

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

Programme Outcomes describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time of graduation. These relate to the skills, knowledge and behaviors that students acquire after successful completion of D. Pharm. and B. Pharm. programme.

Pharmacy students are expected to attain the following during and after the course duration:

- Learning
- Responsibility
- Team Work
- Expertise
- Leadership

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

Diploma in Pharmacy (D.Pharm)

- Demonstrate the knowledge and clinical skills in basic pharmaceutical sciences to facilitate their overall professional development.
- Manage effectively various resources for successful completion of pharma projects/assignments within the stipulated time.
- Identify and solve problem related to pharmacy practice for the patient compliance.
- Act efficiently as a leader in the practice of pharmacy profession with multidisciplinary healthcare teams.
- Understand and appreciate the role of pharmacist in developing healthy society.
- Undertake Public Health care projects and camps for educating society about safe and optimal use of pharmaceuticals.
- Recognize environmental and societal factors that require intervention of pharmacist to provide healthcare solutions.
- Understand code of ethics of pharmacy in professional and social contexts that govern decision making and respect for the dignity of the patient.
- Demonstrate excellent communication skills with effective exchange of professional information.
- Create, select and apply current tools and techniques of pharmacy field tools necessary for solving pharmaceutical problems.
- Recognize the need to engage in lifelong learning through continuing education and research.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

S. No.	Course Name	Course Outcomes
1	Pharmaceutics-I	By the end of this course, the students will be able to understand about various dosage forms, their uses, different ayurvedic formulations, immunological products. In addition, they will gain a deep knowledge regarding various systems of weight measurement, percentage calculation, importance of packing, various aseptic technique used for pharmaceutical preparation and importance of pharmaceuticals in

		the field of pharmacy. Students will be able to understand about various dosage forms, their formulation design, uses, packaging and labelling.
2	Pharmaceutical Chemistry -I	After completion of the course, student will be able to understand different reactions of inorganic compounds, importance of physiological balance and the cations and anions which are used to regulate them, importance of radiopharmaceuticals, different methods which are used to control the quality of dosage forms, impurities in pharmaceuticals and limit tests.
3	Pharmacognosy	The students will be able to explain the role of natural products as the source of many drugs and pharmaceutical ingredients, their common adulterations and quality control parameters. The students will be able to study various drugs morphological characters, and perform physical and chemical test evaluation.
4	Biochemistry And Clinical Pathology	To recognize how fundamental chemical principles and reactions are utilized in biochemical processes and must be able to write and speak clearly on chemical and biochemical topics. They should recognize how biochemical reactions are not special, but follow fundamental chemical principles to achieve viability. Students should be able to judge whether a proposed or hypothetical reaction is consistent with the general framework of catabolic and anabolic metabolism. After completion of course, students should generate ability to work with clinicians, to determine the role of the laboratory in specific situations to optimize patient safety. Various laboratory diagnostic characterisations of blood and urine samples. They are able to give injections through various routes. After completion of course, students should generate ability to work with clinicians, to determine the role of the laboratory in specific situations to optimize patient safety.
5	Human Anatomy And Physiology	Students can recognize and define a variety to terms specific to the human body. Students can analyze and describe the structures and functions of human anatomy and physiology from a regional perspective for the following regions: head and neck, thoracic, and upper and lower extremities. From a regional viewpoint, demonstrate competency in identifying the major skeletal muscles, their actions, origins, insertions, and peripheral nerves. Demonstrate competency in identifying the major structures and function of the gross anatomy of the central nervous system and plexuses.
6	Health Education And Community Pharmacy	Understand the concepts of health, nutritional values, first aids and family plannings. Understand the basic principles of diagnosis and management of several communicable and non-communicable diseases.
7	Pharmaceutics-Ii	To understand about compounding and dispensing of different pharmaceutical formulations based on different dosage form, about dispensing pharmacy, prescription, parts and handling of prescription, types of incompatibility in prescription, posology, factors which effects dose of drugs and different methods which are used to control the quality of different dosage forms.
8	Pharmaceutical Chemistry-Ii	Students will be able to name a medicinal drug according to IUPAC system. They will make a bridge between basic and more advanced pharmaceutical chemistry knowledge. It also makes connection from chemical principles to the structures and functions of biological molecules. They should recognize the medicinal on the basis of structure and official preparation. After completion of course, students should generate ability to speak and write about pharmacological property of medicinal drugs. To prepare organic compounds and do elemental and functional group analysis by the help of various detection tests. They able to identify certain groups of drugs like barbiturates, sulfonamides, phenothaziems etc. included in I.P with the help of

		official tests.
9	Pharmacology & Toxicology	After acquiring knowledge the student must be able to tell which drug is used in what type of ailment and what are the side effects or unintentional actions of the drug. He also must be able to deal with the toxicity of drugs i.e. what should be done immediately if poisoning occurs. Evaluate the pharmacological effects of drugs using computer based softwares. Select suitable animals in the pharmacological experiments
10	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	To understand pharmaceutical legislation in India; students may get deep knowledge about professional and pharmaceutical code and ethics, about pharmacist's oath, about constituent and functions pharmacy council of India and state pharmacy council, about general study of the Schedules according to drug and cosmetics act and also come to know about objectives, offences and penalties, functions of the drug and magic remedies (objectionable advertisement) act, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act, latest drugs (price control) order, poisons act, medicinal and toilet preparations (excise duties) act, medical termination of pregnancy act.
11	Drug Store And Business Management	Increase the selling efforts and intensity by dealers as well as sales personnel. Call the attention to new products. Inform the buyers about the new brand and new packaging. Perform cost of reaching an audience.
12	Hospital And Clinical Pharmacy	By the end of this course, the students will be able to understand about various function of hospital and hospital pharmacy, various in-patient and out-patients services, manufacturing within hospital and special precautions related to sterile manufacturing process, different surgical instrument and surgical dressing used in hospital, data collection data storage, various parts of prescription, drug interaction and adverse drug reactions, toxicity due to insecticides, heavy metals, poisons, narcotic drugs and barbiturates. In addition, they will gain a deep knowledge regarding to various diseases their causative agents, diseases cycle, laboratory protocols for detection and finally the methods of control and presentation of diseases.