### BTE 511

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (OPEN ELECTIVE)

Hours: 40

#### **Course outcomes:**

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- CO 1. Know about transfer of nutrients through biogeochemical cycles, toxicity induced by pollutants and their mobility in trophic levels.
- CO 2. Acquire knowledge on microbial diversity, pollution indicator organisms, bioremediation, bioconversion, biomagnification etc.
- CO 3. Understand *in-situ* and *ex-situ* bioremediation processes, industrial pollution and waste management
- CO 4. Understand sustainable development

# UNIT I (13 hrs)

Biogeochemical Cycles: Carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, sulphur, iron and calcium. Environmental pollution: Soil (ecotoxicology of pollutants; fate of insecticides, fungicides and pesticides in soil; physicochemical and microbiological analysis), water and air pollution monitoring (e.g. SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>); Pollution indicator organisms (plants, animals and microbes) (e.g. algae, Chironomids, coliforms, *Salmonella, Shigella, Vibrio*, Hepatitis A).

# UNIT II (13 hrs)

Microbial degradation of toxic chemicals (pesticides, detergents, plastics). Degradation of organic compounds (cellulose, lignin, hydrocarbons: aliphatic, aromatic, alicyclic hydrocarbons). Microbial deterioration of textiles, paper, leather, wood. Biomaterials, microbial mining (uranium, copper, gold, iron), microbial influenced corrosion and remedies, bioaccumulation, biomagnification, biogas production as non-conventional energy sources.

# UNIT III (14hrs)

Principles of microbial bioremediation, *in situ* and *ex situ* bioremediation, microbiological treatment of solid wastes – composting, land farming, bioreactors. Biological treatment of liquid wastes – aerobic and anaerobic treatments sewage and effluent treatments. Hazardous wastes: microbial processing and disposal (radioactive wastes, sewage, pharmaceuticals, refinery and leather). Waste management and utilization (plantation crop wastes, aquatic weeds, kitchen/garden waste, poultry waste). GMOs, Environmental release and monitoring of GMOs, Ethical issues.

### References

- 1) Ecology. Odum
- 2) Environmental biotechnology. Jogdand SN., Himalaya Pub. House., 2012
- 3) Environmental and biochemistry. Kudesia VP and Jetley UK., Pragathi Prakashan Pub., 1991
- 4) Microbial ecology: fundamental and applications. Atlas RA. and Bartha R., Benjamin/Cummings, 1997
- 5) Microbial biotechnology. Glazer AN., WH Freeman and Co., 1995
- 6) Sewage and Industrial Effluent Treatment: A practical guide. Arundel J., Blackwell Science Pub. 1995
- 7) Soil Microbiology. Subba Rao N.S., Oxford & IBH Pub.
- 8) Waste Water Engineering. Metcalf & Eddy Inc. McGraw-Hill International

# ADVANCES IN MEDICINE (OPEN ELECTIVE)

Hours: 40

#### **Course outcomes:**

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- CO 1. Have an overview of the immune system with particular reference to malfunctioning in disease
- CO 2. Understand the genetics behind genetic diseases and syndromes and understand cell division and assisted reproductive techniques
- CO 3. Know about cancer biology with particular reference to carcinogenic agents, basis of cancer, treatment strategies and approaches, stem cells and applications
- CO 4. Comprehend altered disease states and its physiological implications

# UNIT I (13 hrs)

Immunology: Overview: concept of self and nonself, antigens, antibodies; immune response, evolution of immune response, immunological tolerance, hypersensitivity, humoral and cell-mediated immunity, active and passive immunization, antigen processing and MHC. Immunobiology: blood groups and transplantation antigens, HLA. Immune deficiencies and disorders – AIDS. Allergy.Immunization and vaccines. Organ transplantation.

## UNIT II (13 hrs)

Genetics: Structure, organization and types of eukaryotic chromosomes, Heterochromatin, euchromatin, telomeres, types of chromosomes. Cell division. Molecular and cellular biology of fertilization*in-vitro* fertilization, assisted reproductive techniques, cloning. Karyotyping - heritable diseases and syndromes. Prenatal diagnosis (amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling). Diagnosis of genetic diseases and gene therapy.

### UNIT III (14hrs)

Cancer biology: Carcinogenic agents and molecular biology of cancer, Abnormal cell growth: mechanism of transformation of cells. Genetic basis of Cancer, Physical and chemical carcinogenic agents; Viral and cellular oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, Telomerases and their role in cancer. Cell cycle and its regulation. Apoptosis. Recent advances in therapeutic approaches to disease treatment: Stem cells - types and applications. Cancer therapy – immunotoxins.

## References

- 1. The Cell. A Molecular Approach. Cooper, G.M. Sunderland: Sinauer Associates, Inc., 2000
- 2. Basic Genetics. Hartl D.L. & Jones E.W.Jones&Bartlett Pub., 1998
- 3. Kuby Immunology. Kindt T.J. et at., W.H. Freeman & Co. 2007