#### **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

D.Pharm

1st Year

**Subject Name: Pharmacognosy** 

**Subject Code: DP103TP** 

**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>		
	Pharmacological		
	• Chemical		
	Chemo-taxonomical		
3	Quality control of crude drugs:		6
	<ul> <li>Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs</li> </ul>		
	Evaluation of crude drugs		
4	Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests,		6
	therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of alkaloids,		
	terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.		
5	Biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic efficacy of the		30
	following categories of crude drugs.		
	Laxatives	Aloe, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna	

	Cardiotonic	Digitalis, Arjuna		
	Carminatives and	Coriander, Fennel,		
	G.I. regulators  Cardamom, Ginger,  Clove, Black Pepper,			
-	Astringonts	Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon		
	Astringents			
•	Drugs acting on nervous Catechu Hyoscyamus, Belladonna,			
	-	Hyoscyamus, Belladonna,		
	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	Benzoin, Myrrh, Neem, Turmeric		
	disinfectants			
	Antimalarials	Cinchona, Artemisia		
	Oxytocic	Ergot		
	Vitamins	Cod liver oil, Shark liver oil		
	Enzymes	Papaya, Diastase, Pancreatin,		
		Yeast		
	Pharmaceutical Aids	Kaolin, Lanolin, Beeswax, Acacia,		
		Tragacanth, Sodium alginate,		
		Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine		
	Miscellaneous	Squill, Galls, Ashwagandha, Tulsi,		
		Guggul		
6	Plant fibres used as surgical dressings: Cotton, silk, wool and			
	regenerated fibres		3	
	Sutures – Surgical Catgut and Ligati	ures		
7	Basic principles involved in the		8	
	like: Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and l	Homeopathy		
	•			
	• Method of preparation of Ayur	rvedic formulations like:		
	Arista, Asava, Gutika, Taila, Churna	a, Lehya and Bhasma		
8	Role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy		2	
	and their export potential	,		
9	Herbs as health food:		4	
	Brief introduction and therapeutic a	pplications of: Nutraceuticals,		
	Antioxidants, Pro-biotics, Pre-biotics, Dietary fibres, Omega-3-fatty			
	acids, Spirulina, Carotenoids, Soya			
	and Garlic			
10	Introduction to herbal formulations		4	
11	Herbal cosmetics:		4	
11	Sources, chemical constituents, commercial preparations, therapeutic		r	
	and cosmetic uses of: Aloe vera gel, Almond oil, Lavender oil, Olive			
	and cosmetic uses of: Afoe vera gel,	, Annona on, Lavender on, Unive		

	oil, Rosemary oil, Sandal Wood oil	
12	Phytochemical investigation of drugs	2

#### PHARMACOGNOSY CHEMISTRY – PRACTICAL

#### 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)

- a. Market preparations of various dosage forms of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic (Classical and Proprietary), indications, and their labelling requirements
- b. Market preparations of various herbal formulations and herbal cosmetics, indications, and their labelling requirements
- c. 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

losage forms and their labelling requirements. Individual reports from each studen experience from the field visit shall be submitted.	t on their learning