

R.K. PHARMACY COLLEGE

COURSE HANDOUT

Social Pharmacy (Theory)

COURSE CODE: ER20-15T

VISION

Train the minds to think logically and become a success

MISSION

To Develop inventive, pioneering research & high-quality technical education

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- PEO 1:** To produce graduates with sound theoretical knowledge and technical skills required for career opportunities in various domains.
- PEO 2:** To incite the students towards research and to address the challenges with their innovative Contributions for the benefit of mankind.
- PEO 3:** To bring forth a quality professional equipped with technological advances to adapt easily to changes in the ever-evolving pharma and allied industry, hospital and clinical pharmacy setup, pharma retailing and distribution, and governmental and health agencies.
- PEO 4:** To engage graduates in professional ethical practices in a multidisciplinary environment, while contributing to organization through leadership and building team spirit.
- PEO 5:** Pharmacists can become lifelong learners, absorb new technologies, and then offer leadership roles in society.

Programme Name	Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm)
Course Name	Social Pharmacy (Theory)
Course Code	ER20-15T
Session	2025-26
Year	I
Labs (Per Week)	3
Course Credit	2
Course Coordinator Name	

1. Scope of the Course:

This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on public health, epidemiology, preventive care, and other social health related concepts. Also, to emphasize the roles of pharmacists in the public health programs.

2. Course Outcomes (COs):

- CO.1 Discuss about roles of pharmacists in the various national health programs
- CO.2. Describe various sources of health hazards and disease preventive measures
- CO.3. Discuss the healthcare issues associated with food and nutritional substances
- CO.4. Describe the general roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

3. Reference Books:

- 1.Social Pharmacy – Innovation and development. Geoff Harding, Sarah Nettleton and Kevin Taylor. The Pharmaceutical Press.
2. Text Book of Community Pharmacy Practice. RPSGB Publication
3. Community Pharmacy Handbook- Jonathan Waterfield
4. S Khurana, P Suresh and R Kalsi. Health Education & Community Pharmacy. S Vikas & Co
5. Social Pharmacy: Tayler, Geoffrey. Pharmaceutical Press. London.

6. Textbook by Dandiya PC, Zafer ZYK, Zafer A. Health education & Community Pharmacy. Vallabh Prakashan.

7. Websites of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, National Health Portal .

Other Readings & Relevant Websites:

Sr.No.	Link of Journals, Magazines, Websites and Research Papers
1	https:// www.ijpsm.com /
2	https:// www.ijisrt.com /
3	http://doi.org/10.2147/DHPS.S282420
4	http://dx.doi.org/10.22270/ajprd.v9i3.955
5	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5533900
6	https://www.dixonvalve.com/

4. Lab Plan:

Sr. No.	TOPICS	No. of Lectures
01	<p>Introduction to Social Pharmacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and Scope. Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving the public health. Role of Pharmacists in Public Health. (2) • Concept of Health -WHO Definition, various dimensions, determinants, and health indicators. (3) • National Health Policy – Indian perspective (1) • Public and Private Health System in India, National Health Mission (2) • Introduction to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, FIP Development Goals (1) 	9
02	<p>Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists in the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography and Family Planning (3) • Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding (2) • Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization (4) <p>Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists in the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography and Family Planning (3) • Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding (2) • Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization (4) • Effect of Environment on Health – Water pollution, importance of safe drinking water, waterborne diseases, air pollution, noise pollution, sewage and solid waste disposal, occupational illnesses, Environmental pollution due to pharmaceuticals (7) • Psychosocial Pharmacy: Drugs of misuse and abuse – psychotropics, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products. Social Impact of these habits on social health and productivity and suicidal behaviours (2) 	18
03	<p>Nutrition and Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of nutrition – Macronutrients and Micronutrients (3) • Importance of water and fibres in diet (1) • Balanced diet, Malnutrition, nutrition deficiency diseases, ill effects of junk foods, calorific and nutritive values of various foods, fortification of food (3) • Introduction to food safety, adulteration of foods, effects of artificial ripening, use of pesticides, genetically modified foods 	10

	(1) • Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements – indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions (2)	
04	Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms (3) Epidemiology: Introduction to epidemiology, and its applications. Understanding of terms such as epidemic, pandemic, endemic, mode of transmission, outbreak, quarantine, isolation, incubation period, contact tracing, morbidity, mortality, . (2) Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases: • Respiratory infections – chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola (7) • Intestinal infections – poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrheal diseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning (7) Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms (3) Epidemiology: Introduction to epidemiology, and its applications. Understanding of terms such as epidemic, pandemic, endemic, mode of transmission, outbreak, quarantine, isolation, incubation period, contact tracing, morbidity, mortality, . (2) Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases: • Respiratory infections – chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola (7) • Intestinal infections – poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrheal diseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning (7) Arthropod-borne infections - dengue, malaria, filariasis and, chikungunya (4) • Surface infections – trachoma, tetanus, leprosy (2) • STDs, HIV/AIDS (3)	28
05	Introduction to health systems and all ongoing National Health programs in India, their objectives, functioning, outcome, and the role of pharmacists.	8
06	Pharmacoeconomics – Introduction, basic terminologies, importance of pharmacoeconomics	2

5. Content Beyond Syllabus (CBS):

Sr.No.	Topics	PO (Annexure 1)
1)	To demonstrate the working of UV spectrophotometry instrumentation.	PO1, PO3, PO4

6. Evaluation Scheme:

The marks allocated for the continuous mode of internal assessment shall be awarded for attendance, practical records, regular viva voce, etc. Two practical sessional exams shall be conducted during mid of the semester. The average marks of the two practical sessional exams shall be computed for internal assessment. A practical sessional exam shall be conducted for 40 marks and shall be computed for 10 marks. Weightage for various evaluation components is as below:

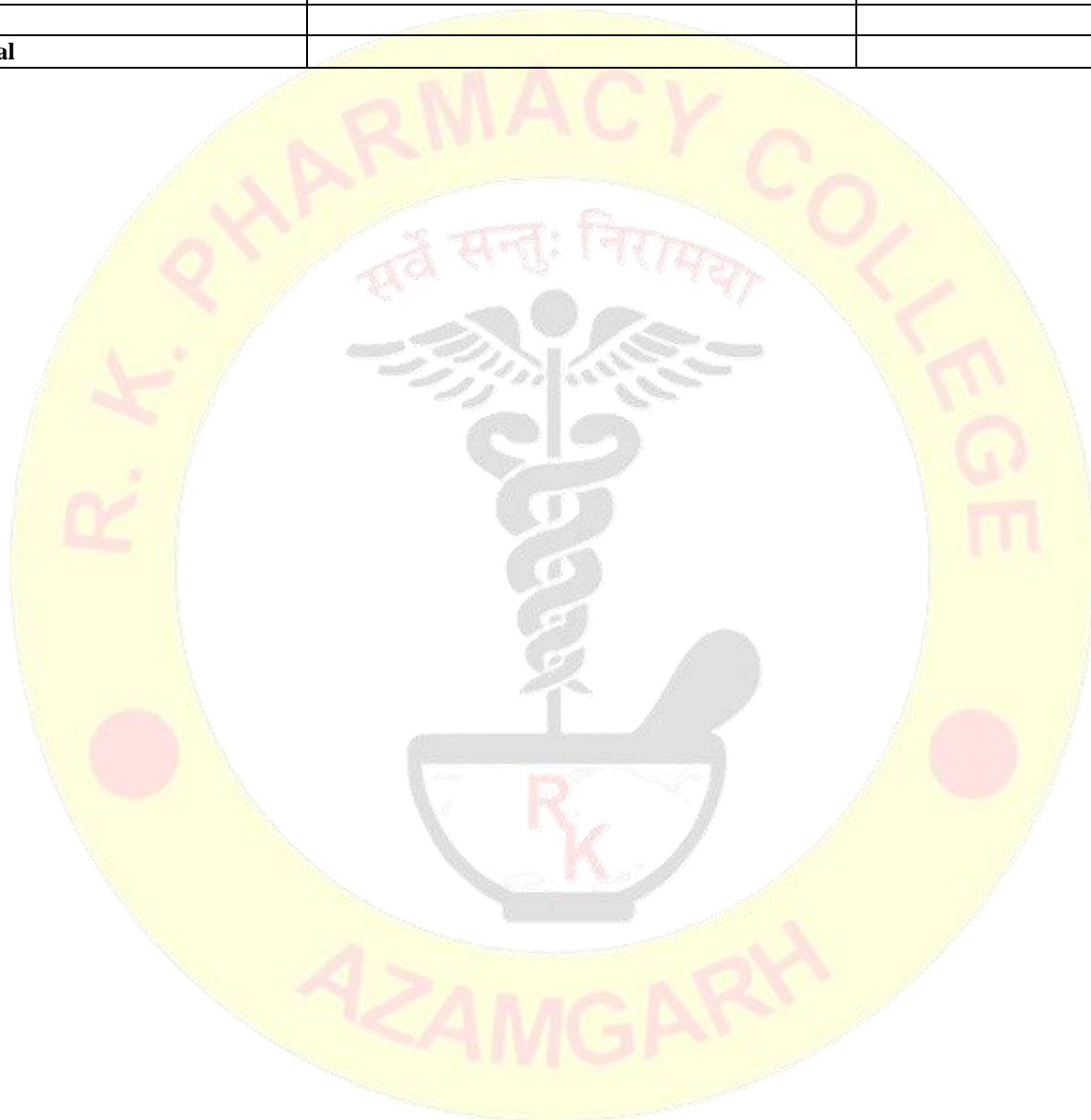
Sr.No.	Evaluation Component	Weightage
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1	Internal Assessment	15
	1. Continuous Mode	15
	2. Practical Sessional Exams	10
2	End Semester Practical Exam	10
	Total	40

As per PCI and University guidelines, minimum 75% attendance is required to become eligible for appearing in the End Semester Practical Examination.

This document is approved by:

Designation	Name	Signature
Course Coordinator		
HOD		
Principal		



ANNEXURE I: PROGRAM OUTCOMES

1. **Pharmacy knowledge:** Possess knowledge and comprehension of the core and basic knowledge associated with the profession of pharmacy, including biomedical sciences; pharmaceutical sciences; behavioral, social, and administrative pharmacy sciences; and manufacturing practices.
 2. **Planning abilities:** Demonstrate effective planning abilities including time management, resource management, delegation skills and organizational skills. Develop and implement plans and organize work to meet deadlines.
 3. **Problem analysis:** Utilize the principles of scientific enquiry, thinking analytically, clearly and critically, while solving problems and making decisions during daily practice. Find, analyze, evaluate and apply information systematically and shall make defensible decisions.
 4. **Modern tool usage:** Learn, select, and apply appropriate methods and procedures, resources, and modern pharmacy-related computing tools with an understanding of the limitations.
 5. **Leadership skills:** Understand and consider the human reaction to change, motivation issues, leadership and team-building when planning changes required for fulfillment of practice, professional and societal responsibilities. Assume participatory roles as responsible citizens or leadership roles when appropriate to facilitate improvement in health and wellbeing.
 6. **Professional identity:** Understand, analyze and communicate the value of their professional roles in society (e.g., health care professionals, promoters of health, educators, managers, employers, employees).
 7. **Pharmaceutical ethics:** Honour personal values and apply ethical principles in professional and social contexts. Demonstrate behavior that recognizes cultural and personal variability in values, communication and lifestyles. Use ethical frameworks; apply ethical principles while making decisions and take responsibility for the outcomes associated with the decisions.
 8. **Communication:** Communicate effectively with the pharmacy community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports, make effective presentations and documentation, and give and receive clear instructions.
 9. **The pharmacist and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety and legal issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional pharmacy practice.
 10. **Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional pharmacy solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
- Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change. Self-assess and use feedback effectively from others to identify learning needs and to satisfy these needs on an ongoing basis.
- 11.

