



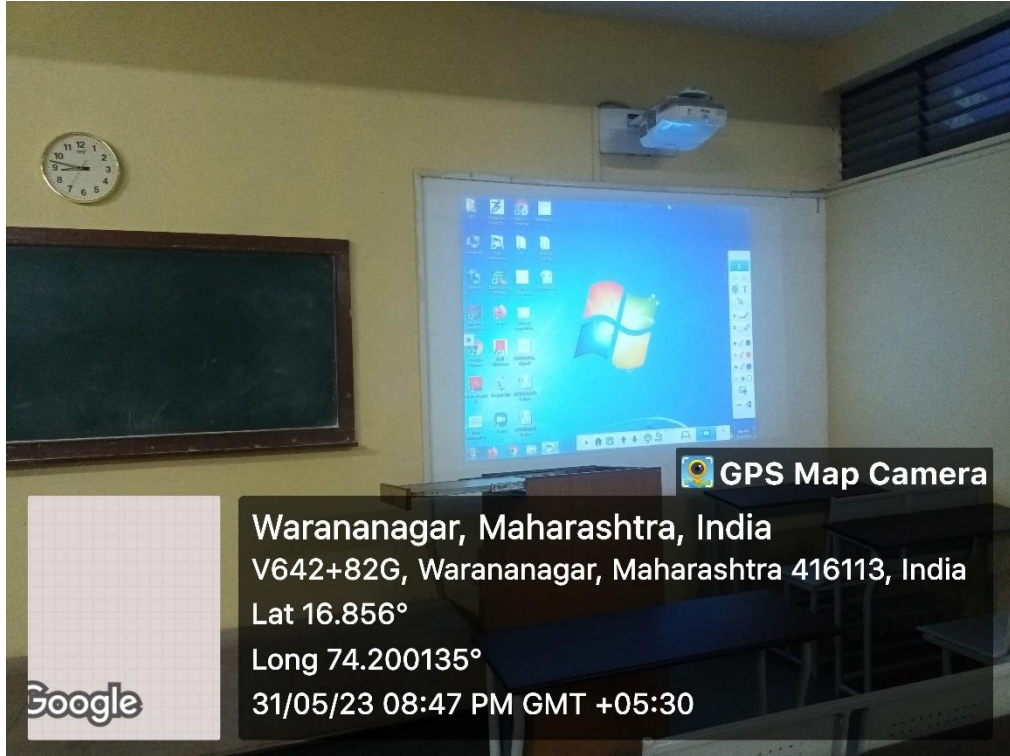
Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

2.3.1

Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem-solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences and teachers use ICT- enabled tools including online resources for effective teaching and learning process

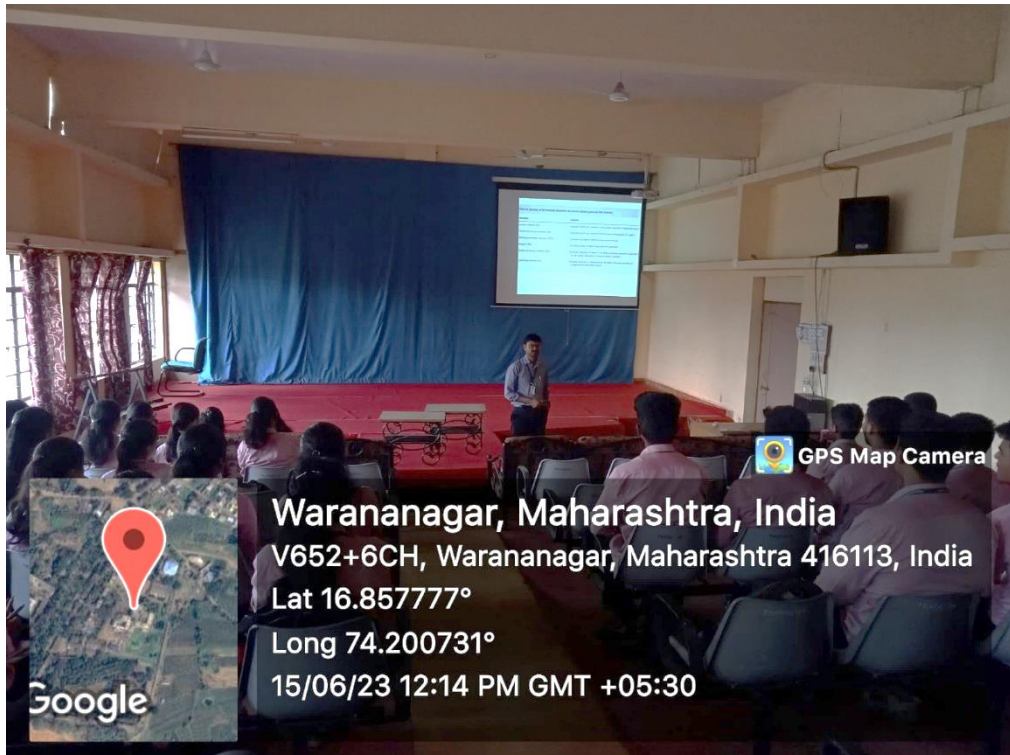


Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



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V642+82G, Warananagar, Maharashtra 416113, India
Lat 16.856°
Long 74.200135°
31/05/23 08:47 PM GMT +05:30

ICT enabled Classroom



Warananagar, Maharashtra, India
V652+6CH, Warananagar, Maharashtra 416113, India
Lat 16.857777°
Long 74.200731°
15/06/23 12:14 PM GMT +05:30

ICT enabled Auditorium



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

MSBTE Pharmacology
To study the effect of adrenaline on frog's heart.

Theory Behind The Experiment

Both adrenaline and nor-adrenaline also activate latent pacemakers i.e. **AV node, purkinje's fibers**. Force of cardiac contraction is also increased due to adrenaline. Adrenaline act on both alpha and beta adrenoreceptors. Heart is innervated by beta adrenoreceptor to which adrenaline interacts and influence change in permeability for Ca^{++} and Na^+ . This change in permeability leads to excitatory effect on heart muscle and increase in rate and force of contraction of heart.

Adrenaline
Extracellular Fluid
Plasma Membrane
Cation channel closed
Cytoplasm

Adrenaline
Cation channel open
Inject ADR

Legend: \triangle — ADR, \diamond — K^+ , \circ — Ca^{2+} , \bullet — Na^+

On/Off

Learn More

Previous Next

1. Software for ICT based demonstrative practical

MSBTE Pharmacology
To study the technique of isolation of frog's heart and assembly set up

Theory Behind The Experiment

Drugs can be tested on isolated preparations of experimental animals e.g. frog's heart. Even though the frog's heart differ from a mammalian heart, the fundamental properties of the cardiac muscle are common to both the hearts. Frog's heart being sturdy than the mammalian for experimentation.

Frog's heart has three chambers, two atria and one ventricle. Frog sinus works as **pacemaker**. Impulses from sinus spread over on both atria and ventricle.

Right atrium
Left atrium
Ventricle
Sinus venosus
Truncus arteriosus

Right atrium
Left atrium
Right ventricle
Left ventricle
Pulmonary valve
Aortic valve
Mitral valve
Tricuspid valve

Frog heart **Mammalian heart**

On/Off

Previous Next

2. ICT based demonstrative practical



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

METHODS	DESCRIPTION
Experiential Learning	The curriculum of B. Pharmacy is divided in Theory and practical.
	Project work
	Mini Project
	Lab Work
	Exhibition
Participative Learning	Brainstorming
	Mind maps
	Flipped Class
Problem solving methodology	Differential assignment based on problem solving ability
	Practical based on problems
	Open Book tests
Co-operative Learning	Think-pair-share
	Reciprocal questioning,
	Debates/ Discussion
	Describing & explaining
Collaborative Learning	Daily Discussion Questions
	Group discussions
ICT Enabled Teaching	Wi-Fi enabled Classroom
	LCD
	Smart Class Room
	Educational Videos (YouTube)
Traditional teaching	Lecture with help Social Platform
	Black board



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

PHOTO GALLERY OF PROOF

Experiential Learning	The curriculum of B. Pharmacy is divided in Theory and practical. The main purpose of experiential learning is majorly fulfilled by practical curriculum.
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Pharmacy Council of India
New Delhi

**Rules & Syllabus for the Bachelor
of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) Course**

[Framed under Regulation 6, 7 & 8 of the Bachelor of
Pharmacy (B. Pharm) course regulations 2014]

9. Course of study
 The course of study for B. Pharm shall include Semester Wise Theory & Practical as given in Table - I to VIII. The number of hours to be devoted to each theory, tutorial and practical course in any semester shall not be less than that shown in Table - I to VIII.

Table-I: Course of study for semester I

Course code	Name of the course	No. of hours	Tutorial	Credit points
BP101T	Human Anatomy and Physiology I- Theory	3	1	4
BP102T	Pharmaceutical Analysis I - Theory	3	1	4
BP103T	Pharmaceutics I - Theory	3	1	4
BP104T	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry - Theory	3	1	4
BP105T	Communication skills - Theory *	2	-	2
BP106RBT BP106RMT	Remedial Biology/ Remedial Mathematics - Theory*	2	-	2
BP107P	Human Anatomy and Physiology - Practical	4	-	2
BP108P	Pharmaceutical Analysis I - Practical	4	-	2
BP109P	Pharmaceutics I - Practical	4	-	2
BP110P	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry - Practical	4	-	2
BP111P	Communication skills - Practical*	2	-	1
BP112RBP	Remedial Biology - Practical*	2	-	1
Total		32/34³/36⁴	4	27/29³/30⁴

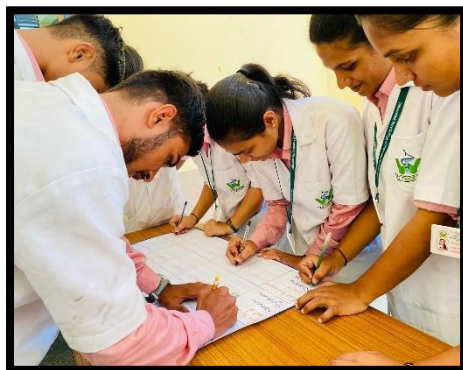
¹Applicable ONLY for the students who have studied Mathematics / Physics / Chemistry at HSC and appearing for Remedial Biology (RB)course.
²Applicable ONLY for the students who have studied Physics / Chemistry / Botany / Zoology at HSC and appearing for Remedial Mathematics (RM)course.
³Non University Examination (NUE)



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Experiential Learning

Mini Project



Experiential Learning

Lab Work





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Experiential Learning



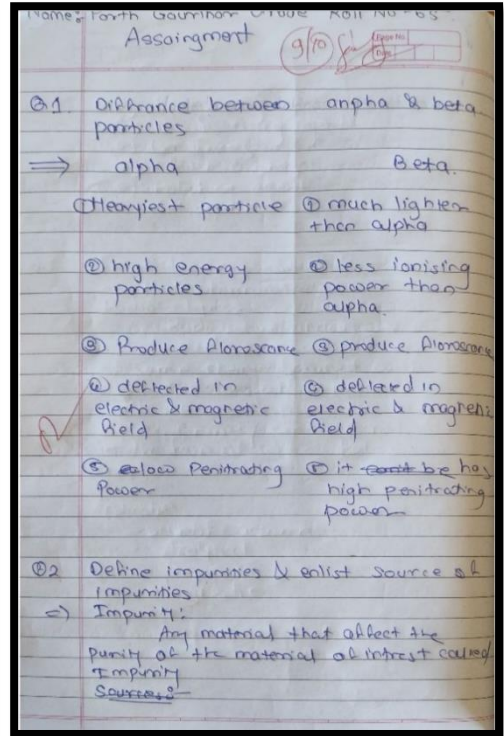
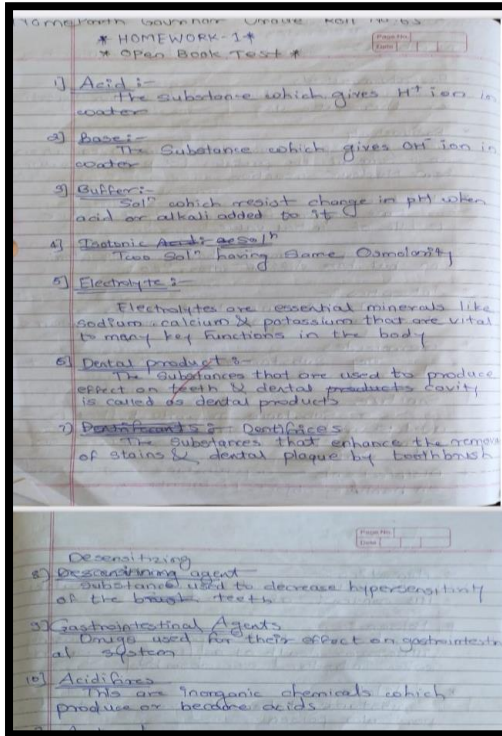
Exhibition





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

<p>Problem solving methodology</p>	<p>Open Book tests, Assignment and Reciprocal Questions</p>
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Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

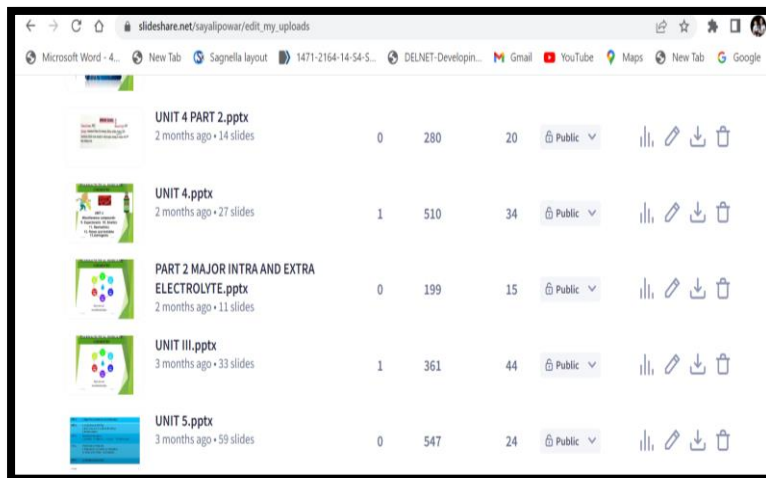
Co-operative Learning

Describing & explaining



ICT Enabled Teaching

Lecture with Social Platform





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

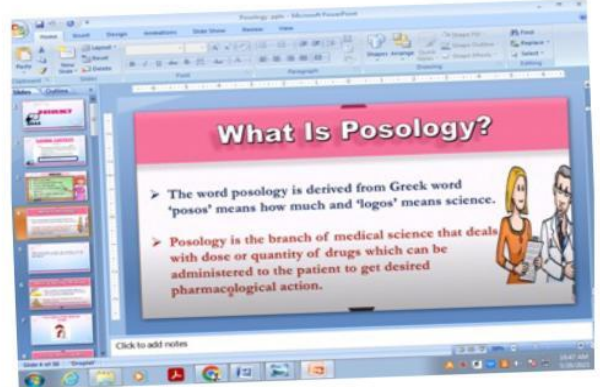
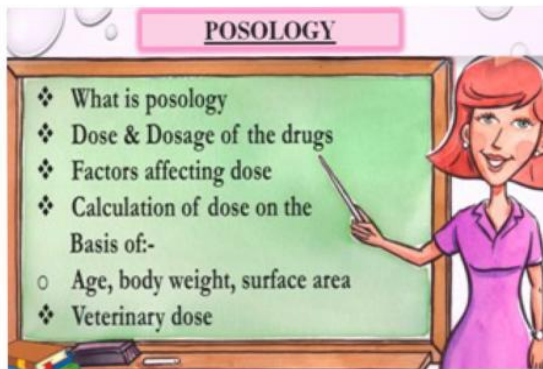
CHALK & BOARD METHOD





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

SMART BOARD/POWERPOINT METHOD



POWERPOINT METHOD



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

THINK-PAIR SHARE ACTIVITY



THINK PAIR SHARE





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

QUESTION-ANSWER SESSION





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

STUDENTS SEMINAR



STUDENTS SEMINARS





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Experimental Learning



Visit to Anatomy lab of Tatyasaheb Kore Dental College and Research Centre, New Pargaon



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

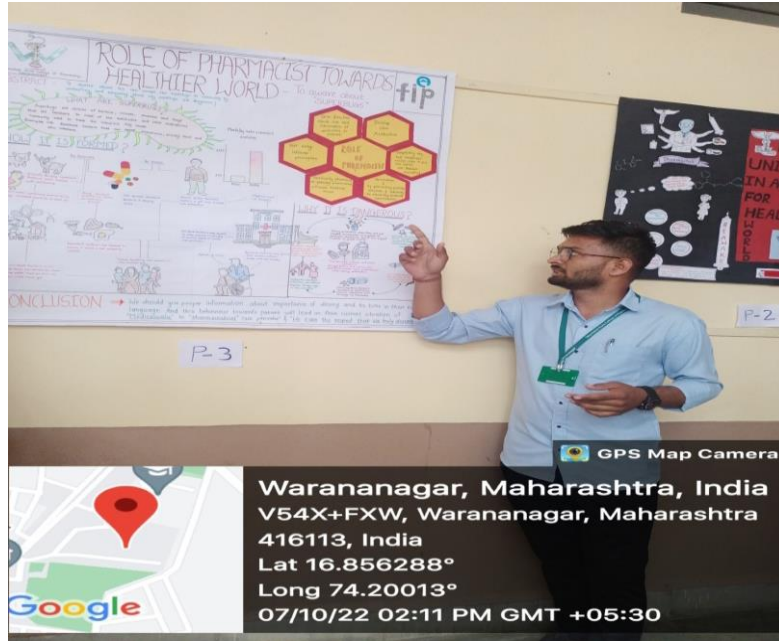
Problem Solving





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Participative learning



Bharti Vidyapeeth Hospital.... ✨

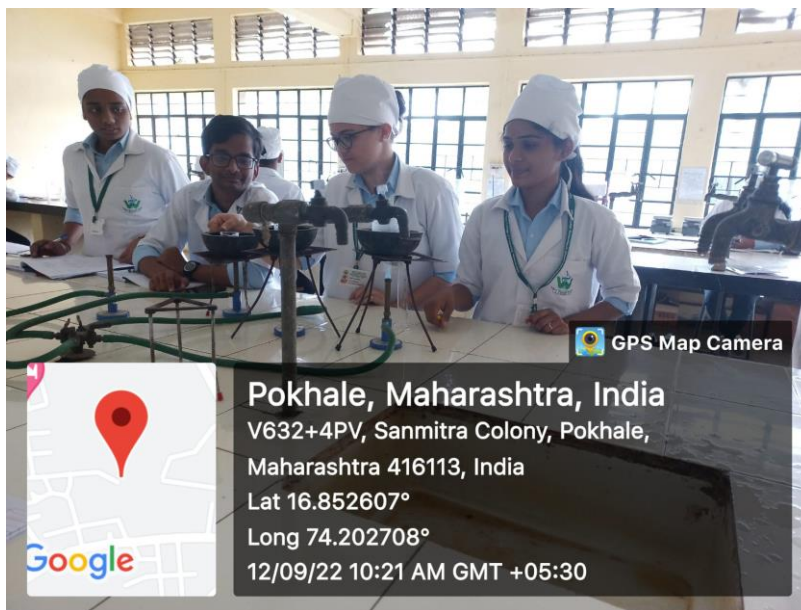
Visit to Bharati Vidyapeeth Hospital, Sangli

[Back to the Index](#)



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

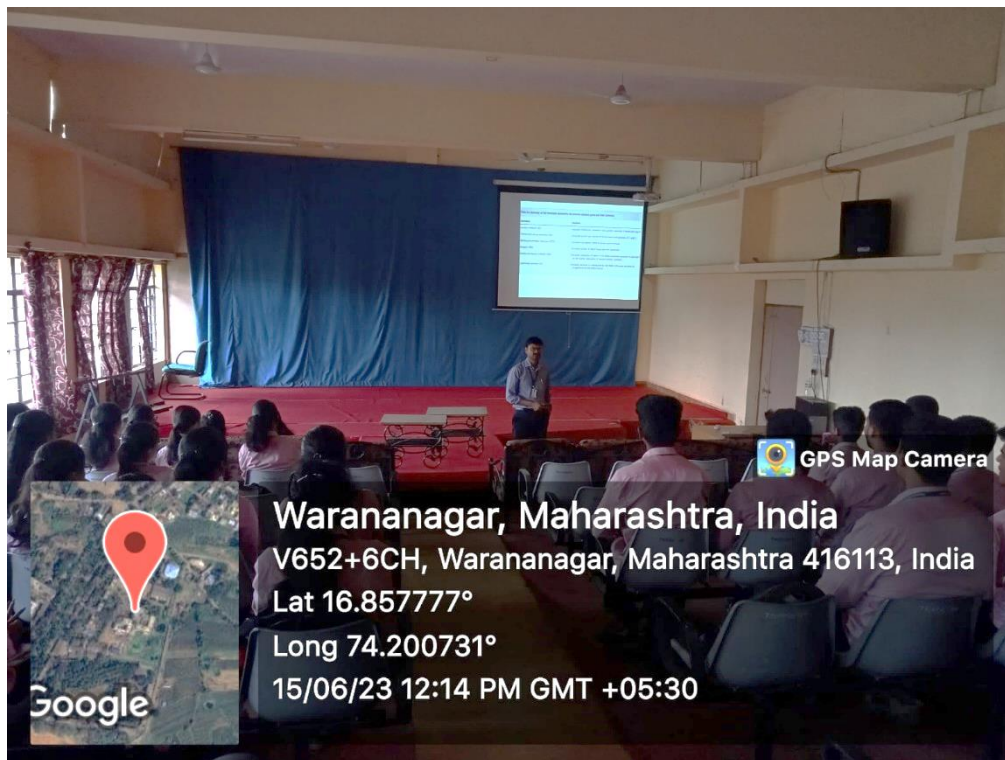
Drill and Practice





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Lecturing



Lecturing with the ICT enabled facility



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

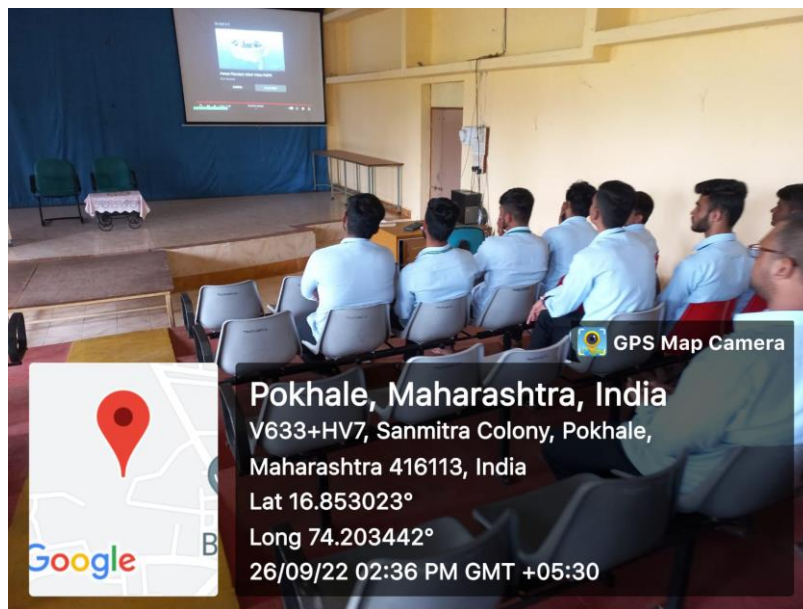
Think Pair and Share





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Video Clips



Video Lecturing





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Training on Analytical Instruments



Arranging Guest Lecture





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Use of ICT Tool: Mentimeter



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mentimeter

Results for [Communication skills practical](#) [Download PDF](#)

Export to Excel
Mentimeter works seamlessly with Excel, letting you export the results of all sessions from any presentation directly to a spreadsheet.
[Upgrade](#) [See example](#)

Presentation statistics

20 Votes	20 Participants	1 Slides
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What are the elements of effective communication

message receiver, encoder encoding, receiver, feedback, use of simple languages, sender objectives, decoder medium, recall, correctness, message, attention, medium response, voice inflection, sender, clarity, receiver, complete, channel, interest, concise, respect, medium, clear, correct, confidence, active listening, feedback, empathy, strong decision making, two way communication, non-verbal communication, non-verbal communication, talking, decoding, factuality, channel, coherence, decoding, medium, speaking, respect, medium, channel, confidence, active listening, feedback, empathy, strong decision making, two way communication, non-verbal communication, non-verbal communication



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



Mentimeter

applications of 3D printing in pharma 10 Answers

Compared to traditional preparation technologies, 3D printing offers flexibility in the design of complex 3D structures within drugs, the adjustment of drug doses and combinations, and rapid mfg	Formulation of solid dosage forms	Utilising a layer-by-layer production process, 3D printing can produce printlets (3D printed tablets) that are individualised to a patient's therapeutic requirements (e.g. dosage, drug combination)
Compared to traditional preparation technologies, 3D printing offers flexibility in the design of complex 3D structures within drugs, the adjustment of drug doses and combinations, and rapid manufactur	3d printing used in ocular drug delivery system. Used in topical drug delivery system. Used in pill formation. Used in new drug development and tissue and engineering development. Used in NDDsystem.	1. Tissue and organ fabrication. 2. Creation of customized prosthetics. 3. Pharmaceutical research regarding drug dosage form, delivery and discovery. 4. Implants and anatomical model.
Fast creation- 3D printed parts have short lead times and can be made on short notice+ No need for drawings- No need for drawings during prototyping or manufacturing process- Saves time for those	3D printing is an digital computer aided software which is used to design the formulation. Used in research, used in rapid manufacturing, also used in mass customization.	1High production rates due to its fast opening systems. 2Customization: A major advantage in 3D printing. With just a raw material, a blue print & a 3D printer, one can print any design no matter.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mentimeter

ENLIST SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA



49

Join at: [menti.com](https://www.menti.com) use code 3269 7188

DEFINE THE TERM IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

1/2

Asked on DEFINE THE TERM IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Anemia usually refers to in a condition in which your blood has lower than normal number of

9

GO TO [menti.com](https://www.menti.com)
ENTER THE CODE
3269 7188

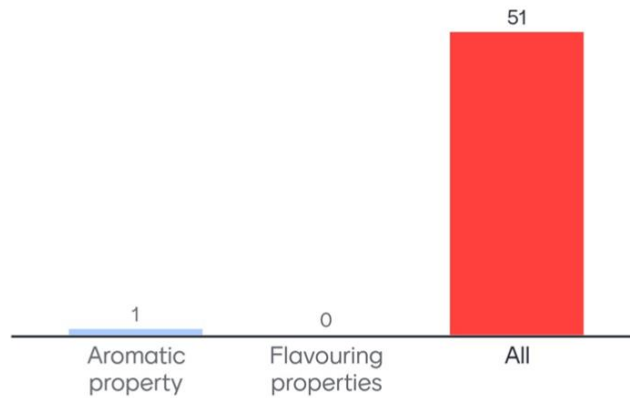
Press ENTER to mark as answered



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mentimeter

Herbs are defined as plants with



59

Mentimeter

What is drug stability 59 Answers

Stability is officially defined as the time lapse during which the drug product retain the same properties and characteristics that is possessed at the time of manufacturing. The stability of product

Stability is officially define as the timelapse during which the drug products retail the same properties and characteristics that is poses at time of manufacture.

The ability of a pharmaceutical product to retain its chemical, physical, microbiological and biopharmaceutical properties within specified limits throughout its shelf life.

-It is ability of pharmaceutical dosage form to maintain a physical chemical and therapeutic and microbial properties during the time of storage and usage by the patient .

The term drug stability refers to the extent to which a drug substance or product retains, within specified limits and throughout its period of storage and use, the same properties and characteristics

Drug stability is defined as the time lapse during which the drug product retains the same properties and characteristics that it possessed at the time of manufacture.

the ability of the pharmaceutical dosage form to maintain the physical, chemical, therapeutic and microbial properties during the time of storage and usage by the patient. It is measured by the rate o

The ability of a pharmaceutical product to retain its chemical, physical, microbiological and biopharmaceutical properties within specified limits throughout its shelf-life.

The ability of a pharmaceutical product to retain its chemical, physical, microbiological and biopharmaceutical properties within specified limits throughout its shelf-life. Drug stability affects the

59



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Results for **Acid Base Titration**

Export to Excel
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Presentation statistics

21 Votes	20 Participants	1 Slides
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Which of the following titrations will have the equivalence point at a pH 7?

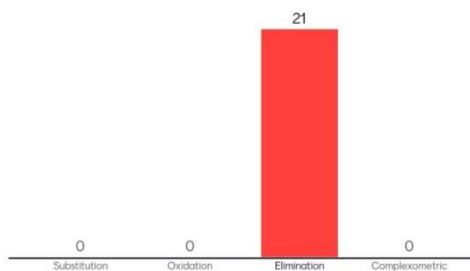
0	21	0	0
CH ₃ COOH and NaOH	HCl and NaOH	CH ₃ COOH and NH ₃	HCl and NH ₃



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

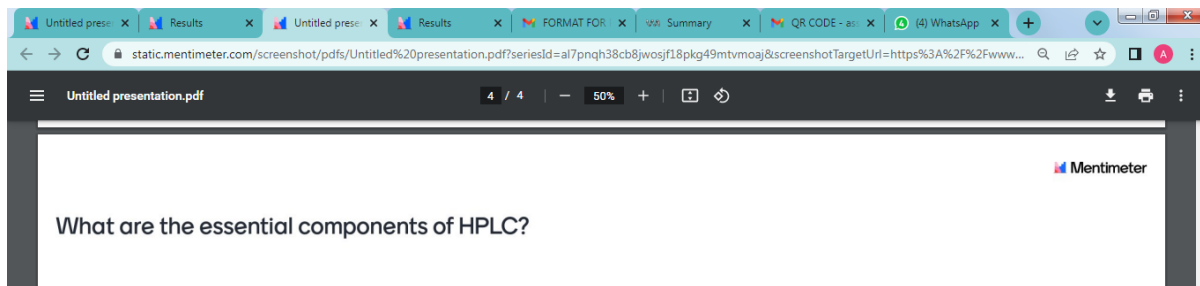
The screenshot shows the Menti quiz interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with options: Home, WORKSPACE, Shared presentations (with a star icon), PRIVATE, and My presentations. The main area displays a welcome message for 'Vinay Bagal' and a 'Create Menti' section with three buttons: 'New presentation', 'New quiz', and 'New survey'. Below this, 'Your recent Mentis' are shown, including a quiz titled 'what is E 1 type of reaction'. This quiz has a bar chart showing the following results: Elimination (21 votes, marked with a green check), Substitution (0 votes, marked with a red X), Oxidation (0 votes, marked with a red X), and Complexometric (0 votes, marked with a red X). The interface also includes an 'Upgrade' button, a user profile icon 'VB', and a 'Mentimeter' logo at the bottom right.

Dehydrogenation or dehydration of alcohols is an example of





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

The image displays two screenshots of a Mentimeter presentation. Both screenshots show a slide titled 'Open Ended' with 23 answers. The top screenshot shows slide 2 of 4, and the bottom screenshot shows slide 1 of 4. The answers are displayed in a grid format.

Slide 2 (Top Screenshot):

- Answer 1: The HPLC system mainly consists of an infusion pump, a sampler, a chromatographic column, a detector, and a data recording and processing device. Among them, the infusion pump, the chromatographic col
- Answer 2: Components of HPLC sample Reservoir, Pump, Column,& Detector
- Answer 3: Solvent, Pump, injector, HPLC column, Detector, PC for data acquisition are the components of HPLC.
- Answer 4: Solvent, Pump, injector, HPLC column, Detector, PC for data Acquisition are the components of HPLC.
- Answer 5: Solvent delivery pump, injector, detector, degassing pump, column, liquid sample, mobile phase
- Answer 6: Pump, Sample injector, Solvent reservoir, HPLC tube, Display and processing unit, Detector
- Answer 7: a pump, autosampler, a column compartment and detector.
- Answer 8: HPLC instrument has four basic parts which include a pump, autosampler, a column compartment and detector. Are the components of HPLC

Slide 1 (Bottom Screenshot):

- Answer 1: Column
- Answer 2: Pump, column, solvent, detector
- Answer 3: a pump, autosampler, a column compartment and detector.
- Answer 4: Hplc- high performance liquid chromatography TLC - thin layer chromatography
- Answer 5: pump, autosampler, column compartment and detector.
- Answer 6: 1.gradient controller and mixing unit2. Degassing solvents3.pump4.pressure gauge5.pre column 6.sample introduction system7.hplc column8.detector9.recorder
- Answer 7: Four basic components -1.pump2.autosampler3.column compartment4.detector



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mentimeter

Write about gram staining. 25 Answers

Gram stain, is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria. The name comes from the Danish bacteriologist Hans Chri

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Answer

Gram staining

Gram

In microbiology and bacteriology, Gram stain, is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria.

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It is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria. comes from the Danish bacteriologist Hans Christian Gram.

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In microbiology and bacteriology, Gram stain, is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria. Used chake bacteria .

Gram stain involves applying a stain to a sample in glass microscope slides and looking at it under a microscope to determine if bacteria are present at all.

Gram stain, is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria.

Gram stain, is a method of staining used to classify bacterial species into two large groups: gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

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Upgrade See example

Presentation statistics

17 Votes

17 Participants

1 Slides

padlet-k3zupdytif6...pdf M pharm padlet.pdf Cosmetics.pdf BRM 1.pdf

Untitled Presentation.pdf

1 / 2 33%

Enlist sampling technique use in Research methodology 17 Answers

Probability/Non probability/Snow ball technique

Simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling.

Simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling etc. are sampling techniques used in research methodology.

Case studies/Focus group/Interviews/Qualitative/Quantitative/Mixed method/Experiments.

simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling.

Simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, Cluster sampling etc. are sampling techniques use in research methodology.

In probability sampling include simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling. In non probability, the samples are selected based on non-random criteria.

probability sampling and nonprobability sampling.

padlet-k3zupdytif6...pdf M pharm padlet.pdf Cosmetics.pdf BRM 1.pdf



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

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Welcome, Sandeep Chavan

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- New presentation
- New quiz
- New survey

Your recent Mentis

Define anatomy and physiology

How many bones does an adult human skeleton have?

20 ✓ 2 ✗

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mentimeter.com/app/presentation/al1nmsx6wob7pesp888cvsn7wagscc9g/b87xbosaf2w4/edit

HAP-I

Created by Sandeep Chavan

Define anatomy and physL...

Which of the following par...

Which of the following part of human skeleton forms the helmet for the protection of human brain?

30 3 0 0

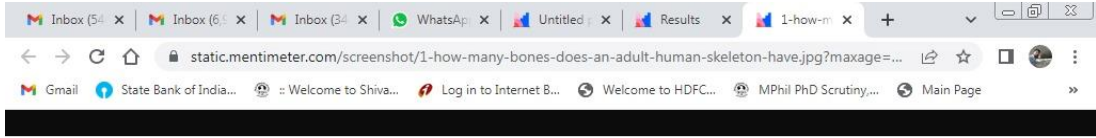
Cranium Temporal bone Hyoid Mandible

GO TO mentimeter.com ENTER THE CODE 5603 0417

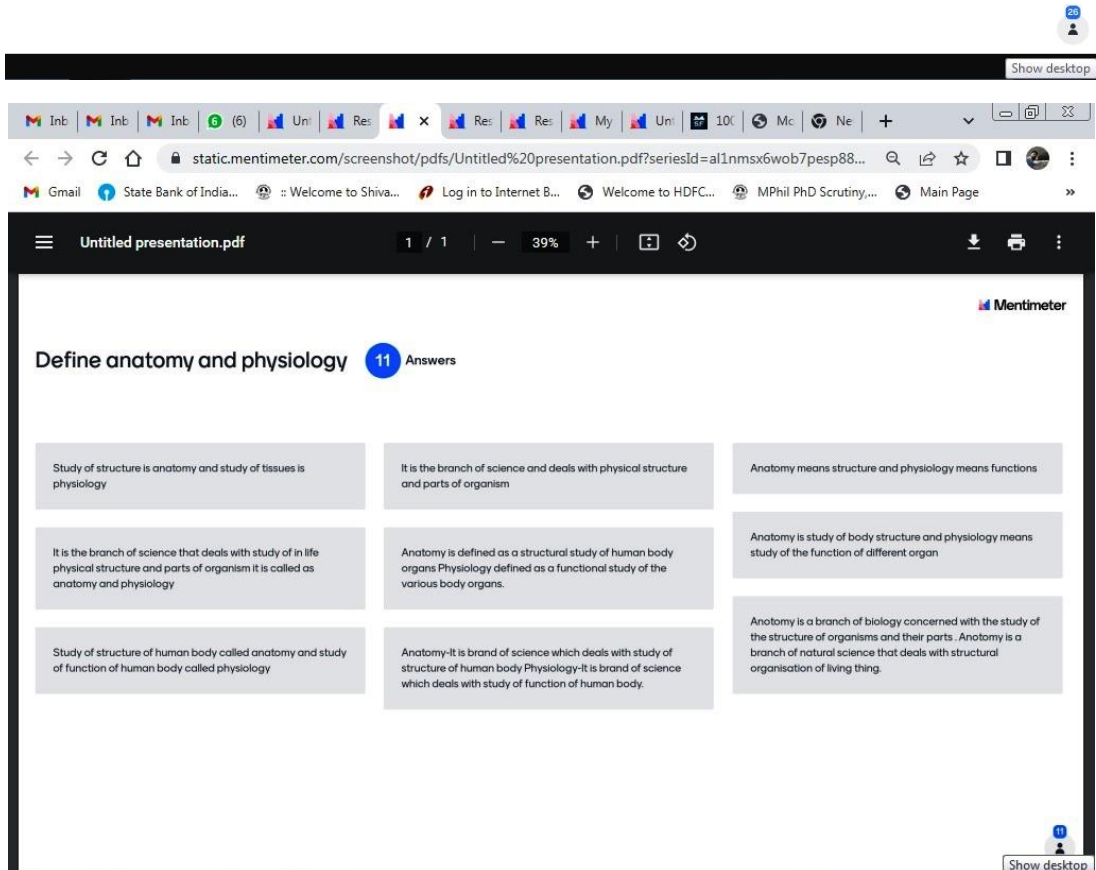
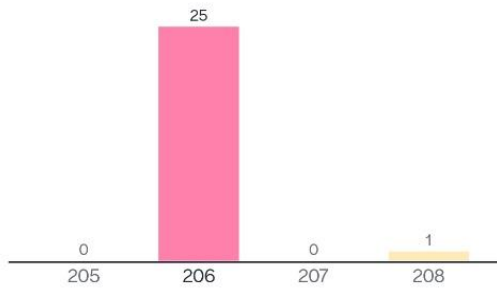
3:44 PM 5/27/2023



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



How many bones does an adult human skeleton have?





Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Use of ICT Tool: Padlet



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

padlet.com/srpatkitkcp/advantages-of-modified-drug-delivery-system-kbn6rmk6n32bz2ik

Advantages of modified drug delivery system

- Sustained blood level. Attenuation of adverse effects. Improved convenience and patient compliance. Protecting acid-sensitive drugs.**
- Modified release drug delivery**
 - Modified-release (MR) deals with the use of delivery devices that can release the drug into the patient body at a predetermined rate or at a specific time or with specific release profiles.
 - MR drug product is a products that alter the timing and/or rate of release of the drug substance in the formulation.
 - A modified-release dosage form can provide therapeutic results and/or convenience for the patient that can not be offered by conventional dosage forms such as solutions, ointments, or promptly dissolving dosage forms.
- 1. Elimination of peak and valley blood or plasma concentrations. 2. Patient compliance e.g. Naltrexone 3. Drugs with low therapeutic index should show minimal side effects. 4. Smaller total dose meets the required economy with expensive drugs.**

Artificial Intelligence in pharmaceutical industry

AI can be implemented in almost every aspect of the pharmaceutical industry, right from drug discovery and development to manufacturing and marketing. By leveraging and implementing AI systems in the core workflows, pharma companies can make all business operations efficient, cost-effective, and hassle-free.

The best part is that since AI systems are designed to deliver better outcomes as they continually learn from new data and experience, they can be a powerful tool in the research and development wing of the pharmaceutical industry.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Padlet

Mr.Popat Kumbhar + 7 + 5m

What is importance of preformulation in pharmaceutical formulation development?

Preformulation study provide a path for for formulation development and drug product development in respect of drug form.

Helps in understanding
Preformulation studies provide a path for formulation
Preformulation studies provide a path for formulation development and drug product development in respect of drug form, adjuvants, composition, physical structure, and chemistry of drug molecules, facilitating pharmacokinetic and biopharmaceutical properties evaluation, adjustments, and their implementation to get Maintain purity, Identity ,Strength and Efficacy of New Product.

Preformulation assists scientists in screening lead candidates based on their physicochemical and biopharmaceutical properties.Preformulation studies provide a path for formulation development and drug product development in respect of drug form, adjuvants, composition, physical structure, and chemistry of drug molecules, facilitating pharmacokinetic and biopharmaceutical properties evaluation, adjustments, and their implementation to get an ...After drug candidate selection, further along the developmental stages, preformulation studies provide insight to large-scale manufacturing, dosage form development and clinical investigation processes.

studies To generate useful data needed in developing
1)To develop an optimum dosage form.2)To form desired quality dosage forms.3)To achieve high degree of uniformity, physiological availability and therapeutic qualities.4)For targeted drug delivery systems.For patient compliance.5)To minimize cost of finished product.To minimize errors in formulation of dosage form

excipients, Characterization of physical, chemical and mechanical properties of new drug molecule in order to develop safe, effective , and stable dosage form

1)To establish the physico-chemical parameters of a new drug entity2)To determine its kinetics and stability3)To establish its compatibility with common excipients. 4)It provides insights into how drug products should be processed and stored to ensure their quality

Preformulation assists scientists in screening lead candidates based on their physicochemical and biopharmaceutical properties. This data is useful for selection of new chemical entities (NCEs) for preclinical efficacy/toxicity studies which is a major section under investigational new drug application.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

padlet

padlet.com/sdchavantkcp/write-a-note-on-mitochondria-nrjp70w9aczhyrgn

Write a note on mitochondria

SANDEEP CHAVAN MAY 27, 2023 06:50AM UTC

Mitochondria

Mitochondria are organelles found in the cytoplasm of most cells. They are essential to healthy living as they play an important role in the way cells function in the body. Mitochondria generates energy for cells to carry out activities. This energy is in the form of adenosine triphosphate

Mitochondria

Mitochondria is also known as power house of cell. Because it generate ATP
It consist of two lipoprotein membrane i.e outer and inner membrane.
Inner membrane is folded to form a cristae
Inner membrane also refered matrix

Small structures in a cell that are found in the cytoplasm (fluid that surrounds the cell nucleus

Mitochondria is known as powerhouse of cell . it provides energy necessary for the cell's survival and functioning

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

A mitochondrion is an organelle found in the cells of the most eukaryotes such as animals, plants and fungi. mitochondria have a double membrane structure and use aerobic respiration to generate adenosine triphosphate which is used throughout cell as a source of chemical energy.

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

Mitochondria

Mitochondria are tiny structures inside cells that produce energy for the cell to use.

Mitochondria are essential components of nearly all cells in the body. These organelles are the powerhouses for cells, providing energy to carry out biochemical reactions and other cellular processes. Mitochondria make energy for cells from the chemical energy stored in the food we eat. Mitochondria are found in all body cells, with the exception of a few. There are usually multiple mitochondria found in one cell, depending upon the function of that type of cell. Mitochondria are located in the cytoplasm of cells along with other organelles of the cell.

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP).



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mitochondria is power house of cell. It is membrane bound cell organelle. It produces ATP which is required for the function of cell. There are about 2500 mitochondria present in each cell.

Mitochondria

Mitochondria are double membrane-bound organelles in the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells, that produce ATP, the main energy molecule used by the cell. They are the powerhouse of cells. Their purpose is to break down ATP (cell food) into energy to be used by cells.

Mitochondria:

Mitochondria are membrane bound organelles present in the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells, that produce ATP (Adenosine triphosphate) the main energy molecule used by cell.

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP). Mitochondria contain their own small chromosomes. Generally, mitochondria, and therefore mitochondrial DNA, are inherited only from the mother.

Mitochondria -

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called ATP.

- Mitochondria contain their own small chromosomes.
- Mitochondrial DNA are inherited only from the mother.
- The muscle has a lot of mitochondria the liver does too.
- The kidney as well and to certain extent the brain which lives off of the energy those mitochondria produce.
- Some different cells have different amounts of mitochondria because they need more energy.

Mitochondria

Mitochondria is important cell organelle. It is also known as power house of the cell. ATP production required for the body is produced here. The most important cycle ETC is completed here. It is double membranous structures with inner membrane having fold they are called cisterns. Mitochondria helps in new cell growth.

Mitochondria:-

Mitochondria is also known as Power House of cell. The mitochondria are composed of a double membrane system. The inner mitochondria is known as Matrix. The matrix contains several enzymes concerned with the energy metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and amino acids (e.g., citric acid cycle, -oxidation). Mitochondria are the principal producers of ATP in the aerobic cells.

Mitochondria

Mitochondria is an important cell organelle. It is known as power house of cell. All important biochemical process is production of ATP takes place here in mitochondria. It is double membranous structure. The inner membrane is folded and the folds are called cisterna. Any problem with this organelle may lead to disorders where ATP production is reduced.

Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. Chemical energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

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Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Enlist pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics parameters

Pharmacokinetic n Pharmacodynamic Parameter
#Pharmacokinetic Parameter
Pharmacokinetics parameter -
Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion.
Pharmacodynamic Parameter - They describe the relationship between drug concentration and the pharmacologic effect.
Parameters-
Minimum effective concentration (MEC) Maximum safe concentration (MSC)

Pharmacokinetic n pharmacodynamic parameter
Pharmacokinetic : s parameter - Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion.
Pharmacodynamic Parameter - They describe the relationship between drug concentration and the pharmacologic effect.

Pharmacokinetics (PK) describes the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (also known as ADME) of drugs in the body. Pharmacodynamics (PD) describes how biological processes in the body respond to or are impacted by a drug.
expressed in mcg/ml. The peak plasma level depends upon -
The administered dose

Drug absorption is a pharmacokinetic parameter that refers to the way a drug is absorbed from a pharmaceutical formulation into the bloodstream. Several factors can affect the absorption of a drug into the body. include bile, saliva, sweat, tears and faeces.

My sublime padlet

Physical properties: The cream was observed for the color, odor and Washability: The cream was applied on the hand and observed under the running pH: disperse globules appear colorless Homogeneity was tested via the visual appearance and test.

colour, smell, type of emulsion, electrical conductivity, liquefaction and pH.

The evaluation parameters consisted of colour, smell, type of emulsion, electrical conductivity, liquefaction and pH. The expected organoleptic stability of creams was achieved from 8 weeks in-vitro studv period.vanishina cream in suitable test



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Mr. Popat Kumbhar + 28 + 16m

Enlist test for detection of alkaloids.

Tests for alkaloids(a) Dragendorff's test. By adding 1 mL of Dragendorff's reagent to 2 mL of extract, an orange red precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **(b) Mayer's test.** Few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to 1 mL of extract. A yellowish or white precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **(c) Hager's test.** Two milliliters of extract were treated with few drops of Hager's reagent. A yellow precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.

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Test for detection of alkaloids:1.Dragendorff's test: By adding 1 mL of Dragendorff's reagent to 2 mL of extract, an orange red precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **2.Mayer's test:** Few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to 1 mL of extract. A yellowish or white precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **3.Hager's test:** Two milliliters of extract were treated with few drops of Hager's reagent. A yellow precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids

Tests for alkaloids:- (a) Dragendorff's test -By adding 1 mL of Dragendorff's reagent to 2 mL of extract, an orange red precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.(b) Mayer's test -Few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to 1 mL of extract. A yellowish or white precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.(c) Hager's test - Two milliliters of extract were treated with few drops of Hager's reagent. A yellow precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.-

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Identification test of alkaloids

- 1.Dragendorff's Test-** Drug solution + Dragendorff's reagent (Potassium Bismuth Iodide), formation of Orangish red colour.
- 2.Mayer's Test-** Drug solution + few drops of Mayer's reagent (potassium mercuric iodide), formation of creamy-white precipitant.
- 3.Hager's Test-** Drug solution + few drops of Hager's reagent (Saturated aq. Solution of Picric acid), formation of crystalline yellow precipitate.
- 4.Wagner's Test-** Drug solution + few drops of Wagner's reagent (dilute Iodine solution), formation of reddish-brown precipitate.
- 5.Tannic Acid Test-** Drug solution + few drops of tannic acid solution, formation of buff coloured precipitate.
- 6.Ammonia Reineckate Test-** Drug solution + slightly acidified (HCl) saturated solution of ammonia reineckate, formation of pink flocculent precipitate.

Test for detection of alkaloids:(a) Dragendorff's test:By adding 1 mL of Dragendorff's reagent to 2 mL of extract, an orange red precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.(b) Mayer's test:Few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to 1 mL of extract. A yellowish or white precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.(c) Hager's test:Two milliliters of extract were treated with few drops of Hager's reagent. A yellow precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.

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Tests for alkaloids(a) Dragendorff's test. By adding 1 mL of Dragendorff's reagent to 2 mL of extract, an orange red precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **(b) Mayer's test.** Few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to 1 mL of extract. A yellowish or white precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids. **(c) Hager's test.** Two milliliters of extract were treated with few drops of Hager's reagent. A yellow precipitate was formed, indicating the presence of alkaloids.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

padlet.com/ashabpatiltkcp/define-calibration-qualification-and-validation-5eptnpgjw5tywlv

Ashatal Patil + 6 • 3h

Define calibration, qualification and validation.

Validation, Qualification and Calibration

Validation:
Validation is a systematic approach where data is collected and analyzed to confirm that a process will operate within the specified parameters whenever required and that it will produce consistent results within the predetermined specifications.

Calibration:
Calibration is the standardisation process of an instrument based on an existing standard. It helps make the instrument set work in a required range while maintaining accuracy.

Calibration :-
Calibration ensures that instrument or measuring devices producing accurate results. In calibration performance of an instrument or device is compared against a reference standard.

Qualification:-
Qualification is an act or process to assure that the equipment or system is properly installed, work correctly and complies with specific requirements. Qualification is a part of validation. Where includes- installation qualification (IQ), operational qualification (OQ) and performance qualification (PQ).

Calibration Qualification and validation

#Calibration :-Calibration is the set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, relationship between values indicated by a measuring instrument, a measuring system or values represented by a material measure, and the corresponding known values/standard value of measurand.

#Qualification -Action of proving and documenting that equipment or ancillary systems are properly installed, work correctly, and actually lead to the expected results. Qualification is part of

Calibration

The standardization process of an instrument based on existing standard done for quality assurance and every instrument must checked periodically.

Qualification
Qualification is an act or process to assure something complies with some condition, standard or specification requirements.

Validation
It is process of confirmation by examination and provision of objective evidence that the particular requirements for specific intended use are fulfilled.

Calibration is the standardisation

4:17 PM 5/27/2023

padlet.com/ashabpatiltkcp/define-acid-base-titration-with-its-example-wzmyq15eswosfdg

Ashatal Patil + 19 • 3h

Define Acid- base titration with its example.

Add a short note on it.

An acid-base titration is an experimental technique used to acquire information about a solution containing an acid or base. Hundreds of compounds both organic and inorganic can be determined by a titration based on their acidic or basic properties.

Example : Acids: Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, lactic acid, hydrobromic acid. Bases: Potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide.

Acid base titration is a method of quantitative analysis for determining the conc. of an acid or base by exactly neutralizing it with standard solution

Example-hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide

Acid Base Titrations:

Acid-Base titration is a method of quantitative analysis for determining the concentration of an acid or base by exactly neutralizing it with a standard solution of base or acid having known concentration.

Eg. Titration of HCL with unknown concentration of

Acid base titration

This is a quantitative analysis in which the acid or base with known concentration is used to find the concentration of unknown acid or base, by titration.

There are 4 types of acid Base titration:-

- 1) Strong acid and weak base titration
- 2) Weak acid and strong base titration
- 3) Strong acid and strong base titration
- 4) Weak acid and weak base titration

Eg.:- Benzoic acid (C₆H₅COOH) and Water

Acid Base Titrations:

Acid-Base titration is a method of quantitative analysis for determining the concentration of an acid or base by exactly neutralizing it with a standard solution of base or acid having known concentration.

Eg. Titration of HCL with unknown concentration of NaOH.

Acid-Base Titration

An acid-base titration is an experimental techniques used to acquire information about a solution containing an acid or base.

EXAMPLES:-
Acids - Acetic acid, sulphuric acid, etc.
Bases - Sodium hydroxide,

4:20 PM 5/27/2023



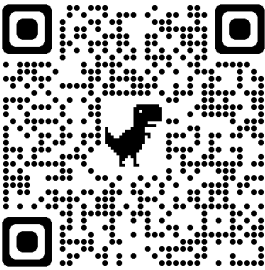
Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Collection of Links of YouTube database created by Teachers



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Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CONTENT DEVELOPMENT DATABASE

Name of the faculty	Channel name
Mr. Kiran Patil	Pharma Digest
	

SEMESTER I (HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Body fluids and blood	blood	https://youtu.be/8F7VaLC0yyw
Body fluids and blood	Why HbA1c level is important?	https://youtu.be/-7XJxhrt-Y4
Body fluids and blood	High White Blood Cell Count?? Possible Causes	https://youtu.be/RQA_o4d2Cck
SEMESTER I (PHARMACEUTICS- I)		
Prescription	Prescription Abbreviation	https://youtu.be/JcCZmR4L5Sk
SEMESTER I (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS I)		
Introduction	Indian Pharmacopoeia	https://youtu.be/osfJlinoAuU
Acid-base titration	Acid base theories	https://youtu.be/1NjTwvC9kCo
Non-aqueous titration	Non-aqueous titration	https://youtu.be/x8M3Ts4100c https://youtu.be/KvqZSFq9Bz0
SEMESTER I (PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY)		
Dental agent	Causes of sensitive Teeth	https://youtu.be/yerhzqxWmcw
Poison and Antidote	Poison and Antidote	https://youtu.be/M9aPIJbqWdM
Practicals	Arsenic	https://youtu.be/BrPDrbAc6D0
Practicals	Arsenic apparatus	https://youtu.be/iUbr4-Fs4Yw
Practicals	Iron	https://youtu.be/s2EA6C0ZqE0



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Practicals	Sulphates	https://youtu.be/3hsF9Taod9U
Practicals	Chlorides	https://youtu.be/dHhfs4gCjEI
Practicals	Synthesis of Boric Acid	https://youtu.be/ZNvg4n2nuhA
Practicals	Swelling power of Bentonite	https://youtu.be/sNXuRCd1KRw
SEMESTER II (PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY –I)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Classification, nomenclature	Easy IUPAC Naming	https://youtu.be/1NjTwwC9kCo
SEMESTER II (BIOCHEMISTRY)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Practical	Determination of blood creatinine Serum Creatinine Test	https://youtu.be/ViTIYBprAg4
Practical	Identification tests for Proteins (Millon's Test)	https://youtu.be/WaSCcl7SdaM
Practical	Identification tests for amino acid (Xanthoproteic Test)	https://youtu.be/s2Qq2F54wr4
Practical	Identification tests for amino acid (Ninhydrin Test)	https://youtu.be/b8dHXanlzX0
Practical	Quantitative analysis of reducing sugars and Proteins (Biuret method)	https://youtu.be/tmTqxLLhnWM
SEMESTER II (PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
history of microbiology	Robert Koch Founder of Modern Bacteriology	https://youtu.be/bXLl4GamkhQ
General knowledge	Nipah Virus Facts & Care	https://youtu.be/D6JNJW87IU8
SEMESTER IV (PHARMACOLOGY I)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Pharmacology of drugs acting on central nervous system	Diseases Associated with Neurotransmitters levels in Brain	https://youtu.be/uLkRbuyDAIk
SEMESTER IV (Industrial Pharmacy I)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link



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Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Drugs and Cosmetics Act	Schedules of Drugs and Cosmetics Act	https://youtu.be/8huz_0Uwvi8
SEMESTER V (PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Tablets	Problems and Remedies for Tablet Coating in Just 5 Minutes	https://youtu.be/DnRPMsw0ncA

SEMESTER VIII (INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY II)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Pilot plant scale-up techniques	Recent Dry Granulation Technology	https://youtu.be/622Ik1S3_9g
Regulatory affairs	Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agencies around the World	https://youtu.be/86bgg2aN_KQ
SEMESTER VIII (INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
UV Visible spectroscopy	Woodward fisher rule in just five minutes: Part I	https://youtu.be/fG52AWoRMg8
UV Visible spectroscopy	Woodward fisher rule for carbonyl compounds	https://youtu.be/ZL6IXRRM4N4
UV Visible spectroscopy	Fisher Kuhn Rule	https://youtu.be/HX0_aG4AGYg
IR spectroscopy	Basic theory	https://youtu.be/tZMuLEzQM6s
IR spectroscopy	Modes of vibration	https://youtu.be/0liFNXs03mY
Nephelometry and Turbidimetry	Principle	https://youtu.be/Y2PBe_va7I4
Nephelometry and Turbidimetry	Instrumentation	https://youtu.be/6XoaGLcjz4E
SEMESTER VIII (SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE PHARMACY)		
Topics	Sub-topics	Video content link
Social and health education	Foods for VITAMIN B12 Deficiency	https://youtu.be/7jqle8VJzg4



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Hygiene and health	Hazardous Chemicals in Cigarettes	https://youtu.be/Cs0bfAQMxc0
SEMESTER VIII (DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS AND NUTRACEUTICALS)		
Functional foods, Nutraceuticals	Stress and Anxiety Relieving Super Foods	https://youtu.be/jX0Od9WrMzk
Dietary supplements	Daily Recommended Dietary Fibers	https://youtu.be/TPV3PYqEY1M
Functional foods,	Natural Powerful Antibiotics	https://youtu.be/BOYzkaRxHh8
Functional foods, Nutraceuticals	Cholesterol Lowering Foods	https://youtu.be/cyJ3vP6HLfI

Sr. No.	COMPETITIVE EXAM PREPARATION (ALL SUBJECTS)	
	Subjects	Video content link
1.	Pharmaceutics	https://youtu.be/btONaPoPBM
2.	Biochemistry MCQs GPAT 2016	https://youtu.be/9i8jjvqYnag
3.	Physical Pharmacy MCQ's for GPAT 2016	https://youtu.be/A5yAHOB5Gw
4.	Pharmacognosy MCQ's from GPAT 2016	https://youtu.be/WX65dxKYYMs
5.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/y-uFAV683S4
6.	Pharmaceutical Analysis MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/MieMLGOLaEI
7.	Pharmacology MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/qVXM46D7too
8.	Pharmaceutics MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/bZHQnjJTtMY
9.	Pharmacognosy MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/R--HAO3JaPE
10.	Biochemistry MCQ's from GPAT 2017	https://youtu.be/v_Nq-KWIS7s
11.	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence and Management MCQ's	https://youtu.be/y2jYU-TTzAg
12.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry MCQ's from GPAT 2018	https://youtu.be/NF-LWprMkP4



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

13.	Pharmaceutics MCQ's from GPAT 2018 with Answers	https://youtu.be/rpl1iJk_oTI
14.	Human Anatomy and Physiology MCQS	https://youtu.be/bhgFSruEgJo
15.	Pharmaceutical Analysis MCQS	https://youtu.be/ynqr8Gee6WE
16.	Valproate Side Effects II Quick tricks to learn faster	https://youtu.be/ZA78aFcKSBc
17.	Captopril Side Effects II Quick tricks to learn faster	https://youtu.be/K8RXEofNjxU
18.	Medicines Causing Urine Discoloration	https://youtu.be/TX82WfbgMqg
19.	Pharmacy Other subjects MCQs	https://youtu.be/oaGEgND3K_A
20.	Pharmacognosy MCQs with answers GPAT 2018	https://youtu.be/52LMK8VMLTE
21.	GPAT 2018 Pharmacology MCQs	https://youtu.be/ZzEY8Y3depI
22.	Top 10 Pharma Companies 2017	https://youtu.be/KEsAEwZsCuM
23.	Top 10 drugs in the world, 2017	https://youtu.be/UaA5A3bftM4

Sr. No	COMPETITIVE EXAM PREPARATION (ALL SUBJECTS)	
	Current Affairs	Video content link
1.	FDA approved Egaten for the treatment of fascioliasis	https://youtu.be/7DJICIDITQo
2.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in January 2019	https://youtu.be/OS5y79iatc
3.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in DECEMBER 2018	https://youtu.be/fiHM35AbfQM
4.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in NOVEMBER 2018	https://youtu.be/-wwSxHserg4
5.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in OCTOBER 2018	https://youtu.be/pTj14wauZ3k
6.	FDA approved New Drug Xofluza for flu treatment	https://youtu.be/EBOQM0nACjA
7.	New Drug for Metastatic Breast Cancer	https://youtu.be/6ut00bxRP-8
8.	New Drugs Approved in SEPTEMBER 2018	https://youtu.be/rMk7sPlb19s
9.	FDA approved Ajovy Injection for Migraine	https://youtu.be/WGiprp3E6Bc



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

10.	FDA Approves New Lotion to Treat Acne	https://youtu.be/ED04yFYW7q4
11.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in AUGUST 2018	https://youtu.be/nqGCZylt028
12.	FDA approves Vaginal ring contraceptive Annovera	https://youtu.be/dwN3yUWCyKc
13.	FDA approved Mulpleta for thrombocytopenia	https://youtu.be/-F5b5WhoPc0
14.	New Approved Treatment for Rare Adrenal Tumors	https://youtu.be/QXvMQ3MQr2o
15.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in JULY 2018	https://youtu.be/PcVWxtNbV8E
16.	FDA Approves New Pill for Endometriosis Pain	https://youtu.be/OaUCCkq2-vY
17.	FDA Approved New Drug for Malaria	https://youtu.be/ejBsgvkGqkI
18.	USFDA Approved Symtuza for HIV-1 Infection	https://youtu.be/wZPFxAhGL6s
19.	FDA Recalled Blood Pressure Medicine	https://youtu.be/2fD8B7jcD30
20.	First Drug for Excessive Underarm Sweating	https://youtu.be/6bNJnrp5Lfi
21.	World's Best-Selling Drug Surprising facts	https://youtu.be/1TFpn_T0F5o
22.	New Drugs Approved by FDA in JUNE 2018	https://youtu.be/DN8Kp3F1UEQ
23.	First Marijuana-Based Medicine for Epilepsy	https://youtu.be/v9eNRYSN9Oc
24.	World's first Digital Pill	https://youtu.be/E4Va8krIK30
25.	New Drug Approved in May 2018	https://youtu.be/sQtahSWp7ok
26.	New drugs approved in APRIL 2018	https://youtu.be/8jUleykaGAc
27.	New Drugs approved in MARCH 2018	https://youtu.be/TNub5zXjo-8
28.	New drugs approved in February 2018	https://youtu.be/WTjOM0zYL90
29.	New Drugs Approved in December 2017	https://youtu.be/pdMlfyONStw
30.	New drugs approved in October 2017	https://youtu.be/3lwY6rfXALM



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LINKS OF YOUTUBE DATABASE

PROGRAM	PHARM. D
CLASS AND SEMESTER	FIRST YEAR PHARM. D
NAME OF SUBJECT	HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (THEORY)
SUBJECT TEACHER	MR. V. H. POTDAR

Structure and functions of cell	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lz1o0jt0d5E
Elementary tissues of the human body	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-a8nXxubPbI
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5tR3csCWYo
Hemopoiesis	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dn3FI66LPNY
Clotting factors and mechanism	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8TLTTyyPfi&t=167s
Blood groups	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKnEdvrmHK4
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfZhb6lmxjk
Anatomy and functions of heart	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Myf8FcsFB6M
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28CYhgjrBLA
Electrocardiogram	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=deEiRCvekTU
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xIZQRjkwV9Q
Cardiac cycle	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IS9TD9fHFv0
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6HjpcX8ite
Respiratory system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lLUFXrQ0g14
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aw9OJLTICIQ
Mechanism / physiology of respiration	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wc2K1Olt4Q8



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation

Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Anatomy of GIT	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbYCzSN11r4
Anatomy and Functions of Salivary Glands, Pancreas and Liver	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=410IWT0gJEw
Digestion and Absorption of Nutrients	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rbtcAVUN7A8
Anatomy and Physiology of the Liver	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KpqrVAt0MeM
Nervous system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Asy-Jd5SJn4
Nerve Impulse, Receptors, Synapse, Neurotransmitters	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rO81T9in1tw
Sympathetic Nervous System	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHwvE42NNvQ
Peripheral Nervous System	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3m4aBbuyizI
Autonomic Nervous System	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gBCHknZOIXY
Urinary system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXmYE1ehQpE
Formation of urine	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9_h0ZXx11Fw
Endocrine system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1F5QTRT7oo0
Male reproductive system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y1Hj5k1MMU
Female reproductive system	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwXm8HCRpm4
Contraceptive devices	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-bmcFvIUTM
Structure and Functions of Eye	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CIVRZmyIJPc
Structure and Functions of Tongue	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pj_edMCZ-mE

[Back to the Index](#)



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Physiology of Muscle contraction	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bjyM13pe9NA
Sports physiology	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tOvp8dLMWf0

CLASS AND SEMESTER	First Year M. Pharm (Pharmaceutics) Sem: II
NAME OF SUBJECT	Computer Aided Drug Development
SUBJECT TEACHER	Mrs. Shalaka Patki

Unit I Computers in Pharmaceutical Research and Development	Computers in research and development: https://youtu.be/wH8W7WaDn8c
	Statistical modeling in Pharmaceutical research: https://youtu.be/onWeTAUW-E0 https://youtu.be/VGNa1y7Elro https://youtu.be/aJNYxAK8rIY
	Quality-by-Design in Pharmaceutical Development: https://youtu.be/cSIeMLZ7EY8
	ICH Q8 guideline: https://youtu.be/9uOGozZ2ZOTs
Unit II Computational Modeling of Drug Disposition	Modeling Techniques: https://youtu.be/Fc9PGGmRhEk
	Drug Transporters: https://youtu.be/KuXNg1SZAkE
Unit III Computer-aided formulation development	Optimization technology & Screening design: https://www.youtube.com/live/V2WGlaCF2dY?feature=share
	Development of pharmaceutical emulsions, microemulsion drug carriers: https://youtu.be/wmPhPgBG03I https://youtu.be/yQVKtl80iU8
	The Ethics of Computing in Pharmaceutical Research: https://youtu.be/GW_t_Rx0V80
Unit IV Computer-aided biopharmaceutical characterization	The benefits of using modeling and simulation in drug development: https://youtu.be/o2ntCRCgpUM Gastrointestinal absorption simulation: https://youtu.be/f4Ig-lgugmk https://youtu.be/-pE9pnOt-RM https://youtu.be/RpIlqEuXn4c



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

	Computer Simulations in Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics: https://youtu.be/9sh7CKx9QKw Computers in Clinical Data Management: https://youtu.be/F2zvZ4EqC9E
Unit V Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics	Artificial Intelligence in Pharma industry: https://youtu.be/cmQKsug16Sg https://youtu.be/NhyRPVszj0A https://youtu.be/VInpUPHlmMY



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CLASS AND SEMESTER	Final Year B. Pharm, SEM: 7 & 8
NAME OF SUBJECT	Instrumental Methods of Analysis and Advanced Instrumentation Techniques
SUBJECT TEACHER	Dr. Amol Sherikar

Unit I Flame Photometry	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBhuXOh9vOM
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6G79NGBWCY8
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hm7hMtM4oSQ
Unit II LC-MS-MS	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EFPIlnIkZ0
Unit III GC-MS-MS	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVXCcBw0iCQ
Unit IV IR - Spectroscopy	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OiukFtC8E04
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSfrgOdxAj8
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6mjL7tNwJ8
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lTAHqg_Q_5I
Unit V Mass Spectroscopy	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_2pYI5tG34
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myoIF-h1kKI



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CLASS AND SEMESTER	SECOND YEAR B. PHARM, SEM: 4
NAME OF SUBJECT	PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOCHEMISTRY-I
SUBJECT TEACHER	Mr. Onkar Patil

Unit I	Vein islet palisade ratio	https://youtu.be/gJmoaHpGxVo
Unit II	Organic Farming Biodiversity In-situ conservation	https://youtu.be/asydgOaIr0w https://youtu.be/GK_vRtHJZu4 https://youtu.be/1QBrzT99y34
Unit III	Plant tissue culture Edible vaccine	https://youtu.be/uPuxS1kxdVY https://youtu.be/AZN8dZqqMcw
Unit IV	Panch Mahabhutas	https://youtu.be/rDX0ievbiRY
Unit V	Collection of Bee wax	https://youtu.be/-RWbTIgmHEY



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CLASS AND SEMESTER	FIRST YEAR B. PHARM, SEM: 2
NAME OF SUBJECT	BIOCHEMISTRY
SUBJECT TEACHER	MS. SAYALI D POWAR

Unit I Biomolecules	Carbohydrates: https://youtu.be/jQi84TnstI4
	Fats: https://youtu.be/BVxeeiR7JB0
	Amino acids: https://youtu.be/1WJXA7rFteg
	Proteins: https://youtu.be/HSCUAjZQhXI
Unit II Carbohydrate metabolism	Glycolysis: https://youtu.be/yOyb23Sr1Vvk
	Citric acid cycle: https://youtu.be/_k0XvDHWJeQ
	Electron transport chain: https://youtu.be/nCr3iCzX4lc
Unit III Lipid & Amino acid metabolism	β-Oxidation of saturated fatty acid: https://youtu.be/slCmrtFHFQQ
	Urea cycle: https://youtu.be/RJ5NI7tEzio
	Atherosclerosis: https://youtu.be/N33JsBeziEY
Unit IV Nucleic acid metabolism and genetic information	Protein synthesis inhibitors: https://youtu.be/ehSwB0g5sxI
	Protein synthesis: https://youtu.be/ubdoUqmNF98
Unit V Enzymes	Coenzymes & enzymes: https://youtu.be/ywzbyZepWs



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CLASS AND SEMESTER	SECOND YEAR B. PHARM, SEM: IV
NAME OF SUBJECT	PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS-II
SUBJECT TEACHER	TEJASWINI SHINDE

Unit I Colloidal dispersions	Colloidal dispersions: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5R-JzPDD5jc
	Properties of colloids: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h150OKCfRjk
Unit II Rheology	Rheology: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51hAeFPP57s
	Non- Newtonian system: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51hAeFPP57s
	Deformation of solid: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UxrviKjDir8
Unit III Coarse dispersion	Coarse dispersion: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zbngmq7gsrk
	Formulation and theories of emulsion: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dddrgiregyw
Unit IV Micromeritics	Micromeritics: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ecjmlw5wjww
	Particle size determining method: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibdp2wqbbqno
Unit V Drug stability	Drug stability and chemical kinetics: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3g7qzhuiaw
	Physical & chemical factors influencing rate of reaction: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8frixlqmu8



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

CLASS AND SEMESTER	THIRD YEAR B. PHARM SEM: VI
NAME OF SUBJECT	PHARMACOLOGY-III
SUBJECT TEACHER	SANDEEP CHAVAN

Unit I Pharmacology of drugs acting on Respiratory system Pharmacology of drugs acting on the astrointestinalTract	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfM0jIc5z1U&t=928s https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8mV5rBbIt0
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4hRKEPmATo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4hRKEPmATo&t=24s
Unit II Chemotherapy General principles • Sulfonamides	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LdiRH0h_xU0
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymsMzqgWe7E
Unit III Chemotherapy • Antitubercular • Antifungal • Antiviral • Anthelmintic • Antimalarial • Antiamoebic	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J63yXkXiAMk
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87NZK8XW_Fg
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDvYBP2jNiw
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ddq3ge6XYO0
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWPgmtxkN6Y
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RAVfM8ebkTY
Unit IV Chemotherapy • UTI STD Immunopharmacology	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2wL_VZ8W-1k
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JpO2jt847Ls
Unit V • Principles of toxicology Chronopharmacology	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HP3m9Jtlq8Y
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DX0ztv7Lc8
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcD7ZdeiKds



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

USE OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Example of courses developed by Faculty



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Unit Name	Added By	Content Type	Approx. Learning Time	Delay
1. Adverse Drug Reactions	Mr. V. H. Potdar	[Icon]		⊙ Not Applicable
2. Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting	Mr. V. H. Potdar	[Icon]		⊙ Not Applicable
1. Community Pharmacy	Mr. V. H. Potdar	[Icon]		⊙ Not Applicable
3. Drug Distribution in Hospital Pharmacy				

Sample Course Content

ADVERSE DRUG REACTION

Definition as per WHO,

“An adverse drug reaction is **obnoxious, unintended** response to the drug, which occurs at doses normally used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of diseases.”

Definition as per FDA

“An ADP is an any undesired experience associated with use of...

- Adverse Drug Reactions
- Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting
- Community Pharmacy
- Drug distribution in hospital pharmacy
- Hospital Formulary
- Medication Adherence
- Patient Counselling
- COUNSELLING
- Therapeutic Drug Monitoring
- Hospital and its organization
- Hospital Pharmacy and its organization

Sample Course Content

[Back to the Index](#)



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Sr. No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Registration	Status	Action
1	Dhanashri Galstige	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:33:58 PM	In-Progress	Not Generated
2	Susmita Biradar	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:35:09 PM	In-Progress	Not Generated
3	Kais Jamadar	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:37:30 PM	Completed	👤
4	Shashank Shray	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:37:41 PM	Completed	👤
5	Shweta Salokhe	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:51:42 PM	Completed	👤
6	Sanika Salokhe	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Wednesday 29th Jun,2022 at 04:54:56 PM	Completed	👤
7	Mahadev Mote	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Thursday 30th Jun,2022 at 05:41:45 PM	Completed	👤
8	Amitabh Acharya	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Thursday 30th Jun,2022 at 06:02:51 PM	Completed	👤
9	Vaishnavi Sapkal	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Saturday 02nd Jul,2022 at 05:53:16 PM	Completed	👤
10	Harshada Patil	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar	Learner	Saturday 02nd Jul,2022 at 05:53:18 PM	Completed	👤

Student enrolment for LMS courses.



Sample certificate after course completion



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation

Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar

Individual Instructor Course Report

Sr.No.	Instructor Name	Course Title	Created Date
1	Mrs. Sunita Sakharam Shinde	BP 502 T. Industrial P.. BP 702 T. INDUSTRIAL.. COSMETICS AND CO.. MOLECULAR PHARM.. BRM Final Year Sem-.. Regulatory Affairs Pharmacognosy - I	01st Feb,2022 04th Feb,2022 03rd May,2022 06th May,2022 29th Mar,2023 03rd Apr,2023 21st May,2023
2	Mr. P. S. Kumbhar	Pharmaceutical Micr.. Modern Pharmaceuti.. ABP Advanced Biopharm..	02nd Feb,2022 02nd Feb,2022 06th May,2022 11th Jun,2022
3	Mr. SHINDE MAYURESH	Narcotic analgesics a.. Course material MC-II..	11th Feb,2022
4	Dr. A. S. Shenkar	Instrumental Method.. ADVANCED INSTRU.. Hazards and Safety M..	02nd Feb,2022 28th Jun,2022 07th Jul,2022
5	Mrs. S.D. Gaikwad	Pharmaceutical Anal.. Medicinal Chemistry I Pharma. Organic Che.. PHARMACEUTICAL M..	17th Feb,2022 28th Jun,2022 30th Jun,2022 02nd Sep,2022
6	Mrs. S. D. Powar	PHARMACEUTICAL I.. QUALITY CONTROL A.. Biochemistry QUALITY ASSURANCE	02nd Feb,2022 02nd Feb,2022 14th Jun,2022 14th Jun,2022
7	Mr. V. H. Potdar	PHARMACY PRACTIC.. Social and Preventive.. HAP-II Pharmaceutical Juris.. PHARM D HAP	01st Feb,2022 20th Jun,2022 25th Jun,2022 30th Jun,2022 11th Apr,2023
8	Mr. Sandeep Chavan	Human Anatomy and..	22nd May,2023



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar

Individual Instructor Course Report

Sr.No.	Instructor Name	Course Title	Created Date
1	Mr. Sandeep Chavan	PHARMACOLOGY-2 Pharmacology-III Pathophysiology Social and Preventive... Pharmacology- III Pra...	02nd Feb,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022
2	Mr. Ajit Patil	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY PHARMACOLOGY_I	04th Jul,2022 05th Jul,2022
3	Dr. M.C.MAHANTHESH MATTAD	Pharmacognosy & Ph... Pharmaceutical Juris... Pharmacognosy & Ph...	02nd Feb,2022 02nd Feb,2022 05th Feb,2022
4	Shalaka Patki	Physical Pharmaceut... Computer Aided Dru... Drug Delivery Systems Pharmaceutical Man...	03rd Feb,2022 13th Jun,2022 28th Jun,2022 28th Jun,2022
5	Mr. KIRAN PATIL	Pharmaceutical Anal... Pharmaceutical Quali... Physical Pharmaceutic... Industrial Pharmacy II MODERN PHARMAC... GPAT 2022 Pharmaceutical Quali... Pharma Marketing M...	02nd Feb,2022 02nd Feb,2022 30th Jun,2022 30th Jun,2022
6	Dr. Sanjeevani Desai	T. Y. Bharm M.Pharm Sem-II	
7	Mr. S. S. Chopade	QUALITY ASSURANCE Herbal Drug Technol... Pharmaceutics- I Pharmaceutical Engi... Pharmaceutical Valid... PHARMACEUTICAL J...	14th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 27th Jun,2022 05th Dec,2022



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar

Individual Instructor Course Report

Sr.No.	Instructor Name	Course Title	Created Date
1	Mr. Pratik Prakash Maske	Second Year B.Pharm..	
2	Mr. Pritesh Lole	Communication Skills Remedial Mathemati... Computer Applicatio... Environmental Scien...	02nd Feb,2022 03rd Feb,2022 26th May,2022 26th May,2022
3	Vinay Bagal	PHARMACEUTICAL C... PHARMA MARKETIN... PHARMACEUTICAL O... POC 2 Pharm D. students P..	30th Jun,2022 30th Jun,2022 30th Jun,2022 03rd Oct,2022 11th May,2023
4	Uma Mali	PHARMACEUTICAL E... Physical Pharmacy- II Pharmaceutical Biote..	01st Feb,2022 30th Jun,2022 01st Jul,2022



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

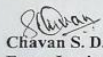
Project Group Learning




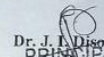
Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal's
Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warananagar
Final Year B. Pharmacy 2021-22
Guide/ Student details- Practise School (SEM-VII) and Project Work (SEM-VIII)

Guide name	Student Name				
Dr. J. I. Disouza	Magdum Pradyumna	Patil Apurva	Kumbhar Omkar		
Dr. A. S. Manjappa	Kulkarni Rohini	Thorat Bhagyashree	Patil Deepali	Galande Priyanka	Mali Lalita
Prof. S. S. Shinde	Ghodake Shivani	Chougale Reshma	Chikhalkar Sabeeya	Kashyap Chaitanny	Patekari Aashika
Prof. S. R. Patki	Bairagi Rutuja	Jadhav Sneha	Patil Harshada	Patil Pravin	Patil Aparna
Prof. P. S. Kumbhar	Nikam Nutan	Raut Rutuja	Bacheche Navanath	Barwade Priti	Arjunwadkar Sandesh
Prof. S. S. Chopade	Patil Sidharth	Wakarekar Abhishek	Kumbhar Vivek	Patil Pooja	Nadaf Aftab
Prof. M. V. Shinde	Chavan Nikhil	Gharapankar Aniket	Kadam Aniket Shivaji	Kamble Rutuja Pravin	
Dr. A. S. Sherikar	Pukale Komal	Sonnis Kalyani	Raut Mayur	Patil Rajvardhan	Thanekar Vivek
Prof. K. S. Patil	Jain Vishal	Lokhande Siddhant	Sali Priyanka Jitendra		
Prof. S. D. Gaikwad	Borawadekar Nivedita	Chavan Rutuja	Kumbhar Rushi	Chavan Akash	Shingare Tejas
Prof. S. D. Powar	Shinde Rushikesh	Shinde Akash	Gurav Suraj	Pandhare Rushikesh	Patil Abhijeet
Prof. V. H. Potdar	Daphale Namrata	Divate Madhuri	Bawadekar Anjali	Chougale Ajit	Todkar Sushant
Prof. S. D. Chavan	Mhatugade Amruta	Shaikh Altamash	Bhoye Pratiksha	Mali Dinesh	Pandhare Shraddha
Prof. A. B. Patil	Patil Shivprasad	Patil Rajvardhan Namadev	Yadav Shrikant	Chougule Nilesh	Nemane Varadraj
Dr. M. C. Mahanthes	Sutar Kiran	Ingale Omkar	Vasave Amolkumar Malamji		


Chavan S. D.
 Exam In-charge


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 Maharashtra, India - 416113.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

**"HPLC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR
ESTIMATION OF DRUG FROM DOSAGE FORM"**

A report on Practice School Submitted in partial fulfilment for the degree
of
BACHELOR OF PHARMACY

By

Mr. Sudhir Vasant Kumbhar
(VII Semester, Final Year B. Pharm.)

under the guidance of

Dr. John I. Disouza
(M. Pharm., Ph.D. MBA)

: Submitted to:



Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal's

TATYASAHEB KORE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Warananagar, Tal.: Panhala, Dist.: Kolhapur, Pin: 416 113,

Maharashtra, India

(2022-2023)


PRINCIPAL
Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal's
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COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Warananagar, Tal.: Panhala, Dist.: Kolhapur,
Maharashtra, India - 416113.



Criteria 2: Teaching-learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator 2.3: Teaching- Learning Process



Certificate

This is to certify that, the Project Work report entitled "HPLC Method Development and Validation for Estimation of Drug and Dosage Form" is compiled by Mr. Sudhir Vasant Kumbhar under the guidance of Dr. John I. Disouza in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Place: Warananagar

Date: 22/12/2022

(Dr. John I. Disouza)

Principal

Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal's
TATYASAHEB KORE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Warananagar,
Warananagar, Tal.: Panhala, Dist.: Kolhapur,
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Principal

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