University of Rajasthan
Jaipur
SYLLABUS
M.A./M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry
(Annual Scheme)
M.A./M.Sc. (Previous) Examination 2021
M.A./M.Sc. (Final) Examination 2022
first year and second year respectively. The external assessment at the end of first year and second year will be of 14 hours duration spread over 2 days. The total marks allotted to practical is 200 each.

In theory each course has been subdivided into 5 units. There will be ten questions-two from each unit. The students are to attempt any five questions selecting at least one question from each unit.

2. The number of papers and the maximum marks for each paper/practical shall be shown in the syllabus for the subject concerned. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory part as well as in practical part (wherever prescribed) of a subject/paper separately.

3. A candidate for a pass at each of the Previous and the Final Examinations shall be required to obtain (i) at least 36% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination and (ii) at least 36% marks in Practical(s) wherever prescribed at the examination, provided that if a candidate fails to secure at least 25% marks in each individual paper at the examination and also in the dissertation/report/field work, wherever prescribed, he shall be deemed to have failed at the examination notwithstanding his having obtained the minimum percentage of marks required in the aggregate for the examination. No division will be awarded at the previous examination. Division shall be awarded at the end of the Final Examination on the combined marks obtained at the Previous and the Final Examination taken together, as noted below:

First Division 60% of the aggregate marks taken together of the Previous and the Final Examinations.

Second Division 45% of the aggregate marks taken together of the Previous and the Final Examinations.

All the rest will be declared to have passed the examination.

4. If a candidate clears any papers/practicals/dissertation prescribed at the Previous and/or Final Examinations after a continuous period of three years, then for the purpose of working out his division the minimum pass marks only viz. 25% (36% in the case of practical) shall be taken into account in respect of such paper(s)/practical(s)/dissertation are cleared after the expiry of the aforesaid period of three years; provided that in case where a candidate requires more than 25% marks in order to reach the minimum aggregate as many marks out of those actually secured by him will be taken into account as would enable him to make up the deficiency in the requisite minimum aggregate.

5. That Thesis/Dissertation/Report/Field work shall be type written and submitted in triplicate so as to reach the office of the Registrar at least 3 weeks before the commencement of the theory examinations. Only such candidates shall be permitted to offer Dissertation/Field Work/Report/Thesis (if provided in the scheme of examination) in lieu of a paper as have secured at least 55% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the previous examination in the case of annual scheme irrespective of the number of papers in which a candidate actually appeared at the examination.

6. In case of any clarifications or ambiguity the rules for university M.Sc. Chemistry annual scheme will be followed.

M.Sc. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

(2 years Programme, Annual Scheme)

M.Sc. I Year (Previous)

PHC-1 : Instrumental Techniques for Chemical Analysis

Time : 3 hours
Max Marks : 100

Unit-I

Ultraviolet-visible Spectroscopy: Introduction, energy of electronic excitations, absorption laws, chromophores and auxochromes, solvent effects on UV absorption, conjugated dienes, the Woodword-Fieser rules for dienes, enones, UV spectra of polynyes, polynyes, benzenoids, polynuclear aromatics hydrocarbons and heterocycles.

IR Spectroscopy: Introduction, force constants, stretching and bending modes, and their energy, absorption by various functional groups, fingerprint region, overtones, combination tones, Fermi resonance, factors influencing vibration frequencies, variation in the carbonyl frequencies, introduction to FTIR spectroscopy.

Unit-II

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: Introduction, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, chemical shifts, factors affecting chemical shifts, spin-spin coupling, splitting patterns (AX, AB, AMX, ABX), spin decoupling, deuteration labelling, chemical exchange, coupling constants (geminal, vicinal, long-range). NOE, shift reagents.
13C NMR Spectroscopy: Introduction, 13C chemical shifts, off resonance spectra, 13C-1H and 13C-15N coupling, introduction to FT-NMR spectroscopy, interpretation of 15N spectra of simple molecules.

Unit-III
Mass Spectrometry: Electron impact line diagram of mass spectrometer, molecular ion peak, base peak, metastable ion, doubly charged ion, nitrogen rule, isotopic abundance and calculation of molecular formula, isotopic profile of halogen compounds, fragmentation patterns, simple cleavage, retro-Diels-Alder cleavage, hydrogen transfer, rearrangement like scrambling, ortho effect, McLafferty rearrangement. Fragmentation pattern of simple aliphatic and aromatic compounds. Elementary idea of chemical ionization and negative ion mass spectrometry.

Unit-IV
ORD, CD, Octant rule, Cotton effect and their application in determination of stereo-structures, axial haloketone rule.
Spectrophotometry: Fundamental concepts, instrumentation for absorption measurement, applications of absorption spectroscopy to qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Unit-V
X-Ray Crystallography: Fundamental concepts, unit cells and Bravais lattices, Miller Indices, diffraction of X-rays by crystalline solids.

Simple structural problems based on UV, IR, 1H NMR, 13C NMR and MS spectrometry.

Books Recommended

PHC-2: Basics of Computers

Max. Marks: 50
Unit-I Time: 3 hours
Introduction to Computers: Characteristics, history, generation, classification, hardware, software, programming languages, computer architecture and I/O devices, secondary storage devices, networking, computer applications.

Syllabus: M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Unit-II
Computer Organisation: Basics of primary memory and CPU, overview of number system, decimal, binary, octal and hexadecimal, representing real values, integer, and real arithmetic.

Unit-III
Introduction to MS-Office: MS-word, MS-excel, MS-Power Point, MS-access.

Unit-IV
Algorithm development: Problem analysis, flow chart, data flow diagram, fields, forms and files, searching, sorting and merging. Basic concepts of simulation.

Unit-V
Computer Programming in FORTRAN/BASIC: (The language features are listed here with reference to FORTRAN. The instructor may choose another language such as BASIC or C and the features may be replaced appropriately). Elements of the computer language. Constants and variables. Operations and symbols. Expressions. Arithmetic assignment statement, input and output. Format statement. Termination assignment statement. Branching statements such as IF or GO TO statement. LOGICAL variables. Double precision variables. Subscript variable and DIMENSION. DO statement. FUNCTION and SUBROUTINE. COMMON and DATA statements.

Books Recommended:
PHC-3: Bioorganic, Bio-organic and Biophysical Chemistry
Max. Marks: 100
Unit-I
(1) Role of bulk and trace metal ions in biological systems. Micronutrients, active transport of Na, K, Mg and Ca ions across cell membrane, elements of bioenergetics with special reference to elements of high energy phosphate bond.
(II) Chlorophylls and their role in photosynthesis.

(III) Haemoglobin & Myoglobin

(IV) Iron storage and transport. Copper proteins


(VI) Nitrogen fixation: its mechanism, nitrogenase, dinitrogen complexes as models for nitrogen fixation.

(VII) Role of metals & non-metals in metabolism, metal & non-metals deficiency. Toxicity, use of coordination compounds in medicine.

Unit-II Molecular Orbital Theory

Molecular Orbital Treatment of structure of hydrogen molecule and hydrogen molecule ion. Molecular orbitals of homonuclear and heteronuclear diatomic molecules, correlation diagrams, self consistent field equation and molecular orbital energies. MO theory of polyatomic molecules of the type AX₂, AX₃, AX₄, AX₅, AX₆.


Unit-III

Brief review of laws of thermodynamics, concept of enthalpy, free energy, entropy, fugacity and activity, partial molar properties, chemical potential and their determination, thermodynamic function of mixing of free energy and mixing of entropy respectively. Formulation of equilibrium law, equilibrium constant and its variation with pressure and temperature, reaction isotherms and reaction isochores. Osmosis, osmotic pressure, thermodynamics of osmosis and the Donnan equilibrium.

The activities of ions in solution, the mean activity coefficient, Debye Huckel limiting law for calculating mean activity coefficients, significance of ionic strength in reactions.

The stability of colloids and the formation of micelles and critical micelle concentration. Electrokinetic potential and electrical double layer in the stability of colloids. Micellar catalysis and inhibition in simple first and second order reactions. Stability of biomolecules in solution, denaturation, methods of stabilization, lipid membrane confirmation and bioprocess applications. Corrosion, the type of corrosion, the rate of corrosion, inhibition of corrosion, passivity, corrosion control pourbixia diagram.

Syllabus: M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Unit-IV

Recapitulation of differential rate laws, rate constants and reaction order, integrated rate laws and their characteristics reaction approaching equilibrium, reversible, parallel and consecutive first order reactions, microscopic reversibility and detailed balance, mechanism of photochemical chain (Hz + Br₂) and oscillating reactions (B.Z. reaction).

Viscosity of a liquid, diffusion. Ficks law of diffusion, mobility of an ion, encounter pairs, diffusion controlled reactions in liquid, relaxation time for one step reaction, primary kinetic salt effect, diffusion and Brownian motion, kinetics of hydration of CO₂.

Unit-V


Books Recommended:

5. Surface Chemistry. Adanson.
University of Rajasthan


PHC-4: Organic Chemistry

Max. Marks : 100
Time : 3 hours

Unit-I

Concept of Aromaticity: Huckel’s rule and its limitations, benzenoid and non-benzenoid compounds, cyclopentadienyl anion, tropolium cation, syndones, azulenes, annulenes, heteroannulenes, kekulene, catenanes, fullerenes (C₆₀), non-aromaticity versus antiaromaticity, homoaromaticity.

Methods of Determining Mechanisms: Mechanisms of esterification and hydrolysis reactions. Applications of Hammett and Taft equations with respect to structure and reactivity.

Structure, formation and proofs of participation in chemical reactions of the following:
1. Non-classical carbonium ions, neighbouring group participation
2. Carbenes
3. Nitriles
4. Benzynes

Unit-II


Unit-III

Reagents in Organic Synthesis: N-Bromosuccinimide, SeO₂, Gilman’s reagent, lithium disopropylamide (LDA), Osmium tetroxide, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1,3-dithiane (reactivity Umpolung), phase-transfer catalysis, Wilkinson’s catalyst, Raney nickel, lead-tetraacetate, periodic acid, peracids, diazomethane, ozone.

Syllabus: M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Unit-IV


Unit-V

Pericyclic Reactions: Woodward-Hoffmann rules for conversation of orbital symmetry in concerted reactions, analysis of electrocyclic, cycloaddition (Diels-Alder reaction and Ene reaction) and sigmatropic reactions using:
1. Symmetry correlation diagrams.
2. HOMO-LUMO interaction.
3. Hückel-Möbius concept.
4. Sigmatropic rearrangement (Cope, Claisen).

Books Recommended:

PHC-5: Pharmaceuticals-I & Toxicology
(The Pharmacological basis of Therapeutics)

Max. Marks : 100
Time : 3 hours

Pharmacokinetics: Introduction, defining drug absorption, disposition and elimination using pharmacokinetics, important pharmacokinetic parameters used in defining drug disposition and use of pharmaceuticals in drug development process.

Pharmacodynamics: Introduction, enzyme stimulation, enzyme inhibition, sulphonamides, membrane active drugs, drug receptors.
receptors. Receptors for physiological regulatory molecules, regulation of receptors, classification of receptors and drug effect, action of drugs not mediated by receptors, quantization of drug-receptor interactions and elicited response.

UNIT-II

Drug metabolism: Definitions and concepts, types of metabolic reactions affecting xenobiotics, specificities and selectivities in xenobiotic metabolism, biological factors affecting drug metabolism, biotransformations, metabolic reactions, conjugate reactions, significance of drug metabolism in medicinal chemistry.

Principles of toxicology and treatment of poisoning: Introduction, doseresponse relationship, risk, spectrum of undesired effects, descriptive toxicity tests in animals, LD-50, incidence of acute poisoning, prevention of further absorption of poison, enhanced elimination of poison, antagonism or chemical inactivation of an absorbed poison.

Principles of therapeutics: Therapy as science, individualization of drug therapy, drug regulation and development, therapeutic jungle, sources of drug information.

UNIT-III

Drugs affecting cholinergic mechanisms: Introduction, aspects of cholinergic system, cholinergic drugs, anticholinesterase agents, antidote for ACH inhibitors, memory and Alzheimer's disease, cholinergic blocking agents, neuromuscular blocking agents.

Drugs affecting adrenergic mechanisms: Adrenergic concepts and synthesis, catecholaminergic receptors, indirect sympathomimetics a-receptors.

UNIT-IV

Steroids and therapeutically related compounds: Primary therapeutic classes, structural variation for modifying pharmacokinetic properties, sex hormones, estrogens and progestins, anestrogens, androgens and anabolic agents, antiandrogens, chemical contraceptive agents. Other methods of chemical contraception, LH-RH agonists and antagonists, adrenal cortex hormones, cardiac steroids, other activities of steroids.

UNIT-V


Detailed toxicity (mild/moderate/severe toxicology wherever applicable) and treatment of drugs such as salicylates, paracetamol, opium, quinine, ethyl alcohol, nicotine, digitalis, barbiturates, etc.

Syllabus for M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Toxic chemicals in the environment, impact of toxic chemicals on enzymes. Biochemical effects of arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, aluminium, antimony, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, pesticides and carcinogens.

Books Recommended:
1. Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Alex Gringauz, Wiley-VCH.
5. PHC-6(A): Mathematics for Chemists (For Bio Sids.)

Max. Marks: 50

Unit-I


Unit-II


Unit-III

Techniques of Integration: Definite integral as area under a curve, Partial Fraction Integrals, Integration by substitution, line integrals, Integral Transforms such as Fourier Transform and Laplace Transform.

Unit-IV

Matrices, Vectors and Tensors: Types of operation with Matrices, Matrix notation, Matrices as operators, transrotation. Addition, Multiplication and Differentiation of Vectors, Gradient, Divergence, Curl and Laplacian, Orthogonal coordinate systems, Cartesian Tensors.

Unit-V

Permutation and Probability.

Permutations and combinations, probability and probability theorems, average, variance, root mean square deviation, examples from the kinetic theory of gases, etc., fitting (including least squares fit etc.) with a general polynomial fit.

OR

PHC-6 (B) Biology for Chemists (For Maths Sids.)

Max. Marks: 50
Syllabus: M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Unit-I


Unit-II

2. The tissues-simple and complex tissues, classification & functions.
3. Structure of roots, stem and leaves, transverse and longitudinal sections of monocots and dicots.
4. Bacteria and viruses-structure, growth and importance.

Unit-III

1. Elementary idea about algae, fungi, bryophyta, pteridophyta, angiosperm, gymnosperm, hydrophytes and xerophytes.
2. Physiology of plants and animals: respiration, photosynthesis, nutrition and growth.

Unit-IV

1. RNA and DNA (structure and role): Mendel's laws of heredity.

Unit-V

1. An elementary idea of evolution.
2. An elementary idea of ecology in relation to environment.

M.Sc. (Prev.)
Pharmaceutical Chemistry Practical

Max. Marks 200

1. Analytical/Instrumental Techniques
   One experiment based on any of the following:
   (a) pH meter
   (b) Potentiometric titrations
   (c) Conductometric titrations
   (d) Flame photometry
   (e) Polarimetry
   (f) Colourimetry

2. Separation and identification of components of binary mixture using chemical methods.

3. Organic Chemistry: Purification of organic compounds involving fractional distillation, fractional crystallization, steam distillation, sublimation, extraction.

4. Preparation of Organic compounds of medicinal interest.

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M.Sc. (Prev.)
Pharmaceutical Chemistry Practical

Max. Marks 200

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Unit-V
Carbohydrates and metabolism: Configuration and chemical transformations of carbohydrates, absolute configuration of carbohydrates, general concepts, energetics and control in metabolic pathways. Glycolysis and citric acid cycle, phospho- and glycolipids.

Books Recommended:
3. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology-Vyas and Dixit
4. Industrial Microbiology-E. Casida
9. Coulson & Richardson, Chemical Engineering.

PHC-8: PHARMACEUTICALS-II
Max. Marks: 100
Time: 3 hours

Unit-I

Analgesics and anti-inflammatory agents: Introduction, classification of pain, classification of analgesics, mild analgesics, prostaglandins, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents, opium and strong analgesics, the opiate receptor, endogenous reception, ligands, multiple opiate receptors.

Antimicrobial drugs: The antibiotics, cell wall synthesis inhibitors, cell wall biosynthesis, the \( \beta \)-lactam ring - the enacting structure and other bicyclic \( \beta \)-lactams, monolactams, \( \beta \)-lactamase enzymes, \( \beta \)-lactamase inhibitors, antibiotics inhibiting protein synthesis. Local antifungal agents, the 4-quinolones, nonbenzenoid nitro compounds, parasitic diseases, drugs used in the chemotherapy of protozoal infections, malaria, leishmaniasis, amoebiasis, giardiasis, trichomoniasis, antifungal agents, antiviral agents, urinary tract infections, antitubercular agents, antileuopsy agents, anthelmintics, sulphonamides, trimethoprim, sulphonamethoxazole.

Unit-III
Drugs and Cardiovascular diseases: Introduction, cardiovascular diseases, the drugs - inhibitors of peripheral sympathetic function, central intervention of cardiovascular out put, direct acting arteriolar dilators, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, cardioactive agents, antiarrhythmics agents, antianginal drugs, the coronary vasodilators, miscellaneous drugs, anticoagulants, anti thrombotics, thrombolytics, cycloxigenase inhibitors, prostacyclins, plasminogen activators, hypotensive, hypcholesterolemic drugs, drugs and diabetes, sickle cell disease, anemia, thyroid functions and drugs affecting them.

Psychomotor drugs - the chemotherapy of mind: Introduction, historical overview, neurotransmitters, CNS depressants, general anesthetics, hypnotics and sedatives, anti-anxiety agents, benzodiazepines, buspirones, anti-epilepsy drugs, neurochemistry of mental disease, antipsychotic drugs - the neuroleptics, the butyrophenones, serex dipity and drug development, anti-depressants, fluorinated psychoactive drugs, stereochePROus aspects of psychotropic drugs.

Histamine antagonists: Histamine antagonists, inhibition of mediator release, peptic ulcer disease, proton pump inhibitors (PPI-K+ ATPase), prostatoligands.

Unit-IV
Structure, stereochemistry, nomenclature and therapeutic uses of Vitamins: Fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E and K), water soluble vitamins (folic acid, B, B, B, B, and C).

General and local anesthetics: Ethers, halogenated hydrocarbons (halothane), cyclopropane, nitrous oxide, intravenous anesthetics (barbiturates), local anesthetics, cocaine and synthetic compounds, esters, benzoic acid derivatives, amides, miscellaneous anesthetics.

Hormones and Related Drugs: Steroids, sex hormones and related compounds estrone, androgen, progesterational agents, contraceptives, adrenal cortex hormones, thyroid hormones and antithyroid drugs, pancreatic hormones, hypocalcemic hormones.

Disinfectants and Antiseptics: Phenol and homologs (chlororexol, chlorhexidine, hexachlorophene, amylmetacresol, dexamethasone, hydroxybenzoic acid, hydroxyquinolines, quaternary ammonium compounds, halogen derivatives, chloramine, dibromopropandine, isothionate, chlorhexidine HCl). Dyes (crystal violet, brilliant green), thionarsul, alcohol.

Books Recommended:
1. Introduction to Medicinal chemistry, Alex Gringauz, Wiley-VCH
2. Wilson and Gisvolds, Text Book of Organic Medicinal...
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2. Goodman and Gilman's, Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, McGraw-Hill.

PHC-9 : Pharmaceutical Chemistry-I

Max. Marks : 100 Time : 3 hours

Unit-I

From Discovery to Market : The development of pharmaceuticals:
Introduction, historical development, classification and nomenclature of drugs, evolution of drug development, cost of drug development, the drug development process, chemistry, preclinical studies, transition from preclinical to clinical, planning the drug development process, clinical research, the conduct of clinical trials, regulatory review during the conduct of clinical trials.

Drug Design : Development of new drugs: Introduction, procedure followed in drug design, the search for lead compounds, molecular modification of lead compounds, prodrugs and soft drugs, produgs: Introduction, prodrg formation of compounds containing various chemical groups, multiple prodrg formation, sof: drugs: design of soft drugs.

Unit-II

Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR): Factors affecting bioactivity, resonance, inductive effect, isosterism, biososterism, spatial considerations, biological properties of simple functional groups, theories of drug activity, occupancy theory, rate theory, induced-fit theory, quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR): History and development of QSAR, drug receptor interactions, the additivity of group contributions, physico-chemical parameters, lipophilicity parameters, lipophilicity contribution and calculation of partition coefficients, polarizability, electronic parameter, ionization constants, steric parameters, 1st, 2nd and 3rd order parameters, surface activity parameter, redox potential, indicator-variables, quantitative mode I & II. Hansch analysis, Free-Wilson analysis, their applications, relationship between Hansch and Free-Wilson analysis (the mixed approach), non-linear relationship, introduction to other QSAR approaches.

Unit-III

Design of enzyme inhibitors, 9-alkylpurines, 9-mercaptopurines and allpurines, active-site-directed irreversible enzyme inhibition, suicide enzyme activators. Introduction to molecular modeling using computers, uses of molecular modeling manual use, further computer programming, N-ray crystallography.

Syllabus : M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Structure-based drug design: Process of structure-based drug design, deactivation of certain drugs necessary for cell function, determination of the active site with special reference to cytotoxicity design of inhibitors.

Antibiotics : Synthesis and therapeutic uses of penicillin G, penicillin V, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefazolin, cefaclor, cefotaxime, griseofulvin, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, mitomycin C.

Unit-IV

Isolation, synthesis, stereochemistry (structure elucidation excluded) and therapeutic importance of:

Anticancer drugs : Catharanthus alkaloids (vinorelbine), taxol and its analogs podophyllotoxin (toposide, tenoposide), camptothecin, maytansine.

Antimalarials: Cinchona alkaloids (quinine), artemisinin.

CNS drugs: Opium alkaloids (morphine and its congeners), cannabinoids (nORBIDE.

Cardiovascular drugs: Cardiac glycosides (digoxine), diuretics, warfarin, ajmalicine, reserpine, verapamil, guggul lipid.

Unit-V

Anaesthetic - Coca alkaloids (coca); antiarrhythmics - quinidine, antiaromatic - pilocarpine; anti-inflammatory - pycnogenol; antiarthritis - berberine; laxatives - sennosides, psyllium mucilage; antisthma drugs - ephedrine; antifertility - gossypol.

Prostaglandins : General study, nomenclature, biological activity, biosynthesis, structure of PG E2 and synthesis of key intermediates.

Books Recommended :

1. Natural Products Chemistry, A Mechanistic and Biological Approach to Secondary Metabolism, K. B. G. Terpstr, John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

2. Natural Products, their chemistry and biological significance, Mann, Davidson, Hobbs, Banterer and Haborne, Longman.


5. Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Allen-Gring and W. Wiley, VCH.


PHC-10 : Pharmaceutical Chemistry-II

Max. Marks : 100 Time : 3 hours

Unit-I

Synthesis, isolation, and clinical importance of:

Anticancer drugs: Taxol, vincristine, etoposide.

Antimalarials: Quinine, artemisinin.

CNS drugs: Morphine, codeine.

Cardiovascular drugs: Cardiac glycosides (digoxine), diuretics, warfarin, ajmalicine, reserpine, verapamil, guggul lipid.

Unit-V

Anaesthetic - Coca alkaloids (coca); antiarrhythms - quinidine, antiaromatic - pilocarpine; anti-inflammatory - pycnogenol; antiarthritis - berberine; laxatives - sennosides, psyllium mucilage; antisthma drugs - ephedrine; antifertility - gossypol.

Prostaglandins : General study, nomenclature, biological activity, biosynthesis, structure of PG E2 and synthesis of key intermediates.
University of Rajasthan

Antineoplastic agents: Mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide, melphalan, chlorambucil, busulfan, uracil mustard, fluorouracil, 6-mercaptopurine, methotrexate.

Analgesics and Antipyretics: Pethidine, dextropropoxyphene, acetaminophen, phenacetin, aspirin, antipyrine, aminoantipyrine, phenylbutazone, oxyphenbutazone.

Antiinflammatory agents: Indomethacin, ibuprofen, diclofenac, naproxen.

Antimalarials: Chloroquine, camoquine, primaquine, proguanil, trimethoprim, mepracine.

Unit-II

Antihelmintic: Quinacrine, niridazole, thiabendazole, mebendazole.

Antibacterials: Sulphonamides, sulphanilamide, sulphaacetamide, sulazopyrine, sulphaacetamide sodium, silver sulphadiazine, furazolidone, nildixic acid, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin.

Antileprosy agents: Dapsone, MDT (dapsone, clofazimine and rifampicin).

Antitubercular agents: Aminosalicylic acid, isoniazid, ethambutol, thiambutosine, Ethionamide.

Unit-III

Antifungal agents: Benzoc acid, salicylic acid, econazole.

Anticholinergic agents: Dicyclomine, cyclopentolate, nefopam.

Antihistaminic agents: Chlorpheniramine, cemedine, ranitidine, diphenhydramine, mephenamine, promethazine, chlorcyclizine.

Antidiabetic agents: Tolbutamide, glipizide, chlorpropamide, recent developments in diabetes therapy.

Diuretics: Thiazepine, triamterene, amiloride, chlorothiazide, frusemid, bumetamide.

Unit-IV

Psychoactive drugs:

Sedatives and Hypnotics: Barbiturates, nitrazepam, thiopental sodium, glutethimide, nitrazepam.

Anticonvulsants: Phenobarbitone, primidone, paramethadione.

Anti-anxiety agents: Meprobamate, diazepam, chlorazepate, alprazolam, buspirone.

Unit-V

Antipsychotics: Chlorpromazine, fluphenazine, prochlorperazine.

Antifertility agents: Norethynodrel, norethindrone, gestodene, mestranol, 17a-ethynyl estradiol, tamoxifen, centochromen.

Anti AIDS: AZT

Cardiovascular agents:

(i) Antiarrhythmic: Procainamide, Disopyramide.

(ii) Antihypertensive: Guanethidine, methyldopa, clonidine, atenolol.

Books Recommended:

3. Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry, Alen - Gringaus, Wiley - VCH.

PHC-11: Chemical Engineering

Max. Marks: 50

Unit-I

Fluid flow: Manometers, decanters, pipe fitting and valves, Bernoulli equation, pumps, reciprocating pumps, rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps (theory excluded), fans, blowers and compressors, vacuum pumps, venturi, orifice meters, heat transfer, modes of heat transfer, heat exchange, mass transfer, principles of stage processes, drying. A brief description of the basic principles and applications of the following dryers: tray dryers, flash dryers, rotary dryers, thin film dryers, drum dryers, and spray dryers.

Unit-II

Distillation: Vapour-liquid equilibrium, partial vaporisation, partial condensation, partial pressure, relative volatility, types of distillation, fractional distillation of binary mixtures, fractionating columns, calculations of number of plates for Lewis-Sorel and Mc Cabe Thiel methods, efficiency of number of distillation, azeotropic distillation, extractive distillation, steam distillation, filtration: Introduction, classification of filters, filter processes, chamber processes, plate and frame processes, shell and leaf filters, rotor drum filter, filter aids and auxiliaries, filtration theory, constant pressure filtration, constant rate filtration, washing of filter cakes, centrifuges, batch top driven centrifuge, batch under driven centrifuge, disk type centrifuge.

Crystallization: Principles of crystal growth, super saturation, nucleation, rate of crystallization, fractional crystallization, crystal growth, types of crystallization.

Unit-IV

Chemical Process Development: Process design development, technical evaluation of new project, plant location, plant layout, plant
operation and control, materials handling.

**Unit V**

Unit Processes: Industrally feasible C-C bond formation and cleavage, reactions, oxidations, reductions, sulphonation, nitration, halogenation and their applications to manufacture of known drugs.

**Books Recommended:**
4. Max Peters, Elementary Chemical Engineering.

**PHC-12: Pharmaceutical Technology and Management**

Max. Marks: 50

**Time:** 3 hours

**Unit I**

Introduction to different pharmaceutical dosage forms and various modes of administration.


Processing of Tablets: Types of tablets, granulation - manufacture of granules, their basic characteristics and properties with reference to different types of substances. Various additives included in formulation of tablets. Compression of tablets, compressing machines and their tooling, processing problems and their remedy, standardisation and evaluation of tablets as per official standards.

**Unit II**

Coating of Tablets: Principles and equipment, taste masking, sugar coating, tensile strength of films, evaluation of coated tablets, defects of films.


Microencapsulation: Its importance and applications in pharmaceutical formulations, techniques and equipment for microencapsulation.

**Unit III**

Quality assurance: GMP, cGMP, GLP, GCP, TQM, ISO-9000, process validation, Pharmacopoeia (IP, USP, BP) and assay, regulatory
Emulsion, simple syrup, aqueous iodine, strontium iodine, calamint lotion, boroglycerine, tannic acid, glycerine, phenol glycerine, peppermint water, rose water, non-staining iodine ointment cum methyl salicylate, formulation of ointment, stability studies of tablets, capsules, syrups.

5. Perform one of the following experiments:
   1) Quantitative applications of IR spectroscopy.
   2) Identification of isomers using proton NMR.
   3) Determination of specific rotation of ibuprofen and determination of percentage in the unknown sample.
   4) Volumetric determination of ibuprofen in the given tablet.
   5) Spectrophotometric determination of aspirin content in the soluble aspirin tablet.
   6) Spectrophotometric determination of paracetamol in the tablet.
   7) Extraction and spectrophotometric determination of oxyphenylbutazone.
   8) Analysis of ampicillin trihydrate.
   9) Determination of Vitamin B1 in given tablet.
  10) Determination of Vitamin B2 in given tablet.
  11) Determination of ephedrine hydrochloride in given syrup.
  12) Determination of tetracycline in the given capsule.
  13) Determination of phenobarbitone in the given cough syrup.
  14) Extraction of cholesterol from gallstones and its analysis.
  15) To perform I.P. monograph of tablet.
  16) To perform I.P. monograph of hard gelatine capsule.
  17) Evaluation of injections.
  18) Determination of chloramphenicol in given capsule.

6. Viva-voce
7. Laboratory Record

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[Signature]

Dy. Registrar
(Academic)
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Jaipur