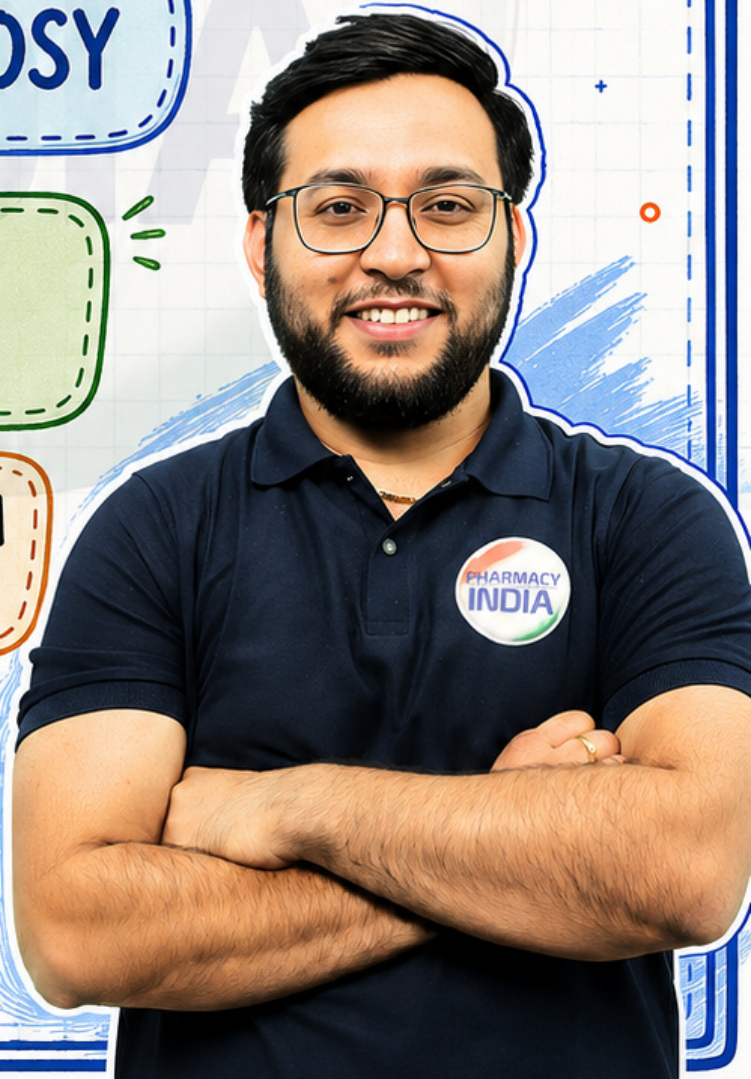




PHARMACIST BOOSTER





PHARMACOGNOSY - INTRODUCTION



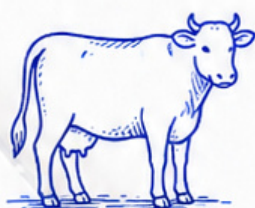
- Pharmacognosy is the study of crude drugs obtained from natural sources.
- The term is derived from Greek words *pharmakon* = drug and *gnosis* = knowledge.
- The term Pharmacognosy was first used by C. A. Seydler in 1815.
- It deals with identification, cultivation, collection, processing, evaluation, constituents and uses of crude drugs.
- Phytopharmaceuticals refer to herbal drugs.
- It is an outgrowth of *materia medica*.



SOURCES OF CRUDE DRUGS



Plant



Animal



Mineral



Marine



Microbial



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Source of many medicines.
- Basis of herbal drug study.
- Helps in new drug discovery.
- Supports quality control and standardization.
- Useful in traditional medicine.





HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY



TIMELINE OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Primitive man used plants and natural materials by observation and experience.
2. Ancient Indian texts such as Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita described medicinal drugs.
3. Chinese and Egyptian systems also recorded medicinal plants.
4. Dioscorides wrote "De Materia Medica" and is called the Father of Pharmacognosy.
5. Galen developed galenical preparations and is known as the first pharmacist.
6. In the 19th century active constituents like morphine and quinine were isolated.
7. Modern pharmacognosy includes phytochemistry, biotechnology, standardization and quality evaluation.



IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTORS

- Hippocrates
– Father of Medicine
- Aristotle
– Father of Natural Science
- Seydler
– coined the term Pharmacognosy
- Sertuerner
– isolated morphine
- Pelletier
– isolated quinine and strychnine
- Linnaeus
– binomial system
- G. Haberlandt
– plant tissue culture
- M. L. Schroff
– Father of Indian Pharmacy



SCOPE, BRANCHES, IMPORTANCE & CLASSIFICATION



★ 1. SCOPE OF PHARMACOGNOSY

- cultivation and collection of medicinal plants
- identification and authentication of crude drugs
- phytochemical investigation
- isolation of active constituents
- evaluation and standardization
- formulation of herbal medicines
- pharmacological screening



★ 2. BRANCHES

Botany	Taxonomy
Phytochemistry	Pharmacology
Biotechnology	Ethnopharmacology

★ 3. IMPORTANCE

- ensures purity and quality of drugs
- detects adulteration and substitutes
- provides source for new drugs
- supports herbal industry
- links traditional knowledge with modern science



★ 4. CLASSIFICATION OF CRUDE DRUGS

METHOD	BASIS
Alphabetical	arranged according to name
Morphological	based on external form and plant part
Taxonomical	based on family, genus and species
Chemical	based on chief constituents
Pharmacological	based on therapeutic action
Chemotaxonomical	based on chemical characters and taxonomy
Biosynthetic	based on biosynthetic pathway



TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE



Traditional medicine includes knowledge, skills and practices based on indigenous beliefs and experiences used to maintain health and treat diseases.

★ 1. MAIN FEATURES

- Holistic approach
- Uses natural drugs
- Emphasis on prevention
- Diet and lifestyle are important
- Individualized treatment



★ 2. MAJOR SYSTEMS IN INDIA

Ayurveda

Siddha

Unani

Homeopathy

Yoga &
Naturopathy

★ 3. AYUSH

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

★ 4. WHY IMPORTANT?

- Culturally accepted
- Economical
- Widely used
- Helps primary healthcare
- Rich source of herbal knowledge





AYURVEDA



1. INTRODUCTION

- Ayurveda is the oldest traditional system of medicine of India
- AYUR = life and VEDA = science
- it developed through Charaka and Sushruta
- Dhanvantari is regarded as the Father of Ayurveda.



2. AIM

Swasthasya Swasthya Rakshanam, Aturasya Vikara Prashamanam

→ to maintain health of the healthy and cure diseases of the sick.

3. BASIC PRINCIPLES

(A) PANCHAMAHA BHUTA (Five Elements)



Akasha



Vayu



Agni



Jala



Prithvi

(B) TRIDOSHA (Three Doshas)



Vata



Pitta



Kapha

4. COMMON DOSAGE FORMS

- churna
- kwatha
- asava-arishtha
- vati
- taila
- ghrita
- bhasma



5. EXAMPLES OF DRUGS

- Ashwagandha
- Tulsi
- Neem
- Amla
- Triphala



6. MERITS

- holistic care
- preventive approach
- use of diet and lifestyle
- individualized therapy





HOMEOPATHY SYSTEM OF MEDICINE



1. INTRODUCTION



- Developed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann.
- Fundamental principle is the law of similarity.
- "Similia Similibus Curentur" means like cures like.
- Treatment depends on symptoms described by the patient.

2. 7 PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY



S. NO.	PRINCIPLE	MEANING
1.	Individualisation	Each patient is unique; treatment is based on individual symptoms.
2.	Principle of Similia	Like cures like; a substance causing symptoms in healthy person can cure similar symptoms in a sick person.
3.	Principle of Simplex	One single medicine is used at a time.
4.	Principle of Minimum Dose	The smallest possible dose is given to produce a curative effect.
5.	Law of Proving	Medicines are tested on healthy persons to discover their symptoms.
6.	Law of Potentization/ Dynamisation	Medicines are diluted and vigorously shaken to enhance their therapeutic power.
7.	Vital Force	Health is maintained by a vital force; disease is its disturbance; medicine stimulates this force to restore health.

3. COMMON PREPARATIONS



- Mother Tinctures: Liquid extracts prepared from fresh plants or animal sources.
- Dilutions: Medicines prepared by serial dilution and succussion (potentization).
- Globules: Small sugar pellets impregnated with potentized medicine; most commonly used.
- Tablets: Medicines prepared in tablet form for convenient administration.





SIDDHA & UNANI SYSTEMS



SIDDHA

- originated in South India especially Tamil Nadu
- associated with Siddhars
- earliest references include Tholakapium and Thirumandiram
- Agasthier is regarded as the first Siddha physician
- based on five elements and close relation between nature and man
- uses herbs, minerals and metals
- common dosage forms include choornam, parpam, chenduram
- emphasizes prevention and rejuvenation

UNANI

- Unani means Greece and Tibb means medicine
- system developed by Greek, Arab and Persian scholars
- Hippocrates is credited with this system
- based on theory of four humours - blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile
- also considers hot, cold, moist and dry qualities
- uses many plant drugs and compound formulations

COMMON POINT

- both systems use natural substances and aim to restore balance in the body.





CHINESE SYSTEM & TRADITIONAL BOOKS



★ 1. CHINESE SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

- based on harmony and balance in the body.
- based on Yin (dark) and Yang (light) theory.
- also uses the five elements concept.
- focuses on restoration of balance and natural healing.

★ 2. VARIOUS TRADITIONAL BOOKS

AYURVEDIC BOOKS	SIDDHA BOOKS	UNANI BOOKS
• Charak Samhita	• Siddha Vaidya Thiratu	• Karabadin Quadri
• Sushrut Samhita	• Nagmuni	• Karabadin Kabir
• Vaidya Chintamani	• Brahma muni	• Karabadin Azam
• Ark Prakasha	• Karukkadai	• Karabadin Jaddid
	• Pulippani	• Al Karabadin
	• Bhogar	



★ Traditional texts preserve ancient medicinal knowledge.





ADVANTAGES, LIMITATIONS & ROLE OF PHARMACOGNOSY



1. ADVANTAGES

- natural origin
- economical
- culturally accepted
- holistic approach
- useful in preventive healthcare
- rich source of bioactive compounds



2. LIMITATIONS

- variation in chemical constituents
- standardization problems
- slow response in some conditions
- risk of adulteration or contamination
- possible herb-drug
- lack of evidence for some claims



3. ROLE OF PHARMACOGNOSY / PHARMACIST

- identification and authentication of crude drugs
- detection of adulterants and substitutes
- quality control and standardization
- proper storage and preservation
- patient counselling for rational and safe use of herbal drugs



CONCLUSION

Traditional systems of medicine and pharmacognosy are valuable parts of healthcare when quality, safety and efficacy are ensured.



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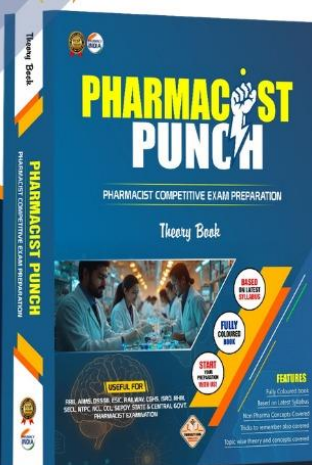
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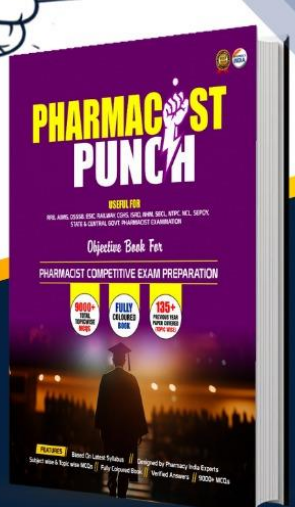
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