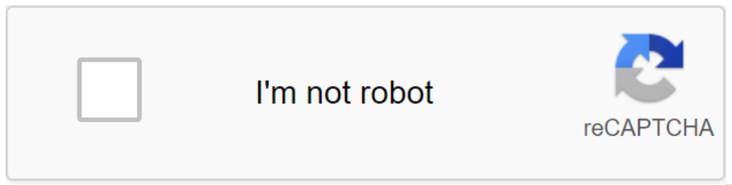

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Also Check: JNTUK B.Tech/B.Pharmacy 1-1 and 1-2 Semesters Academic Calendar for the 2017-18 school year (for the 2017 Admitted Party). So above you can get direct links to check and download the JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Structure - Detailed Curriculum -Updated at 02-03-2020 released by JNTUK Kakinada University. You can just bookmark this page as well in order to check out all the JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course structure - Detailed Curriculum - Updated at 02-03-2020 in the future as well. So bookmark our INJNTU.COM page and install our android app to get all notifications of updates and results directly on your mobile phone. To check out all the internal JNTUK signs, visit : JNTUK Updates to check out the information on all JNTUK Upcoming results, Visit : JNTUK Results Download the latest JNTUK Sillabus Books, Visit : JNTUK Fast Updates to download the latest JNTUK Academic Rules Visit : JNTUK Fast Updates Don't Forget to share this information about JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Get them to check out their JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Structure - Detailed Sillabus -Updated at 02-03-2020 Also share this information on your social media pages. Share on: Share on WhatsApp Share on Facebook feel free to contact us regarding anything. We'll get back to you as soon as possible. Searches Related : JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Structure - Detailed Sillabus -Updated at 02-03-2020 JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Structure 2-03-2020 2020 JNTUK B.Pharm PCI Course Structure - Detailed Curriculum -Updated at 02-03-2020 For faster updates Join our new Telegram groups: For more details, Visit our websites : In JNTU Android APP : InJntu Install our Android App to get all Inter , and Job Notifications of Updates and Results directly on your mobile phone LATEST NEWS on the occasion of The Statehood Day Himachal (January 25), January), celebrates by organizing the Nati and Flame dance competition without a food competition on January 24, 2019. Classes for B. Pharm (Semester II, IV, VI and VIII) will begin on January 15, 2019. B.Pharm students (Semester III, V,VII; Session 2018-19) can benefit from a discount of 1,500 rubles/- in their annual fees if they make general annual fees (session 2018-19) on or up to July 31, 2018. The last filing date for the odd semester fee (2018-19) is August 05, 2018. Attendance/registration/reporting for July 16-18, 2018 is mandatory for B.Pharm (Semester III, V,VII; Session 2018-19). Bachelor of Pharmacy is one of the best formations at the moment. Every year, millions of students join Pharmacy B. to study pharmacy. This is a degree of three years that is studied semester wise. This is a degree after graduation, which gives a certificate of certification to students. This is the next level of education after the intermediate. Students who have studied intermediate with Bi.Pc background will go at the end of the course B. Pharmacy. This is a study about art and science. Pharmacy applicants will have the right to invent new drugs by doing research in laboratories. Pharmacy students will be able to gain theoretical knowledge along with practical knowledge in various experiments in the preparation of new drugs for various diseases. The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is responsible for managing the education of pharmacy graduates throughout the country. It is a statutory body that is governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, which was passed by the Indian parliament. Students from various intermediate streams like physics, chemistry, mathematics, or physics, chemistry, biology or physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology subjects are eligible to go to B. Pharmacy for three years. They must take an introductory test in order to study B. Pharmacy. B. Pharmacy semester is a wise education where the semester system differs from state to state. Students will need to pass various entrance exams to join Pharmacy B. Entry exams for Weigh B. Pharmacy includes B Pharma Entrance Exam, GPAT - Higher Pharmacy Aptitude Test, MHT-CET Maharashtra General Entrance Test, etc. Candidates can work in various discipline areas, as pharmacies, drug management, educational institutions, food and medicine, medical centers, hospitals, medical dispensaries shop, pharmaceutical firms, research agencies, sales and marketing departments, etc. Pharmacy First Year SubjectsThe subjects in B. Pharmacy the first year includes: Corrected Mathematical BiologyAdvanced MathematicsAmaticsPhysics and Education AnalysisRganic Pharmaceutical Pharmaceuticals are a list of items that need to be studied in the first year of B. Pharmacy. Few public pharmacy institutes will plan B. Pharmacy's first year will be held semester wise while several institutes will plan B. Pharmacy throughout the year. The above subjects will be studied in the first year of the B. Pharmacy. Students must clean all items in order to get a promotion for the second year of the pharmacy. Skilled applicants from B. Pharmacy are eligible to take a master's degree. It includes both theory and practical aspects. The program will be divided into two parts. The first section of B. Pharmacy includes various topics and content related to pharma. PharmaceuticsSection - I Introduction to Pharmaceuticals and its fieldRefinition of pharmacy, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceuticals, physical pharmacy, biopharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical technologies, microbiology, dispensary and pharmacy practices, historical background and development of the profession of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry in India.Introduction in pharmacopeics and other compendiums. The definition of the drug, a new drug under the 1940 DEC Act, steps to develop new drugs - inDA supply, clinical research, NDA filing. A brief introduction to best production practices - Ensuring qualityIntroduction in dosage formClassification of nature's basics, administration routes, the concept of a new sustainable drug delivery system and a targeted drug delivery system with some examples. The concept of pre-wording and formulation- introductory aspects of physical and chemical properties with their application, types of additives with examples. The concept of bioavailability, bio-entertainment, biopharmaceuticals, absorption and absorption mechanism. The concept of drug distribution, the concept of drug metabolism and the concept of drug allocation. The concept of the effectiveness of drugs and the reaction to doses. Physiological consideration of different control routes. Radiopharmaceutical companies: radioactivity, production and quality control of radiopharmaceutical systems. Packaging: Containers, circuits and materials for them, before packing doses. Alternative systems of medicine: Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Uni and Siddha.Section -IISolution - Definition, factors influencing the speed of the solution, methods used to improve solubility and redesign of research. Types of ingredients used during the formulation. Manufacturing processes associated with a liquid oral drug. Evaluation, including control over raw materials, in the process of control and finished control of products. Formula - syrups, elixirs, aromatic water, linctuses, ENT-drugs and pain, mouth washes. Equipment used in the manufacture and packaging of oral solution, liquid mixing, impeller, propeller faucets, paddle mixer, septum, aeration prevention and and And refinement.Size ReducationSize SeparationPowdersGranule production as a form of dosageSubjects for the 1st year (Semester 1)SubjectsTheoryPracticalHoursHoursHoursHoursHOURSHUMAN ANATOMY AND I451004/week50PHARMACEICAL ANALYSIS451004/week50PHARMACEUTICS- I4510 03/week50PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY451004/week50COMMUNICATION Skills3050303025 Total marks675/725 $/750-#Applicable only for students who studied mathematics/physics/chemistry at HSC and appear for biology correction (RB) course.$Applicable Only for students, who studied physics/chemistry/botany/zoology at HSC and appear for a corrective mathematics (RM) course. The level of tissue organization; Block II (Integral System, Skeleton System, Joints); Block III (body fluids and blood, lymphatic system); Block IV (Peripheral nervous system, Peripheral nervous system); Block V (cardiovascular system)1. Studying a composite microscope. 2. Microscopic examination of epithelial and connective tissue 3. Microscopic examination of muscle and nerve tissue 4. Identification of the bones 5. Identification of appendicular bones 6. Introduction to hemocytometry. 7. Listing of White Blood Cells (WBC) count 8. The total number of red blood cells (RBC) is 9. Determining bleeding time 10. Determining the clotting time of 11. Assessment of haemoglobin content 12. Determining the blood type. 13. Determining the rate at which red blood cells are deposited (ESR). 14. Determining heart rate and pulse. 15. Record blood pressure. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSISUnit I (Pharmaceutical Analysis, Mistakes, Pharmacopeia); Group II (Acid base caption, unlucky caption); Block III (precipitation titing, complex titnation, gravimetry, basic principles, methods and application of diazotization); Block IV (Redox titrations); Unit V (Electrochemical analysis methods - congoometry, pottionometry, polarography)Limit tests- (1) Chloride (2) Sulfate (3) iron (4) arsenic; Preparation and standardization - (1) sodium hydroxide (2) sulphuric acid (3) sodium thiosulfate (4) potassium permanganate (5) sulfate ceric ammoniumium; Analysis of the following compounds along with the standardization of titrant- (1) ammonium chloride acid baseline titrection (2) cerimetry ferroalloy sulfate (3) Copper Iodometry sulfate (3) Gluconate calcium complexometry (5) Hydrogen peroxide permament permaneometry (6) sodium benzoate by careless titration (7) sodium chloride by tingert precipitation; Determining normality using electro-analytical methods - (1) Conductometric Timerical Titer strong acid vs. strong base (2) Conductometric Strong acid and weak acid vs. strong base (3) Potentiometric to strong acid against the strong base of PHARMACEUTICS- IUnit I (Historical background and development of the profession of pharmacy, recipe, dosage form, Pozology); Block II (pharmaceutical calculations, powders, liquid dosage forms); Block III (Monophase Fluids, Biphase Suspension Fluids, Emulsion); Block IV (suppository, pharmaceutical incompatible); Unit V-Semizolyd dosage form1. Syrups a) Syrup IP'66 (b) BPC'68 2. Elixirs a) Piperazine citrate elixir b) Paracetamol children's elixir 3.Linctus a) Terpin Hydrate Linctus IP'66 4. Solutions b) Iodine throat paint (Mandles Paint) a) Strong solution of ammonium acetate b) Cresol with soap solution (c) Lugola solution 5. Suspension a) Kalamin lotion b) Magnesium hydroxide blend c) Aluminum hydroxide gel 6. Emulsion (a) Skipidar line b) Emulsion liquid paraffin 7. Powders and pellets (a) ORS powder (WHO) (b) effervescent pellets () Dust powders d)Divded powders 8. Suppository (a) Glycero gelatin suppository b) Coca-Cola oil suppository c) zinc oxide suppository 8. Semi-solid (a) Sulphur ointment b) Not staining iodine ointment with methylsalylicylate c) carbopal gel 9. Rinse and mouthwash (a) iodine rinse b) chlorhexidine for mouthwash PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRYUnit I (impurities in pharmaceutical substances, general methods of preparation of compounds); Block II (acids, bases and buffers, large additional and intracellular electrolytes, dental products); Block III (gastrointestinal agents, acidifiers, antacids, cathartics, antimicrobials); Block IV (various compounds, waiters, emetics, hematics, poison and antidote, astringents); Block V- Radiopharmaceuticals1.Limit tests for the following ions (chlorides and sulfates Modified limit test for chlorides and sulfates Limit test to test the iron limit for heavy metals Limit test for lead test limit for arsenic) 2. Identification test magnesium hydroxide Ferrous sulfate sodium bicarbonate calcium gluconate Copper sulfate 3.Test for purity swelling power Bentonite Neutralizing the ability of aluminum hydroxide gel Definition of potassium iodine and iodine in potassium iodide 4.Preparation of inorganic pharmaceuticals Boric acid potassium Group III (Basic listening skills, effective written communication, effective writing); Group IV (Interview, Presentation Skills); Group V- Group DiscussionBasic Communication covering the following topics -Meet the people, asking questions, concluding friends What have you done? Do and don't do; Pronunciations covering the following topics - pronunciation (consonant sounds) pronunciation and nouns (Sounds of Vovel); Advanced Learning Listening Understanding / Direct and Indirect Speech Figures Effective Communication Writing Skills Effective Writing Skills Effective Writing Skills Processing Skills Interviewed by E-Mail Etiquette Presentation Skills REMEDIALBIOLOGYUnit I (Living World, Morphology of FlowerIng Plants); Block II (fluids and circulation, digestion and absorption, breathing and breathing); Block III (Excrement products and their elimination, neural control and coordination, chemical coordination and regulation, human reproduction); Block IV (Plants and Mineral Nutrition, Photosynthesis); Block V (Vegetable Breathing, Growth and Plant Development, Cell - Unit of Life, Tissue1. Introduction to Experiments in Biology a) Study of Microscope b) Methods cutting section c) Mounting and staining d) Permanent slide preparation 2. Study of the cell and its inclusions 3. Study of stem, root, leaf, seed, fruit, floral and their modifications 4. Detailed study of the frog using computer models 5. Microscopic study and identification of tissues suitable for stem, root leaves, seeds, fruits and flowers 6. Bone Identification 7. Definition of blood type 8. Blood pressure definition 9. Definition of Tidal Volume REMEEDIAL MATHEMATICSUnit I (Partial Faction, Logarithms, Function, Limits and Continuity); Group II (Matrix and Determinants); Block III (calculus - differentiation); Group IV (Analytical Geometry- Introduction, Direct Line, Integration); Unit V(Differential Equations-Application in solving Pharmacokinetic equations, Laplace Transform- Application in solving Chemical kinetics and Pharmacokinetics equations)Subjects for Semester 2SubjectsTheoryPracticalHoursMarksHoursMarksHUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-II451004/week50PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-I451004/week50BIOCHEMISTRY451004/week50PATHOPHYSIOLOGY45100—COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN PHARMACY*3075–25ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES*3075— Total marks725* The subject experts at college level shall conduct examinationsSyllabus for Semester 2SubjectsSyllabusTheoryPractical HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-IIUnit I- Nervous system (Organization of nervous system, neuron, neuroglia, classification and properties of nerve fibre, electrophysiology, action potential, nerve impulse, receptors, synapse, neurotransmitters. Центральная нервная система: менинги, желудочков головного мозга и спинномозговой жидкости, структура и функции головного мозга (мозг, ствол мозга, мозжечок), спинной мозг (брутто-структура, функции афферентных и эфферентных нервных путей, рефлекторная активность)); Block II - Digestive system (Anatomy of the gastrointestinal tract with a special reference to the anatomy and function of the stomach, the production of acid in the stomach, regulation of the production of acid through the parasympathetic nervous system, pepsin role in the digestion of protein) of the small intestine 54 and colon, anatomy and function of the salivary glands, glands and liver, git movements, GIT, and nutrient absorption and impaired GIT. Energy-Formation and the role of ATF, creatinine phosphate and BIS) ; Block III- Respiratory System (Anatomy of the respiratory system with special references to the anatomy of the lungs, breathing mechanism, regulation of breathing volumes of lungs and transport of respiratory gases, artificial breathing and resuscitation methods), urinary tract (urinary anatomy with special references to the anatomy of kidneys and nephrons, kidney and urinary tract function, urine physiology, mycularization, the role of RAS in kidneys and kidney disorders;; , the mechanism of action of hormones, the structure and function of the pituitary gland, thyroid, parathyroid gland, adrenal gland, pancreas, pineal gland, fork and their disorders.); Block V- Reproductive system (Anatomy of the male and female reproductive system, functions of the male and female reproductive system, sex hormones, menstruation physiology, fertilization, spermatogenesis, ougenesis, pregnancy and parturia), introduction to the genetics of chromosomes, genes and DNA, protein synthesis, genetic model of inheritance1. Exploring integrative and special senses using sample, patterns, etc., 2. To study the nervous system using a sample, model, etc., 3. To study the endocrine system using a sample, model, etc. 4. Demonstrate general neurological examination 5. Demonstrate the function of the olfactory nerve 6. Learn different types of taste. 7. Demonstrate visual acuity 8. Demonstrate reflex activity 9. Record body temperature 10. Demonstrate the mechanism of positive and negative feedback. 11. Identify tidal volume and vital capabilities. 12. Study of the digestive, respiratory, cardiovascular, urinary and reproductive systems through models, maps and samples. Record of the basal mass index. 14. Examining family planning devices and a pregnancy diagnosis test. 15. Demonstration of the total amount of blood using a cell analyzer 16. Permanent slides of vital organs and gonads PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -IUnit I- Classification, Nomenclature and Isomerism, Classification of Organic Compounds Common and IUPAC Systems of Organic Compounds (up to 10 carbon open circuit and carbocyclic compounds) Structural isomerisms in organic compounds); Block II- Alcanes, Alkenes and Conjugeted dienes (SP3 hybridization in alkanes, alcanation of alcans, use of paraffins. probability of alkens, hybridization of SP2 in reactions of alkenes E1 and E2 - kinetics, the reactivity of alkyl-halids, permutation of carbocization, orientation of the SIAN. E1 verses E2 reactions, factors influencing E1 and E2 reactions. Ozoneliz, electrophilic reactions of alkens, orientation, free radical reactions of the addition of alkens, the orientation of Anti Markovnikov. Stability of conjuded dienes, Diel-Alder, electrophilic addition, free radical reactions of the addition of conjuged dienes, allylic permutations); Block III - Alkil-Galides (reactions SN1 and SN2 - kinetics, the order of reactivity of alkyl-Galidium, stereochemistion and permutation of carbocey. SN1 vs. SN2 reactions, Factors affecting SN1 and SN2 reactions, structure and use of ethyl chloride, chloroform, trichloratetin, tetrachloroethylene, dichloromethlain, tetrachloromethan and iodoform), alcohol (qualification tests, structure and use of ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, cetosteroly, alcohol, Block IV- Carbonyl compounds (aldehydes and ketones) Nucleophilic additives, electromeric effect, aldol condensate, scratched Aldol condensate, canniszaro reaction, reaction Of Crossed Cannirozza, condensate, condensate, condensate structure and use of formaldehyde, paraldehyde, acetone, chloric hydrate, hexamine, benzaldehyde, vanilla, Cynnamechide; Block V- Carboxylic acids (acidity of carboxyl acids, effect of substinthents on acidity, inductive effect and quality tests for carboxyl acid, amide and ester structure and use of acetic acid, lactic acid, tartare acid, citric acid, sustic acid. oxalic acid, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, benzyl benzoate, dimethylphthalate, methylsalytic acid and acetylsaliic acid) , aliphatic amines - the basis, the effect of the substitute on basicity. A qualifying test, structure and use of ethanolamine, ethylendiamine, amphetamine)I. Systematic qualitative analysis of unknown organic compounds such as 1. Preliminary test: Color, smell, aliphatic/aromatic compounds, saturation and insatiability, etc. 2. Detection of elements such as nitrogen, sulfur and halogen, according to the Lassain 3 test. The test for the city of 4. Functional group test like phenols, amide/urea, carbohydrates, amines, carboxic acid, aldehydes and ketones, alcohol, esters, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons, nitro and anylides compounds. 5. Melting point/boiling point of organic compounds 6. Identify an unknown compound from literature using melting/boiling point. 7. Preparing derivatives and confirming an unknown compound with a melting point/boiling point. 8. At least 5 unknown organic compounds to be analyzed systematically;II- Preparation of suitable solid derivatives from organic compounds;III. Building molecular models of BIOCHEMISTRYUnit I- Biomolecules (Introduction, classification, chemical nature and biological role of carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids, amino acids and proteins), bioenergy exegon reaction, the link between free energy, enthalpy and entropy; Redox's potential. Redox. Rich compounds Classification biological values of ATP and cyclical AMP) ; Block II - Carbohydrate Exchange (Glycolysis - Path, Energy and Importance, Cycle of Citric Acid- Path, Energy and Importance, HMP bypass and its value, Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, glycogen metabolism pathways and glycogen storage diseases (GSD), Gluconogenesis-Way and its value, hormonal regulation of blood glucose levels and diabetes-oxide phosphorylation - its mechanism and substrateylation Block III - Lipid metabolism (Oxidation of saturated fatty acids (palmite acid), formation and use of ketone bodies, ketoacidosisDe new synthesis of fatty acids (palmite acid), biological value of cholesterol and conversion of cholesterol in addition to acids, steroid hormones and vitamin D, disorders of lipid metabolism: Hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, fatty metabolism of amino acids (General reactions of the metabolism of amino acids: Transaminacia, decarboxiling, cycle of urea and its disorders, catabolics of phenylalamine and tyrosine and their metabolic disorders (pheniketonuria, albinism, alketonia, 5-HT, melatonin, dopamine, norepinephrine, adrenaline, catabolism heme; hyperbilirubinemia and jaundice); Block IV - Metabolism of nucleic acid and transmission of genetic information (Biosynthesis nucleotides purin and pyrimidine, catabolism of nucleotides purines and hyperuricemia and gout diseases, mammalian genome organization, DNA and RNA structure and their functions, DNA replication (semicontective model), transcription or synthesis of RNAGenetic code , protein translation or synthesis; Block V- Enzymes (Introduction, Properties, Nomenclature and IUB Enzyme Classification, Enzyme Kinetics (Michaelis Plot, Line Weaver Burke Plot) Enzyme Inhibitors with Examples,Enzyme Regulation: Enzyme Induction and Repression, Alostericen Regulation, Therapeutic and Diagnostic Application of Enzymes and Isoenzymes, Coenzymes and Biochemical sucrose and starch)2. Identification tests for proteins (albumin and kasin)3. quantitative analysis of sugar reduction (DNSA method) and proteins (Biuret method)4. Qualitative urine analysis for abnormal components5. Definition of blood creatinine6. Determining blood sugar7. Determining total cholesterol in serum8. Preparation of buffer solution and measurement of pH9. Study of ensimatic hydrolysis of starch10. Determining the activity of salivary amylaase11. Study the effect of temperature on salivation activities12. Examine the effect of substrate concentration on salivary amilase activity. PATHOPHYSIOLOGYUnit I - Basic Principles of Cell Injury and Adaptation:(Introduction, definitions, homeostasis, components and types of feedback systems, Causes of cell injury, pathogenesis (cell membrane damage, mitochondrial damage, ribosomal damage, nuclear damage), morphology of cell trauma - Adaptive changes (atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, hyperplasia, metaplasia, metaplasia, metaplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia, calcification, leakage of enzymes and acidosis of cell death, alkalosis, electrolyte imbalance), the main mechanism involved in the process of inflammation and repair:(Introduction, Clinical signs of inflammation, various types of inflammation, Inflammation mechanism - Changing vascular and blood flow permeability, WBC migration, inflammation mediators, Basic Principles of Wound Healing Block II - Cardiovascular System: Hypertension, congestive heart failure, coronary heart disease (stenocardia, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis and atherosclerosis), Respiratory system: (Asthma, Chronic obstructive respiratory disease.), Renal system: (Acute and chronic renal failure.) Block III - Hematological diseases : (iron deficiency, megaloblast anemia (Vit B12 and folic acid), sickle cell anemia, thalousemia, hereditary acquired anemia, haemophilia), Endocrine system: (Diabetes, thyroid disease, disorders of sex hormones.), Nervous system: (Epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, stroke, mental disorders:Depression, schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.), gastrointestinal system: (ulcer), Block IV - Inflammatory bowel disease, jaundice, hepatitis Bone and Joint Diseases: (rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis and gouty) Osteoporosis, Gout), Cancer Principles: (Classification, Etiology and Pathogenesis of Cancer)Department V- Infectious Diseases: (Meningitis, Tif, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Urinary Tract Infections), Sexually Transmitted Diseases: (AIDS, Syphilis, Gong _COMPUTER APPLICATIONS In PHARMACYUnit IV- System Number : (Binary Numbers System, Decimal Room System, Octalnumber System, Hexadecimal Number of Systems, Decimal To Binary, Binary to Decimal , octal binary, etc., binary supplement - One in addition, Two supplement method, binary multiplication, binary division.), Concept of information systems and software: (Information collection, requirements and feasibility study, data flow chart, specification process, input/output Block II- Web technologies: (Introduction to HTML, XML, CSS and Programming Web servers and server products, Introduction to databases, MYS'L, MS ACCESS, pharmacy database.); Block III - The use of computers in the pharmacy (storage and storage of drug information, pharmacokinetics, mathematical model in the design of medicines, hospital and clinical pharmacy, electronic systems of appointment and discharge (EP), barcode identification and automated distribution of medicines, mobile technologies and monitoring of accession, diagnostic system, laboratory system, patient monitoring system, information system Group IV- Bioinformatics: (Introduction, Purpose of Bioinformatics, Bioinformatics Database, Bioinformatics Concept, Bioinformatics Impact in Vaccine Discovery)Unit-V Computers as Data Analysis in DocklinkIc Development:(Chromatographic Dada Analysis (CDS), Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and Text Information Management System (TIMS)) Develop a questionnaire using a word processing package to gather information about a particular disease2. Create an HTML web page to show personal information. Get information about the drug and its adverse effects through online tools4 Creating email labels using the Masters label, generating labels in MS WORD5. Create a database in MS Access to store patient information with the right fields using access6. Develop a form in MS Access to view, add, delete, and modify the patient's record in the database7. Create a report and print a report from a patient database8. Create an invoice table using MS Access9. Storage and search for drug information with MS Access10. Create and work with queries in MS Access11. Export tables, queries, forms and reports to web pages12. Export of tables, queries, forms and reports to the pages of XMLENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCESUnit-I: Multidisciplinary nature of environmental researchNatural resources (renewable and non-renewable resources: natural resources and related problems a) Forest resources; b) Water resources; c) Mineral resources; Food resources; Energy resources; (f) Land resources: the role of individual non-conservation of natural resources.); Group II: Ecosystems - Ecosystem Concept. Meadow ecosystem; Desert Ecosystem; aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuants); Unit III: Environmental pollution: air pollution; Water pollution; Soil pollution. _ _ hptu b pharmacy syllabus pci. jntuk b.pharmacy pci syllabus. b pharmacy 2nd year syllabus pci. pci b pharmacy syllabus 2018. 2nd year b pharmacy syllabus as per pci