

Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy Hashu Advani Complex, Near Collector's Colony, Chembur (E) Mumbai 400074

Field Work 2022-23

INDEX

| Sr. | Particulars Particulars | Page No. |
|-----|---|----------------|
| No. | | |
| 1. | Field Visit to Abhyankar Ayurvedic Products Pvt Ltd | Page:1 |
| 2. | Field Visit to ACTREC | Page:19 |
| 3. | Field Visit to Anchrom | Page:20 |
| 4. | Field Visit to CleanChem lab | Page:52 |
| 5. | Survey Based Project on Environment (UG1) | Page:54 |
| 6. | Field Visit to Glenmark | Page:64 |
| 7. | Field Visit to Haffkin Institute | <u>Page:67</u> |
| 8. | Field Visit to IQGenX | Page:70 |
| 9. | Field Visit to SIES School of Packaging | <u>Page:75</u> |
| 10. | Field Visit to Thetabeta Algorithm | Page:78 |
| 11. | Field Visit to Tata institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) | Page:82 |
| 12. | Field Visit to Bioridll incubation center | <u>Page:87</u> |
| 13. | Participation in Innovation Competition CIIA | <u>Page:91</u> |
| 14. | Participation in Innovation Competition (University and State | Page:98 |
| | Level) Aavishkar | |
| 15. | Field Visit to St. Xavier's College | Page:210 |
| 16. | Participation in Chemtastic | Page:212 |
| 17. | Participation in Ignition | Page:214 |

Introduction- Industrial Visit to Abhyankar Ayurvedic Product Pvt Ltd, Pali Road, Jambhulpada, Maharashtra

Industrial Visit of Herbal Drug Technology Practice school was arranged to Abhyankar Ayurvedic Product Pvt Ltd, Pali Road, Jambhulpada, Maharashtra on 30th September, 2022. A total of 22 students from Herbal Drug Practice school and 4 faculties visited there.

It is accessible from Khopoli station by road. It is an ayurvedic manufacturing plant and manufactures a wide range of Ayurvedic formulations such as Churna, Vati, Bhasma, Kalpa (Formulations of gold, mercury, and other metals), Parpati, sheerpak, etc. For this they refer Charaka Samhita (বাংক संहिता), Sushruta Samhita (सुश्रुतसंहिता), Vadmay (वाङ्मय)

All the ingredients are formulated as specified in the books. As metals and some other materials that are used in the formulation are toxic in nature their purification process is also done in the plant. It is a medium scale manufacturing plant and has nursery and goshala as well. In the industrial visit we were explained the procedures of ayurvedic formulations in detail by Mr. Abhyankar. He also shown all the equipments and processes of the formulations that were being prepared on the plant at that time. He also shared some additional information later pertaining to Vaat Vyadhi (वातव्याधी) and concept of Sapta Dhatu (सप्तधातु)

He also explained the lifestyle (eating habbits, sleep schedule, etc.) that human beings should follow according to Ayurveda and the scientific reasons behind it. He also urged to students to read the Sutrasthaan (सूत्रस्थान) of Charak samhita for more insights!!

Abhyankar Ayurvedics

Purification of nux vomica

Kupilu Shodhana - Purification method

Skin of seeds is removed. It is boiled in milk for 7 days. Dried and then it is fried in ghee and powdered.

Ayurvedic classics explain the method of purification for seeds of nux vomica and it is as follows

The seeds are wrapped in a cotton cloth and a bundle is made. These seeds are then dipped in cow's milk and boiled for three hours(the device is known as dola yantra as per Rasashastra). After 3 hours of boiling the seed are crushed and outer skin is removed. Once again the seeds are boiled in cow's milk. The procedure is repeated 7 days. There after these purified seeds are fried with ghee and powered and stored

Some folk healers (even traditional practitioners of North India) fry the seeds with castor oil and use it.

Purification of aconite

Purification procedure - Vatsanabha Shodhana

One among the following method is followed for detoxification of Vatsanabha.

- 1. Aconitum ferox root is tied in a piece of cloth, kept dipped in cow urine. It is exposed to sunlight for three days. Each day, cow urine is replaced with fresh one. After third day, it is dried and preserved.
- 2. Aconitum ferox roots are made into pieces, tied in a piece of cloth, suspended in goat milk or cow milk, and heated for three hours.
- 3. Vatsanabha kept dipped in cow urine for three days, gets purified.
- 4. Vatsanabha is boiled by suspending it in Triphala decoction for three hours.

Dosha (impurities) of Parada are

- 1. Naisargika Doshas (natural impurities),
- 2. Yougika Doshas (physical impurities),
- 3. Aoupadika Doshas (chemical impurities in the form of coating).

Types of Shodhana (purification) explained are

- 1. Samanya Shodhana (general purification method),
- 2. Vishesha Shodhana (specific method of purification)

Drugs mentioned for Samanya Shodhana of Parada:

Parada Shodhana has to be carried out for 3 to 7 days, in any of the following drugs to get rid of Parada doshas. Sudha (lime powder), Lashoona, Saindhava, Gritakumari Swarasa, Chitraka kwatha, Rakta Sarshapa, Bhrahati kwatha, Triphala kwatha, Nagavalli Swarasa, Ardraka Swarasa, Yavakshara, Tankana, Sarjikshara, Haridra, Ishtika chuma etc.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type of procedure adopted was *Mardana* (trituration). Equipments required were stone mortar and pestle, vessel, cloth & spatula.

Method for purification of mercury

Parada was triturated with Lasuna and Saindhava Lavana on a Khalva yantra .Washing of garlic paste was done with lukewarm water. Parada was triturated with Nagavalli Swarasa, Ardraka Swarasa, Ksharatraya,chitrak and washed with water. The Parada which was extracted by Urdhwa Patana Vidhi from Hingula is devoid of Sapta Kanchuka Dosha was subjected to Shodhana. Haridra Churna and Nimbu Swarasa was taken in a porcelain dish and triturated . After drying, it was filtered through four folded cloth and Parada was procured.

The collected mercury is the purified mercury which was weighed and stored in a glass/plastic bottle

Benefits of Mercury

Mercury is said to be imbued with the 6 tastes, and capable of removing derangements of all the humours. It is the first of alterative tonics. Combined with other appropriate medicines it curse all diseases, acts as a powerful tonic and improves the vision and complexion.

Purification of Datura

Dhattura Shodhana - Purification method for seeds of Dhatura -

Dhatura seeds are taken in a clean cloth. Tied in the form of suspending pack. It is suspended and kept dipped in a vessel containing cows milk. This setup is called as Dola Yantra. It is boiled in cows milk for 1 Prahara (3 hours). This procedure is called as Swedana. After 3 hours, the seeds are washed in hot water, dried and preserved.

Ref:easyayurveda.com

Purification of mercury

In ancient literature Rasashastra, Rasa or Parada (Mercury) has been described to be of divine

origin. The importance of *Parada* (mercury) in Rasa texts is mentioned for *Rasa Chikitsa*. In

Rasashastra the process of *Shodhana* is having a greater importance hence wide range of

purification methods are described for each metal & minerals including *Parada* (mercury). The

literary meaning of 'Shodhana' is purification but in Rasashastra Shodhana is a Samskara

(process or procedure) which essentially brings out modifications or alteration in properties

along with removal of impurities from the metal or mineral. Present study deals with the

purification of *Parada* (mercury) mentioned in the classics making it therapeutically potential.

In Rasashastra the process of Shodhana is having a great importance and hence a wide

range of purification methods are described for each metal & mineral as well as for *Visha* and *Upavisha* (toxic substances). Even though the literary meaning of 'Shodhana' is purification but in Rasashastra Shodhana is a Samskara (process or procedure) which essentially brings out modifications or alteration in properties along with purification. The process which eliminates the blemishes is called Shodhana; it is by implementing prescribed methods like trituration etc., with prescribed drugs.1 It reduces the toxic effect, eradicate physical and chemical impurities. It enhances therapeutic value of the drug, converting the material for further processing like Marana (incineration).

Mercury is considered as a heavy metal containing various impurities and causes

toxic and adverse effect to the body hence purification of such metal is must.

verities of mercury based on colour are listed in table 1

| Variety | Colour | Impurities | Uses |
|----------|--------|--|----------------|
| Rasa | Rakta | Which is free from all types of impurities | Rasayana |
| Rasendra | Shyava | Free from impurities | Rasayana |
| Parada | Shweta | With impurities | Sarva Rogahara |

DIAMOND (HIRAKA) BHASMA:

Heerak Bhasma, also known as Hirak Bhasma, Vajra Bhasma, Hira Bhasma, or Diamond Bhasma is an ayurvedic preparation obtained from purified diamond ash.

Deemed as one of the most precious gemstones, diamonds not only look spectacular when carved into jewellery but also speak of sheer elegance and beauty. Diamonds are solid form of the element carbon. Under extreme high temperature and pressure far below the earth's surface, the carbon atoms bond in a unique way that results in diamond's beautiful and rare crystalline structure, which is further embellished to make extra-ordinary pieces of jewellery that sparkles with radiance. But apart from being a timeless, elegant, and stunning piece of art, there is more to a diamond than what meets the eye! Be it used as a beauty ingredient for enhancing skin health or as an herbal compound for promoting health, diamond is the answer to all.

Well, this ayurvedic formulation of diamond known as Heerak Bhasma is extensively used for correcting the imbalance caused due to the Tridoshas, mainly Vata, Pitta and Kapha. Imbued with powerful cardioprotective, aphrodisiac, immunomodulatory, anticancer, adaptogenic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and rejuvenative properties, it is used in the treatment and management of internal abscess, cancer, tumor, diabetes, obesity, infertility, fistula, urinary problems, vertigo, angina pectoris, tuberculosis, anemia, rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory conditions. Being a potent immunomodulatory agent, it also strengthens the mind and calms the body. Furthermore, it improves longevity, quality of life and increases overall strength and mental stamina.

Types

Diamond is chiefly categorized in to four types, mainly, white, red, yellow and black. According to ayurvedic scriptures, the diamond which is more-or-less round in size and possess high gloss is termed as male. The white colored diamond is mainly suggested for internal administration, whereas the black and red-colored variety is significant in case of several health conditions and even prevents premature death of babies. The yellow-colored type is mainly used for providing strength.

Chemical Composition of Heerak Bhasma:

It mainly contains carbon, iron and oxygen. But other essential elements that are present in moderate quantity include sodium, magnesium, potassium, calcium, chromium, aluminum, silicon, phosphorus, and sulfur. This ayurvedic herbo-mineral compound is partly soluble in water and sparingly soluble in organic solvents like chloroform and methanol.

Ingredients:

- Purified Heerak or Diamond
- Purified Sulphur or Gandhaka
- Rasa Sindhura

Method:

- Take finely powdered diamond nano particles and equal quantities of both gandhaka and rasa sindhura.
- Take all three in a mortar pestle and ground well till it becomes fine powder.
- · Place it in a closed container and heat it in the absence of air.
- Allow the mixture to cool down on its own.
- Repeat the above process 14 times to get pure quality of Heerak Bhasma.
- · Health Benefits Of Heerak Bhasma

USES:

- · Promotes Cardiac Functioning
- · Treats Metastasis
- Relaxes The Mind
- Reduces Pain And Inflammation

Dosage:

The effectual therapeutic dosage of Heerak Bhasma may vary from person to person depending upon the age, body strength, digestive power of the patient, severity, and condition of the patient. It is firmly recommended to consult an ayurvedic doctor or practitioner as he or she would evaluate the patient's indications, past medical conditions and prescribe an effective dose for a specific period.

Adults: 10 mg, along with milk mixing with Misri (sugar crystal) powder or other adjuvants like with butter, ghee, milk or honey twice a day, after meals or as suggested by the health care provider. But ensure that the maximum dosage doesn't exceed 16 mg per day.

Side Effects:

Heerak Bhasma is extremely beneficial in proper therapeutic dosage and does not have any reported side effects. But if the formulation is taken in excess quantity or used without proper purification, it can cause gastritis. Self-medication is highly contradicted.

Conclusion:

Heerak Bhasma has been mentioned in several ayurvedic scriptures as an ultimate remedy for several cardiac anomalies, and anemia owing to its enormous therapeutic properties. This incredible herbomineral formulation is classified as a potent cardiotonic, aphrodisiac, and immunomodulatory, and hence used for the treatment and management of infertility, insomnia, diabetes, obesity and thus improves overall stamina and body immunity.

Swarna Bhasma

Suvarna Bhasma is one of the ancient powdered Ayurvedic formulations prepared from pure gold. The metals/minerals used in Bhasma preparations are subjected to a detoxification process, thereby making them bio-compatible with strict adherence to a textual reference and thus allowing an efficacious and safe medicine to be delivered.

Bhasmas commonly integrate metals and minerals into herbal formulations, which is usually done for their endorsed medicinal properties and enhanced potency as defined by the world health organization (WHO). Metals, such as copper, iron, mercury, lead, and arsenic, are used in Ayurved therapeutics and are known to play important roles in biochemical processes. In spite of the known evidence regarding the beneficial effects of Bhasmas, i.e., better healing and potency, many details regarding the interactions of Bhasmas with biological systems are still not known.

Method of preparation:

Suvarna Bhasma, an Ayurvedic formulation manufactured as per Bharat Bhaishajya Ratnakar 5/8357 (BBR).

As per Ayurved, different methods can be used for preparing Suvarna Bhasma: Ariloha marit, Parad marit, Vanaspati marit and Gandhak marit. These different methods yield the same Bhasma, but with different physico-chemical properties.

- Shuddha Suvarna (purified gold) and Shuddha Parada (purified mercury) were triturated in a Khal (instrument used for trituration) to form an amalgam, and a bolus of the amalgam was prepared.
- In a Sharav (earthen crucible), Erand Patra (Castor Leaf) was placed. Then, the bolus was placed with Shuddha Gandhak (purified sulphur) in equal proportions. Over this, another Erand Patra (Castor Leaf) was placed and covered with another Sharav (earthen crucible).
- The joined Sharav (earthen crucible) was sealed with a mud-smeared cloth, the assembly is known as "Sharav Samputa".
- The assembly was placed in a Kukkut Puta Bhatti (calcination furnace) using about 30 cow-dung cakes in a 4-tier bed.
- The Bhatti (furnace) was allowed to cool on its own, which normally took three
 hours.
- The process was repeated 13 more times (Total: 14 times), which included heating with Shuddha Gandhak (purified sulphur) and cooling to obtain a fine homogenous powder.
- Further, the Bhasma was taken in a Khal (instrument used for trituration) and triturated with Korphad (Aloe vera) juice until the mixture was homogeneous, after which it was dried at a temperature not exceeding 70°C.

Uses:

Suvarna Bhasma has a unique place in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is an integral part of Ayurved, which describes its usage for the treatment of patients with various chronic disorders, such as

- · rheumatoid arthritis
- anemia

- cough
- nervous diseases.
- It is known for its anti-aging properties, and it acts as Rasayan, Balya, and Ojovardhak in Jeerna Vyadhi.

Conclusion:

We were fortunate enough to see and experience the process of the Swarna bhasma (not everything but the tituration part). It was a great experience to see the manufacturing unit and the various processes.

Tituration Process:



Pulverization

Pulverization is the process of applying an external force to a (solid) material of a certain size to destroy it and reduce it into pieces that are smaller than the original size.

Pulverization has long been done for many materials, including ore, glass, ceramics, grains, paints, and medicines.

Objective of pulverization

- (1) Pretreatment for separation of active ingredient
- (2) Production of powder with particle size suitable for the purpose and equalization of particle size
- (3) Increase surface area to enhance reactivity (increase reaction rate and mass transfer rate)
- (4) Surface modification of particles
- (5) Formation of particle composites
- (6) Mechanical alloying, amorphization
- (7) Preparation of desired particle shape
- (8) Pretreatment for material synthesis

Recently, these have become important purposes of pulverization.

Method of pulverisation

There are two types of particle destruction in the pulverization process, "surface grinding" and "volume grinding".

In surface grinding, small pieces separate from a particle surface, gradually forming a large number of fine particles.

In the case of volume grinding, crushing occurs not at the particle surface but in the whole part. The particle is broken up into several pieces, and this process continues until the particle gradually turns into fine particles.



There are various classifications of pulverization operation. Pulverization may be classified into rough, medium, small crushing, coarse, fine, and ultrafine grinding.

"Fine pulverization" was defined as 80-90% finer than No. 4, and "coarse pulverization" meant that all the samples passed through 25 mm and only 40% was finer than No. 4. Average pulverization was between these two limits.

Types of pulverization

1. Compression pulverization

Two working surfaces approach each other slowly, pressurize an object uniformly, and crush it. Large hard objects are reduced into small pieces. It is used for rough pulverization.

2. Impact (collision) pulverization

A high-speed impactor (such as a hammer or a ball) instantaneously impacts a solid object, or objects collide with each other at high speed to cause crushing. This process is used for pulverization into medium- and small-sized objects (10 cm or less).

3. Shear pulverization

An object is cut into small pieces by a wedge, such as a cutter. It is suitable for pulverizing fragile objects.

4. Friction grinding (pulverization by friction)

An object is caught between two or more working surfaces that move relative to each other. The movement of the working surfaces produces friction between the object and the working surfaces, and small pieces are scraped off from the object surface one after another. By applying compressive force and shear force to particles frictionally, fine powder is gradually produced from the particle surface. Therefore, it is suitable for ultra-fine pulverization.

Trituration

Trituration is the name of several different methods used to process materials. In one sense, it is a form of comminution. In another sense, it is the production of a homogeneous powdered material by mixing and grinding component materials thoroughly.

Mixing of pharmaceutical powder is a unit operation that serves to make two or more components uniformly distributed in the powder bed. In most cases, solid dosage forms do not only contain one component. Several ingredients are combined together to serve different and specialized pharmaceutical purposes during manufacture, storage, or use.

For instance, a tablet formulation often consists of the drug substance and many other excipients, such as binders, bulking agents, disintegrants, lubricants, glidants, etc. As a result,

the mixing process is necessary to ensure that the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) and other components are homogeneously distributed throughout the tablet.

Amritamehari churnam

Amritamehari churnam is an Ayurvedic medicine in herbal powder form used for the treatment of diabetes.

Amritamehari Churnam is an antidiabetic and antihyperglycemic medicine used in Ayurveda. It normalizes the blood glucose level, stimulates insulin release from the beta cells in the pancreas and prevents diabetic complications. Furthermore, it reduces low-density cholesterol and improves overall lipid profile. It also helps to reduce symptoms of diabetes. It mainly reduces polyuria (excessive urination) and glycosuria (excess sugar excretion in the urine).



The main ingredient of Amrita Mehari Churna is Gurmar, which is well-known anti-diabetic herb. Other herbs in the formulation are supportive herbs that help to enhance the antidiabetic action of Gurmar.

Amritamehari Churnam exhibits the following medicinal properties:
Anti-diabetic
Antihyperglycemic
Antioxidant
Insulin sensitizer
Pancreas stimulant

| SL.NO | SANSKRIT NAME | ENGLISH/ LATIN | ACTION |
|-------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | AMRITA (GILOY) | Tinospora cordifolia | Balances vata , pitta dosha |
| 2 | MEHARIMULA | Gymnema sylvestre | Relieves diabetes |
| 3 | HARIDRA | Curcuma longa | Antibacterial action |
| 4 | DHATRI | Indian goose berry / Emblica officinalis | Rejuvenator |

Puta in Ayurveda (Muffle furnace)

Puta is a system of heating that gives an understanding of how much paka (heating) is required for a particular metal or mineral for its conversation into ashes, during putapaka. In this process, successive putas are given till the

proper fineness & bhasma quality are obtained. As only measured heating is always recommended for achieving desired medicinal products, neither more nor less heating is desirable.

The decision over number of putas to be applied largely depends on the nature of drug (hardness, density, melting point etc) subjected for puta3. In general, the ancient authors recommend 10-100 putas for many rasa dravya for their purification or for incineration. In case of Lauha bhasma 10 to 100 puta are advised to make the bhasma, for Vajikaran karma 10 to 500 puta and 100 to 1000 puta are advised to make the bhasma fit for Rasayana karma.

Drug with less hardness may require only one puta. The calcium compounds like Sankha, shukti, kaparda require three putas for their incineration. Whereas, the gold, copper and other such metals require up to 40 putas for better incineration.

Aim & objects

- To provide a particular temperature pattern (no less or more heating).
- Reduction in particle size.
- To provide a suitable atmosphere for desirable chemical reaction.
- To make the material ductile, smooth & homogenous.
- To potentiate the material for therapeutic purposes.
- To make the material absorbable, colloidal, adaptable & assimiable form.
- Putas generates following properties into the bhasmas doshavinasha, gunaprakarsha, niruthatva, dipana, varitaratva,

apunarbhava, laghutva, shighravyapti, more effective than jaritaparada, rekhapurnatwa, vichitragunadipti etc6.

Classification of puta

According to the source of heat:

- 1. Agni puta: paka through fire.
- 2. Surya puta: paka through sun Rays.
- 3. Chandra puta: paka through moon Rays.

Chandra and Surya Puta depend on the natural source of energy. i.e. on sun rays and moon rays.

- 1. Chandraputa: In chandraputa the drug material to suitable bhavana with specified liquid then placed daily night under moon light.

 According to Rasatantrasara. Chandra puta is explained for Praval Bhasma also known as samskar vishesha.
- **2. Suryaputa:** Also known as Rudra / Bhanu Puta. After bhavna subjected to Sunlight. Paka takes place due to sun rays Praval Bhasma. Examples Silajatu sodhana and Bhanupak for loha churna.
- 3. Agni puta: depending upon Agni (Fire). For more (Atitivra): Mahaputa etc. For moderate(Madhyam): Gajaputa, Kukutaputa etc For less (Manda or Atimanda): Laghuputa etc.

Classification according to the dimensions of Puta:

- a. Mahaputa: Total no of Cow Dung: 1500(750+750). According to Sharangdhara and vanyopala used for Tamra, Parada, Suvrna, Vajra and Trivanga Bhasma.
- <u>b. Gajaputa</u>: Ground should be flat and dry. Total no. of Cow Dung Used: 1000 (500 + 500). Used for Akika, Abhraka, Rajata, Yashada, Loha, Suvarna, Vajra, Hartala, Godanti, Trivanga bhasma.
- c. Ardhagajaputa: Mentioned in different Rasa text book, rya Yadavji clearly explained about Ardhagajaputa for the marana of Tamra and Vanga. (45.3x45.3x45.3) cm. number of Cow dung used: 500.
- d. Kukutaputa: According to Rasendrachudamani 2 x 2 x 2 balista (46 cm) cubical. Use of 300 (200+100) vanyopala. Some author mentioned about the use of 10 vanyopala. Used for Tutha, Parada, Loha, Svarna Bhasma. There are no sources in the current document.
- e. Varahaputa: 1 x 1 x 1 Aratni(distance between elbow joint upto little finger tip) (42cm) Different opinion about no of vanyopala (as Crodaputa, varnayakhya. Used for Abhraka, Tamra, Rajata and Kapardika bhasma.
- f. Laghuputa (kapotputa): Also known as laghuputa, mriduputa, and swalpaputa. 8 number of vanyopala are heaped up on the ground, around the enclosed samputit dravya explained by Rasaprakashsudhakar, Rasendra-chudamani Used for marana of rajata, svarna, parad, Hartal bhasma.
- g. Bhudharaputa: According to Rasendrachudamani, angulapramana of depth pit should be made. Put aushadhiyuktasharava inside pit, cover pit with vanyopal and set fire. Used for jarana and paradabhasma.

- h. Govar (Lavakaputa): Smallest among all. According to Rasaprakashsudhakar38 64 tolavanyopalachurna(cow dung powder) or 64 tolatusha, Sharava samputa placed in between and ignite fire. Also explained by Rasendrachudamani, RRS, RT, Shodashi pramana (4 tola According to Kalinga Mana). Used for bhasmikarana of mridudravya i.e. gandhak and parad bhasma, Resembleswith Lavaka bird (goraiya).
- i. Bhanda (kumbhaputa): According to Rasaprakashsudhakar Bhandaputa, mridubhandaputa. Tusha(husk) is taken in earthen mud pot, half of the pot is filled with husk, placed the shravasamputa over it and remaining place of the pot also filled with husk and ignite fire the mouth of pot kept open. Also, Rasendrachudamani, RRS, RT and Bhavaprakasha also explained the same but the mouth of pot has been closed. No explanation about duration of agni is given.
- j. Valukaputa: Different opinion of different Acharyas: According to RRS: Valuka is taken in earthen mud pot Fill it up to neck and put the sharavasamputa in middle of pot and ignite fire. According to Vagbhata: explained use of Baluka only. According to rasprakashsudhakar use of Baluka and vanyopala.

<u>Uses of PutaBhasmikarana</u>, Remove doshas (harmfull effect of drug), Increases quality (Guna`s), Convert drugs of minerals metal origin into laghu (light) form as a result bhasma do not sink in water. Develop dipana property which stimulate whole metabolic process of the body. It encourages the formation of newer compounds that are therapeutically more potent such dhatu bhasma fulfil all the bhasma pariksa and readily accepted by the living body tissue

Goshala

There was a Goshala at the Abhyankar Ayurvedic Products PVT. LTD , which we got to observe. There were 35 cows and 3 buffalos and 15 newborns there . These cows are taken care over there and their urine and milk are used for sudhi of various products and raw materials . The cow's urine is used for sudhi, the raw material used for making bhasmas . And the cows milk is also used for various places for preparation of the final product.



Solar Plant

There was a solar plant in the industry. The temperature inside is maintained by the solar panels. The solar plant had a very hot temperature in it . And it is used for drying of various herbs and plant material.

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

Activity Report A.Y 2022-23

Details of activity: Visit to ACTREC (Industrial visit)

| Visit to ACTREC; OPEN DAY@ACTREC | IQAC ACTIVITY No: | IQAC/2022-23/ IV-TY and M Pharm. /02 |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 02-12-2022 | Department/ | Class coordinator |
| ACTREC | | IERC |
| | | 1.30am -5.15 pm |
| | The state of the s | 16 |
| | DAY@ACTREC | DAY@ACTREC O2-12-2022 Department/ Committee/Faculty ACTREC Industrial visit Total no. of |

| Objectives | To acquaint the students to current research in cancer and observe the working of high end equipment. |
|-------------|---|
| Methodology | Demonstration of equipment, and Interaction with research scholars, scientists and clinicians. |
| Outcomes | Practical knowledge about the cutting edge research in cancer treatment and career counselling |

PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):

| Notice and communication | | Foodl 10 |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Student list of participation | | Feedback form |
| Photos | - | Feedback analysis |
| | | Media news details |
| Certificate | | Any other |

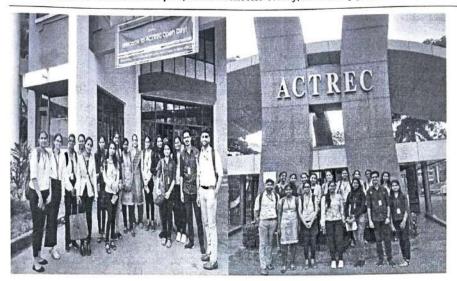
| Name & Signature of Head/Committee In charge | Name & Signature of IQAC Coordinator |
|---|--|
| Class coordinators & IERC T.Y.B. Pharm. | Dr. Rajashree Hirlekar |
| SYM. Pharm. | gny |
| | Head/Committee In charge Class coordinators & IERC T.Y.B. Pharm. |

College of Pitarmacy
HAMC, Behind Collector Celculy,
Tubus, Mumbai - 200 074

Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye PRINCIPAL Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy HAMC, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur, Mumbris 400, 074

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074



T. Y. B. Pharm

- 1 Bhosale Rutuja Suhas
- 2 Mudaliar Nandini Lokanathan
- 3 Kumari Sneha
- 4 Pandey Gaurav Onkarnath
- 5 Karkera Preeti
- 6 Bhide Chinmayee Yogesh
- 7 Sethi Gurleen Kaur Ranjit Singh
- 8 Gawade Nidhi Arvind
- 9 Kotian Divya Yeshwant
- 10 Chaurasiya Anjali Anil
- 11 Sawant Anushka Vinod

SY M Pharm students:

- 1. M-PH-20122 Baranwal Priya Krishna
- M-QA-21422 Prabhu Nirmiti Bipin
- M- QA -20122 Choudhary Ashok Ramlal
- 4. M-PC-20722 Patil Shefali Shekhar



Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye
PRINCIPAL
Vivekanand Education Society's
College of Pharmacy
HAMC, Behind Collector Colony,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

De itties, supriya S. Shidouyo Pelhoreni Vicekanuna Esucation Superiy Conege of Pharmack William Second Construction

Created by 23PEG | www.2jpeg.com



Harsha Kathpalia <harsha.kathpalia@ves.ac.in>

A GENTLE REMINDER: Open Day @ ACTREC - On 1st and 2nd December 2022

Ojaswini Upasani <oupasani@actrec.gov.in> To: Scope <scope@actrec.gov.in> Cc: stenopool@actrec.gov.in, smunnolli@actrec.gov.in

Wed, Nov 30, 2022 at 5:21 PM

Dear All,

This is a gentle reminder for your participation in ACTREC Open Day 2022 either on 1st Dec or 2nd Dec 2022.

Please note the brief schedule as follows:

| | Morning Session | Afternoon Session |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Arrival @ KS Building, ACTREC | 9.35 -9.45 am | 1.20 – 1.30 pm |
| Poster Session | 9.45 – 10.05 am | 1.30 - 1.50 pm |
| Announcements | 10.10 am | 1.55 pm |
| Introductory Talk | 10.20 am to 10.50 am | 2.00 pm to 2.40 pm |
| Lab Visits | 11 am to 1.05 pm | 2.45 pm to 4.50 pm |

The Open Day 2022 demonstration details are uploaded on ACTREC website.

https://actrec.gov.in/sites/default/files/latest_events/FINAL%20flyer%20for%20open%20day%202022.pdf

Thanking you for your cooperation in all the educational endeavors of ACTREC.

With best regards,

Dr. Ojaswini Upasani

SCOPE Cell, ACTREC

Flyer for open day 2022.pdf 746K

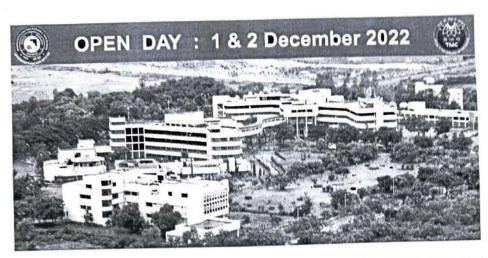


Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye PRINCIPAL Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy HAMC, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

Supriya Shidhaye <supriya.shidhaye@ves.ac.in>

Wed, Nov 30, 2022 at 5:26 PM

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=abcb8ad0e9&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1750921777952795708&sin;pl=:nsy-f%3A1750521... 1/2



The Cancer Research Institute (CRI) - then located at the Tata Memorial Centre's Parel, Mumbai campus, organized its first 'Open Day' to showcase its research programs before the undergraduate and graduate students from science colleges of Mumbai in 1995. This tradition is continued uninterrupted and with the same vim and vigor even after CRI moved to the newly established Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC) in Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, in 2002. CRI and the Clinical Research Centre (CRC - established in 2005) actively participate in ACTREC's Open Day.

This year, ACTREC is organizing its Open Day on 1st and 2nd of December 2022 to showcase its facilities to the invited group of students and accompanying faculties from science, pharmacy, medical and allied colleges of Mumbai and Navi Mumbai. During these two days (four sessions of half-day each) over 500 students are expected to visit the Centre. Each session will begin with a poster display on cancer research, various diagnosis and treatment modalities and prevention of cancer, followed by an introductory talk about ACTREC highlighting the Center's research, clinical and academic programs.

After the introductory talk, visit to eight laboratories to witness the live research experiments and observe high-end equipment and their importance in cancer research will start. The volunteers will lead each batch of 15 students and their faculties to the demonstrating research labs. Each demonstration will focus on the technological platform used to further cancer research or clinical research programs. The students will get an opportunity to see cutting-edge research and a chance to interact with scientists, clinicians, and research scholars.

Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye

PRINCIPAL

Vivekanand Education Society's

Cellege of Pharmacy
Cellege of Pharmacy
HAME, Behind Collector Colony.

HAME, Behind Collector Colony.

ACTRES Comp Day 2023: Thu 111-Et 2010 De

ACTREC Open Day 2022: Thu. 1st – Fri. 2nd December 2022



Chemour, Numbur #30 0

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Academic Year:

2022-23

Date: 02-12-22

Title of the activity: Industrial visit to ACTREC, Kharghar

- A. Objectives:
- To provide students an insight regarding working module of anti-cancer research 1.
- 2. To bridge the gap between theoretical training and actual experimental work.
- To develop interest among Students/Learners towards usage of Modern tools, 3. sophisticated equipment and to create Professional Identity.

B. Activity Outcomes:

| | Upon completion of this activity learners would: | Mapped PO | Level of Mapping |
|-------|---|--------------|---------------------|
| A01. | Be able to recognize the various working units of a research facility | 1, 11 | 3 |
| A02. | Be able to recognize different steps and processes | 1, 11 | 3 |
| | involved in research. | 4 | 2 |
| A03. | Become more aware of research practices and regulation as well as importance of | 1 | 3 |
| 1100. | documentation. | 4 | 3 |
| | | 1 | 3 |
| A04. | Be able to better identify their prospective areas | 2 | 3 |
| | of work in overall organization function. | 7 | 3 |
| | | 8 | 2 |
| | | 10 | 3 |



Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye PRINCIPAL Vivekanand Education Seciety's College of Pharmacy IAMC, Behind Collector Colony. Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shlehaye PRINCIPAL Vivekanand Education Society
College of Pharmacy
HAMC Behind Collector Colony
Chembur, Mumbar-400 074



IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

D. Rate the outcome: Industry visits helped you to

| Q. No. | Question | ACTIVITY mapped | 1 .0 |
|-----------|--|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Observe the various working units of a Research Facility | A01 | 1, 11 |
| 2. | Understand the different steps and processes involved in Research facilities operations. | A02 | 1, 11 |
| 3. | Comprehend the type and scale of the high end equipment and instruments used at various facilities. | A03 | 1,4 |
| 4. | Relate the theory learned in the course to its application in the research. | A01, A02, A03 | 1,4,11 |
| 5. | Be aware about professional practices and importance of planning, ethics and computational applications. | A04 | 1,2,7,8,1 0 |
| 6. | Learn about professional opportunities available in industry/Hospital/ Research Facility. | A04 | 1,2,7,8,1 0 |

| 3: Strongly agree | 2. Agree | 1. Dicarree | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|--|
| 3: Strongly agree | 2: Agree | 1: Disagree | |

| Roll No. | Student Name | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Student Sign |
|-----------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | Bhosale Rutuja Suhas | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Petrija |
| 2 -9γ | Mudaliar Nandini Lokanathan 1992 (219 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3,1 | Pandin |
| 3 8,4 | Kumari Sneha | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 . | Pandey Gaurav Onkarnath | 43 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3/ | Acous > |
| 5 | Karkera Preeti | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rarker |
| 6 | Bhide Chinmayee Yogesh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ass |
| 7 | Sethi Gurleen Kaur Ranjit Singh | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Guleenkour |
| 8 | Gawade Nidhi Arvind | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 100 |



Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye PRINCIPAL Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy HAMC, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL VISIT

| 9 | Kotion Divers V | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| | Kotian Divya Yeshwant | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Divinet |
| 10 | Chaurasiya Anjali Anil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ompal? |
| 11 | Sawant Anushka Vinod | 3 | 3 | 3 | | -30 | | 000 |
| | S.Y.M. Pharm. | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Hornit |
| 12 | Baranwal Priya Krishna | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1000 B |
| 13 | Prabhu Nirmiti Bipin | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | An |
| 14 | Patil Shefali Shekhar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | analis |
| 15 | Choudhary Ashok Ramlal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| | Median Average | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | % response | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| | PO attainment Level | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |

Any suggestions to improve the activity/ achieve the outcomes of the activity

_Name & Signature of Activity Co-ordinator: Dr. Harsha Kathpalia

Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya S. Shidhaye
PRINCIPAL
Vivekanand Education Society's
College of Pharmacy
HAMC, Behind Collector Colony,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

VIVEKANAND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY HERBAL DRUG TECHNOLOGY PRACTICE SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL VISIT FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

AT

ANCHROM ENTERPRISES (I) P. LTD, MULUND, MUMBAI

FACULTY AND STUDENT MEMBERS OF LY B. PHARM HERBAL DRUG PRACTICE SCHOOL WHO VISITED ANCHROM ENTERPRISES

22/09/2022 THURSDAY

FACUTLY MEMBERS

- 1)Mr. Keyur Shastri
- 2) Dr. Divya Menon
- 3) Ms. Juilee Shiraskar

STUDENTS

- 1) Vaishnavi Bhau Thorat
- 2) Neel Tilwani
- 3) Saniya Fitwalla
- 4) Sagarika S Salaskar
- 5) Mukta Lele
- 6) Aniket Gupta
- 7) SUYASH RAMESH INAMDAR
- 8) Rajinder kumar
- 9) Ganesh nilakh
- 10) Vikas mali
- 11) Kuldeep Prajapati
- 12) Arvind Jolad

23/09/22 FRIDAY

FACULTY MEMBERS

- 1)Mrs. Vidhi Bhatia
- 2) Dr. Aparna Palshetkar

STUDENTS

- 1) Upasana Tiwari
- 2) Aparna Rajashekhar Andhe
- 3) Dhrumil Anil Rathod
- 4) Ritesh Autade
- 5) Sangita Patel
- 6)Sanjana Santosh Shirsat
- 7) Jain Kunal Lalit
- 8) Vaibhav Maheshwari
- 9) Dawani Girish Suresh
- 10) Vipin Bhagwandas Jadhwani
- 11) Rubi Subhashchandra Soni

CONTENTS

| INTRODUCTION7 |
|--|
| History of HPLC and HPTLC7 |
| HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) 8 |
| HPTLC- High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography11 |
| Preparation of Stationary Phase for HPTLC:13 |
| Steps used at Anchrom Lab to perform HPTLC15 |
| Step 1: Software used by Anchrom Lab : VisionCATS 3.115 |
| Step 2: Applicator in HPTLC715 |
| Automatic TLC sampler.4117 |
| Step 3: Selection of solvents in HPLC and hptlc and its development on chromatographic plate |
| STEP 4: Derivatization21 |
| STEP 5: Visualizer in HPTLC23 |
| STEP 6: Scanner25 |
| Regulatory compliance27 |
| Conclusion29 |

INTRODUCTION

Herbal Drug Technology Practice school of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy arranged One Day Training on CAMAG HP-TLC SYSTEM at Anchrom Enterprises (I) P. Ltd, Mulund on 22.09.2022 and 23.09.2022 with batches of 11 students each. Anchrom Enterprises is one of India's oldest companies in analytical instruments supply. Being founded by a technocrat, Anchrom created a niche for itself in the Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) technique which later became High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC). Anchrom is dedicated to the technique of TLC and HPTLC since inception 1978 which is supported by CAMAG of Switzerland and India-specific HPTLC Application Research Laboratory established in 1989. The world's first, new generation "HPTLC- PRO" was installed in Anchrom in 2019. Anchrom's tag line describes it the best-"Technologists, not Traders!"

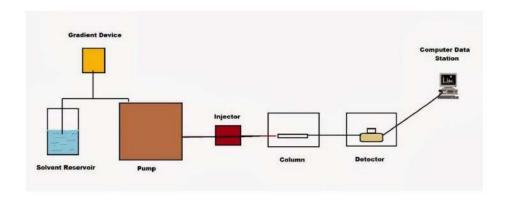
Final Year B. Pharm. HDT practice school students along with Mrs. Vidhi Bhatia, Mr. Keyur Shastri, Dr. Aparna Palshetkar, Dr. Divya Menon and Ms. Juilee Shiraskar visited Anchrom Enterprises (I) P. Ltd. at Mulund in two batches.

HISTORY OF HPLC AND HPTLC

Liquid chromatography was initially discovered as an analytical technique in the early twentieth century and was first used as a method of separating colored compounds. This is where the name chromatography chroma means color, graphy means writing, was derived. A Russian botanist named Mikhail S. Tswett used a rudimentary form of chromatographic separation to purify mixtures of plant pigments into the pure constituents. He separated the pigments based on their interaction with a stationary phase, which is essential to any chromatographic separation. The stationary phase he used was powdered chalk and alumina, the mobile phase in his separation was the solvent. After the solid stationary phase was packed into a glass column (essentially a long, hollow, glass tube) he poured the mixture of plant pigments and solvent in the top of the column. He then poured additional solvent into the column until the samples were eluted at the bottom of the column. The result of this process most crucial to his investigation was that the plant pigments separated into bands of pure components as they passed through the stationary phase. Modern high performance liquid chromatography or HPLC has its roots in this separation, the first form of liquid chromatography. The chromatographic process has been significantly improved over the last hundred years, yielding greater separation efficiency, versatility and speed.

HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY) INTRODUCTION:

High-performance liquid chromatography, abbreviated as HPLC, is a chromatographic technique of great versatility and analytic power used in many aspects of drug manufacturing and research. It separates or identifies mixtures of substances into their components based on their molecular structure and composition. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) involves the injection of a small volume of liquid sample into a tube packed with tiny particles (3 to 5 microns (µm) in diameter called the stationary phase) where individual components of the sample are moved down the packed tube with a liquid (mobile phase) forced through the column by high pressure delivered through a pump. The column packing is used to separate the components from one another. It involves various chemical and/or physical interactions between their molecules and the packing particles. The separated components are then detected at the exit of the column by a detector that measures their amount. Output from this detector is called a liquid chromatogram.



HPLC instrument consist of:

- 1. Gradient device
- 2. Solvent Reservoir
- 3. Pump
- 4. Injector
- 5. Column
- 6. Detector
- 7. Computer Data Station

HPLC METHODOLOGY:

In very small amounts, the sample mixture to be separated and tested is sent into a stream of mobile phase percolating via a column. There are different types of columns available with sorbents of varying particle sizes and surfaces.

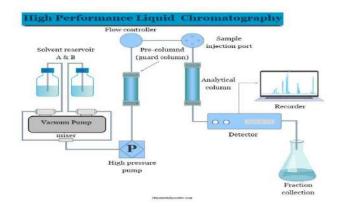
The mixture moves through the column at varying velocities and interacts with the sorbent, also known as the stationary phase. The velocity of each component in the mixture depends on 1) its chemical nature, 2) the nature of the column and 3) the composition of the mobile phase. The time at which a specific analyte emerges from the column is termed as its retention time. The retention time is measured under specific conditions and considered as the identifying characteristic of a given analyte.

Sorbent particles might be hydrophobic or polar in nature. The commonly used mobile phases include any miscible combination of water and organic solvents such as acetonitrile and methanol. Water-free mobile phases can also be used.

The aqueous component of the mobile phase might contain acids like formic, phosphoric or trifluoroacetic acid or salts to enable the separation of the sample components. The composition of the mobile phase is either maintained as a constant or as varied during the chromatographic analysis. The constant approach is effective for the separation of the sample components that are not very dissimilar in their affinity for the stationary phase. In the varied approach, the composition of the mobile phase differs from low to high eluting strength. The eluting strength of the mobile phase is reflected by analyte retention times where high eluting strength produces fast elution.

The composition of the mobile phase is chosen based on the intensity of interactions between several sample components and the stationary phase.

The HPLC partitioning process is quite similar to the liquid-liquid extraction process except that the former is a continuous process, unlike the latter which is a step-wise process. It is recommended that trial partitioning processes be performed to determine the exact HPLC method that would provide adequate separation.



HPTLC- HIGH PERFORMANCE THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY

An extension of TLC is high-performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) is robust,

INTRODUCTION:

simplest, rapid, and efficient tool in quantitative analysis of compounds. HPTLC is an analytical technique based on TLC, but with enhancements intended to increase the resolution of the compounds to be separated and to allow quantitative analysis of the compounds. Some of the enhancements such as the use of higher quality TLC plates with finer particle sizes in the stationary phase which allow better resolution. The separation can be further improved by repeated development of the plate, using a multiple development device. As a consequence, HPTLC offers better resolution and lower Limit of Detection (LODs). Visual detection is suitable for qualitative analysis, but a more specific detection method is needed for quantitative analysis and for obtaining structural information on separated compounds. UV, diode-array and fluorescence spectroscopy, mass spectrometry (MS), Fouriertransform infrared (FTIR), and Raman spectroscopy have all been applied for the in situ detection of analyte zones on a TLC plate. The usage of HPTLC is well appreciated and accepted all over the world. Many methods are being established to standardize the assay methods. HPTLC remains one step ahead when compared with other tools of chromatography. One of the available chromatographic techniques is HPTLC, which is used for the identification of constituents, identification and determination of impurities, and quantitative determination of active substances. The use of modern apparatus such as video scanners, densitometers, and new chromatographic chambers, and more effective elution techniques, high-resolution sorbents with selected particle size or chemically modified surface, the possibility of combining with other instrumental methods, and development of computer programs for method optimization all make HPTLC an important alternative method to HPLC or gas chromatography. Specifically, HPTLC is one of the ideal TLC technique for analytical purposes because of its increased accuracy, reproducibility, and ability to document the results, compared with standard TLC. Because of this, HPTLC technologies are also the most appropriate TLC technique.

HPTLC METHODOLOGY:

Set the analytical objective first that may be quantification or qualitative identification or separation of two components/multicomponent mixtures or optimization of analysis time before starting HPTLC. Method for analyzing drugs in multicomponent dosage forms by HPTLC demands primary knowledge about the nature of the sample, namely, structure, polarity, volatility, stability, and the solubility parameter. Method development involves considerable trial and error procedures. The most difficult problem usually is where to start, with what kind

11

of mobile phase.

Selection of stationary phase is quite easy, that is, to start with silica gel which is reasonable and nearly suits all kind of drugs. Mobile phase optimization is carried out by using three level techniques. First level involves use of neat solvents and then by finding some such solvents which can have average separation power for the desired drugs. Second level involves decreasing or increasing solvent strength using hexane or water for respective purposes. Third level involves trying of mixtures instead of neat solvents from the selected solvents of first and second level which can further be optimized by the use of modifier like acids or bases.

Analytes are detected using fluorescence mode or absorbance mode. But, if the analytes are not detected perfectly than it needs change of stationary phase or mobile phase or need the help of pre or post chromatographic derivatization. Optimization can be started only after a reasonable chromatogram which can be done by slight change in mobile-phase composition. This leads to a reasonable chromatogram which has all the desired peaks in symmetry and well separated.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TLC, HPLC, HPTLC

| Parameters | HPLC | HPTLC |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Туре | Reverse Phase Chromagraphy | Straight Phase Chromagraphy |
| Stationary phase | Liquid | Solid |
| Conditioning phase | None | Gas |
| Separation by | Partition | Adsorption |
| Results | By machine | By machine + eyes |
| Analysis | On - line | Off - line |
| Resolution | Very high | Moderate to high |
| Chromatography System | Closed | Open |
| Separating medium | Tubular column | Planar layer (plate) |
| Strongly Retarded | Broad peaks | Sharp Peaks |
| Fractions Seen As | | |
| Analysis in parallel | No. | Yes. |
| | Only 1 at a time | Upto 100 samples. |
| High temp. / pressure | High pressure | None |
| Time per sample | 2- 60 min | 1-30 min |
| Data obtained from chromatography | Limited to very high | High to very high |

PREPARATION OF STATIONARY PHASE FOR HPTLC:

HPTLC can be regarded as the most advanced form of modern TLC. It uses HPTLC plates featuring small particles with a narrow size distribution. As a result, homogeneous layers with a smooth surface can be obtained. HPTLC uses smaller plates (10×10 or 10×20 cm) with significantly decreased development distance (typically 6 cm) and analysis time (7–20 min). HPTLC plates provide improved resolution, higher detection sensitivity, and improved in situ quantification and are used for industrial pharmaceutical densitometric quantitative analysis.

Normal phase adsorption TLC on silica gel with a less polar mobile phase, such as chloroform— methanol, has been used for more than 90% of reported analysis of pharmaceuticals and drugs. Lipophilic C-18, C-8, C-2; phenyl chemically-modified silica gel phases; and hydrocarbon- impregnated silica gel plates developed with a more polar aqueous mobile phase, such as methanol—water or dioxane—water, are used for reversed-phase TLC. Other precoated layers that are used include aluminum oxide, magnesium silicate, magnesium oxide, polyamide, cellulose, kieselguhr, ion exchangers, and polar modified silica gel layers that contain bonded amino, cyano, diol, and thiol groups.

Optical isomer separations that are carried out on a chiral layer produced from C-18 modified silica gel impregnated with a Cu (II) celt and an optically active analticmerically pure

silica gel impregnated with a Cu (II) salt and an optically active enantiomerically pure hydroxyproline derivative, on a silica layer impregnated with a chiral selector such as brucine, on molecularly imprinted polymers of a-agonists, or on cellulose with mobile phases

having added chiral selectors such as cyclodextrins have been reported mostly for amino acids and their derivatives.

Mixtures of sorbents have been used to prepare layers with special selectivity properties. HPTLC plates need to be stored under appropriate conditions. Before use, plates should be inspected under white and UV light to detect damage and impurities in the adsorbent. It is advisable to prewash the plates to improve the reproducibility and robustness of the results.

STEPS USED AT ANCHROM LAB TO PERFORM HPTLC

- 1. Feeding data in software- Vision cats 3.1
- 2. Application of sample on plate- Using Applicator and automatic TLC sampler
- 3. Chromatographic derivatization- By Derivatizer and Visualizer
- 4. Image docking
- 5. Denstometric scanning

STEP 1: SOFTWARE USED BY ANCHROM LAB: VISIONCATS 3.1

VisionCATS 3.1 controls the TLC Scanner 4 and enables quantitative evaluation of the generated

densitometric data. To determine the substance concentration in a sample, five different quantification functions (e.g. linear and polynomial) are available. Several scanning steps (e.g. scanning the plate after development and scanning the same plate after derivatization) and up to five different evaluations can be performed (with data obtained from single wavelength, multiple wavelengths or a combination of measurements in absorption and fluorescence detection mode).

STEP 2: APPLICATOR IN HPTLC7

Applicator is used to apply the sample /standard on TLC plate for the separation on components present in it.

AUTOMATIC TLC SAMPLER.41

Automatic sample application is a key factor for productivity of the HPTLC laboratory. The requirements for an instrument serving this purpose, i.e. precision, robustness during routine use and convenient handling are fully met by the Automatic TLC Sampler 4. The ATS 4 offers fully automatic sample application for qualitative and quantitative analyses as well as for preparative separations.

It consist of

- · Sample/ standard holder
- · Syringe for spotting the sample
- 2 containers at the back one for the solvent system and one for the waste generated.
 The whole system is operated by the software. Amount of sample/ standard to be spot, and no. of spotting/bands are feed in software.

it is suited for routine use and high sample throughput in mass analysis. Samples are either applied as spots through contact transfer (0.1–5 μ l)or as bands or rectangles (0.5 to > 50 μ l) using the spray-on technique. Starting zones sprayed on as narrow bands offer the best separation attainable with a given chromatographic system. Application in the form of rectangles allows precise application of large volumes without damaging thelayer. Prior to chromatography, these rectangles are focused into narrowbands with a solvent of high elution strength.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUTOMATED APPLICATOR:

- Fully automatic sample application, suitable for routine.
- · Application of spots, bands, or rectangles.
- Data input and monitoring through WINCATS.
- · Application of solutions onto any planar medium.
- Application of sample volumes between 0.1 and 5 μ l by contact transfer.
- spray-on application of sample volumes between 0.5 and $\geq 50~\mu l.1$



AUTOMATIC TLC SAMPLER.41

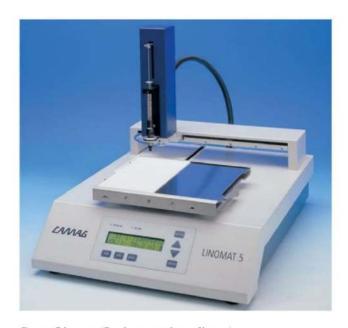
OTHER APPLICATORS WHICH CAN BE USED ARE

1. Camag Nanomat (Manual sample applicator): Sample to be spotted is filled in glass capillaries, and precise volume of sample is applied on HPTLC plates in form of spots.



Camag Nanomat (Manual sample applicator)

2. Camag Linomat (Semi-automatic applicator): Sample is applied by spraying, by this solvent for sample gets evaporated. This leads to concentration of sample as narrow band leading to higher resolution for quantitative analysis.



Camag Linomat (Semi-automatic applicator)

Selection of solvents and development of solvent system in HPLC and HPTLC

As we know, chromatography is the separation of analytes from a mixture using;

A stationary phase, into which the analyte partitions and is retained.

A mobile phase, to partition the analytes from the stationary phase and transport them through the stationary phase bed.

Analytes will have different chemical affinity for each of the phases, those with less affinity for the stationary phase will elute earlier and those with a greater affinity will elute later and hence separation will be achieved. The solvents used for the mobile phase, and the ratio in which they are used, can be tuned to change the relative analyte affinity and hence the retention time and selectivity (chemical separating power) of the separation.

STEP 3: SELECTION OF SOLVENTS IN HPLC AND HPTLC AND ITS DEVELOPMENT ON CHROMATOGRAPHIC PLATE

Selection of solvents for use as a mobile phase in HPLC analysis is a key component of method development. It is not possible to have a universal solvent which will meet all applications and more than often a combination of solvents is decided based on the analysis requirements. Selection of suitable solvents is based on their physical properties and compatibilities with the sample and column stationary phase.

DEVELOPMENT OF HPLC: SATURATION CHAMBER

Fill the chamber with solvent to a height of 0.5 to 1 cm. Carefully tilt the chamber to moisten the filter paper and equilibrate the chamber with solvent vapors. After a few minutes, the chamber is saturated with vapors.

The developing chamber used for developing a TLC plate looks like this: The chamber is actually just a beaker large enough to house the TLC plate without having to bend the plate. Just enough developing solvent (discussed on the TLC page) is placed in the beaker to cover the bottom.



SOME ESSENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1.Cost

Cost is an important consideration as HPLC requires superior purity grade solvents and it is common to see dozens of HPLC systems operating round the clock in large laboratories. This means consumption of high grade solvents in bulk quantities and therefore cost considerations play a vital role.

2.Solubility

The sample should be completely soluble in the mobile phase. Slightest insolubility will result in phase separations or suspensions which will contribute to operational problems.

3.Absorbance

Generally the detectors used in HPLC are based on absorbance of light by sample contituents. The intrinsic absorbance of the mobile phase components in the selected wavelength range should not interfere with the absorbance of the sample. The mobile phase solvent should ideally have no absorbance at the wavelength of interest.

4. Volatility

The mobile phase solvents should have low volatility especially for use with light scattering detectors. Highly volatile solvents can lead to compositional changes in mobile phase composition over use and storage. This can lead to poor reproducibility of chromatograms.

5. Viscosity

The selected solvents should have low viscosity so that flow through the column does not lead to development of high back pressures.

6.Inertness

The selected solvents should be inert to sample components, column packing and column material. Any reactivity with any of these components can lead to formation of precipitates, gases or other reaction products which can upset the system performance. The solvents should not form separate phase on coming in contact with the sample. In other words there should be complete miscibility of solvents.

SELECTION OF SOLVENT IN HPTLC

The selection of mobile phase is based on adsorbent material used as stationary phase and physical and chemical properties of analyte.

General mobile-phase systems that are used based on their diverse selectivity properties are diethyl ether, methylene chloride, and chloroform combined individually or together with hexane as the strength-adjusting solvent for normal-phase TLC and methanol, acetonitrile, and tetrahydrofuran mixed with water for strength adjustment in reversed-phase TLC.

DEVELOPMENT IN HPTLC

1.Twin Trough Chamber

This is a classical developing tank for Thin-Layer Chromatography. A Twin-Trough-Chamber reduces disposal problems and allows preconditioning of the plate with any solvent and for any duration. For preconditioning or saturation the trough opposite to the plate is filled with developing solvent. The use of a saturation pad is recommended for a fast, homogeneous and reproducible chamber saturation process.

Key Features

- Glass tank with two troughs for manual development
- Available in the formats 20 x 20 cm, 20 x 10 cm, and 10 x 10 cm
- · Steel or glass lid



2.ADC2

The CAMAG Automatic Developing Chamber 2 (ADC 2) is the heart of an HPTLC system. It performs the development step fully automatically, reproducibly, and independent of environmental effects. The activity and pre-conditioning of the layer, chamber saturation, developing distance and final drying can be preset and automatically monitored by the ADC 2.

The ADC 2 is a device for reproducible plate development. It performs the development step fully automated, and independent of environmental effects. The activity and pre-conditioning of the layer, chamber saturation, developing distance and final drying can be preset and

automatically monitored by the ADC 2. Two modes of operation are possible: stand-alone with input of parameters via keypad, or remote operation from visionCATS with process monitoring, documentation of operating parameters, and reporting.



3.AMD2

The AMD 2 is a software-controlled HPTLC chamber for gradient development. It is used for difficult separation problems that cannot be solved by isocratic HPTLC.

The separation of complex samples is a challenging task for every chromatographic system, particularly when the sample components span a wide polarity range. The AMD procedure offers an excellent solution as it allows stepwise gradient elution over increasing separation distances. As a result acids, bases, neutral, hydrophilic, and lipophilic substances can be separated in a single AMD run. This makes AMD suitable for a variety of applications. The technique is frequently used in lipid analysis and in routine analysis of drinking water. Pigment formulations with a complex composition, resins as well as additives of mineral oil products are other typical applications of AMD analysis.



STEP 4: DERIVATIZATION

It is an inherent advantage of TLC/HPTLC that all analytics remain stored on the plate and can be readily derivatized after chromatography. Analytes that do not respond to visible or UV light can be rendered detectable. In many cases, analytes or classes of analytes can be identified by specific reagents, enabling their selective detection. Pre-chromatographic derivatization is possible by overspraying the sample application zones with the CAMAG® Linomat 5, the CAMAG® Automatic TLC Sampler 4 (ATS 4) or CAMAG® HPTLC PRO Module APPLICATION.

For the transfer of liquid reagents for post chromatographic derivatization, one can choose between spraying. Automated spraying (CAMAG® HPTLC PRO Module DERIVATIZATION, CAMAG® DERIVATIZER) or manual dipping (CAMAG® Chromatogram Immersion Device 3) are the preferred techniques, particularly when a quantitative evaluation is intended.



CAMAG® Derivatizer

In most cases, the derivatization reaction needs to be completed by heat treatment. Heating the plate at the desired temperature with a plate heater (CAMAG® TLC Plate Heater 3) specifically designed for this purpose is highly recommended. A plate heating unit is an integral part of the CAMAG® HPTLC PRO Module DERIVATIZATION.

The Derivatizer is used for automated reagent transfer in the derivatization of thin-layer chromatograms and sets a new standard of reproducibility by employing a unique "micro droplet" spraying technology (patented). The Derivatizer ensures homogeneity and convenience in applying derivatization reagents, and offers other advantages as compared to manual spraying and immersion. The device is suitable for all common reagents. To meet the divergent physicochemical properties of the reagents, e.g. viscosity, four different color-coded nozzles are available, and the user can select from six spraying modes.

KEY FEATURES

- · Unsurpassed homogeneous reagent distribution
- · Environmentally friendly and safe handling through a closed system
- Reproducible and user-independent results
- Low reagent consumption (2-4 mL)
- Hood for 20 x 10 cm and/or 20 x 20 cm plates
- · Intuitive handling and easy cleaning

The following most common reagents have been tested and validated by the CAMAG laboratory for use with the Derivatizer:

- Sulfuric acid reagent (10 % in methanol)
- · Anisaldehyde reagent
- Natural product reagent
- Polyethylene glycol solution
- Iodine solution (0.5% in ethanol)
- Dragendorff reagent
- · Fast blue salt B reagent
- Ehrlich's reagent
- · Phosphomolybdic acid reagent
- Ninhydrin reagent Copper (II) sulfate reagent
- · Aniline-diphenylamine-phosphoric acid reagent
- Vanillin reagent
- Potassium hydroxide solution (5% in methanol)
- Aqueous solutions (enzymatic solutions, etc.)

STEP 5: VISUALIZER IN HPTLC

Visualizer is a professional imaging and documentation system for TLC/HPTLC chromatograms and other planar objects with a state-of-the-art digital CCD camera, connected by USB 3.0.

KEY FEATURES:

- CCD camera
- Illumination under UV 254 nm, UV 366 nm, and white light
- Side by side comparison of tracks with Comparison Viewer
- Image-based evaluation
- Any plate format up to 20 x 20 cm
- · Software-controlled with visionCATS

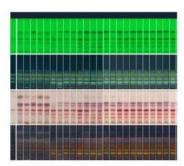


TLC Visualizer 2 operated under visionCATS:

visionCATS 3.1 organizes the workflow of TLC/HPTLC, controls the involved CAMAG instruments, and manages data.

For the evaluation of acquired images sophisticated enhancement tools and also functions for annotation and determination of position (RF) are required. This is where visionCATS comes into play. The state-of-the-art software supports low-noise, high-dynamic-range imaging (HDRI) and includes a comprehensive set of image enhancement tools. Various tools that are there in software are:

- Data view: This allows visual evaluation of a plate in different illumination modes and
 offers broad range of helpful tools like Rf tool display.
- Comparison viewer: Selected tracks from different images taken form different plates under UV 254 nm, white light and UV 366 nm can be displayed side by side.



Comparison view in visionCAT 3.1

Image enhancement: Images are automatically captured based on an optimized control
of the illumination and parameters specified in the TLC/HPTLC method. Sophisticated
algorithms guarantee the highest image quality for identification of even the weakest
zones.Multiple standard-dynamic range images are taken at different exposures to
capture details in shadows or highlights, and are merged into a single HDR image.

- Exposure Normalization : Allows the retreatment of the image by normalizing the exposure
- Clarify tool: virtually changes the illumination setting after capturing and makes very faint zones visible on an unchanged background.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

A)Object size supported:

1)With 12 mm lens: up to 20 x 20 cm

2) With 16 mm lens: up to 20 x 10 cm

B)Light sources:

1)2 x UV tube short wavelength (254 nm) - direct light

2)2 x UV tube long wavelength (366 nm) - direct light

3)2 x white light tube - direct light (remission)

4)2 x white light tube - transmitted light (transmission)

C)Camera type: Digital CCD camera, sensor "SONY Super HAD CCD", HDR

D)Camera exposure time: 2.3 ms to 10 s, up to 60 s for HDRI, min. step size 1 µs

E)Connections: USB 3.0 and RS-232 serial port

F)Power connection: 100-240 V, 50/60 Hz, 50 W

G)Software for instrument control: visionCATS (2.3 or higher) on MS Windows 7 and

Windows 10

H)Dimensions (W x D x H): 480 x 537 x 596 mm

I)Weight: 17 kg

STEP 6: SCANNER

The TLC Scanner 4 is a scanning densitometer. It measures the reflection of separated compounds in absorption and/or fluorescence mode. Controlled by visionCATS 3.1 software the TLC Scanner 4 enables quantitative evaluation of the generated densitometric data. The spectral range of light from 190 to 900 nm is available for selecting single or multiple wavelengths for scanning densitometry. Detection can thus be fine-tuned to match the spectral properties of the analyte to its optimized specificity and sensitivity of the detection.

KEY FEATURES

Measurement of reflection, either in absorbance and/or fluorescence.

Spectral range from 190 to 900nm.

Data step resolution 25-200 µm.

Spectrum resolution up to 100nm/s.

Any plate format up to 20×20 cm.

Software-controlled by visionCATS.

LIGHT SOURCES USED

Deuterium-190 to 450 nm

Tungsten-450-900 nm

Mercury-366 nm

Identify- 1 band

Polarity- 3 bands (start, mid and end)

THE SCANNER ULTIMATE PACKAGE:

| ☐ Multi Wavelength Scan: this feature offers the possibility to perform a multi-waveleng | th |
|--|----|
| scan with up to 31 selected wavelengths or a combination of measurements in | |
| absorption and fluorescence detection mode. | |

| ☐ Scanner Quantificatio | n: this feature allows to quantify each individual substance on the |
|----------------------------|---|
| plate. Five different quar | ntification functions are available for evaluation to determine the |
| concentration of the sub- | stance in a sample. In one analysis file up to five evaluation |
| steps can be performed i | n multiple plate states (e.g. plate after development and same |
| plate after derivatization |). |

| Spectrum Scan: this feature includes the measurement of the spectrum of each | |
|---|----|
| ndividual substance on the plate including the evaluation of the substance purity | by |
| comparison with reference standard | |

☐ Technical Specifications

Light sources Deuterium lamp, usable continuum 190-450 nm.

Halogen-tungsten lamp, usable continuum 350 – 900 nm

High-pressure mercury lamp, spectral lines (248, 254, 265, 280, 297, 302, 313, 366, 405, 436, 546, 577, 579 nm)

The lamp, which is positioned in the light path, is automatically ignited. All lamps are current stabilized.

The slit is automatically illuminated with visible light when the compartment illumination is switched on. The scanning compartment is illuminated with a 4 W tube emitting UV 254

nm which the user can replace by a UV 366 nm or a white light tube.

Monochromator Concave holographic grating, 1200 lines/mm, bandwidth selectable 5 or 20 nm, wavelength range 190–900 nm; monochromator driven by step motor, reproducibility of wavelength setting better than 0.2 nm, accuracy better than 1 nm; connector for flushing with nitrogen.

Maximum speed of spectra recording 100 nm/s.

Secondary filter Motor-driven filter wheel with three automatically selected filters for the elimination of second order wavelengths; 400 nm cut-off filter for fluorescence measurements; three positions for user selected filters.

Scanning slit Revolving disk with 20 fixed apertures; length of slit images selectable between 0.2 and 12 mm, width between 0.1 and 1.2 mm in 42 combinations

Detector Two matched broadband photo multipliers, multi alkali type, spectral sensitivity 185 – 900 nm

Stage drive Independent in both directions by step motors, micro step driven for smooth movement; reproducibility of positioning better than 50 μm in Y-direction, better than 100 μm in X- direction; maximum scanning speed 100 mm/s

Power connection 115 V and 230 V selectable; 50/60 Hz; maximum energy use 180 W (tungsten and mercury lamp ignited)

Dimensions (W x D x H) 590 x 650 x 367 mm

Connections RS-232 serial port

A/D Converter 16 bit, 2-channel A/D converter, 100 ms per double conversion Weight 39 kg

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

| Factors that may affect chromatographic behavior include the following: |
|--|
| Composition, ionic strength, temperature, and apparent pH of the mobile phase |
| Flow rate, column dimensions, column temperature, and pressure |
| Stationary phase characteristics, including type of chromatographic support (particle-based or |
| nonolithic), particle or macropore size, porosity, and specific surface area |
| Reverse-phase and other surface modification of the stationary phases, the extent of chemical |
| nodification System suitability is to prove that system is working perfectly before the analysis |
| on HPLC, GC, TOC analyzer or any other system. It is required to done |
| before every sample analysis. HPLC, short for High performance liquid chromatography is a |
| echnique used for separating the components in a mixture. |
| Chromatographic parameters- |

The separated analytes which are transported by the mobile phase are recorded as signal peaks by the detector unit. The total amount of all peaks is called chromatogram. Each individual peak provides qualitative and quantitative information of the analyte.

Qualitative information is given by the peak itself (e.g.: shape, intensity of the signal, time of appearance in the chromatogram). In addition, the area of a peak is proportional to the concentration of the substance. Hence, the chromatography data management software can calculate the concentration of the sample by integration. This provides quantitative information. Ideally the peaks are recorded as a Gaussian bell-shaped curve.

DELAY TIME (T0)

The delay time refers to the time which is required for a non-retarded compound to be transported from the injection site to the detector unit (where the compound is recorded). During this time, all sample molecules are exclusively located in the mobile phase. In general, all sample molecules share the same delay time. The separation is caused by differing adherence of the substances with the stationary phase.

RETENTION TIME (TR)

The retention time refers to the time which is required for a compound from the moment of injection until the moment of detection. Accordingly, it represents the time the analyte is in the mobile and stationary phase. The retention time is substance-specific and should always provide the same values under the same conditions.

PEAK WIDTH (W)

The peak width covers the period from the beginning of the signal slope until reaching the baseline after repeated drop in the detector signal.

TAILING FACTOR (T)

In practice, perfectly symmetric peaks are very rare. In a chromatogram they often show some degree of tailing. Peak tailing is measured by the tailing factor T. This factor describes the peak asymmetry, i.e. to which extent the shape is approximated to the perfectly symmetric Gaussian curve. The tailing factor is measured as: T=b/a a represents the width of the front half of the peak, b is the width of the back half of the peak. The values are measured at 10 % of the peak height from the leading or trailing edge of the peak to a line dropped perpendicularly from the peak apex.T = 1 represents a symmetrical peak. For T > 1 the peak profile is named tailing. For T < 1 the peak profile is named fronting.

ADVANTAGES OF HPTLC:

- 1. High resolution of zones due to higher number of theoretical plates.
- 2. Shorter developing times
- 3. Less solvent consumption
- 4. Evaluation time is less.
- 5. Enormous flexibility
- 6. Solvent degasing and removal of impurities is not necessary

ADVANTAGES OF HPLC:

- 1. It is simple, rapid, reproducible.
- 2. High sensitivity
- 3. High performance
- 4. Wide varieties of stationary phase
- 5. Accuracy and Precision
- 6. Rapid process and hence time saving

CONCLUSION

The students of Herbal Drug Technology Practice school are thankful to the faculty members and college for arranging industrial visit. We are also thankful to the staff of Anchrom Enterprises for explaining and demonstrating HPTLC and for the hospitality



V.E.S.

VIVEKanand Education Society's

College of Pharmacy

(Sindhi Linguistic Minority, Approved by DTE, Pharmacy Council of India & Govt. of Maharashtra, Attitiated to University of Mumbai)

Awarded A+ Grade with a CGPA of 3.46 by NAAC, 2022 (Valid till 2027)

Recognition under section 2(F) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956

Prof Supriya Shidhaye

M. f Prir

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

Activity Report A.Y 2022-23

DEPARTMENT PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

IQAC ACTIVITY No:

Details of activity:

| Name of the Activity | Industrial Visit | Activity No. | 14 of 22 of Practice School |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Day, Date | 10 Sep 2022 | Department/ Committee/Fac | Practice School in Drug Discovery and Process Chemistry |
| Venue | CleanChem lab, TTC Navi Mumbai | Time ; | Full Day, 10 am to 5 pm |
| Nature of activity | Indoor/Outdoor | Total no. of participants. | Faculty: 03 Students: 21 |

Activity Information:

| Objectives | 1.Understand the scale and process at Industrial level of the chemical |
|-------------|---|
| Action the | Process 2. Exposure to state of the art facility and new avenues in the field. |
| Methodology | 1. Demonstration 2. Field Visit |
| Outcomes | 21 of 22 students visited the Industry. Motivated to work in the field |
| erc. | of chemistry for both Final Year Project, PG education and as a career choice. |
| | 1 - 1 - Mark Gare Cult Thomas |



VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074



PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):

| | Notice and communication | Feedback form |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| ~ | Student list of participation | Feedback analysis |
| ~ | Photos | Media news details |
| | Certificate | Any other |

| Name & Signature of Coordinator | Name & Signature of Head/Committee In charge | Name & Signature of IQAC Coordinator |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2 | man | BM |
| Rashmi Wani | Do Mushage Shoit | Proj. Rajoshree Hirbs |

| | | | | | ţ | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|------|-----|
| 4 | | VIVEK | ANAND EDU | CATION SCO | EITY'S CO | LLEGE OF PA | HRMACY | | | | | | |
| T. | | minute | on the second | rentines | | Crampor East, 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | 10/09 | Attenda | nce Record | | 23 69 | | 2100 | 01 10 | 12 | Tahol | 01 | 1 |
| So No. Natural the Student | | 10- | 10- | 1:00- | 4104 | 20101 | 241-1 | 3-101 | 01110 | - | Senia | 101 | *LU |
| I - Nationa Nations Migrich | Thaile | the fe | trails | Shaik | nair | maik | Dail | (A) | mail | strail | 21 | 95 | 1 |
| | bilote | (alah | Stabe | Evist | (Let | Walt. | Mat | Gelare | Star | stabe | 22 | 100 | |
| / Segal Rassoles Mhariro | (6) | ELC- | a l | D. | All. | al. | 100 | ni. | int. | 186 | 18 | 191 | 1 |
| 1 Inhas Sheadyas Shet Hosasyckas | 11 | 7 | 1.0 | .0 | 1.0 | 1 | 200 | Aude | 200 | | 20 | 96 | 3 |
| Shorper Arrived Kortopyer | aut and | 1 | (Alshi | المحالية | (Below | MAS | Dodg. | N. W | W. ashi | Annehi | 22 | 100 | '3 |
| 4 Mensuras Andr | Man: | 1 Port | Pesto | Osh | | Collshi | 4 Viete | (1) Phi | G.7. | 11/1/2 | | 1 | |
| n Teyron Namiles Thate | Thube | 10 mg | Mule | MAN | Miller | A) Nube | 100 | (1) | Numb | Nihuko | 21 | 45 - | |
| 1 Opin Guille | om well | 00000 | Charles . | Owen | The | 0776 | ONE | 1 | 23/4 | 200 | 21 | 45 | |
| Auspania Nair | Jugana | (0) | (Syper | (History) | Vistoria | C | Just | Muse | Musous | Dolor | 21 | 95 | |
| 5 Seni Seskulkar | Stops | 12 | 840. | Ste. | 119 | 860 | BUS | My | 240 | 110 | 22 | 100. | - |
| 10 Parel Rakesh Laxonin | A. Patel | 2.901 | A. B. tel | R. Vand | K. C. | ARIA | f. iam | PROM | Ret! | 294 | 20 | 90 | 3 |
| 11 Azyeshi Sorid Dembre | asd | asd. | Ass. | asd | ded | doct. | de | dod. | wood. | did | 22 | 100 | / |
| 12 Numeric Shanker Shirtenkar | Semest | Banost | Donose | Carmata | - vok | annak. | Grande | Carrie | annale . | Donneto | 21 | 45 | |
| - 1150 percental appropriate to | * com | | Sank | | Marie | Davie | Fred: | Jonk | gode | Court | 22 | 100- | / |
| (1 Somkrut Sharms | Vierne | | | | House | al brown | dimer. | Decent | dimen | Hymn | -2L | 1 m | |
| (# Suramer Finance Ratikanse | 10 | as. | de | 8 | * | 4 | 8 | 2 | × · | | 2 2 | 100 | 1 |
| 11 Ak marke Mallesh Scotten | Brend | 11.1 | (0) | (1) | Line | a: we | - A) | A | Que grad | +24218) | 18 | 81 | 4 |
| (4) Chearakeat Bineselt Helekreisset | | Tomas ex | | | 1 Jane | W. | charest | 1 1 | J. | Charles . | 22 | 100 | |
| 17 Discussion Hammed Cabead | March | 1000 | A green | de la la | We. | 1 | | | quart | 2 who | 21 | in. | 1 |
| 18 Anish Sale | Princh | Senie . | Pank. | Kinsk | Amo | NA S | Arish | Arrigh . | Surp. | Bush | 22 | 1 | |
| 17 Francis Crossili Valorakariya | Tidund | 100 | 1/1/2 | July 1 | 7000 | 17.7 | E 15 | Tillus | The | things. | 0.5 | 100 | |
| 20 Nicht Norsbird Vallamiles | 0 | Marie | Modera | 200 | Ninus . | U.S. | No word | James | On | Coller | _ | 100 | |
| 21 Nati Addys Prestant | Midne | N. C. | 180 | A | de | to | 30 | 300 | 1 | 100 | 22 | | |
| 21 Kras furge | year | Way. | or age | The man is | More | 100 | 5 No. 3 | dent | young | Mossil | 121 | 100 | |

Page 53

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT (SURVEY BASED)

Academic Year: 2022-23

Date:10.6.2023

A. Title of the activity: UG Project (Survey Based)

B. Objective:

To introduce 'Survey' as a method of research which helps to uncover answers to specific questions in an unbiased manner.

C. Activity Outcomes:

| | Upon completion of this activity, learners would: | Mapped PO | Level of Mapping |
|------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| A01. | Be able to frame appropriate questionnaires on specific topics | 1 | 3 |
| | | 6 | 3 |
| | Be able to communicate with survey participants in | 7 | 2 |
| AO2. | a professional manner and Be more aware of the | 8 | 3 |
| | role of pharmacists in society | 9 | 3 |
| | | 6 | 2 |
| A03. | Be able to solve the queries of survey participants | 3 | 3 |
| A04. | Be trained more on time management and target completion | 2 | 3 |

D. Rate the Outcome: This survey-based project helped you to

| Q. | Question | AO mapped |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| No. Q1 | Explain the rationale bening the inclusion of each of the survey participants. | A01 |
| Q2 | Communicate the objective and scope of the survey to the participants. | |
| Q3 | Resolve the gueries raised by survey participants. | A03 |
| Q4 | To achieve the assigned number of participants. | A04 |
| Q5 | Become aware of my duty towards society as a pharmacy professional. | AO2 |

V ES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074 VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

| IMPACT ANALYS | SIS FOR LIC DROGGED TO STATE OF THE STATE OF |
|---------------------|--|
| Please rate using a | SIS FOR UG PROJECT (SURVEY BASED) |
| 3: Strongly agree | 2: Agree 1: Disagree |

| Sr | 2: Agree | 1: Disagree | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| No. | Student Name | POI | 609 be | P03 | 102 | PO \$, PO | 19 | | |
| _1 | Allowh Khom | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Sign | | |
| 2 | Priva Ch. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Rhones | | |
| 3 | Raksh & wash | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | es- | | |
| 4 | Kapil Daying | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 645 | | |
| 5 | Priya Choudhary Baksh supto Kapil Dong | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Vivele | | |
| 7 | Divya Dholam | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10=: | | |
| 8 | Tanvi N. Dighe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | TODAL | | |
| 8 | Ketki Edlabadkar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | telle | | |
| 9 | Tanija Fernandes | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Tarina | | |
| 10 | Tanija Ferenandes Tidnyasa lije | 3 | 3 | J | 3 | 3 | Oz | | |
| 11 | Kashish Gupta | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | | |
| 12 | Shuya Huggi | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Lough | | |
| 3 | Alisha Hussain | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | offin | | |
| 4 | kshitij Jamnik | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jane | | |
| 5 | GAYATRI JOSHI | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Migh | | |
| 5 | Rutuja Joshi | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | -3 | fund | | |
| 1 | Jyot Tanwar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| \top | Sayana kadam | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Justin Salor | | |

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbal - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT (SURVEY BASED)

| 19 | C (SURVEY BASED) | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----------|--|
| 20 | Mect. B. Koviva | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | put | |
| 21 | Anam Aldura | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Josep. | |
| 22 | mayastree . R. M. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Bro | |
| _ | om losma | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Shoon | |
| 23 | Fhushbu Choudhary | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | No. | |
| 24 | Diya kukreja | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Oight. | |
| 25 | Riddhi Kule | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rilling | |
| 26 | SOHAM LAKHPATSANS | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Cal | |
| 27 | Pauline Pughaliaj | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3. | Bulin | |
| 28 | Srushti Bhide | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Sushide | |
| 29 | Vedangs Sawant | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Saurent | |
| 30 | Ananya Putty | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Als | |
| 31 | Hasshita Jain | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | win | |
| 32 | Kimaya Waghole. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | |
| 33 | Shraddha Sheny | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Alana) | |
| 34 | Pournima Thorat | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Dried | |
| 35 | Vaishnavi Pawar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Diffma | |
| 6 | Chaiteali Shibalkal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ×ns | |
| 7 | Sayali Varonge | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 8 | Aonyan Pathore | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 peigns | |

Scanned with CamScanner

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT

| | 9 A | JG PRO | JECT (S | SURVEY | RASE | ימי | |
|------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|-----|----------------|
| 3 | Avinash. S. Jule | | T | T - | | | 014 |
| 40 | Jarren - c. Patil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | DAS |
| 41 | Prince - C. Path | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Jouls |
| 42 | Ritika Mule | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Proule |
| 43 | Brayden Psanza | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Braydes |
| 44 | sarang Lathote | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | a. |
| - | Shreya S. Patil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Goth. |
| • 45 | Nilita Patil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | (A) |
| 46 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Sight. |
| 47 | Mamarta Cheuraliya | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | panale |
| 48 | Kistrita Deore | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Ktoeur |
| 49 | shital Garad | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | shital. |
| 50 | Vivek More | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | SYMON |
| 51 | Ishika Shorma | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Ishika |
| 52 | Garesh Kodi | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 53 | Atmaj Barkale | 3 | B | 3 | 3 | 3 | Januar A Atron |
| 54 | Toray Bague | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | tanan |
| 55 | Neclam Roge | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Ricelan |
| 56 | Parth Sawaur | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Banga |
| 57 | Ruj Pati) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Banhi D |
| 58 | Som Poull | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rain |

Scanned with CamScanner

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT

| 59 | Safer : Safer Safer Survey Based) | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---------------|--|--|
| 60 | and landal | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 0 6 | | |
| 61 | Diksha kharade | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | Mondel Should | | |
| 62 | rashina Totanz | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10000 | Yashi | | |
| 63 | Jash Bagwe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Yago | | |
| _ | Punva Goyal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rusyal | | |
| 64 | Simean Nagder | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | gsimian. | | |
| 65 | Shueya salian | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | XIVA. | | |
| 66 | Aayuh Unibie | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 67 | Shreeya Shedge | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | de | | |
| 68 | Ryg Shankar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rug | | |
| 69 | Velena Mehta | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | vemento | | |
| 70 | Nandini Shukla | _3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Nohutel | | |
| 71 | Paniya Pillikandlu. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Lange | | |
| 72 f | Saniya Pillikandlu. Kalyani Partukar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Kalyus | | |
| | Ramya T Pillai | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Partys | | |
| 4 | Tutika Povjary | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | yeteta | | |
| 5 | Saakshi Nunse | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Bruns | | |
| 6 | Akshata Shinde | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Has | | |

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT (SURVEY

| | JOHN COLOR OF | PROII | CT CC | IDII. | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---|------------|
| 77 | Vanalista | · noji | (50 | RVEY | BASED |) | |
| , 78 | Yanshita sharma. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Sauchike : |
| 79 | Srushti helaskar | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | -Yolf Mary |
| 80 | Archie N. Jaiswal. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Andre |
| 81 | Devaansh. A. Ambardekar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Damos |
| 82 | Shravani. G. Mali | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Space |
| 83 | Kashish k. Mali | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Imali. |
| | Bhumika A. Solanki | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | dita |
| 84 | Shweta Baranwal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Ameta |
| 85 (| Rishika Crupta | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Right |
| 86 | Vaishnavi Sethi | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Detui |
| 87 | Rutuja R. Donigade | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rutuja |
| 88 | Khushi Tiwari | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 89 | Sujal Gadiya | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Dujal |
| 90 | Vepal Mahajan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Vigul . |
| 91 | Vedant Bingh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Vie Vie |
| 92 | Snehal Rajgusu. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | NEHAL |
| 93 | Abhishek Tiwari | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 novek |
| 94 | vishwarky Poli! | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Mulany |
| 95 | Shalom Sathe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Swatte |
| 96 | Sporedon Saletar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |

VES COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR UG PROJECT (SURVEY BASED)

| 97 | Chaitrali Waingauer | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 0 | (0) |
|--------|--|----|------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| 98 | Chaitrali Waingauber Sarves . S. Parab | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9. |
| 99 | Vidhi Pingale | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Prople |
| 100 | Vignesh Palil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7. |
| 101 | Bilal Khan | 3 | 3 | B | 3 | 3 | A.A. |
| 102 | Ajit Yangar | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | gut ! |
| 103 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | May |
| 104 | Harsh · Nangare Tanvi. V. Ilave | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Janvi. V. a. | 3 | 2.99 | 3 | 3 | 2.99 | 1 |
| LESS . | Average | | | 100 | 100 | 99.0 | 4 |
| | % response of students given 3 of more than 3 PO attainment Level | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | ny suggestions to improve the activi | 13 | 1 | outco | mes of | the acti | vity. |

| Any suggestions to | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Name & Signature of Acti | vity Co-ordir | ator: | |
| , all | ٠٠ ا | ١. | |
| Ms. Palak Karia Polot | Alem | well | |
| Mr. Ojaskumar Agrawal | () | <i>-</i> , · | |

VES College of Pharmacy, Mumbai

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Collectors Colony, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

REPORT ON UG PROJECT (Survey based) 2022-23

F. Y. B. Pharm (Div A and Div B) Total Response collected: 871

Following are the conclusions drawn based on the surveys taken by students:

- > 52.2% of people claim that their surroundings are clean.
- > 7.5% of people claim that their surroundings are not so clean.
- > 81% of people are satisfied with the garbage disposal system in their surroundings.
- ➤ 18.9% of people are not satisfied with the garbage disposal system in their surroundings.
- > 61.9% of people feel that garbage collection and segregation is frequent in their area.
- 7.5% of people feel that garbage collection and segregation is not so frequent in their area.
- > 88.7% of people are aware of the diseases spread by unhygienic conditions.
- > 11.3% of people need to be aware of the diseases spread by unhygienic conditions.
- 9.2% of people agree that they are not very involved when it comes to keeping their surroundings clean.
- ➤ 42.6% of people agree that they are involved when it comes to keeping their surroundings clean.
- > 68.3% of people agree that they have a proper drainage system in their area.

- 10.8% of people need attention for the construction of proper drainage systems in their area.
- 45.9% people agree that the garbage is well segregated into wet, dry, and sanitary before collection in their area.
- > 17% people agree that the garbage is not segregated into wet, dry, and sanitary before collection in their area.
- 53.2% of people claim that they live in a clean, healthy, and safe environment during this pandemic situation.
- 7.5% of people claim that they are not living in a clean, healthy and safe environment during this pandemic situation.
- > 63% of people claim that they have a proper disposal system in their locality.
- > 11% of people claim that they do not have a proper disposal system in their locality.
- > 56.9% people claim that the road are cleaned regularly in their locality.
- ➤ 4.6% people claim that the road are not cleaned regularly in their locality.

VES College of Pharmacy, Mumbai

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Collectors Colony, Chembur E, Mumbai - 400 074 MS

2022-23

UG PROJECT (Survey based)

F. Y. B. Pharm Sem II

EVS based survey

The survey based UG project is an initiative undertaken by VESCOP for the past few years. This UG project is given to students of First Year B. Pharm.

Under this activity, survey questionnaires encompassing various environmental aspects are designed by activity coordinators. The target area to undertake the designed survey is also selected by activity coordinators. Each student of F. Y. B. Pharm must take the survey by asking enlisted questions to the target population (Minimum 5 people). The survey is analyzed based on the answers given by the target population and a report is generated.

This survey-based activity serves as the basis for one of the methods of literature survey which will help to inculcate research perspective in students. Being a preliminary step towards research-based projects, the activity is suitable for students of F. Y. B. Pharm under which students will learn to communicate the objective and scope of the survey to participants. Students will also learn to achieve the assigned number of target participants and resolve the queries raised by survey participants. At the end of the activity, students will become more aware of concerns regarding environmental issues and will be encouraged to take steps towards resolving the same.

The findings of the survey are directly correlated to one of the weekly mapping PO's.

Name and Signature of Activity Coordinator:

1. Mr. Ojaskumar Agrawal | EVS Subject and Activity Incharge | VESCOP

2. Ms. Palak Karia | EVS Subject and Activity Incharge | VESCOP

VIVEKANAND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony Chembur, Mumbai- 400 074

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

DATE: 5th August 2022

VENUE: GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, RESEARCH CENTRE

A-607, MIDC Industrial Area, Mahape, Navi Mumbai 400 709 TIME: 10:00 AM- 12:30 PM

No of students: 22

About the Company: Glenmark Pharmaceuticals was incorporated in India in the year 1977. The company has its research and development centres at four locations in India-Taloja, Mahape, Sinnar and Turbhe. The R&D centre at Mahape is involved in formulation and analytical development, and the discovery of New Chemical Entities (NCEs) from target selection to clinical development.

Research activities carried out at the research facility at Mahape, Navi Mumbai:

- 1) Process and Analytical Chemistry
- 2) Discovery of Bulk Actives
- 3) In-vitro and In-vivo studies
- 4) Tissue Culture
- 5) Toxicology Studies
- 6) Pharmacokinetics
- 7) Project Management
- 8) Clinical and Regulatory Affairs

Global Presence of Glenmark:

- 1) Biologics R&D Centre at Neuchatel, Switzerland
- 2) Biologics R&D Centre at Lausanne, Switzerland
- 3) Clinical Research Centre at Paramus, USA

Departments in R&D Centre at Mahape:

- 1) Analytical Drug Discovery and Development
- 2) Information Centre
- 3) Pharmacokinetics Metabolism

- 4) Toxicology
- 5) In-vitro and In-vivo Testing
- 6) Tissue Culture
- 7) Animal House

ANIMAL HOUSE FACILITY:

The animal house consists of 14 rooms on the first and second floors and 8-10 breeding rooms for breeding experimental animals on the ground floor. No more than 2 to 3 personnel are permitted entry in the breeding area. The facility is strictly by the needs, considering the environmental, equipment and biosafety level required as per the CPCSEA guidelines concerning experiments on animals. The personnel involved in the care and maintenance of experimental animals are explicitly dedicated to specific areas of the animal house and are restricted from entering other areas not designated for them. There are dedicated personnel for handling of water supply, steam sterilization or autoclaving of instruments used and several other activities in the animal house. Entry to the experimental rooms is restricted only to authorized personnel and the personnel must use the air shower before stepping into a clean passage. The area before the pass box is considered the dirty corridor for the movement of hazardous and contaminated material to avoid cross-contamination. Right after the pass box, starting from the clean passage, the entire animal house is equipped with High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters maintaining a Laminar Air Flow (LAF).

The facility has an autoclave, air handling unit and feed storage rooms. The animals are kept in Individual Ventilated Cage (IVC) systems which make use of HEPA filters that defend them from micro-organisms ensuring they are fully protected. The IVC includes a cage bottom, a cage top (with a food hopper and water bottle holder incorporated) and a filter lid. An external ventilation unit supplies the cages with fresh HEPA-filtered air which passes through the filter lids. All items passed into the barrier unit including bedding material, food, etc. must be sterilized by autoclaving. Mice and rats in the animal house can survive for 75 long hours in IVC systems without a supply of food and water. Bedding material must be changed at regular intervals depending on the cage size and the number of animals housed within. For cages with 8-9 rats in each, bedding material is changed thrice a week. The feed for experimental animals comprises a 20-22% protein diet whereas for animals being bred, it consists of 18% proteins. The water used is RO purified.

Strains of experimental rats are:

- C57- BL6: Dark black coloured rats used for tumour studies.
- BALB-C: White-coloured rats used for inflammatory and asthma studies.
- Sprague Dawley Rats

Each experimental room consists of IVC systems and a cage changing station with Laminar Air Flow (LAF) where activities like measurement of tumour size in drug-treated animals are

performed. The environmental conditions in experimental rooms are maintained and regulated by a Building Management System (BMS). Temperature is maintained at $22+/-2^{\circ}C$ and humidity in the range of 60-70% RH with the help of a dehumidifier.

Details mentioned on each cage are:

- Name of investigator
- Experimental Code
- Dose to be administered
- Start and end dates of the experiment



VIVEKANAND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony Chembur, Mumbai- 400 074

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

Venue- Haffkine Institute for Training, Research & Testing

Acharya Dhonde Marg, Parel Village, Parmanand Wadi, Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400012

No of students: 23

Time of Visit- 8th Sep 2022 (9:30 am to 2 pm)

The Haffkine Institute is in Parel in Mumbai. It was established on 10th August 1899 by Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine. The institute now serves as a teaching institution in the field of biomedical sciences and is affiliated with the University of Mumbai. We reached the Haffkine Institute at 9:30 AM by train and the nearest station was Parel. The process of registration was smoothly managed by the authorities in charge. The institute conducts many toxicology studies in compliance with the CPCSEA guidelines. The institute thus must justify the use of the number of animals required for this study while presenting the protocol before the IAEC authorities. Therefore, the institution is required to give a detailed explanation and the need for the studies carried out and why the number of animals used in the studies are a part of preclinical experiments. As we entered the institution, we were first shown separate buildings from outside. Firstly, it consisted of the Animal House of the facility and the details of the animals procured. We were led to their housing areas which were located separately from personal areas such as offices and laboratories.

The Briefing: We were briefed about the itinerary in the conference room in the main building and then divided into groups of 8 to visit the animal house. About 5 years ago, the Institute stopped housing snakes in the Serpentarium. It was used to study the venom of different snakes and make them. A few years ago, 'large animal' facilities were also eliminated from the institutions.

The Animal House Facility:

To avoid contamination, we were outfitted with special lab clothing and headgear. As we entered the facility in our lab coats and protective gear, there was an air system in place to decontaminate us, and we entered the clean passage. The first two rooms contained several cages and a laminar flow work area for dissection or administration, as well as rat housing. There were different sections in the animal house and on the main door of each of these sections, which were isolated from each other, were clear instructions and protocols to be followed while entering or while inside these rooms. Each room had a proper ventilation system to ensure the circulation of clean air in the room. They also had adequate air conditioning in place along with a humidifier to control the humidity and temperature of these rooms. Naturally, they had a proper monitoring system in place to monitor these parameters. The rooms had Wistar Rats and Albino Mice and some of them were being used for ongoing clinical

studies. They also had Rabbits kept under observation These rabbits were used for studying the breeding of mosquitoes in their fur.

These rabbits were a bit overweight and relatively old and thus the institution sought permission for the euthanization of these rabbits. Then we went into another room which consisted of a dissection chamber, an anaesthesia chamber, a euthanizing chamber (CO2 saturated), and several equipment's for spectroscopy, fluorimetry, and a Rotarod apparatus. A new software system for tracking mouse behaviour in a maze was introduced to us, which enabled accurate results and favoured less time-consuming procedures. This software could be used to conduct a variety of anxiolytic CNS experiments. We were later taken to the Haffkine Museum. This museum takes visitors through the history of Bombay during the plague, demonstrating how the epidemic forced the governor of Bombay to relocate. There is a wealth of information available about Haffkine, his discovery that ended the epidemic, and the equipment and materials he used. There is also information about microbiology and bacteriology, as well as interesting displays such as a cloning diorama.

The magnificent museum in the historic mansion with Portuguese architecture reveals life sciences, microbiology, and the glorious past of this Institute and the world of Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine. It also has a snake section with original skeletons of adult and juvenile snakes. A wet display of semi-venomous and venomous snakes is possible. Here, in addition to replicas of several crawling and flying insects like mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, and bed bugs, is a wet display of semi-venomous and venomous snakes. Some of the authentic insect collections on exhibit date back to 1924. The tools used to handle snakes and the shed snake skins are also on show. There is also a video showing the raw snake venom and how it is milked. On display are transparent sculptures of the five most important microorganisms, including the human immunodeficiency virus, rabies virus, influenza virus, E. coli, and Bacteriophage. Flask containing goat flesh and goat ghee spread upon which the bacteria causing plague-Yersinia pestis, whose active metabolites were used in vaccine development was on the display.

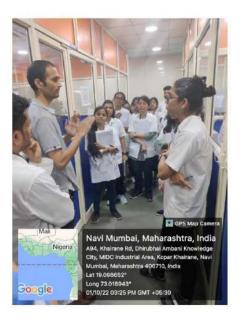
Conclusion: It was a very informative visit with deep insights into the world of small animal studies and the toxicity studies conducted on them. The monuments and sculptures in the Haffkine Museum were well maintained and the remains were preserved to enhance the knowledge of learners.



| | Formulation Development | Attendance | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| 1 | Sneha Pillai | Р | | |
| 2 | Apurva Prasanna Bakre | Р | | |
| 3 | KOLPE RUTURAJ ABHIJEET | P | | |
| 4 | Anjali Dighe | P | | |
| 5 | Anuradha Suhas Badade | Р | | |
| 6 | Balaji Yadav | P | | |
| 7 | Suprita Prasanna Bhide | Р | | |
| 8 | Sanjana Vijay Yadav | P | | |
| 9 Janhavi Pakale | | P | | |
| 10 | Shrutika Shailesh Date | P | | |
| 11 | Saloni Rane | Р | | |
| 12 | Rajpreet KaurButtar | P | | |
| 13 | Shrutika Dongre | P | | |
| 14 | GourabPandey | Р | | |
| 15 | Maya Mhatre | Р | | |
| 16 | Rhutuja VishwanathPotekar | Р | | |
| 17 ChinmayPhatak | | Р | | |
| 18 | Mansi ShankarGurav | P | | |
| 19 | Kajal Sureshchandra Gupta | P | | |
| 20 | Namita Doke | P | | |
| 21 | Shetkar Chaitrali Narendra | P | | |
| 22 | Srishti Gupta | P | | |



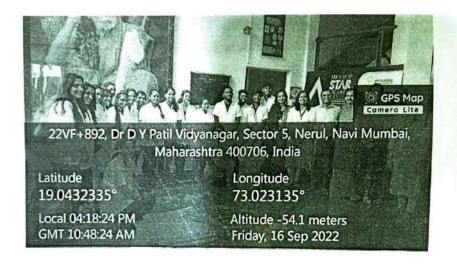








REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL VISIT TO SIES SCHOOL OF PACKAGING NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI



Introduction:

We undertook an enriching industrial visit to SIES School of packaging, a distinguished provider of analytical instruments and testing equipment. The visit aimed to familiarize participants with the applications and workings of Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) alongside other instrumental testing techniques.

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS):

The visit commenced with an insightful overview of GC-MS, an analytical method combining gas chromatography and mass spectrometry to identify substances within a test sample. Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of gas chromatography (GC), utilized for separating and analyzing compounds that can be vaporized without decomposition, and mass spectrometry (MS), employed to measure the mass-to-charge ratio of ions. Further insights were provided into the purge and trap GC-MS method for analyzing volatile compounds, highlighting its application in various fields such as drug detection, environmental analysis, explosives investigation, and identification of unknown samples.

Other Instruments:

Participants were introduced to a range of instrumental testing equipment, including the Scuff Tester, Bursting Strength Tester, Puncture Tester, Melt Flow Index Tester, and Taber Stiffness Tester. These instruments serve diverse purposes in evaluating the physical properties and characteristics of materials such as rub resistance, bursting strength, puncture resistance, and stiffness. Additionally, the visit provided a glimpse into other analytical techniques such as High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and Fourier-transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), further enriching participants' knowledge of analytical instrumentation.

C TH

Conclusion:

The industrial visit to [Company Name] provided participants with valuable insights into the applications and workings of Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) alongside other instrumental testing techniques. The experience enhanced participants' understanding of analytical instrumentation and its diverse applications across various industries, contributing to their overall knowledge and skill development in the field of analytical chemistry and materials testing.

Sincerely,

Prepared by:

Mr. Jayesh Patil

Reviewed & Approved by:

Dr. Anita Ayre

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

Thetabeta Analgorithms Pvt Ltd



Z-A-1 Block (Part of), APM-II, Phase II, Vashi, Maharashtra 400705

Date - 10th September, 2022



Introduction:

We embarked on an insightful industrial visit to [Theta beta Analgorithm a leading provider of analytical and pharmaceutical equipment. The visit aimed to provide participants with practical insights into the processes and technologies employed in preparative high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) and formulation development.

Preparative High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC): The tour commenced with an overview of the preparative HPLC facility, showcasing the utilization of an Agilent 1262 Infinity II series system for isolating and purifying valuable compounds. Participants gained valuable insights into the key components of the system, including solvent reservoirs constructed of glass or stainless steel, pumps capable of high flow rates, and preparative injectors such as the Rheodyne injector. Additionally, participants observed large preparative columns produced by DynammaR, which play a vital role in the isolation and purification of compounds on an industrial scale.

Formulation Development Department: The visit then transitioned to the Formulation Development Department, where participants were introduced to the Franz Diffusion Cell, manufactured by Loga. This apparatus serves as a reproducible method for in vitro drug release testing from topical formulations. Participants learned about the system's ability to mimic the skin environment using synthetic membranes or human skin for in vitro or in vivo release testing. Furthermore, participants gained practical insights into additional instruments utilized in the department, including tablet hardness testers, electronic moisture balances, and disintegration apparatuses, which play crucial roles in quality control and formulation development processes.

Conclusion: The industrial visit to [Company Name] provided participants with valuable practical insights into the processes and technologies employed in preparative HPLC and formulation development. The experience enhanced participants' understanding of industrial-scale chromatography and formulation testing techniques, contributing to their overall knowledge and skill development in the pharmaceutical industry.

Prepared by:

Ms. Selva Malvika

Reviewed & Approved by:

Dr. Anita Ayre

| | | | | TTEN | DAN | CF | REC | 0.0.0 | | | | | | 1018 1 |
|---------|--|-------------|---------|-----------|------------|--|------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| | (Duly filled attendance sheet i | s to be sub | | | | STATE OF STA | | | d of Seme | ster Term | or as and | when requ | ired.) | Be all |
| | Final Y. B. Pharm.: Sem. V | | | | | | | | | | 7 | Practic | e School | 01) (4) |
| | Attendance for the | e month | - 5. de | A | ua a | nd Son | tanbo | 2022 | Acade | mic Ye | | | Car | (11) |
| A | letinity Coordinator - D. Ar | - Ayy | , 0 | to journe | no An | racel, f | hvs f | Bhuin | War | D. | Numa | n Raci | 14.5 | sent Pati |
| | | | | | | | D | ate | | | | 131 | - 41 | Remarks |
| Sr. Na. | Name | 2217 | 23/7 | 29/7 | 5/8 | 6/8 | 39/8 | 12/8 | 138 | 2d8 | 12/9 | 23 9 | 24/9 | 3019 |
| 1 | Sakshi Shiraskar | SORL | Sheet | Salesta | Solde | Jakos | sale . | Bally | Sweet | Colesha | Sala | Jakobs | Salah | 80000 |
| 2 | Sundaram Shukla | May . | Done | No. | Sou | 18x | More | Bul | Moreo | AND | W | 18m | Bur | Jel- |
| 3 | Tanvi Shivnekar | Tawi | Tarvi | Talle | ramil | A | A | A | A | Tavivi | Tavy | Tawi | Tanvi | Tanul |
| 4 | Samruddhi Santosh Ghorpade | 2h | 88 | 954 | 250 | de | 数 | els | 345 | SF. | 84 | SAK | PAIN | 188 |
| 5 | Paste Kasturi Sanjay | "Est | 14 | Tax: | W | Yex | Nex. | Yex | A | Jex. | 华, | 1/4 | | Tex. |
| 6 | Fernando Selva Malavika Anthony Peter | Noton | 2.84 | Adolo. | 31-30 (0.) | N. Hologia | NA PARTIES | N STORY | Malde | A. Hotouby | Madaile | Maderil | Hadai | 4-110100 |
| 7 | Sakshi Kashinath Bagal | Degal | an bear | SKR43H | skilveges | SKILL SE | * ALLEGE | 8KH34 | Khage | 99999 | akhaga | MAN THE PARTY OF T | 1200g | Maga! |
| 8 | Tanvi Ajit Dalvi | travi. | Paris | Chini | Jarvi | Jone | Cary | Tanki | Carvi | Tanvi | Pari | Carre | Tons | Jaest |
| | | ext | 4 | U | 29 | 1 230 | 是山 | - 0 | UB. | ut | a | U | ub | th. |
| | | | | | Bagics (13 | 445 | Dec . | | | | a s | | | 34 |

Page 80

| 9 | Hreesheeka Mungekar | 41 | NA | WA | 102 | 6822 | ev. | 6 400 | - 10 | sala. | 13-19 | 23 09 | 4 1 | 301 |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|-------------|--------------|------|
| 24 | | WK71 | W/T | TO MAN | gay. | Street | Bet | 78 | Ser. | Part | STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P | Sep- | Solo | Sup. |
| 10 | Reshma Kushappa Mane | Ohar | Bluck | (1) | Mors | DINOR | Phone | Oriono | Bhous | Agon | Shop. | AND THE | Miles | A |
| 11 | Kirandeep Parihar | and | A | Rus | RE | Re C | A | A | A | 34 | Ren | Ri | Per- | R |
| 12 | Sarniksha Pujare | and our | Marian. | and Jone | Wild. | The same | A | A | Sign. | 200 | 200 | # January | No. | 2 |
| 13 | Bhagyashree Sunil Dahiphale | of the | Philar | What I | WY. | Will S | Open white | West of | Mary . | 1000 | Making but | adig! | Olycho Carlo | (K) |
| 14 | Hrishitaa Ashok Kandpal | A Prishites | M. sight has | Shirt All to | House | - History | + A | A | Helily | Madle | 1980 | 1400 | - Marie | Hair |
| 15 | Nawani Mamta | Ø | 0 | M | B | B | M | A | A | 0 | 6 | M. | M | 1 |
| 16 | Jayesh Dileep Patil | - State | plant's | 10mil | A Rest | puch. | port | العلام | - Police | A. | pri . | Marge. | - Second | 424 |
| 17 | Mayur Santosh Keny | Mary | Charles | ment | F | A | Francis | COLUN W | A | 1999 | 1000 | Contract of | A | 1 |
| 18 | Sawant Tanushree Sanjay | Countral | Karon | Faure | A Sausa | Miscal | Smar | 3000m | A. | June | Jaur | Jan | E STORY | 10 |
| 19 | Preeti Kamal Mirani | * | # | + | 1 | n | LE | A | 4 | 14 | 1 | 8 P | A | it. |
| 20 | Omkar Krishna Toke | Antarian | Ques ! | Toward . | Davate | an Opposite | Drung | Dane. | Onmete | Dates | 9 | 9 | Oring. | 200 |
| 21 | Shweta sadashiv tupe | Gupe | Supe | Cores | GAR | DATE! | 34 | Cour | Harry State | Egot | Con the | SON. | 100 | 7 |
| 22 | Gerard Fernandes | - Flow | 奉 | Poord | - Ceal | Fern | Pela | de Pro | A SELECT | THE WAY | 1 | 1 | The second | 4 |
| | ardue condravi | - Dr | Ut And | ut | Apr | ldon | 90 | | | | | | | |
| | modern Carator | 0, | | | 100 | 3401 | 22 | | | | | | | |

Page 81

VIVEKANAND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur, Mumbai- 400 074

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

DATE: 7th September 2022

VENUE: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)

Dr Homi Bhabha Road, Navy Nagar, Colaba, Mumbai.

TIME: 2:00 PM- 4:30 PM

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE:

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is a publicly deemed research university located in Mumbai, India. The institute is renowned for basic research in mathematics and sciences. The institute was founded by Dr Homi Bhabha with the support of J.R.D. Tata in 1945. TIFR is a premier institute that functions under the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India and is funded by the Tata Trust. The institute was founded by the collective efforts of the Chairman of Tata Group, J.R.D. Tata, the Former Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Former Defence Minister of India, Krishna Menon, and the Father of the Indian Nuclear Program, Dr Homi J. Bhabha. Research at TIFR initially started in the domain of physics and today it has extended to chemistry, biology, mathematics, computer science, and life sciences. The main campus of TIFR is in Mumbai and it has its branches in Pune, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad.



ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION: ZEBRAFISH MODEL

Drosophila is one of the older animal models used at the institute among others. The youngest is the zebrafish model. The two popular emerging models for animal studies are Zebrafish and Madana fish. These models are now extensively used for developmental studies, molecular genetics, embryology, and cancer biology. Zebrafish (Danio rerio), the Indian River Fish, is a white and blue-striped freshwater fish inhabiting the tributaries of Ganga and Brahmaputra. This model was discovered by Hamilton in 1822 and was first used as a biological research model by George Streisinger in 1970 for genetic analysis. Since then, more than 21 different varieties of zebrafish have been discovered. Boston has the biggest zebrafish facility in the world with around 300 units. The fish at the centre are fed by an automatic robotic system that can be programmed to distribute food to many individual fish tanks at a specified time. The most popular project undertaken on zebrafish animal models at the University is the Chemical Mutagenesis Project.



Reasons for the growing use of Zebrafish Model:

- Vertebrate animals with >70% genetic homology with humans.
- Greater similarity of the Electrocardiogram (ECG) of humans with zebrafish than with rodents.
- · High genetic manipulation possible.
- Development of 50- 600 potentially viable embryos at a time indicating a very high fertility rate which justifies its usefulness for high throughput studies.
- Brief gestation period.
- Transparency of embryos at early stages allows for real-time observation of organ development.
- External fertilization and development outside the mother's womb help in easier maintenance and retrieval of embryos for the study and pave the way for efficient breeding.
- · Cheaper husbandry
- · Rapid embryonic cell division.

Anatomy of Zebrafish:

Being the lower vertebrates, zebrafish are devoid of lungs and respire through gills. They show the presence of a swim bladder for buoyancy. Elongated kidneys are located below the vertebral column. Zebrafish possess a two-chambered heart with one auricle and one ventricle for pumping the blood throughout the body in single circulation. It is amazing to know that 20%

of the ventricular portion removed from the heart of zebrafish can fully regenerate in less than 2 months.

Housing Conditions:

Maintaining the quality of water in a zebrafish facility is a major challenge. Static/ non-circulated water in fish tanks must be changed at regular short intervals and those tanks should not accommodate more than three fish per litre of water. There is also provision for an automatic system of re-circulated/ moving water wherein the same water is recycled after passing through a series of filters thereby reducing the risk of contamination as well as the frequency of changing the water. Tanks with such re-circulated water systems should contain 8-10 fish per litre and be washed every 2-3 months. Another crucial parameter to be taken into consideration in a zebrafish facility is the temperature of water in fish tanks which should be controlled in the range of 28- 29°C. Any fluctuation in this range would directly affect the quality of life of the zebrafish. A temperature rise would lead to a drop in the levels of oxygen in the water which in turn would not support the survival of nitrogen-fixing organisms in water. In the absence of nitrogen fixers, conversion of ammonia to nitrite and nitrite to nitrate would not take place resulting in increased concentration of harmful gases in the water.

Limits to be complied with are:

- pH= 6.8- 8.5
- Conductivity= 100- 1000 ohms
- Alkalinity= 50-75
- Hardness= 75- 200 (stable water)
- Total Ammonia Concentration= 0 mg/l
- Nitrite concentration= 0 mg/l
- Nitrate concentration= 50 mg/l
- · Carbon dioxide concentration= NMT 20 mg/l

In case of accumulation of harmful gases in the water, the tank should be cleaned once a week.

Developmental Stages of Zebrafish:

1) Embryo (1-3 days):

First cell division occurs in zygote after 45 minutes of fertilization followed by subsequent divisions at an interval of 15 minutes each. Stages formed after the cleavage of zygote are blastula and gastrula. Inside the chorionic membrane, the embryo undergoes rapid cell division.

2) Larva (4-29 days):

It is formed after the embryo hatches. Types of larval stages are swimming, early and mid-stage larvae

3) Juvenile (30-59 days)

4) Adult (>60 days)

Sexual differentiation of male and female occurs after 2- 2.5 months of fertilization. Female fishes have a round body with white coloration whereas the body of males is plain and golden in appearance. These features are significant in distinguishing males from females. Lifespan of zebrafish is 3- 5 years. However, their breeding potential declines after 1-2 years and they develop diseases suggesting the need to be discarded.

Rapid occurrence of mutations in the aging zebrafish may serve as an excellent model for genetic studies.

Feed for Zebrafish:

★ dpf- days post fertilization

No external feed should be provided for 0-5 dpf. Live feed consisting of Artemia, Rotifers and Paramoecium can be given 13-60 dpf. Live feed combined with fake diet is provided 61-120 dpf.

Methods of Anaesthesia:

Tricaine methanesulfonate (50 mg/l) is the most used anaesthetic agent for anaesthetizing the embryo. For larval stages, hypothermia is the best method. Larval stages require 10% more amount of anaesthetic agent than the embryonic stages. Males can be anaesthetized in just 15-20 seconds while female fishes take longer.

Methods of Euthanasia:

Developmental stages can be euthanized 1 to 15 days post fertilization by immersion in ice water, overdose of anaesthetic agent or addition of bleaching solution. Larvae are euthanized by direct transfer to paraformaldehyde. 15 days post fertilization, euthanasia is performed by direct decapitation using a sharp blade or by immersion in clove oil. No regulatory approval is required for experimentation on zebrafish for 1- 3 days post fertilization. However, as cognizance begins to develop in the animal after 7 days, approval from IAEC becomes mandatory.

Scope of Zebrafish Model in Biomedical Research:

The Zebrafish Model is gaining far-reaching acceptance and is becoming increasingly popular due to the various advantages it offers. Its contribution to research on a multitude of genetic disorders in humans is commendable. The model can be used to study recessive genes which are the silent carriers of genetic diseases by irradiation of eggs to keep the sperms alive to be able to study the paternal genes. Microinjection of embryos with chemical agents is of great importance to carry out chemical toxicity studies. The clinical sign to assess the development of toxicity is the lack of detachment of the tailbone. Fish embryo toxicity helps in the determination of LC-50 value for a drug. Gene Knock Down effect can be evaluated using Morpholino injections. The model is widely used in the study of angiogenesis, morphogenesis, organogenesis, apoptosis, cancer biology and therapeutics. Specific detectable oncogenes responsible for carcinogenic mutations in humans can be introduced in zebrafish models to

generate desired variants and investigate the course of disease progression further using highend software. The Zebrafish model is also of importance in the research on drugs for tuberculosis.

ZEBRAFISH FACILITY AT TIFR:

TIFR boasts a distinguished zebrafish facility renowned for its extensive research on embryos. Both male and female zebrafish are intentionally cohabited within the same tank to maximize viable offspring production. Embryos are harvested from the tank bottom, with parents segregated using a permeable divider. Monthly expenses include up to Rs. 5 lakhs for feed and over Rs. 10 lakhs for filter maintenance. A sophisticated stereoscope microscope with dual eyepieces is utilized to obtain precise, three-dimensional observations of developmental stages.

During our visit to the facility, we had the opportunity to observe two key developmental stages of zebrafish: the blastula and larval stages. In the blastula stage, we observed dividing cells enclosed within the chorionic membrane. In the more advanced larval stage, distinct features such as the presence of yolk in the centre,9T eyes positioned at either end, a visible heart, and elongated kidneys beneath the vertebral column were observed.

In 2021, the Guidelines for Ethical Use of Zebrafish in Research were released, providing important standards for the ethical treatment of zebrafish in scientific studies. Additionally, the book titled "The Zebrafish in Biomedical Research" offers practical methodologies for utilizing the zebrafish model effectively in bioscience research. This comprehensive resource covers approximately 35 distinct varieties of zebrafish, providing valuable insights into their unique characteristics and applications in biomedical research.

Other Zebrafish Facilities:

- Zebrafish International Research Centre (ZIRC)
- Chinese Zebrafish Research Centre (CZRC)





IIC 4.0 of VESCOP Announces Field Visit

Dear Students and Staff members,

The IIC 4.0 of VESCOP had is organizing a field visit to

Riidl - Research Innovation Incubation Design Labs Somaiya Vidyavihar, Room No. 520, Bhaskarachraya Building, Vidyavihar, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400077

> on 8th of July 2022

Interested candidates kindly contact for registration
Dr Anita Ayre [97691 74278]
Wishing for your active participation

IIC 4.0 VESCOP team

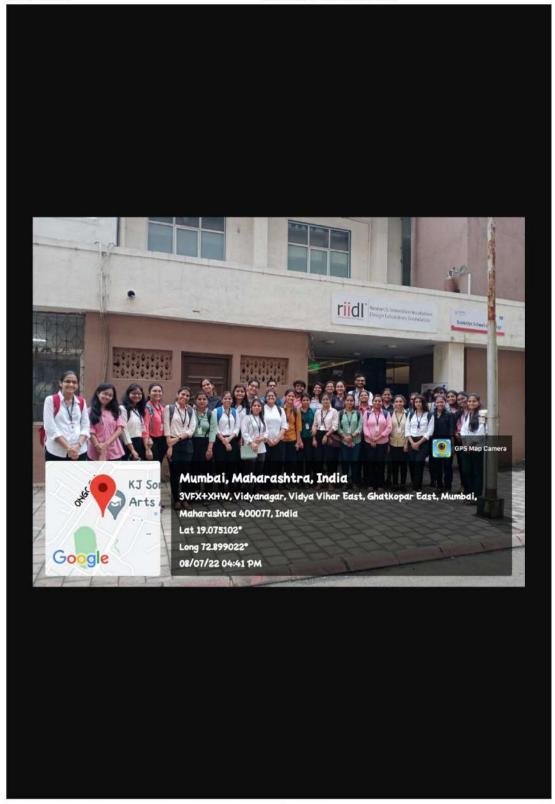
Report on Visit to Incubation Centrre at BioRiDl, Vikroli

On 8th July, 2022 the students of F Y M. Pharm had the privilege of visiting the Incubation Centre at BioRiDL Vikhroli. The visit provided a comprehensive insight into the vibrant ecosystem fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in the biotechnology sector. Participants witnessed firsthand the state-of-the-art facilities, collaborative workspaces, and mentorship programs tailored to nurture and accelerate the growth of startups and emerging ventures. The visit highlighted the invaluable role of BioRiDL Vikhroli in bridging the gap between academia and industry, facilitating research commercialization, and driving forward the biotechnology landscape in the region. Overall, the visit was highly informative and inspiring, offering participants a glimpse into the dynamic world of biotech innovation and entrepreneurship.

List of students who visited the Incubation centre:

| Sr. No. | Name of the student | |
|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | BARANWAL PRIYA KRISHNA | |
| 2 | CHOUDHARY ROHAN NARAYANLAL | |
| 3 | DAMA ANJALI ARVIND | |
| 4 | GAVHALE AKASH VASANT | |
| 5 | GUNJAL VAISHANAVI SHANKAR | |
| 6 | KANADE ANKITA PRAKASH | |
| 7 | MASHILKAR NIKITA SHAILENDRA | |
| 8 | MONDKAR TANVI PRAVIN | |
| 9 | NAIK SHARAYU SUNIL | |
| 10 | PATIL SWAPNALI BHAGWAN | |
| 11 | PAWAR YASH PRASHANT | |
| 12 | SALMANIYA FARHEEN MOHAMMED AKRAM | |
| 13 | syed abdul zahed syed abdul | |
| 14 | TAMBOLI MITTAL SANJAY | |
| 15 | CHOUDHARY ASHOK RAMLAL | |
| 16 | DALVI AKANKSHA RAMESH | |
| 17 | KHAN ASRIN ANWAR | |
| 18 | KHANDAVE SHRUTI RAJENDRA | |
| 19 | KULKARNI MRUNMAYEE PRASHANT | |
| 20 | LAD AKANKSHA NAVALKUMAR | |
| 21 | MISHRA VEDIKA SHRIRAM | |
| 22 | MORE APEKSHA ARUN | |
| 23 | MUNIPALLI VINMAYE ANUGNA | |
| 24 | NAGARGOJE TEJESH UDDHAV | |
| 25 | NAMADE MAYURI BHARAT | |
| 26 | PANDEY VARSHA SUNIL | |
| 27 | POWALE TANAYA NILESH | |
| 28 | PRABHU NIRMITI BIPIN | |
| 29 | SURYAWANSHI JAYASHRI SHASHIKANT | |
| 30 | ADEN HUSNA SADIQUE | |
| 31 | CHIMANE BHAIRAVEE BANDU | |
| 32 | DESAI MAYURI DATTATRAY | |
| 33 | GHONGADE KAVYASHREE DHANANJAY | |

| 34 | MAHAJAN PIYUSH DIVAKAR |
|----|------------------------|
| 35 | PATIL NIKITA GANGADHAR |
| 36 | PATIL SHEFALI SHEKHAR |
| 37 | POWAR ROSHANI DEEPAK |
| 38 | RAMUGADE TANVI MOHAN |
| 39 | SAWANT NEHA SANJAY |



https://api.mic.gov.in/uploads/institutes//monthlyReport/Photograph1/3818-IC201810235.jpeg

| | W-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1- | CiiA 2.0 | | |
|---------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sr. No. | Project Title | Student team members | Mentor | Stall No. alloted |
| | 1 Transdermal Delivery of Curcumin | Roshri Jaiswal 2, Sangeetha Velar 3, Kushal Mehta 4, Niyati Vagrecha 5, Kritika Shrivastava | Mrs. Pushpalata Chougule | 6 |
| | Multilluminator : Multimode Parallel Photochemical 2 Reactor | Shreya Menon 2. Darsh Jain 3. Tanish Verma 4. Shantanu Bachhav | Dr Anand Chintakrindi | 6 |
| | 3 Ingenious antimalarial combination therapy | 1) Tanvi Mondkar 2) Swapnali Patil | Dr. Harsha Kathpalia | 6 |
| | Hibiscus and Piperine combination: A Novel treatment for 4 Alopecia | 1) Asmila Tripathi; 2) Varsha Pandey | Mrs. Vidhi Bhatia | 6 |
| | BIOISOSTERIC REPLACEMENT IN Mtb DpvE1: 5 INHIBITOR 'CADD APPROACH' | 1) Tanvi Mohan Ramugade | Dr.Nutan Rao | 6 |
| | Establishing Essential oil as Functional Excipients for 6 Dermaceuticals. Bringing herbals into mainstream therapy | Akanksha Dalvi 2) Mayuri Namade 3) Ojas Gadre 4) Safina Shaikh Shuqaiya Buntiwala | Mrs. Ashwini Wani | 6 |
| | Design and Evaluation of Microsponge based formulation containing Synthetic 7 and Herbal extracts | Ashok Ramlal Choudhary | Mr. Keyur shastri | 6 |
| | 8 Ready to use Iverdrops | 1) Komal Chandra 2) Vaishnavi Sathe 3) Samiksha Mestry | Dr. (Mrs) Rajashree Hirlekar | 6 |
| | 9 Invisible Tapes for Coms and Calluses | 1. Rohan Choudhary 2. Ankita Raut 3. Shubheksha Rai | Dr. Harsha Kathpalia | 6 |
| | 10 PHINACO | 1) Umang Sankhari 2) Aayushi Dumbre | Dr. Nutan Rao | 6 |
| | Synthesis and In silico studies on potential Efflux Pump. Inhibitors | Nikita Patil 2. Suprita Bhide 3. Siddhi Madke | Mrs. Sonali Munj | 7 |
| 3 | 12 A Substitute Coating Solution Against Artificial Menace | Kumari Sneha 2) Rutuja Jagatkar 3) Soundarya Thanvi 4) Siddhant Kasabi | Dr. Reshma Tendulkar | 7 |
| | 13 Cloline: A Medicated Antifungal Pantylinar | Akanksha Soman 2. Upasana Tiwari 3. Kishori Parab 4. Dhanashri Kakade | Mrs. Mamta Venna | 7 |
| 6 | 14 Cure for Cancer with negligible Side-effects | 1) Tamanna Gidwani 2) Piyush Mahajan | Dr. Rajashree Hirlekar | 7 |









Awarded to SUPRITA BHIDE

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project Synthesis & In Silico Studies on Potential Efflux Pump Inhibitors

at the CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition held on 1st - 3rd February 2023







Page 92









Awarded to SAFINA SALIM SHAIKH

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project Establishing Essential Oil as Functional Excipients for Dermaceuticals. Bringing Herbals into Mainstream Therapy

at the $\mbox{CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition}$ held on $\mbox{1}^{st}$ - $\mbox{3}^{rd}$ February 2023















Awarded to OJAS MAYURESH GADRE

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project Establishing Essential Oil as Functional Excipients for Dermaceuticals: Bringing Herbals into Mainstream Therapy

at the $\mbox{CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition}$ held on $\mbox{1}^{st}$ - $\mbox{3}^{rd}$ February 2023















Awarded to KRITIKA SHRIVASTAVA

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project Transfermal Delivery of Curcumin-Loaded Solid Lipid Nanoparticle as Microneedle Patch for Rheumafoid Arthritis

at the $\mbox{CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition}$ held on $\mbox{1}^{st}$ - $\mbox{3}^{rd}$ February 2023















Awarded to UMANG RATIKANTA SANKHARI

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project PHINACO

at the CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition held on 1^{st} - 3^{rd} February 2023















Awarded to ROSHNI SUSHIL JAISWAL

of Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy for Presenting an IDEA

for an Innovation Project Transdermal Delivery of Curcumin-Loaded Solid Lipid Nanoparticle as Microneedle Patch for Rheumatoid Arthritis

at the CiiA-2 Innovation Exhibition held on 1st - 3rd February 2023







Page 97



University of Mumbai



Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Mr. Choudhary Rohan of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Novel In Situ Bandage for The Treatment of Digital Dermatitis in Cattle in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and PG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai



Dr. Sunil Patil
Director,
Department of Students' Development,
University of Mumbai





University of Mumbai



Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Mr. Pawar Yash Prashant of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled nace: Herbal Spray for Prevention and Management of LSD in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and PG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai



Dr. Suhil Patil
Director,
Department of Students' Development,
University of Mumbai





Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai



Dr. Suhil Patil
Director,
Department of Students' Development,
University of Mumbai





























































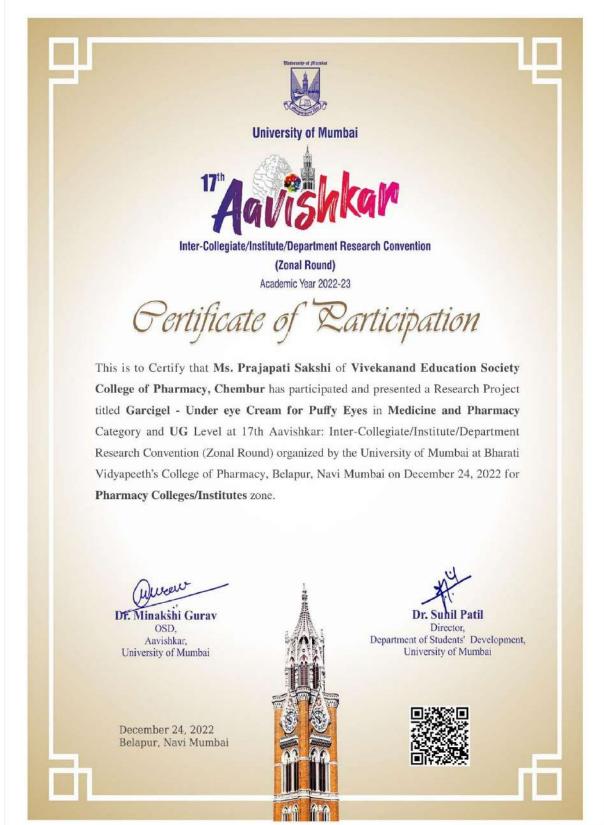












































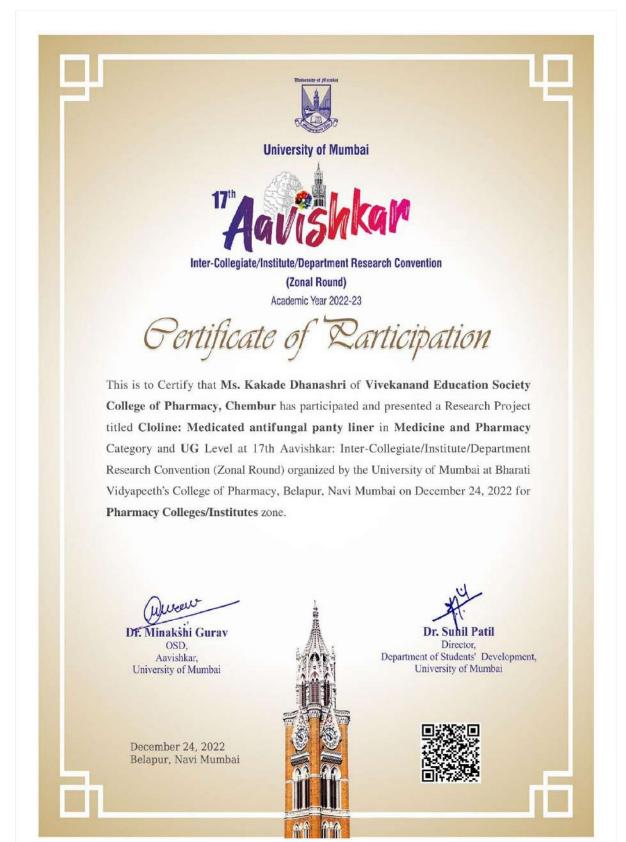








































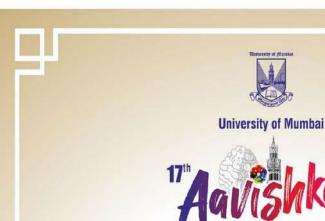












Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Shivankar Namrata of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Lipgenin -Treatment of Actinic Cheilitis using Herbal Lip Balm in Pure Sciences Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar,

University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai



Dr. Suhil Patil
Director,
Department of Students' Development,
University of Mumbai









Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Gaikwad Dhanashree of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Lipgenin -Treatment of Actinic Cheilitis using Herbal Lip Balm in Pure Sciences Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai





















Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Bhosale Rutuja of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled E Nitro Generator: An electronic nitrogen extractor in Engineering and Technology Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai









DF. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai

























Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Mr. Dsouza Myron of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled WoofcareTM: A holistic approach for the emotional wellbeing of our pawfect friends in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

OSD, Aavishkar,

University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai









Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Krishnan Sneha of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled WoofcareTM: A holistic approach for the emotional wellbeing of our pawfect friends in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai









Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Oak Gayatri of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled WoofcareTM: A holistic approach for the emotional wellbeing of our pawfect friends in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar,

University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai









Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Mr. Fernandes Gerard of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled WoofcareTM: A holistic approach for the emotional wellbeing of our pawfect friends in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai











Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Raut Ankita of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Novel In Situ Bandage for The Treatment of Digital Dermatitis in Cattle in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Category and PG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai













Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Rarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Kandalgaonkar Dhanashree of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled GinMask - Peel off Mask for Anti-Aging in Pure Sciences Category and UG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

OSD, Aavishkar,

University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai









Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Ms. Baranwal Priya of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Novel Curcumin Microemulgel containing natural enablers in Medicine and Pharmacy Category and PG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD,

Aavishkar, University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai







17 Aqvishkar

Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention

(Zonal Round)

Academic Year 2022-23

Pertificate of Zarticipation

This is to Certify that Mrs. Wani Rashmi of Vivekanand Education Society College of Pharmacy, Chembur has participated and presented a Research Project titled Comparative binding mode analysis for Synaptic and Extra synaptic GABA receptors in Medicine and Pharmacy Category and PPG Level at 17th Aavishkar: Inter-Collegiate/Institute/Department Research Convention (Zonal Round) organized by the University of Mumbai at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Pharmacy, Belapur, Navi Mumbai on December 24, 2022 for Pharmacy Colleges/Institutes zone.

Dr. Minakshi Gurav OSD, Aavishkar,

University of Mumbai

December 24, 2022 Belapur, Navi Mumbai





VIVEKANAND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony Chembur, Mumbai- 400 074

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

DATE: 1st October 2022

VENUE: Caius Research Laboratory, St. Xavier's College, Mumbai.

No of students: 22

TIME: 9:30 AM- 5:00 PM

The visit to the Caius Research Laboratory of St. Xavier's College helped us understand the essentials of animal cell culture and tissue culture for the progress of different in-vitro studies to evaluate the biological action of newly developed drugs under investigation, especially drugs for diseases like cancer and HIV, for which animal models alone would not prove sufficient.

The significant learning outcomes from the visit were:

- A deep understanding of the good laboratory practices in the cell culture laboratory where there is absolutely no scope for contamination by external agents.
- Understanding of the design of the cell culture lab and the equipment used there with the functions and importance of each.
- Basic knowledge of maintenance of embryonic chick cell culture.
- Methods to prepare primary and continuous cell cultures for various in vitro studies.

The steps followed in preparation for chick embryo cell culture are:

- 1) Procure a fertilized egg and sterilize it with 70% ethanol in a biosafety cabinet class-
- 2) Crack the egg open using a scalpel and forceps, carefully remove the shell, and peel off the chorionic membrane underneath. (Ensure that the opening is large enough for the embryo to come out)
- 3) Clean the instruments with ethanol and then flame them, allow to cool for a few seconds before bringing in contact with the embryo.
- 4) The embryo is washed with sterilized PBS and then transferred to Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) to support the growth of chick embryo cells.
- 5) Cut the tissue into small pieces and incubate at 37°C in a CO2 incubator for 5 minutes.
- 6) Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes.
- 7) Cells must adhere to the surface of the petri-plate and then the supernatant is discarded using a micropipette.

- 8) Add 5 ml of PBS and 3 ml of trypsin over the petri-plate to re-suspend the adhered cells in PBS
- 9) Then the cells are re-suspended in a culture medium. Passaging is the process by which continuous cell lines are prepared from the primary, culture to ensure the longevity of cells and progressive studies on a series of cell lines of the same type. Cells from the primary culture plate need to be passaged once they reach confluency. Components required for passaging are DMEM, PBS, trypsin, and antibiotics.

The number of times passaging is to be done depends on the type of tissue, number of cells and the media used. Cryopreservation of cell lines is performed at temperatures -20, -70 and -186°C. Cell lines can be immortalized by making them cancerous for long-term studies. Cell lines are also used to perform assays like cell viability, cell proliferation, cytotoxicity, and cell migration to test the effectiveness of a drug substance. The visit was extremely beneficial for us as it provided us an opportunity to understand the importance of cell culture studies in drug development and the way it can serve as an alternative to minimize animal usage when used efficiently. It also helped us get exposure to hands-on practice of cell culture techniques.



CHEMTASTIC-2022 (Responses) Form Responses 1

| imestamp | Email Address | NAME: Sumame Name F | Contact number : One or | Course/Program Pursuin | Level of Current Course/ | Institute: Please provide | Place |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8/24/2022 15:01:57 | an rudh.shelke@svbphar | Shelke Anirudh Ajay | 8104239759 | B. Pharm | Undergraduate | Saraswathi Vidya Bhavar | Dombivli |
| 8/24/2022 15:12:34 | pranav.mandlik@svbpha | Mandlik Pranav Bhagwar | 9987987120 | B. Pharm | Undergraduate | Saraswathi Vidya Bhavar | Dombivli |
| 8/24/2022 17:10:22 | ninad3009@gmail.com | Lad Ninad Kishor | 7039610608 | Third Year B Pharm | Undergraduate | Saraswathi Vidya Bhavar | Dombivli |
| 8/25/2022 14:33:18 | aditya.maishe_m.phama | Malshe Aditya Diwakar L | 88505464398 | M. Pharmacy (Quality As | Postgraduate | Oriental College of Pharm | Mumbai |
| 8/25/2022 17:32:25 | maena.gupta_b.pharma@ | GUPTA MEENA KAILAS | 9137721266 | B pharma (TY) | Undergraduate | Oriental college of pharm | Sector-2, behind the sa |
| 8/25/2022 19:35:49 | kharkarsukhada@svbph | SUKHADA JAYANT KHA | 8879907459 | Third Year B.Pharm. | Undergraduate | SVBCP College of Pharm | Mumbai |
| 8/26/2022 17:52:10 | bipashashrivastav2002@ | Shrivastav Rohit | 8850719606 | BPharmacy | Undergraduate | Dy patil school of pharma | Navi mumbai |
| 8/26/2022 20:01:09 | ashok.choudharymp2021 | Choudhery Ashok Ramle | 8879428237 | final year M pharm | Postgraduate. | Ves college of pharmacy | Chembur |
| 8/27/2022 19:10:49 | shefali.patilmp2021@ves | Shefali Shekhar Patil | +918291541181 | SYMPharm | Postgraduate | VES College Of Pharmac | Chembur |
| 8/27/2022 19:36:10 | kumbhar.suraj9833@gm | Kumbhar Suraj Suresh | 9930202579 | B pharmacy | Undergraduate | Oriental college of pharm | Sector-2, Plot No.3,4,5 |
| 8/27/2022 20:44.59 | vedika,mishramp2021@ | Mishra Vedika Shriram | 9769019394 | Mpharm | Postgraduate | Vivekanand Education Sc | Chembur |
| 8/27/2022 22:37:50 | shindekshitija97@gmail.d | Shinde Kshitija Jeetesh | 8104650537 | Bpharm | Undergraduate | Saraswathi Vidya Bhavar | Dombivli |
| 8/27/2022 23:09:00 | jeffreinjeroni.nadarbp202 | ! Nadar Jeffrein Jeroni Joh | 9022508331 | B.Pharm | Undergraduate | Vivekanand Education So | College |
| 8/27/2022 23:13:39 | jeeya.shalkh_b.pharma@ | Shaikh jeeya anjum abdu | 7666688799 | B pharm second year | Undergraduate | Oriental college of pharm | Sanpada |
| 8/27/2022 23:16:40 | ruchita.gaikwadbp2021@ | Ruchita Rajesh Gaikwad | 9321236093 | Rangoli | Undergraduate | Ruchita Rajesh Gaikwad | Mumbal |
| 8/27/2022 23:17:48 | desai.mayurimp2021@w | Desai Mayuri Dattetray | 9930100696 | M.Pharmacy | Postgraduate | VESCOP | MUMBAI |
| 8/27/2022 23:36:43 | guptakomal0402@gmail. | . Gupta Komal Ramchar | 9326409178 | Becholar in pharmacy | Undergraduate | Oriental college of pharm | Ghatkoper, Mumbai |
| 8/28/2022 0:52:21 | devika.yadavbp2021@ve | Yadav Devika Loknath | 7498226406 | Bachelor of Pharmacy | Undergraduate | Vivekanand Education So | Chembur |
| 8/28/2022 13:21:16 | bhairavee, chimanemp20 | Chimane Bhairavee Bane | 7045635257 | M Pharm Pharmaceutica | Postgraduate | Vivekananda Education S | Mumbai |

CHEMTASTIC-2022 (Responses) Form Responses 1

| Timestamp | Email Address | NAME: Surname Name I | Contact number : One or | Course/Program Pursuin | Level of Current Cours | e/I Institute: Plesse provide: Place |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 8/28/2022 13:30:45 | kavyashreee.ghongadem | Ghongade Kavyashree [| 9970802570 | M. Pharmacy | Postgraduate | Vivekananda Education § Mumbai |
| 8/28/2022 15:55:23 | maitrayee mayekarbp202 | Maitrayee Mayekar | 8169223136 | 8 Pharm | Undergraduate | VES College of Pharmac Mumbai |
| 8/28/2022 17:31:13 | abdul.syedmp2021@ves | SYED ABDUL ZAHED | +919146857072 | M. Pharm | Postgraduate | Vivekanand education sc Mumbai |
| 8/28/2022 21:50:04 | jaya.varmamp2021@ves | Varma Jaya Kunjbihari | 9967011159 | M pharmacy | Postgraduate | Vivekananda education s Chembur |
| 8/29/2022 9 57 42 | shraddhay2003@gmail.c | Shraddha Dada Yadav | 9892616291 | 8 Pharm | Undergraduate | Indala Institute of Pharms Bapsal, Kalyan |
| 8/29/2022 9:58:12 | yadavsujata9322@gmail | Yadav sujata krishnamol | 9320219509 | 8 pharm | Undergraduate | Indala institute of pharma Bapsai,kalyan |
| 8/29/2022 10:00:59 | chandramore.samrudhi@ | Pandit | 8452870552 | SY Bpharm | Undergraduate | Indala Institute Of Pharm Kalyan |
| 8/29/2022 10:02:14 | shirke.nidhi@indala.ac | Shirke Nidhi Jayant | 9967323497 | SY B Pharmacy | Undergraduate | Shirke Nidhi Jayant Kalyan |
| 8/29/2022 10:05:23 | asrask2003@gmail.com | Shaikh Asra mehboob | 8080432819 | Second year b pharmacy | Undergraduate | Indala Institute of Pharm; Kalyan, bapsai |
| 8/29/2022 10:05:33 | joshidrashti611@gmail.co | Joshi Drashti Dilipkumar | 8097915540 | B.pharmacy | Undergraduate | Indala institute of pharms Kalyan, bapsai |

| Timestamp | Email Address | Your Full Name | Contact number : One or | Course/Program Pursuin | Level of Current Course |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8/24/2022 22:13:31 | payaamvohra@gmail.cor | Payaam vohra | 8655067959 | B Pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/25/2022 19:14:20 | walia.khan@hkcp.edu.in | Walia Khan | +919653412210 | Brand comparision | Undergraduate |
| 8/26/2022 15:46:29 | atif.qureshi@hkcp.edu.in | Atif Qureshi | 8657292099 | S.Y. B.Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/26/2022 15:53:16 | anuragrane02@gmail.co | Anurag Rane | 9167785152 | S.Y. B.Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/26/2022 17:20:21 | virajgholap007@gmail.co | Viraj Gholap | 8369337380 | B. Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/26/2022 17:23:57 | virajgholap007@gmail.cc | Viraj Gholap | 8369337380 | B. Pharmacyv | Undergraduate |
| 8/27/2022 12:28:51 | tabrez1204@gmail.com | Tabrez Khan | 7045439716 | B PHARM | Undergraduate |
| 8/27/2022 12:35:20 | siddheshdhauskar11@gr | Siddesh Dhauskar | 8424948886 | B PHARM | Undergraduate |
| 8/27/2022 17:02:32 | dhirrraj.gupta@gmail.con | Dhiraj Gupta | 08291498523 | B Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/27/2022 18:59:49 | parab.kishori.bp2020@ve | Kishori Parab | 8657294927 | B pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/27/2022 21:23:36 | parihar.kirandeep@ves.a | Kirandeep Parihar | 7977108130 | B.Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 11:12:50 | asrin.khanmp2021@ves. | Asrin khan | 9326119486 | M pharmacy (quality assu | Postgraduate |
| 8/28/2022 16:52:15 | shakshishagun853@gma | Shakshi Singh | 9082492476 | B Pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 17:19:03 | darsh.pawalebp2021@ve | Darsh Pawale | 7738584418 | B.PHARM | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 17:58:57 | aakansha.shindebp2021 | Aakansha R. Shinde | 8591291675 | Bachelor of pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 18:07:01 | aakansha.shindebp2021 | Aakansha Rajaram Shine | 8591291675 | B.pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 18:09:30 | priyal.sanghvi12@gmail.d | Priyal Sanghvi | 9960147048 | Bpharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 18:10:05 | shrutisanghavi1024@gm | Shruti sanghavi | 8850849998 | B.Pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 19:25:06 | manasvi.deshmukhbp202 | Manasvi Deshmukh | 8433638897 | B.Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/28/2022 20:21:05 | pillai.shrutika.bp2020@vi | Shrutika Pillai | 8451028186 | B Pharmacy | Undergraduate |
| 8/29/2022 9:55:22 | devansh.murarkabp2021 | Devansh Murarka | 8600881846 | B.Pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/29/2022 10:06:34 | devansh.murarkabp2021 | Devansh Murarka | 8600881846 | B.pharm | Undergraduate |
| 8/29/2022 16:12:09 | gadre.ojas@ves.ac.in | Ojas Mayuresh Gadre | 7045682074 | B. Pharm | Undergraduate |

Greated by 2JPEG | www.Zjpeg.com

| Timestamp | Email Address | Your Full Name | Full Name of your Institut | Place / City of Institute | Are you a member of a R |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | payaamvohra@gmail.com | Payaam vohra | Humera khan college of | | NA |
| 8/25/2022 19:14:20 | walia.khan@hkcp.edu.in | Walia Khan | H.K.college of pharmacy | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/26/2022 15:46:29 | atif.qureshi@hkcp.edu.in | Atif Qureshi | Humera Khan College of | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/26/2022 15:53:16 | anuragrane02@gmail.co | Anurag Rane | Humera Khan College of | Mumbai | No |
| 8/26/2022 17:20:21 | virajgholap007@gmail.co | Viraj Gholap | Vivekanand Education Se | Chembur, Mumbai | No |
| 8/26/2022 17:23:57 | virajgholap007@gmail.co | Viraj Gholap | Vivekanand education so | Chembur, Mumbai | N/A |
| 8/27/2022 12:28:51 | tabrez1204@gmail.com | Tabrez Khan | DY PATIL UNIVERSITY | Pune | NA |
| 8/27/2022 12:35:20 | siddheshdhauskar11@gr | Siddesh Dhauskar | DY PATIL UNIVERSITY | Pune | NA |
| 8/27/2022 17:02:32 | dhirrraj.gupta@gmail.con | Dhiraj Gupta | Met institute of pharmacy | Mumbai | Na |
| 8/27/2022 18:59:49 | parab.kishori.bp2020@ve | Kishori Parab | VES College of pharmac | Mumbai | RC VESCOP - GBM |
| 8/27/2022 21:23:36 | parihar.kirandeep@ves.a | Kirandeep Parihar | Vivekanand Education Se | Chembur | NA |
| 8/28/2022 11:12:50 | asrin.khanmp2021@ves. | Asrin khan | VES college of pharmacy | Mumbai | No |
| 8/28/2022 16:52:15 | shakshishagun853@gma | Shakshi Singh | D.Y.Patil University Scho | Navi Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 17:19:03 | darsh.pawalebp2021@ve | Darsh Pawale | VES College of Pharmac | Chembur , Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 17:58:57 | aakansha.shindebp2021 | Aakansha R. Shinde | Vivekanand college of ph | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 18:07:01 | aakansha.shindebp2021 | Aakansha Rajaram Shine | Vivekanand college of ph | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 18:09:30 | priyal.sanghvi12@gmail.e | Priyal Sanghvi | H.K college of pharmacy | Mumbai | No |
| 8/28/2022 18:10:05 | shrutisanghavi1024@gm | Shruti sanghavi | H K college of pharmacy | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 19:25:06 | manasvi.deshmukhbp202 | Manasvi Deshmukh | Vivekanand Education Se | Chembur (E) - Mumbai | NA |
| 8/28/2022 20:21:05 | pillai.shrutika.bp2020@v | Shrutika Pillai | Vivekanand Education So | Mumbai | NA |
| 8/29/2022 9:55:22 | devansh.murarkabp2021 | Devansh Murarka | VES college of pharmacy | Mumbai | Yes (RCVESCOP)(BOD) |
| 8/29/2022 10:06:34 | devansh.murarkabp2021 | Devansh Murarka | VES college of pharmacy | Mumbai | Yes (RCVESCOP)(BOD) |
| 8/29/2022 16:12:09 | gadre.ojas@ves.ac.in | Ojas Mayuresh Gadre | VES College of Pharmac | Chembur, Mumbai | RC VESCOP |

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074

Activity Report A.Y 2022-23

INSTITUTION INNOVATION COUNCIL (IIC) COMMITTEE

Details of activity:

| Name of the Activity | IGNITION 2022 | Activity No. | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Day, Date | 30 th August 2022 | Department/ Committee/Fac ulty | IIC |
| Venue | VESCOP | Time | 10 am to 5 pm |
| Nature of activity | Indoor & Outdoor | Total no. of participants | 30 |

Activity Information:

| Objectives | To inculcate the idea of entrepreneurship and innovation among the students. |
|-------------|---|
| Methodology | Conducting various events (outdoor and indoor) to promote entrepreneurial skills among the students |
| Outcomes | More students would incline towards innovation and entrepreneurship |

PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):

| Notice and communication | Feedback form |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Student list of participation | Feedback analysis |
| Photos | Media news details |
| Certificate | Any other |

| Name & Signature of Head/Committee In charge | Name & Signature of IQAC Coordinator |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | |
| | |
| | |

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074





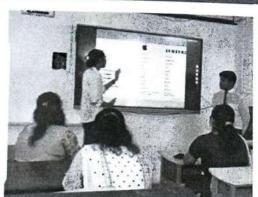
OPENING CEREMONY





INVOPRENEUR

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074





BRAND 2 BRAND



JACK OF TRADE

Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Behind Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai - 400 074



QUIZZARD



AIL AN

ADVER MAKIN RFORM

IN CA

hu A

Pat hri. B. In ch r. Jha oordi Supr cipa



THE INSTITUTION'S INNOVATION COUNCIL

In Association with ROTARACT CLUB OF

Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy





TAIL AND SALES

ADVERTISE MAKING & ERFORMANCE

VIN CASH PRIZES AT ALL EVENTS IGNITION 2022

BUSINESS IDEA PRESENTATION

BRAND COMPARISON

QUIZ COMPETITION

All Events To Take Place in OFFLINE Mode

O VENUE:

Vivekanand Education Society's College of Pharmacy ashu Advani Memorial Complex, Collector Colony, Chembur (E), Mumbai – 74 NAAC Accredited with A+ Grade till 2027 with CGPA 3.46

Date of the Event: 30 August 2022 (Tuesday) UG/PG students from any stream can participate.

Patrons

Shri. B. L. Boolani ee In charge, VESCOP)

Dr. Jharna Das Coordinator, VESCOP)

r. Supriya Shidhaye rincipal, VESCOP)

Convenor

Dr. Mushtaque Shaikh Head & Associate Professor, Dept. of Pharm. Chemistry Contact: 9326738289 E-mail: mushtaque.shaikh@ves.ac.in Teacher Organizing Commitee

Mr Pratik Barve Mrs Vidhi Bhatia Mr Keyur Shastri

For Registration Details, or any enquiry contact Student Organizing Committee:

thi Bagal-8104229015

Nazish Khan-97020 00418

Sakshi Shiraskar-95453 23153

ipriya Shidhaye

3

Matu

le

or

D

11

n

VES College of Pharmacy, Mumbai Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Collector Colony, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 074

A Report on

Industry Visit at Icon Labs, Sanpada, Navi Mumbai

on 3rd December, 2022

Industry visit at Icon labs at Sanpada is an initiative taken by VESCOP where I gained valuable insights into Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) instruments. This report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of my observations and learnings during the visit.

Icon Labs, located in Sanpada, is a leading provider of cutting-edge laboratory equipment, specializing in electron microscopy solutions. The company is renowned for its innovative technologies and contributions to scientific research. During the visit, we had the privilege of exploring the TEM facility at Icon Labs. The TEM instrument showcased exceptional capabilities in high-resolution imaging and analysis of nanoscale structures. The instrument's advanced imaging capabilities allowed for detailed examination of samples at the atomic level, providing crucial insights for various scientific disciplines.

The SEM facility at Icon Labs proved equally impressive, offering unique features for surface imaging and analysis. The instrument excelled in providing three-dimensional images of samples, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of surface structures. Both TEM and SEM instruments at Icon Labs find applications across diverse scientific fields, including materials science, biology, and nanotechnology.

Researchers and scientists can utilize these instruments to study and analyze various samples, contributing to advancements in their respective domains. The industry visit to Icon Labs in Sanpada provided an enriching experience, offering a glimpse into the world of Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM).

Page 1 of 2