Quality control and IPR

SUB CODE : P16MBE&B

1. **Bioethics :.**

Bioethics is the study of typically controversial ethics brought about by advances in biology and medicine.

It is also moral discernment as it relates to medical policy, practice, and research.

2. **human rights :.**

Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour and are typically protected as natural and legal rights in municipal and international law.

2. **Legality :.**

4. Modality of ethics :.

There is a contractual arrangement with your company.

It takes too much effort or money to change suppliers.

4. Modality of ethics :.

Ethics and morals relate to "right and "wrong" conduct.

While they are sometimes used interchangeably; they are different; ethics refers to rules provided by an external sources, e.g codes of conduct in workplaces or principles in religions.

morals refers to an individual's own principles regarding right and wrong.

5. Beneficience of bioethics :.

Physical, mental and social well-being

Risk reduced to a minimum, non-maleficence.

protection of the participant is the primary responsibility of the researches.

Benefits for the communities where the research is conducted.

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6. Lab associated infections:.

Laboratory acquired infections (LAIs), also called occupational illness of laboratory associated infections, are not new phenomena in microbiological laboratories.

LAIs can arises in clinical laboratories as well as in animal facilities, R&D or production installations.

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7. Biosafety:.

measures employed when handling biohazardous materials to avoid infecting oneself, other or the environment.

Achieved through:.

Administrative controls

personal protective Equipment

practices and procedures.

8. Concept and Issues of Biosafety:

Biosafety issues refers to the procedures, policies, and principle to be adopted are to safeguard the environment and the human population.

It refers to the containment principles, strategies, and practices that are adopted to prevent exposure to pathogens and toxins.

9. Biosafty concern levels?

There are four biosafety levels.

Each level has specific controls for containment of microbes and biological agents.

The primary risks that determine levels of contaminant are infectivity, severity of disease, transmissibility, and the nature of the work conducted.

10. Biosafety define levels:

BSL:1 : level to handle a microorganisms not known to cause disease in human, with minimal community risk.

Biosafty level - 2 :.

level to handle a microorganism that causes human disease, with minimal commonity risk.

Biosafty level - 3 :.

level to handle a microorganism that causes serious (or potentially lethal) human disease.

11.) BSA :.

BSA company limited is a motorcycle manufacturer which purchased rights to the BSA name from Birmingham small Arms company's successor, sonnis power's manganese bronze Holdings, upon the liquidation of Norton villiers Triumph in 1978.

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12) Pharmaceuticals products :.

Pharmaceutical products, more commonly known as medicines or drugs, are a fundamental component of both modern and traditional medicine.

It is essential that such products are safe, effective, and of good quality, and are prescribed and used rationally.

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13) Vaccine of BSA:.

Tetanus is the only vaccine the BSA requires based on known risks.

14. biomolecules:.

A molecule that is produced by a living organisms.

Biomolecules include large macromolecules (or polyanions) such as proteins, carbohydrates lipids, and nucleic acids, as small molecules such as primary metabolites, secondary metabolites and natural products.

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15. BSA in drugs:.

In Physiology and medicine, the body surface area (BSA) is the measured or calculated surface area of a human body

for many clinical purpose, BSA is a better indicator of metabolic mass than body weight because it is less affected by abnormal adipose mass.

16. What is quality control?

Those planned and systematic actions which provides a mean to control and measure the characteristics of a product, process or a service to established requirements.

17. portable water:

Drinking water, also known as potable water, is water that is safe to drink or use for food preparation.

The amount of drinking water required to maintain good health varies, and depends on physical activity level, age, health, related issues, and environmental conditions.

18. Daiby products?

Daiby products or milk products are a type of food produced from or containing the milk of mammals.

They are primarily produced from mammals such as cattle, water buffaloes, goats, sheep, camels and humans.

Daiby products include food items such as yogurt, cheese and butter.

19. Food process - technology:

Food processing requires good quality raw materials from either plant and / or animal source to be converted into attractive, marketable and often long shelf-life food products.

Food technology:

Technology is the science and application of scientific, as well as socio-economic knowledge and legal rules for production.

20 WHO standards:.

A number of nation and international organizations have formulated guidelines establishing limits for occupational and residential EMF exposure... The WHO has compiled a database which includes worldwide standards for countries who have legislation on exposure to electromagnetic fields.

21 IPR:.

Intellectual property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.

There are many types of intellectual property, and some countries recognize more than others.

22. CBD:.

Cannabidiol is Phytocannabinoid discovered in 1940.

The convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) known informally as the Biodiversity convension, is a Multilateral treaty.

22. GLP :-

Good laboratory practice is a formal regulation by USFDA as these regulations were proposed on November 19, 1976 and designated as a new part of chapter 21 of the code of federal Regulations (CFR) as 21 CFR part 58 in 1979.

24. PCT :-

The patent cooperation treaty of PCT is an international agreement for filling patent applications having effect in up to 117 countries.

Although the PCT system does not provide for the grant ~~the process~~ of filling of an international patent, the system.

Simplifies the process of filling patent applications.

25. GMP :-

GMP is that part of quality assurance which ensures that the products are consistently manufactured and controlled to the quality standards GMP - A set of principles and procedures which, when followed by manufacturers for therapeutic goods, help ensure that the products.
