

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

M. Pharm

Phytopharmacy and Phytomedicine

SEMESTER: I

Subject Name: Traditional Medicines

Subject Code: MPM104T

Scope: This Subject deals with the traditional Indian medicinal systems i.e. Ayurveda, Siddha, Homeopathy, Unani etc., Ethnomedicines and introduction to various Ayurveda dosage forms.

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to

1. Describe the components of Ayurveda system of medicines
2. Understand and Discuss various traditional system of medicines of world.
3. Evaluate importance of ethnomedicines in drug discovery
4. Describe various traditional dosage forms.

Sr No	Course Contents	Total Hrs
1	Ayurveda: Definition, therapeutic classification, aims, contents and types of Ayurveda. Fundamental principles of Ayurveda. Ayurvedic ethics in present scenario. Importance of Ayurvedic system and its practice in India. Concept of Bhesaja examination: Pharmacology and pharmaceutical knowledge according to Ayurveda. Ten points for examination that is and their utility and application in pharmacy.	12
2	Different traditional (alternative) systems of medicine such as Siddha, Homeopathic medicine, Chinese traditional medicine, Unani Medicines. Concepts, ancient texts, authentic text and popular plants/medicines and formulations thereof. Contribution of alternative medicines to modern medicines.	12
3	Ethnobotany and Ethnopharmacology: Ethnobotany in herbal drug evaluation, Impact of Ethnobotany in traditional medicine, New development in herbals, Bio-prospecting tools for drug discovery, Role of Ethnopharmacology in drug evaluation, Reverse Pharmacology, TKDL, Geographical indication Bill	12
4	Study of different Ayurvedic formulations and preparations belonging to three broad classes: Solids, semi-solids and liquids such as tablets/pills, capsules, churna, taila, ghrita, Avaleha, Asava/Arishta, bhasma etc. Study of various pharmaceutical processes used in Ayurveda: This includes extraction of drugs and fermentation of vegetable drugs.	15

	Salient features of the techniques of preparation of some of the important class of Formulations as per Ayurveda. Standardization, Shelf life and Stability studies of ISM formulations	
5	General Guidelines for Drug Development of Ayurvedic Formulations by CCRAS, Emergence of Traditional Chinese Medicines development and its translation according to modern science. Comparison of TCM with Ayurveda.	9

REFERENCES:

1. Herbal Medicine in India Indigenous Knowledge, Practice, Innovation and its Value
Editors: **Sen**, Saikat, **Chakraborty**, Raja (Eds.). 2021, Springer
2. Charak Samhita (Second Revised Edition), translated by A. Chandra Kaviratna & P. Sharma
3. Sarngadhara Samhita, translated by Prof. K.R. Srikantha Murthy Bangalore
4. Bhaishajya Ratnavali translated by Dr. Kanjiv Lochan
5. Ayurvedic Pharmacy (Bhaishajya Kalpana) by Dr. Anil K. Mehta and Dr. Raghunandan Sharma
6. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API) Govt. of India, Part I volume I to VII, Part II volume I & II
7. Ayurvedic Formulary of India (AFI), Govt. of India, Part I & II;
8. General Guidelines for Drug Development of Ayurvedic Formulations by CCRAS
9. Recent research/review articles related to emergence of Traditional Chinese Medicines