

Pharmacognosy:- The term pharmacognosy comes from two greek words Pharmakon → A Drug / Medicine
Gignosco → To acquire the knowledge.

* The term pharmacognosy was first used by C.A. Seydler, a German scientist, in 1915 in his book "Analecta - Pharmacognostica".

* The pharmacognosy means acquiring knowledge of drug that are obtained from the Natural Source that is Plant, animals and Minerals.

* The pharmacognosy may be defined as the branch of -
- Pharmacy which deals with the study of Crude drug obtained from Plant, animals and minerals origins.

Crude Drugs:- Crude drugs are the drugs, which are obtained from natural sources like Plant, animals, minerals and they are used as such as they occur in nature without any -
- Processing except, drying and Size reduction.

Source of Crude drugs:-

1. Plant Source — Necm, Babul, Tulsi, Saffron, clove.
(केसर) (लौंग)
2. Animal Source — Honey Bee, Bee wax, Silk, Insulin, Liver oil.
(रेशम)
3. Minerals Source — Chalk, Bentonite, Kaalin, Fuller's earth.
(चीनी मिट्टी) (सुलाना मिट्टी)

Pre-History:— The first or beginnings of pre-history on used of medicinal plants or herbs or animals, and the place where and how used were not well-known, and those information were unwritten for a long time.

As a result, the Pre-history on herbs was almost lost.

* However, some information was recorded by oral transmission from generation to generation.

Written History:—

The written history has originated which has based on region, religion and culture etc.

⇒ The written history was divided in to the following!—

1. The western history / Medicine.
2. The Unani (Islam).
3. The Ayurveda
4. The orient
5. The African System.
6. The Greek history.

1. The Western Medicine:—→

and Egypt.

This is originated in Mesopotamia

* Mesopotamia is considered as the first Origin of Human Civilization.

⇒ The Name Mesopotamia (meaning "The land between the rivers").

* In Egypt, information had written on Ebers Papyrus (1600 B.C.).

② The Unani (Islam) → The herbal system was developed by Arabian Muslim (980 - 1037 A.D).

* He was Prince and ruler. He was very brilliant Pharmacist and physician who wrote a book "Kitab Al-Shifa" means 'Book of Healing'.

* The book was written on Arabic Language. This is a great contribution of medical & Pharmaceutical Science.

③ The Ayurveda → Ayurveda is ^{the} term for traditional medicine of Ancient India.

The word "Ayur" means 'Life' and "Veda" means The knowledge or Science, so

- Ayur Veda means life of Science of Life.

The Ayurvedic writings can be divided two main systems; —

1. Charaka Samhita
2. Sushruta Samhita

1. Charaka Samhita; — Charaka was a famous physician of India.

⇒ He describes many medicinal plants in his book —
— 'Charaka Samhita'.

② Sushruta Samhita; — ~~He~~ Sushruta was a physician

Arranged 760 herbs in 7 distinct set based on some of their common Properties.

④ The Orient : — Shen Nung was Chinese empire who compiled 365 drugs in his book "Pen T Sao".

* This is originated from Chinese, Japanese and Tibet etc.

⑤ The African System : — They keep information in their group or Tribes.

* The information in their group One generation to another.

* These regions are richest source of medicinal plants and needs to explore for New drug delivery.

⑥ The Greek History : — Greek scientists contributed much of knowledge of Natural history.

Hippocrates : — (460 - 370 B.C.) It referred to as

Father of Medicine.

* He was the first Natural doctor who utilized simple remedies such as Uingar, Honey, herbs etc in healing.

Aristotle (384 - 322 B.C.) →.

Father of Natural History.

* Aristotle was one of the greatest philosophers who ever lived and the first genuine scientist in history.

* He is the founder of Zoology.

Theophrastus (370-285 B.C.) →

Theophrastus as the Father of Botanical Sciences.

- * He was a Greek Philosopher and has compiled many drugs and their medicinal properties.

Galen (129-200 A.D.) →

- * A Greek Physician.
- * Father of Experimental Physiology.
- * He introduced the method of medical Preparation made by extracting described constituents from Crude drug.

Antibiotics → Antibiotics ~~are~~ the discovery of Penicillin by Sir Alexander Fleming.

Scope of Pharmacognosy.

- * It helps in Identification of Crude drugs.
- * It has a wide and broad scope in pharmacy, it helps in study of Phytochemistry (Botany), Pharmaceutics (Quality Control) and Pharmacology (Chemotaxonomically study).

① → Pharmacognosy is important branch of Pharmacy which is playing key role in New drug discovery and development by using Natural products.

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* It is an Important link between modern medicine system (Allopathy) and traditional system of medicine.

* Pharmacognosy includes knowledge about safe use of herbal drugs including toxicity, side effects, drug interaction thereby increasing effectiveness of modern medicine.

* By means of Pharmacognosy, Natural products can be dispensed formulated and manufactured in dosage form acceptable to modern system of medicine.

Crude drugs are classified into two types: —

- ① Organized (Cellular)
- ② Unorganized (Acellular)