

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

Coimbatore -641035



COURSE NAME :BIOCHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

D.PHARM/ II YEAR

TOPIC:CARBOHYDRATES

DESIGN THINKING STAGES IN CLASSIFICATION

Empathize: Understand the users — in this case, students, pharmacists, or researchers who use the alphabetical classification system.

Define: Clearly define the problem based on the insights from the empathize stage.

Ideate: Generate possible solutions or improvements. **Prototype:** Create a tangible

version of your solution **Test:** Evaluate the prototype with real users.

Foundations of Carbohydrate Knowledge



Definition

Explains the fundamental nature of carbohydrates.



Classification

Categorizes carbohydrates based on structure and complexity.



Examples

Provides real-world instances of different carbohydrate types.

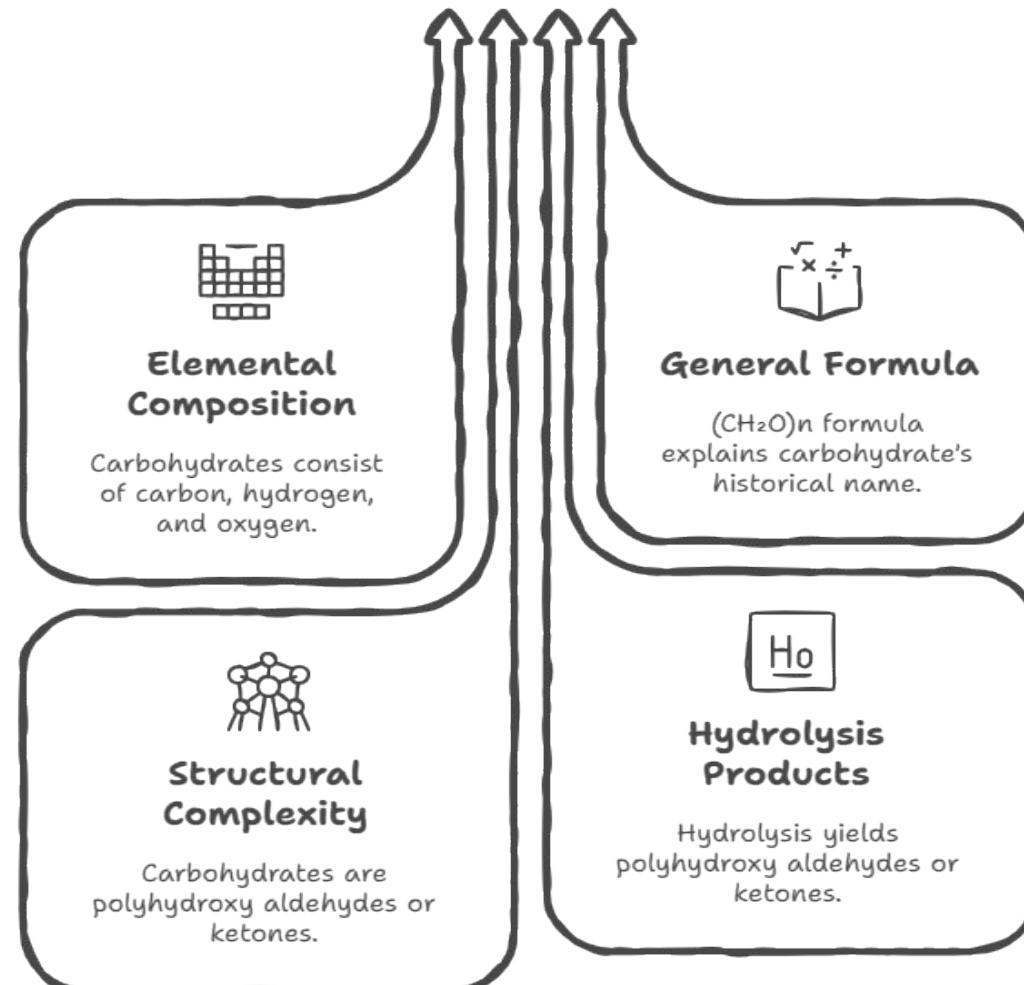


Chemical Properties

Describes the key chemical behaviors of carbohydrates.

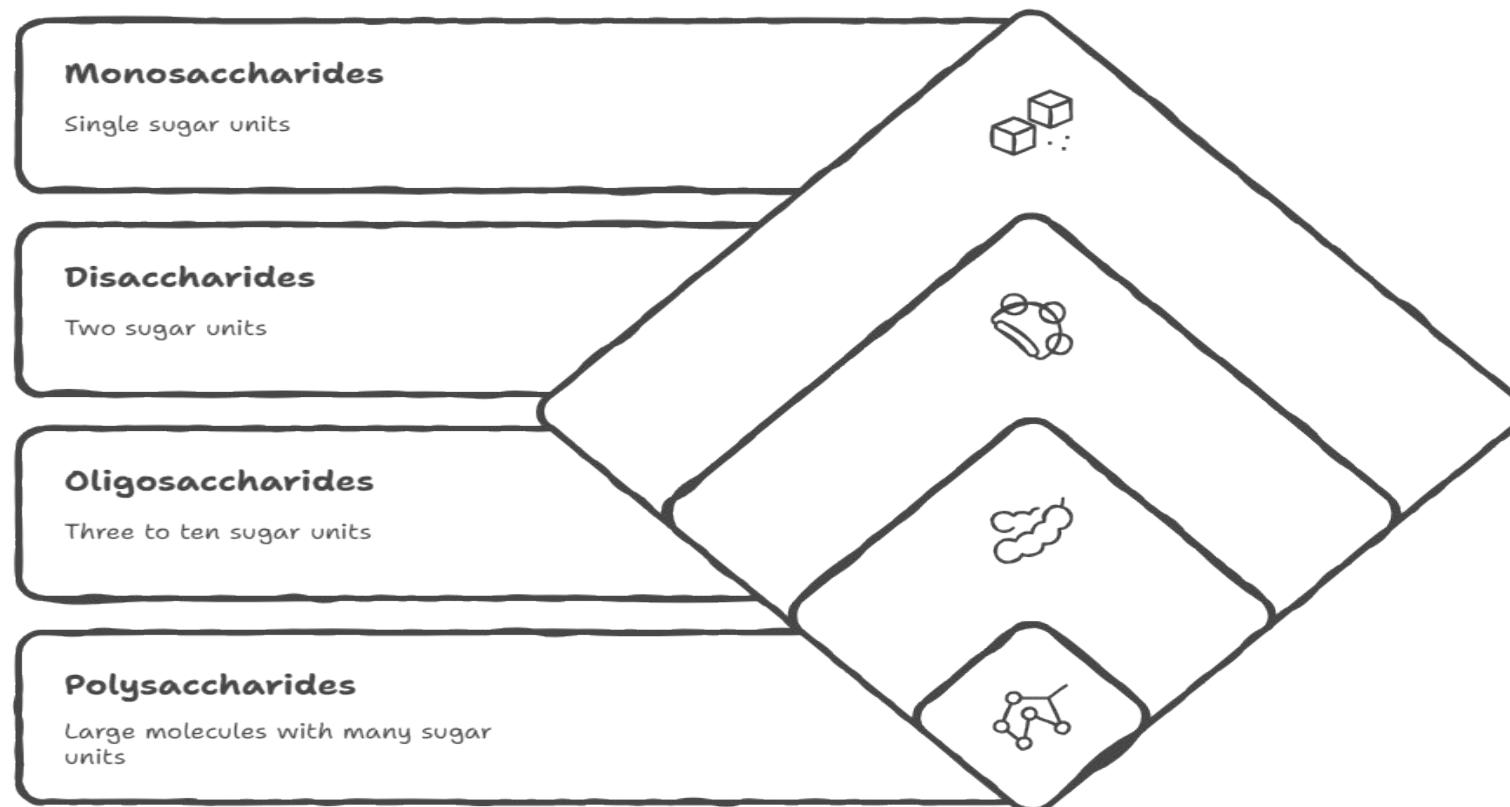
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Unveiling Carbohydrate's True Nature



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Carbohydrate Classification



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Examples of Sugars

Deoxyribose

A component of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid).



Ribose

A component of RNA (ribonucleic acid).



Glucose

A primary source of energy for cells. Found in fruits, honey, and corn syrup.

Fructose

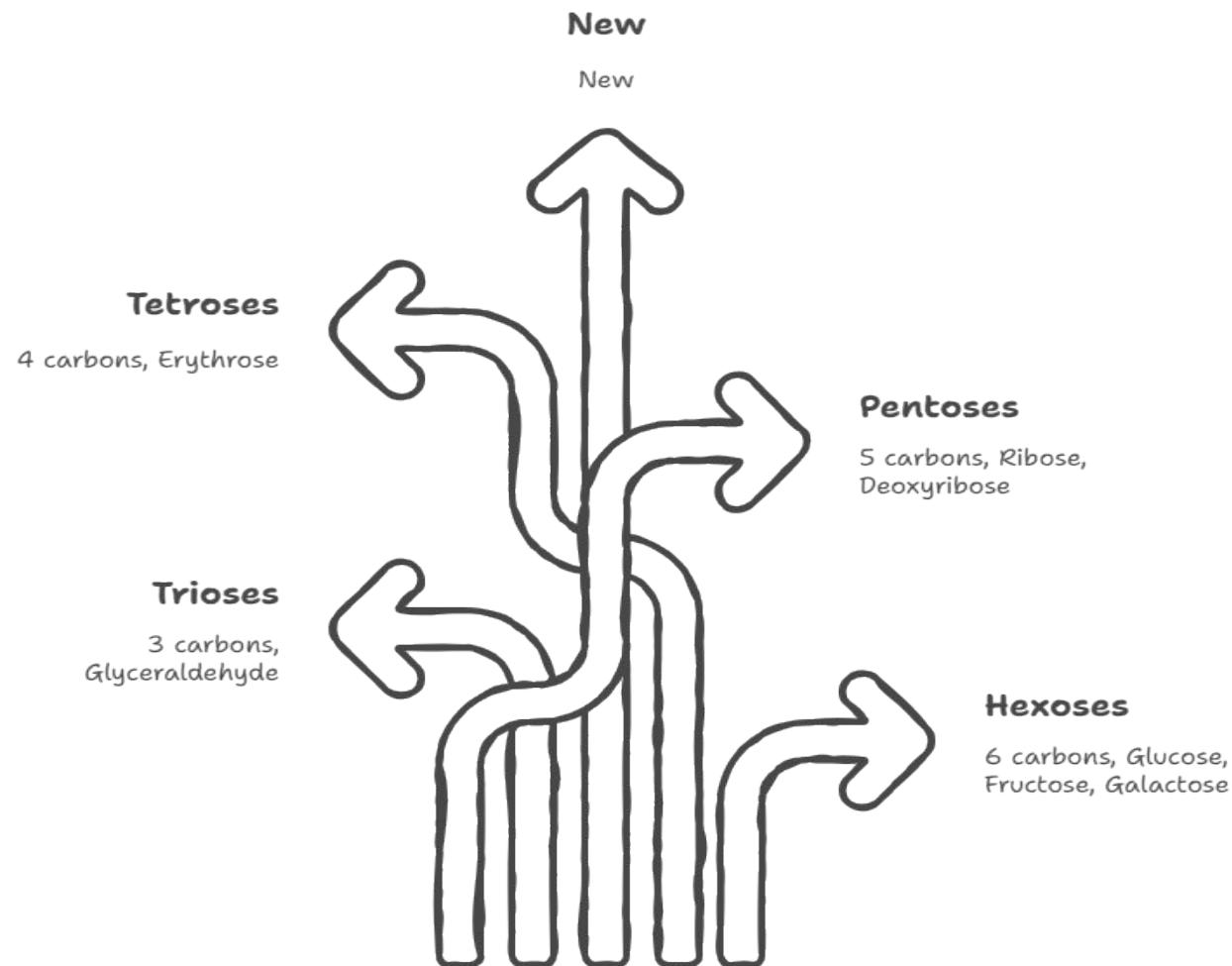
The sweetest of the naturally occurring sugars. Found in fruits and honey.

Galactose

A component of lactose (milk sugar).

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How many carbon atoms are in the monosaccharide?

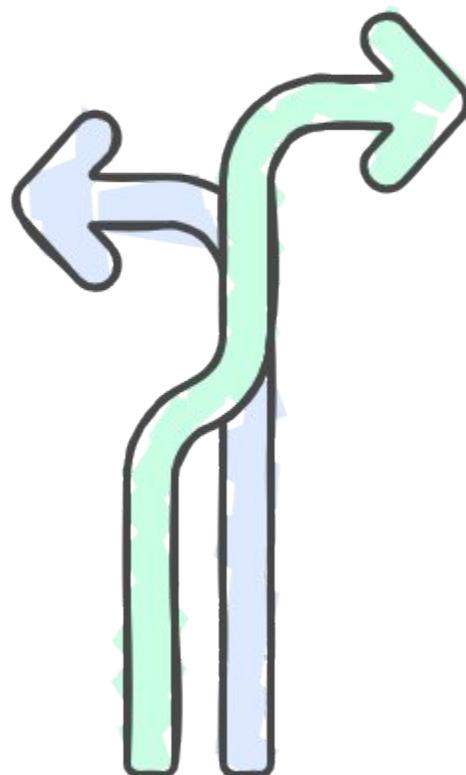


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How are disaccharides formed?

Glycosidic Bond

Formed by joining two monosaccharides with the removal of water.

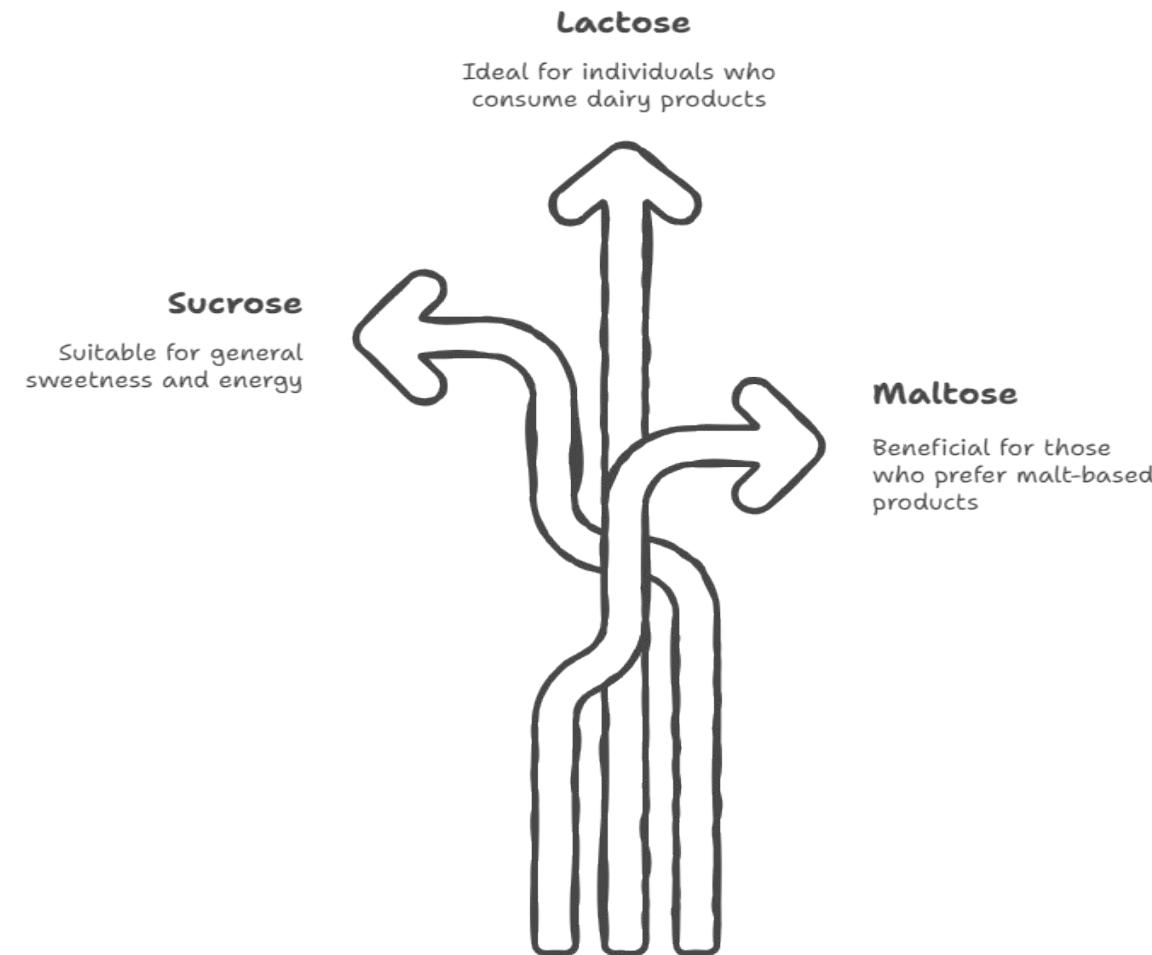


Dehydration Reaction

The process of removing water to form the bond.

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Which disaccharide should be recommended based on dietary needs?



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What type of carbohydrate is being described?

Oligosaccharides

3-10 monosaccharides linked, often attached to proteins or lipids.

Disaccharides

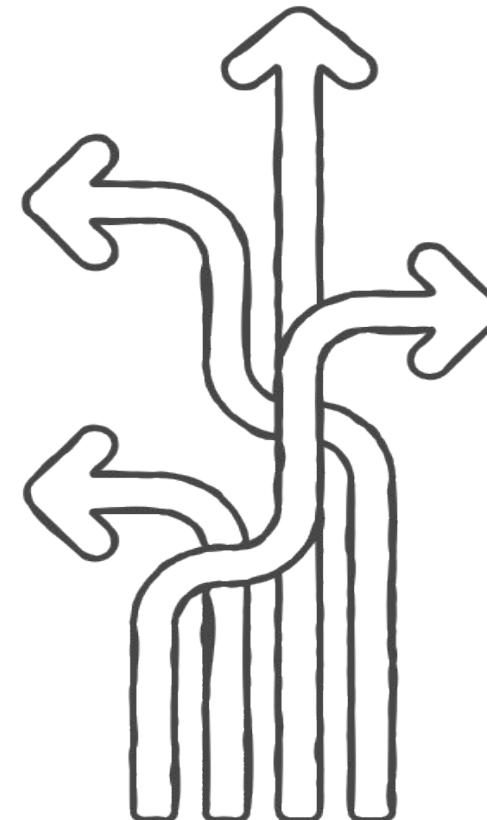
Two monosaccharides linked together.

Monosaccharides

Single sugar units, the simplest form of carbohydrates.

Polysaccharides

Many monosaccharides linked, forming complex structures.



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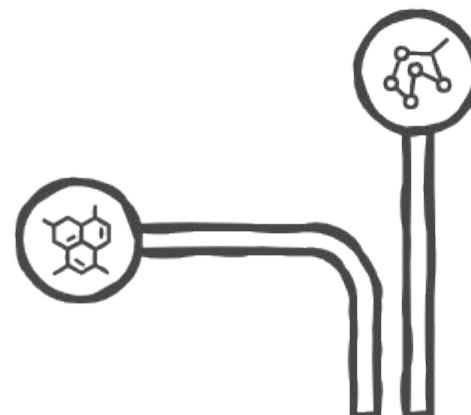
Which oligosaccharide should be studied?

Stachyose

Composed of two galactose, one glucose, and one fructose, making it a more complex tetrasaccharide.

Raffinose

Composed of galactose, glucose, and fructose, making it a simple trisaccharide.

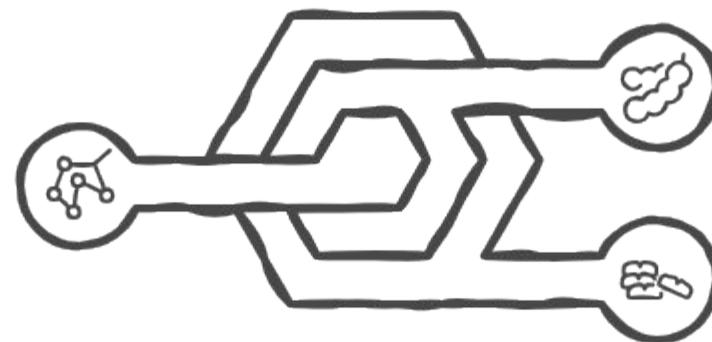


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Polysaccharide Structure

Polysaccharides

Complex carbohydrates
with many
monosaccharide units



Monosaccharides

Simple sugar units forming
polysaccharides

Glycosidic Bonds

Links connecting
monosaccharides

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Polysaccharide Structure and Function

Amylose

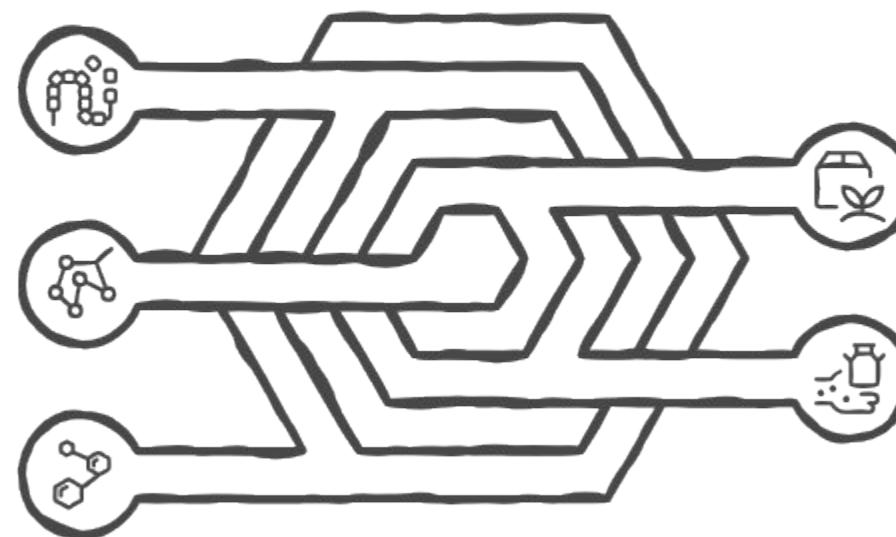
Linear form of starch

Polysaccharides

Complex carbohydrates with diverse functions

Amylopectin

Branched form of starch



Starch

Storage polysaccharide in plants

Glycogen

Storage polysaccharide in animals

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Choose the appropriate structural polysaccharide
for specific applications.



Cellulose

Provides plant cell wall structure

VS

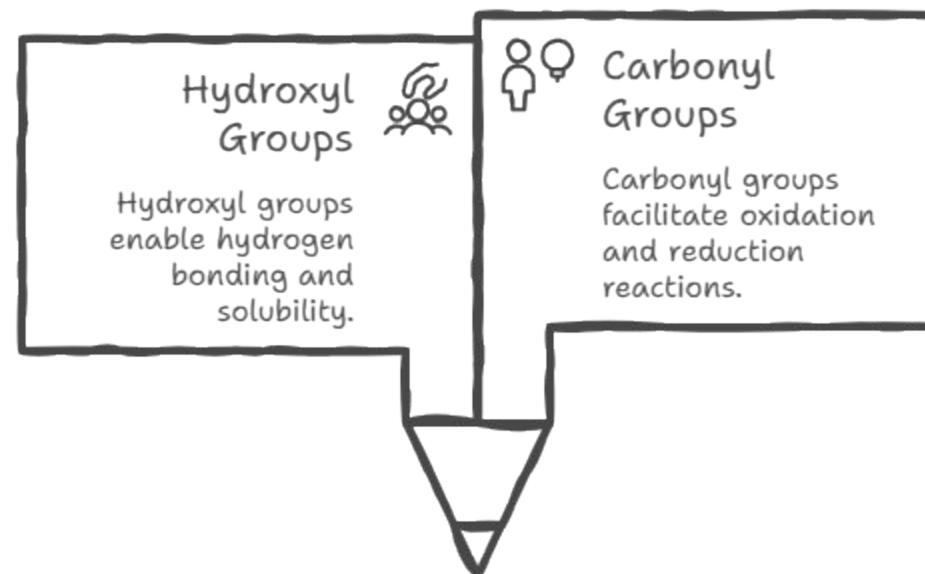


Chitin

Forms arthropod exoskeletons
and fungal cell walls

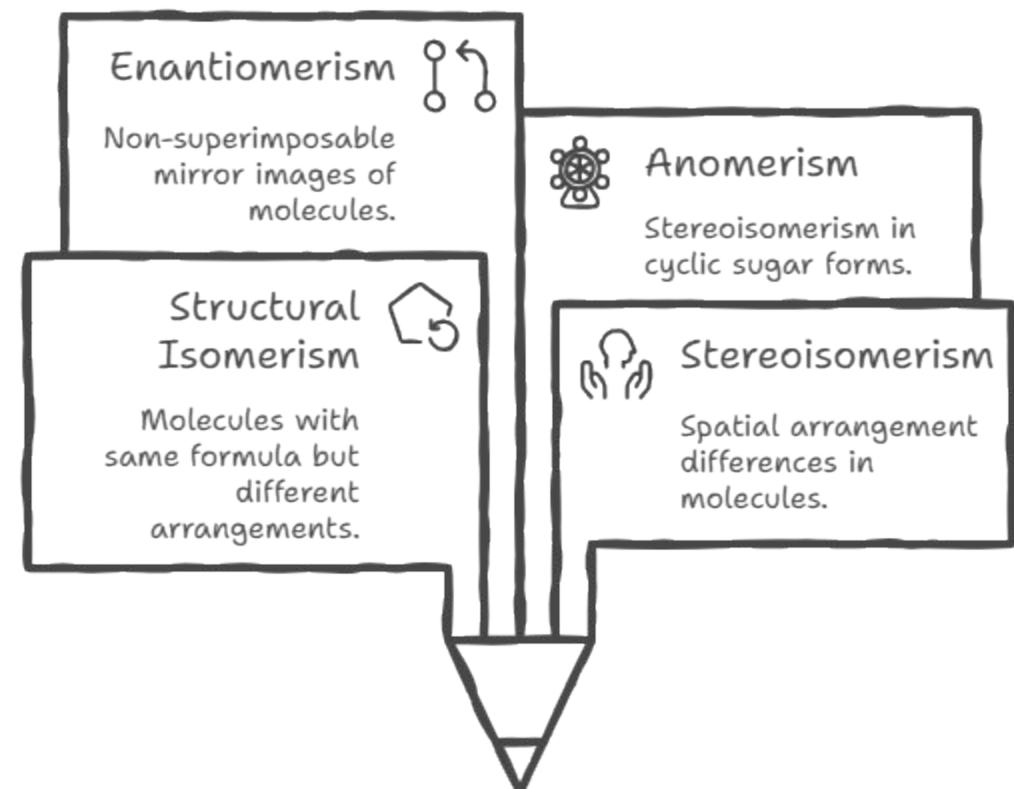
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Functional Group Influence on Carbohydrate Chemistry



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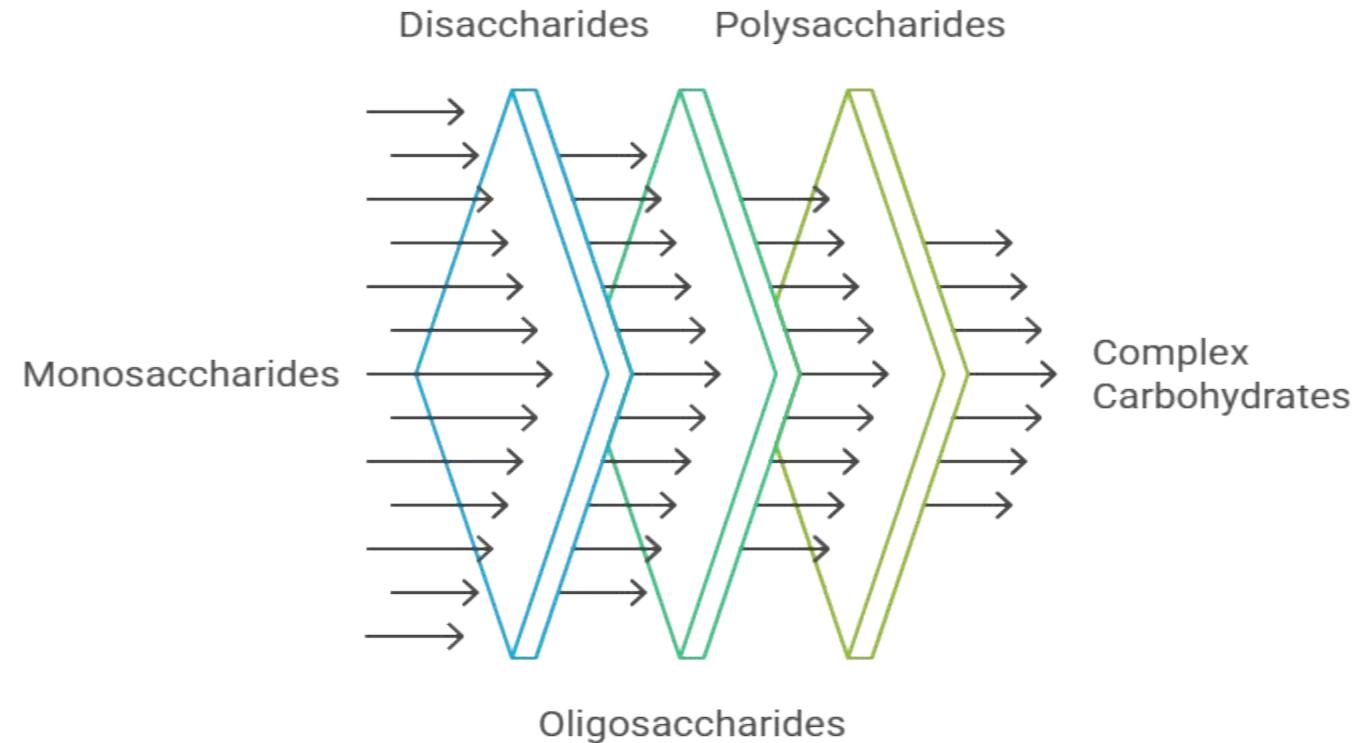
Isomeric Diversity in Carbohydrates



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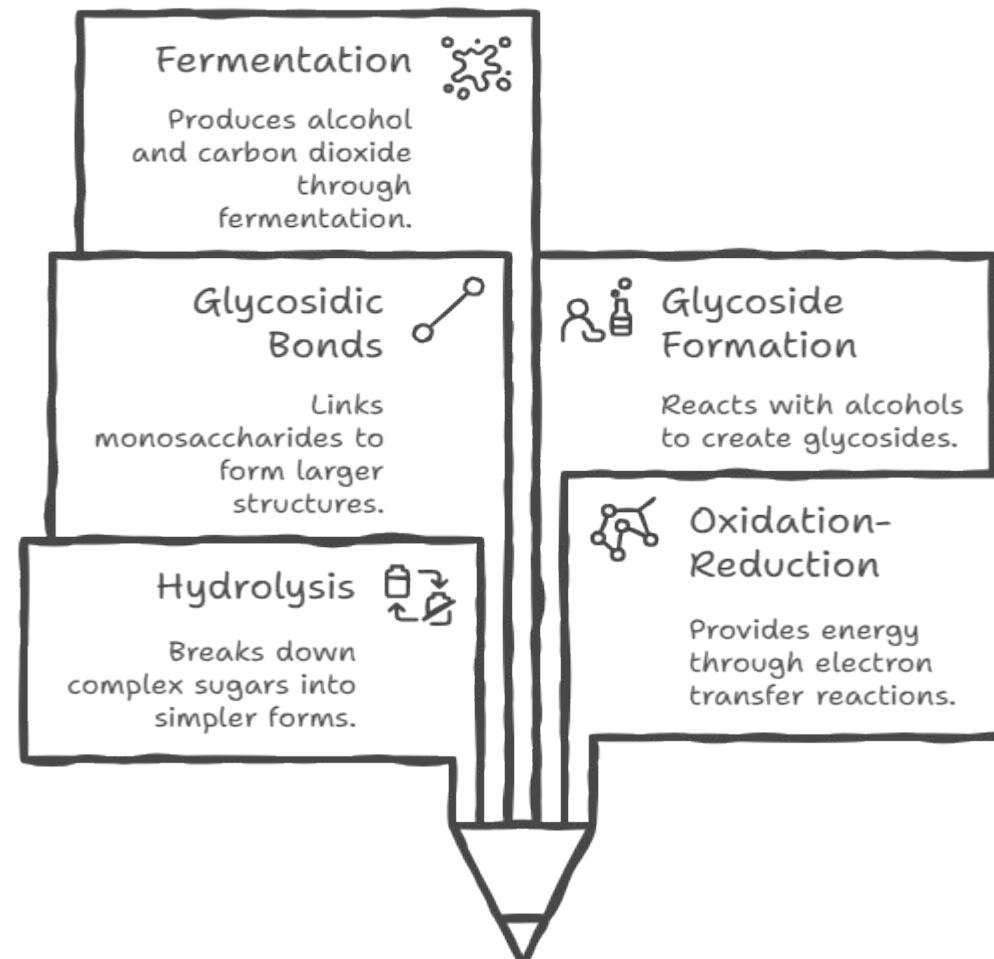
ASSESSMENT

Carbohydrate Complexity Funnel



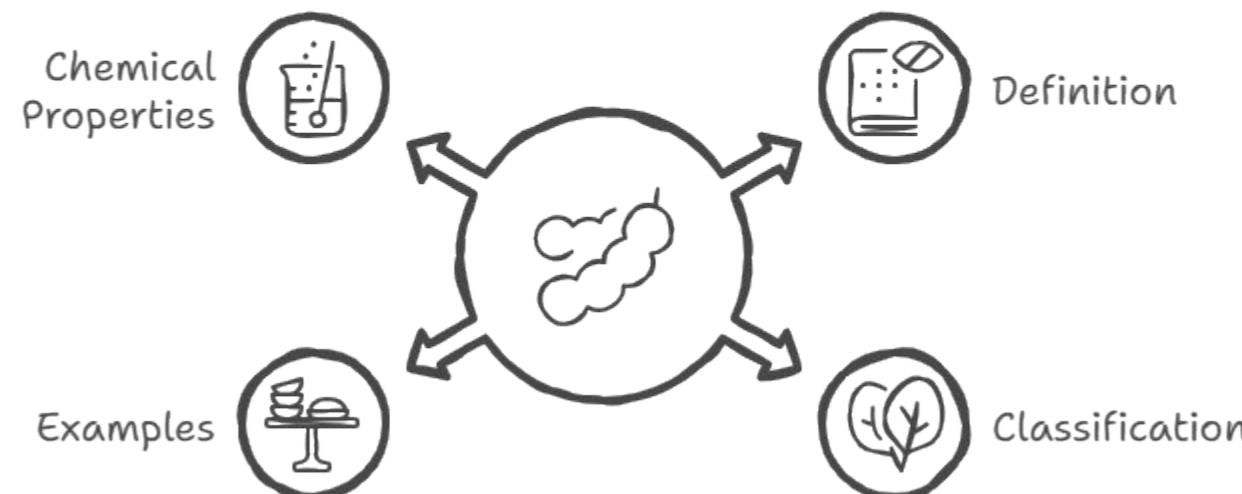
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Chemical Properties of Carbohydrates



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Carbohydrate Overview



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REFERENCES

- Best for concepts, pathways, and molecular understanding 2. *Biochemistry* – Jeremy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko, Gregory Gatto
- Clear explanations with clinical relevance 3. *Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry* – Rodwell et al.
- Very popular for medical students, exams, and clinical correlation 4. *Textbook of Biochemistry* – U. Satyanarayana & U. Chakrapani
- Excellent for Indian curricula, easy language, exam-oriented 5. *Biochemistry* – Donald Voet & Judith Voet
- Detailed and advanced; good for in-depth study

Thank You

