

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY, WARANGAL



SYLLUBUS FOR MASTER OF PHARMACY
(M.PHARM)
TWO YEARS COURSE

From the academic year 2023-2024 onwards

PHARMACOLOGY

FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES,
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY NAAC A+ Grade, WARANGAL

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CHAPTER –I: REGULATIONS

1. Short Title and Commencement

These regulations shall be called as “The Revised Regulations for the Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm.) Degree Program - Credit Based Semester System (CBSS) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi”. They shall come into effect from the Academic Year 20203-24. The regulations framed are subject to modifications from time to time by the authorities of the Kakatiya University.

2. Minimum qualification for admission

A Pass in the following examinations

- a) B. Pharm Degree examination of an Indian university established by law in

India from an institution approved by Pharmacy Council of India and has scored not less than 55 % of the maximum marks (aggregate of 4 years of B.Pharm.)

- b) Every student, selected for admission to post graduate pharmacy program in any PCI approved institution should have obtained registration with the State Pharmacy Council or should obtain the same within one month from the date of his/her admission, failing which the admission of the candidate shall be cancelled.

Note: It is mandatory to submit a migration certificate obtained from the respective university where the candidate had passed his/her qualifying degree (B.Pharm.)

3. Duration of the program

The program of study for M.Pharm. shall extend over a period of four semesters (two academic years). The curricula and syllabi for the program shall be prescribed from time to time by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

4. Medium of instruction and examinations

Medium of instruction and examination shall be in English.

5. Working days in each semester

Each semester shall consist of not less than 90 working days. The odd semesters shall be conducted from the month of June/July to November/December and the even semesters shall be conducted from the month of December/January to May/June in every calendar year.

6. Attendance and progress

A candidate is required to put in at least 75% attendance in individual courses considering theory and practical separately. The candidate shall complete the prescribed course satisfactorily to be eligible to appear for the respective examinations.

7. Program/Course credit structure

As per the philosophy of Credit Based Semester System, certain quantum of academic work viz. theory classes, practical classes, seminars, assignments, etc. are measured in terms of credits. On satisfactory completion of the courses, a candidate earns credits. The amount of credit associated with a course is dependent upon the number of hours of instruction per week in that course. Similarly the credit associated with any of the other academic, co/extra- curricular activities is dependent upon the quantum of work expected to be put in for each of these activities per week/per activity.

Credit assignment

Theory and Laboratory courses

Courses are broadly classified as Theory and Practical. Theory courses consist of lecture (L) and Practical (P) courses consist of hours spent in the laboratory. Credits (C) for a course is dependent on the number of hours of instruction per week in that course, and is obtained by using a multiplier of one (1) for lecture and a multiplier of half (1/2) for practical (laboratory) hours. Thus, for example, a theory course having four lectures per week throughout the semester carries a credit of 4. Similarly, a practical having four laboratory hours per week throughout semester carries a credit of 2.

The contact hours of seminars, assignments and research work shall be treated as that of practical courses for the purpose of calculating credits. i.e., the contact hours shall be multiplied by 1/2. Similarly, the contact hours of journal club, research work presentations and discussions with the supervisor shall be considered as theory course and multiplied by 1.

Minimum credit requirements

The minimum credit points required for the award of M. Pharm. degree is 95. However based on the credit points earned by the students under the head of co-curricular activities, a student shall earn a maximum of 100 credit points. These credits are divided into Theory courses, Practical, Seminars, Assignments, Research work, Discussions with the supervisor, Journal club and Co-Curricular activities over the duration of four semesters. The credits are distributed semester-wise as shown in Table 14. Courses generally progress in sequence, building competencies and

their positioning indicates certain academic maturity on the part of the learners. Learners are expected to follow the semester-wise schedule of courses given in the syllabus.

8. Academic work

A regular record of attendance both in Theory, Practical, Seminar, Assignment, Journal club, Discussion with the supervisor, Research work presentation and Dissertation shall be maintained by the department / teaching staff of respective courses.

9. Course of study

The specializations in M.Pharm program is given in Table 1.

Table – 1: List of M.Pharm. Specializations and their Code

S. No.	Specialization	Code
1.	Pharmaceutics	MPH
2.	Industrial Pharmacy	MIP
3.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	MPC
4.	Pharmaceutical Analysis	MPA
5.	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance	MQA
6.	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs	MRA
7.	Pharmacy Practice	MPP
8.	Pharmacology	MPL
9.	Pharmacognosy	MPG

The course of study for M.Pharm specializations shall include Semester wise Theory & Practical as given in Table – 2 to 11. The number of hours to be devoted to each theory and practical course in any semester shall not be less than that shown in Table – 2 to 11.

Table – 2: Course of study for (Pharmacology)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points	Hrs./wk	Marks
Semester I					
MPL 101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
MPL 102T	Advanced Pharmacology-I	4	4	4	100
MPL 103T	Pharmacological and Toxicological Screening Methods-I	4	4	4	100
MPL 104T	Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology	4	4	4	100
MPL 105P	Pharmacology Practical I	6	3	6	100
MPL 106P	Pharmacology Practical II	6	3	6	100
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	700
Semester II					
MPL 201T	Advanced Pharmacology II	4	4	4	100
MPL 202T	Pharmacological and Toxicological Screening Methods-II	4	4	4	100
MPL 203T	Principles of Drug Discovery	4	4	4	100
MPL 204T	Clinical Research and Pharmacovigilance	4	4	4	100
MPL 205P	Pharmacology Practical III	6	3	6	100
MPL 206P	Pharmacology Practical IV	6	3	6	100
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		35	26	35	700

Table – 3: Course of study for M. Pharm. III Semester (Common for All Specializations)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points
MRM 301T	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	4	4
-	Journal club	1	1
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)	2	2
-	Research Work	28	14
Total		35	21

Table – 4: Course of study for M. Pharm. IV Semester (Common for All Specializations)

Course Code	Course	Credit Hours	Credit Points
-	Journal Club	1	1
-	Research Work	31	16
-	Discussion/Final Presentation	3	3
Total		35	20

Table – 5: Semester wise credits distribution

Semester	Credit Points
I	26
II	26
III	21
IV	20
Co-curricular Activities (Attending Conference, Scientific Presentations and Other Scholarly Activities)	Minimum=02 Maximum=07*
Total Credit Points	Minimum=95 Maximum=100

*Credit Points for Co-curricular Activities

Table No-6 Guidelines for Awarding Credit Points for Co-Curricular Awards

Name of the Activity	Maximum Credit Points Eligible / Activity
Participation in National Level Seminar/Conference/Workshop/Symposium/ Training Programs (related to the specialization of the student)	01
Participation in international Level Seminar/Conference/Workshop/Symposium/ Training Programs (related to the specialization of the student)	02
Academic Award/Research Award from State Level/National Agencies	01
Academic Award/Research Award from International Agencies	02
Research / Review Publication in National Journals (Indexed in Scopus / Web of Science)	01
Research / Review Publication in International Journals (Indexed in Scopus / Web of Science)	02

Journal: The Editorial Board Out side India

*The credit points assigned for extracurricular and or co-curricular activities shall be given by the Principals of the colleges and the same shall be submitted to the University. The criteria to acquire this credit point shall be defined by the University from time to time.

1. Program Committee

1. The M. Pharm. programme shall have a Programme Committee constituted by the Head of the institution in consultation with all the Heads of the departments.

2. The composition of the Programme Committee shall be as follows:

A teacher at the cadre of Professor shall be the Chairperson; One Teacher from each M.Pharm specialization and four student representatives (two from each academic year), nominated by the Head of the institution.

3. Duties of the Programme Committee:

- i. Periodically reviewing the progress of the classes.
- ii. Discussing the problems concerning curriculum, syllabus and the conduct of classes.
- iii. Discussing with the course teachers on the nature and scope of assessment for the course and the same shall be announced to the students at the beginning of respective semesters.
- iv. Communicating its recommendation to the Head of the institution on academic matters.
- v. The Programme Committee shall meet at least twice in a semester preferably at the end of each sessional exam and before the end semester exam.

2. Examinations/Assessments

The schemes for internal assessment and end semester examinations are given in Table – 16.

End semester examinations

The End Semester Examinations for each theory and practical course through semesters I to IV shall be conducted by the respective university and the marks/grades shall be submitted to the university.

Note: In each semester Seminar -50marks and Assignment -50 marks (Non University exam/ Internal assessment)

Table No: 7- Schemes for Internal Assessment and End Semester (Pharmacology-MPL)

Course Code	Course	Internal Assessment			End Semester Exams		Total Marks
		Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration	
		Marks	Duration				
SEMESTER I							
MPL10 1T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL10 2T	Advanced Pharmacology-I	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL10 3T	Pharmacological and Toxicological Screening Methods-I	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL10 4T	Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL10 5P	Pharmacology - I	25	3 Hrs	25	75	4 Hrs	100
MPL10 6P	Pharmacology - II	25	3 Hrs	25	75	4 Hrs	100
-	Seminar /Assignment	100	-	-	-	3Hrs	100
Total							700
SEMESTER II							
MPL20 1T	Advanced Pharmacology II	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL10 2T	Pharmacological and Toxicological Screening Methods-II	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL20 3T	Principles of Drug Discovery	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL20 4T	Clinical research and pharmacovigilance	25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
MPL20 5P	Pharmacology -III	25	3 Hrs	25	75	4Hrs	100
MPL20 6P	Pharmacology -IV	25	3 Hrs	25	75	4Hrs	100
-	Seminar /Assignment	100	-	-	-	3Hrs	100
Total							700

Tables – 8: Schemes for internal assessments and end semester examinations (Semester III& IV)

Course Code	Course		Internal Assessment			End Semester Exams		Total Marks
			Sessional Exams		Total	Marks	Duration	
			Marks	Duration				
SEMESTER III								
MRM30 1T	Research Methodology and Biostatistics		25	1.30 Hr	25	75	3 Hrs	100
-	Journal club		-	-	25	-	-	25
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)		-	-	50	-	-	50
-	Research work		-	-	-	250	4 Hr	250
Total								425
SEMESTER IV								
-	Journal club	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
-	Discussion / Presentation (Proposal Presentation)	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
-	Research work and Colloquium	-	-	-	-	400	4 Hr	400
Total								500

Table –9: Guidelines for the allotment of marks for attendance

Percentage of Attendance	Theory	Practical
95 – 100	8	10
90 – 94	6	7.5
85 – 89	4	5
80 – 84	2	2.5
Less than 80	0	0

11.2.1. Sessional Exams

Two sessional exams shall be conducted for each theory / practical course as per the schedule fixed by the college(s). The scheme of question paper for theory and practical sessional examinations is given in the table. The average marks of two sessional exams shall be computed for internal assessment as per the requirements given in tables.

12. Promotion and Award of grades

A student shall be declared PASS and eligible for getting grade in a course of M.Pharm.programme if he/she secures at least 50% marks in that particular courseincluding internal assessment

13. Carry Forward of Marks

In case a student fails to secure the minimum 50% in any Theory or Practical course as specified in 12, then he/she shall reappear for the end semester examination of that course. However his/her marks of the Internal Assessment shall be carried over and he/she shall be entitled for grade obtained by him/her on passing.

14. Improvement of Internal Assessment

A student shall have the opportunity to improve his/her performance only once in the sessional exam component of the internal assessment. The re-conduct of the sessional exam shall be completed before the commencement of next end semester theory examinations.

15. Re –Examination of End Semester Examinations

Reexamination of end semester examination shall be conducted as per the schedule given in table 28. The exact dates of examinations shall be notified from time to time.

Table – 10: Tentative schedule of end semester examinations

Semester	For Regular Candidates	For Failed Candidates
I and III	November / December	May / June
II and IV	May / June	November / December

16. Allowed to Keep Terms (ATKT):

No student shall be admitted to any examination unless he/she fulfills the norms given in 6. ATKT rules are applicable as follows:

A student shall be eligible to get his/her CGPA upon successful completion of the courses of I to IV semesters.

Note: Grade AB should be considered as failed and treated as one head for deciding ATKT. Such rules are also applicable for those students who fail to register for examination(s) of any course in any semester.

17. Grading of Performance

Letter grades and grade points allocations:

Based on the performances, each student shall be awarded a final letter grade at the end of the semester for each course. The letter grades and their corresponding grade points are given in Table – 28.

Table – 11: Letter grades and grade points equivalent to Percentage of marks and performances

Percentage of Marks Obtained	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Performance
90.00 – 100	O	10	Outstanding
80.00 – 89.99	A	9	Excellent
70.00 – 79.99	B	8	Good
60.00 – 69.99	C	7	Fair
50.00 – 59.99	D	6	Average
Less than 50	F	0	Fail
Absent	AB	0	Fail

A learner who remains absent for any end semester examination shall be assigned a letter grade of AB and a corresponding grade point of zero. He/she should reappear for the said evaluation/examination in due course.

18. The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):

The performance of a student in a semester is indicated by a number called ‘Semester Grade Point Average’ (SGPA). The SGPA is the weighted average of the grade points obtained in all the courses by the student during the semester. For example, if a student takes five courses (Theory/Practical) in a semester with credits C₁, C₂, C₃ and C₄ and the student’s grade points in these courses are G₁, G₂, G₃ and G₄, respectively, and then students’ SGPA is equal to:

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4G_4}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$$

The SGPA is calculated to two decimal points. It should be noted that, the SGPA for any semester shall take into consideration the F and ABS grade awarded in that semester. For example if a learner has a F or ABS grade in course 4, the SGPA shall then be computed as:

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{C_1G_1 + C_2G_2 + C_3G_3 + C_4 * \text{ZERO}}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$$

19. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

The CGPA is calculated with the SGPA of all the IV semesters to two decimal points and is indicated in final grade report card/final transcript showing the grades of all IV semesters and their courses. The CGPA shall reflect the failed status in case of F grade(s), till the course(s) is/are passed. When the course(s) is/are passed by obtaining a pass grade on subsequent examination(s) the CGPA shall only reflect the new grade and not the fail grades earned earlier. The CGPA is calculated as:

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{C_1S_1 + C_2S_2 + C_3S_3 + C_4S_4}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4}$$

where $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots$ is the total number of credits for semester I, II, III, $\dots$ and $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots$ is the SGPA of semester I, II, III, $\dots$.

20. Declaration of Class

The class shall be awarded on the basis of CGPA as follows: First Class with Distinction = CGPA of 7.5 and above

First Class = CGPA of 6.00 to 7.49

Second Class = CGPA of 5.00 to 5.99

21. Project Work

All the students shall undertake a project under the supervision of a teacher in Semester III to IV and submit a report. 4 copies of the project report shall be submitted (typed & bound copy not less than 75 pages).

The internal and external examiner appointed by the University shall evaluate the project at the time of the Practical examinations of other semester(s). The projects shall be evaluated as per the criteria given below.

Evaluation of Dissertation Book:

Objective(s) of the work done	50 Marks
Methodology adopted	150 marks
Results and Discussions	250 Marks
Conclusions and Outcomes	50 Marks

Total		500 Marks
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Evaluation of Presentation:

Presentation of work	100 Marks
Communication skills	50 Marks
Question and answer skills	100 Marks
Total	250 Marks

22. Award of Ranks:

Ranks and Medals shall be awarded on the basis of final CGPA. However, candidates who fail in one or more courses during the M.Pharm program shall not be eligible for award of ranks. Moreover, the candidates should have completed the M. Pharm program in minimum prescribed number of years, (two years) for the award of Ranks

23. Duration of the completion of the Program of the study

The duration for the completion of the program shall be fixed as double the actual duration of the program and the students have to pass within the said period, otherwise they have to get fresh Registration.

24. Revaluation I Re totaling of answer papers

There is no provision for revaluation of the answer papers in any examination. However, the candidates can apply for retotaling by paying prescribed fee.

25. Readmission after break of study

Candidate who seeks re-admission to the program after break of study has to get the approval from the university by paying a condonation fee.

PHARMACOLOGY (MPL)
MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES
(MPL 101T)

THEORY

60 HOURS

Scope

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

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know,

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

Unit-1: a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Choice of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-Visible spectroscopy.

b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations, Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier - Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy

c. Spectrofluorimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence, Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer. **10HRS**

Unit-2: Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy. **8HRS**

Unit-3. Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution and applications of the following:

- a) Paper chromatography b) Thin Layer chromatography c) Ion exchange chromatography d) Column chromatography e) Gas chromatography f) High Performance Liquid chromatography g) Affinity chromatography **12 HRS**

Unit-4. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following:

- a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing **12 HRS**

Unit-5 a) Immunological assays: RIA (Radio immuno assay), ELISA, Bioluminescence assays.
b) Thermal techniques: DSC, DTA, TGA, Principle, Instrumentation, factors affecting, advantages and disadvantages and Pharmaceutical applications. **10 HRS**

Unit-6: NMR Spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, Principle, instrumentation, solvent requirements in NMR, Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds. Brief outline of FT-NMR and C¹³ NMR, applications of NMR Spectroscopy. **8 HRS**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

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

ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY - I (MPL 102T)

THEORY

60 HOURS

Scope

The subject is designed to strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases. In addition, this subject helps the students to understand the concepts of drug action and mechanisms involved

Objectives

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

- ☐ Discuss the pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of certain diseases
- ☐ Explain the mechanism of drug actions at cellular and molecular level
- ☐ Understand the adverse effects, contraindications and clinical uses of drugs used in treatment of diseases

Unit-1: General Pharmacology

- a. Pharmacokinetics: The dynamics of drug absorption, distribution, biotransformation and elimination. Concepts of linear and non-linear compartment models. Significance of Protein binding.
- b. Pharmacodynamics: Mechanism of drug action and the relationship between drug concentration and effect. Receptors, structural and functional families of receptors, quantitation of drug receptors interaction and elicited effects. **10 Hrs**

Unit-2: Neurotransmission

- a. General aspects and steps involved in neurotransmission.
- b. Neurohumoral transmission in autonomic nervous system (Detailed study about neurotransmitters- Adrenaline and Acetyl choline).
- c. Neurohumoral transmission in central nervous system (Detailed study about neurotransmitters- histamine, serotonin, dopamine, GABA, glutamate and glycine).
- d. Non adrenergic non cholinergic transmission (NANC). Co- transmission. **10 Hrs**

Unit-3: Systemic pharmacology:

A detailed study on pathophysiology of diseases, mechanism of action, pharmacology and toxicology of existing as well as novel drugs used in the following systems

Autonomic Pharmacology Parasympathomimetics and lytics, sympathomimetics and lytics, agents affecting neuromuscular junction

10 hrs

Unit-4: Central Nervous System pharmacology General and local anesthetics Sedatives and hypnotics, drugs used to treat anxiety. Depression, psychosis, mania, epilepsy, neurodegenerative diseases. Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics

10 hrs

Unit-5: Cardiovascular Pharmacology:

Diuretics, antihypertensives, antiischemics, antiarrhythmics, drugs for heart failure and hyperlipidemia. Hematinics, coagulants, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics and antiplatelet drugs

Unit-6: Autocoid pharmacology: The physiological and pathological role of Histamine, Serotonin, Kinins Prostaglandins Opioid autocoids. Pharmacology of antihistamines, 5HT antagonists.

10Hrs

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Goodman and Gillman's
2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug Therapy by David E Golan, Armen H, Tashjian Jr, Ehrin J, Armstrong, April W, Armstrong, Wolters, Kluwer-Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers.
3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B.G Katzung
4. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
5. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C.Yu.
6. Graham Smith. Oxford textbook of Clinical Pharmacology.
7. Avery Drug Treatment
8. Dipiro Pharmacology, Pathophysiological approach.

Green Pathophysiology for Pharmacists

PHARMACOLOGICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL SCREENING METHODS - I (MPL 103T)

THEORY

60 HOURS

Scope: This subject is designed to impart the knowledge on preclinical evaluation of drugs and recent experimental techniques in the drug discovery and development. The subject content helps the student to understand the maintenance of laboratory animals as per the guidelines, basic knowledge of various in-vitro and in-vivo preclinical evaluation processes

Objectives

Upon completion of the course the student shall be able to,

- ☐ Appraise the regulations and ethical requirement for the usage of experimental animals.
- ☐ Describe the various animals used in the drug discovery process and good laboratory practices in maintenance and handling of experimental animals
- ☐ Describe the various newer screening methods involved in the drug discovery process
- ☐ Appreciate and correlate the preclinical data to humans

Unit-1: Laboratory Animals: Common laboratory animals: Description, handling and applications of different species and strains of animals. Transgenic animals: Production, maintenance and applications Anaesthesia and euthanasia of experimental animals. Maintenance and breeding of laboratory animals. CPCSEA guidelines to conduct experiments on animals Good laboratory practice. Bioassay-Principle, scope and limitations and methods. **12 hrs**

Unit-2: Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.

General principles of preclinical screening. CNS Pharmacology: behavioral and muscle coordination, CNS stimulants and depressants, anxiolytics, anti-psychotics, anti epileptics and nootropics. Drugs for neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinsonism, Alzheimers and multiple sclerosis. Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System. **12 hrs**

Unit-3: Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.

Respiratory Pharmacology: anti-asthmatics, drugs for COPD and anti allergics. Reproductive Pharmacology: Aphrodisiacs and antifertility agents Analgesics, antiinflammatory and antipyretic agents. Gastrointestinal drugs: anti ulcer, anti -emetic, anti- diarrheal and laxatives.

12 hrs

Unit-4: Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models.

Cardiovascular Pharmacology: antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics, antianginal, antiatherosclerotic agents and diuretics. Drugs for metabolic disorders like anti-diabetic, antidyslipidemic agents. Anti cancer agents. Hepatoprotective screening methods. **12 hrs**

Unit-5: Preclinical screening of new substances for the pharmacological activity using in vivo, in vitro, and other possible animal alternative models. Immunomodulators, Immunosuppressants and immunostimulants General principles of immunoassay: theoretical basis and optimization of immunoassay, heterogeneous and homogeneous immunoassay systems. Immunoassay methods evaluation; protocol outline, objectives and preparation. Immunoassay for digoxin and insulin Limitations of animal experimentation and alternate animal experiments. Extrapolation of in vitro data to preclinical and preclinical to humans. **12 hrs**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Biological standardization by J.H. Burn D.J. Finney and I.G. Goodwin
2. Screening methods in Pharmacology by Robert Turner. A
3. Evaluation of drugs activities by Laurence and Bachrach
4. Methods in Pharmacology by Arnold Schwartz.
5. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M.N.Ghosh
6. Pharmacological experiment on intact preparations by Churchill Livingstone
7. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
8. Experimental Pharmacology by R.K.Goyal.
9. Preclinical evaluation of new drugs by S.K. Guta
10. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, SK.Kulkarni
11. Practical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, SK.Kulkarni, 3rd Edition.
12. David R.Gross. Animal Models in Cardiovascular Research, 2nd Edition, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London, UK.
13. Screening Methods in Pharmacology, Robert A.Turner.
14. Rodents for Pharmacological Experiments, Dr.Tapan Kumar chatterjee.
15. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi (Author), Ajay Prakash

CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR PHARMACOLOGY (MPL 104T)

THEORY

60 HOURS

Scope:

The subject imparts a fundamental knowledge on the structure and functions of cellular components and help to understand the interaction of these components with drugs. This information will further help the student to apply the knowledge in drug discovery process.

Objectives:

Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- Explain the receptor signal transduction processes.
- Explain the molecular pathways affected by drugs.
- Appreciate the applicability of molecular pharmacology and biomarkers in drug discovery process.
- Demonstrate molecular biology techniques as applicable for pharmacology

Unit-1: Cell biology Structure and functions of cell and its organelles.

Genome organization. Gene expression and its regulation, importance of siRNA and micro RNA, gene mapping and gene sequencing Cell cycles and its regulation. Cell death– events, regulators, intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of apoptosis. Necrosis and autophagy. **12 hrs**

Unit-2: Cell signaling Intercellular and intracellular signaling pathways.

Classification of receptor family and molecular structure ligand gated ion channels; G-protein coupled receptors, tyrosine kinase receptors and nuclear receptors.

Secondary messengers: cyclic AMP, cyclic GMP, calcium ion, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, (IP3), NO, and diacylglycerol.

Detailed study of following intracellular signaling pathways: cyclic AMP signaling pathway, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling, Janus kinase (JAK)/signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) signaling pathway. **12 hrs**

Unit-3: Principles and applications of genomic and proteomic tools DNA electrophoresis, PCR (reverse transcription and real time), Gene sequencing, micro array technique, SDS page, ELISA and western blotting, Recombinant DNA technology and gene therapy Basic principles of recombinant DNA technology-Restriction enzymes, various types of vectors. Applications of recombinant DNA technology. Gene therapy- Various types of gene transfer techniques, clinical applications and recent advances in gene therapy. **12 hrs**

Unit-4: Pharmacogenomics Gene mapping and cloning of disease gene.

Genetic variation and its role in health/ pharmacology Polymorphisms affecting drug metabolism

Genetic variation in drug transporters, Genetic variation in G protein coupled receptors, Applications of proteomics science: Genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, functionomics, nutrigenomics Immunotherapeutics ,Types of immunotherapeutics, humanisation antibody therapy, Immunotherapeutics in clinical practice **12 hrs**

Unit-5: a.Cell culture techniques

Basic equipments used in cell culture lab. Cell culture media, various types of cell culture, general procedure for cell cultures; isolation of cells, subculture, cryopreservation, characterization of cells and their application. Principles and applications of cell viability assays, glucose uptake assay, Calcium influx assays ,Principles and applications of flow cytometry

b. Biosimilars

12 hrs

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The Cell, A Molecular Approach. Geoffrey M Cooper.
 2. Pharmacogenomics: The Search for Individualized Therapies. Edited by J. Licinio and M -L. Wong
 3. Handbook of Cell Signaling (Second Edition) Edited by Ralph A. et.al
 4. Molecular Pharmacology: From DNA to Drug Discovery. John Dickenson et.al
 5. Basic Cell Culture protocols by Cheril D.Helgason and Cindy L.Miller
 6. Basic Cell Culture (Practical Approach) by J. M. Davis (Editor)
 7. Animal Cell Culture: A Practical Approach by John R. Masters (Editor)
- Current protocols in molecular biology vol I to VI edited by Frederick M.Ausubel et la

PHARMACOLOGY PRACTICAL - I (MPL 105P)

List of experiments

1. Analysis of pharmacopoeial compounds and their formulations by UV Vis spectrophotometer
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi component containing formulations by UV spectrophotometry
3. Experiments based on HPLC
4. Experiments based on Gas Chromatography
5. Estimation of riboflavin/quinine sulphate by fluorimetry
6. Estimation of sodium/potassium by flame photometry
7. Handling of laboratory animals.
8. Various routes of drug administration.
9. Techniques of blood sampling, anesthesia and euthanasia of experimental animals.
10. Functional observation battery tests (modified Irwin test)
11. Evaluation of CNS stimulant, depressant, anxiogenics and anxiolytic, anticonvulsant activity.
12. Evaluation of analgesic, anti-inflammatory, local anesthetic, mydriatic and miotic activity.
13. Evaluation of diuretic activity.
14. Evaluation of antiulcer activity by pylorus ligation method.
15. Oral glucose tolerance test.

REFERENCE Books:

1. CPCSEA, OECD, ICH, USFDA, Schedule Y, EPA guidelines,
2. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M.N.Ghosh
3. Experimental Pharmacology by M.C.Prabhakar
4. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology by S.K. Kulkarni.
5. Practicals in Pharmacology by R.K.Goel
6. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
7. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds - Robert M Silverstein,
8. Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Douglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman,
9. Vogel's Text book of quantitative chemical analysis - Jeffery, Basset, Mendham, Denney,
10. Basic Cell Culture protocols by Cheril D. Helgason and Cindy L.Mille
11. Basic Cell Culture (Practical Approach) by J. M. Davis (Editor)
12. Animal Cell Culture: A Practical Approach by John R. Masters (Editor)
13. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi(Author), Ajay Prakash (Author) Jaypee brothers' medical publishers Pvt. Ltd

PHARMACOLOGY PRACTICAL -II (MPL 106 P)

1. Isolation and identification of DNA from various sources (Bacteria, Cauliflower, onion, Goat liver).
2. Isolation of RNA from yeast
3. Estimation of proteins by Bradford/Lowry's in biological samples.
4. Estimation of RNA/DNA by UV Spectroscopy
5. Gene amplification by PCR.
6. Protein quantification Western Blotting.
7. Enzyme based in-vitro assays (MPO, AChEs, α amylase, α glucosidase).
8. Cell viability assays (MTT/Trypan blue/SRB).
9. DNA fragmentation assay by agarose gel electrophoresis.
10. DNA damage study by Comet assay.
11. Apoptosis determination by fluorescent imaging studies.
12. Pharmacokinetic studies and data analysis of drugs given by different routes of administration using softwares
13. Enzyme inhibition and induction activity
14. Extraction of drug from various biological samples and estimation of drugs in biological fluids using different analytical techniques (UV)
15. Extraction of drug from various biological samples and estimation of drugs in biological fluids using different analytical techniques (HPLC)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. CPCSEA, OECD, ICH, USFDA, Schedule Y, EPA guidelines,
2. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology by M.N.Ghosh
3. Experimental Pharmacology by M.C.Prabhakar
4. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology by S.K. Kulkarni.
5. Practicals in Pharmacology by R.K.Goel
6. Drug discovery and Evaluation by Vogel H.G.
7. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds - Robert M Silverstein,
8. Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Douglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman,
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10. Basic Cell Culture protocols by Cheril D. Helgason and Cindy L.Mille
11. Basic Cell Culture (Practical Approach) by J. M. Davis (Editor)
12. Animal Cell Culture: A Practical Approach by John R. Masters (Editor)
13. Practical Manual of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology by Bikash Medhi(Author), Ajay Prakash (Author) Jaypee brothers' medical publishers Pvt. Ltd

SEMESTER-II
ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY - II (MPL 201T)

THEORY

60 Hours

Scope

The subject is designed to strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases. In addition, the subject helps the student to understand the concepts of drug action and mechanism involved

Objectives

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

- ☐ Explain the mechanism of drug actions at cellular and molecular level
- ☐ Discuss the Pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of certain diseases
- ☐ Understand the adverse effects, contraindications and clinical uses of drugs used in treatment of diseases

Unit-1: Endocrine Pharmacology

Molecular and cellular mechanism of action of hormones such as growth hormone, prolactin, thyroid, insulin and sex hormones

Anti-thyroid drugs, Oral hypoglycemic agents, Oral contraceptives, Corticosteroids.

Drugs affecting calcium regulation

12 hrs

Unit-2 Chemotherapy : Cellular and molecular mechanism of actions and resistance of antimicrobial agents such as β -lactams, aminoglycosides, quinolones, Macrolide antibiotics. Antifungal, antiviral, and anti-TB drugs

12 hrs

Unit-3 Chemotherapy

Drugs used in Protozoal Infections Drugs used in the treatment of Helminthiasis Chemotherapy of cancer Immunopharmacology Cellular and biochemical mediators of inflammation and immune response. Allergic or hypersensitivity reactions. Pharmacotherapy of asthma and COPD. Immunosuppressants and Immunostimulants

12 hrs

Unit-4 GIT Pharmacology

Antiulcer drugs, Prokinetics, antiemetics, anti-diarrheals and drugs for constipation and irritable bowel syndrome.

Chronopharmacology

Biological and circadian rhythms, applications of chronotherapy in various diseases like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, asthma and peptic ulcer

12 hrs

Unit-5: Free radicals Pharmacology : Generation of free radicals, role of free radicals in etiopathology of various diseases such as diabetes, neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. Protective activity of certain important antioxidant : Recent Advances in Treatment: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Cancer, Diabetes mellitus **12 hrs**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The Pharmacological basis of therapeutics- Goodman and Gilman's
 2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug therapy by David E Golan et al.
 3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B.G -Katzung
 4. Pharmacology by H.P. Rang and M.M. Dale.
 5. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
 6. Text book of Therapeutics, drug and disease management by E T. Herfindal and Gourley.
 7. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C.Yu.
 8. Handbook of Essential Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism for Industrial Scientists
 9. Robbins & Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th Ed. (Robbins Pathology)
 10. A Complete Textbook of Medical Pharmacology by Dr. S.K Srivastava published by APC Avichal Publishing Company.
 11. K.D. Tripathi. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology
- Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug Therapy by David E Golan, Armen H, Tashjian Jr, Ehrin J, Armstrong, April W, Armstrong, Wolters, Kluwer-Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers

PHARMACOLOGICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL SCREENING METHODS-II (MPL 202T)

THEORY

60 Hours

Scope:

This subject imparts knowledge on the preclinical safety and toxicological evaluation of drug & new chemical entity. This knowledge will make the student competent in regulatory toxicological evaluation.

Objectives:

Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- ☐ Explain the various types of toxicity studies.
- ☐ Appreciate the importance of ethical and regulatory requirements for toxicity studies.
- ☐ Demonstrate the practical skills required to conduct the preclinical toxicity studies.

Unit-1 Basic definition and types of toxicology (general, mechanistic, regulatory and descriptive)
Regulatory guidelines for conducting toxicity studies OECD, ICH, EPA and Schedule Y
OECD principles of Good laboratory practice (GLP) History, concept and its importance in drug development **12 hrs**

Unit-2 Acute, sub-acute and chronic- oral, dermal and inhalational studies as per OECD guidelines. Acute eye irritation, skin sensitization, dermal irritation & dermal toxicity studies.
Test item characterization- importance and methods in regulatory toxicology studies **12 hrs**

Unit-3 Reproductive toxicology studies, Male reproductive toxicity studies, female reproductive studies (segment I and segment III), teratogenicity studies (segment II)
Genotoxicity studies (Ames Test, in vitro and in vivo Micronucleus and Chromosomal aberrations studies) In vivo carcinogenicity studies **12 hrs**

Unit-4: IND enabling studies (IND studies)- Definition of IND, importance of IND, industry perspective, list of studies needed for IND submission Safety pharmacology studies- origin, concepts and importance of safety pharmacology. Tier1- CVS, CNS and respiratory safety pharmacology, HERG assay. Tier2- GI, renal and other studies **12 hrs**

Unit-5: Toxicokinetics- Toxicokinetic evaluation in preclinical studies, saturation kinetics
Importance and applications of toxicokinetic studies. Alternative methods to animal toxicity testing **12 hrs**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Hand book on GLP, Quality practices for regulated non-clinical research and development (<http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/documents/glp-handbook.pdf>).
2. Schedule Y Guideline: drugs and cosmetics (second amendment) rules, 2005, ministry of health and family welfare (department of health) New Delhi
3. Drugs from discovery to approval by Rick NG.
4. Animal Models in Toxicology, 3rd Edition, Lower and Bryan
5. OECD test guidelines. Principles of toxicology by Karen E. Stine, Thomas M. Brown

PRINCIPLES OF DRUG DISCOVERY **(MPL 203 T)**

THEORY

60 Hours

Scope: The subject imparts basic knowledge of drug discovery process. This information will make the student competent in drug discovery process

Objectives:

Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- ☐ Explain the various stages of drug discovery.
- ☐ Appreciate the importance of the role of genomics, proteomics and bioinformatics in drug discovery
- ☐ Explain various targets for drug discovery.
- ☐ Explain various lead seeking method and lead optimization
- ☐ Appreciate the importance of the role of computer aided drug design in drug discovery

Unit-1: An overview of modern drug discovery process: Target identification, target validation, lead identification and lead Optimization. Economics of drug discovery.

Target Discovery and validation-Role of Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics. Role of Nucleic acid microarrays, Protein microarrays, Antisense technologies, siRNAs, antisense oligonucleotides, Zinc finger proteins. Role of transgenic animals in target validation. 12 hrs

Unit-2: Lead Identification- combinatorial chemistry & high throughput screening, in silico lead discovery techniques, Assay development for hit identification.

Protein structure Levels of protein structure, Domains, motifs, and folds in protein structure. Computational prediction of protein structure: Threading and homology modeling methods. Application of NMR and X-ray crystallography in protein structure prediction **12 hrs**

Unit-3: Rational Drug Design

Traditional vs rational drug design, Methods followed in traditional drug design, High throughput screening, Concepts of Rational Drug Design, Rational Drug Design Methods: Structure and Pharmacophore based approaches Virtual Screening techniques: Drug likeness screening, Concept of pharmacophore mapping and pharmacophore based Screening. **12 hrs**

Unit-4 Molecular docking: Rigid docking, flexible docking, manual docking; Docking based screening. De novo drug design. Quantitative analysis of Structure Activity Relationship

History and development of QSAR, SAR versus QSAR, Physicochemical parameters, Hansch analysis, Fee Wilson analysis and relationship between them **12 hrs**

Unit-5: QSAR Statistical methods – regression analysis, partial least square analysis (PLS) and other multivariate statistical methods. 3D-QSAR approaches like COMFA and COMSIA
Prodrug design-Basic concept, Prodrugs to improve patient acceptability, Drug solubility, Drug absorption and distribution, site specific drug delivery and sustained drug action. Rationale of prodrug design and practical consideration of prodrug design. **12 hrs**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. MouldySioud. Target Discovery and Validation Reviews and Protocols: Volume 2 Emerging Molecular Targets and Treatment Options. 2007 Humana Press Inc.
 2. Darryl León. Scott MarkelIn. **Silico** Technologies in Drug Target Identification and Validation. 2006 by Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.
 3. Johanna K. DiStefano. Disease Gene Identification. Methods and Protocols. Springer New York Dordrecht Heidelberg London.
 4. Hugo Kubiny. QSAR: Hansch Analysis and Related Approaches. Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry. Publisher Wiley-VCH
 5. Klaus Gubernator, Hans-Joachim Böhm. Structure-Based Ligand Design. Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry. Publisher Wiley-VCH
 6. Abby L . Parrill. M . Rami Reddy. Rational Drug Design. Novel Methodology and Practical Applications. ACS Symposium Series; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1999.
- J. Rick Turner. New drug development design, methodology and, analysis. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New Jersey

CLINICAL RESEARCH AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE (MPL 204T)

THEORY

60 Hours

Scope:

This subject will provide a value addition and current requirement for the students in clinical research and pharmacovigilance. It will teach the students on conceptualizing, designing, conducting, managing and reporting of clinical trials. This subject also focuses on global scenario of Pharmacovigilance in different methods that can be used to generate safety data. It will teach the students in developing drug safety data in Pre-clinical, Clinical phases of Drug development and post market surveillance.

Objectives:

Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to,

- ☐ Explain the regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trial
- ☐ Demonstrate the types of clinical trial designs
- ☐ Explain the responsibilities of key players involved in clinical trials
- ☐ Execute safety monitoring, reporting and close-out activities
- ☐ Explain the principles of Pharmacovigilance
- ☐ Detect new adverse drug reactions and their assessment
- ☐ Perform the adverse drug reaction reporting systems and communication in Pharmacovigilance

Unit-1: Regulatory Perspectives of Clinical Trials:

Origin and Principles of International Conference on Harmonization - Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) guidelines Ethical Committee: Institutional Review Board, Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research and Human Participant- Schedule Y, ICMR

Informed Consent Process: Structure and content of an Informed Consent Process Ethical principles governing informed consent process

10 hrs

Unit-2: Clinical Trials: Types and Design Experimental Study- RCT and Non RCT,

Observation Study: Cohort, Case Control, Cross sectional Clinical Trial Study Team

Roles and responsibilities of Clinical Trial Personnel: Investigator, Study Coordinator, Sponsor, Contract Research Organization and its management.

10 hrs

Unit-3: Clinical Trial Documentation- Guidelines to the preparation of documents, Preparation of protocol, Investigator Brochure, Case Report Forms, Clinical Study Report Clinical Trial Monitoring- Safety Monitoring in CT

Adverse Drug Reactions: Definition and types. Detection and reporting methods. Severity and seriousness assessment. Predictability and preventability assessment, Management of adverse drug reactions; Terminologies of ADR.

10 hrs

Unit-4:

Basic aspects, terminologies and establishment of pharmacovigilance History and progress of pharmacovigilance, Significance of safety monitoring, Pharmacovigilance in India and international aspects, WHO international drug monitoring programme, WHO and Regulatory terminologies of ADR, evaluation of medication safety, Establishing pharmacovigilance centres in Hospitals, Industry and National programmes related to pharmacovigilance. Roles and responsibilities in Pharmacovigilance

10 hr

Unit-5: Methods, ADR reporting and tools used in Pharmacovigilance

International classification of diseases, International Non-proprietary names for drugs, Passive and Active surveillance, Comparative observational studies, Targeted clinical investigations and Vaccine safety surveillance. Spontaneous reporting system and Reporting to regulatory authorities, Guidelines for ADRs reporting. Argus, Aris G Pharmacovigilance, VigiFlow, Statistical methods for evaluating medication safety data.

Unit-6: Pharmacoepidemiology, pharmaco-economics, safety pharmacology

10 hrs

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization- Good Clinical Practices, Guidelines for Clinical Trials on Pharmaceutical Products in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health; 2001.
2. International Conference on Harmonization of Technical requirements for registration of Pharmaceuticals for human use. ICH Harmonized Tripartite Guideline. Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. E6; May 1996
3. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects 2000. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
4. Textbook of Clinical Trials edited by David Machin, Simon Day and Sylvan Green, March 2005, John Wiley and Sons
5. Clinical Data Management edited by R K Rondels, S A Varley, C F Webbs. Second Edition, Jan 2000, Wiley Publications

PHARMACOLOGICAL PRACTICAL -III (MPL 205P)

List of Experiments

1. To record the DRC of agonist using suitable isolated tissues preparation.
2. To study the effects of antagonist/potentiating agents on DRC of agonist using suitable isolated tissue preparation.
3. To determine to the strength of unknown sample by matching bioassay by using suitable tissue preparation.
4. To determine to the strength of unknown sample by interpolation bioassay by using suitable tissue preparation
5. To determine to the strength of unknown sample by bracketing bioassay by using suitable tissue preparation
6. To determine to the strength of unknown sample by multiple point bioassay by using suitable tissue preparation.
7. Estimation of PA₂ values of various antagonists using suitable isolated tissue preparations.
8. To study the effects of various drugs on isolated heart preparations
9. Recording of rat BP, heart rate and ECG.
10. Recording of rat ECG

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The Pharmacological basis of therapeutics- Goodman and Gill man's
2. Principles of Pharmacology. The Pathophysiologic basis of drug therapy by David E Golan et al.
3. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by B. G -Katzung
4. Pharmacology by H.P. Rang and M.M. Dale.
5. Hand book of Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Gibaldi and Prescott.
6. Text book of Therapeutics, drug and disease management by E T. Herfindal and Gourley.
7. Applied biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B. C. Yu.
8. Handbook of Essential Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism for Industrial Scientists
9. A practical book of Pharmacology by Ramesh Alluri
10. Robbins & Cortan Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th Ed. (Robbins Pathology)

A Complete Textbook of Medical Pharmacology by Dr. S. K Srivastava published by A P C Avichal Publishing Company

PHARMACOLOGICAL PRACTICAL -IV (MPL 206 P)

List of Experiments

1. Drug absorption studies by averted rat ileum preparation.
2. Acute oral toxicity studies as per OECD guidelines.
3. Acute dermal toxicity studies as per OECD guidelines.
4. Repeated dose toxicity studies- Serum biochemical, haematological, urine analysis, functional observation tests and histological studies.
5. Drug mutagenicity study using mice bone-marrow chromosomal aberration test.
6. Protocol design for clinical trial.(3 Nos.)
7. Design of ADR monitoring protocol.
8. In-silico docking studies. (2 Nos.)
9. In-silico pharmacophore based screening.
10. In-silico QSAR studies.
11. ADR reporting

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Fundamentals of experimental Pharmacology-by M.N.Ghosh
2. Hand book of Experimental Pharmacology-S.K.Kulakarni
3. Text book of in-vitro practical Pharmacology by Ian Kitchen
4. Experimental Pharmacology by M.C.Prabhakar.
5. Practicals in Pharmacology by R.K.Goel
6. Bioassay Techniques for Drug Development by Atta-ur-Rahman, Iqbal choudhary and William Thomsen
7. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Leon Shargel and Andrew B.C.Yu.
8. Handbook of Essential Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism for Industrial Scientists.

Semester III
MRM 301T - Research Methodology & Biostatistics
(Common to all specializations)

UNIT – I

General Research Methodology: Research, objective, requirements, practical difficulties, review of literature, study design, types of studies, strategies to eliminate errors/bias, controls, randomization, crossover design, placebo, blinding techniques. 10 Hrs

UNIT – II

Biostatistics: Definition, application, sample size, importance of sample size, factors influencing sample size, dropouts, statistical tests of significance, type of significance tests, parametric tests (students “t” test, ANOVA, Correlation coefficient, regression), non-parametric tests (wilcoxon rank tests, analysis of variance, correlation, chi square test), null hypothesis, P values, degree of freedom, interpretation of P values. 10 Hrs

UNIT – III

Medical Research: History, values in medical ethics, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, double effect, conflicts between autonomy and beneficence/non-maleficence, euthanasia, informed consent, confidentiality, criticisms of orthodox medical ethics, importance of communication, control resolution, guidelines, ethics committees, cultural concerns, truth telling, online business practices, conflicts of interest, referral, vendor relationships, treatment of family members, sexual relationships, fatality. 10 hrs

UNIT – IV

CPCSEA guidelines for laboratory animal facility: Goals, veterinary care, quarantine, surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and control of disease, personal hygiene, location of animal facilities to laboratories, anesthesia, euthanasia, physical facilities, environment, animal husbandry, record keeping, SOPs, personnel and training, transport of lab animals. 10 hrs

UNIT – V

Declaration of Helsinki: History, introduction, basic principles for all medical research, and additional principles for medical research combined with medical care. 10 hrs

Reference Books

1. Philip Kotler and Kevin Lane Keller : Marketing Management , Prentice Hall of India , NewDelhi.
2. Arun Kumar , Meenakshi : Marketing Management ,Vikas Publishing, india