

# RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

## D. Pharm I<sup>st</sup> Year Syllabus

### SOCIAL PHARMACY – THEORY (Course Code: ER20-15T)

Chapter No.	TOPICS
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Social Pharmacy</b>
	<b>1.1</b> <b>Definition and Scope:</b> Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving the public health. Role of Pharmacists in Public Health.
	<b>1.2</b> <b>Concept of Health</b> -WHO Definition, various dimensions, determinants, and health indicators
	<b>1.3</b> <b>National Health Policy</b> – Indian perspective
	<b>1.4</b> Public and Private Health System in India, National Health Mission
	<b>1.5</b> Introduction to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, FIP Development Goals
<b>2</b>	<b>Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists in the following</b>
	<b>2.1</b> Demography and Family Planning
	<b>2.2</b> Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding
	<b>2.3</b> Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization
	<b>2.4</b> <b>Effect of Environment on Health</b> – 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
	<b>2.5</b> <b>Psychosocial Pharmacy:</b> Drugs of misuse and abuse – psychotropics, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products. Social Impact of these habits on social health and productivity and suicidal behaviours
<b>3</b>	<b>Nutrition and Health</b>
	<b>3.1</b> <b>Basics of nutrition</b> – Macronutrients and Micronutrients
	<b>3.2</b> Importance of water and fibres in diet
	<b>3.3</b> Balanced diet, Malnutrition, nutrition deficiency diseases, ill effects of junk foods, calorific and nutritive values of various foods, fortification of food
	<b>3.4</b> Introduction to food safety, adulteration of foods, effects of artificial ripening, use of pesticides, genetically modified foods
	<b>3.5</b> Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements – indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions
<b>4</b>	<b>4.1</b> Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms
	<b>4.2</b> <b>Epidemiology:</b> 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

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<b>4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<p>Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Respiratory infections</b> – chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola</li> <li>• <b>Intestinal infections</b> – poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrheal diseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning</li> <li>• <b>Arthropod-borne infections</b> – dengue, malaria, filariasis and, chikungunya</li> <li>• <b>Surface infections</b> – trachoma, tetanus, leprosy</li> <li>• <b>STDs, HIV/AIDS</b></li> </ul>
<b>5</b>		Introduction to health systems and all ongoing National Health programs in India, their objectives, functioning, outcome, and the role of pharmacists.
<b>6</b>		<b>Pharmacoeconomics</b> – Introduction, basic terminologies, importance of pharmacoeconomics