

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Coimbatore -641035



COURSE NAME : QCSH(BP 806 ET)

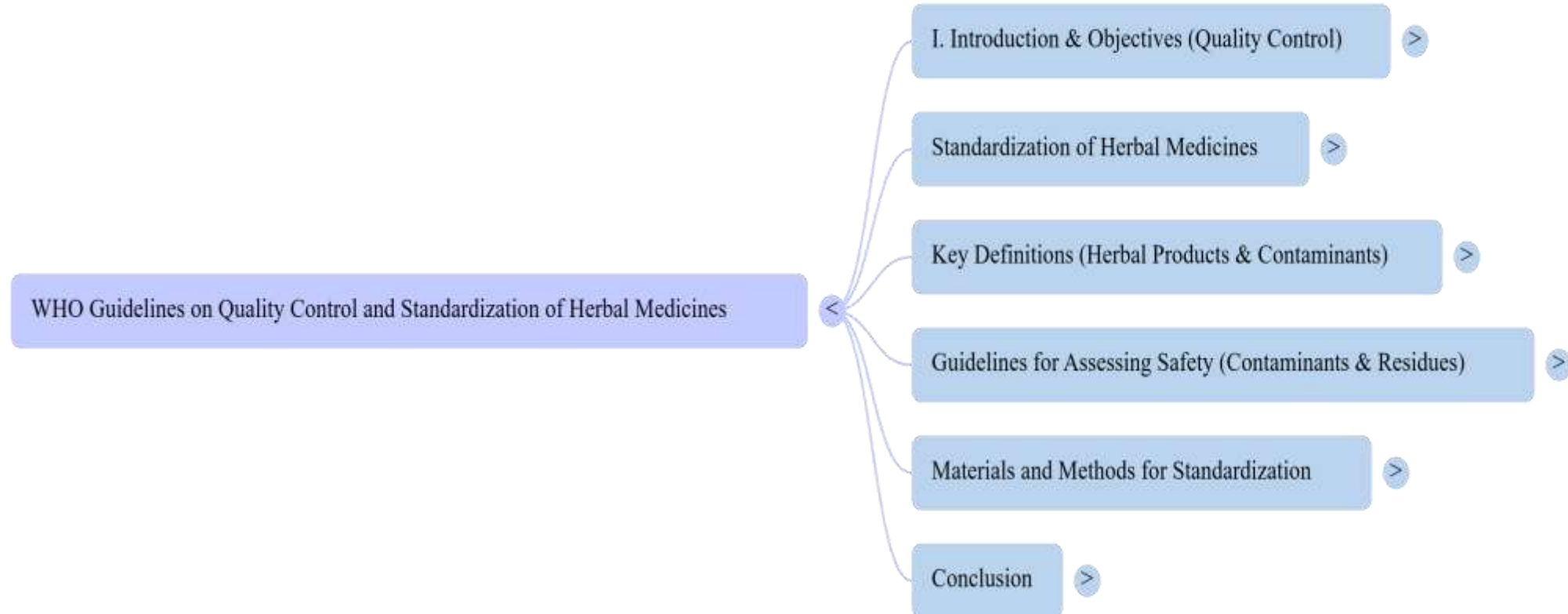
YEAR/SEM : VIII SEM

**TOPIC 4 : WHO GUIDELINES FOR THE QUALITY
CONTROL OF HERBALS**

DESIGN THINKING IN WHO GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF HERBALS

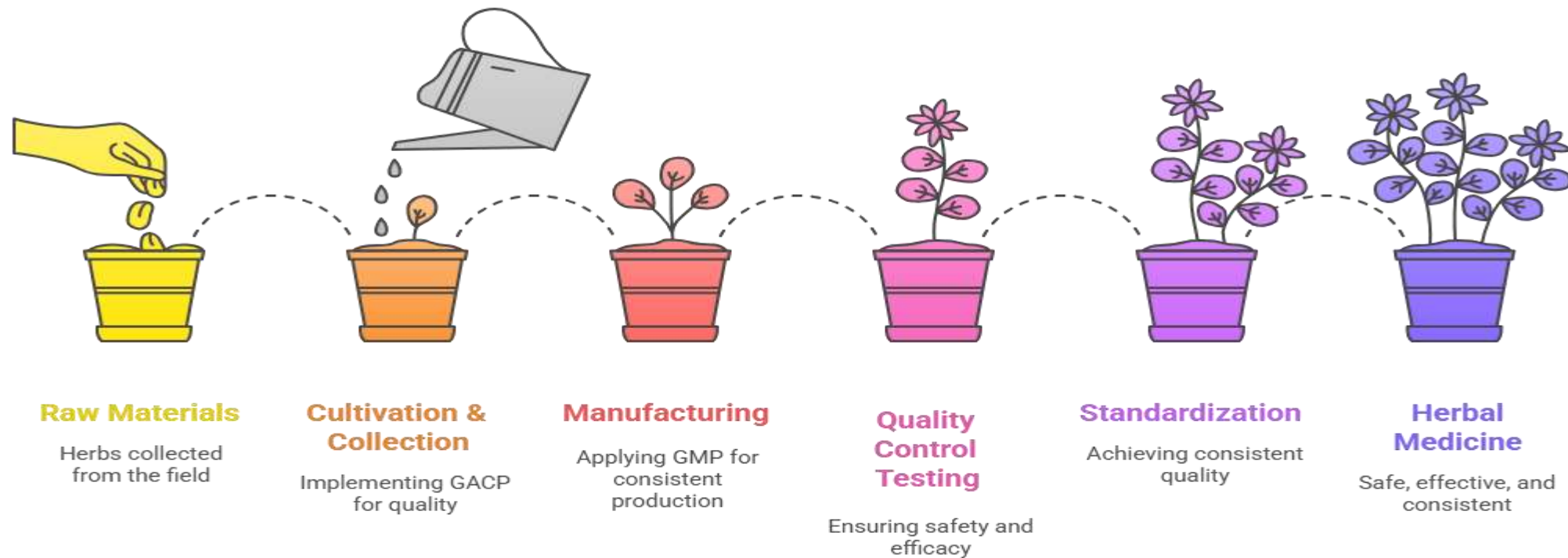
- **Empathize:** Engage with herbal medicine users to understand challenges
- **Define:** Clearly articulate the core problem as ensuring consistent, safe, and effective herbal quality
- **Ideate:** digital tools for real-time testing to implement WHO ash value, microbial limits, and pesticide residue checks.
- **Prototype:** Develop low-cost, scalable prototypes like mobile apps for macroscopic examination
- **Test:** Pilot the prototypes in real-world settings

MIND MAP



INTRODUCTION

Quality Control of Herbal Drugs



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Quality control of herbal medicines aims to ensure their consistency, safety and efficacy.

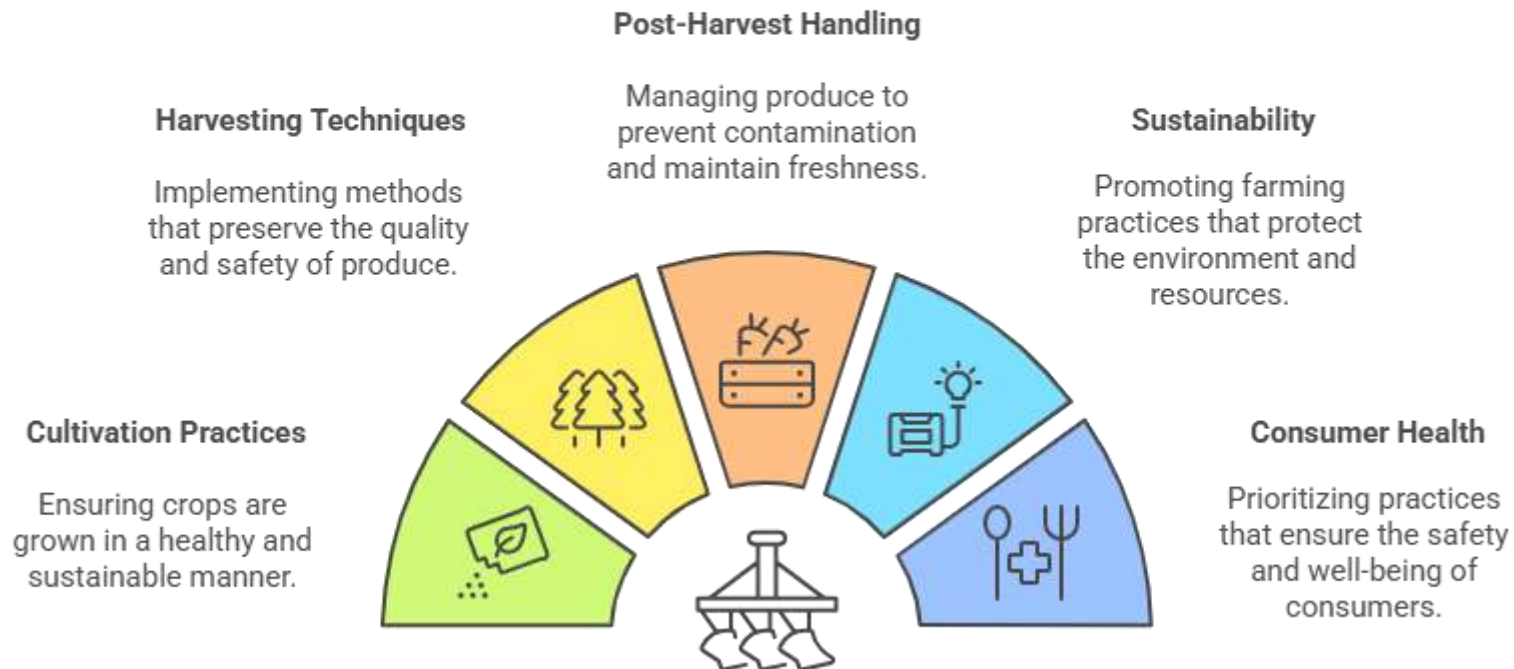
Chemical fingerprinting has been demonstrated to be a powerful technique for the quality control of herbal medicines.



KEY PRINCIPLE

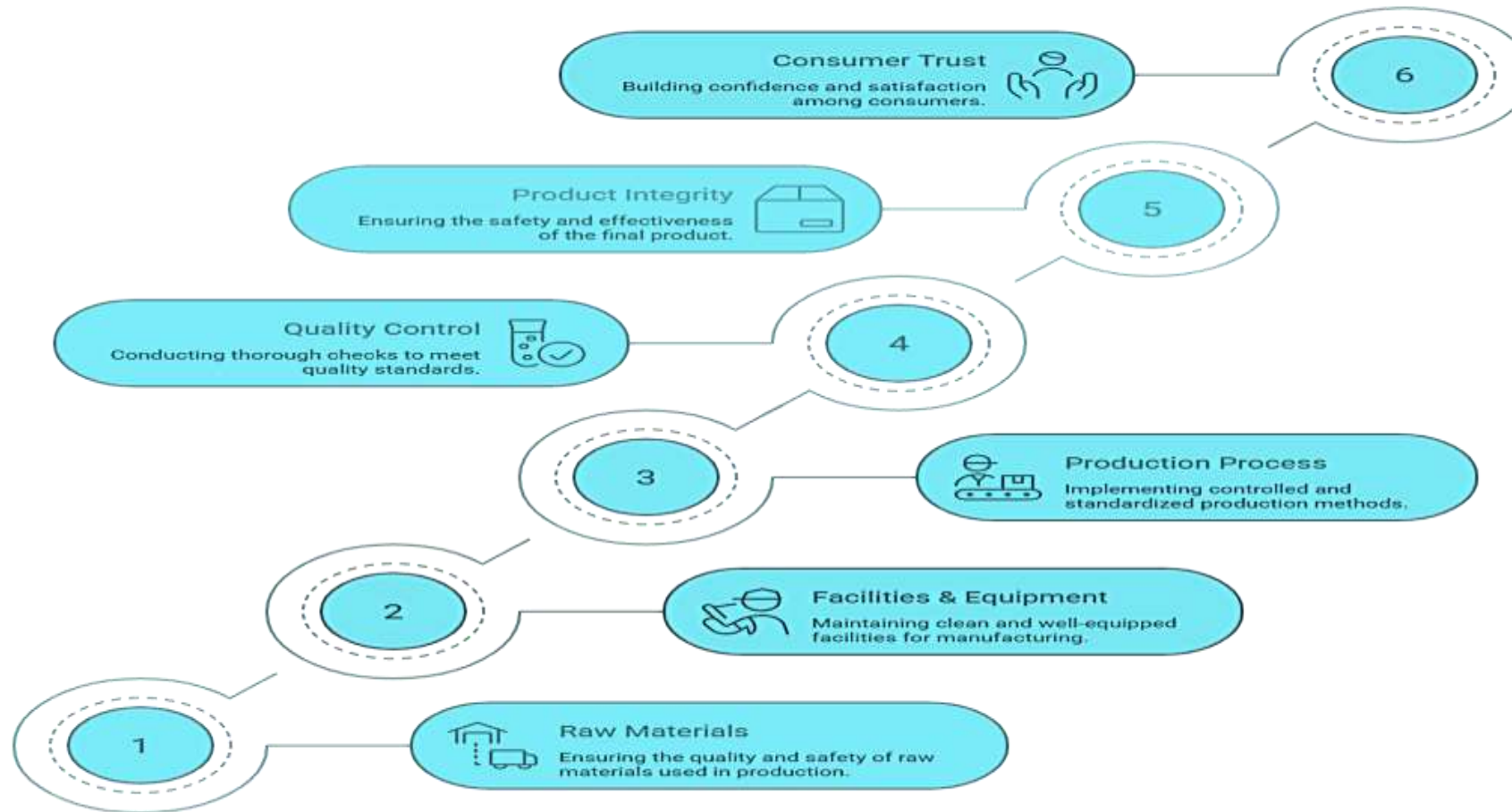
GOOD AGRICULTURAL AND COLLECTION PRACTICES (GACP)

Foundations of Safe Agriculture



GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES (GMP)

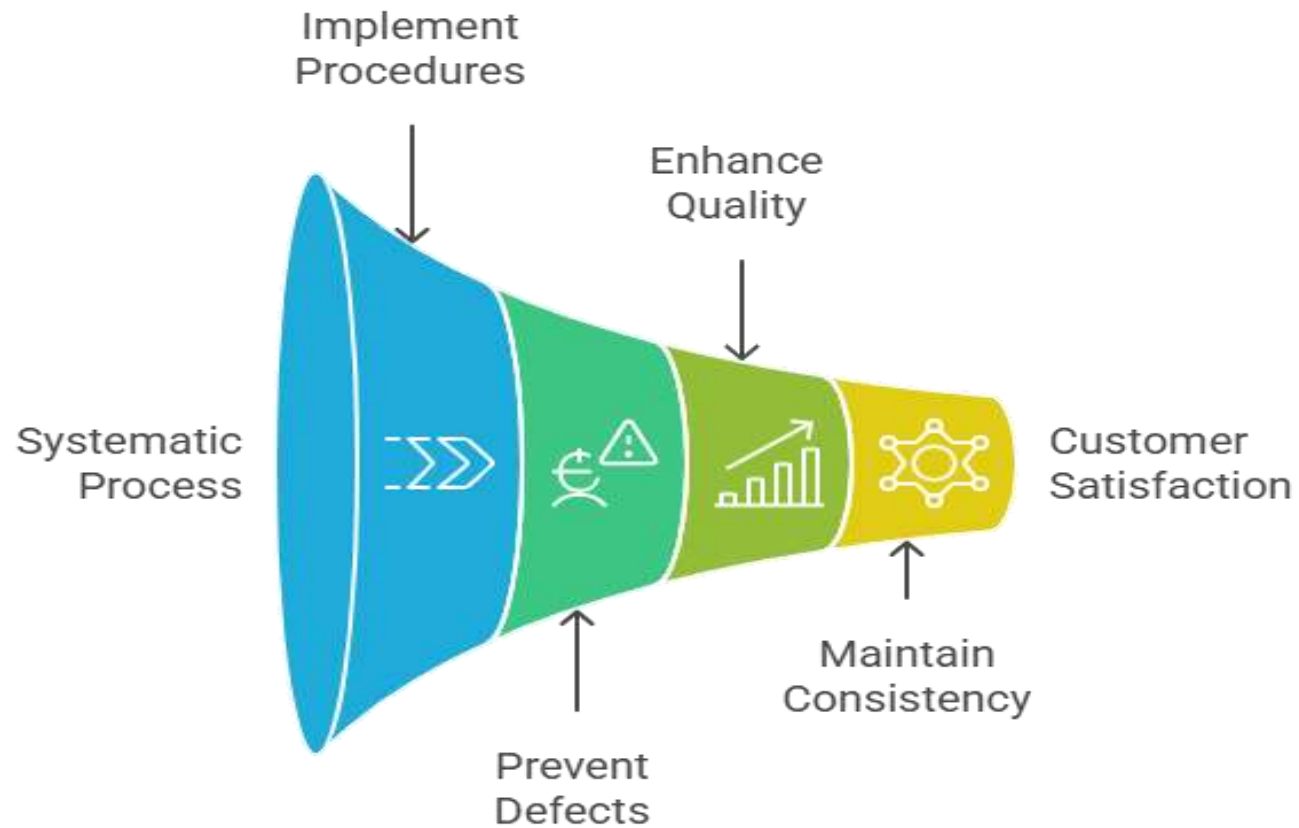
Achieving Product Quality through GMP



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QUALITY ASSURANCE

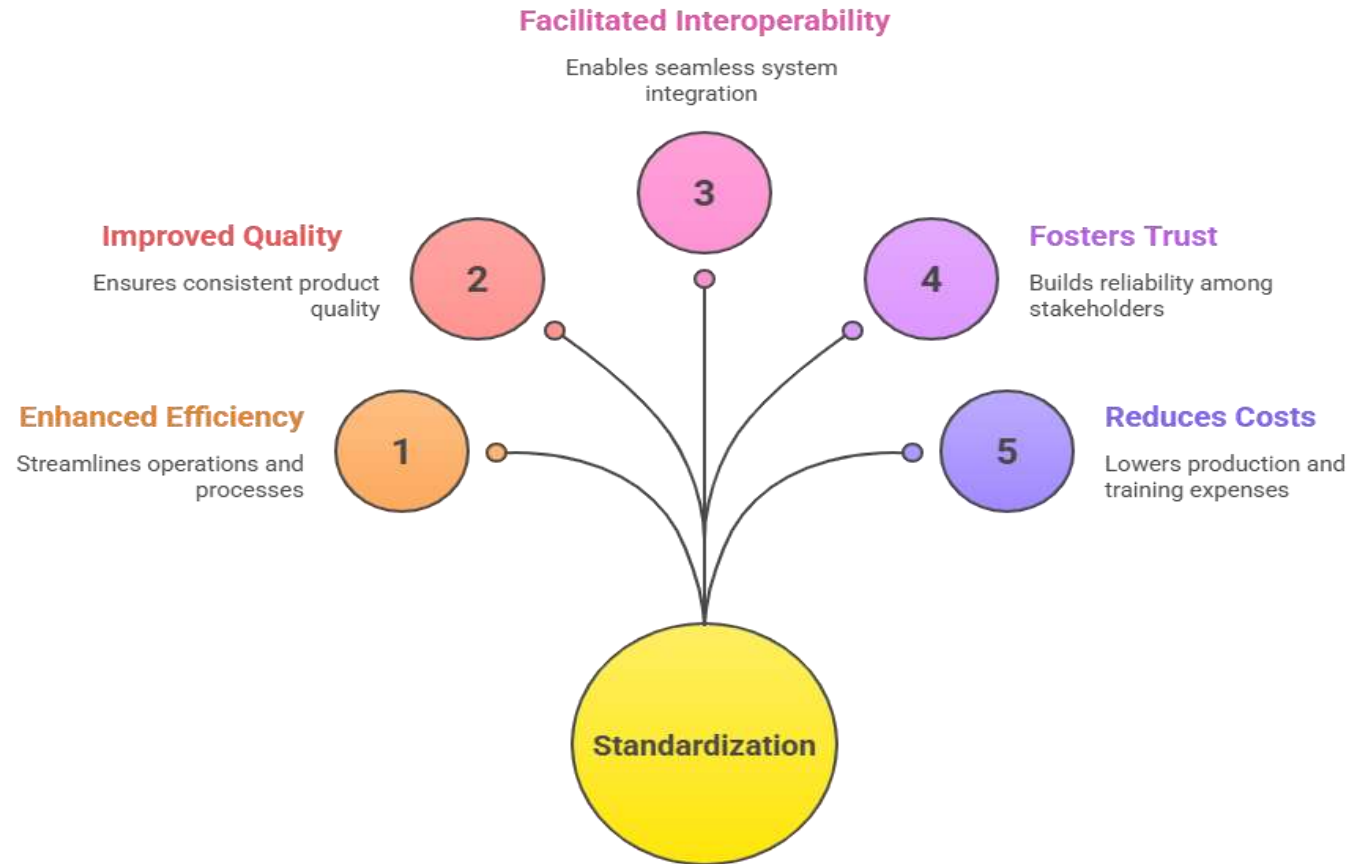
Quality Assurance Process



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STANDARDIZATION

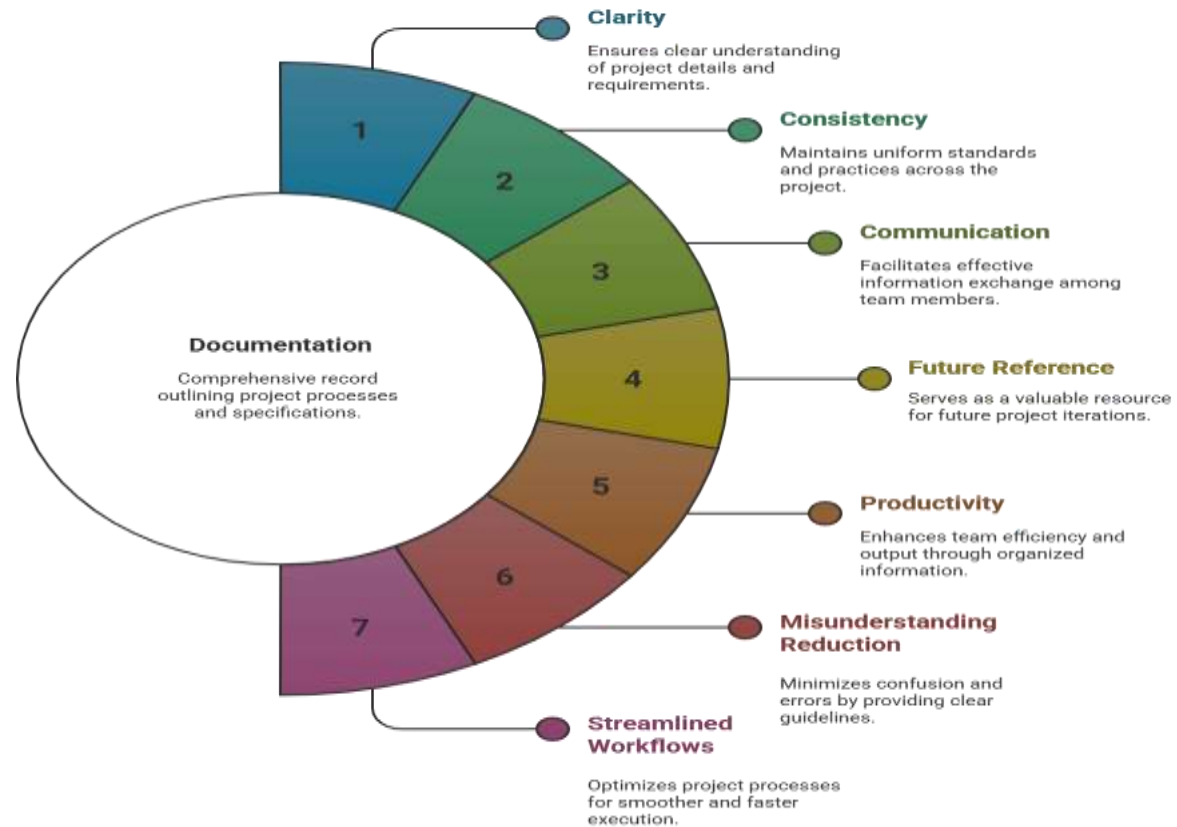
Standardization Enhances Organizational Performance



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DOCUMENTATION

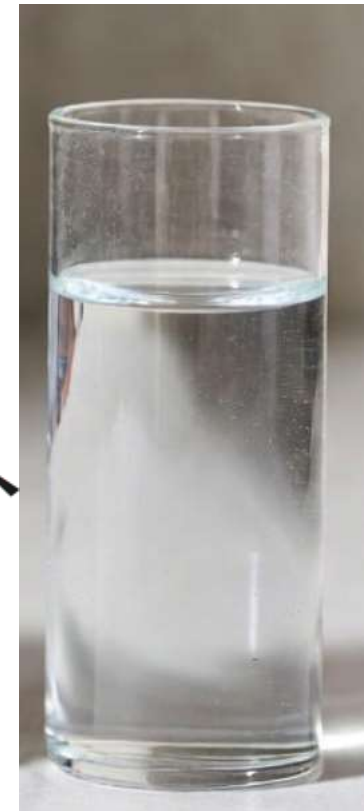
Unveiling the Multifaceted Benefits of Documentation



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CLASS ASSESSMENTS

- Differentiate between total ash, acid-insoluble ash, and water-soluble ash.



SUMMARY

- The WHO guidelines for quality control of herbal drugs provide a comprehensive framework for ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of herbal medicines.
- By implementing these guidelines, national regulatory authorities and manufacturers can contribute to the responsible use of herbal drugs and protect public health.
- Adherence to GACP, GMP, and rigorous quality control testing, coupled with comprehensive documentation, is essential for maintaining the integrity and consistency of herbal products.

REFERENCE

1. Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans
2. Pharmacognosy by Kokate, Purohit and Gokhale
3. Rangari, V.D., Text book of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry Vol. I, Carrier Pub., 2006.
4. Aggrawal, S.S., Herbal Drug Technology. Universities Press, 2002.
5. EMEA. Guidelines on Quality of Herbal Medicinal Products/Traditional Medicinal Products,
6. Mukherjee, P.W. Quality Control of Herbal Drugs: An Approach to Evaluation of Botanicals. Business Horizons Publishers, New Delhi, India, 2002.
7. Shinde M.V., Dhalwal K., Potdar K., Mahadik K. Application of quality control principles to herbal drugs. International Journal of Phytomedicine 1(2009); p. 4-8.

THANK YOU