

E-Content

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INTRODUCTION

 Pharmacognosy can be defined as branch of science which involves detail study of drugs obtained from natural origin including name, habitat, collection, cultivation, macroscopy, microscopy, physical properties, chemical constituents, therapeutic actions, uses and adulterants.

INTRODUCTION

- The word pharmacognosy is derived from two words, pharmakon means medicine (drug)
- gignosco means to acquire knowledge of something.
- Prof. John Schimidt coined the term pharmacognosy in his book Lehrbuch der Materia Medica. Earlier subject was known as 'Materiamedica.'

INTRODUCTION

- It includes systematic study of crude drugs from nature.
- Study of pharmacognosy includes the history, distribution, cultivation, collection, processing and preservation.
- It also includes the study of physical, chemical and structural characters and the safe uses of crude drugs.

HISTORY

- Hippocrates (460-377 BC) "The Father of Medicine."
- Dioscorides (40-80 AD) "De MateriaMedica" (600 medicinal plants).
- "8.The era of European exploration (16th and 17th century) 9.The 18th century,
- Pharmacognosy: oJohann Adam (1759-1809) :surgeon and ophthalmologist"

HISTORY

- In 1811 his Lehrbuch der MateriaMedica was published, which was a work on medicinal plants and their properties.
- Linnaeus (naming and classifying plants).
- At the end of the 18th century, crude drugs were still being used as powders, simple extracts, or tinctures.

HISTORY

- The era of pure compounds (In 1803, a new era in the history of medicine) Isolation of morphine from opium.
- In the 19th century, the chemical structures of many of the isolated compounds were determined
- In the 20th century, the discovery of important drugs from the animal kingdom, particularly hormones and vitamins.
- microorganisms have become a very important source of drugs

