Semester II					
MPH201T	Molecular Pharmaceutics (Nano Tech and Targeted DDS)	4	4	4	100
MPH202T	Advanced Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	4	4	4	100
МРН203Т	Computer Aided Drug Delivery System	4	4	4	100
MPH204T	Cosmetic and Cosmeceuticals	4	4	4	100
MPH205P	Pharmaceutics Practical II	12	6	12	150
-	Seminar/Assignment	7	4	7	100
	Total	35	26	35	650



(Approved by AICTE, PCI and Affiliated to Osmania University)

Table - 12: 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

^{*} Non University Exam

Table - 13: 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		16
-	- Discussion/Final Presentation		3
Total		35	20

Table - 14: Semester wise credits distribution

Semester	Credit Points
I	26
II (allege of Ph	0 trom 26 0 TT
III	21
IV (Approved by AICTE PCI and Affiliated to	Osmania Unive20hy)
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

NO TECHNOLOGY & TARGETED DDS) (NTDS) (MPH 201T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge on the area of advances in novel drug delivery systems.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course student shall be able to understand
The various approaches for development of novel drug delivery
systems.

The criteria for selection of drugs and polymers for the development of NTDS

The formulation and evaluation of novel drug delivery systems.

THEORY 60 Hrs

- 1. Targeted Drug Delivery Systems: Concepts, Events and 12 biological process involved in drug targeting. Tumor targeting and Hrs Brain specific delivery.
- 2 Targeting Methods: introduction preparation and evaluation. 12 Nano Particles & Liposomes: Types, preparation and evaluation. Hrs
- 3 Micro Capsules / Micro Spheres: Types, preparation and 12 Hrsevaluation, Monoclonal Antibodies; preparation and application,

preparation and application of Niosomes, Aquasomes, Phytosomes, Electrosomes.

- 4 Pulmonary Drug Delivery Systems : Aerosols, propellents, 12 Containers Types, preparation and evaluation, Intra Nasal Route Hrs Delivery systems; Types, preparation and evaluation.
- Nucleic acid based therapeutic delivery system: Gene therapy, 12 introduction (ex-vivo & in-vivo gene therapy). Potential target Hrs diseases for gene therapy (inherited disorder and cancer). Gene expression systems (viral and nonviral gene transfer). Liposomal gene delivery systems.

Biodistribution and Pharmacokinetics. knowledge of therapeutic antisense molecules and aptamers as drugs of future.

REFERENCES

- 1. Y W. Chien, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, 2nd edition, revised and expanded, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1992.
- 2. S.P.Vyas and R.K.Khar, Controlled Drug Delivery concepts and advances, VallabhPrakashan, New Delhi, First edition 2002.
- 3. N.K. Jain, Controlled and Novel Drug Delivery, CBS Publishers & Distributors, NewDelhi, First edition 1997 (reprint in 2001).

ADVANCED BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS (MPH 202T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for dose calculations, dose adjustments and to apply biopharmaceutics theories in practical problem solving. Basic theoretical discussions of the principles of biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics are provided to help the students' to clarify the concepts.

Objectives

Upon completion of this course it is expected that students will be able understand.

The basic concepts in biopharmaceutics and pharmacokinetics.

The use raw data and derive the pharmacokinetic models and parameters the best describe the process of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination.

The critical evaluation of biopharmaceutic studies involving drug product equivalency.

The design and evaluation of dosage regimens of the drugs using pharmacokinetic and biopharmaceutic parameters.

The potential clinical pharmacokinetic problems and application of basics of pharmacokinetic

THEORY 1. Drug

Absorption from the Gastrointestinal

60 Hrs

Gastrointestinal tract, Mechanism of drug absorption, Factors Hrs affecting drug absorption, pH-partition theory of drug absorption. Formuulation and physicochemical factors: Dissolution Dissolution process, Noves-Whitney equation and drug dissolution, Factors affecting the dissolution rate. Gastrointestinal absorption: role of the dosage form: Solution (elixir, syrup and solution) as a dosage form, Suspension as a dosage form, Capsule as a dosage form, Tablet as a dosage form, Dissolution methods, Formulation and processing factors, Correlation of in in vitro dissolution data. Transport model: vivo data with Permeability-Solubility-Charge State and the pH Partition Hypothesis, Properties of the Gastrointestinal Tract (GIT), pH Microclimate Intracellular pH Environment, Tight-Junction Complex.

2 Biopharmaceutic considerations in drug product design Vitro Drug Product Performance: Introduction, biopharmaceutic factors affecting drug bioavailability, rate-limiting steps in drug absorption, physicochemical nature of the drug formulation factors affecting drug product performance, in vitro: dissolution and drug release testing, compendial methods of dissolution, alternative methods of dissolution testing, meeting dissolution requirements.problems of variable control in dissolution testingperformance of drug products. In vitro-in vivo correlation. dissolution profile comparisons. drua product stability.considerations in the design of a drug product.

12

12

Hrs

12

Hrs

3 Pharmacokinetics: Basic considerations, pharmacokinetic models, compartment modeling: one compartment model-IV bolus, IV infusion, extra-vascular. Multi compartment model:two compartment – model in brief, non-linear pharmacokinetics: cause of non-linearity, Michaelis – Menten equation, estimation of kmax and vmax. Drug interactions: introduction, the effect of protein-binding interactions,the effect of tissue-binding interactions,cytochrome p450-based drug interactions,drug interactions linked to transporters.

- 4 Drug Product Performance, In Vivo: Bioavailability and Bioequivalence: drug product performance, purpose of bioavailability studies, relative and absolute availability. methods for assessing bioavailability, bioequivalence studies, design and evaluation of bioequivalence studies, study designs, crossover study designs, evaluation of the data, bioequivalence example, study submission and drug review process. biopharmaceutics classification system, methods. Permeability: In-vitro, in-situ and In-vivo methods.generic biologics (biosimilar drug products), clinical significance of bioequivalence studies, special concerns in bioavailability and bioequivalence studies, generic substitution.
- Application of Pharmacokinetics: Modified-Release Drug Products, Targeted Drug Delivery Systems and Biotechnological Products. Introduction to Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic, drug interactions. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of biotechnology drugs. Introduction, Proteins and peptides, Monoclonal antibodies, Oligonucleotides, Vaccines (immunotherapy), Gene therapies.

REFERENCES

- 1. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi, 4th edition, Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1991
- 2. Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics, A. Treatise, D.M. Brahmankar and Sunil B. Jaiswal., VallabPrakashan, Pitampura, Delhi
- 3. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics by Shargel. Land YuABC, 2ndedition, Connecticut Appleton Century Crofts, 1985
- 4. Textbook of Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics, Dr. Shobha Rani R. Hiremath, Prism Book
- 5. Pharmacokinetics by Milo Gibaldi and D. Perrier, 2nd edition, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, 1982
- 6. Current Concepts in Pharmaceutical Sciences: Biopharmaceutics, Swarbrick. J., Leaand Febiger, Philadelphia, 1970
- Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Concepts and Applications 3rd edition by MalcolmRowland and Thom~ N. Tozer, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1995
- 8. Dissolution, Bioavailability and Bioequivalence, Abdou. H.M, Mack PublishingCompany, Pennsylvania 1989
- 9. Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics, An Introduction, 4th edition, revised and expande by Robert. E. Notari, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York and Basel, 1987.
- 10.Biopharmaceutics and Relevant Pharmacokinetics by John. G Wagner and M.Pemarowski, 1st edition, Drug Intelligence Publications, Hamilton, Illinois, 1971.
- 11. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James. G. Boylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York, 1996.
- 12.Basic Pharmacokinetics, 1 st edition, Sunil S Jambhekarand Philip J Breen, pharmaceutical press, RPS Publishing, 2009.
- 13. Absorption and Drug Development- Solubility, Permeability, and Charge State, Alex Avdeef, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003.

COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DEVELOPMENT (MPH 203T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary for computer Applications in pharmaceutical research and development who want to understand the application of computers across the entire drug research and development process. Basic theoretical discussions of the principles of more integrated and coherent use of computerized information (informatics) in the drug development process are provided to help the students to clarify the concepts.

Objectives

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

History of Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development Computational Modeling of Drug Disposition Computers in Preclinical Development

Optimization Techniques in Pharmaceutical Formulation Computers in Market Analysis Computers in Clinical Development Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics Computational fluid dynamics(CFD)

THEORY

60 Hr

- a. Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development: A General 12 Overview: History of Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Hrs Development. Statistical modeling in Pharmaceutical research and development: Descriptive versus Mechanistic Modeling, Statistical Parameters, Estimation, Confidence Regions, Nonlinearity at the Optimum, Sensitivity Analysis, Optimal Design, Population Modeling
 b. Quality-by-Design In Pharmaceutical Development: Introduction, ICH Q8 quideline, Regulatory and industry views on QbD,
- Computational Modeling Of Drug Disposition: Introduction 12 ,Modeling Techniques: Drug Absorption, Solubility, Hrs Intestinal Permeation, Drug Distribution ,Drug Excretion, Active Transport; P-gp, BCRP, Nucleoside Transporters, hPEPT1, ASBT, OCT, OATP, BBB-Choline Transporter.

Scientifically based QbD - examples of application.

- 3 Computer-aidedformulation development:: Concept of optimization, 12
 Optimization parameters, Factorial design, Optimization Hrs
 technology & Screening design. Computers in Pharmaceutical
 Formulation: Development of pharmaceutical emulsions,
 microemulsion drug carriers Legal Protection of Innovative Uses
 of Computers in R&D, The Ethics of Computing
 in Pharmaceutical Research, Computers in Market analysis
 - 4 a. Computer-aided biopharmaceutical characterization: 12 Gastrointestinal absorption simulation. Introduction, Theoretical Hrs background, Model construction, Parameter sensitivity analysis, Virtual trial, Fed vs. fasted state, In vitro dissolution and in vitroin vivo correlation, Biowaiver considerations
 - b. Computer Simulations in Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics: Introduction, Computer Simulation: Whole Organism, Isolated Tissues, Organs, Cell, Proteins and Genes.
 - c. Computers in Clinical Development: Clinical Data Collection and Management, Regulation of Computer Systems
- 5 Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics and Computational fluid dynamics: 12
 General overview, Pharmaceutical Automation, Hrs
 Pharmaceutical applications, Advantages and
 Disadvantages. Current Challenges and Future Directions.

REFERENCES

- 1. Computer Applications in Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Sean Ekins, 2006, John Wiley & Sons.
- Computer-Aided Applications in Pharmaceutical Technology, 1st Edition, Jelena Djuris, Woodhead Publishing
- 3. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, Vol 13, James Swarbrick, James. G.Boylan, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York, 1996.

COSMETICS AND COSMECEUTICALS (MPH 204T)

Scope

This course is designed to impart knowledge and skills necessary forthefundamental need for cosmetic and cosmeceutical products.

Objectives

Upon completion of the course, the students shall be able to understand Key ingredients used in cosmetics and cosmeceuticals.

Key building blocks for various formulations.

Current technologies in the market

Various key ingredients and basic science to develop cosmetics and cosmeceuticals

Scientific knowledge to develop cosmetics and cosmeceuticals with desired Safety, stability, and efficacy.

THEORY 60 Hrs

- Cosmetics Regulatory: Definition of cosmetic products as per Indian regulation. Indian regulatory requirements for labeling of cosmetics. Regulatory provisions relating to import of cosmetics., Misbranded and spurious cosmetics. Regulatory provisions relating to manufacture of cosmetics Conditions for obtaining license, prohibition of manufacture and sale of certain cosmetics, loan license, offences and penalties.

 Cosmetics Biological aspects: Structure of skin relating to 12 Hrsproblemslikedryskin, acne, pigmentation, pricklyheat, wrinkles
 - and body odor. Structure of hair and hair growth cycle. Common problems associated with oral cavity. Cleansing and care needs for face, eye lids, lips, hands, feet, nail, scalp, neck, body and under-arm.
- Formulation Building blocks: Building blocks for different 12 product formulations of cosmetics/cosmeceuticals. Surfactants Hrs Classification and application. Emollients, rheological additives: classification and application. Antimicrobial used as preservatives, their merits and demerits. Factors affecting microbial preservative efficacy. Building blocks for formulation of a moisturizing cream, vanishing cream, cold cream, shampoo and toothpaste. Soaps and syndetbars.

Perfumes; Classification of perfumes. Perfume ingredients listed as allergens in EU regulation.

Controversial ingredients: Parabens, formaldehyde liberators, dioxane.

- 4 Design of cosmeceutical products: Sun protection, sunscreens 12 Hrsclassificationandregulatoryaspects. Addressingdryskin, acne,
 - sun-protection, pigmentation, prickly heat, wrinkles, body odor., dandruff, dental cavities, bleeding gums, mouth odor and sensitive teeth through cosmeceutical formulations.
- 5 Herbal Cosmetics: Herbal ingredients used in Hair care, skin 12 care and oral care. Review of guidelines for herbal cosmetics by Hrs private bodies like cosmos with respect to preservatives, emollients, foaming agents, emulsifiers and rheology modifiers. Challenges in formulating herbal cosmetics.

REFERENCES

- 1. Harry's Cosmeticology. 8th edition.
- 2. Poucher'sperfumecosmeticsandSoaps,10th edition.
- 3. Cosmetics Formulation, Manufacture and quality control, PP.Sharma,4th edition
- 4. Handbook of cosmetic science and Technology A.O.Barel, M.Paye and H.I. Maibach. 3 rd edition
- 5. Cosmetic and Toiletries recent suppliers catalogue.
- 6. CTFA directory.



(Approved by AICTE, PCI and Affiliated to Osmania University)

PHARMACEUTICS PRACTICALS - II

(MPH 205P)

- 1. To study the effect of temperature change, non solvent addition, incompatible polymer addition in microcapsules preparation
- 2. Preparation and evaluation of Alginate beads
- 3. Formulation and evaluation of gelatin /albumin microspheres
- 4. Formulation and evaluation of liposomes/niosomes
- 5. Formulation and evaluation of spherules
- 6. Improvement of dissolution characteristics of slightly soluble drug by Solid dispersion technique.
- 7. Comparison of dissolution of two different marketed products /brands
- 8. Protein binding studies of a highly protein bound drug & poorly protein bound drug
- 9. Bioavailability studies of Paracetamol in animals.
- 10. Pharmacokinetic and IVIVC data analysis by Winnoline^R software
- 11. In vitro cell studies for permeability and metabolism
- 12. DoE Using Design Expert® Software
- 13. Formulation data analysis Using Design Expert® Software
- 14.Quality-by-Design in Pharmaceutical Development
- 15. Computer Simulations in Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics
- 16.Computational Modeling Of Drug Disposition
- 17.To develop Clinical Data Collection manual
- 18.To carry out Sensitivity Analysis, and Population Modeling.
- 19.Development and evaluation of Creams
- 20. Development and evaluation of Shampoo and Toothpaste base
- 21.To incorporate herbal and chemical actives to develop products
- 22.To address Dry skin, acne, blemish, Wrinkles, bleeding gums and dandruff

Semester III MRM 301T - Research Methodology & Biostatistics

UNIT – I

General R esearch 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.

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 (Approved by AICTE, PCI and Affiliated to Osmania University

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.

