PHARMACOGNOSY - I

1. Definition, history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy.

2. Sources of drugs:

Biological, marine, mineral and plant tissue cultures as sources of drugs.

3. Classification of drugs:

Alphabetical, morphological, taxonomical, chemical and pharmacological classification of drugs.

4. Plant taxonomy:

Study of the following families with special reference to medicinally important plants - Apocynacae, Solanaceae, Rutacease, Umbelliferae, Leguminosae, Rubiaceae, Liliaceae, Graminae, Labiatae, Cruciferae, Papaveraceae.

5. Cultivation, Collection, Processing and storage of crude drugs:

Factors influencing cultivation of medicinal plants. Types of soils and fertilizers of common use. Pest management and natural pest control agents. Plant hormones and their applications. Polyploidy, mutation and hybridization with reference to medicinal plants.

6. Quality control of crude drugs:

Adulteration of crude drugs and their detection by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods and properties.

7. An introduction to active constituents of drugs:

their isolation, classification and properties.

8. Systematic pharmacognostic study of following:

a) Carbohydrates and derived products:

agar, guar gum, acacia, Honey, Isabgol, pectin, Starch, sterculia and Tragacanth.

b) Lipids:

Beeswax, Castor oil, cocoa butter, Cod-liver oil, Hydnocarpus oil, Kokum butter, Lard, Linseed oil, Rice, Bran oil, Shark liver oil and Wool fat.