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Perspective

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Over All View of Industrial Pharmacy

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Introduction

Pharmacy practice is that the discipline of pharmacy which involves developing the professional roles of pharmacists. Disease-state management, Clinical interventions (refusal to dispense a drug, recommendation to vary and/or add a drug to a patient's pharmacotherapy, dosage adjustments, Professional development, Pharmaceutical care, Extemporaneous pharmaceutical compounding, Patient care, Drug abuse prevention etc.

Industrial Pharmacy may be a discipline which incorporates manufacturing, development, marketing and distribution of drug products including quality assurance of those activities.

Reasons for increasing of large scale manufacturing

• Economic: As the scale of manufacturing batches increases, the cost of production decreases.

• Accuracy: The larger the quantity of materials involved, the accuracy increases.

Objectives

- To identify and practice of dosage forms; and their manufacturing techniques.
- To practice all the related and practical aspect of dosage form development.

History

The pharmaceutical industry in India was valued at US$33 billion in 2017 and generic drugs account for 20 per cent of worldwide exports in terms of volume, making the country the largest provider of generic medicines globally.[1] consistent with the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, domestic pharmaceutical market turnover reached Rs 129,015 crore (US$18.12 billion) in 2018, growing 9.4 per cent year-on-year and exports revenue was US$17.28 billion in FY18 and US$19.14 billion in FY19.Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, (Baddi, Himachal Pradesh), Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Vapi, Sikkim and Kolkata are the main pharmaceutical hubs of India.

Product development

Indian companies also are beginning to adapt their development processes to the new environment. For years, firms have made their ways into the worldwide market by researching generic competitors to patented drugs and following up with litigation to challenge the patent. This approach remains untouched by the new patent regime and appears to extend within the future. However, people who can afford it have set their sights on a good higher goal: new molecule discovery. Although the initial investment is large , companies are lured by the promise of hefty profit margins and thus a legitimate competitor within the global industry. Local firms have slowly been investing more money into their R&D programs or have formed alliances to tap into these opportunities.

Contamination in industries

Contamination of pharmaceutical products can cause catastrophic consequences within the pharmaceutical industry; from patient safety and patient access to drug shortages through business viability and sustainability.

Objectives

Within the manufacturing of sterile pharmaceutical products, contamination prevention may be a critical component for complying with state and federal regulations also as protecting the security of the general public.

Results

Within the wake of the meningitis outbreak of 2012, FDA and other regulatory agencies have heightened their approach and expectations on monitoring products for contamination. Although bio burden levels may be able to be controlled with suitable cleaning methods, preventing the occurrence is the best approach when assessing the risk of contamination for a facility and/or drug product. Cleanroom suites play a critical role within the creation of sterile pharmaceutical drug products. Although many methods of decontamination and sterilization have proven successful, prevention of the contamination is vital to maintaining optimal microbial levels in an aseptic environment.

Conclusions

This talk will discuss the highest potential sources of contamination and the way to effectively prevent them from contaminating product, the cleanroom suites and therefore the significant impact an epidemic may have on the organization as a whole. Additionally, this talk with also evaluate the highest potential sources of contamination intimately supported risk and therefore the specific role they play within the pathway to contamination.

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