

SYLLABUS PHARMACY TECHNOLOGY

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GENERAL PHARMACUTICS Part- 1

Paper A General Pharmacology

Paper B Physiology & Pharmaceutical chemistry

UNIT-1

Pharmacy orientation

- 1.1 Definitions
- 1.2 Scope of pharmacy
 - 1.2.1 Hospital pharmacy
 - 1.2.2 Clinical Pharmacy
 - 1.2.3 Forensic pharmacy and jurisprudence
 - 1.2.4 Retail and wholesale pharmacy
 - 1.2.5 Industrial Pharmacy
- 1.3 Role of pharmacist in Modern Pharmacy

UNIT-2

History of pharmacy

- 2.1 Ancient period
- 2.2 Medieval period
- 2.3 Greeks and Arabs
- 2.4 Modern Ages
- 2.5 Role of Muslim Scientists in the development of pharmacy profession

UNIT-3

General physico-chemical principles in pharmacy

- 3.1 Solution
 - 3.1.1 Definitions
 - 3.1.2 Types
 - 3.1.3 Concentration Expressions
- 3.2 properties of Solutions
 - 3.2.1 Colligative properties
 - 3.2.2 Constitutive properties
 - 3.2.3 Additive properties

3.3 Solubility and solubilization

3.3.1 Definitions

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3.3.2 Factors Affecting Solubility

3.3.3 Solubility curves

3.3.4 Solubility products

3.3.5 Salting in and salting out

3.4 Distribution of Solute in solvent

3.5 Application of distribution law

3.6 Ionization

3.6.1 Definitions

3.6.2 Ionization of water

3.6.3 Sorenson's Ph scale

3.6.4 Ion product of water

3.6.5 Ionization Constant

3.6.6 pka,pkb and pkw

3.6.7 PH meter

3.7 Buffers

3.7.1 pH Indicator

3.7.2 In-vivo buffers

3.7.3 in-vitro buffers

3.7.4 Drugs as buffers

3.8 Surface tension and its application in pharmacy

3.9 Viscosity and its Application in pharmacy

3.10 Colloids

3.10.1 Types

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PHARMACUTICAL PREPARATIONS PART-1

UNIT-1 **Oral solution, Syrups and Elixirs**

- 1.1 Oral Solutions
 - 1.1.2 Solution and their preparation
 - 1.1.3 Drugs mixtures for solution
 - 1.1.3 Oral rehydration Solution
 - 1.1.4 Oral Colonic lavage Solution
- 1.2 Syrups
 - 1.2.1 Components and preparation of Syrups
- 1.3 Elixirs
 - 1.3.1 Preparation of Elixirs
 - 1.3.2 Medicated and non medicated Elixirs

UNIT-2 **Suspensions, Emulsions, Magmas and Gels**

- 2.1 Suspensions
 - 2.1.1 Formation of Suspensions
 - 2.1.2 Physical properties and Dispersed particles
 - 2.1.3 Formulation of Suspension
 - 2.1.4 Official Suspensions
- 2.2 Emulsions
 - 2.2.1 Types of Emulsions
 - 2.2.2 Theories of emulsification
 - 2.2.3 Formation of emulsion
 - 2.2.4 Preservation of emulsion
 - 2.2.5 Emulsifying agents

2.2.7 HLB System

2.2.8 Special emulsion system

2.3 Magma

2.4 Gel

UNIT-3 **Trans-dermal Drug Delivery system**

3.1 Colloidons

3.2 Creams

3.3 Liniments

3.4 Lotions

3.5 ointments

3.6 Pastes

3.7 Plaster

3.8 Topical Gels

3.9 Topical Powders

3.10 Topical Solutions

3.11 Topical tinctures

3.12 Modern trans-dermal System in use

UNIT-4 **Natural products**

4.1 Introduction to Pharmacognosy

4.2 Natural Source of drugs

4.2.1 Animal origin

4.2.2 Plants origin

4.2.3 Mineral origin

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4.3 important constituents of Medical Plants

4.3.1 Alkaloids

4.3.2 Glycosides

4.3.3 Saponins

4.3.4 Tannins

4.3.5 Volatile Oils

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Biopharmaceutics and Clinicle pharmacology Part-1

UNIT-1 Introduction

- 1.1 Biopharmaceutics
- 1.2 Clinical pharmacology
- 1.3 Relation between Clinical pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

UNIT-2 Pharmacokinetics

- 2.1 Definitions
 - 2.1.1 First Order Kinetics
 - 2.1.2 Zero Order Kinetics
- 2.2 Routes of administration of drugs
- 2.3 The absorption of drugs
- 2.4 Factor modifying drug absorption
- 2.5 Factors involved in transfer of drug across membrane
- 2.6 Absorption from other sites
- 2.7 Distribution and Bioavailability of drugs
- 2.8 Bio-Transformation of drugs
- 2.9 Elimination of drugs from body
 - 2.9.1 Renal, Biliary and Fecal Excretion
 - 2.9.2 Other routes of excretion

UNIT-3 Pharmacodynamics

- 3.1 Mechanism of drug action

- 3.1.1 Sites of action
- 3.1.2 Drug receptors
- 3.2 Factors modifying drug effects and drug dosage

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UNIT-4 Adverse Drug Reactions

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Over-dosage
- 4.3 Drug interactions
- 4.4 Secondary affects
- 4.5 Idiosyncras
- 4.6 Hypersensitivity
- 4.7 Tachyphylaxis
- 4.8 Drug induced diseases
- 4.9 Therapeutic index
 - 4.9.1 LD50
 - 4.9.2 ED50
- 4.10 Drug Tolerance, Dependence, Habituation and Addiction

UNIT-5 Drug interaction

- 5.1 introduction
- 5.2 Types of Drug interaction
- 5.3 Factors affecting Drug interaction
- 5.4 Role of pharmacist in Drug interaction

UNIT-6 Compliance

- 6.1 Compliance and non Compliance
- 6.2 Strategies for improving Compliance

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UNIT-7 Drug Poisoning

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Basic Principles of treatment

UNIT-8 Essential drugs and rational use of drugs

- 8.1 Concept of essential Drugs
- 8.2 List of essential drugs in Pakistan
- 8.3 Concept and principles of rational drug use

UNI-9 Drugs acting on autonomic Nervous System

- 9.1 Introduction to Autonomic Pharmacology
- 9.2 Cholinergic Drugs
 - 9.2.1 Classification
 - 9.2.2 Drugs to be studied
 - Acetylcholine
 - Pilocarpine
 - Neostigmin
 - Pyridostigmin
- 9.3 Anticholinergic Drugs
 - 9.3.1 Classification
 - 9.3.2 Drugs to be studied
 - Atropine
 - Belladonna Alkaloids

- Hyoscine
- Tropicamide
- Homatropine

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- Procyclidine
- Benzhexole

9.4 Adrenergic Drugs

9.4.1 Classification

9.4.2 Drugs to be studied

- Dobutamin
- Dopamin

9.5 Anti Adrenergic Drugs

9.5.1 Classification

9.5.2 Drugs to be studied

- Ergot alkaloids
- Propranolol
- Atenolol
- Labetalol
- Clonidine
- Methyldopa

UNIT-10

VASODIALATORS

10.1 Classification

10.2 Drugs to be studied

- Glyceryl trinitrate
- Isosorbid Nitrate

- Isosorbid mononitrate
- Nifedifine
- Diltiazime-- Verapamil

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UNIT-11 Drug Used in Congestive Heart Failure

- 11.1 Basic information about Congestive Heart failure
- 11.2 Classification
- 11.3 Drugs to be studied
 - Digoxin

UNIT-12 Drugs used in cardiac arrhythmias

- 12.1 Classification
- 12.2 Drugs to be studied
 - Quinidine
 - Disopyramide

UNIT-13 Diuretics

- 13.1 Classification
- 13.2 Drugs to be studied
 - Acetazolamide
 - Furosemide
 - Spironolactone
 - Triameteren
 - Amiloride
 - Mannitol

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UNIT-14 Angeotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor

14.1 Classification

14.2 Drugs to be studied

- Captopril
- Enalapril

UNIT-15 Antihypertensive Drugs

Classification used in hypertension

UNIT-16 Drugs used in the treatment of Asthma

16.1 Basic information about bronchial Asthma

16.2 Classification

16.3 Drugs to be studied

- Salbutamol
- Terbutaline
- Theophylline
- Aminophylline
- Sodium chromoglycate
- Ketotifen

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GENERAL

PHARMACUTICS Part- 2

Paper A Pharmacy & Pharmacognocny

Paper B Pharmaceutics & Biochemistry

UNIT-1

Pharmaceutical process

- 1.3 Precipitation
- 1.4 Crystallization
- 1.5 Distillation
- 1.6 Sublimation and lyophilization
- 1.7 Decantation
- 1.8 Deliquescence
- 1.9 Desiccation
- 1.10 Efflorescence
- 1.11 Elutriation
- 1.12 Exsiccation
- 1.13 Hygroscopicity
- 1.14 Levigation

UNIT-2

Pharmaceutical calculations

- 2.1 Latin abbreviations
- 2.2 Meteorology
 - 2.2.1 Metric System
 - 2.2.2 Common System
 - 2.2.3 Conversions
- 2.3 Calculations of doses
- 2.4 Reducing and enlarging formula
- 2.5 Density, Specific gravity and specific volume
- 2.6 Weight and volumes of liquids
- 2.7 percentage Preparations
- 2.8 Dilution and Concentration
- 2.9 Alligation methods

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PHARMACEUTICAL DISPENSING

UNIT-1

Prescriptions

- 1.1 Definition
- 1.2 Various parts of prescription
- 1.3 Dispensing routine
- 1.4 General dispensing Procedure
- 1.5 Receiving, preparing, reaching delivering and recording of Prescriptions
- 1.6 Dispensing of Prescription
- 1.7 Most common Prescriptions
 - 1.7.1 Benzyl benzoate lotion
 - 1.7.2 Calamine Mixture
 - 1.7.3 Carminative Mixture
 - 1.7.4 Cold Cream
 - 1.7.5 Cough Mixture
 - 1.7.6 Kaolin Mixture
 - 1.7.7 Liquid Paraffin emulsion
 - 1.7.8 Sulphur Lotion
 - 1.7.9 Zinc Oxide cream
- 1.8 Prescription Incompatibility
 - 1.8.1 Definition
 - 1.8.2 Types of Incompatibility
 - 1.8.3 Therapeutic Incompatibility

UNIT-2

Introduction to Classical Dosage Forms

- 2.1 Definition
- 2.2 Classification
- 2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of various preparations
- 2.4 lozenges
- 2.5 Magmas
- 2.6 Pessaries
- 2.7 Throat paint

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UNIT-3

Dressing and First Aid supplies

- 3.1 Dressing and bandages
- 3.2 Medicines cabinet
- 3.3 Hot water bottle, Steam packs, Electric heating Pad
- 3.4 Cold applications and Cold packs

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION PART-2

UNIT-1 Ophthalmic, Nasal and Otic preparations

- 1.1 Ophthalmic Preparations
 - 1.1.1 Ophthalmic solutions
 - 1.1.2 Suspensions
 - 1.1.3 Ointment Insertts
- 1.2 Nasal Preparations
 - 1.2.1 Nasal Decongestant solutions
 - 1.2.2 Decongestant inhalers
- 1.3 Ear preparations
 - 1.3.1 Anti infective preparations
 - 1.3.2 Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic Preparations

UNIT-2 Introduction to parenteral preparations

- 2.1 Official type of injections
- 2.2 Solvents and vehicles for injection
- 2.3 Added Substances

UNIT-3 Suppositories and Pessaries

- 3.1 Suppository bases
- 3.2 Methods of Preparations
- 3.3 Packaging and storages

UNIT-4 Pharmaceuticals Aerosoles

- 4.1 Atrosol
 - 4.1.1 Principals of working

- 4.1.2 System of formulation
- 4.1.3 The Acrozol containers
- 4.1.4 Filling operations
- 4.1.5 Testing, Packaging, labelling and storage of Acrosols
- 4.1.6 Pharmaceutical aerosols

- Examples of Medicated Inhalations
- Examples of Medicated Sprays

UNIT-5

Powders

- 5.1 powders
 - 5.1.1 Preparation of Powders
 - 5.1.2 Mixing of Powders
 - 5.1.3 Uses and Packaging of Powders
- 5.2 granules and effervescent granulated salts
- 5.3 Capsules
 - 5.3.1 Hard and soft Gallatin Capsules
 - 5.3.2 Capsule formulations and selection of capsule size
 - 5.3.3 Preparation of filled Hard and soft gelatin capsules
 - 5.3.4 Inspecting, Counting, Packaging and Storing capsules
- 5.4 Tablets
 - 5.4.1 Types of tablets
 - 5.4.2 Tablets Characteristics
 - 5.4.3 Tablet Components
 - 5.4.4 Methods of preparation of tables

UNIT-6 Preparation of specific pharmaceutical Agents

- 6.1 Penicillines

- 6.2 Antisera
- 6.3 Vaccines
- 6.4 Oral Rehydration salts

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UNIT-7 Sterilization of pharmaceutical preparations

- 7.1 Thermal Sterilization
- 7.2 Chemical Sterilization
- 7.3 Radiational Sterilization

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY PART-2

UNIT-1 Drugs acting on CNS

- 1.1 Sedatives and Hypnotics
 - 1.1.1 Classification
 - 1.1.2 Drugs to be studied
 - Diazepam
 - Lorazepam
 - Alprazolam
 - Chloral hydrate
 - Paraldehyde
- 1.2 Antiepileptics
 - 1.2.1 Basic Information about epilepsy
 - 1.2.2 Classification
 - 1.2.3 Drugs to be studied
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Phenytoin sodium
 - Sodium valporate
 - Carbamazepine
 - Clonazepam
- 1.3 Antidepressant Drugs
 - 1.3.1 Basic information about depression
 - 1.3.2 Classification
 - 1.3.3 Drugs to be studied

- Amitriptyline
- Maprotiline
- Trazodone
- Fluoxetine

1.4 Antipsychotics

1.4.1 Basic information about psychosis

1.4.2 Classification

1.4.3 Drugs to be studied

- Chlorpromazine

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- Haloperidol
- Thioridazine
- Fluphenazine

1.5 Antiparkinsonian Drugs

1.5.1 Basic information about parkinsonism

1.5.2 Classification

1.5.3 Drugs to be studied

- Levodopa
- Carbidopa
- Bromocriptin

1.6 Local Anesthetics

1.6.1 Classification

1.6.2 Drugs to be studied

- Lignocain
- Ethyl Chloride

1.7 General Anesthetics

1.7.1 Classification

1.7.2 Drug to studied

- Thiopentone sodium
- Ketamin
- Ether
- Chloroform
- Hallothan
- Nitrous Oxide

1.8 Skeletal Muscle Relaxant

1.8.1 Classification

1.8.2 Drugs to be Studied

- Gallamine
- Succinyl choline
- Orphenadrine

UNIT-2

Antimicrobial Agents

2.1 Antibacterial Agents

2.1.1 Penicillines

2.1.1.1 Classification

2.1.1.2 penicilline in General

2.1.1.3 Drug to be studied

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- Benzyl Penicillin
- Ampicillin
- Amoxycilli
- Benzathine penicillin

2.1.2 Cephalosporins

2.1.2.1 Cephalosporins in General

2.1.2.2 Classification

2.1.2.3 Drug to be studied

- Cephradine
- Cefaclor
- Cefotaxim
- Ceftriaxone

2.1.3 Tetracyclines

2.1.3.1 Classification

2.1.3.2 Tetracyclines in general

2.1.3.3 Drugs to be Studied

- Oxyteracycline
- Minocycline
- Doxycycline

2.1.4 Aminoglycosides

2.1.4.1 Classification

2.1.4.2 Aminoglycosides in general

2.1.4.3 Drugs to be studied

- Neomycin
- Gentamycin
- Tobramycin

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2.1.5 Macrolides

2.1.5.1 Classification

2.1.5.2 Macrolides in general

2.1.5.3 Drugs to be studied

- Erythromycin
- Klarithromycin
- Azithromycin
- Lincomycin
- Clindamycin

2.1.6 Chloramphenicol

2.1.7 Quinolones

2.1.7.1 Classification

2.1.7.2 Quinolones in General

2.1.7.3 Drugs to be studied

- Nalidixic Acid
- Ofloxacin
- Ciprofloxacin

2.1.8 Sulphonamides

2.1.8.1 Classification

2.1.8.2 Sulphonamides in General

2.1.8.3 Drugs to be studied

- Cotimoxazole
- Sulphacetamide
- Tobramycin

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2.1.9 Urinary Antiseptics

2.1.9.1 Classification

2.1.9.2 Drug to be studied

- Nitrofurantine
- pipemide Acid
- Norfloxacin

2.1.10 Antimicrobial Drug

2.1.10.1 classification

2.1.10.2 Drug to be studied

- Rifampicin
- Streptomycin
- isoniazide
- Ethambutal
- pyrazinamide
- Thiaccetazone
- Para Amino Salicylic Acid (PAS)
- Dapsone

2.2 Anti Fungal Agents

2.2.1 Classification

2.2.2 Drug to be studied

- **Nystatin**
- **Clotrimazole**
- **Griseofulvin**
- **Ketoconazole**
- **Amphotericin B**
- **Tobramycin**

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2.3 Anti amebic Agents

2.3.1 Classification

2.3.2 Drugs to be studied

- **Metronidazole**
- **Diluxanide Furoate**

2.4 Anti Malarial Agents

2.4.1 Classification

2.4.2 Drug to be studied

- **chloroquine**
- **Amodiaquine**
- **Quinine**
- **Primaquine**
- **Mefloquine**
- **Halofantrine**
- **pyrimethamine**

- **Combination Antimalarials**

2.5 Anti Leshmaniasis Agents

2.5.1 Classification

2.5.2 Drugs to be studied

- **Pentavalent antimony compounds**

2.6 Anti viral Agents

2.6.1 Classification

2.6.2 Drugs to be studied

- **Acyclovir**
- **Ribavarin**

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Clinical pharmacology part 3

Paper A Industrial Pharmacy & Dispensery

Paper B Pharmaceutical preparation

UNIT-1

Analgesics

1.1 Opioid Analgesics

1.2 Classification

1.3 Drugs to be studied

- Morphine
- Pethidine
- Pentazocin
- Buprenorphine

1.2 Non Opioid Analgesics

1.2.1 Classification

1.2.2 Drugs to be studied

- Acetaminophen
- Metamizole

1.3 Non Steroidal Anti inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

1.3.1 Classification

1.3.2 NSAIDs in general

1.3.3 Drugs to be studied

- Acetylsalicylic Acid
- Diclofenac sodium
- Ibuprofen
- Indometacin
- Mefenamic Acid
- Phenylebutazone
- Piroxicam

1.4 Antipyretics

1.4.1 Classification

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UNIY-2 Drugs used in treatment of Gout

2.1 Classification

2.2 Drugs to be studied

- Allopurinol

UNIT-3 Drugs used in Anemia

3.1 Classification

3.2 Drugs to be studied

- Ferrous Sulphate
- Iron dextran

UNIT-4 Drug used in Disorders of Coagulation

4.1 Classification

4.2 Drugs to be studied

- Vitamin K
- Heparin

UNIT-5 Anthelmenthics

5.1 Classification

5.2 Drugs to be studied

- Albendazole

- **Mebendazole**
- **Levamisole**
- **Piperazine**
- **Pyrantel pamoate**

UNIT-6

Drugs used in Gastrointestinal Disease

6.1 Antacids

6.1.1 Classification

6.1.2 Antacids in general

6.1.3 Drugs to be studied

- **Sodium Bicarbonate**
- **Aluminum Hydroxide**
- **Magnesium hydroxide**

6.2 Gastric Anti secretory Drugs

6.2.1 Classification

6.2.2 Drugs to be studied

- **Cimitidine**
- **Ranitidine**
- **Famotidine**
- **Omeprazole**

6.3 Mucosal protective Agents

6.3.1 Classification

6.3.2 Drugs to be studied

- **Sucralfate**

6.4 Gastrointestinal Motility Regulators

6.4.1 Classification

6.4.2 Drugs to be studied

- Metoclopramide

6.5 Antiemetic drugs

6.5.1 Classification

6.5.2 Drugs to be studied

- Promethazine
- Diphenhydrate

5.6 Laxatives

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5.6.1 Classification

5.6.2 Drugs to be studied

- Ispaghula Husk
- Milk of Magnesia
- Senna
- Bisacodyle
- Lactulose
- Glycerin Suppository

5.7 Anti diarrhoeal drugs

5.7.1 Classification

5.7.2 Drugs to be studied

- Kaoline
- Pectine
- Diphenoxylate
- Loperamide

UNIT-7

Endocrine Drugs

7.1 Steroids

7.1.1 Classification

7.1.2 Steroide in general

7.1.3 Drugs to be studied

- Prednisolone
- Dexamethasone
- Hydrocortisone
- Beclomethasone
- Betamethasone

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7.2 Sex Hormones

7.2.1 Classification

7.2.2 Sex hormone in general

7.2.3 Drugs to be studied

- Estradiol
- Progesterone
- Testosterone

7.3 Pituitary Hormones

7.3.1 Classification

7.3.2 Drugs to be studied

- Oxytocin

UNIT-8

Antidiabetic Agents

8.1 Classification

8.2 Drugs to be studied

- Insuline
- Glibenclamide
- Gliclazide

- Metformin
- Acrabose

UNIT-9 Anti Allergics

9.1 Classification

9.2 Drugs to be studied

- Chlorpheniramine
- Clemastine
- Cetrizine
- Cyproheptadine

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UNIT-10 Cough Suppressants

10.1 Classification

10.2 Drugs to be studied

- Phalcodeine
- Dextromethorphan

UNIT-11 Drugs used in Thyroid disorders

11.1 Classification

11.2 Drugs to be Studied

- Thyroxine
- Neomerkazole
- Logol,s Iodine

UNIT-12 Vaccines and Antisera

12.1 Classification

12.2 Drugs to be Studied

- EPI Vaccines
- Hepatitis B Vaccine

- Meningococcal Vaccine
- Anti Rabies Vaccines
- Immunoglobulines
 - Anti Rabies Antiserum
 - Anti Tetanus Antiserum
 - Anti Diphtheria Antiserum
 - Snake Antivenum

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UNIT-13

Vitamins

13.1 Classification

13.2 Drugs to be studied

- Vitamin A
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin E
- Vitamin K
- Vitamin B complex (B1 B6 B12 Nicotinamide)
- Folic Acid
- Vitamin C

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HOSPITAL PHARMACY

UNIT-1 Hospital and its organization

- 1.1 Definition
- 1.2 Classification
- 1.3 Organization and Administration
- 1.4 Various departments of a hospital

UNIT-2 Hospital Pharmacy

- 2.1 Definition
- 2.2 Managing Hospital Pharmacy
 - 2.2.1 Role of Hospital Pharmacist
 - 2.2.2 Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee

UNIT-3 Purchase and Inventory Control

- 3.1 Purchasing Agent versus Pharmacist
- 3.2 Role of Pharmacist in Drug Procurement
- 3.3 Purchase Procedure
- 3.4 Store room arrangements and Storage of Radio Pharmaceuticals

UNIT-4 Inpatient and out-patient dispensing

- 4.1 General procedure for inpatient and out-patient dispensing including patient record keeping
- 4.2 Procedure for inpatient and out-patient dispensing of Narcotics in a Hospital

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QUALITYCONTROLE PHAMACEUTICAL MARKETING AND MANAGEMENT FORENSIC PHARMACY

UNIT-1 Quality Controle

- 1.1 Definition and Importance of Quality control
- 1.2 Quality assurance
- 1.3 General Principals of Quality control
- 1.4 Methods used in Quality control
- 1.5 Working procedure of Drug Testing Laboratories in Pakistan
- 1.6 ISO Standards

UNIT-2 Pharmaceutical markrting and Management

- 2.1 Marketing Environment
- 2.2 The Right product
- 2.3 Marketing Management
- 2.4 Product Management
- 2.5 Trade and generic meaning
- 2.6 Current Good Manufacturing Practice
- 2.7 Retail pharmacy
 - 2.7.1 Wholesale Pharmacy
 - 2.7.2 Community pharmacy
 - 2.7.3 Requirements for a Pharmacy Shop
 - 2.7.4 Managing a Pharmacy Shop
 - OTC Products
 - Prescription Products
 - Sale of Narcotics

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UNIT-3

Forensic Pharmacy

3.1 Definitions of terms used in Drug Act

- Drug
- Spurious drug
- Counterfeit drug
- Dangerous drug
- Misbranded drug
- Adulterated drug
- Batch and Batch number
- Official drug
- Sale of drugs

3.2 Rules and regulations governing Purchase, Storage and sale of drugs

3.3 Duties and Powers of drug Inspector under pharmacy Drug Act

3.4 Procedure for inspection of drug Store

3.5 Procedure for sampling of drugs for the purpose of analysis

3.6 Penalties under Drug Act regarding storage and sailing of Drugs