GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

(An autonomous institute under MAKAUT)

M.PHARM SYLLABUS

Regulation 2020

2020-21

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Table : Course of Study for M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance)

SEMESTER I

Course Code	Name of the course	Credit hours	Credit points	Hrs./wk	Full Marks
THEORY					
R20_MQA101T	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA102T	Quality Management System	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA103T	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA104T	Product Development and Technology Transfer	4	4	4	100
PRACTICAL					
R20_MQA105P	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Practical I	12	6	12	200
R20_MQA106	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		**35**	**26**	**35**	**700**

SEMESTER II

Course Code	Name of the course	Credit hours	Credit points	Hrs./wk	Full Marks
THEORY					
R20_MQA201T	Hazards and Safety Management	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA202T	Pharmaceutical Validation	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA203T	Audits and Regulatory Compliance	4	4	4	100
R20_MQA204T	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Technology	4	4	4	100
PRACTICAL					
R20_MQA205P	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Practical II	12	6	12	200
R20_MQA206	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
Total		**35**	**26**	**35**	**700**

SEMESTER III

Course Code	Name of the course	Credit hours	Credit points	Hrs./wk	Full Marks
THEORY					
R20_MPT384T	Research Methods and Biostatistics	4	4	4	100
R20_MPT381	Journal Club	1	1	1	100
R20_MPT391	Discussion/Presentation	2	2	2	100
R20_MPT392	Research Work	28	14		100
Total		**35**	**21**	**7**	**400**

SEMESTER IV

Course Code	Name of the course	Credit hours	Credit points	Hrs./wk	Full Marks
R20_MPT481	Journal Club	1	1	1	100
R20_MPT491	Discussion/Final Presentation	3	3	3	100
R20_MPT492	Research Work	31	16		100
R20_MPT482	Co-curricular Activities	3	3	3	100
Total		**38**	**23**	**7**	**400**

Table - Semester wise credits distribution

Semester	Credit Points
I	26
II	26
III	21
IV	23
Total Credit Points	96

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 2016-17. The regulations framed are subject to modifications from time to time by the authorities of the 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 Phamacy 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 100 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 80% 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/extracurricular activities is dependent upon the quantum of work expected to be put in for each of these activities per week/per activity.

7.1. Credit assignment

7.1.1. 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.

7.2. 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.

SYLLABUS

Semester I

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

1ST SEMESTER

MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

(R20_MQA101T)

SCOPE

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

Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know about,

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

THEORY	60 Hrs
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, Difference/ Derivative 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, Data Interpretation. **(c) Spectroflourimetry:** Theory of Fluorescence, Factors affecting fluorescence (Characterestics of drugs that can be analysed by flourimetry), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.	10 Hrs

(d) Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.

2. NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds, Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance, Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and 13C NMR. Applications of NMR spectroscopy. 10 Hrs

3. 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. 10 Hrs

4. Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution, isolation of drug from excipients, data interpretation and applications of the following: 10 Hrs

(a) Thin Layer chromatography
(b) High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography
(c) Ion exchange chromatography
(d) Column chromatography
(e) Gas chromatography
(f) High Performance Liquid chromatography
(g) Ultra High Performance Liquid chromatography
(h) Affinity chromatography
(i) Gel Chromatography

5. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following: 10 Hrs

(a) Paper electrophoresis (b) Gel electrophoresis (c) Capillary electrophoresis

(d) Zone electrophoresis (e) Moving boundary electrophoresis (f) Iso electric focusing X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction.

10 Hrs

6. Potentiometry: Principle, working, Ion selective Electrodes and Application of potentiometry.

(a) Thermal Techniques: Principle, thermal transitions and Instrumentation (Heat flux and power compensation and designs), Modulated DSC, Hyper DSC, experimental parameters (sample preparation, experimental conditions, calibration, heating and cooling rates, resolution, source of errors) and their influence, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications.

(b) Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA): Principle, instrumentation and advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications, derivative differential thermal analysis (DDTA).

(c) TGA: Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results, advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications

REFERENCES

1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds - Robert M Silverstein, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.

2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Doglas 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, Vol 11, Marcel. Dekker Series

8. Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds, 2nd edn., P.S/Kalsi, Wiley estern Ltd., Delhi.

9. Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis, KA. Connors, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

(R20_MQA102T)

SCOPE

This course is designed to impart fundamental knowledge and concepts about various quality management principles and systems utilized in the manufacturing industry. It also aids in understanding the quality evaluation in the pharmaceutical industries.

Objectives

At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to understand-
The importance of quality

- ISO management systems
- Tools for quality improvement
- Analysis of issues in quality
- Quality evaluation of pharmaceuticals
- Stability testing of drug and drug substances
- Statistical approaches for quality

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. (i) Introduction to Quality: Evolution of Quality, Definition of Quality, Dimensions of Quality 12 Hrs

(ii) Quality as a Strategic Decision : Meaning of strategy and strategic quality management, mission and vision statements, quality policy, Quality objectives, strategic planning and implementation, Mc Kinsey 7s model, Competitive analysis, Management commitment to quality

(iii) Customer Focus : Meaning of customer and customer focus, Classification of customers, Customer focus, Customer perception of quality, Factors affecting customer perception, Customer requirements, Meeting customer needs and expectations, Customer satisfaction and Customer delight, Handling customer complaints, Understanding customer behavior, concept of internal and external customers. Case studies.

(iv) Cost of Quality: Cost of quality, Categories of cost of Quality, Models of cost of quality, Optimising costs, Preventing cost of quality.

2. Pharmaceutical quality Management: Basics of Quality Management, Total Quality Management (TQM), Principles of Six sigma, ISO 9001:2008, 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2004, Pharmaceutical Quality Management – ICH Q10, Knowledge management, Quality Metrics, Operational Excellence and Quality Management Review. OSHAS guidelines, NABL certification and accreditation, CFR-21 part11, WHO - GMP requirements. 12 Hrs

3. (i) Six System Inspection model: Quality Management system, Production system, Facility and Equipment system, Laboratory control system, Materials system, Packaging and labeling system. Concept of self inspection. 12 Hrs

(ii) Quality systems : Change Management/Change control. Deviations, Out of Specifications (OOS), Out of Trend (OOT), Complaints-evaluation and handling, Investigation and determination of root cause, Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA), Returns and Recalls, Vendor Qualification, Annual Product Reviews, Batch Review and Batch Release. Concept of IPQC, area clearance/ Line clearance.

4. (i) Drug Stability: ICH guidelines for stability testing of drug substances and drug products.Study of ICH Q8, Quality by Design and Process development report 12 Hrs

(ii) Quality risk management: Introduction, risk assessment, risk control, risk review, risk management tools, HACCP, risk ranking and filtering according to ICH Q9 guidelines.

5. Statistical Process control (SPC) : Definition and Importance of SPC,Quality measurement in manufacturing, Statistical control charts-concepts and general aspects, Advantages of statistical control, Process capability, Estimating Inherent or potential capability from a control chart analysis, 8 Hrs

Measuring process control and quality improvement, Pursuit ofdecreased processvariability.

6. Regulatory Compliance through Quality Management and development of Quality Culture Benchmarking: Definition of benchmarking, Reasons for benchmarking, Types of Benchmarking, Benchmarking process, Advantages of benchmarking, Limitations of benchmarking. 4 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Implementing Juran's Road Map for Quality Leadership: Benchmarks and Results, By Al Endres, Wiley, 2000

2. Understanding, Managing and Implementing Quality: Frameworks, Techniques and Cases, By Jiju Antony ; David Preece,Routledge,2002

3. Organizing for High Performance: Employee Involvement, TQM, Reengineering, and Knowledge Management in the Fortune 1000 : The CEO Report By Edward E. Lawler; Susan Albers Mohrman; George Benson, Jossey-Bass, 2001

4. Corporate Culture and the Quality Organization By James W.Fairfield-Sonn, Quorum Books, 2001

5. The Quality Management Sourcebook: An International Guide to Materials and Resources By Christine Avery; Diane Zabel, Routledge, 1997

6. The Quality Tool box, Second Edition, Nancy R. Tague, ASQ Publications

7. Juran's Quality Handbook, Sixth Edition, Joseph M. Juran and Joseph A. De Feo, ASQ Publications

8. Root Cause Analysis, The Core of Problem Solving and Corrective Action, Duke Okes, 2009, ASQ Publications.

QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

(R20_MQA103T)

SCOPE

This course deals with the various aspects of quality control and quality assurance aspects of pharmaceutical industries. It covers the important aspects like cGMP, QC tests, documentation, quality certifications, GLP and regulatory affairs.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

- Understand the cGMP aspects in a pharmaceutical industry
- To appreciate the importance of documentation
- To understand the scope of quality certifications applicable to Pharmaceutical industries
- To understand the responsibilities of QA & QC departments.

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. (i) Introduction : Concept and evolution and scopes of Quality Control and Quality Assurance, Good Laboratory Practice, GMP, Overview of ICH Guidelines-QSEM, with special emphasis on Q- series guidelines. 12 Hrs

(ii) Good Laboratory Practices: Scope of GLP, Definitions, Quality assurance unit, protocol for conduct of non clinical testing, control on animal house, report preparation and documentation. CPCSEA guidelines.

2. cGMP guidelines according to schedule M , USFDA (inclusive of CDER and CBER) Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention(PIC), WHO and EMEA covering: Organization and personnel responsibilities, training, hygiene and personal records, drug industry location, design, construction and plant lay out, maintenance, sanitation, environmental control, utilities and maintenance of sterile areas, control of contamination and Good Warehousing Practice. 12 Hrs

3. Analysis of raw materials, finished products, packaging materials, in process quality control (IPQC), Developing specification (ICH Q6 and Q3), purchase specifications and maintenance of stores for raw materials. In process quality control and finished products quality control for following dosage forms in Pharma industry according to Indian, US and British pharmacopoeias : tablets, capsules, ointments, suppositories, creams, parenterals, ophthalmic and surgical products (How to refer pharmacopoeias). 12 Hrs

4. Documentation in pharmaceutical industry: Three tier documentation, Policy, Procedures and Work instructions, and records (Formats), Basic principles – How to maintain, retention and retrieval etc. Standard operating procedures (How to write), Master Batch Record, Batch Manufacturing Record, Quality audit plan and reports. Specification and test procedures, Protocols and reports. Distribution records. Electronic data handling. Concepts of controlled and uncontrolled documents. 12 Hrs

Submission documents for regulators DMFs, as Common Technical Document and Electronic Common Technical Documentation (CTD, e CTD). Concept of regulated and non regulated markets.

5. Manufacturing operations and controls: Sanitation of manufacturing premises, mix-ups and cross contamination, processing of intermediates and bulk products, packaging operations, IPQC, release of finished product, process deviations, charge-inof components, time limitationson production,drug product inspection, expiry date calculation, calculation of yields, production record review, change control, sterile products, aseptic process control, packaging, reprocessing, salvaging, handling of waste and scrap disposal. 12 Hrs

Introduction,scope and importance of intellectual property rights. Concept of trademark, copyright and patents.

REFERENCES

1. Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Procedures of India, 3rd revised edition, Volume I & II, Mumbai, 1996.

2. Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol.69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995.

3. Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals – A compendium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I & II,2nd edition, WHO Publications,1999.

4. How to Practice GMP's – PP Sharma,Vandana Publications,Agra,1991.

5.The International Pharmacopoeia– vol I, II, III, IV & V- General Methods of Analysis and Quality specification for Pharmaceutical Substances, Excepients and Dosage forms, 3rd edition,WHO,Geneva,2005.

6. Good laboratory Practice Regulations – Allen F. Hirsch, Volume 38, Marcel Dekker Series, 1989.

7. ICH guidelines

8. ISO 9000 and total quality management

9. The drugs and cosmetics act 1940 – Deshpande, Nilesh Gandhi,4th edition, Susmit Publishers, 2006.

10. QA Manual – D.H.Shah,1st edition, Business Horizons, 2000.

11. Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals a plan for total quality control – Sidney H.Willig,Vol.52, 3rd edition, Marcel Dekker Series.

12. Steinborn L.GMP/ISO Quality Audit Manual for Health care Manufacturers and Their Suppliers, Sixth Edition, (Volume 1 - With Checklists and Software Package). Taylor & Francis; 2003.

13. Sarker DK.Quality Systems and Controls for Pharmaceuticals. John Wiley & Sons; 2008.

14. Packaging of Pharmaceuticals.

15.Schedule M and Schedule N.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (R20_MQA104T)

SCOPE

This deal with technology transfer covers the activities associated with Drug Substance, Drug Product and analytical tests and methods, required following candidate drug selection to completion of technology transfer from R&D to the first receiving site and technology transfer related to post-marketing changes in manufacturing places.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

- To understand the new product development process
- To understand the necessary information to transfer technology from R&D to actual manufacturing by sorting out various information obtained during R&D
- To elucidate necessary information to transfer technology of existing products between various manufacturing places

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. Principles of Drug discovery and development: Introduction, Clinical research process. Development and informational content for Investigational New Drugs Application (IND), New Drug Application(NDA), Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA), Supplemental New Drug Application (SNDA), Scale Up Post Approval Changes (SUPAC) and Bulk active chemical Post approval changes (BACPAC), Post marketing surveillance, Product registration guidelines – CDSCO, USFDA. 12 Hrs

2. Pre-formulation studies : Introduction/concept, organoleptic properties, purity, impurity profiles, particle size, shape and surface area. Solubility, Methods to improve solubility of Drugs: Surfactants & its importance, co-solvency. Techniques for the study of Crystal properties and polymorphism. Pre-formulation protocol, Stability testing during product development. 12 Hrs

3. (i) Pilot plant scale up: Concept, Significance, design, layout of pilot plant scale up study, operations, large scale manufacturing techniques (formula, equipment, process, stability and quality control) of solids, liquids, semi solid and parenteral dosage forms. 12 Hrs

(ii) New era of drug products : opportunities and challenges.

4. (i) Pharmaceutical packaging: Pharmaceutical dosage form and their packaging requirments, Pharmaceutical packaging materials, Medical device packaging, Enteral Packaging, Aseptic packaging systems, Container closure systems, Issues facing modern drug packaging, Selection and evaluation of Pharmaceutical packaging materials. 12 Hrs

(ii) Quality control test: Containers, closures and secondary packing materials.

5. (i) Technology transfer: Development of technology by R & D, Technology transfer from R & D to production, Optimization and Production, Qualitative and quantitative technology models. 12 Hrs

(ii) Documentation in technology transfer : Development report, technology transfer plan and Exhibit.

REFERENCES

1. The process of new drug discovery and development. I and II Edition (2006) by Charles G. Smith, James T and O. Donnell. CRC Press, Group of Taylor and Francis.

2. Leon Lac Lachman, Herbert A. Liberman, Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy. Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.

3. Sidney H Willing, Murray M, Tuckerman. Williams Hitchings IV, Good manufacturing of pharmaceuticals (A Plan for total quality control) 3rd Edition. Bhalani publishing house Mumbai.

4. Tablets Vol. I, II ,III by Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Liberman, Joseph B. Schwartz, 2nd Edn.(1989) Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.

5. Text book of Bio-Pharmaceutics and clinical Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi, 3rd Edn, Lea & Febriger, Philadelphia.

6. Pharmaceutical product development. Vandana V. Patrevale. John I. Disouza. Maharukh T.Rustomji. CRC Press,Group of Taylor and Francis.

7. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bio-Equivalence by Abdou H.M, Mack Publishing company, Eastern Pennsylvania.

8. Remingtons Pharmaceutical Sciences, by Alfonso & Gennaro, 19th Edn. (1995) OO2C Lippincott; Williams and Wilkins A Wolters Kluwer Company, Philadelphia.

9. The Pharmaceutical Sciences; the Pharma Pathway 'Pure and applied Pharmacy' by D.A Sawant, Pragathi Books Pvt. Ltd.

10. Pharmaceutical Packaging technology by D.A. Dean. E.R. Evans, I.H. Hall. 1st Edition (Reprint 2006). Taylor and Francis. London and NewYork.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PRACTICAL - I

(R20_MQA105P)

1. Analysis of Pharmacopoeial compounds in bulk and in their formulations (tablet/capsules/semisolids) by UV Vis spectrophotometer
2. Simultaneous estimation of multi-drug 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 or AAS
7. Case studies on :

(i) Total Quality Management

(ii) Six Sigma

(iii) Change Management/Change control. Deviations,

(iv) Out of Specifications (OOS)

(v) Out of Trend (OOT)

(vi) Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA)

(vii) Deviations

8. Development of Stability study protocol
9. Estimation of process capability
10. In process and finished product quality control tests for tablets, capsules, parenterals and semi solid dosage forms.
11. Assay of raw materials as per official monographs
12. Testing of related and foreign substances in drugs and raw materials
13. To carry out pre formulation study for tablets, parenterals (2experiment).
14. To study the effect of pH on the solubility of drugs, (1experiment)
15. Quality control tests for Primary and secondary packaging materials
16. Accelerated stability studies (1experiment)
17. Improved solubility of drugs using surfactant systems (1experiment)
18. Improved solubility of drugs using co-solvency method (1experiment)
19. Determination of Pka and Log p of drugs.

SYLLABUS

Semester II

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

2ND SEMESTER

HAZARDS AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

(R20_MQA201T)

SCOPE

This course is designed to convey the knowledge necessary to understand issues related to different kinds of hazard and their management. Basic theoretical and practical discussions integrate the proficiency to handle the emergency situation in the pharmaceutical product development process and provides the principle based approach to solve the complex tribulations.

Objectives

- At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to
- Understand about environmental problems among learners.
- Impart basic knowledge about the environment and its allied problems.
- Develop an attitude of concern for the industry environment.
- Ensure safety standards in pharmaceutical industry
- Provide comprehensive knowledge on the safety management
- Empower an ideas to clear mechanism and management in different kinds of hazard management system
- Teach the method of Hazard assessment, procedure, methodology for provide safe industrial atmosphere.

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. (i) Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies: Natural Resources, Renewable and non-renewable resources, Natural resources and associated problems, (a) Forest resources; (b) Water resources; (c) Mineral resources; (d) Energy resources; (e) Land resources 12 Hrs

(ii) Ecosystems: Concept of an ecosystem and Structure and function of an ecosystem.

(iii) Environmental hazards : Hazards based on Air, Water, Soil and Radioisotopes.

2. Air based hazards: Sources, Types of Hazards, Air circulation maintenance industry for sterile area and non sterile area, Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) Fire protection system : Fire prevention, types of fire extinguishers and critical Hazard management system. 12 Hrs

3. Chemical based hazards : Sources of chemical hazards, Hazards of Organic synthesis, sulphonating hazard, Organic solvent hazard, Control measures for chemical hazards, Management of combustible gases, Toxic gases and Oxygen displacing gases management, Regulations for chemical hazard, Management of over-Exposure to chemicals and TLV concept. 12 Hrs

4. Fire and Explosion: Introduction, Industrial processes and hazards potential, mechanical electrical, thermal and process hazards. Safety and hazards regulations, Fire protection system: Fire prevention, types of fire extinguishers and critical Hazard management system mechanical and chemical explosion, multiphase reactions, transport effects and global rates. Preventive and protective management from fires and explosion- electricity passivation, ventilation, and sprinkling, proofing, relief systems -relief valves, flares, scrubbers. 12 Hrs

5. Hazard and risk management : Self-protective measures against workplace hazards. Critical training for risk management, Process of hazard management, ICH guidelines on risk assessment and Risk management methods and Tools. Factory act and rules, fundamentals of accident prevention, elements of safety programme and safety management, Physicochemical measurements of effluents, BOD, COD, Determination of some contaminants, Effluent treatment procedure, Role of emergency services. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Y.K. Sing, Environmental Science, New Age International Pvt, Publishers, Bangalore

2. "Quantitative Risk Assessment in Chemical Process Industries" American Institute of Chemical Industries, Centre for Chemical Process safety.

3. Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad – 380 013, India,

4. Hazardous Chemicals : Safety Management and Global Regulations, T.S.S. Dikshith, CRC press

PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION

(R20_MQA202T)

SCOPE

The main purpose of the subject is to understand about validation and how it can be applied to industry and thus improve the quality of the products. The subject covers the complete information about validation, types, methodology and application.

Objectives

At completion of this course, it is expected that students will be able to understand

- The concepts of calibration, qualification and validation
- The qualification of various equipments and instruments
- Process validation of different dosage forms
- Validation of analytical method for estimation of drugs
- Cleaning validation of equipments employed in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. (i) Introduction to validation: Definition of Calibration, Qualification and Validation, Scope, frequency and importance. Difference between calibration and validation. Calibration of weights and measures. Advantages of Validation, scope of Validation, Organization for Validation, Validation Master plan, Types of Validation, Streamlining of qualification & Validation process and Validation Master Plan. 10 Hrs

(ii) Qualification: User requirement specification, Design qualification, Factory Acceptance Test (FAT)/Site Acceptance Test (SAT), Installation qualification, Operational qualification, Performance qualification, Re-Qualification (Maintaining status- Calibration Preventive Maintenance, Change management).

2. (i) Qualification of manufacturing equipment : Dry Powder Mixers, Fluid Bed and Tray dryers, Tablet Compression (Machine), Dry heat sterilization/Tunnels, Autoclaves, Membrane filtration, Capsule filling machine. 10 Hrs

(ii) Qualification of analytical instruments: UV-Visible spectrophotometer, FTIR, DSC, GC, HPLC, HPTLC, LC-MS.

.

3.(i) Qualification of laboratory equipments: Hardness tester, Friability test apparatus, tap density tester, Disintegration tester, Dissolution test apparatus 10 Hrs

(ii) Validation of Utility systems : Pharmaceutical water system & pure steam, HVAC system, Compressed air and nitrogen.

4. (i) Process Validation : Concept, Process and documentation of Process Validation. Prospective, Concurrent & Retrospective Validation, Revalidation criteria, Process Validation of various formulations (Coated tablets, Capsules, Ointment/Creams, Liquid Orals and aerosols.), 10 Hrs

(ii) Aseptic filling: Media fill validation, USFDA guidelines on Process Validation-A life cycle approach.

(iii) Analytical method validation : General principles, Validation of analytical method as per ICH guidelines and USP.

5. (i) Cleaning Validation: Cleaning Method development, Validation of analytical method used in cleaning, Cleaning of Equipment, Cleaning of Facilities. Cleaning in place (CIP). Validation of facilities in sterile and non-sterile plant. 10 Hrs

(ii) Computerized system validation: Electronic records and digital signature - 21 CFR Part 11 and GAMP

6. (i) General Principles of Intellectual Property: Concepts of Intellectual Property (IP), Intellectual Property Protection (IPP), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Economic importance, mechanism for protection of Intellectual Property –patents, Copyright, Trademark; 10 Hrs

Factors affecting choice of IP protection; Penalties for violation; Role of IP in pharmaceutical industry; Global ramification and financial implications. Filing a patent applications; patent application forms and guidelines. Types patent applications – provisional and non provisional, PCT and convention patent applications; International patenting requirement procedures and costs; Rights and responsibilities of a patentee; Practical aspects regarding maintaining of a Patent file; Patent infringement meaning and scope. Significance of transfer technology (TOT), IP and ethics – positive and negative aspects of IPP; Societal responsibility, avoiding unethical practices.

REFERENCES

1.B.T. Loftus & R.A. Nash, "Pharmaceutical Process Validation", Drugs and Pharm Sci.Series,Vol.129, 3rd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.

2. The Theory & Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, 3rd edition, Leon Lachman, Herbert A. Lieberman, Joseph. L. Karig, Varghese Publishing House, Bombay.

3. Validation Master plan by Terveeks or Deeks, Davis Harwood International publishing.

4. Validation of Aseptic Pharmaceutical Processes, 2nd Edition, by Carleton & Agalloco,

5. (Marcel Dekker).

6. Michael Levin, Pharmaceutical Process Scale-Up, Drugs and Pharm. Sci. Series, Vol. 157,2nd Ed., Marcel Dekker Inc., N.Y.

7. Validation Standard Operating Procedures: A Step by Step Guide for Achieving Compliance in the Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, and Biotech Industries, Syed Imtiaz Haider

8. Pharmaceutical Equipment Validation: The Ultimate Qualification Handbook, Phillip A.Cloud, Interpharm Press

9.Validation of Pharmaceutical Processes : Sterile Products, Frederick J. Carlton (Ed.) and James Agalloco (Ed.),Marcel Dekker

10. Analytical Method validation and Instrument Performance Verification by Churg Chan, Heiman Lam,Y.C. Lee, Yue. Zhang, Wiley Inter science.

11. Huber L. Validation and Qualification in Analytical Laboratories. Inform a Healthcare

12. Wingate G. Validating Corporate Computer Systems: Good IT Practice for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. Inter pharm Press

13. LeBlanc DA. Validated Cleaning Technologies for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing. Inter pharm Press

AUDITS AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
(R20_MQA203T)

SCOPE

This course deals with the understanding and process for auditing in pharmaceutical industries. This subject covers the methodology involved in the auditing process of different in pharmaceutical industries.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

- To understand the importance of auditing
- To understand the methodology of auditing
- To carry out the audit process
- To prepare the auditing report
- To prepare the checklist for auditing

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. Introduction: Objectives, Management of audit, Responsibilities, Planning process, information gathering, administration, Classifications of deficiencies 12 Hrs

2. Role of quality systems and audits in pharmaceutical manufacturing environment: cGMP Regulations, Quality assurance functions, Quality systems approach, Management responsibilities, Resource, Manufacturing operations, Evaluation activities, Transitioning to quality system approach, Audit checklist for drug industries. 12 Hrs

3. (i) Auditing of vendors and production department : Bulk Pharmaceutical Chemicals and packaging material Vendor audit, Warehouse and weighing, 12 Hrs

(ii) Dry Production: Granulation, tableting, coating, capsules, sterile production and packaging.

4. Auditing of Microbiological laboratory : Auditing the manufacturing process, Product and process information, General areas of interest in the building raw materials, Water, Packaging materials. 12 Hrs

5. Auditing of Quality Assurance and engineering department: Quality Assurance Maintenance, Critical systems: HVAC, Water, Water for Injection systems, ETP. 12 Hrs

REFERENCES

1. Compliance auditing for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. Karen Ginsbury and Gil Bismuth, Inter pharm/CRC, Boca Raton, London New York, Washington D.C.

2. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Handbook, Regulations and Quality by Shayne Cox Gad. Wiley-Inter science, A John Wiley and sons, Inc., Publications.

3. Handbook of microbiological Quality control. Rosamund M. Baird, Norman A. Hodges, Stephen P. Denyar.CRC Press.2000.

4. Laboratory auditing for quality and regulatory compliance. Donald C. Singer, Raluca - loana Stefan, Jacobus F. Van Staden. Taylor and Francis (2005).

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY
(R20_MQA204T)

SCOPE

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary to train the students with the industrial activities during Pharmaceutical Manufacturing.

Objectives

At completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to understand,

The common practice in the pharmaceutical industry developments, plant layout and production planning

Will be familiar with the principles and practices of aseptic process technology, non sterile manufacturing technology and packaging technology.

Have a better understanding of principles and implementation of Quality by design (QbD) and process analytical technology (PAT) in pharmaceutical manufacturing

THEORY 60 Hrs

1. (i) Pharmaceutical industry developments: Legal requirements and Licenses for API and formulation industry, Plant location- Factors influencing. 12 Hrs

(ii) Plant layout: Factors influencing, Special provisions, Storage space requirements, sterile and aseptic area layout.

(iii) Production planning : General principles, production systems, calculation of standard cost, process planning, routing, loading, scheduling, dispatching of records, production control.

2. (i) Aseptic process technology: Manufacturing, manufacturing flowcharts, in process-quality control tests for following sterile dosage forms: Ointment, Suspension and Emulsion, Dry powder, Solution (Small Volume & large Volume). 12 Hrs

(ii) Advanced sterile product manufacturing technology : Area planning & environmental control, wall and floor treatment, fixtures and machineries, Change rooms, personnel flow, utilities & utilities equipment location, engineering and maintenance.

(iii) Process Automation in Pharmaceutical Industry: With specific reference to manufacturing of sterile semisolids, Small Volume Parenterals & Large Volume Parenterals (SVP & LVP), Monitoring of Parenteral manufacturing facility, Cleaning in Place (CIP), Sterilization in Place (SIP), Prefilled Syringe, Powdered Jet, Needle Free Injections, and Form Fill Seal Technology (FFS).

(iv) Lyophilization technology: Principles, process, equipment.

3. (i) Non sterile manufacturing process technology: 12 Hrs

Manufacturing, manufacturing flow charts, in process-quality control tests for following

(ii) Non-Sterile solid dosage forms: Tablets (compressed & coated), Capsules (Hard & Soft).

(iii) Advance non-sterile solid product manufacturing technology: Process Automation in Pharmaceutical Industry with specific reference to manufacturing of tablets and coated products, Improved Tablet Production: Tablet production process, granulation and pelletization equipments, continuous and batch mixing, rapid mixing granulators, rota granulators, spheronizers and marumerisers, and other specialized granulation and drying equipments. Problems encountered.

(iv) Coating technology: Process, equipments, particle coating, fluidized bed coating, application techniques. Problems encountered.

4. Containers and closures for pharmaceuticals : Types, performance, assuring quality of glass; types of plastics used, Drug plastic interactions, biological tests, modification of plastics by drugs; different types of closures and closure liners; film wrapper; blister packs; bubble packs; shrink packaging; 12 Hrs

foil/ plastic pouches, bottle seals, tape seals, breakable seals and sealed tubes; quality control of packaging material and filling equipment, flexible packaging, product package compatibility, transit worthiness of package, Stability aspects of packaging. Evaluation of stability of packaging material.

5. Quality by design (QbD) and process analytical technology (PAT): 12 Hrs
Current approach and its limitations. Why QbD is required, Advantages, Elements of QbD, Terminology : QTPP.CMA, CQA, CPP, RLD, Design space, Design of Experiments, Risk Assessment and mitigation/minimization. Quality by Design, Formulations by Design, QbD for drug products, QbD for Drug Substances, QbD for Excipients, Analytical QbD. FDA initiative on process analytical technology. PAT as a driver for improving quality and reducing costs: quality by design (QbD), QA, QC and GAMP. PAT guidance, standards and regulatory requirements.

REFERENCES

1. Lachman L, Lieberman HA, Kanig JL. The theory and practice of industrial Rd pharmacy, 3rd,Varghese Publishers, Mumbai 1991.
2. Sinko PJ. Martin's physical pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, 5 ed., B.I. Publications Pvt. Ltd, Noida, 2006.
3. Lieberman HA, Lachman L, Schwartz JB. Pharmaceutical dosage forms: Nd tablets Vol. I-III, 2ed., CBS Publishers & distributors, New Delhi, 2005.
4. Banker GS, Rhodes CT. Modern Pharmaceutics,4th ed., Marcel Dekker Inc, NewYork,2005.
5. Sidney H Willing, Murray M, Tuckerman. Williams Hitchings IV, Good Manufacturing of pharmaceuticals (A Plan for total quality control) 3rd Edition. Bhalani publishing house Mumbai.
6. Indian Pharmacopoeia. Controller of Publication.Delhi,1996.
7. British Pharmacopoeia. British Pharmacopoeia Commission Office, London, 2008.
8. United States Pharmacopoeia. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc, USA, 2003.

9. Dean DA, Evans E Rand Hall I H. Pharmaceutical Packaging Technology. London, Taylor & Francis,1st Edition.UK.

10. Edward J Bauer. Pharmaceutical Packaging Handbook. 2009. Informa Health care USA Inc. New york.

11. Shaybe Cox Gad. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Handbook.JohnWilley and Sons, New Jersey, 2008.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PRACTICAL – II

(R20_MQA205P)

1. Organic contaminants residue analysis by HPLC

2. Estimation of Metallic contaminants by Flame photometer

3. Identification of antibiotic residue by TLC

4. Estimation of Hydrogen Sulphide in Air.

5. Estimation of Chlorine in Work Environment.

6. Sampling and analysis of SO2 using Colorimetric method

7. Qualification of following Pharma equipment

(a) Autoclave

(b) Hot air oven

(c) Powder Mixer (Dry)

(d) Tablet Compression Machine

8. Validation of an analytical method for a drug

9. Validation of a processing area

10. Qualification of at least two analytical instruments

11. Cleaning validation of one equipment

12. Qualification of Pharmaceutical Testing Equipment (Dissolution testing apparatus, Friability Apparatus, Disintegration Tester)

13. Checklist for Bulk Pharmaceutical Chemicals vendors

14. Checklist for tableting production.

15. Checklist for sterile production area

16. Checklist for Water for injection.

17. Design of plant layout : Sterile and non-sterile

18. Case study on application of QbD

19. Case study on application of PAT

SYLLABUS

Semester III

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

3RD SEMESTER

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS

(R20_MPT384T)

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, cross over design, placebo, blinding techniques.

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 (wilcoxan rank tests, analysis of variance, correlation, chi square test), null hypothesis, P values, degree of freedom, interpretation of P values.

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.

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.

UNIT–V

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