

## PHARMACEUTICS (MPH)

### MODERN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES (MPH 101T)

#### Scope

This subject deals with various advanced analytical instrumental techniques for identification, characterization and quantification of drugs. Instruments dealt are NMR, Mass spectrometer, IR, HPLC, GC etc.

#### Objectives

After completion of course student is able to know,

- Chemicals and Excipients
- The analysis of various drugs in single and combination dosage forms
- Theoretical and practical skills of the instruments

#### THEORY

60 HOURS

1. a. UV-Visible spectroscopy: Introduction, Theory, Laws, 11  
Instrumentation associated with UV-Visible spectroscopy, Hrs  
Choice of solvents and solvent effect and Applications of UV-  
Visible spectroscopy.
- b. IR spectroscopy: Theory, Modes of Molecular vibrations,  
Sample handling, Instrumentation of Dispersive and Fourier -  
Transform IR Spectrometer, Factors affecting vibrational  
frequencies and Applications of IR spectroscopy
- c. Spectrofluorimetry: Theory of Fluorescence, Factors  
affecting fluorescence, Quenchers, Instrumentation and  
Applications of fluorescence spectrophotometer.
- d. Flame emission spectroscopy and Atomic absorption  
spectroscopy: Principle, Instrumentation, Interferences and  
Applications.
2. NMR spectroscopy: Quantum numbers and their role in NMR, 11  
Principle, Instrumentation, Solvent requirement in NMR, Hrs  
Relaxation process, NMR signals in various compounds,  
Chemical shift, Factors influencing chemical shift, Spin-Spin  
coupling, Coupling constant, Nuclear magnetic double resonance,  
Brief outline of principles of FT-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Applications  
of NMR spectroscopy.

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| 3 | Mass Spectroscopy: Principle, Theory, Instrumentation of Mass Spectroscopy, Different types of ionization like electron impact, chemical, field, FAB and MALDI, APCI, ESI, APPI Analyzers of Quadrupole and Time of Flight, Mass fragmentation and its rules, Meta stable ions, Isotopic peaks and Applications of Mass spectroscopy  | 11<br>Hrs |
| 4 | Chromatography: Principle, apparatus, instrumentation, chromatographic parameters, factors affecting resolution and applications of the following:<br>a) Paper chromatography b) Thin Layer chromatography<br>c) Ion exchange chromatography d) Column chromatography<br>e) Gas chromatography f) High Performance Liquid chromatography<br>g) Affinity chromatography  | 11<br>Hrs |
| 5 | a. Electrophoresis: Principle, Instrumentation, Working conditions, factors affecting separation and applications of the following:<br>a) Paper electrophoresis b) Gel electrophoresis c) Capillary electrophoresis d) Zone electrophoresis e) Moving boundary electrophoresis f) Iso electric focusing<br>b. X ray Crystallography: Production of X rays, Different X ray diffraction methods, Bragg's law, Rotating crystal technique, X ray powder technique, Types of crystals and applications of X-ray diffraction. | 11<br>Hrs |
| 6 | Immunological assays : RIA (Radio immuno assay), ELISA, Bioluminescence assays.   | 5 Hrs     |

#### REFERENCES

1. Spectrometric Identification of Organic compounds - Robert M Silverstein, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
2. Principles of Instrumental Analysis - Doglas A Skoog, F. James Holler, Timothy A. Nieman, 5th edition, Eastern press, Bangalore, 1998.
3. Instrumental methods of analysis – Willards, 7th edition, CBS publishers.
4. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Beckett and Stenlake, Vol II, 4th edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
5. Organic Spectroscopy - William Kemp, 3rd edition, ELBS, 1991.
6. Quantitative Analysis of Drugs in Pharmaceutical formulation - P D Sethi, 3rd Edition, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
7. Pharmaceutical Analysis- Modern methods – Part B - J W Munson, Volume 11, Marcel Dekker Series