D. Sethi
- 10) Spectrophotometric identification of Organic Compounds - Silverstein
- 11) HPTLC - P.D. Sethi
- 12) Indian Pharmacopoeia - 2007

Practicals

1.1 P Advanced Pharmaceutical analytical techniques: The experiments should be conducted based on theory

1.2.T. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS – I

Unit I

An advanced study of the principles and procedures involved in Non – aqueous, Complexometric, Oxidation – reduction and Diazotization methods

Unit II

An advanced study of the principles and procedures involved in the electrometric methods: Conductometry, Potentiometry, Polarography and Amperometry

Unit III

Detailed study of the principles and procedures involved in the quantitative determination of the organic functional groups: Amines, Aldehydes, Ketones, Ester and Hydroxy

Unit IV

Principles and procedures involved in using the following reagents in pharmaceutical analysis with suitable examples

- i. MBTH(3-methyl – 2- benzothiazolone hydrazone)
- ii. F.C. Reagent (Folin – Ciocalteu)
- iii. PDAB (Para Dimethyl Amnio Benzaldehyde)
- iv. 2,6 – Dichloroquinone Chlorimide
- v. 2,3,5 triphenyl tetrazolium salt
- vi. 1,2 naphthoquinone-4-sulfonate reagent

Unit V

Principles and Procedures involved in quantitative determination of various pharmaceutical preparations and dosage forms of the Alkaloids (Pilocarpine and quinine sulphate) Antibiotics (Cephalosporins, Griseofulvin), Vitamins (Vitamin A and Vitamin E), Glycosides (Sennoside and Diosgenin), Steroids (dexamethasone and estrogens) and Diuretics (Spiranolactone, Frusemide).

REFERENCES

- 1) Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences – Alfonso and Gennaro
- 2) Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Becket and Stanlake
- 3) Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations – P.D. Sethi
- 4) Pharmaceutical Analysis – Higuchi, Bechmman and Hassan
- 5) Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Liebermann and Lachmann
- 6) Indian Pharmacopoeia – 1996
- 7) Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis – B.K. Sharma
- 8) A Text Book of Pharmaceutical – Kenneth A. Connors
- 9) Journals (Indian Drugs, IJPS etc.)

Practicals

1.2 P Pharmaceutical analysis-I: The experiments should be conducted based on theory

1.3.T. QUALITY CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORMS

Analysis of Pharmaceutical Dosage form monographs as mentioned in various Pharmacopoeias (I.P., B.P., E.P and U.S.P)

Unit I

Solid dosage forms (Tablets, Capsules, Powders,) Semisolid dosage forms (Ointments, Creams)

Unit II

Liquid oral preparations, (suspensions, gels, Emulsions, solutions and elixirs)
Eye/Ear and Nasal Drops

Unit III

Parenterals (large volume and small volumes), Inhalations (Aerosols, Nebulizers)

Unit IV

Topical preparations, Transdermal drug delivery systems, Sprays, Suppositories, Pessaries, Surgical Dressings, Novel Drug Delivery Systems

Unit V

Various in process quality control tests carried on the following dosage forms
Tablets, capsules, parenterals, Liquid orals and other dosage forms

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

- 1) Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences – Alfonso and Gennaro
- 2) Microbiological Assays – Barton J. Wright
- 3) Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Becket and Stanlake
- 4) Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations – P.D. Sethi
- 5) Pharmaceutical Analysis – Higuchi, Bechmman and Hassan
- 6) Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Liebermann and Lachmann
- 7) Indian Pharmacopoeia – 1996

2.2. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS - II

Unit I

An advanced study of the principles and procedures and applications of instrumental methods in the development of medicines (GLC, GC-MS, HPLC, HPTLC, UV/Vis, LC-MS, MS-MS)

Unit II

- a) Elemental analysis such as determination of sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorous, sulphur, chlorine, bromine and Iodine,
- b) X-ray spectroscopy: x-ray diffraction, principle, instrumentation, method and application for the analysis of pharmaceuticals
- c) Optical rotator dispersion technique for the analysis of chiral compounds

Unit III

An advanced study of the principles and procedures involved in the instrumental methods and applications of Flame Photometry, Fluorimetry, Nephelo - Turbidimetry and Refractrometry, Study of general principles and methods for the determination of Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Crude fibre, Moisture and Nitrogen

Unit IV

Thermal method of analysis, theory, instrumentation and applications of Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA), Differential Thermal analysis (DTA) and DSC.

Unit V

Identification and quantitative determination of preservatives, Antioxidants, Colouring materials, Emulsifiers and Stabilizers in Pharmaceutical formulation

Methodology involved

- a. Moisture content determination in dosage forms
- b. Alcohol determination
- c. Essential oil determination
- d. Surfactant analysis

REFERENCES:

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences – Alfonso and Gennaro
2. Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Becket and Stanlake
3. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Formulations – P.D. Sethi
4. Pharmaceutical Analysis – Higuchi, Bechmman and Hassan
5. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy – Liebermann and Lachmann
6. Indian Pharmacopoeia – 1996
7. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis – B.K. Sharma
8. A Text Book of Pharmaceutical – Kenneth A. Connors

2.2. P. Pharmaceutical Analysis – II. The experiments should be conducted based on theory

2. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals. A compendium of guidelines and related material Vol.1 and Vol.2, WHO (1999)
3. GMP- Mehra
4. Pharmaceutical Process Validation – Berry and Nash

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Basic tests for Pharmaceutical substances – WHO (1988)
2. Basic tests for Pharmaceutical substances – WHO (1991)
3. How to practice GMP's – P.P.Sharma
4. The Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940 – Vijay Malik
5. Q.A. Manual - D.H. Shah
6. SOP Guide lines - D.H. Shah
7. Quality Assurance Guide - OPP

1.4 T. BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION

Unit-I. Detailed study of principles & procedures involved in bio assay of.

- (a) Heparin, Insulin, Posterior Pituitary
- (b) Diphtheria, Typhoid

Unit-II. Principles and Procedures involved in Biological tests of the following.

- (a) Living contaminants in vaccines.
- (b) Endotoxins
- (c) Histamine like substances
- (d) Toxic elements

Unit-III Microbiological assay of

- (a) Vitamins e.g. cyanocobalamin
- (b) Antibiotics such as Neomycin sulphate,
- (c) Vaccine e.g. Diphtheria

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Unit-IV

- a) Biological assay evaluation of oxytocin, rabbiess vaccine and tetanus antitoxin
- b) Radioimmuno assay: General principles, scope of limitations R.I.A of Insulin and digitalis, ELISA (instrumentation, Principle and application for analysis of pharmaceuticals)
- C) Radiopharmaceuticals (indium (^{111}In) pentetate injection, strontium (^{89}Sr) chloride injection, Technitium ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$) macrosalib injection

Unit-V

Detailed study of principles & procedures involved in bio assay of estrogens, Hepatitis vaccine, Biological assay of Gas-gangrene antitoxin, Blood and blood related products(Anti-blood grouping serum, Human albumin, Human plasma protein fraction, Human coagulation factors), Biotechnology products(erythropoietin, Interferons, streptokinase).

Books Material Recommended

1. Indian Pharmacopoeia, 2007 Controller of Publications, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
2. Bochmman & Hassan, Pharmaceutical Analysis, edited by: Higuchi.
3. D C Garrott, Quantitative Analysis of drugs. CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
4. R V Smith, J T Stewart, Textbook of Bio Pharmaceutical Analysis.
5. Pulok K Mukherjee: Quality Control of Herbal Drugs, Business Horizons Pharmaceutical Publishers, New Delhi.
6. British Pharmacopeia, Department of Health U.K.
7. Classification of cosmetic raw materials

2.1. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Unit I

Concept of quality assurance, total quality management, philosophy of GMP, cGMP and GLP, organization and functioning of accreditation bodies: ISO 9000, ISO 14000, NBL and OSHA 18000

Unit II

- a. Organization and personal, responsibilities, training hygiene
- b. Premises: Location, design, plan layout, construction, maintenance and sanitation, environmental control, sterile area, control of contamination
- c. Equipments: selection, purchase, specifications, maintenance, clean in place, sterilized in place - Raw – materials; purchase specifications, maintenance of stores, selection of vendors, controls and raw materials

Unit III

Manufacture and controls on dosage forms

- a. Manufacturing documents, master formula records, batch formula records, standard operating procedures, Quality audits of manufacturing processes and facilities
- b. In process quality control on various dosage forms sterile, biological products and non-sterile, standard operating procedures for various operations like cleaning, filling, drying, compression, coating, disinfection, sterilization, membrane filtration etc.
- c. Guideline for Quality Assurance of Human Blood Products and large volume parenterals.

Unit-IV

- a. Packaging and labeling controls, line clearance and other packaging materials.
- b. Quality Control Laboratory: Responsibilities, good laboratory practices, routine controls, instruments, protocols, non-clinical testing, controls on animal house, data generation and storage, quality control documents, retention samples, records, audits of quality control facilities – finished products release: quality review, quality audits and batch release document.

Unit V

- a. Distribution and Distribution records: Handling of returned goods recovered materials and reprocessing.
- b. Complaints and recalls, evaluation of complaints recall procedures, related records and documents.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. The International Pharmacopoeia Vol 1,2,3,4, 3rd edition: General methods of analysis quality specifications for Pharmaceutical substances, Excipients, dosage forms.