

JAMIA HAMDARD
School of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
M. Pharm. I Semester Examination (2023-24)

Subject: **Pharmaceutical Validation**
 Paper Code: **MPA 103T**

Date: **13-03-2024**

Maximum Marks: **75**
 Time: **Three hours**

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

Note: This paper has **two Sections; A and B.**
 Attempt all the two sections.

Section A: Answer **all** the questions.

Section B: Answer **any 4** out of **6** questions

Abbreviations Used:

CO-Course Outcome, PO- Program Outcome, BTL- Bloom Taxonomy Level: BT level 1-Remember; BT level 2-Understand; BT level 3- Apply; BT level 4- Analyze; BT level 5- Evaluate; BT level 6- Create.

SECTION-A

Answer the following in brief (Attempt all questions)

5x3= 15 Marks

Q. No 1	Question	BTL	CO	PO
(a)	What is a Validation Master Plan (VMP) and why is it considered an essential document in the validation process?	2	2	1, 2-4, 6
(b)	What are the acceptance criteria for measuring cylinders and beakers during the qualification process, and how do they contribute to ensuring precise volumetric measurements?	2	2	1, 2-4, 6
(c)	What are the critical parameters that need to be evaluated during the qualification of a Pharmaceutical Water System and pure steam generation system?	4	4	1,5,9
(d)	Define Digital signature, Electronic record and Electronic signature as per CFR 21 part 11	2,3	3	1,6
(e)	What are the criteria for the invention to be patented?	1	2	1, 2-4, 6

SECTION B

Long type Questions (Attempt any 4 out of 6)

4x15= 60 Marks

Q. No 2	Question	BTL	CO	PO
	a. How would you streamline the qualification and validation process to ensure efficiency without compromising quality?	2	2	1,2,4,6
	b. What are the specific challenges associated with qualifying manufacturing equipment compared to analytical instruments and laboratory equipment?	3	4	1,5,9
Q. No 3	a. When qualifying electronic balances, what are the critical parameters to consider, and how do they differ from the qualification process for other analytical instruments like pH meters or spectrophotometers?	3	4	1,5,9
	b. Outline the specific qualification procedures for any one of the following instruments: UV-Visible spectrophotometer and HPLC?	2,3	3	1,6
Q. No 4	a. Discuss the validation process for HVAC systems in pharmaceutical facilities, including the key parameters evaluated and the acceptance criteria?	2	3	1,6
	b. Discuss the importance of cleaning equipment and facilities in pharmaceutical manufacturing, particularly in terms of product quality and patient safety?	2,3	3,4	1,5,9

Q. No 5	a. What are the key steps involved in validating an analytical method according to the ICH guidelines and USP standards?	3	4	1,5,9
	b. How do the validation requirements differ for different types of analytical methods, such as chromatographic methods, spectroscopic methods, and titration methods?	2,3	2,3,4	1,2,5,9
Q. No 6	a. Define the following terms: (i) Patent agent (ii) PCT (iii) Patent squatting (iv) Process Patent (v) Compulsory licensing. Write the process of filing a patent application, including the required forms, guidelines, and steps involved in preparing and submitting a patent application?	4	4	1,5,9
	b. How do you define patent infringement, and what factors determine the scope of infringement in intellectual property law?			
Q. No 7	a. What are the key components of a computerized system validation process? Explain the procedure of validation of computer systems giving example of HPLC system validation.	3,4	4	1,5,9
	b. What are the different types of patent applications, such as provisional and non-provisional, PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty), and convention patent applications, and how do they differ in terms of scope and international protection?			