

M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry 2 Years (4 Semesters)

Overview: The **M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry** is a postgraduate program that focuses on the biochemical processes that occur within the human body and their role in maintaining health and causing disease. It integrates the fields of biochemistry, molecular biology, and medicine, providing students with a deep understanding of the biochemical mechanisms behind various diseases, and how these processes can be applied in clinical settings. This program equips students with the skills needed for research, diagnostics, and the development of medical treatments.

The program is designed for students who wish to pursue careers in healthcare, clinical laboratories, research institutions, or the pharmaceutical industry. It provides advanced knowledge and practical training in molecular genetics, metabolic pathways, enzymology, and clinical biochemistry, all of which are essential for medical research and clinical diagnostics.

Affiliated Institution: School of Medical Sciences and Technology, Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) ****** The minimum eligibility for M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry is a pass in B.Sc with at least 50% marks in qualifying exam.

Key Highlights:

- Comprehensive Biochemical Knowledge: Gain an in-depth understanding of metabolic processes, protein function, enzyme action, and molecular biology in a medical context.
- Clinical Relevance: The program links biochemistry with clinical applications, focusing on how biochemical processes impact human health and the development of diseases.
- Practical Laboratory Skills: Learn advanced laboratory techniques used in clinical biochemistry, molecular diagnostics, and biochemical research.
- > Interdisciplinary Approach: The program integrates biochemistry with molecular biology, genetics, and pharmacology to prepare students for clinical and research roles.
- Research Opportunities: Engage in research that explores biochemical pathways involved in disease mechanisms, drug discovery, and clinical diagnostics.
- > Use of Advanced Techniques: Students will learn modern biochemical analysis techniques, such as chromatography, electrophoresis, spectroscopy, and PCR.

Course Curriculum:

The M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry is typically a two-year program with a combination of theoretical coursework, laboratory-based practical sessions, and research components.

Year 1:

Core Modules:

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- Biochemistry of Metabolism: Study of the metabolic pathways in humans, including glycolysis, citric acid cycle, oxidative phosphorylation, and metabolism of lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.
- Enzymology: Detailed study of enzyme structure, function, kinetics, and their role in biochemical reactions, including enzyme regulation and inhibition.
- > Molecular Biology and Genetics: Learn the molecular mechanisms of gene expression, DNA replication, repair, and the genetic basis of disease.
- > Cellular Biochemistry: Understand the biochemical processes in cellular compartments, including signaling pathways, cellular respiration, and apoptosis.
- Clinical Biochemistry: Introduction to clinical applications of biochemistry, focusing on biochemical markers for disease diagnosis, such as blood glucose levels, lipids, and hormones.
- Biochemical Techniques: Learn and practice key laboratory techniques used in medical biochemistry, including chromatography, electrophoresis, spectrophotometry, and immunoassays.

Practical Training:

- Laboratory sessions on the analysis of body fluids (e.g., blood, urine) for biochemical markers.
- Hands-on training with biochemical techniques used in clinical laboratories, such as enzyme assays, protein quantification, and DNA/RNA analysis.

Year 2:

Advanced Modules:

- > **Pathological Biochemistry**: Study the biochemical changes associated with various diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and genetic disorders.
- Clinical Chemistry: In-depth study of the biochemistry of diseases and diagnostic methods, including the use of biomarkers and laboratory tests for disease detection and monitoring.
- Pharmacological Biochemistry: Explore the biochemical basis of drug action, metabolism, and interactions at the molecular level.
- Immunochemistry: Study the biochemical principles behind the immune response, antibody-antigen interactions, and diagnostic immunoassays.
- Biotechnology in Medicine: Understand how biotechnological advancements, such as recombinant DNA technology, have impacted the field of medical biochemistry, including gene therapy and protein engineering.
- > Nutritional Biochemistry: Examine the role of nutrients in human health, focusing on how biochemistry governs nutrition and metabolic processes.

Research Project/Dissertation:

- In the second year, students undertake an independent research project focused on an aspect of medical biochemistry. This may involve laboratory work on disease mechanisms, drug discovery, or clinical biochemical analysis.
- > The research project culminates in a dissertation, where students present their original findings and contribute to the scientific knowledge base in medical biochemistry.



Career and Academic Opportunities:

Career Opportunities:

Graduates of the M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry have a wide range of career opportunities in the healthcare, research, and pharmaceutical sectors. Potential career paths include:

- Clinical Biochemist: Work in hospitals, medical centers, or clinical laboratories to analyze patient samples and provide diagnostic insights.
- Medical Researcher: Conduct research in academic institutions or pharmaceutical companies, investigating disease mechanisms, biochemical pathways, and potential therapeutic targets.
- Pharmaceutical Scientist: Work in the pharmaceutical industry, focusing on the development of new drugs, understanding drug action, and designing biochemical assays for clinical testing.
- Biotech Specialist: Work in biotechnology companies, particularly in roles related to protein engineering, gene therapy, and molecular diagnostics.
- Diagnostic Laboratory Technician: Operate clinical diagnostic labs, managing the biochemical testing of patient samples and interpreting results.
- Regulatory Affairs Specialist: Work in regulatory bodies to ensure that medical and pharmaceutical products meet safety and efficacy standards.
- Biochemical Consultant: Provide consultancy services to healthcare organizations, aiding in the design and optimization of laboratory tests and diagnostic procedures.

Academic Opportunities:

Graduates of the M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry can pursue higher academic qualifications such as:

- Ph.D. in Biochemistry or Molecular Medicine: Specialize in a particular area of biochemistry, such as metabolic diseases, cancer biochemistry, or drug development.
- M.D. (Doctor of Medicine): Graduates with a medical background may choose to pursue an M.D. to become clinical practitioners, using their expertise in biochemistry to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

Research Prospects:

- Disease Biochemistry: Conduct research into the biochemical changes associated with various diseases, such as diabetes, cancer, metabolic disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases.
- Drug Discovery: Study the biochemical interactions between potential therapeutic agents and biological targets, contributing to the development of new treatments for diseases.
- Biomarkers for Disease Diagnosis: Research into the identification of biochemical markers that can be used for the early detection of diseases, improving diagnostic accuracy and patient outcomes.
- Gene Therapy and Biotechnology: Investigate the potential for gene therapy and biotechnological innovations in treating genetic disorders and other medical conditions.



Professional Opportunities:

- Certified Clinical Biochemist: Certification as a clinical biochemist can enhance career prospects, particularly in hospital laboratories, clinical settings, and diagnostic centers.
- Professional Associations: Graduates can join professional bodies such as the American Association for Clinical Chemistry (AACC), the Association of Clinical Biochemists (ACB), or the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB) for networking, career advancement, and access to resources.
- Medical Laboratory Technician Certification: This certification is often beneficial for those working directly in medical laboratories, helping to standardize practices and improve career mobility.

Higher Education and Research Prospects:

- Ph.D. in Medical Biochemistry: A Ph.D. offers an opportunity to specialize further in research, contributing to advancements in medical biochemistry, molecular biology, or therapeutic development.
- Postdoctoral Research: Graduates may pursue postdoctoral positions in academic or industrial settings, gaining expertise in specialized areas such as metabolic disorders, cancer biochemistry, or biotechnology.
- Medical Specializations: Graduates may pursue a medical degree (M.D.) to become specialized practitioners, particularly in fields such as clinical chemistry, oncology, or endocrinology.

Conclusion:

The **M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry** is an interdisciplinary program that blends biochemistry, molecular biology, and clinical science, preparing students for a variety of roles in healthcare, research, and the pharmaceutical industry. The curriculum offers both theoretical knowledge and practical laboratory experience, allowing students to understand the biochemical mechanisms behind disease and contribute to the development of diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

With growing demand for professionals in clinical biochemistry and medical research, graduates of this program can pursue careers in academic research, clinical laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, and biotechnology firms. Additionally, with the opportunity to pursue further education, graduates can continue to expand their knowledge and expertise in the field of medical biochemistry.

Labs

1. General Biochemistry Lab

Basic Equipment:

- ✓ pH meters, centrifuges, vortex mixers
- Spectrophotometers (UV-Vis, Fluorescence)



- ✓ Micropipettes and microplate readers
- ✓ Water baths, incubators, autoclaves

> Biochemical Analysis:

- ✓ Buffers and reagents for acid-base balance studies
- ✓ Protein quantification (Biuret test, Lowry method, Bradford assay)
- ✓ Carbohydrate and lipid analysis (Benedict's test, Seliwanoff's test)

2. Clinical Biochemistry Lab

Blood & Urine Analysis:

- ✓ Automated analyzers for glucose, lipid profile, renal function tests
- ✓ Hemoglobin electrophoresis setup
- ✓ Urine analyzers for detecting proteins, ketones, and sugars
- ✓ HbA1c testing kits for diabetes management

Enzymology & Hormone Assays:

- ✓ ELISA readers and kits for thyroid, cortisol, insulin assays
- ✓ Kinetic assays for enzyme activity (e.g., ALT, AST, LDH, CK)
- ✓ Immunoturbidimetric and chemiluminescence analyzers

3. Molecular Biology Lab

Genetic & Protein Studies:

- ✓ PCR, RT-PCR for gene expression analysis
- ✓ DNA/RNA extraction kits, gel electrophoresis
- ✓ Western blotting for protein detection
- ✓ Flow cytometry for cell analysis

Bioinformatics & Genomics:

- ✓ Computational tools (NCBI databases, BLAST, Clustal Omega)
- ✓ Molecular docking software for enzyme-drug interactions

4. Metabolic Biochemistry Lab

> Lipid & Carbohydrate Metabolism Studies:

- ✓ Lipoprotein electrophoresis
- ✓ Glucose metabolism analysis (GTT, insulin resistance studies)
- ✓ Enzyme-linked metabolic pathway assays

> Oxidative Stress & Antioxidant Studies:

- ✓ Free radical scavenging assays (DPPH, FRAP)
- ✓ Mitochondrial enzyme activity assays



5. Toxicology & Pharmacokinetics Lab

> Drug Metabolism Studies:

- ✓ HPLC, gas chromatography for drug analysis
- \checkmark Mass spectrometry for metabolite identification
- ✓ Cytochrome P450 enzyme assays

> Heavy Metal & Environmental Toxicology:

- ✓ Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS)
- ✓ ELISA kits for detecting toxins in blood/urine samples

6. Endocrinology & Immunology Lab

Hormone Analysis:

- ✓ RIA (Radioimmunoassay) and ELISA for hormone quantification
- ✓ Immunofluorescence techniques for endocrine disorder studies

Autoimmune & Allergy Testing:

- ✓ ANA (Anti-nuclear Antibody) test
- ✓ Immunoelectrophoresis for antibody profiling

7. Nutritional & Clinical Research Lab

Vitamin & Mineral Assays:

- ✓ HPLC for vitamin analysis (B-complex, Vitamin D, A, E)
- ✓ Flame photometry for sodium, potassium levels

> Metabolic Disorder Studies:

- Glycogen storage disorder screening
- ✓ PKU (Phenylketonuria) and metabolic defect analysis

8. Bioinformatics & Computational Biochemistry Lab

- > Molecular Docking & Drug Interaction Studies
- > Mathematical Modeling of Biochemical Pathways



PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

РО	Program Outcomes
	Advanced Biochemical Principles - Gain in-depth knowledge of biochemical processes,
PO-1	metabolism, enzymology, and their clinical significance.
	Biochemical Basis of Diseases- Understand the biochemical mechanisms underlying
PO-2	diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, metabolic syndromes, and genetic
	disorders.
DO 0	Clinical Laboratory Techniques & Diagnostics - Develop expertise in biochemical
PO-3	diagnostic techniques, including spectrophotometry, chromatography, and electrophoresis.
	Endocrinology & Metabolic Disorders - Study the biochemical aspects of hormones and
PO-4	their implications in health and disease, endocrine disorders, and metabolic regulation.
	Molecular & Genetic Biochemistry - Understand the role of molecular biology techniques
PO-5	in diagnosing genetic and metabolic disorders.
	Quality Assurance & Laboratory Management - Learn principles of laboratory quality
PO-6	assurance, accreditation, and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) in clinical biochemistry.
	Biomarkers & Translational Research - Explore the role of biomarkers in disease
PO-7	diagnosis, prognosis, and personalized medicine.
	Research Methodology & Scientific Communication in Biochemistry - Develop skills
PO-8	in biochemica <mark>l res</mark> earch, exp <mark>erimental desig</mark> n, data analysis, scientific writing, and
	publication.





COURSE STRUCTURE – M.Sc. Medical Biochemistry

SEMESTER – I

SI		Course		Contact		Credits	
SI.	Broad Category	Course	Name of the Subject/Practical		hours/week		
110.		Coue		L	Т	Р	
1.		MSMB 101	Biomolecules & Structural Biochemistry	2	1	0	3
2.		MSMB102	Enzymology & Enzyme Kinetics 2		1	0	3
3.	Major (Core)	MSMB103	Metabolism & Bioenergetics	2	1	0	3
4.		MSMB104	Clinical Biochemistry & Laboratory Techniques	2	0	2	3
	Minor		1. Molecular Biology & Genetic	;			
5.	Select any two minor courses, each worth 3 credits, for a maximum of 6 credits per semester	MSMB105	 Biochemistry Nutritional Biochemistry & Dietetics Immunochemistry & Immune System Biochemistry Basic Endocrinology & Metabolic Disorders Research Methodology & Biostatistics 	2	0	2	6
6.	Skill Enhancement Courses	MSMB106	1. Basic Biochemical Laboratory Techniques 2. Molecular Biology Practical Training	0 0	0	2	_2
Tota	Total			12	3	10	20
Total Contact Hours				25			



Course outcome for the major course in Medical Biochemistry

Course Name	Course Outcomes
Biomolecules & Structural Biochemistry	 Understand the structure, classification, and function of biomolecules (proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, and nucleic acids). Explain the chemical and physical properties of biomolecules in relation to their biological functions. Analyze the role of biomolecules in maintaining cellular integrity and metabolic processes. Evaluate the structure-function relationships of macromolecules in health and disease. Apply structural biochemistry knowledge to drug design and molecular medicine.
Enzymology & Enzyme Kinetics	 Understand the principles of enzyme structure, function, and classification. Analyze enzyme kinetics, including Michaelis-Menten and allosteric regulation. Explain the mechanisms of enzyme catalysis and inhibition. Evaluate the clinical and industrial applications of enzymes. Apply enzymology concepts to disease diagnostics and therapeutic enzyme targeting.
Metabolism & Bioenergetics	 Understand the metabolic pathways of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleotides. Explain the principles of bioenergetics and ATP production. Analyze the regulation and integration of metabolic pathways in health and disease. Evaluate the role of key metabolic enzymes and coenzymes in energy production. Apply metabolic knowledge to conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and metabolic disorders.
Clinical Biochemistry & Laboratory Techniques	 Understand the biochemical basis of diseases and their diagnostic markers. Explain the principles of biochemical laboratory techniques, including spectrophotometry, chromatography, and electrophoresis. Perform biochemical assays for clinical diagnosis and patient monitoring. Analyze the significance of biomarkers in disease detection and prognosis. Apply laboratory quality control measures and biosafety protocols in clinical biochemistry.



Course outcome for the minor course in Medical Biochemistry

Course Name	Course Outcomes
Molecular Biology & Genetic Biochemistry	 Understand the molecular mechanisms of DNA replication, transcription, and translation. Explain the role of genetic mutations and their implications in inherited and acquired diseases. Analyze the principles of gene regulation and epigenetics. Evaluate molecular techniques such as PCR, gene sequencing, and recombinant DNA technology. Apply molecular biology concepts in genetic diagnostics, gene therapy, and precision medicine.
Nutritional Biochemistry & Dietetics	 Understand the biochemical roles of macronutrients and micronutrients in human metabolism. Analyze the metabolic consequences of nutrient deficiencies and excesses. Explain the biochemical basis of nutritional disorders such as obesity, diabetes, and malnutrition. Evaluate dietary interventions for disease prevention and management. Apply nutritional biochemistry principles in clinical dietetics and public health.
Immunochemistry & Immune System Biochemistry	 Understand the biochemical basis of immune system components, including antibodies, cytokines, and complement proteins. Explain the molecular mechanisms of immune responses and immune regulation. Analyze the biochemical markers of autoimmune diseases and immune deficiencies. Evaluate the role of immunochemistry in vaccine development and immunotherapies. Apply immunochemical techniques for disease diagnosis and research.
Basic Endocrinology & Metabolic Disorders	 Understand the biochemical functions and regulatory mechanisms of hormones. Explain the pathophysiology of endocrine disorders such as diabetes, thyroid dysfunction, and adrenal insufficiencies. Analyze the biochemical pathways involved in hormone synthesis, secretion, and action. Evaluate diagnostic tests for endocrine and metabolic disorders. Apply endocrine biochemistry knowledge in clinical diagnosis and treatment planning.
Research Methodology & Biostatistics	 Understand the principles of research design, hypothesis testing, and study methodology. Apply statistical techniques for analyzing biochemical and clinical research data. Interpret findings from molecular and metabolic studies. Develop skills in scientific writing, literature review, and data presentation. Critically evaluate published research for evidence-based practice.



M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry – Course Structure & Syllabus

Course Duration: 2 Years (4 Semesters)

Total Credits: 80–100

Total Teaching & Training Hours: ~3,600

Total Teaching Hours Distribution

- Theory Classes: ~1,200–1,500 hours
- Practical & Laboratory Training: ~800–1,000 hours
- Clinical Internship & Hands-on Training: ~800–1,000 hours
- Research Project & Dissertation: ~300–500 hours

Assessment Methods

Assessment Component	Weightage (%)	Details	
Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)	40%	Includes internal exams, assignments, presentations, case studies, and practical performance	
End-Semester Examination (ESE)	60%	Divided into theory (40%) and practical (20%)	
Mid-Semester Exams	20% (Part of CIA)	Two internal tests per semester	
Assignments & Case Studies	5% (Part of CIA)	Research-based assignments, literature reviews, clinical case reports	
Seminars & Presentations	5% (Part of CIA)	Oral/poster presentations on diabetes management	
Practical Performance & Clinical Evaluation	5% (Part of CIA)	Skill-based assessments in labs/hospitals	
Attendance & Participation	5% (Part of CIA)	Regularity in theory & practical sessions	
Theory Examination (Final)	40% (Part of ESE)	Structured written paper covering subject knowledge	
Practical Examination (Final)	20% (Part of ESE)	Includes viva, skill demonstration, case handling	



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Assessment Component	Weightage (%)	Details
Dissertation/Research Project	Mandatory	Evaluated in the final year by internal & external examiners
Clinical Internship/Training	Pass/Fail	Logbook-based evaluation with hospital mentor review

Marking System & Grading

Marks (%)	Grade	Grade Point (GPA/CGPA Equivalent)	Classification
90 - 100	O (Outstanding)	10	First Class with Distinction
80 - 89	A+ (Excellent)	9	First Class with Distinction
70 - 79	A (Very Good)	8	First Class
60 - 69	B+ (Good)	7	First Class
50 - 59	B (Satisfactory)	6	Second Class
<50 (Fail)	F (Fail)	0	Fail (Re-exam Required)

Pass Criteria:

- > Minimum 50% marks in each subject (Theory & Practical separately).
- > Aggregate of 55% required for progression to the next semester.
- > No more than two backlogs allowed for promotion to the final year.

Exam Pattern for Theory & Practical

A. Theory Examination Pattern

Total Marks: 100 (Converted to 40% for End-Semester Assessment) Duration: 3 Hours

Section	Question Type	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Section A	Short Answer Type (SAQ)	10 (Attempt all)	2	20
Section B	Long Answer Type (LAQ)	5 (Attempt any 4)	10	40



Section	Question Type	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Section C	Case-Based/Clinical Scenario	3 (Attempt any 2)	15	30
Section D	MCQs/Objective Type	10 (Compulsory)	1	10
Total				100

Weightage:

- > Molecular & Clinical Biochemistry 40%
- Enzymology & Metabolic Disorders 30%
- Research & Case Studies in Biochemistry 20%
- Laboratory Techniques & Quality Control 10%

Passing Criteria: Minimum 50% (50/100 marks)

B. Practical Examination Pattern

Total Marks: 100 (Converted to 20% for End-Semester Assessment) **Duration:** 4–6 Hours

Component	Marks Distribution
Clinical Case Presentation & Biochemical Disorder Assessment	30
OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination) – Skill Demonstration	25
Biochemical & Molecular Diagnostic Techniques	20
Lab-Based Examination (Blood, Urine Analysis, Enzyme Assays, Chromatography)	15
Record Work (Logbook & Assignments)	10
Total	100

OSCE (Skill-based Assessment) includes stations on:

- > Blood & Urine Biochemical Analysis (Glucose, Lipids, Proteins, Electrolytes)
- Enzyme Assays & Metabolic Function Tests
- > Chromatographic & Spectrophotometric Techniques for Biomolecule Analysis
- > Interpretation of Biochemical Reports & Clinical Correlation



Passing Criteria: Minimum 50% (50/100 marks) in practicals.

40

You said:

Recommended Books & E-Resources

Textbooks

- "Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry" Victor W. Rodwell
- "Biochemistry" Jeremy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko, Lubert Stryer
- 'Clinical Chemistry: Principles, Techniques, and Correlations'' Michael L. Bishop
- "Textbook of Medical Biochemistry" MN Chatterjee & Rana Shinde

E-Resources & Journals

- Clinical Biochemistry (Elsevier)
- > Journal of Medical Biochemistry
- > Annual Review of Biochemistry
- > National Library of Medicine (PubMed)

Career Opportunities after M.Sc. in Medical Biochemistry

- Clinical Biochemist in Hospitals & Diagnostic Labs
- Medical Researcher in Biotech & Pharma Industries
- Biochemical Scientist in Drug Discovery & Metabolic Studies
- **Lecturer/Professor** in Medical & Allied Health Sciences
- Biomarker Development Expert in Translational Medicine