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Effects of lean manufacturing practices to encourage continuous improvement for manufacturing excellence

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New paradigm approach for manufacturing excellence and quality standards will enhance the links among industry players, patients and providers. In many industries, particularly the pharmaceuticals industry, the tight regulatory necessities and the challenges of staying competitive in a fast-changing environment are not only increasing the stress on sales, output and organize the different production functions, but also on quality inspection/assurance sections. The QA persons are now working to keep control of good quality, costing, durability and speed, while also complying with regulations. If this is to be achieved, quality assurance must become a proactive process which ensures that product manufacture adheres to specific standards and strives to continuously improve results and eliminate errors. In a nutshell, products should be "fit for purpose" and "first time right". By improving process confidence and efficiency, quality guarantee can bring about prompt and constructive operational performance which still observes all requirements from statuary point of view. To make sure the stability of this achievement over the medium to long stretch, quality confirmation also required to follow quality improvement initiatives, abolish pursuit which do not give value addition, minimize the process time need to maintain and resolve quality issues, and lessen reappearance of deviations. A holistic approach of QA process optimization and organization can generate a quality culture across a pharmaceutical organization and help to overcome coming challenges. The main reason for optimization of process is to focus on value adding activities so that value and responsiveness to the customer are maximized and waste, delays are eliminated. Lean practices should be applied in an organization's structure and processes to encourage continuous improvement.

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Quality control methodologies for standardization of herbal medicines: An assessment

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In this presentation, the focus will be on systematically discussing the methods adopted and their application in quality control and standardization of herbal drugs. For this purpose, a comprehensive literature review was performed on recent articles related to the core theme of the presentation from the current bibliographic, abstracting and indexing services including PubMed. It is a fact that herbal medicines of a kind planted or in the wild usually differ from each other greatly based on their storage under different environmental conditions. Even the quality parameters of the same batch of herbal medicine may vary significantly. Therefore, it is of utmost significance to ensure the quality of herbal medicines through effective and convenient analytical methods. The quality control of herbal medicines generally involves three steps. The first is false and true identification, the second is to distinguish originating regions of herbs, and the third is quality evaluation. The false and true identification aims to distinguish the species by means of many qualitative analytical methods. The qualities of herbs are closely related to their producing areas. For this reason, the determination of producing regions is critical. The quality of herbs depends on the environments, collecting time of these products and the storage conditions. The quality control analytical techniques have undergone a paradigm shift of sorts since in the recent years transcending from the typical estimates from the morphology, microscopic feature identifications to the physical and chemical properties based on the major constituent identification to almost all components being identification based on utilization of the fingerprint spectra and allied chromatographic techniques.

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