

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE Master of Pharmacy in Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance) Semester: I

Programme Outcome (PO)	At the end of Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) program, the students will be able to:
- For M. Pharm (PQA) Programme	1. Acquire knowledge and comprehension of the advancements in the core and specialization area of pharmacy.
	2. Demonstrate a degree of expertise in laboratory practices, analytical techniques and scientific tools.
	3. Independently carry out research/investigation and development work to solve problem.
	4. Write and present a substantial scientific document and technical report.
	5. Apply reasoning by contextual knowledge to assess societal impact, environmental impact, health, safety and legal issues and the
	consequent responsibilities relevant to the pharmacy profession.
Programme Specific	After completion of the program students are able to:
Outcome (PSO) - For M.	1. Understand the Quality Assurance, Total Quality Management, and Quality Management concepts, Hazard Management system
Pharm (PQA) Semester - I	and technology transfer system.
	2. Adopt GMP, Schedule M, ISO 9000 and 14000 standards, NABL accreditation, ICH, USFDA, WHO and other regulatory
	guidelines and common requirement for product registration and product development.
	3. Dealing with different quality concept and use modern pharmaceutical tools, software and equipment to analyze & solve
	problems with the help of GLP, GCP, QbD, PAT and their documentation.
	4. Doing various pharmaceutical product development interaction such as calibration, validation, product complain and recall,
	corrective and preventive action, documentation and their regulatory requirement.
	5. Dealing with various advanced instrumental techniques for identification, characterization, and quantification of drugs and pharmaceuticals.
	6. To generate validation protocol for all pharmaceutical operations starting from drug research to development to formulation.





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To Pass At least 50% Marks in the University Examination in each paper and 50% Marks in the aggregate of University and Internal examination in each course of Theory, Practical & Research work.								
Course			Theory/		Exam	Component of Marks		
Туре	Course Code	Name of Course	Practical	Credit	Duration in hrs	Internal	External	Total
Employability, Entrepreneurship	PP01CMAT01	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques	Т	4	3	25	75	100/50
Employability, Entrepreneurship	PP01CMQA01	Quality Management System	Т	4	3	25	75	100/50
Employability, Entrepreneurship	PP01CMQA02	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	Т	4	3	25	75	100/50
Employability, Entrepreneurship	PP01CMQA03	Product Development and Technology Transfer	Т	4	3	25	75	100/50
Employability, Entrepreneurship, Skill development	PP01CMQA04	Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Practical I	Р	6	6	50	100	150/75
Skill development	PP01SMQA01	Seminar/ Assignment	S	4	-	100	-	100/50
			Total:	26	-	250	400	650/325





Course Code	PP01CMAT01	Title of the Course	Modern Pharmaceutical Analytical Techniques				
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4				
Course	1. The course is designed to impart the knowledge in the field of Pharmaceutical						
Objectives:	Analysis.						
	2. The various	2. The various modern analytical techniques like UV-Visible, IR, NMR, Mass are					
	taught to e	taught to enable students to understand and apply principles involved in the					

determination of pharmaceuticals.
3. Chromatographic methods and other important topics are taught to enable the
students to understand and apply the principles involved in the determination of
pharmaceuticals

4. Thermal Techniques and electrophoresis are taught which are essential for the

Course C	Content		
Unit		Description	60 Hrs
I	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. Multi Component Methods of analysis	18
	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 (Characteristics of the drug that can be analysed by flourimtery), Quenchers, Instrumentation and Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.	
	d.	Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption spectroscopy : Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and Applications.	
Π	a.	NMR spectroscopy : 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.	12
	b.	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	





SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25)

Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2022-2023

III	 Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution, isolation of drug from excipients, data interpretation and applications of the following: High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography Ion exchange chromatography Column chromatography Gas chromatography High Performance Liquid chromatography Ultra High Performance Liquid chromatography Affinity chromatography Gel Chromatography 	15
IV	Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting	06
	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	
	X ray Crystallography : Production of X rays, Different X ray diffraction methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X- ray diffraction.	
v	Potentiometry: Principle, working, Ion selective Electrodes and Application of potentiometry.	09
	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. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA): Principle,	
	instrumentation	
	and advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications, derivative differential	
	thermal analysis (DDTA). TGA: Principle, instrumentation, factors affecting results,	
	advantage and disadvantages, pharmaceutical applications.	
Tooshi	2- 1. Students will be oriented about the course content in the first session of the cou	***
Teaching Learning	2	
Methodo		

- 3. Virtual teaching and examination will also utilized for the learners of the course.
- 4. Seminar/assignments on advanced, recent and useful topics related to the course will be an integral part of course teaching and learning methodology.
- 5. Quiz and Q & A sessions for the topics covered will be conducted at regular interval.
- 6. Internal theory test will be conducted as a part of regular curriculum.
- 7. Attendance will be marked for each session as a part of overall evaluation.



presentations.



8. Teaching will be facilitated by reading material, discussion forum, task-based learning
and case discussions.

Evaluat	Evaluation Pattern			
Sr. No	Sr. No Details of Evaluation Marks			
1.	Continuous Mode	10		
2.	Sessional Examination 15			
3.	End Semester Examination	75		

	Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to			
1.	Theorize the fundamentals of modern analytical techniques for the analysis of pharmaceuticals			
2.	Optimize the experimental conditions of modern pharmaceutical analytical instruments			
3.	Analyze or infer the results based on analytical data or observations recorded			
4.	Apply modern pharmaceutical analytical techniques for the analysis of pharmaceuticals			

Suggeste	ed References:
Sr. No	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, 5 th 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, 2 nd edn., P.S/Kalsi, Wiley estern Ltd., Delhi
9	Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis, KA.Connors, 3 rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982
10	Textbook of Pharmaceutical Analysis, KA.Connors, 3 rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1982





Course Code	PP01CMQA01	Title of the Course	Quality Management Systems			
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4			
Course 1. To understand the concept of Quality						
Objectives:	2. To understa	 To understand the concept of Quality To understand the Implication of Quality in Pharma industry To Implement Quality Implementation Programs 				
	 To implement Quality implementation Programs To have exposure to challenges in Quality Improvement Programs and Stability 					

testing of drug and drug substances 5. Statistical approaches for quality

Course Content				
Unit	Description	Hrs		
I	Introduction to Quality: Evolution of Quality, Definition of Quality, Dimensions of Quality	12		
	Quality as a Strategic Decision: Meaning of strategy and strategic quality management,			
	mission and vision statements, quality policy, Quality objectives, strategic planning and			
	implementation, McKinsey 7s model, Competitive analysis, Management commitment to quality			
	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.			
	Cost of Quality: Cost of quality, Categories of cost of Quality, Models of cost of quality,			
	Optimising costs, Preventing cost of quality.			
II	Pharmaceutical quality Management: Basics of Quality Management, Total Quality Management (TQM), Principles of Six sigma, ISO 9001:2008, 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2004,	12		
	Pharmaceutical Quality Management – ICH Q10, Knowledge management, Quality Metrics, Operational Excellence and Quality Management Review. OSHAS guidelines.			
III	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		
	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			





IV	General introduction to ICH guidelines, History of ICH, Objective of ICH, Overview of all ICH Guidelines - QSEM and Special emphasis given to the Q series Guidelines.	12
	 a. ICH Q1 guideline: Drug Stability for stability testing of drug substances and drug products b. ICH Q8 guideline: Quality by Design and Process development report. c. ICH Q9 guideline: Quality risk management- Introduction, risk assessment, risk control, risk ravious risk management tools. HACCP, risk ranking and filtering. 	
v	control, risk review, risk management tools, HACCP, risk ranking and filtering. 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, Measuring process control and quality improvement, Pursuit of decreased process variability	8
VI	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

Teaching-	9. Students will be oriented about the course content in the first session of the course
Learning	10.Class-room teaching will be based on interactive sessions using chalk and board
Methodology	teaching method as well as teaching aids such as Powepoint presentations, audio-visual presentations.
	11. Virtual teaching and examination will also utilized for the learners of the course.
	12.Seminar/assignments on advanced, recent and useful topics related to the course will be
	an integral part of course teaching and learning methodology.
	13. Quiz and Q & A sessions for the topics covered will be conducted at regular interval.
	14. Internal theory test will be conducted as a part of regular curriculum.
	15. Attendance will be marked for each session as a part of overall evaluation.
	16. Teaching will be facilitated by reading material, discussion forum, task-based learning
	and case discussions.

Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No	Details of Evaluation	Marks
1.	Continuous Mode	10
2.	Sessional Examination	15
3.	End Semester Examination	75

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to	
1.	Appraise the importance of significance of quality
2.	Deal with quality improvement teams
3. Identify requirements of quality improvement programs	





4. Comprehend the importance of quality, tools for quality improvement, quality evaluation of pharmaceuticals

Suggested References:		
Sr. No	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, 200	
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 Toolbox, 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	





Course Code	PP01CMQA02	Title of the Course	Quality Control and Quality Assurance
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course	6. This course deals with the various aspects of quality control and quality assurance
Objectives:	aspects of pharmaceutical industries.
	7. It covers the important aspects like cGMP, QC tests, documentation, quality certifications, GLP and regulatory affairs.
	8. To understand the scope of quality certifications applicable to Pharmaceutical industries
	9. To understand responsibility and working of QA and QC departments

Cours	Course Content		
Unit	Description	Hrs	
I	Introduction: Concept, objective and scope of Quality Control and Quality Assurance, Responsibilities of key persons in QA-QC, Difference between QA-QC, Functions of QA, Elements of the Quality Assurance Cycle in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, Activities of Quality Assurance and Quality Control.	12	
	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.		
II	cGMP guidelines according to schedule M, USFDA: 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, Good Distribution Practice.	12	
	Comparative GMP of USFDA with EMEA, WHO and PIC.		
Ш	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, Semisolids, parenterals, ophthalmic and surgical products.	12	
IV	 Documentation in pharmaceutical industry: a. Manufacturing and control documents: BMR, MFR and Routine Records b. Quality Assurance Documents: SOP, Audit Documents c. Store Management documents: Stock reconciliation records for Raw material, finished products and packaging material d. Maintenance and Environmental Control Related documents e. Consumer Related Documents: Product recall, complain traceability document, 	12	





	Preventive Maintenance record	
v	Manufacturing operations and controls: Sanitation of manufacturing premises, mix-ups and cross contamination, processing of intermediates and bulk products, packaging operations, process deviations, charge-in of components, time limitations on 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

Teaching-	17.Students will be oriented about the course content in the first session of the course
Learning	18.Class-room teaching will be based on interactive sessions using chalk and board
Methodology	teaching method as well as teaching aids such as Powepoint presentations, audio-visual
	presentations.
	19. Virtual teaching and examination will also utilized for the learners of the course.
	20.Seminar/assignments on advanced, recent and useful topics related to the course will
	be an integral part of course teaching and learning methodology.
	21.Quiz and Q & A sessions for the topics covered will be conducted at regular interval.
	22. Internal theory test will be conducted as a part of regular curriculum.
	23.Attendance will be marked for each session as a part of overall evaluation.
	24.Teaching will be facilitated by reading material, discussion forum, task-based learning
	and case discussions.

Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No	Details of Evaluation	Marks
1.	Continuous Mode	10
2.	Sessional Examination	15
3.	End Semester Examination	75

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the subject student shall be able to		
1.	Prepare the cGMP aspects in a pharmaceutical industry	
2.	Prepare important documentation	
3.	Identify the scope of quality certifications applicable to Pharmaceutical industries	
4.	Theorize the responsibilities of QA & QC departments	

Suggested References:			
Sr. No	References		
1	Quality Assurance Guide by organization of Pharmaceutical Procedures of India, 3 rd revised edition, Volume I & II, Mumbai, 1996		
2	Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, 2 nd Edition, Sandy Weinberg Vol. 69, Marcel Dekker Series, 1995		





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3	Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals- A compedium of Guide lines and Related materials Vol I & II, 2 nd edition, WHO Publications, 1999
4	How to Practice GMP's – P P 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, 3 rd 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, 4 th edition, Susmit Publishers, 2006.
10	QA Manual – D.H. Shah, 1 st edition, Business Horizons, 2000
11	Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceuticals a plan for total quality control – Sidney H. Willig, Vol. 52, 3 rd edition, Marcel Dekker Series
12	Steinborn L. GMP/ISO Quality Audit Manual for Healthcare 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





Course Code	PP01CMQA03	Title of the Course	Product Development and Technology Transfer
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4
	1		

Course	1. To understand the new product development process
Objectives:	 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

Course Content				
Unit	Description			
Ι	Drug Discovery and Development:			
	Introduction, Drug Discovery and Development Process Outline, Clinical research and its phases.	l		
	Development and informational contents of following regulatory submission documents/applications	l		
	Investigational New Drugs Application (IND), Investigator's Brochure (IB), Investigation Medicinal Product Dossier (IMPD)	l		
	New Drug Application (NDA), CTD, eCTD, DMF	I		
	Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA),	I		
	Supplemental New Drug Application (SNDA),			
	Scale Up Post Approval Changes (SUPAC) and			
	Bulk active chemical Post approval changes (BACPAC) IVIVC, BA-BE studies			
П	Pre-formulation studies: Introduction/concept, Fundamental and derived properties of drug substance in Pre-formulation profiling, Role of Pre-formulation in Drug Discovery and in Drug Development			
	Significance and methods for pre-formulation studies:	1		
	a. Organoleptic properties, Particle size, shape and surface area, Solid form selection (Amourphous, Crystalline, Polymorph, Solvate, Hydrate, Co-crystal)	1		
	 b. Solubility studies: pH-solubility profile, solubility in pharmaceutical solvents, permeability studies, BCS classification, Methods to improve solubility of Drugs: Surfactants & its importance, co-solvency. 			





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	c. Stability testing studies, Hygroscopicity, Moisture/Solvent Content	
	d. OVIs and its regulatory limits	
	Dosage form specific Pre-formulation Studies	
	Pre-formulation protocol, Pre-formulation worksheet	
III	a. Pilot plant scale up:	15
	Concept, Significance, design, scale of batch in product development, layout of pilot plant, organizational structure and personal, operations, Principle of similarities, Geometric/ Kinematic/ Dynamic similarities, Large scale manufacturing techniques (formula, equipment, process, stability and quality control) of solids, liquids, semisolid and parenteral dosage forms. New era of drug products: opportunities and challenges.	
	b. Technology transfer:	
	Development of technology by R & D, Technology transfer from R & D to production, Optimization and Production, Documentation in technology transfer.	
IV	Pharmaceutical packaging: Pharmaceutical dosage form and their packaging requirements, 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.	15
	Quality control test: Containers, closures and secondary packing materials	

Teaching- Learning Methodology	 25.Students will be oriented about the course content in the first session of the course 26.Class-room teaching will be based on interactive sessions using chalk and board teaching method as well as teaching aids such as Powepoint presentations, audio-visual presentations. 27.Virtual teaching and examination will also utilized for the learners of the course. 28.Seminar/assignments on advanced, recent and useful topics related to the course will be an integral part of course teaching and learning methodology. 29.Quiz and Q & A sessions for the topics covered will be conducted at regular interval. 30.Internal theory test will be conducted as a part of overall evaluation. 32.Teaching will be facilitated by reading material, discussion forum, task-based learning and case discussions.
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No	Details of Evaluation Marks	
1.	Continuous Mode	10
2.	Sessional Examination	15





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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat (Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25) Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2022-2023

3. End Semester Examination

75

Cours	Course Outcomes:		
On completion of this course it is expected that students will be able to			
1.	1. Plan for the scale up and technology transfer process in pharmaceutical industry		
2.	2. Prepare documents for various applications for registration of the pharmaceuticals		
3.	3. Evaluate quality control parameters for pharmaceutical packaging		
4. Evaluate the pre-formulation parameters in product development			

Suggested References:		
Sr. No	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, 3 rd 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 Path way '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. 1 st Edition(Reprint 2006). Taylor and Francis. London and New York.	





Course Code	PP01CMQA04	Title of the Course	Quality Assurance Practical - I		
Total Credits of the Course	6	Hours per Week	12		
Course 1. Students will learn analytical skills for instrument handlings.		nt handlings.			
Objectives:	2. Student will learn IPQC, FPQC, quality control testing of samples				
	3. Student will learn Identify stability study protocol and quality control testing of				
pharmaceutical packaging.					
	4. Student will	examine the principles of TQM,	Six Sigma, Change control/ Deviation		
Management, Out of Specifications (OOS), Out of Trend (Preventive Actions (CAPA) in pharmaceutical industries		Out of Trend (OOT), Corrective &			
		ndustries			

Course	Course Content		
Unit	Description		
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		
	Case studies on		
	Total Quality Management		
	Six Sigma		
-	Change Management/ Change control. Deviations,		
7	Out of Specifications (OOS)		
	• Out of Trend (OOT)		
	Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA)		
	• Deviations		
8	Development of Stability study protocol		





9 Estimation of process capability In process and finished product quality control tests for tablets, capsules, parenterals and semisolid 10 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 (2 experiment). 14 To study the effect of pH on the solubility of drugs, (1 experiment) 15 Quality control tests for Primary and secondary packaging materials 16 Accelerated stability studies (1 experiment) 17 Improved solubility of drugs using surfactant systems (1 experiment) 18 Improved solubility of drugs using co-solvency method (1 experiment) 19 Determination of Pka and Log p of drugs

Teaching- Learning Methodology	 Practical training will be facilitated by demonstrations and check-list preparation. Training of instrument or equipment will be imparted with demonstration of components of equipment and standard operating procedure. Students will be instructed for performance of experiment followed by recording of observation, analysis and interpretation of data and discussion on the conclusion. Quiz, viva-voce and performance test will be conducted for evaluation of practical understanding.
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No	Details of Evaluation	Marks
1.	Continuous Mode	20
2.	Sessional Examination	30
3.	End Semester Examination	100

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the course, student shall be able to		
1.	Acquire basic practical knowledge relevant to the analysis of pharmaceuticals	
2.	Perform pre-formulation studies, IPQC, FPQC, quality control testing of samples	





3.	Apply the skill to perform quality control and tools of quality assurance in pharmaceutical industries.	
4.	Implement principles of TQM, Six Sigma, Change control/ Deviation Management, Out of Specifications (OOS), Out of Trend (OOT), Corrective & Preventive Actions (CAPA) in pharmaceutical industries	
5.	Prepare and perform stability study protocol and quality control testing of pharmaceutical packaging	

