



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

(Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade & Ranked in NIRF)

Sankari Main Road (NH-47), Ariyanoor, Salem - 636 308, Tamilnadu.

ALL INDIA ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2024 FOR M.PHARM DEGREE PROGRAMME INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. PROGRAMMES OFFERED :

Vinayaka Mission's College of Pharmacy, Salem

S. No.	Course	Eligibility
1	M.Pharm (Pharmaceutics)	A pass in B.Pharmacy Degree with an aggregate 55% of marks(In case of SC/ST category for 50% marks) and should have obtained permanent Registration with any State Pharmacy Council.
2	M.Pharm (Pharmacology)	
3	M.Pharm (Pharmaceutical Analysis)	

2) Duration of the Programme : 2 Years

3) FEE STRUCTURE: Refer website www.vmrfd.edu.in

4) ONLINE FILLING OF APPLICATION FORM:

- Application forms are available online only. It should be filled up carefully by the candidates with complete details and submitted online along with scanned copy of Degree / Provisional Certificates, Degree Mark Sheet(s), Photograph & Signature as attachments
- The Registration fee of **Rs.1,000/-**(Rupees One Thousand only) paid while submitting online application, will not be refunded under any circumstances
- The Candidates those who are appearing Final year / semester B.Pharm examination can also apply for the Entrance examination
- All Entrance Examination related communications like (Hall Ticket, Entrance Examination Results and Counseling Intimation letter etc.,) will be sent through Application Portal only. Hence the candidates are advised to keep their application number for their future reference. No separate communication will be sent to any individual e-mail or SMS.

5) HALL TICKET:

- Entrance Examination Hall Ticket can be downloaded by all eligible candidates from the Entrance Examination Portal of this University.
- HALL TICKET MUST BE PRODUCED BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE TIME OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION CENTRE WITHOUT FAIL. NO CANDIDATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO WRITE THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION WITHOUT THE HALL TICKET.**

- c) Mere acceptance of a person as a candidate for writing the Entrance Examination shall not confer on him / her any right / eligibility for admission. The candidate who does not satisfy the prescribed eligibility criteria shall not be considered for admission.
- d) Candidates **will not be allowed** to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers or any prohibited materials such as Pen, Pencil, Calculator, Mobile Phone or any other Electronic Devices that are likely to be of unfair assistance inside the examination hall.
- e) Candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall till completion of Examination.
- f) **Candidates shall maintain perfect silence and attend to their papers only. Any conversation or gesticulation or disturbance in the examination hall will be deemed as misbehavior. If any candidate is found to be misbehaving or using unfair means or resorting to impersonation, his/her candidature will be cancelled and he/she will be liable to be debarred from taking any Entrance Examination of the Deemed to be University.**
- g) All candidates appearing for the All India Entrance Examination shall be required to sign an attendance.
- h) The OMR answer sheet of the candidate should be handed over to the invigilator along with the question booklet. If any candidate fails to do so, his/her candidature shall be cancelled.

6) ENTRANCE EXAMINATION CENTRE:

The All India Entrance Examination will be conducted at Vinayaka Mission's College of Pharmacy, Salem. The candidates have to appear for the Entrance Examination at their own expenses.

7) DURATION OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AND QUESTION PATTERN:

- a) The All India Entrance Examination will be conducted in ENGLISH only. The question booklet will consist of 100 multiple choice questions (single best response)
- b) Maximum marks will be 100 and the duration of the examination will be 2 hours.
- c) All questions must be answered and they carry equal marks. There will be no negative mark for wrong answers. Correct answer must be shaded with Pencil in the OMR Answer Sheet supplied along with the question booklet.
- d) Entrance Examination will be of the undergraduate level covering the syllabus given in the annexure -1 and will contain 100 objective type questions each with four responses (A B C D) in English.
- e) The candidates are advised to be at the Examination Centre an hour before the commencement of the Examination
- f) The Candidates need not bring a Pencil, ball point pen. This will be provided to them at the Examination Hall.

8) MODE OF SELECTION:

Selection will be made on the basis of the marks secured by the candidates in the Entrance Examination and merit based Counselling will be conducted by the Admission Monitoring Committee (AMC) of VMRF-DU.

Results will be published in the Notice Board and also in the University website

www.vmrfd.edu.in

9) DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE TIME OF COUNSELING:

- 1 Degree / Provisional Certificate
- 2 Degree Mark sheets or Consolidated Mark sheet
- 3 Transfer Certificate & Conduct Certificate
- 4 Community Certificate
- 5 10th & 12th Mark sheet(s)
- 6 State Council Registration Certificate
- 7 Migration Certificate
- 8 Copy of Aadhaar Card of the Candidate
- 9 Copy of Aadhaar Card of the Parent

Documents to be submitted at the time of admission in addition to the above documents.

- 10 Nativity Certificate
- 11 Physical Fitness Certificate
- 12 Recent Passport size colour photos - 9 Nos

10) ANTI-RAGGING MEASURES:

Ragging is strictly prohibited in Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (Deemed to be University) campus strictly enforces anti-ragging measures and the campus is free from any form of ragging. Any violation will be dealt with according to law in force and as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

11) IMPORTANT NOTE:

- a) All admissions are subject to fulfillment of all the prescribed eligibility conditions by the candidate. If it is found either at the time of admission or at a later stage, that the candidate has given false information / forged certificates or concealed material information, his / her admission shall be cancelled and the student shall be dismissed from the college immediately.
- b) The VMRF (Deemed to be University) reserves the right to change the curriculum, course structure and the rules relating to admission, examinations, fee structure, refunds, etc.
- c) All disputes arising in the interpretation and implementation of the provisions in this prospectus will be referred to the Vice-Chancellor of this University and the Vice-Chancellor's decision shall be final and binding.
- d) In respect of matters relating to or arising out of this prospectus the jurisdiction shall be subject to exclusive jurisdiction of Salem only.

12) IMPORTANT DATES:

Last date for Submission of online application	31.08.2024 (Saturday) up to 5.30 pm (Server Time).
Downloading the Hall Ticket from the Website	04.09.2024 (Wednesday)
Date of All India Entrance Examination & Time	08.09.2024(Sunday) 10.00 am to 12.00 Noon

Further Details Contact: 09380333597, 8072397755

Registrar



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ALL INDIA ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2024

M.PHARM DEGREE PROGRAMME

SYLLABUS

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I

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.

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.

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.

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS

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 alkalimetry titration and estimation of Sodium benzoate and Ephedrine HCl

Redox titrations

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

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.

PHARMACEUTICS- I

Posology: Definition, Factors affecting posology. Pediatric dose calculations based on age, body weight and body surface area.

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.

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.

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.

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

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.

Gastrointestinal agents

Acidifiers: Ammonium chloride* and Dil. HCl

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

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-II

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).

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.

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

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY –I

SP hybridization in alkanes, Halogenation of alkanes, uses of paraffins. Stabilities of alkenes, SP hybridization in alkenes. E₁ and E₂ reactions – kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, rearrangement of carbocations, Saytzeffs orientation and evidences. E₁ versus 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

Alkyl halides*

SN₁ and SN₂ reactions - kinetics, order of reactivity of alkyl halides, stereochemistry and rearrangement of carbocations.

SN₁ versus SN₂ reactions, Factors affecting SN₁ and SN₂ 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

BIOCHEMISTRY

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

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.

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.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

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.

Haematological Diseases:

Iron deficiency, megaloblastic anemia (Vit B12 and folic acid), sickle cell anemia, thalasemia, 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

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY –II

Benzene and its derivatives

Analytical, synthetic and other evidences in the derivation of structure of benzene, Orbital picture, resonance in benzene, aromatic characters, Huckel's rule.

Reactions of benzene - nitration, sulphonation, halogenation- reactivity, Friedelcrafts alkylation- reactivity, limitations, Friedelcrafts acylation.

Substituents, effect of substituents on reactivity and orientation of mono substituted benzene compounds towards electrophilic substitution reaction

Structure and uses of DDT, Saccharin, BHC and Chloramine

Phenols* - Acidity of phenols, effect of substituents on acidity, qualitative tests, Structure and uses of phenol, cresols, resorcinol, naphthols

Aromatic Amines* - Basicity of amines, effect of substituents on basicity, and synthetic uses of aryl diazonium salts.

Aromatic Acids* –Acidity, effect of substituents on acidity and important reactions of benzoic acid.

PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS-I

Solubility of drugs: Solubility expressions, mechanisms of solute solvent interactions, ideal solubility parameters, solvation & association, quantitative approach to the factors influencing solubility of drugs, diffusion principles in biological systems. Solubility of gas in liquids, solubility of liquids in liquids, (Binary solutions, ideal solutions)

Raoult's law, real solutions. Partially miscible liquids, Critical solution temperature and applications. Distribution law, its limitations and applications

pH, buffers and isotonic solutions: Sorensen's pH scale, pH determination (electrometric and calorimetric), applications of buffers, buffer equation, buffer capacity, buffers in pharmaceutical and biological systems, buffered isotonic solutions.

States of Matter and properties of matter: State of matter, changes in the state of matter, latent heats, vapour pressure, sublimation critical point, eutectic mixtures, gases, aerosols – inhalers, relative humidity, liquid complexes, liquid crystals, glassy states, solid-crystalline, amorphous & polymorphism.

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Study of morphology, classification, reproduction/replication and cultivation of Fungi and Viruses. Classification and mode of action of disinfectants. Factors influencing disinfection, antiseptics and their evaluation. For bacteriostatic and bactericidal actions. Evaluation of bactericidal & Bacteriostatic. Sterility testing of products (solids, liquids, ophthalmic and other sterile products) according to IP, BP and USP.

Designing of aseptic area, laminar flow equipments; study of different sources of contamination in an aseptic area and methods of prevention, clean area classification.

Principles and methods of different microbiological assay. Methods for standardization of antibiotics, vitamins and amino acids.

Assessment of a new antibiotic.

PHARMACEUTICAL ENGINEERING

Flow of fluids: Types of manometers, Reynolds number and its significance, Bernoulli's theorem and its applications, Energy losses, Orifice meter, Venturimeter, Pitot tube and Rotometer.

Size Reduction: Objectives, Mechanisms & Laws governing size reduction, factors affecting size reduction, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Hammer mill, ball mill, fluid energy mill, Edge runner mill & end runner mill.

Size Separation: Objectives, applications & mechanism of size separation, official standards of powders, sieves, size separation Principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Sieve shaker, cyclone separator, Air separator, Bag filter & elutriation tank.

Drying: Objectives, applications & mechanism of drying process, measurements & applications of Equilibrium Moisture content, rate of drying curve. principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Tray dryer, drum dryer spray dryer, fluidized bed dryer, vacuum dryer, freeze dryer.

Mixing: Objectives, applications & factors affecting mixing, Difference between solid and liquid mixing, mechanism of solid mixing, liquids mixing and semisolids mixing. Principles, Construction, Working, uses, Merits and Demerits of Double cone blender, twin shell blender, ribbon blender, Sigma blade mixer, planetary mixers, Propellers, Turbines, Paddles & Silverson Emulsifier,

Filtration: Objectives, applications, Theories & Factors influencing filtration, filter aids, filter medias. Principle, Construction, Working, Uses, Merits and demerits of plate & frame filter, filter leaf, rotary

drum filter, Meta filter & Cartridge filter, membrane filters and Seidtz filter.

Centrifugation: Objectives, principle & applications of Centrifugation, principles, construction, working, uses, merits and demerits of Perforated basket centrifuge, Non-perforated basket centrifuge, semi continuous centrifuge & super centrifuge.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY –III

Geometrical isomerism Nomenclature of geometrical isomers (Cis Trans, EZ, Syn Anti systems)

Methods of determination of configuration of geometrical isomers.

Conformational isomerism in Ethane, n-Butane and Cyclohexane.

Stereo isomerism in biphenyl compounds (Atropisomerism) and conditions for optical activity.

Stereospecific and stereoselective reactions

Heterocyclic compounds:

Nomenclature and classification

Synthesis, reactions and medicinal uses of following compounds/derivatives Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

Relative aromaticity and reactivity of Pyrrole, Furan and Thiophene.

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY – I

Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry

History and development of medicinal chemistry

Physicochemical properties in relation to biological action

Ionization, Solubility, Partition Coefficient, Hydrogen bonding, Protein binding, Chelation, Bioisosterism, Optical and Geometrical isomerism.

Drug metabolism

Drug metabolism principles- Phase I and Phase II.

Factors affecting drug metabolism including stereo chemical aspects.

Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System

Adrenergic Neurotransmitters:

Biosynthesis and catabolism of catecholamine.

Adrenergic receptors (Alpha & Beta) and their distribution.

Sympathomimetic agents: SAR of Sympathomimetic agents

Direct acting: Nor-epinephrine, Epinephrine, Phenylephrine*, Dopamine, Methyldopa, Clonidine, Dobutamine, Isoproterenol, Terbutaline, Salbutamol*, Bitolterol, Naphazoline, Oxymetazoline and Xylometazoline.

Indirect acting agents: Hydroxyamphetamine, Pseudoephedrine, Propylhexedrine.

Agents with mixed mechanism: Ephedrine, Metaraminol.

A. Sedatives and Hypnotics:

Benzodiazepines: SAR of Benzodiazepines, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam*, Oxazepam, Chlorazepate, Lorazepam, Alprazolam, Zolpidem

Barbiturtes: SAR of barbiturates, Barbitol*, Phenobarbital, Mephobarbital, Amobarbital, Butobarbital, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital

Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics

Morphine and related drugs: SAR of Morphine analogues, Morphine sulphate, Codeine, Meperidine hydrochloride, Anilerdine hydrochloride, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride, Loperamide hydrochloride, Fentanyl citrate*, Methadone hydrochloride*, Propoxyphene hydrochloride, Pentazocine, Levorphanol tartarate.

Narcotic antagonists: Nalorphine hydrochloride, Levallorphan tartarate, Naloxone hydrochloride.

Anti-inflammatory agents: Sodium salicylate, Aspirin, Mefenamic acid*, Meclofenamate, Indomethacin, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Zomepriac, Diclofenac, Ketorolac, Ibuprofen*, Naproxen, Piroxicam, Phenacetin, Acetaminophen, Antipyrine, Phenylbutazone.

PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS-II

Colloidal dispersions: Classification of dispersed systems & their general characteristics, size & shapes of colloidal particles, classification of colloids & comparative account of their general properties. Optical, kinetic & electrical properties. Effect of electrolytes, coacervation, peptization & protective action.

Rheology: Newtonian systems, law of flow, kinematic viscosity, effect of temperature, non-Newtonian systems, pseudoplastic, dilatant, plastic, thixotropy, thixotropy in formulation,

determination of viscosity, capillary, falling Sphere, rotational viscometers

Deformation of solids: Plastic and elastic deformation, Heckel equation, Stress, Strain, Elastic Modulus.

Drug stability: Reaction kinetics: zero, pseudo-zero, first & second order, units of basic rate constants, determination of reaction order. Physical and chemical factors influencing the chemical degradation of pharmaceutical product: temperature, solvent, ionic strength, dielectric constant, specific & general acid base catalysis, Simple numerical problems. Stabilization of medicinal agents against common reactions like hydrolysis & oxidation. Accelerated stability testing in expiration dating of pharmaceutical dosage forms. Photolytic degradation and its prevention

PHARMACOLOGY-I

General Pharmacology

Introduction to Pharmacology- Definition, historical landmarks and scope of pharmacology, nature and source of drugs, essential drugs concept and routes of drug administration, Agonists, antagonists(competitive and non competitive), spare receptors, addiction, tolerance, dependence, tachyphylaxis, idiosyncrasy, allergy.

Pharmacokinetics- Membrane transport, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs .Enzyme induction, enzyme inhibition, kinetics of elimination.

General Pharmacology

Pharmacodynamics- Principles and mechanisms of drug action. Receptor theories and classification of receptors, regulation of receptors. drug receptors interactions signal transduction mechanisms, G-protein-coupled receptors, ion channel receptor, transmembrane enzyme linked receptors, transmembrane JAK-STAT binding receptor and receptors that regulate transcription factors, dose response relationship, therapeutic index, combined effects of drugs and factors modifying drug action.

Adverse drug reactions.

Drug interactions (pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic)

Drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs -Drug discovery phase, preclinical evaluation phase, clinical trial phase, phases of clinical trials and pharmacovigilance.

PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY I

Introduction to Pharmacognosy:

Definition, history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy Sources of Drugs – Plants, Animals, Marine & Tissue culture Organized drugs, unorganized drugs (dried latex, dried juices, dried extracts, gums and mucilages, oleoresins and oleo- gum -resins).

Classification of drugs:

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

Quality control of Drugs of Natural Origin:

Adulteration of drugs of natural origin. Evaluation by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods and properties.

Cultivation, Collection, Processing and storage of drugs of natural origin:

Cultivation and Collection of drugs of natural origin. Factors influencing cultivation of medicinal plants. Plant hormones and their applications. Polyploidy, mutation and hybridization with reference to medicinal plants.

Pharmacognosy in various systems of medicine:

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

Introduction to secondary metabolites:

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

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY – II

Antihistaminic agents: Histamine, receptors and their distribution in the humanbody

H₁-antagonists: Diphenhydramine hydrochloride*, Dimenhydrinate, Doxylamines succinate, Clemastine fumarate, Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride, Tripelenamine hydrochloride, Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride, Meclizine hydrochloride, Buclizine hydrochloride, Chlorpheniramine maleate, Triprolidine hydrochloride*, Phenidamine tartarate, Promethazine hydrochloride*, Trimeprazine tartrate, Cyproheptadine hydrochloride, Azatidine maleate, Astemizole, Loratadine, Cetirizine, Levocetrazine Cromolyn sodium

Anti-anginal:

Vasodilators: Amyl nitrite, Nitroglycerin*, Pentaerythritol tetranitrate, Isosorbide dinitrite*, Dipyridamole.

Calcium channel blockers: Verapamil, Bepridil hydrochloride, Diltiazem hydrochloride, Nifedipine, Amlodipine, Felodipine, Nicardipine, Nimodipine.

Anti-arrhythmic Drugs: Quinidine sulphate, Procainamide hydrochloride, Disopyramide phosphate*, Phenytoin sodium, Lidocaine hydrochloride, Tocainide hydrochloride, Mexiletine hydrochloride, Lorcainide hydrochloride, Amiodarone, Sotalol.

Anti-hyperlipidemic agents: Clofibrate, Lovastatin, Cholesteramine and Cholestipol

Coagulant & Anticoagulants: Menadione, Acetomenadione, Warfarin*, Anisindione, clopidogrel

Drugs used in Congestive Heart Failure: Digoxin, Digitoxin, Nesiritide, Bosentan, Tezosentan.

Drugs acting on Endocrine system

Nomenclature, Stereochemistry and metabolism of steroids

Sex hormones: Testosterone, Nandralone, Progesterones, Oestriol, Oestradiol, Oestrione, Diethyl stilbestrol.

Drugs for erectile dysfunction: Sildenafil, Tadalafil.

Oral contraceptives: Mifepristone, Norgestrel, Levonorgestrol

Corticosteroids: Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone, Betamethasone, Dexamethasone

Thyroid and antithyroid drugs: L-Thyroxine, L-Thyronine, Propylthiouracil, Methimazole.

INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY – I

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

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

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

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

Tablets:

Introduction, ideal characteristics of tablets, classification of tablets. Excipients, Formulation of tablets, granulation methods, compression and processing problems. Equipments and tablet tooling.

Tablet coating: Types of coating, coating materials, formulation of coating composition, methods of coating, equipment employed and defects in coating.

Quality control tests: In process and finished product tests.

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

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

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

PHARMACOLOGY-II

Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardio vascular system

Introduction to hemodynamic and electrophysiology of heart.

Drugs used in congestive heart failure

Anti-hypertensive drugs.

Anti-anginal drugs.

Anti-arrhythmic drugs.

Anti-hyperlipidemic drugs.

Pharmacology of drugs acting on cardio vascular system

Drug used in the therapy of shock.

Hematinics, coagulants and anticoagulants.

Fibrinolytics and anti-platelet drugs

Plasma volume expanders

Pharmacology of drugs acting on urinary system

Diuretics

Anti-diuretics.

PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY – II

General introduction, composition, chemistry & chemical classes, biosources, therapeutic uses and commercial applications of following

secondary metabolites:

Alkaloids: Vinca, Rauwolfia, Belladonna, Opium,

Phenylpropanoids and Flavonoids: Lignans, Tea, Ruta

Steroids, Cardiac Glycosides & Triterpenoids: Liquorice, Dioscorea, Digitalis

Volatile oils: Mentha, Clove, Cinnamon, Fennel, Coriander,

Tannins: Catechu, Pterocarpus

Resins: Benzoin, Guggul, Ginger, Asafoetida, Myrrh, Colophony

Glycosides: Senna, Aloes, Bitter Almond

Iridoids, Other terpenoids & Naphthaquinones: Gentian, Artemisia, taxus, carotenoids.

Industrial production, estimation and utilization of the following phytoconstituents: Forskolin, Sennoside, Artemisinin, Diosgenin, Digoxin, Atropine, Podophyllotoxin, Caffeine, Taxol, Vincristine and Vinblastine

PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and its rules 1945:

Objectives, Definitions, Legal definitions of schedules to the Act and Rules

Import of drugs – Classes of drugs and cosmetics prohibited from import, Import under license or permit. Offences and penalties.

Manufacture of drugs – Prohibition of manufacture and sale of certain drugs,

Conditions for grant of license and conditions of license for manufacture of drugs, Manufacture of drugs for test, examination and analysis, manufacture of new drug, loan license and repacking license.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and its rules 1945.

Detailed study of Schedule G, H, M, N, P,T,U, V, X, Y, Part XII B, Sch F & DMR (OA) Sale of Drugs – Wholesale, Retail sale and Restricted license. Offences and penalties

Labeling & Packing of drugs- General labeling requirements and specimen labels for drugs and cosmetics, List of permitted colors. Offences and penalties.

Administration of the Act and Rules – Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Central drugs Laboratory, Drugs Consultative Committee, Government drug analysts, Licensing authorities, controlling authorities, Drugs Inspectors

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY – III

Antibiotics

Historical background, Nomenclature, Stereochemistry, Structure activity relationship, Chemical degradation classification and important products of the following classes.

β-Lactam antibiotics: Penicillin, Cephalosporins, β- Lactamase inhibitors, Monobactams

Aminoglycosides: Streptomycin, Neomycin, Kanamycin

Tetracyclines: Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Chlortetracycline, Minocycline, Doxycycline

Anti-tubercular Agents

Synthetic anti tubercular agents: Isoniazid*, Ethionamide, Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide, Para amino salicylic acid.*

Anti tubercular antibiotics: Rifampicin, Rifabutin, Cycloserine
Streptomycine, Capreomycin sulphate.

Urinary tract anti-infective agents

Quinolones: SAR of quinolones, Nalidixic
Acid, Norfloxacin, Enoxacin,
Ciprofloxacin*, Ofloxacin, Lomefloxacin, Sparfloxacin, Gatifloxacin,
Moxifloxacin

Miscellaneous: Furazolidine, Nitrofurantoin*, Methanamine.

Antiviral agents:

Amantadine hydrochloride, Rimantadine hydrochloride, Idoxuridine
trifluoride, Acyclovir*, Gancyclovir, Zidovudine, Didanosine,
Zalcitabine, Lamivudine, Loviride, Delavirding, Ribavirin, Saquinavir,
Indinavir, Ritonavir.

PHARMACOLOGY-III

Pharmacology of drugs acting on Respiratory system

Anti -asthmatic drugs
Drugs used in the management of COPD
Expectorants and antitussives
Nasal decongestants
Respiratory stimulants

Pharmacology of drugs acting on the Gastrointestinal Tract

Antiulcer agents.
Drugs for constipation and diarrhoea.
Appetite stimulants and suppressants.
Digestants and carminatives.
Emetics and anti-emetics.

Chemotherapy

General principles of chemotherapy.
Sulfonamides and cotrimoxazole.
c. Antibiotics- Penicillins, cephalosporins,
chloramphenicol, macrolides, quinolones and
fluoroquinolins, tetracycline and aminoglycosides

Chemotherapy

Urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted
diseases.

Chemotherapy of malignancy.

Immunopharmacology

Immunostimulants

Immunosuppressant

Protein drugs, monoclonal antibodies, target drugs to antigen, biosimilars

HERBAL DRUG TECHNOLOGY

Herbs as raw materials

Definition of herb, herbal medicine, herbal medicinal product, herbal drug preparation Source of Herbs

Selection, identification and authentication of herbal materials

Processing of herbal raw material

Biodynamic Agriculture

Good agricultural practices in cultivation of medicinal plants including Organic farming.

Pest and Pest management in medicinal plants: Biopesticides/Bioinsecticides.

Indian Systems of Medicine

Basic principles involved in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy

Preparation and standardization of Ayurvedic formulations viz Aristas and Asawas, Ghutika, Churna, Lehya and Bhasma.

Evaluation of Drugs WHO & ICH guidelines for the assessment of herbal drugs Stability testing of herbal drugs.

Patenting and Regulatory requirements of natural products:

Definition of the terms: Patent, IPR, Farmers right, Breeder's right, Bioprospecting and Biopiracy

Patenting aspects of Traditional Knowledge and Natural Products.

Case study of Curcuma & Neem.

Regulatory Issues - Regulations in India (ASU DTAB, ASU DCC), Regulation of manufacture of ASU drugs - Schedule Z of Drugs & Cosmetics Act for ASU drugs.

BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS

Biopharmaceutics

Absorption; Mechanisms of drug absorption through GIT, factors influencing drug absorption through GIT, absorption of drug from

Non per oral extra-vascular routes, **Distribution** Tissue permeability of drugs, binding of drugs, apparent, volume of drug distribution, plasma and tissue protein binding of drugs, factors affecting protein-drug binding. Kinetics of protein binding, Clinical significance of protein binding of drugs

Elimination: Drug metabolism and basic understanding metabolic pathways renal excretion of drugs, factors affecting renal excretion of drugs, renal clearance, Non renal routes of drug excretion of drugs

Bioavailability and Bioequivalence: Definition and Objectives of bioavailability, absolute and relative bioavailability, measurement of bioavailability, *in-vitro* drug dissolution models, *in-vitro-in-vivo* correlations, bioequivalence studies, methods to enhance the dissolution rates and bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs.

PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Brief introduction to Biotechnology with reference to Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Enzyme Biotechnology- Methods of enzyme immobilization and applications.

Biosensors- Working and applications of biosensors in Pharmaceutical Industries.

Brief introduction to Protein Engineering.

Use of microbes in industry. Production of Enzymes- General consideration - Amylase, Catalase, Peroxidase, Lipase, Protease, Penicillinase.

Basic principles of genetic engineering.

Study of cloning vectors, restriction endonucleases and DNA ligase.

Recombinant DNA technology. Application of genetic engineering in medicine.

Application of r DNA technology and genetic engineering in the production of:

Interferon ii) Vaccines- hepatitis- B iii) Hormones-Insulin.

Brief introduction to PCR

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality Assurance and Quality Management concepts: Definition and concept of Quality control, Quality assurance and GMP

Total Quality Management (TQM): Definition, elements, philosophies

ICH Guidelines: purpose, participants, process of harmonization, Brief overview of QSEM, with special emphasis on Q-series guidelines, ICH stability testing guidelines

Quality by design (QbD): Definition, overview, elements of QbD program, tools

ISO 9000 & ISO14000: Overview, Benefits, Elements, steps for registration

NABL accreditation : Principles and procedures

Organization and personnel: Personnel responsibilities, training, hygiene and personal records. **Premises:** Design, construction and plant layout, maintenance, sanitation, environmental control, utilities and maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination.

Equipments and raw materials: Equipment selection, purchase specifications, maintenance, purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials.

Calibration and Validation: Introduction, definition and general principles of calibration, qualification and validation, importance and scope of validation, types of validation, validation master plan. Calibration of pH meter, Qualification of UV-Visible spectrophotometer, General principles of Analytical method Validation.

Warehousing: Good warehousing practice, materials management.

INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

UV Visible spectroscopy

Electronic transitions, chromophores, auxochromes, spectral shifts, solvent effect on absorption spectra, Beer and Lambert's law, Derivation and deviations.

Instrumentation - Sources of radiation, wavelength selectors, sample cells, detectors-Photo tube, Photomultiplier tube, Photo voltaic cell, Silicon Photodiode.

Applications - Spectrophotometric titrations, Single component and multi component analysis

Fluorimetry

Theory, Concepts of singlet, doublet and triplet electronic states, internal and external conversions, factors affecting fluorescence, quenching, instrumentation and applications

Introduction to chromatography

Adsorption and partition column chromatography-Methodology, advantages, disadvantages and applications.

Thin layer chromatography- Introduction, Principle, Methodology, Rf values, advantages, disadvantages and applications.

Paper chromatography-Introduction, methodology, development techniques, advantages, disadvantages and applications

Electrophoresis– Introduction, factors affecting electrophoretic mobility, Techniques of paper, gel, capillary electrophoresis, applications

Gas chromatography - Introduction, theory, instrumentation, derivatization, temperature programming, advantages, disadvantages and applications

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)-Introduction, theory, instrumentation, advantages and applications.

INDUSTRIAL PHARMACYII

Pilot plant scale up techniques: General considerations - including significance of personnel requirements, space requirements, raw materials, Pilot plant scale up considerations for solids, liquid orals, semi solids and relevant documentation, SUPAC guidelines, Introduction to platform technology

Technology development and transfer: WHO guidelines for Technology Transfer(TT):

Terminology, Technology transfer protocol, Quality risk management, Transfer from R & D to production (Process, packaging and cleaning), Granularity of TT Process (API, excipients, finished products, packaging materials) Documentation, Premises and equipments, qualification and validation, quality control, analytical method transfer, Approved regulatory bodies and agencies, Commercialization - practical aspects and problems (case

studies), TT agencies in India - APCTD, NRDC, TIFAC, BCIL, TBSE / SIDBI; TT related documentation - confidentiality agreement, licensing, MoUs, legal issues

Quality management systems: Quality management & Certifications: Concept of Quality, Total Quality Management, Quality by Design (QbD), Six Sigma concept, Out of Specifications (OOS), Change control, Introduction to ISO 9000 series of quality systems standards, ISO 14000, NABL, GLP.

PHARMACY PRACTICE

Drug distribution system in a hospital

Dispensing of drugs to inpatients, types of drug distribution systems, charging policy and labelling, Dispensing of drugs to ambulatory patients, and Dispensing of controlled drugs.

Hospital formulary

Definition, contents of hospital formulary, Differentiation of hospital formulary and Drug list, preparation and revision, and addition and deletion of drug from hospital formulary.

Therapeutic drug monitoring

Need for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, Factors to be considered during the Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, and Indian scenario for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring.

Medication adherence

Causes of medication non-adherence, pharmacist role in the medication adherence, and monitoring of patient medication adherence.

Patient medication history interview

Need for the patient medication history interview, medication interview forms.

f) Community pharmacy management

Financial, materials, staff, and infrastructure requirements.

Hospital and its organization

Definition, Classification of hospital- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary hospitals, Classification based on clinical and non-clinical basis, Organization Structure of a Hospital, and Medical staffs involved in the hospital and their functions.

Hospital pharmacy and its organization

Definition, functions of hospital pharmacy, Organization structure, Location, Layout and staff requirements, and Responsibilities and functions of hospital pharmacists.

NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Controlled drug delivery systems: Introduction, terminology/definitions and rationale, advantages, disadvantages, selection of drug candidates. Approaches to design controlled release formulations based on diffusion, dissolution and ion exchange principles. Physicochemical and biological properties of drugs relevant to controlled release formulations

Polymers: Introduction, classification, properties, advantages and application of polymers in formulation of controlled release drug delivery systems.

Microencapsulation: Definition, advantages and disadvantages, microspheres /microcapsules, microparticles, methods of microencapsulation, applications

Mucosal Drug Delivery system: Introduction, Principles of bioadhesion / mucoadhesion, concepts, advantages and disadvantages, transmucosal permeability and formulation considerations of buccal delivery systems

Implantable Drug Delivery Systems: Introduction, advantages and disadvantages, concept of implants and osmotic pump

Ocular Drug Delivery Systems: Introduction, intra ocular barriers and methods to overcome –Preliminary study, ocular formulations and ocuserts

Intrauterine Drug Delivery Systems: Introduction, advantages and disadvantages, development of intra uterine devices (IUDs) and applications

BIOSTATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction: Statistics, Biostatistics, Frequency distribution

Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode-

Pharmaceutical examples **Measures of dispersion:** Dispersion, Range, standard deviation, Pharmaceutical problems

Correlation: Definition, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Multiple correlation - Pharmaceuticals examples

Regression: Curve fitting by the method of least squares, fitting the lines $y = a + bx$ and $x = a + by$, Multiple regression, standard error of regression– Pharmaceutical Examples

Probability: Definition of probability, Binomial distribution, Normal distribution, Poisson's distribution, properties - problems
Sample, Population, large sample, small sample, Null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, sampling, essence of sampling, types of sampling, Error-I type, Error-II type, Standard error of mean (SEM)
- Pharmaceutical examples

Parametric test: t-test(Sample, Pooled or Unpaired and Paired) , ANOVA, (One way and Two way), Least Significance difference

SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE PHARMACY

Concept of health and disease: Definition, concepts and evaluation of public health. Understanding the concept of prevention and control of disease, social causes of diseases and social problems of the sick.

Social and health education: Food in relation to nutrition and health, Balanced diet, Nutritional deficiencies, Vitamin deficiencies, Malnutrition and its prevention.

Sociology and health: Socio cultural factors related to health and disease, Impact of urbanization on health and disease, Poverty and health

Hygiene and health: personal hygiene and health care; avoidable habits

Preventive medicine: General principles of prevention and control of diseases such as cholera, SARS, Ebola virus, influenza, acute respiratory infections, malaria, chicken guinea, dengue, lymphatic filariasis, pneumonia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cancer, drug addiction-drug substance abuse

National health intervention programme for mother and child, National family welfare programme, National tobacco control programme, National Malaria Prevention Program, National programme for the health care for the elderly, Social health programme; role of WHO in Indian national program

PHARMA MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Definition, general concepts and scope of marketing; Distinction between marketing & selling; Marketing environment; Industry and competitive analysis; Analyzing consumer buying behavior; industrial buying behavior.

Quantitative and qualitative aspects; size and composition of the market; demographic descriptions and socio-psychological characteristics of the consumer; market segmentation & targeting. Consumer profile; Motivation and prescribing habits of the physician; patients' choice of physician and retail pharmacist. Analyzing the Market; Role of market research.

Classification, product line and product mix decisions, product life cycle, product portfolio analysis; product positioning; New product decisions; Product branding, packaging and labeling decisions, Product management in pharmaceutical industry.

PHARMACEUTICAL REGULATORY SCIENCE

Regulatory Approval Process

Approval processes and timelines involved in Investigational New Drug (IND), New Drug Application (NDA), Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA). Changes to an approved NDA / ANDA.

Regulatory authorities and agencies

Overview of regulatory authorities of India, United States, European Union, Australia, Japan, Canada (Organization structure and types of applications)

Clinical trials

Developing clinical trial protocols, Institutional Review Board / Independent Ethics committee - formation and working procedures, Informed consent process and procedures, GCP obligations of Investigators, sponsors & Monitors, Managing and Monitoring clinical trials, Pharmacovigilance - safety monitoring in clinical trials.

ADVANCED INSTRUMENTATION TECHNIQUES

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy

Principles of H-NMR and C-NMR, chemical shift, factors affecting chemical shift, coupling constant, Spin - spin coupling, relaxation, instrumentation and applications

Mass Spectrometry- Principles, Fragmentation, Ionization techniques –Electron impact, chemical ionization, MALDI, FAB, Analyzers-Time of flight and Quadrupole, instrumentation, applications

Thermal Methods of Analysis: Principles, instrumentation and applications of Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

X-Ray Diffraction Methods: Origin of X-rays, basic aspects of crystals, X-ray Crystallography, rotating crystal technique, single crystal diffraction, powder diffraction, structural elucidation and applications.