



YENEPOYA

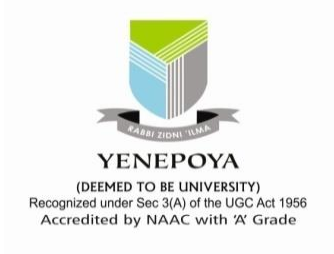
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Recognized under Sec 3(A) of the UGC Act 1956

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

**Regulations and Syllabus of Diploma in
Pharmacy (D.Pharm.) Course as per
PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA
EDUCATION REGULATIONS, 1991 (w.e.f
June 2018)**

**Yenepoaya
(Deemed to be University)
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Ref: No. Y/REG/ACA/Notification/2021

08.03.2021

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Addendum to the Diploma in Pharmacy Program regulations 2018-19 based on the revisions approved by the Academic Council and Board of Management meetings: Regarding

With reference to the subject cited above the University is pleased to consolidate the various revisions approved by the Academic Council and Board of Management for implementation effective from the academic year indicated in the respective revisions.


REGISTRAR



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Ref: No.YU/REG/ACA/Academic Council-28/2017

05.08.2017

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Starting of 2 year Diploma Course in Pharmacy (D. Pharma).

Ref: 28th meeting of Academic Council held on 27.05.2017 vide
(Agenda - 8)

The Academic Council at its meeting held on 27.05.2017. vide Agenda – 8 and subsequently the Board of Management has approved the proposal to start 2 year Diploma Course in Pharmacy (D.Pharma) under Yenepoya Pharmacy College & Research Centre, a constituent college of Yenepoya University.

The course shall commence after obtaining permission from the regulatory body.


(Dr. G. Shreekumar Menon)
REGISTRAR

To:

The Dean, Faculty of Yenepoya Pharmacy College & Research Centre

Cc to:

1. P.A. to V.C.
2. P.A. to Registrar
3. Academic Section

D. Pharm Curriculum

CHAPTER-I

1. Short title and commencement:-

- (i) These regulations may be called the Education Regulations, 1991.
- (ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Qualification for Pharmacist:

The minimum qualification required for registration as a pharmacist shall be a pass in Diploma in pharmacy (Part I & Part II and satisfactory completion of Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III).

OR

Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to the above.

- 3. Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and Part-II shall consist of a certificate of having passed the course of study prescribed in Chapter-II of these regulations.
- 4. Diploma in Pharmacy Part-III shall consist of a certificate of having satisfactorily completed course of practical training as prescribed in Chapter-III of these regulations.

CHAPTER II

Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I and Part-II):-

5. Minimum qualification for admission to Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I course: A pass in any of the following examinations with Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Mathematics.

- (i) Intermediate examination in Science;
- (ii) The first year of the three year degree course in Science,
- (iii) 10+2 examination (academic stream) in Science;
- (iv) Pre-degree examination;
- (v) Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examination.

6. Duration of the course:-

The duration of the course shall be for two academic years with each academic year spread over a period of not less than one hundred and eighty working days in addition to 500 hours practical training spread over a period of not less than 3 months.

7. Course of study:-

The course of study for Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II shall include the subjects as given in the Tables I & II below. The number of hour devoted to each subject for its teaching in Theory and Practical, shall not be less than that noted against it in columns 2 and 3 of the Tables below.

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TABLE-I
Diploma in Pharmacy (Part- I)

Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical
Pharmaceutics-I	75	100
Pharmaceutical Chemistry-I	75	75
Pharmacognosy	75	75
Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology	50	75
Human Anatomy & Physiology	75	50
Health Education & Community Pharmacy	50	-
	400	375 = 775

TABLE-II
Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II)

Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical
Pharmaceutics-II	75	100
Pharmaceutical Chemistry-II	100	75
Pharmacology & Toxicology	75	50
Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	50	-
Drug Store and Business Management	75	-
Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy	75	50
	450	275 = 725

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8. The syllabi for each subject of study in the said Tables shall be as specified in Appendix A to these regulations.

9. Approval of the authority conducting the course of study:-

The course of regular academic study prescribed under regulation 7 shall be conducted in an institution, approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

Provided that the Pharmacy Council of India shall not approve any institution under this regulation unless it provides adequate arrangements for teaching in regard to building accommodation, equipment and teaching staff as specified in Appendix-B to these regulations.

10. Examinations:-

There shall be an examination for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) to examine students of the first year course and an examination for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II) to examine students of the second year course .Each examination may be held twice every year. The first examination in a year shall be the annual examination and the second examination shall be supplementary examination of the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) or Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II), as the case may be. The examinations shall be of written and practical (including oral) nature, carrying maximum marks for each part of a subject, as indicated in Table III and IV below:

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TABLE --III

DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY (PART-I) EXAMINATION

Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
	Examination	*Sessional	Total	Examination	*Sessional	Total
Pharmaceutics- I	80	20	100	80	20	100
Pharmaceutical chemistry-I	80	20	100	80	20	100
Pharmacognosy	80	20	100	80	20	100
Bio- chemistry and Clinical pathology	80	20	100	80	20	100
Human Anatomy and Physiology	80	20	100	80	20	100
Health Education and Community Pharmacy	80	20	100	-	-	-
			600			500=1100

*Internal assessment

TABLE-IV

DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY (PART-II) EXAMINATION

Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
	Examination	*Sessional	Total	Examination	*Sessional	Total
Pharmaceutics- II	80	20	100	80	20	100
Pharmaceutical chemistry-II	80	20	100	80	20	100
Pharmacology & Toxicology	80	20	100	80	20	100
Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	80	20	100	-	-	-
Drug Store and Business Management	80	20	100	-	-	-
Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy	80	20	100	80	20	100
			600			400=1000

*Internal assessment.

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11. Eligibility for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I examination:-

Only such candidates who produce certificate from the Head of the Academic institution in which he /she has undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I course, in proof of his /her having regularly and satisfactorily undergone the course of study by attending not less than 80% of the classes held both in theory and in practical separately in each subject shall be eligible for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) examination.

12. Eligibility for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II examination:-

Only such candidates who produce certificate from the Head of the academic institution in which he/she has undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II course, in proof of his /her having regularly and satisfactorily undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II course by attending not less than 80% of the classes held both in theory and in practical separately in each subject shall be eligible for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II) examination.

13. Mode of examinations:-

- (i) Each theory and practical examination in the subjects mentioned in Table-III & IV shall be of three hours duration.
- (ii) A Candidate who fails in theory or practical examination of a subject shall re-appear both in theory and practical of the same subject.
- (iii) Practical examination shall also consist of a viva-voce (Oral) examination.

14. Award of Sessional marks and maintenance of records:

- (i) A regular record of both theory and practical class work and examinations conducted in an institution imparting training for diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and diploma in Pharmacy Part II courses, shall be maintained for each student in the institution and 20 marks for each theory and 20 marks for each practical subject shall be allotted as sessional.
- (ii) There shall be at least two periodic sessional examinations during each academic year .The highest aggregate of any two performances shall form the basis of calculating sessional marks.
- (iii) The sessional marks in practicals shall be allotted on the following basis:-
 - (a) Actual performance in the sessional examination 10 marks
 - (b) Day to day assessment in the practical class work 10 marks.

15. Minimum marks for passing the examination:

A student shall not be declared to have passed Diploma in Pharmacy examination unless he /she secures at least 50% marks in each of the subject separately in the theory examinations, including sessional marks and at least 50% marks in each of the practical examinations including sessional marks. The candidates securing 60% marks or above in aggregate in all subjects in a single attempt at the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) or Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II) examinations shall be declared to have passed in first class the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) or Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II) examinations, as the case may be. Candidates securing 75% marks or above in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have passed with distinction in the subject or those subjects provided he/she passes in all the subjects in a single attempt.

16. Eligibility for promotion to Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II):-

All candidates who have appeared for all the subjects and passed the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I Examinations are eligible for promotion to the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II class. However, failure in more than two subject shall debar him/ from promotion to the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II class.

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17. Improvement of sessional marks:-

Candidates who wish to improve sessional marks can do so, by appearing in two additional sessional examinations during the next academic year. The average score of the two examination shall be the basis for improved sessional marks in theory .The sessional of practicals shall be improved by appearing in additional practical examinations. Marks awarded to a candidate for day to day assessment in the practical class cannot be improved unless he /she attends a regular course of study again.

18. Approval of examinations:-

The examinations mentioned in regulations 10 to 13 and 15 shall be held by an authority herein after referred to as the Examining Authority in a State/University ,which shall be approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. Such approval shall be granted only if the Examining Authority concerned fulfills the conditions as specified in Appendix-C to these regulations.

19. Certificate of passing examination for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II):-

Certificate to having passed the examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy Part II shall be granted by the Examining Authority to a successful student.

References:-

- 1.[Subs. by Education (Amendment)Regulations , 1994 ,published in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-4 , No 28, dt . 9th July , 1994 Page 3709-3710 (w.e.f 9.7.94)
2. and 2 subs. by Education (Amendment)Regulations , 1994, published in the Gazette of India Part III , Section IV , No 28 , dt. 28th July , 94. Page 3710 (w.e.f 9.7.94)
3. [Subs. by Education (Amendment)Regulations , 1994 , published in the Gazette of India ,Part III, Section 4, No . 28 , dt 9th July 1994 , Page 3710 (w.e.f 9.7.94)

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CHAPTER III
Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III)
(Practical Training)

20. Period and other conditions for Practical Training:-

- (i) After having appeared in Part-II examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy, conducted by Board/University or other approved Examining Body or any other course accepted as being equivalent by the Pharmacy Council of India, a candidate shall be eligible to undergo practical training in one or more of the following institutions namely:
 - (a) Hospitals/Dispensaries run by Central/State Govt.
 - (b) A Pharmacy, Chemist and Druggist licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 194
 - (c) Drugs manufacturing Unit licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 & rules made there under.
- (ii) The institutions referred in sub-regulation (1) shall be eligible to impart training subject to the condition that number of student pharmacists that may be taken in any hospital, pharmacy, chemist and druggist and drugs manufacturing unit licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 shall not exceed two where there is one registered pharmacist engaged in the work in which the student pharmacist is undergoing practical training, where there is more than one registered Pharmacist similarly engaged, the number shall not exceed one for each additional such registered Pharmacist.
- (iii) Hospital and Dispensary other than those specified in sub-regulation (1) for the purpose of giving practical training shall have to be recognized by Pharmacy Council of India on fulfilling the conditions specified in Appendix D to these regulations.
- (iv) In the course of practical training, the trainee shall have exposure to
 - (a) Working knowledge of keeping of records required by various Acts concerning the profession of Pharmacy, and
 - (b) Practical experience in-
 - (i) the manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use.
 - (ii) the reading, translation and copying of prescription including checking of doses;
 - (iii) the dispensing of prescription illustrating the commoner methods of administering Medicaments; and
 - (iv) the storage of drugs and medical preparations.
 - (v) The practical training shall be not less than five hundred hours spread over a period of not less than three months, provided that not less than two hundred and fifty hours are devoted to actual dispensing of prescriptions.

21. Procedure to be followed prior to commencing of the training:-

- (i) The head of an academic training institution, on application, shall supply in triplicate 'Practical Training Contract Form for qualification as a Pharmacist' (hereinafter referred to as the Contract Form) to candidate eligible to undertake the said practical training. The Contract Form shall be as specified in Appendix-E to these regulations.

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- (ii) The Head of an academic training institution shall fill section I of the Contract Form. The trainee shall fill Section II of the said Contract Form and the Head of the institution agreeing to impart the training (hereinafter referred to as the Apprentice Master) shall fill Section III of the said Contract Form.
- (iii) It shall be the responsibility of the trainee to ensure that one copy (hereinafter referred to as the first copy of the Contract Form) so filled is submitted to the Head of the academic training institution and the other two copies (hereinafter referred to as the Second copy and the third copy) shall be filed with the Apprentice Master (if he so desires) or with the trainee pending completion of the training.

22. Certificate of passing Diploma in Pharmacy Part-III:-

On satisfactory completion of the apprentice period, the Apprentice Master shall fill SECTION IV of the second copy and third copy of the Contract Form and cause it to be sent to the head of the academic training institution who shall suitably enter in the first copy of the entries from the second copy and third copy and shall fill SECTION V of the three copies of Contract Form and thereafter hand over both the second copy and third copy to the trainee.

This, if completed in all respects, shall be regarded as a certificate of having successfully completed the course of Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III)

CHAPTER IV

23. Certificate of Diploma in Pharmacy:

A certificate of Diploma in Pharmacy shall be granted by the Examining Authority to a successful candidate on producing certificate of having passed the Diploma in Pharmacy Part and Part II and satisfactory completion of practical training for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III).

24. Miscellaneous:

No course of training in pharmacy shall be considered for approval under regulation 18 unless it satisfies all the conditions prescribed under these regulations.

25. Repeal and Savings:

- (i) The Education Regulations, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations) published by the Pharmacy Council of India vide No 14-55/79 Pt. I/PCI/4235-4650 dt. 8th July 1981 is hereby repealed.
- (ii) Notwithstanding such repeal,
 - (a) Anything done or any action taken under the said regulations shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of these regulations.
 - (b) A person who was admitted as a student under the said regulation to the course of training for Diploma in Pharmacy and who had not passed the examination at the commencement of these regulations shall be required to pass the examination in accordance with the provision of the said regulation as if these regulations had not come into force:

Provided however, the Examining Authority in a particular State may fix a date after which the examinations under the said Regulations shall not be conducted

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Appendix-A SYLLABUS

DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY (PART-I)

1.1 PHARMACEUTICS-I Theory (75 hours)

Unit I - Introduction

1. Introduction to dosage forms, classification and definitions 04 hours
 - ‡ Dosage forms
 - ‡ Classification, examples and applications
 - ‡ Familiarisation with new drug delivery system
2. Introduction to Pharmacopoeias with special reference to the Indian Pharmacopoeia. 02 hours
 - ‡ Pharmacopoeia and its importance
 - ‡ Study of other pharmacopoeias such as B.P, USP and European pharmacopoeia
3. Metrology 05 hours
 1. Different types of
 - ‡ Weights
 - ‡ Measures
 2. Calculations involving percentage of solutions
 3. Reducing and enlarging formulas and Alligation methods
 4. Calculations of
 - ‡ Proof spirit
 - ‡ Isotonic solutions

UNIT: II - Size reduction and Size separation

1. Size reduction 03hours
 - ‡ 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 and Disintegrator
2. Size separation 04 hours
 - ‡ 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

UNIT: III - Mixing and homogenization Clarification and filtration

1. Mixing and Homogenisation 06 hours
 - ‡ 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 Agitated powder mixing, Triple Roller Mill, Propeller Mixer, Colloid Mill and Hand Homogeniser. Double cone mixer
2. Clarification and Filtration 04 hours
 - ‡ Objectives, applications, Theories & Factors influencing filtration, filter aids, filter medias. Principle, Construction, Working, Uses, Merits and demerits of filter press,

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sintered filters, filter candles, meta filter

UNIT: IV - Extraction and Galenicals Study of immunological products

1. Extraction and Galenicals 05 hours
 - ‡ Study of percolation and maceration, modification, continuous hot Extraction Application in the preparation of tinctures and extracts
 - ‡ Introduction to Ayurvedic dosage form
 - ‡ Study of immunological products like sera vaccines, toxoids & their preparation
2. Study of immunological products 02 hours
 - ‡ Study of immunological products like sera vaccines, toxoids and their preparation

UNIT: V - Heat processes Distillation Introduction to drying processes

1. Heat process 02 hours
 - ‡ To study about heat processes
 - ‡ Definition and factors affecting evaporation
 - ‡ Study of evaporation still and pan
2. Distillation 06 hours
 - ‡ Introduction to distillation and study about simple and fractional distillation, steam and vacuum distillation
 - ‡ Preparation of purified water I.P and water for injection I.P
 - ‡ Construction and working of the still used for the same
3. Introduction to drying processes 02 hours
 - ‡ Introduction to drying processes and study about tray dryers, fluidized bed dryer, vacuum dryer and freeze dryer

UNIT: VI – Sterilization: Aseptic techniques

1. Sterilization 08 hours
 - ‡ Concept of sterilization and its differences from disinfection- Thermal resistance of microorganism
 - ‡ Detailed study of the following sterilization process
 - ‡ Sterilization with moist heat
 - ‡ Dry heat sterilization
 - ‡ Sterilization by radiation
 - ‡ Sterilization by filtration and
 - ‡ Gaseous sterilization
 - ‡ Aseptic techniques, application of sterilization processes in hospitals particularly with reference to surgical dressings and intravenous fluids
 - ‡ Precautions for safe and effective handling of sterilization equipment.

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UNIT: VII - Processing of tablets

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|--|----------|
| 1. Processing of Tablets | 10 hours |
| ↓ Definition and types tablets | |
| ↓ Advantages and disadvantages tablets | |
| ↓ Types of excipients and method of preparation of tablets | |
| ↓ Coating of tablets | |
| ↓ Evaluation of tablets | |

UNIT: VIII - Packing of Pharmaceuticals Processing of capsules

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|---|----------|
| 1. Processing of Capsules | 05 hours |
| ↓ Processing of capsules hard and soft gelatin capsules, different sizes capsules, filling of capsules, handling and storage of capsules, Special application of capsules | |
| 2. Packing of Pharmaceuticals | 05 hours |
| ↓ Different types of containers used in pharmaceutical industry | |
| ↓ Its uses and features | |
| ↓ Merits and demerits | |
| ↓ Introduction to aerosol packaging | |

PRACTICAL (100 hours)

Preparation (minimum number stated against each) of the following categories illustrating different techniques involved.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aromatic waters | 3 |
| 2. Solutions | 4 |
| 3. Spirits | 2 |
| 4. Tinctures | 4 |
| 5. Extracts | 2 |
| 6. Creams | 2 |
| 7. Cosmetic preparations | 3 |
| 8. Capsules | 2 |
| 9. Tablets | 2 |
| 10. Preparations involving sterilization | 2 |
| 11. Ophthalmic preparations | 2 |
| 12. Preparations involving aseptic techniques | 2 |

Books Recommended : (Latest editions)

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
2. The Extra Pharmacopoeia-Martindale.

1.2 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY -I Theory (75 hours)

UNIT: I - Acids, Bases and Buffers and Antioxidants

1. Acids, Bases and Buffers 1-5 hours

- I. Introduction of Acids and Bases
 - ∩ Concepts of Acids and Bases
- II. Preparation, Assay and uses of,
 - ∩ Boric Acid
 - ∩ Hydrochloric Acid
 - ∩ Strong Ammonium Hydroxide
 - ∩ Sodium Hydroxide
- I. Introduction of Buffers
 - ∩ Properties
 - ∩ Standard Buffer solutions
 - ∩ Role of buffers in Pharmacy

2. Antioxidants 5-10 hours

- I. Introduction
- II. Properties of an Antioxidant
- III. Preparation, Assay and Use of,
 - ∩ Hypophosphorous acid
 - ∩ Sulphur dioxide
 - ∩ Sodium bisulphite
 - ∩ Sodium meta-bisulphite
 - ∩ Sodium thiosulphate
 - ∩ Nitrogen and Sodium nitrite

UNIT: II - Gastrointestinal Agents and Topical Agents

1. Acidifying agents 1-2 hours

- I. Introduction
- II. Mechanism of action
- III. Types of Acidifiers
- IV. Preparation, Assay and use of,
 - Dilute Hydrochloric acid

2. Antacids 2-4 hours

- I. Introduction
- II. Features of Ideal Antacid
- III. Classification of Antacid
- IV. Preparation. Assay and use of,
 - ∩ Sodium bicarbonate
 - ∩ Aluminium hydroxide gel
 - ∩ Aluminium phosphate

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- ‡ Calcium carbonate
 - ‡ Magnesium carbonate
 - ‡ Magnesium trisilicate
 - ‡ Magnesium oxide
 - V. Combination of Antacid preparations
3. Protectives and Absorbents 4-6 hours
- I. Introduction
 - II. Preparation, Assay and use of,
 - ‡ Bismuth subcarbonate
 - ‡ Kaolin
4. Saline Cathartics 6-8 hours
- I. Introduction
 - II. Preparation. Assay and use of,
 - ‡ Sodium potassium tartarate
 - ‡ Magnesium sulphate
5. Topical Agents 8-12 hours
- Protectives
- I. Introduction
 - II. Mode of action of protective.
 - III. Preparation, assay and use of,
 - ‡ Talc
 - ‡ Zinc oxide
 - ‡ Calamine
 - ‡ Zinc stearate
 - ‡ Titanium dioxide
 - ‡ Silicon polymers
- Antimicrobials
- I. Introduction and Mechanism of action of Antimicrobials by oxidation, halogenation and protein precipitation.
 - II. Different Classes of Antimicrobial Agents.
 - III. Preparation, Assay and use,
 - ‡ Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Chlorinated lime, Iodine, Povidone-iodine, Boric acid, Borax, Silver nitrate, Mild silver protein, Mercury yellow, Mercuric oxide, Ammoniated mercury, Sublimed sulphur, Precipitated sulphur, Selenium sulphide, Alum and zinc sulphate.

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UNIT: III – Miscellaneous

1. Dental Products 1-5 hours
 - I. Introduction to Dental products
 - II. Anticaries Agent
 - ‡ Role of fluoride in preventing dental caries
 - ‡ The method of preparation and use of sodium fluoride and stannous fluoride
 - III. Dentifrices
 - ‡ Mode of action of dentifrices.
 - ‡ The method of preparation and use of calcium carbonate, sodium metaphosphate and dicalcium phosphate.
 - IV. Desensitizing Agent
 - ‡ The method of preparation and use of strontium chloride and zinc chloride.

2. Inhalants and Respiratory Stimulants 5-9 hours

Inhalants

 - I. Introduction to Inhalants
 - II. Preparation, properties and uses of,
 - ‡ Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and Nitrous oxide.

Respiratory Stimulants

 - I. Introduction and Mechanism of action of respiratory stimulants.
 - II. Preparation, properties and use,
 - ‡ Ammonium carbonate

3. Expectorants, Emetics and Antidotes

Expectorants and Emetics

 - I. Introduction and Mechanism of action of Expectorants and Emetics.
 - II. Preparation, Assay and use,
 - ‡ Ammonium chloride, Potassium iodide, Antimony potassium tartarate.

Antidotes

 - ‡ Properties, storage, Incompatibility and uses of Sodium nitrate.

UNIT: IV – Electrolytes

1. Major Intra and Extra cellular electrolytes 1-10 Hours
 - I. Introduction to Electrolytes
 - II. Electrolyte Imbalance and replacement theory
 - ‡ Conditions leading to electrolyte imbalance and its management
 - I. Physiological Acid-Base Balance
 - II. Preparation, assay and use of,
 - ‡ Sodium acetate, Potassium acetate, Sodium bicarbonate Inj, Sodium citrate, Potassium citrate, Sodium lactate Inj, Ammonium chloride and its Injection.

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- ‡ Combination of electrolyte powders and solutions.

UNIT: V - Inorganic Official compounds

06 Hours

1. Inorganic official compounds
 - I. Introduction to the inorganic compounds
 - II. Standardization of certain compounds.
 - III. Importance of Assay.
 - IV. Preparation, assay and use of,
 - ‡ Ferrous sulphate and Calcium gluconate.

UNIT: VI – Radiopharmaceuticals

08 Hours

1. Radioactivity
 - I. Introduction to the radioactive isotopes
 - II. Biological effects of radiation
 - III. Measurement of radioactivity
 - IV. Handling and storage of radioactive materials
 - ‡ Applications of radioisotopes
2. Radio opaque contrast media
 - I. Introduction to the radio opaque contrast media
 - II. Preparation and use of Barium sulphate.

UNIT: VII - Quality Control of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

12 Hours

1. Quality control of Drugs
 - I. Introduction to Quality Control
 - II. Methods used for Quality Control
 - I. Source of impurities in pharmaceuticals
- Limit test for arsenic, Chloride, Sulphate, Iron and Heavy metals

UNIT: VIII - Identification tests for Cations and Anions

05 Hours

1. Identification tests for Cations and Anions
 - I. Qualitative tests of some common Anions and Cations

PRACTICAL (75 hours)

1. Identification tests for inorganic compounds particularly drugs and pharmaceuticals.
2. Limit test for chloride, sulfate, Arsenic, Iron and Heavy metals.
3. Assay of inorganic Pharmaceuticals involving each of the following methods of compounds marked with (*) under theory.
 - a. Acid-Base titrations (at least 3)
 - b. Redox titrations (One each of Permanganometry and iodimetry)
 - c. Precipitation titrations (at least 2)
 - d. Complexometric titrations (Calcium and Magnesium)

Book recommended (Latest editions) - -Indian Pharmacopoeia.

1.3 PHARMACOGNOSY Theory (75 hours)

UNIT: I - Introduction to Pharmacognosy

1. Introduction to pharmacognosy & Classification of drugs 1-5 hours
 - ▢ Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy including indigenous system of medicine.
 - ▢ Various systems of classification of drugs of natural origin.
 - Alphabetical
 - Taxonomical
 - Morphological
 - Pharmacological
 - Chemical
 - Chemo-taxonomical

2. Quality control of crude drugs:
 - Drug adulteration
 - Methods of drug evaluation

UNIT: II - Chemical nature of natural drugs

1. Chemical nature of natural drugs 1-3 hours
 - ▢ Alkaloids
 - outline of occurrence
 - distribution
 - outline of isolation
 - identification tests
 - therapeutic effects
 - pharmaceutical applications

2. Terpenoids 3-6 hours
 - outline of occurrence
 - distribution
 - outline of isolation
 - identification tests
 - therapeutic effects
 - pharmaceutical applications

3. Glycosides 6-12 hours
 - outline of occurrence
 - distribution
 - outline of isolation
 - identification tests
 - therapeutic effects
 - pharmaceutical applications

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UNIT: III - Chemical nature of natural drugs

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <p>1. Volatile oils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ outline of occurrence ▮ distribution ▮ outline of isolation ▮ identification tests ▮ therapeutic effects ▮ pharmaceutical applications | <p>1-3 hours</p> |
| <p>2. Tannins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ outline of occurrence ▮ distribution ▮ outline of isolation ▮ identification tests ▮ therapeutic effects ▮ pharmaceutical applications | <p>3-6 hours</p> |
| <p>3. Resins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ outline of occurrence ▮ distribution ▮ outline of isolation ▮ identification tests ▮ therapeutic effects ▮ pharmaceutical applications | <p>6-9 hours</p> |

UNIT: IV - Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <p>1. Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of laxatives drugs:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Aloes ▮ Rhubarb ▮ Castor oil ▮ Ispaghula ▮ Senna ▮ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Cardiotonic drugs:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Digitalis ▮ Arjuna ▮ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Carminatives & G.I. regulators:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Umbelliferous fruits, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▮ Coriander ▮ Fennel ▮ Ajowan ▮ Cardamom ▮ Ginger ▮ Black pepper | <p>1-8 hours</p> |
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- ‡ Asafoetida
- ‡ Nutmeg
- ‡ Cinnamon
- ‡ Clove
- ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Astringents drugs:-
 - ‡ Catechu
- ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Drugs acting on nervous system:-
 - ‡ Hyoscyamus
 - ‡ Belladonna
 - ‡ Aconite
 - ‡ Ashwagandha
 - ‡ Ephedra
 - ‡ Opium
 - ‡ Cannabis
 - ‡ Nux-vomica

UNIT: V - Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants

1. Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants 1-8 hours
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antihypertensives drugs:-
 - ‡ Rauwolfia
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antitussives drugs –
 - ‡ Vasaka
 - ‡ Tolu balsam
 - ‡ Tulsi
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antirheumatics-
 - ‡ Guggul
 - ‡ Colchicum.
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antitumour drugs:-
 - ‡ Vinca
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antileptotics drugs:-
 - ‡ Chaulmoogra Oil.
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antidiabetics :-
 - ‡ Pterocarpus
 - ‡ Gymnema
 - ‡ Sylvestro
 - ‡ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Diuretics-
 - ‡ Gokhru , Punarnava.

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UNIT: VI - Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants

1. Cultivation, collection and utilization of medicinal plants 1-16 hours
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antidysentrics drug:-
 - ▣ Ipecacunha
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antiseptics and disinfectants:-
 - ▣ Benzoin
 - ▣ Myrrh. Nim
 - ▣ curcuma
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Antimalarial drug:-
 - ▣ Cinchona.
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Oxytocics drug:-
 - ▣ Ergot
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Vitamines-
 - ▣ Shark liver Oil
 - ▣ Amla
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Enzymes-
 - ▣ Papaya
 - ▣ Diastase
 - ▣ Yeast
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Perfumes and flavouring agents-
 - ▣ Peppermint Oil
 - ▣ Lemon Oil
 - ▣ Orange Oil
 - ▣ Lemongrass Oil
 - ▣ sandal wood
 - ▣ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Pharmaceutical aids-
 - ▣ Honey
 - ▣ Arachis Oil
 - ▣ Starch
 - ▣ Kaolin
 - ▣ Pectin
 - ▣ Oliveoil
 - ▣ Lanolin
 - ▣ Beeswax
 - ▣ Acacia
 - ▣ Tragacanth
 - ▣ Sodium alginate
 - ▣ Agar
 - ▣ Guargum

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- ∩ Gelatin.
- ∩ Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of Miscellaneous-
 - ∩ Liquorice
 - ∩ Garlic
 - ∩ Picrorhiza
 - ∩ Dioscorea
 - ∩ Linseed
 - ∩ Shatavari
 - ∩ Shankhapusphi
 - ∩ Pyrethrum
 - ∩ Tobacco

UNIT: VII - Collection and processing of crude drugs

1. Collection and processing of crude drugs 1-8 hours
 - ∩ Collection and preparation of Ergot for the market
 - ∩ Collection and preparation of Rauwolfia for the market
 - ∩ Collection and preparation of opium for the market
 - ∩ Collection and preparation of Digitalis for the market
 - ∩ Collection and preparation of Senna for the market

UNIT: VIII - Surgical fibers, sutures and surgical dressings

1. Surgical fibers, sutures and surgical dressings 1-4 hours
 - ∩ Study of source, preparation and identification of fibres used in sutures and surgical dressings cotton, silk, wool and regenerated fibre.
2. Gross anatomical study 4-12 hours
 - ∩ Gross anatomical studies of Senna, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Fennel, Clove, Ginger, Nux vomica & Ipecacuanha.

PRACTICAL (75 hours)

1. Identification of drug by morphological characters.
2. Physical and chemical tests for evaluation of drugs wherever applicable.
3. Gross anatomical studies (t.s) of the following drugs: Senna, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Coriander, Fennel, Clove, Ginger, Nuxvomica, Ipecacuanha.
4. Identification of fibres and surgical dressings.

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1.4. BIOCHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY Theory (50 hours)

UNIT: I – Biochemistry

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Introduction to biochemistry | 1-2 hours |
| ↓ Definition | |
| ↓ Scope of Biochemistry | |
| ↓ Methods used for determination of Biomolecules | |

UNIT: II – Proteins

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Proteins | 1-10 hours |
| I. Chemistry and role of | |
| ↓ Proteins | |
| ↓ Polypeptides | |
| Amino acids | |
| II. Classification of proteins | |
| III. Classification of amino acids | |
| IV. Qualitative test for proteins | |
| V. Deficiency diseases | |
| VI. Protein metabolism – Intermediary metabolism, biosynthesis of urea, urea cycle, abnormal metabolism of protein | |

UNIT: III – Carbohydrates

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Carbohydrates | 1-10 hours |
| I. Introduction and classification | |
| II. Chemistry and role | |
| III. Qualitative tests | |
| IV. Disease related to carbohydrate metabolism | |
| V. Carbohydrate metabolism – Glycolysis, Kreb's cycle, Gluconeogenesis, abnormal metabolism of Carbohydrates | |

UNIT: IV – Lipids

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Lipids | 1-9 hours |
| I. Introduction and classification | |
| II. Chemistry and role | |
| III. Qualitative tests | |
| IV. Disease related to lipid metabolism | |
| V. Lipid metabolism – Metabolism of fat, lipogenesis, abnormal metabolism of Lipids | |

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UNIT: V - Vitamins and co-enzymes

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Vitamins | 1-5 hours |
| I. Vitamins and coenzymes | |
| ∩ Introduction | |
| ∩ Chemistry and role | |

UNIT: VI - Minerals and water in life process

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Minerals and water | 1-3 hours |
| I. Role of different minerals | |
| II. Water | |
| ∩ Distribution in body | |
| ∩ Water balance | |
| ∩ Properties of water | |

UNIT: VII – Enzymes

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Enzymes | 1-6 hours |
| I. Introduction | |
| II. Brief concept of enzyme action | |
| III. Factors affecting it | |
| IV. Therapeutic and pharmaceutical importance | |

UNIT: VIII - Introduction to pathology of blood and urine

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Introduction to pathology | 1-5 hours |
| I. Lymphocytes and platelets | |
| ∩ Introduction | |
| ∩ Their role in health and diseases | |
| II. Erythrocytes | |
| ∩ Introduction | |
| ∩ Abnormal cells and their significance | |
| III. Abnormal constituents of urine and their significance in diseases | |

PRACTICAL (75 hours)

1. Detection and identification of Proteins, Amino acids, Carbohydrates and lipids.
2. Analysis of normal and abnormal constituents of Blood and Urine (Glucose, Urea, Creatine, creatinine, cholesterol, alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase, Bilirubin, SGPT, SGOT, Calcium, Diastase, Lipase).
3. Examination of sputum and faeces (microscopic and staining).
4. Practice in injecting drugs by intramuscular, subcutaneous and intravenous routes. Withdrawal of blood samples.

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1.5 HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY THEORY (75 hours)

1. Scope of Anatomy and Physiology. Definition of various terms used in Anatomy. 2 hours
2. Structure of cell, function of its components with special reference to mitochondria and microsomes. 3 hours
3. Elementary tissues of the body. i.e epithelial tissue, muscular tissue, connective tissue and nervous tissue. 3 hours
4. Structure and function of skeleton. Classification of joints and their function, Joint disorder. 5 hours
5. Composition of blood, functions of blood elements. Blood group and coagulation of blood. Brief information regarding disorders of blood. 5 hours
6. Name and functions of lymph glands. 4 hours
7. Structure and functions of various parts of the heart. Arterial and venous systems with special reference to the names and positions of main arteries and veins. Blood pressure and its recording. Brief information about cardiovascular disorders. 8 hours
8. Various parts of respiratory system and their functions. Physiology of respiration. 5 hours
9. Various parts of urinary system and their functions, structure and functions of kidney. Physiology of Urine formation. Pathophysiology of renal diseases and oedema. 5 hours
10. Structure of skeletal muscle. Physiology of muscle contraction, Names, position, attachments and functions of various skeletal muscles. Physiology of neuromuscular junction. 2 hours
11. Various parts of central nervous system, brain and its parts, functions and reflex action. Anatomy and Physiology of autonomic nervous system. 10 hours
12. Elementary knowledge of structure and functions of the organs of taste, smell, ear, eye and skin. Physiology of pain. 8 hours
13. Digestive system; names of the various parts of digestive system and their functions. Structure and functions of liver, physiology of digestion and absorption. 5 hours
14. Endocrine glands and Hormones. Locations of the glands, their hormones and functions. Pituitary, thyroid, Adrenal and Pancreas. 5 hours
15. Reproductive system -Physiology and Anatomy of Reproductive system. 5 hour

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PRACTICAL (50 hours)

1. Study of the human skeleton.
2. Study with the help of charts and models of the following systems and organs:
 - (a) Digestive system.
 - (b) Respiratory system.
 - (c) Cardiovascular system.
 - (d) Urinary system.
 - (e) Reproductive system.
 - (f) Nervous system.
 - (g) Eye.
 - (h) Ear.
3. Microscopic examination of epithelial tissue, cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, skeletal muscle. Connective tissue and nervous tissues.
4. Examination of blood films for TLC, DLC and malarial parasite.
5. Determination of clotting time of blood, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and Hemoglobin value.
6. Recording of body temperature, pulse, heart rate, blood pressure and ECG.

1.6. HEALTH EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY PHARMACY Theory (50 hours)

UNIT: I - HELTH AND DISEASE

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Introduction to health | 02 hours |
| Introduction to health and desease | |
| ¶ Definition and types of health | |
| ¶ History of desease and prevention of desease | |

UNIT: II - NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Nutrition | 05 hours |
| ¶ Nutrition and health classification of food requirement | |
| ¶ Disease due to deficiency of protein and vitamins and its prevention. | |

UNIT: III - DEMOGRAPHY AND FAMILY PLANNING

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Population problem of India | 04 hours |
| ¶ To study demography cycle of family planning | |
| ¶ To study the different type of family planning | |
| ¶ Contraceptive method | |
| ¶ Behavioural method | |
| ¶ Chemical method | |
| ¶ Physical method | |
| ¶ Hormonal method | |

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UNIT: IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT 06 hours

1. To study first aid emergency treatment snake bite, burn poisoning, heart disease.
2. Resuscitation method
3. Elements of minor surgery and dressing

UNIT: V - ENVIRONMENT AND WATER SOURCE

1. **Environment** 06 hours

- ↓ Source of water supply
water pollution
- ↓ Purification of water
- ↓ Waste disposal
- ↓ Arthropod disease
- ↓ Rodents animals and disease

UNIT: VI - FUNDAMENTAL OF MICROBIOLOGY & NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. Principle of microbiology & non-communicable disorders. 06 hours

Principle of microbiology

Classification of microbes

Staining technique of organism

- ↓ Causative agent, prevention care and control

Cancer

Diabetes

Blindness

Cardiovascular disease

UNIT: VII - COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

1. Respiratory infections 10 hours
2. Intestinal infection
3. Arthropod borne infection
4. Surface infection
5. Sexually transmitted disease

UNIT: VIII – EPIDEMIOLOGY

Epidemiology 06 hours

1. Study about epidemiology
2. Disease transmission
3. Immunity and immunization
4. Principle of disease control and prevention Disinfection

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2.1 PHARMACEUTICS II Theory (75 hours)

1. Dispensing Pharmacy:

- (i) Prescriptions-Reading and understanding of prescription; Latin terms commonly used (Detailed study is not necessary), Modern methods of prescribing, adoption of metric system. Calculations involved in dispensing.
- (ii) Incompatibilities in Prescriptions-Study of various types of incompatibilities-physical, chemical and therapeutic.
- (iii) Posology Dose and Dosage of drugs, Factors influencing dose, Calculations of doses on the basis of age, sex and surface area. Veterinary doses.

2. Dispensed Medications:

(Note: A detailed study of the following dispensed medication is necessary. Methods of preparation with theoretical and practical aspects, use of appropriate containers and closures. Special labelling requirements and storage conditions should be high-lighted).

- (i) Powders-Types of powders-Advantages and disadvantages of powders, Granules, Cachets and Tablet triturates. Preparation of different types of powders encountered in prescriptions. Weighing methods, possible errors in weighing, minimum weighable amounts and weighing of material below the minimum weighable amount, geometric dilution and proper usage and care of dispensing balance.
- (ii) Liquid Oral Dosage Forms:
 - (a). Monophasic Theoretical aspects including commonly used vehicles, essential adjuvant like stabilizers, colourants and flavours, with examples.

Review of the following monophasic liquids with details of formulation and practical methods.

Liquids for internal administration	Liquids for external administration or used on mucus membranes
Mixtures and concentrates	Gargles
Syrups	Mouth washes
	Throat-paints
	Douches
Elixirs	Ear Drops
	Nasal Drops and sprays
	Liniments
	Lotions

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(b) Biphasic Liquid Dosage Forms:

- (i) Suspension (elementary study)--Suspensions containing diffusible solids and liquids and their preparations. Study of the adjuvants used like thickening agents, wetting agents, their necessity and quantity to be incorporated. Suspensions of precipitate forming liquids like, tinctures, their preparations and stability. Suspensions produced by chemical reaction. An introduction to flocculated, non-flocculated suspension system.
- (ii) Emulsions-Types of emulsions, identification of emulsion system, formulation of emulsions, selection of emulsifying agents. Instabilities in emulsions. Preservation of emulsions.

(iii) Semi-Solid Dosage Forms:

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- (a) Ointments Types of ointments, classification and selection of dermatological vehicles. Preparation and stability of ointments by the following processes:
 - (i) Trituration (ii) Fusion (iii) Chemical reaction (iv) Emulsification.
 - (b) Pastes--Difference between ointments and pastes, bases of pastes. Preparation of pastes and their preservation.
 - (c) Jellies--An introduction to the different types of jellies and their preparation.
 - (d) An elementary study of poultice.
 - (e) Suppositories and pessaries--Their relative merits and demerits, types of suppositories, suppository bases, classification, properties, Preparation and packing of suppositories. Use of suppositories for drug absorption.
- (iv) Dental and Cosmetic Preparations:**
Introduction to Dentrifices, Facial cosmetics, Deodorants, Antiperspirants, Shampoos, Hair dressing and Hair removers.
- (v) Sterile Dosage Forms:**
- (a) Parenteral dosage forms Definitions, General requirements for parenteral dosage forms. Types of parenteral formulations, vehicles, adjuvants, processing, personnel, facilities and Quality control. Preparation of Intravenous fluids and admixtures--Total parenteral nutrition, Dialysis fluids.
 - (b) Sterility testing, Particulate matter monitoring--Faulty seal packaging.
 - (c) Ophthalmic Products--Study of essential characteristics of different ophthalmic preparations. Formulation additives, special precautions in handling and storage of ophthalmic products.

PRACTICAL (100 hours)

Dispensing of at least 100 products covering a wide range of preparations such as mixtures, emulsions, lotions, liniments, E.N.T, preparations, ointments, suppositories, powders, incompatible prescriptions etc.

Books recommended :(Latest editions)

1. Indian Pharmacopoeia.
2. British Pharmacopoeia.
3. National Formularies (N.F.I, B.N.F)
4. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
5. Martindale Extra Pharmacopoeia.

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2.2 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY II, Theory (100 hours)

1. Introduction to the nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to heterocyclic system containing up to 3 rings.

2. The Chemistry of following Pharmaceutical organic compounds, covering their nomenclature, chemical structure, uses and the important Physical and Chemical properties (Chemical structure of only those compounds marked with asterisk (*)).

The stability and storage conditions and the different type of Pharmaceutical formulations of these drugs and their popular brand names.

i) Antiseptics and Disinfectants-Proflavine,*Benzalkoniumchloride, Cetrimide, Chlorocresol*, Chloroxylyene, Formaldehyde solution, Hexachlorophene, Liquified phenol, Nitrofurantoin.

ii) Sulfonamides-Sulfadiazine, Sulfaguanidine*, Phthalysulfathiazole, Succinylsulfathiazole, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethoxypridazine, Sulfamethoxazole, co-trimoxazole, Sulfacetamide*.

Antileprotic Drugs-Clofazimine, Thiambutosine, Dapsone*, Solapson.

iii) Anti-tubercular Drugs-Isoniazid*, PAS*, Streptomycin, Rifampicin, Ethambutol*, Thiacetazone, Ethionamide, Cycloserine, Pyrazinamide*.

iv) Antiamoebic and Anthelmintic Drugs- Emetine, Metronidazole*, Halogenated hydroxyquinolines, diloxanidefuroate, Paramomycin Piperazine*, Mebendazole, D.E.C*.,

v) Antibiotics-Benzyl Penicillin*, Phenoxy methyl Penicillin*, Benzathine Penicillin Ampicillin*, Cloxacillin, Carbenicillin, Gentamicin, Neomycin, Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Cephalexin, Cephaloridine, Cephalothin, Griseofulvin, Chloramphenicol.

vi) Antifungal agents-Undecylenic acid, Tolnaftate, Nystatin, Amphotericin, Hamycin.

vii) Antimalarial Drugs-Chloroquine*, Amodiaquine, Primaquine, Proguanil, Pyrimethamine*, Quinine, Trimethoprim.

viii) Tranquilizers-Chlorpromazine*, Prochlorperazine, Trifluoperazine, Thiothixene, Haloperidol*, Triperidol, Oxypertine, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam*, Lorazepam, Meprobamate.

ix) Hypnotics Phenobarbitone*, Butobarbitone, Cyclobarbitone, Nitrazepam, Glutethimide*, Methypylone, Paraldehyde, Triclofos sodium.

x) General Anaesthetics-Halothane*, Cyclopropane*, Diethyl ether*, Methohexital sodium, Thiopental sodium, Trichloroethylene.

xi) Antidepressant Drugs Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline, Imipramine*, Phenelzine, Tranylcypromine. Analeptics-Theophylline, Caffeine*, Coramine*, Dextroamphetamine.

xii) Adrenergic Drugs-Adrenaline*, Noradrenaline, Isoprenaline*, Phenylephrine Salbutamol, Terbutaline, Ephedrine*, Pseudoephedrine.

xiii) Adrenergic Antagonist-Tolazoline, Propranolol*, Practolol.

xiv) Cholinergic Drugs-Neostigmine*, Pyridostigmine, Pralidoxime, Pilocarpine, Physostigmine*. Cholinergic Antagonists-Atropine*, Hysocine, Homatropine, Propantheline*, Benztropine, Tropicamide, Biperiden.*

xv) Diuretic Drugs-Furosemide*, Chlorothiazide, Hydrochlorothiazide*, Benzthiazide, Urea*, Mannitol*, Ethacrynic Acid.

xvi) Cardiovascular Drugs-Ethyl nitrite*, Glyceryl trinitrate, Alpha methyl dopa, Guanethidine, Clofibrate, Quinidine.

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xvii) Hypoglycemic Agents-Insulin, Chlorpropamide*, Tolbutamide, Glibenclamide, Phenformin *, Metformin.

xviii) Coagulants and Anti-Coagulants-Heparin, Thrombin, Menadione*, Bishydroxycoumarin, Warfarin Sodium.

xix) Local Anaesthetics-Lignocaine*, Procaine*, Benzocaine.

Histamine and Anti-histaminic Agents-Histamine, Diphenhydramine*, Promethazine,

xx) Cyproheptadine, Mepyramine, Pheniramine, Chlorpheniramine*. Analgesics and Anti-pyretics-Morphin, Pethidine*, Codeine, Methadone, Aspirin*,

xxi) Paracetamol*, Analgin, Dextropropoxyphene, Pentazocine.

xxii) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory Agents-Indomethacin*, phenylbutazone*, Oxyphenbutazone, Ibuprofen, Thyroxine and Antithyroids-Thyroxine*, Methimazole, Methylthiouracil, Propylthiouracil.

Diagnostic Agents-Iopanoic Acid, Propyliodone, Sulfobromophthalein. Sodium indigotindisulfonate, Indigo Carmine, Evans blue, Congo Red, Fluorescein Sodium .

xxiii)* Anticonvulsants, cardiac glycosides, Antiarrhythmic antihypertensives & vitamins. Steroidal Drugs-Betamethazone, Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, prednisolone, Progesterone, Testosterone, Oestradiol, Nandrolone.

xxiv) Anti- Neoplastic Drugs-Actinomycins, Azathioprine, Busulphan, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin cyclophosphamide, Daunorubicin hydrochloride, Fluorouracil, Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Mytomycin.

Books Recommended :(Latest editions)

1. Pharmacopoeia of India.
2. British Pharmaceutical Codex.
3. Martindale the Extra Pharmacopoeia.

PRACTICAL (75 hours)

1. Systematic qualitative testing of organic drugs involving Solubility determination, melting point and boiling point, detection of elements and functional groups (10 compounds).
2. Official identification test for certain groups of drugs included in the I.P like barbiturates, sulfonamides, phenothiazine, Antibiotic etc (8 compounds).
3. Preparation of three simple organic preparations.

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2.3 PHARMACOLOGY & TOXICOLOGY Theory (75 hours)

1. Introduction to Pharmacology, scope of Pharmacology.
 2. Routes of administration of drugs, their advantages and disadvantages.
 3. Various processes of absorption of drugs and the factors affecting them, Metabolism, distribution and excretion of drugs.
 4. General mechanism of drugs action and the factors which modify drug action
 5. Pharmacological classification of drugs. The discussion of drugs should emphasise the following aspect:
 - (i) Drugs acting on the Central Nervous System:
 - (a) General anaesthetics, adjunction to anaesthesia, intravenous anaesthetics.
 - (b) Analgesic antipyretics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Narcotic analgesics, Antirheumatic and antigout remedies, Sedatives and Hypnotics, Psychopharmacological agents, anti convulsants, analeptics.
 - (c) Centrally acting muscle relaxants and anti parkinsonism agents
 - (ii) Local anaesthetics.
 - (iii) Drug acting on autonomic nervous system.
 - (a) Cholinergic drug, Anticholinergic drugs, anti cholinesterase drugs.
 - (b) Adrenergic drugs and adrenergic receptor blockers.
 - (c) Neurones blockers and ganglion blockers.
 - (d) Neuromuscular blockers, drugs used in myasthenia gravis
 - (iv) Drugs acting on eye, mydriatics, drugs used in glaucoma.
 - (v) Drugs acting on respiratory system-Respiratory stimulants, Bronchodilators, Nasal decongestants, Expectorants and Antitussive agents.
 - (vi) Antacids, Physiological role of histamine and serotonin, Histamine and Antihistamines, Prostaglandins.
 - (vii) Cardio Vascular drugs, Cardiotonics, Antiarrhythmic agents, Antianginal agents, Antihypertensive agents, Peripheral Vasodilators and drugs used in atherosclerosis.
 - (viii) Drugs acting on the blood and blood forming organs. Haematinics, Coagulants and anti Coagulants, Haemostatics, Blood substitutes and plasma expanders.
 - (ix) Drugs affecting renal function-Diuretics and antidiuretics.
 - (x) Hormones and hormone antagonists-hypoglycemic agents, Antithyroid drugs, sex hormones and oral contraceptives, corticosteroids.
 - (xi) Drugs acting on digestive system-Carminatives, digestants Bitters, Antacids and drugs used in Peptic ulcer, purgatives, and laxatives, Antidiarrhoeals, Emetics, Antiemetics, Anti-spasmodics. Chemotherapy of microbial disease ;Urinary antiseptics, Sulphonamides, Penicillins, Streptomycin, Tetracyclines and other antibiotics, Antitubercular agents, Antifungal agents, antiviral drugs, antileprotic drugs.
 6. Chemotherapy of protozoal diseases Anthelmintic drugs.
 7. Chemotherapy of cancer.
 8. Disinfectants and antiseptics.
- A detailed study of the action of drugs on each organ is not necessary.

PHARMACOLOGY PRACTICAL (50 hours)

The first six of the following experiments will be done by the students while the remaining will be demonstrated by the teacher.

1. Effect of K^+ , Ca^{++} , acetylcholine and adrenaline on frog's heart.
2. Effect of acetylcholine on rectus abdominis muscle of Frog and guinea pig ileum.
3. Effect on spasmogens and relaxants on rabbits intestine.
4. Effect of local anaesthetics on rabbit cornea.
5. Effect of mydriatics and miotics on rabbits eye.
6. To study the action of strychnine on frog.
7. Effect of digitalis on frog's heart.
8. Effect of hypnotics in mice.
9. Effect of convulsants and anticonvulsant in mice or rats.
10. Test for pyrogen.
11. Tming and hypnosis potentiating effect of chlorpromazine in mice/rats.
12. Effect of diphenhydramine in experimentally produced asthma in guinea pigs.

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2.4 PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE Theory (50 hours)

1. Origin and nature of Pharmaceutical legislation in India, its scope and objectives. Evolution of the "Concept of Pharmacy" as an integral part of the Health Care System.
2. Principles and significance of Professional Ethics. Critical study of the code of Pharmaceutical Ethics drafted by Pharmacy Council of India.
3. Pharmacy Act, 1948-The General study of the Pharmacy Act with special reference to Education Regulations, working of State and Central Councils, constitution of these councils and functions, Registration procedures under the Act.
4. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 General study of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules there under. Definitions and salient features related to retail and wholesale distribution of drugs. The powers of Inspectors, the sampling procedures and the procedure and formalities in obtaining licences under the rule. Facilities to be provided for running a Pharmacy effectively. General study of the Schedules with special reference of schedules C, C1, F, G, J, H, P and X and salient features of labelling and storage condition of drugs.
5. The Drug and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1945-General study of the Act Objectives, special reference to be laid on Advertisements. Magic remedies and objectionable and permitted advertisements-disease which cannot be claimed to be cured.
6. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985-A brief study of the act with special reference to its objectives, offences and punishment.
7. Brief introduction to the study of the following acts.
 - i. Latest Drugs (Price Control) Order in force.
 - ii. Poisons Act 1919 (as amended to date)
 - iii. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1995 (as amended to date)
 - iv. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended to date)

BOOKS RECOMMENDED (Latest edition)

Bare Acts of the said laws published by Government.

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2.5 .DRUG STORE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT Theory (75 hours)

Part-I Commerce (50 hours)

1. Introduction-Trade, Industry and Commerce, Functions and subdivision of Commerce, Introduction of Elements of Economics and Management.
2. Forms of Business Organisations.
3. Channels of Distribution.
4. Drug House Management-Selection of Site, Space Lay-out and legal requirements. Importance and objectives of Purchasing, selection of suppliers, credit information, tenders, contracts and price determination and legal requirements thereto. Codification, handling of drug stores and other hospital supplies.
5. Inventory Control-objects and importance, modern techniques like ABC, VED analysis, the lead time, inventory carrying cost, safety stock, minimum and maximum stock levels, economic order quantity, scrap and surplus disposal.
6. Sales Promotion, Market Research, Salesmanship, qualities of a salesman, Advertising and window Display.
7. Recruitment, training, evaluation and compensation of the pharmacist.
8. Banking and Finance Service and functions of the bank, Finance Planning and sources of finance.

Part-II Accountancy (25 hours)

1. Introduction to the accounting concepts and conventions, Double entry Book keeping, Different kinds of accounts.
2. Cash Book.
3. General Leger and Trial Balance.
4. Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.
5. Simple technique of analysing financial statements. Introduction to Budgetting.

Books Recommended (Latest edition)

Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.

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2.6 HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY Theory (75 hours)

Part-I: Hospital Pharmacy:

1. Hospitals Definition, Function, Classifications based on various criteria, organisation, Management and Health delivery system in India.
2. Hospital Pharmacy:
 - (a) Definition
 - (b) Functions and objectives of Hospital Pharmaceutical services.
 - (c) Location, Layout, Flow chart of material and men.
 - (d) Personnel and facilities requirements including equipments based on individual and basic needs.
 - (e) Requirements and abilities required for Hospital pharmacists.
3. Drug Distribution system in Hospitals:
 - (a) Out-patient services
 - (b) In-patient services-
 - (a) Types of services
 - (b) Detailed discussion of unit Dose system, Floor ward stock system, Satellite pharmacy services, Central sterile services, Bed Side Pharmacy.
4. Manufacturing:
 - (a) Economical considerations, estimation of demand.
 - (b) Sterile manufacture-large and small volume parenterals, facilities, requirements, layout production planning, man-power requirements.
 - (c) Non-sterile manufacture-Liquid orals, externals-bulk concentrates.
 - (d) Procurement of stores and testing of raw materials.
5. Nomenclature and uses of surgical instruments and Hospital Equipments and health accessories.
6. P.T.C (Pharmacy Therapeutic Committee), Hospital Formulary System and their organisation, functioning, composition.
7. Drug Information service and Drug Information Bulletin.
8. Surgical dressing like cotton, gauze, bandages and adhesive tapes including their Pharmacopoeial tests for quality. Other hospital supply e.g I.V sets B.G sets, Ryals tubes, Catheters, Syringes etc.
9. Application of computer in maintenance of records, inventory control, medication monitoring, drug information and data storage and retrieval in hospital and retail pharmacy establishments.

Part-II: Clinical Pharmacy.

1. Introduction to Clinical Pharmacy Practice-Definition, scope.
2. Modern dispensing aspects-Pharmacists and Patient counselling and advice for the use of common drugs, medication history.

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3. Common daily terminology used in the Practice of Medicine.
4. Disease, manifestation and Pathophysiology including salient symptoms to understand the disease like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Cardiovascular diseases, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Peptic Ulcer, Hypertension.
5. Physiological parameters with their significance.
6. Drug Interactions:
 - (a) Definition and introduction.
 - (b) Mechanism of Drug Interaction.
 - (c) Drug-drug interaction with reference to analgesics, diuretics, cardiovascular drugs, Gastro-intestinal agents, Vitamins and Hypoglycemic agents.
 - (d) Drug-food interaction.
7. Adverse Drug Reactions.
 - (a) Definition and Significance.
 - (b) Drug-induced diseases and Teratogenicity.
8. Drugs in Clinical Toxicity-Introduction, general treatment of poisoning, systematic antidotes. Treatment of insecticide poisoning, heavy metal poison, Narcotic drugs, Barbiturate, Organophosphorus poisons.
9. Drug dependences, Drug abuse, addictive drugs and their treatment, complications.
10. Bio availability of drugs, including factors affecting it.

Books recommended (Latest editions)

1. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.
2. Martindale the Extra Pharmacopoeia

PRACTICAL (50 hours)

1. Preparation of transfusion fluids.
2. Testing of raw materials used in (1).
3. Evaluation of surgical dressings.
4. Sterilization of surgical instruments, glass ware and other hospital supplies.
5. Handling and use of data processing equipments.

Date: The Head of the Academic APPENDIX-B:-

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Appendix-B

(See regulation 9)

**CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE ACADEMIC TRAINING
INSTITUTION**

Any authority in India applying to the Pharmacy Council of India for approval of courses of study for Pharmacists under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 shall provide.

(A) ACCOMMODATION

Suitable and sufficient accommodation with adequate ventilation lighting and other hygienic conditions should be provided to the rooms for Principal /Head of the department, office, class room, library, staff, staff common room, students common room, museum, stores etc.

At least four laboratories specified below should be provided for:-

1. Pharmaceutics Lab.
2. Pharm. Chemistry Lab.
3. Physiology, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy Lab.
4. Biochemistry, Clinical Pathology, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy Lab.

In addition to the laboratories, balance room, aseptic room or cabinet, animal house, a machine room are also to be provided for.

Floor area of the laboratory should not be less than 30 square feet per student required to work in the laboratory at any given time subject to a minimum of 500 square feet.

Laboratories should be fitted and constructed in a manner that these can be kept reasonably clean. Gas and water fittings, shelves, fume cupboards be provided wherever necessary.

(B) STAFF

Principal/Director/Head of the department may be engaged in teaching upto Eight hours a week, and the work load of other teaching staff should not be more than 16 hours per week.

Staff student ratio should not exceed 1:60 in theory classes and 1:20 in practical classes. There should be two teachers for a batch of 30 students in practicals.

According to the above norms, the following staff is required for an intake of 60 students:

1 Professor/Reader -One
Senior Lecturers/Lecturers -Seven

The minimum qualifications of The Principal/Director/Head of the Institution/Department, and the teachers be as given below

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Principal/Director/ Head of Institution/
Department (Professor/ Reader

Basic degree in pharmacy and Post-graduate in any
discipline of Pharmaceutical Sciences with not less
than 5 years experience in teaching

Lecturer

M.Pharm

or

B.Pharm with 3 years teaching/Professional
experience.

Provided that the above qualifications shall not apply to the incumbents appointed under the repealed Education Regulations.

Non-Teaching Staff

List of Non- Teaching staff for the D.Pharm course

1.Laboratory Technician (Qualification- Diploma in Pharmacy)	2
2.Laboratory Attendent	4
3.Office Superintendent	1
4.Clerk-cum –Accountant	1
5.Store-keeper	1
6. Typist	1
7Asst. Librarian	1
8. Peons	2
9. Cleaners/Sweepers	4
10. Gardener	1

1. List of equipment for pharmaceuticals Laboratory

A. Special equipment and instruments

Numbers required for
60 Students 120 Students

1. Continuous hot extraction equipment	5	10
2. Conical percolators	20	40
3. Tincture Press	1	1
4. Hand grinding Mill	5	5
5. Disintegrator	1	1
6. Ball Mill	1	1
7. Hand operated tablet machines	3	3

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8. Tablet coating pan unit with hot air blower laboratory size	1	1
9. Polishing Pan Laboratory size	1	1
10. Table	1	1
11. Tablet Hardness Tester (Monsanto Type)	3	3
12. Tablet hardness tester (Pfizer type)	3	3
13. Disintegration Test Unit	2	2
14. Dissolution Rate test apparatus	1	1
15. Tablet counter small size	20	40
16. Friability Tester	5	5
17. Collapsible Tube filling and sealing equipments	2	2
18. Capsule filling machine (Laboratory size)	2	2
19. Prescription balance	40	60
20. Balance Torsion type with removable glass pan sensitivity , 30mgm	5	5
21. Distillation equipment for distilled water	2	2
22. Water deionization unit	1	2
23. All glass distillation unit for making water for injection	2	4
24. Ampoule washing machine	1	1
25. Ampoule filling and sealing machine	1	1
26. Sintered glass filters for(4 different grades) Bacteria proof filtration	20 each grades	20 each grades
27. Millipore filters 3 grades	2 each grades	2 each grades
28. Autoclaves	2	2
29. Pressure cookers	5	10
30. Hot air sterilizer	2	3
31. Incubators	2	2
32. Aseptic cabinet	2	3
33. Rabbit cages and holders	10	10
34. Ampoule clarity test equipments	2	2
35. Blender	2	3
36. Sieves set (Pharmacopoeial standard)	10	10
37. Laboratory centrifuge	2	3
38. Ointment slabs	40	40
39. Ointment spatulas	40	40
40. Pestle and mortar (porcelain)	40	40
41. Pestle and mortar (glass)	10	10
42. Suppository moulds of 3 size	20 each	30 each
43. Refrigerator	1	1
B. General glassware	Adequate	Adequate
C. Chemicals appliances and laboratory facilities	Adequate	Adequate

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2. List of Equipment for Pharmaceutical Chemistry Laboratory

A. Special equipment and Instruments,	Numbers required for	
	60 students	120 Students
1. Refractometer	1	1
2. Polarimeter	1	1
3. Photo electric colorimeter	1	1
4. pH meter	2	2
5. Atomic model sets	10	10
6. Analytical balances and weight box sets	10	15
7. Physical balance and weight box sets	5	5
8. Platform balance	2	2
9. Periodic table chart	2	2
B. General Glassware	Adequate	Adequate
C. Miscellaneous appliances, Chemicals and Laboratory Facilities	Adequate	Adequate

3. List of equipment for Physiology and Pharmacology Laboratory

A. Special equipment and Instruments,	Numbers required for	
	60 students	120 Students
1. Haemoglobinometer	20	30
2. Haemocytometer	10	20
3. Students organ bath	5	10
4. Sherrington rotating drum	5	10
5. Frog boards	10	20
6. Trays (dissecting)	10	20
7. Frontal writing levers	15	30
8. Aeration tube	20	40
9. Telethermometer	1	2
10. Pole climbing apparatus	1	2
11. Histamine chamber	1	2
12. Simple levers	15	30
13. Starling heart levers	10	20
14. ECG machine		
15. Aerators	5	10
16. Histological slides	25	25
17. Sphygmomanometer(B.P. apparatus)	5	5
18. Stethoscope	5	5
19. First aid equipments	5 sets	5 sets
20. Contraceptive device	5 sets	5 sets
21. Dissecting (Surgical) Instruments	20 sets	30 sets
22. Operation table(small)	2	2
23. Balance for weighing small animals	1	2

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24. Kymograph paper	Adequate	Adequate
25. Activity cage(actophtometer)	1	1
26. Analgesiometer	1	1
27. Thermometers	20	20
28. Distilled Water stills	2	2
29. Plastic animal cages	10	10
30. Double unit organ bath with thermosat	1	1
31. Refrigerator	1	1
32. Single pan balance	1	1
33. Charts	Adequate	Adequate
34. Human Skeleton	1	1
35. Anatomical Specimen (Heart, Brain ,eye, ear, reproductive system etc.)	1sets	1sets
36. Electro- convulsometer	1	1
37. Stop Watches	10	10
38. Clamp, Bossheads, Screw clips	Adequate	Adequate
39. Symes' Cannuala	20	20

B. General Glassware Adequate Adequate

C. Chemicals and Miscellaneous laboratory apparatus appliances

(Needles thread, Polythene, tubing, burners,
Polythene, tubes, syringes etc) Adequate Adequate

4. List of Equipment for Biochemistry and Clinical Pathology Laboratory.

A. Special Equipment and Instruments	Numbers required for	
	60 students	120 Students
1. Colorimeter	2	-
2. Microscopes	20	20
3. Permanent Slides (skin, Kidney, Pancreas, smooth muscle, Liver etc)	Adequate	Adequate
4. Watch glasses	25	50
5. Centrifuge	1	1
6. Microscope with oil immersion	5	5

B. General Glassware Adequate Adequate

C. Biochemical reagents for analysis of
Normal and pathological constituents
of urine and blood and facilities.

Adequate Adequate

5. List of Equipment for Pharmacognosy Laboratory

A. Special Equipment and instruments	Numbers required for	
	60 students	120 Students
1. Dissecting Microscope	20	20
2. Charts (different types)	100	100
3. Models (different types)	50	50

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4. Permanent slides	100	100
5. Slides and cover slips	Adequate	Adequate
B. General Glassware	Adequate	Adequate
C. Miscellaneous appliances Chemicals and Laboratory Facilities	Adequate	Adequate

6. List of Equipment for Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy Practicals

	Quantity
1. Water Still	1
2. Mixing vat with stirrer	2
3. Filtration equipment	2
4. Filling machine	1
5. Sealing machine	1
6. Autoclave sterilizer	1
7. Membrane filter	1Unit
8. Sintered glass funnel with complete filtering assembly	10 Units
9. Small disposable membrane filters for iv admixture filtration	Adequate
10. Laminar air flow bench	1
11. Vaccum pump	1
12. Ovens	2
13. Surgical dressing	2
14. Incubator	1
15. Karl Fischer apparatus for moisture content determination	1
16. Flame photometer	1
17. pH meter	1
18. Dissolution apparatus	1
19. Disintegration test apparatus	1
20. Hardness tester	1
21. Centrifuge	1
22. Magnetic stirrer	1
23. Thermostatic bath	1
24. Experimental Animals	Adequate

7. General List of Equipments

	Numbers required for	
	60 students	120 Students
1. Distilled water still	2	2
2. Vaccum pump	2	3
3. Refrigerator	1	2
4. General filling equipment for the museum	Adequate	Adequate
5. Compound microscope	20	20
6. Oil immersion microscope	1	2

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7. Over head projector	1	1
8. Slide cum strip projector	1	1
9. Projection screen	1	1

MUSEUM

Every institution shall maintain a museum of crude drugs , herbarium sheets , botanical specimens of the drugs and plants mentioned in the course. In addition, the following are recommended:

1. Coloured slides of medicinal plants;
2. Display of popular patent medicines; and
3. Containers of common usage in medicines.

LIBRARY

Every institution shall maintain a library which should contain books mentioned in the syllabus and also the current pharmaceutical journals. There should be adequate place in the library for students and staff to refer books.

NOTE: The above requirements are the minimum requirements and the Institute is free to provide more-physical and teaching facility.

References:-

1. He may also work as Principal or Head of the department, as the case may be.
2. Added by Education (Amendment)Regulations , 1994 , published in Gazette of India, Part III, Section 4, No. 28 dt. 9th July, 1994 page 3710 (w.e.f 9.7.94)

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**APPENDIX-C (See
regulation 18)**

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE EXAMINING AUTHORITY

1. The Examining Authority shall be either a statutory Indian University or a body constituted by the Central or State Government. It shall ensure that discipline and decorum of the examinations are strictly observed at the examination centers.
2. It shall permit the Inspector or Inspectors of the Pharmacy Council of India to visit and inspect the examinations.
3. It shall provide:-
 - (a) adequate rooms with necessary furniture for holding written examinations;
 - (b) well-equipped laboratories for holding practical examinations;
 - (c) an adequate number of qualified and responsible examiners and staff to conduct and invigilate the examination; and
 - (d) such other facilities as may be necessary for efficient and proper conduct of examinations.
4. It shall, if so required by a candidate, furnish the statement of marks secured by a candidate in the examinations after payment of prescribed fee, if any, to the Examining Authority.
5. It shall appoint examiners whose qualifications should be similar to those of the teachers in the respective subjects as shown in Appendix-B.
6. In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, the Examining Authority shall communicate to the Secretary, Pharmacy Council of India not less than six weeks in advance the dates fixed for examinations, the time-table for such examinations, so as to enable the Council to arrange for inspection of the examinations.

APPENDIX-D

[See regulations 20 (3)]

**CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE INSTITUTION TO BE
RECOGNISED FOR GIVING PRACTICAL TRAINING.**

1. The Institution, where practical training is given to student pharmacists, shall from time to time, if required, furnish such information as may be needed by the Pharmacy Council of India about the staff, accommodation and equipment of the institution concerned and its working.
2. The Institution shall permit the Inspectors of the Pharmacy Council of India to inspect the premises at any reasonable time while the work is proceeding therein.
3. The Institution shall entrust some member or members of its staff, who shall be registered pharmacist (s), to look after the student pharmacists. Such members of the staff shall be responsible in this behalf to the Head of the Institution concerned.
4. The Institution shall provide such opportunity, accommodation, apparatus, materials and books of reference as may be required to enable the student pharmacist to undergo the practical training properly.
5. The number of student pharmacists that may be taken in any hospital, pharmacy and chemist and druggist and a drug's manufacturer licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made under the Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 shall not exceed two where there is one registered pharmacist engaged in the working in which the student pharmacist is undergoing practical training; where there is more than one registered pharmacist similarly engaged, the number shall not exceed one for each additional such registered pharmacist.
6. The Institution wishing to be recognized under regulation 20 shall apply in writing to the Secretary, Pharmacy Council of India stating its desire, to be so recognized.
7. Having satisfied that institution shall follow the conditions laid down in these rules, the Pharmacy Council of India shall grant such recognition.
8. In the event of any question arising as to the interpretation or observance of these conditions the decision of the Pharmacy Council of India shall be final.

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APPENDIX-E

[See regulations 21 (1)]

PRACTICAL TRAINING CONTRACT FORM FOR PHARMACISTS

SECTION- I

This form has been issued
(Name of the student pharmacist)

Son of/daughter of.....
residing at.....who has produced evidence before me that he/she is entitled to receive the Practical Training as set out in the Education Regulations framed under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

Date:

The Head of the Academic
Training Institution

SECTION- II

I.....accept
(Name of the student pharmacist)

.....of.....
(Name of the Apprentice Master) (Name of the Institution)
(Hospital or Pharmacy) as my Apprentice Master for the above training and agree to obey and respect him/her during the entire period of my training.

.....
(Student Pharmacist)

SECTION- III

I.....accept
(Name of the Apprentice Master)

.....as a
(Name of the student pharmacist)

Trainee and I agree to give him/her training facilities in my organisation so that during his/her training he /she may acquire.

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1. Working knowledge of keeping of records required by the various Acts affecting the profession of Pharmacy; and
2. Practical experience in:
 - i) the manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use;
 - ii) the reading, translation and copying of prescriptions including the checking doses;
 - iii) the dispensing of prescriptions illustrating the commoner methods of Administering medicaments; and
 - iv) the storage of drugs and medicinal preparations.

I also agree that a Registered Pharmacist shall be assigned for his/ her guidance.

(Apprentice Master)
(Name and address of the Institution)

SECTION- IV

I certify that
(Name of the student pharmacist)
has undergone.....hours training spread over.....
months in accordance with the details enumerated in SECTION III.

.....
(Head of the Organisation or
Pharmaceutical Division)

SECTION- V

I certify thathas
(Name of the student pharmacist)
completed in all respect his practical training under regulation 20 of the Education Regulations framed under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. He had his practical training in an Institution approved by the Pharmacy Council of India.

Date:

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(Head of the Academic Institution)