

PHARMACEUTICS

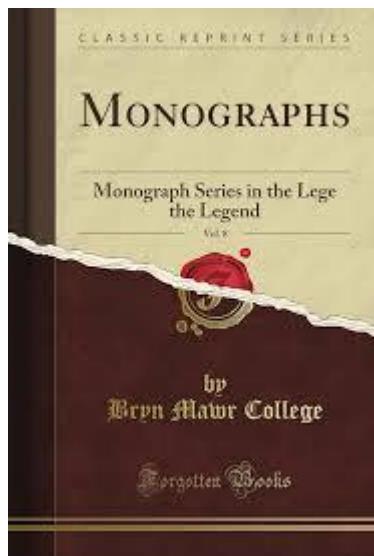
UNIT 1 CASE STUDY

□ Case Study Puzzle 1: *The Confusing Monograph*

A quality control analyst receives a sample labeled “**Paracetamol Tablets IP**”. While checking the **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)** monograph, the analyst notices that the **disintegration test** requirement is mentioned, but the production manager insists on performing a **dissolution test only**, claiming it is sufficient.

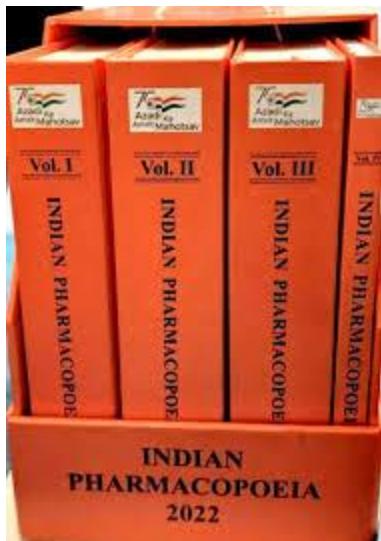
❓ Puzzle Questions

1. According to Pharmacopoeia, is disintegration testing mandatory for uncoated tablets?



□ Case Study Puzzle 2: *The Wrong Pharmacopoeia*

A pharmaceutical company exports **Amoxicillin Capsules** to the UK. The product complies with **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)** standards. However, the shipment is rejected because it does not meet **British Pharmacopoeia (BP)** specifications.



□ **Case Study Puzzle 3: *The Unstable Herbal Decoction***

In ancient times, a patient was treated with a freshly prepared herbal decoction, which spoiled within a day. Today, the same drug is available as a standardized tablet with a long shelf life.

❓ **Puzzle Questions**

1. Which period of pharmaceutics history does the decoction belong to?



1. Why was the product rejected even though it complied with IP?

□ **Case Study Puzzle 4: *The Dosage Disaster*** In the early 1900s, different patients received varying amounts of the same powdered drug due to manual weighing. This resulted in inconsistent therapeutic effects.

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Puzzle Questions

1. What historical issue in pharmaceutics caused this problem?



□ **Case Study Puzzle 5: *From Local to Global***

A drug prepared in a local apothecary shop could not be used outside the town due to lack of standard methods. Today, the same drug is manufactured and distributed worldwide.

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Puzzle Question

1. Which limitation of early pharmaceutics is highlighted?

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