

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>PCI Syllabus</i>	<i>ix</i>
Chapter 1: Introduction to Social Pharmacy	1
Chapter 2: Preventive Healthcare	50
Chapter 3: Nutrition and Health	111
Chapter 4: Introduction to Microbiology	166
Chapter 5: Introduction to Health Systems and Ongoing Health Programs	238
Chapter 6: Pharmacoeconomics	310
<i>Index</i>	<i>325</i>

PCI Syllabus

SOCIAL PHARMACY—THEORY

Course Code: ER20-15T 75

Hours: 3 Hours/week

Chapter 1: Introduction to Social Pharmacy

Definition and Scope. Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving 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)

Chapter 2: Preventive Healthcare—Role of Pharmacists

Demography and Family Planning. (3)

Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding. (2)

Vaccines, types of immunity, and immunization. (4)

Environment and 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 behaviors. (2)

Chapter 3: Nutrition and Health

Basics of nutrition: Macronutrients and Micronutrients. (3)

Importance of water and fibers in diet. (1)

A 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. (1)

Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements—indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions. (2)

Chapter 4: 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)

Communicable diseases: Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in the prevention of the following:

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, and food poisoning (7)

Arthropod-borne infections: Dengue, malaria, filariasis, and, chikungunya (4)

Surface infections: trachoma, tetanus, leprosy (2)

STDs: HIV/AIDS (3)

Chapter 5: Introduction to Health Systems and all Ongoing National Health Programs in India, their Objectives, Functioning, Outcome, and the Role of Pharmacists

Chapter 6: Pharmacoeconomics

Introduction, basic terminologies, importance of Pharmacoeconomics