### PHARMACOGNOSY - THEORY

Course Code: ER20-13T 75 Hours (3 Hours/week)

**Scope:** This course is designed to impart knowledge on the medicinal uses of various drugs of natural origin. Also, the course emphasizes the fundamental concepts in the evaluation of crude drugs, alternative systems of medicine, nutraceuticals, and herbal cosmetics.

**Course Objectives:** This course will discuss the following aspects of drug substances derived from natural resources.

- 1. Occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests of common phytoconstituents
- 2. Therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of various natural drug substances and phytoconstituents
- 3. Biological source, chemical constituents of selected crude drugs and their therapeutic efficacy in common diseases and ailments
- 4. Basic concepts in quality control of crude drugs and various system of medicines
- 5. Applications of herbs in health foods and cosmetics

**Course Outcomes:** Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- 1. Identify the important/common crude drugs of natural origin
- 2. Describe the uses of herbs in nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals
- 3. Discuss the principles of alternative system of medicines
- 4. Describe the importance of quality control of drugs of natural origin

| Chapter | Topic  | Hours |
|---------|--|-------|
| 1       | Definition, history, present status and scope of                     | 2     |
|         | Pharmacognosy  |       |
| 2       | Classification of drugs:   | 4     |
|         | Alphabetical   |       |
|         | <ul> <li>Taxonomical</li> </ul>                                      |       |
|         | <ul> <li>Morphological</li> </ul>                                    |       |
|         | <ul> <li>Pharmacological</li> </ul>                                  |       |
|         | Chemical   |       |
|         | Chemo-taxonomical  |       |
| 3       | Quality control of crude drugs:                                      | 6     |
|         | <ul> <li>Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs</li> </ul> |       |
|         | <ul> <li>Evaluation of crude drugs</li> </ul>                        |       |

| 4 | · ·   | occurrence, distribution, isolation, lerapeutic activity and pharmaceutical ds, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, | 6 |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| 5 | Biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic  |  |   |  |
|   | efficacy of the following categories of crude drugs.  |  |   |  |
|   | Laxatives   | Aloe, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna   |   |  |
|   | Cardiotonic   | Digitalis, Arjuna  |   |  |
|   | Carminatives and  | Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom,   |   |  |
|   | G.I. regulators   | Ginger, Clove, Black Pepper,   |   |  |
|   |   | Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon   |   |  |
|   | Astringents   | Myrobalan, Black Catechu, Pale<br>Catechu  |   |  |
|   | Drugs acting on   | Hyoscyamus, Belladonna,  |   |  |
|   | nervous system  | Ephedra, Opium, Tea leaves,  |   |  |
|   |   | Coffee seeds, Coca   |   |  |
|   | Anti-hypertensive   | Rauwolfia  |   |  |
|   | Anti-tussive  | Vasaka, Tolu Balsam  |   |  |
|   | Anti-rheumatics   | Colchicum seed   |   |  |
|   | Anti-tumour   | Vinca, Podophyllum   |   |  |
|   | Antidiabetics   | Pterocarpus, Gymnema   |   |  |
|   | Diuretics   | Gokhru, Punarnava  |   |  |
|   | Anti-dysenteric   | Ipecacuanha  |   |  |
|   | Antiseptics and disinfectants   | Benzoin, Myrrh, Neem, Turmeric   |   |  |
|   | Antimalarials   | Cinchona, Artemisia  | 1 |  |
|   | Oxytocic  | Ergot  |   |  |
|   | Vitamins  | Cod liver oil, Shark liver oil   |   |  |
|   | Enzymes   | Papaya, Diastase, Pancreatin,<br>Yeast   |   |  |
|   | Pharmaceutical  | Kaolin, Lanolin, Beeswax, Acacia,  |   |  |
|   | Aids  | Tragacanth, Sodium alginate, Agar,<br>Guar gum, Gelatine   |   |  |
|   | Miscellaneous   | Squill, Galls, Ashwagandha, Tulsi,<br>Guggul   |   |  |
| 6 | Plant fibres used as surgical dressings: Cotton, silk, wool and regenerated fibres Sutures – Surgical Catgut and Ligatures                |  | 3 |  |
| 7 | Basic principles involved in the traditional systems of   |  | 8 |  |
|   | medicine like: Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy   |  |   |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Method of preparation of Ayurvedic formulations like:</li> <li>Arista, Asava, Gutika, Taila, Churna, Lehya and Bhasma</li> </ul> |  |   |  |

| 12 | Phytochemical investigation of drugs                            | 2 |  |  |
|----|---|---|--|--|
|    | Lavender oil, Olive oil, Rosemary oil, Sandal Wood oil          |   |  |  |
|    | therapeutic and cosmetic uses of: Aloe vera gel, Almond oil,    |   |  |  |
|    | Sources, chemical constituents, commercial preparations,        |   |  |  |
| 11 | Herbal cosmetics:   | 4 |  |  |
| 10 | Introduction to herbal formulations                             | 4 |  |  |
|    | and Garlic  |   |  |  |
|    | fibres, Omega-3-fatty acids, Spirulina, Carotenoids, Soya       |   |  |  |
|    | Nutraceuticals, Antioxidants, Pro-biotics, Pre-biotics, Dietary |   |  |  |
|    | Brief introduction and therapeutic applications of:             |   |  |  |
| 9  | Herbs as health food:   |   |  |  |
|    | and their export potential                                      |   |  |  |
| 8  | Role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy       |   |  |  |

### PHARMACOGNOSY - PRACTICAL

Course Code: ER20-13P 75 Hours (3 Hours/week)

**Scope:** This course is designed to train the students in physical identification, morphological characterization, physical and chemical characterization, and evaluation of commonly used herbal drugs.

Course Objectives: This course will provide hands-on experiences to the students in

- 1. Identification of the crude drugs based on their morphological characteristics
- 2. Various characteristic anatomical characteristics of the herbal drugs studied through transverse section
- 3. Physical and chemical tests to evaluate the crude drugs

**Course Outcomes:** Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- 1. Identify the given crude drugs based on the morphological characteristics
- 2. Take a transverse section of the given crude drugs
- 3. Describe the anatomical characteristics of the given crude drug under microscopical conditions
- 4. Carry out the physical and chemical tests to evaluate the given crude drugs

### **Practicals**

## 1. Morphological Identification of the following drugs:

Ispaghula, Senna, Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom, Ginger, Nutmeg, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Clove, Ephedra, Rauwolfia, Gokhru, Punarnava, Cinchona, Agar.

## 2. Gross anatomical studies (Transverse Section) of the following drugs:

Ajwain, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Coriander, Ashwagandha, Liquorice, Clove, Curcuma, Nux\_vomica, Vasaka

# 3. Physical and chemical tests for evaluation of any FIVE of the following drugs:

Asafoetida, Benzoin, Pale catechu, Black catechu, Castor oil, Acacia, Tragacanth, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine.

## **Assignments**

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

- Market preparations of various dosage forms of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic (Classical and Proprietary), indications, and their labelling requirements
- 2. Market preparations of various herbal formulations and herbal cosmetics, indications, and their labelling requirements
- 3. Herb-Drug interactions documented in the literature and their clinical significances

## **Field Visit**

The students shall be taken in groups to a medicinal garden to witness and understand the nature of various medicinal plants discussed in theory and practical courses. Additionally, they shall be taken in groups to the pharmacies of traditional systems of medicines to understand the availability of various dosage forms and their labelling requirements. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.