

# **SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES**



*Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai*

*Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.*

**Coimbatore -641035**

**COURSE NAME : PHARMACOGNOSY**

**D.PHARM/ I YEAR**

**TOPIC 3:ALPHABETICAL CLASSIFICATION**

## DESIGN THINKING STAGES IN CLASSIFICATION

**Empathize:** Understand the users — in this case, students, pharmacists, or researchers who use the alphabetical classification system.

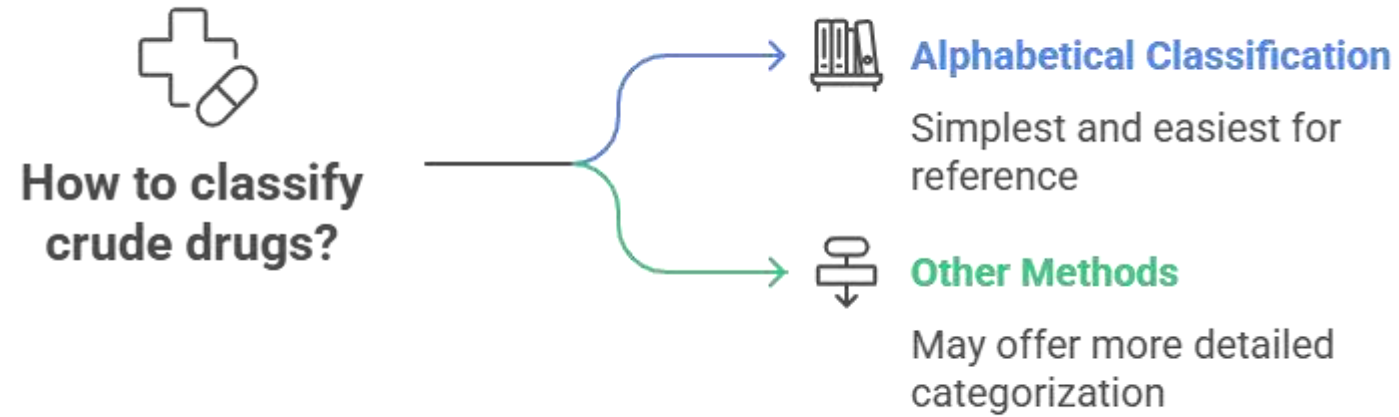
**Define:** Clearly define the problem based on the insights from the empathize stage.

**Ideate:** Generate possible solutions or improvements.

**Prototype:** Create a tangible version of your solution

**Test:** Evaluate the prototype with real users.

# INTRODUCTION

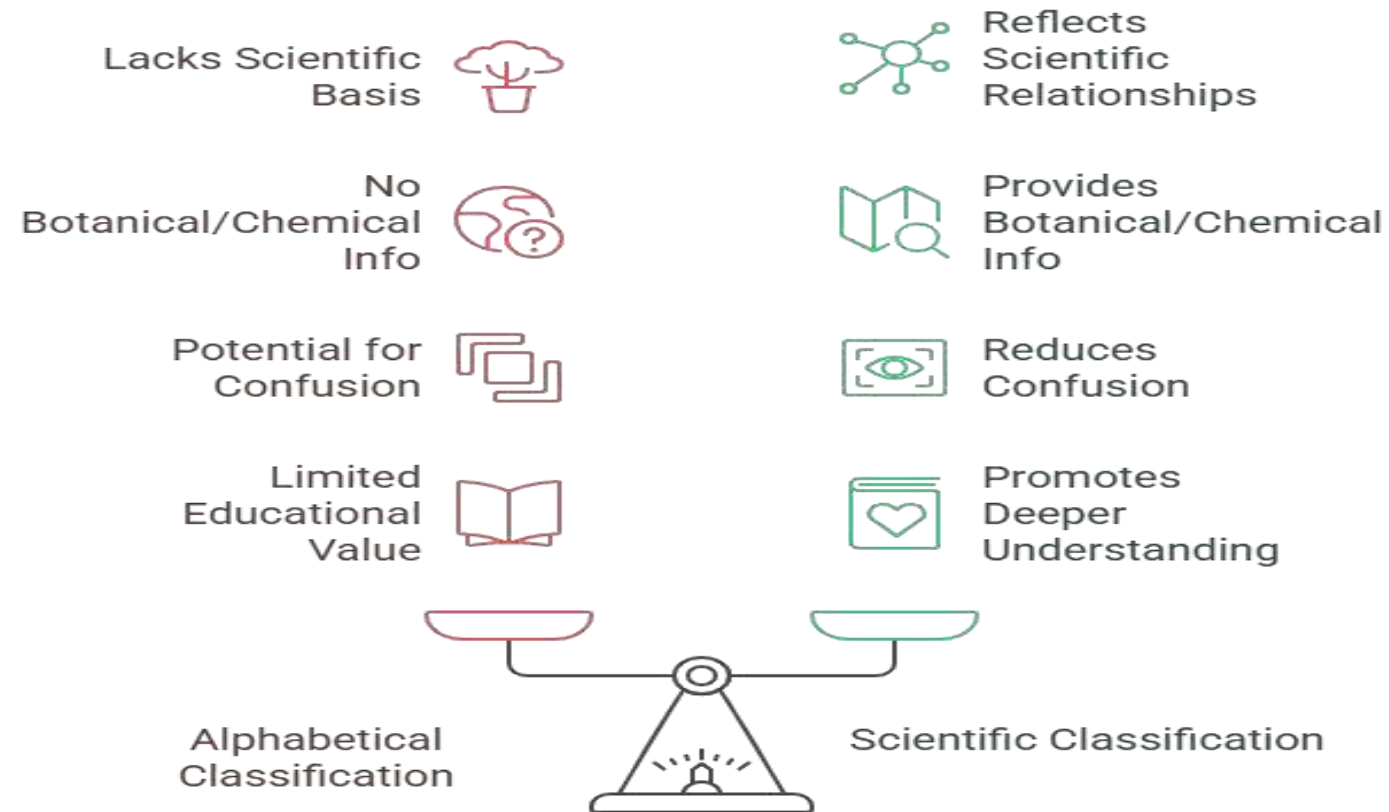


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## Advantages of Alphabetical Classification

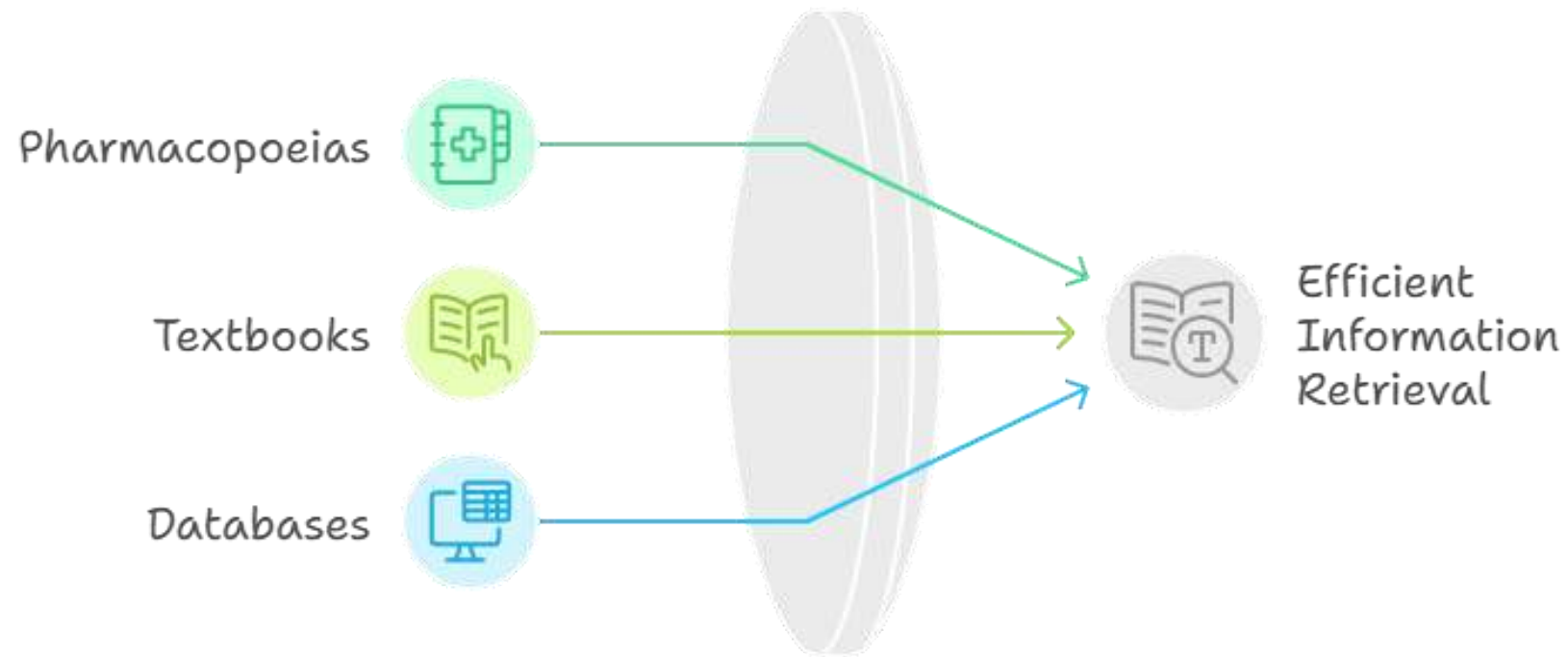


## Compare Alphabetical and Scientific Classification



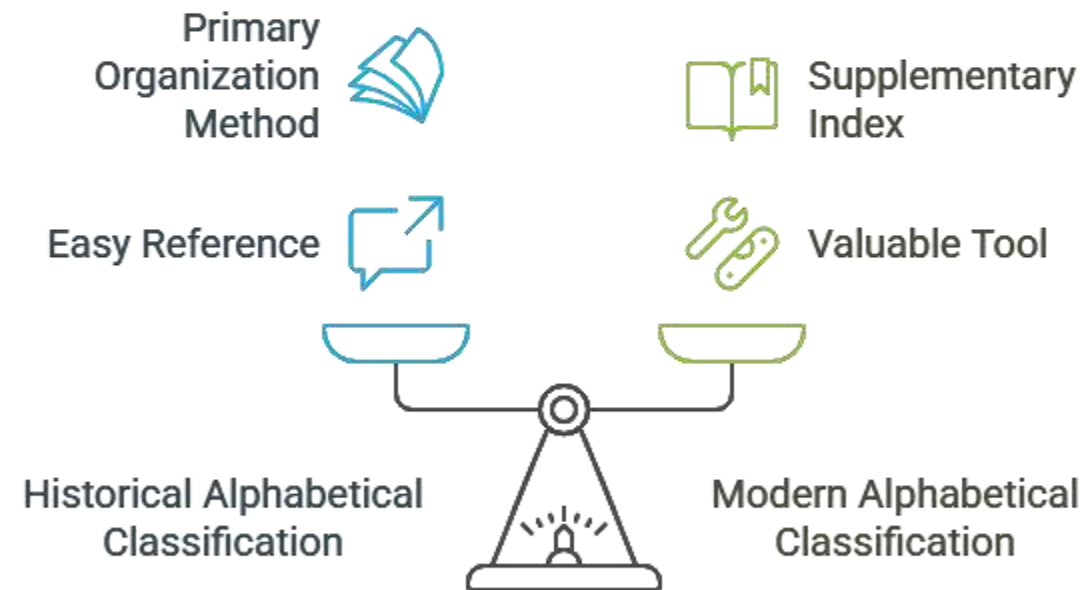
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## Alphabetical Organization in Pharmacognosy



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## Alphabetical classification's role evolves in pharmacognosy.



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## How should plant specimens be organized for visitors?

### **Taxonomic Classification**

Provides a scientific and structured arrangement based on evolutionary relationships.



### **Alphabetical Index**

Offers a simple and direct way for visitors to find specific plants.

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## Enhancing Accessibility of Natural Product Information



1 —  
2 —  
3 —

**Alphabetical Listings**

Facilitates quick information retrieval



**User Experience**

Improves navigation and data access



**Researchers**

Provides vital data for research

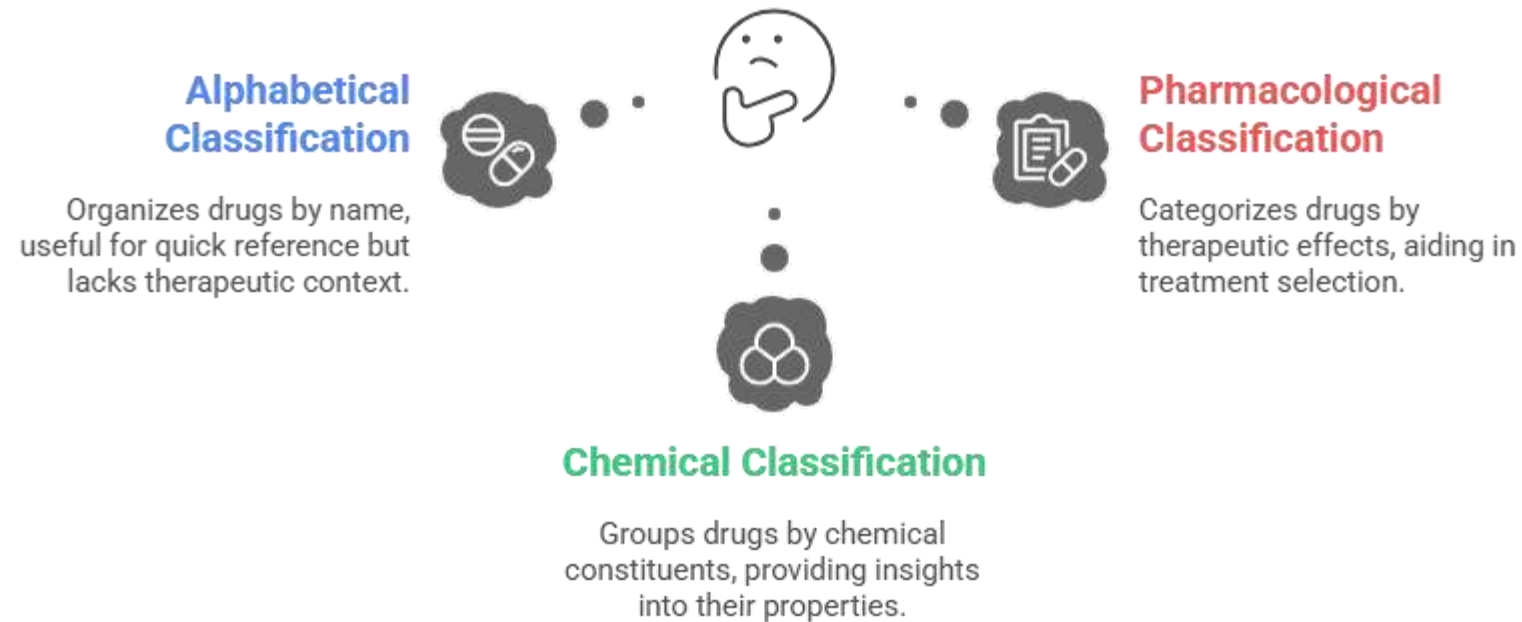


**Practitioners**

Supports informed decision-making

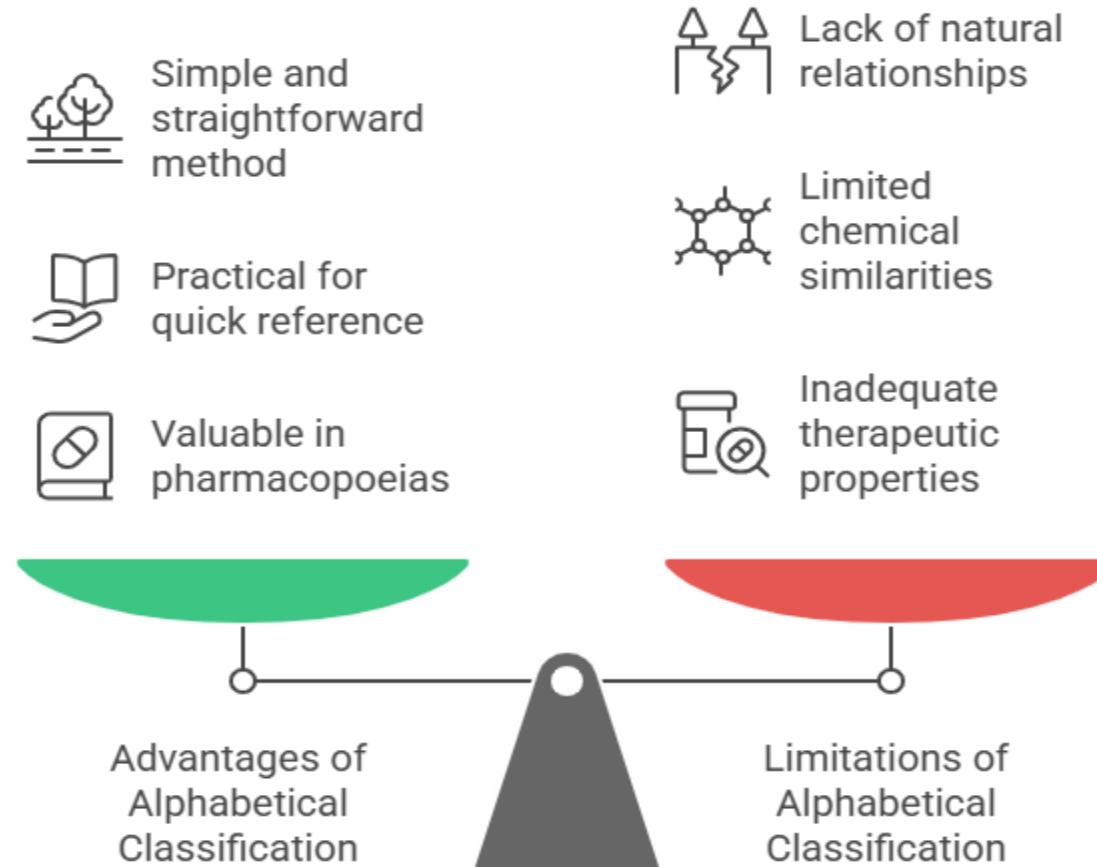
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## How should medications be classified?



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## Balancing Simplicity and Limitations in Pharmacognosy



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## ASSESSMENT

**1. What is the main principle behind alphabetical classification pharmacognosy?**

- A) Drugs are arranged in sequence by therapeutic effect only.
- B) Drugs are ordered alphabetically by country of origin only.
- C) Drugs are listed in alphabetical order based on their names only.
- D) Drugs are grouped in categories by chemical structure only



**3. In alphabetical classification, which of these names can be used to arrange the drugs?**

- A) Drugs are arranged solely by their intended therapeutic use.
- B) Drugs are arranged strictly by country of origin location.
- C) Drugs may be arranged by common, Latin, or scientific naming.
- D) Drugs are arranged only by scientific naming convention used.

**4. Why is alphabetical classification often used in pharmacopoeias and indexes?**

- A) It provides information for users about the drug's production process.
- B) It allows users to quickly locate needed information on drugs.
- C) It groups drugs together by listing their side effects mainly.
- D) It organizes all drugs based on their manufacturing costs only.

**5. Which of the following is an example of a drug arranged alphabetically by its common name?**

- A) Ephedrine is an example grouped by chemical constituent name.
- B) Caryophylli Flos is an example arranged by Latin naming.
- C) Aconite is an example arranged alphabetically by common name.
- D) Cinchona officinalis is arranged by scientific name alphabetically.



# Thank You

