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: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry (BP 104 T)

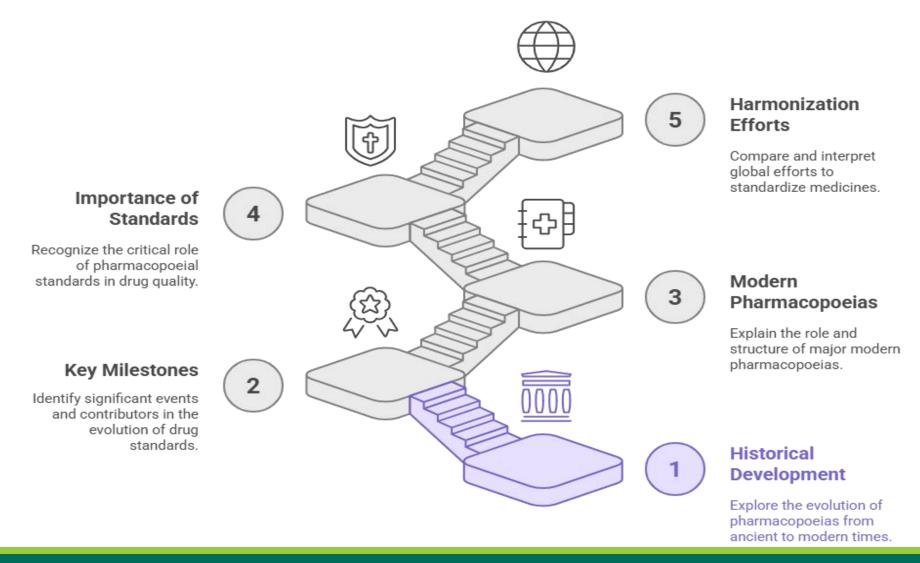
I YEAR / I SEM

TOPIC: Impurities in pharmaceutical substances (UNIT I)

SUB TOPIC: Origins of Pharmacopoeia

Achieving Comprehensive Pharmacopoeial Understanding







Definition and Purpose **Ancient Origins** Medieval Developments > Renaissance and Early Modern Europe Establishment of Modern Pharmacopoeias Role in Standardizing Drug Purity >

Historical Development & Role of Pharmacopoeia

Definition & Purpose



Foundations of Pharmaceutical Standards



Identity Standards

Establishes criteria for verifying the authenticity of pharmaceutical substances.



Quality Standards

Ensures that pharmaceutical products meet specified quality benchmarks.



Purity Standards

Defines acceptable levels of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.



Strength Standards

Sets requirements for the potency and concentration of active ingredients.



Packaging Standards

Specifies guidelines for the safe and secure packaging of medicines.

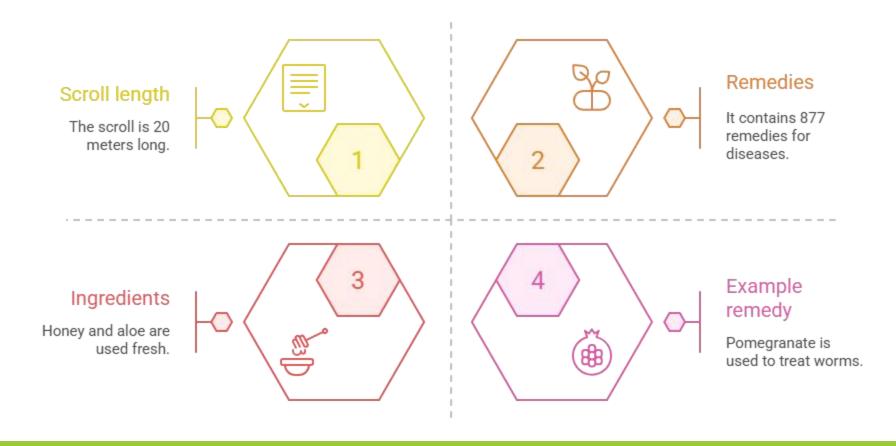
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ANCIENT ORIGINS

1. Ancient Egypt (Ebers Papyrus, 1550 BC)



Ebers Papyrus details



2. Contributions from Ancient Greece



Contributions to Ancient Medicine

Dioscorides

Compiled a comprehensive materia medica with sensory tests



Hippocrates

Father of Medicine; rational approaches and purity emphasis

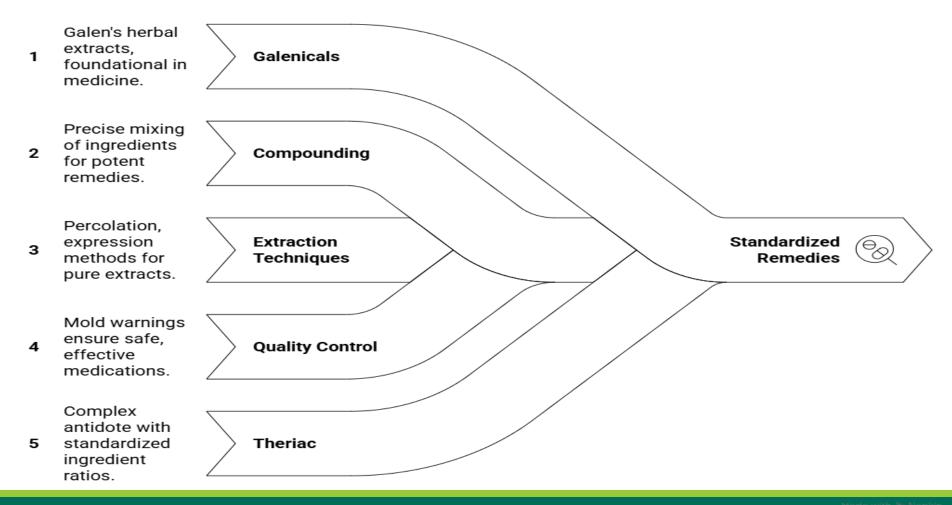
Theophrastus

Classified medicinal

3.ROMAN INFLUENCES



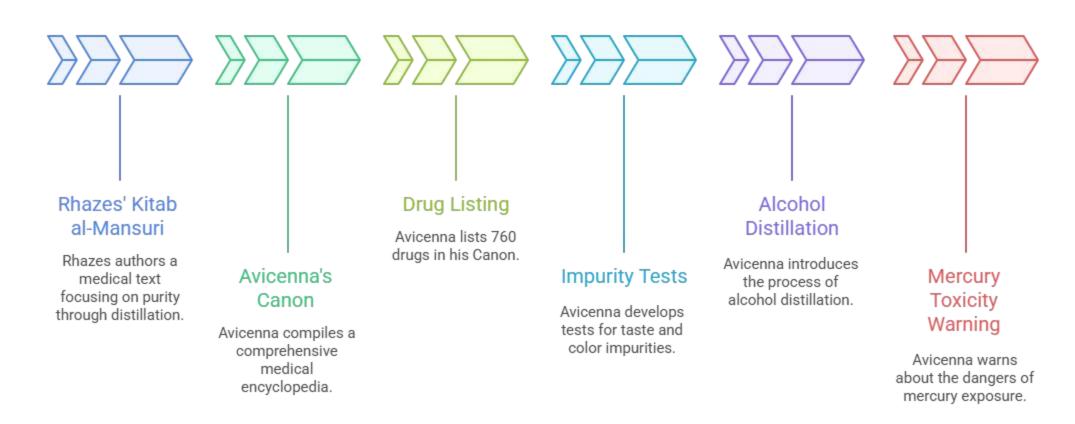
Galen's Legacy in Medicine



MEDIEVEL DEVELOPMENT



Medieval Medical and Chemical Innovations

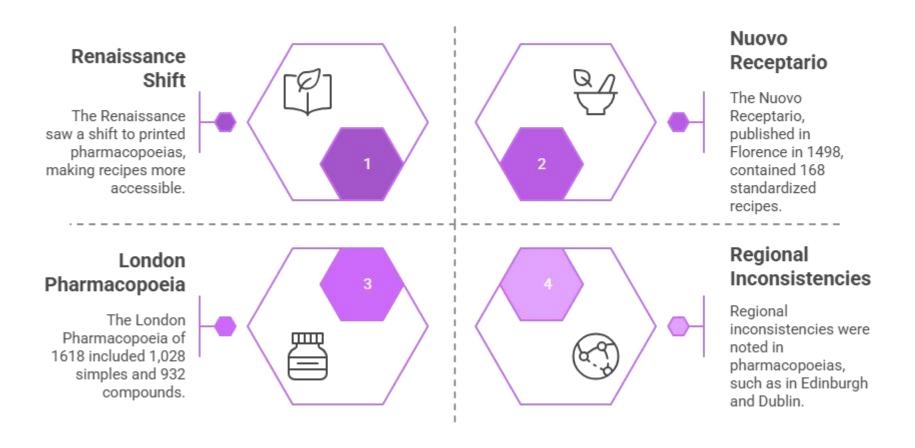


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Renaissance and Early Modern Pharmacopoeias in Europe



Renaissance Pharmacopoeias

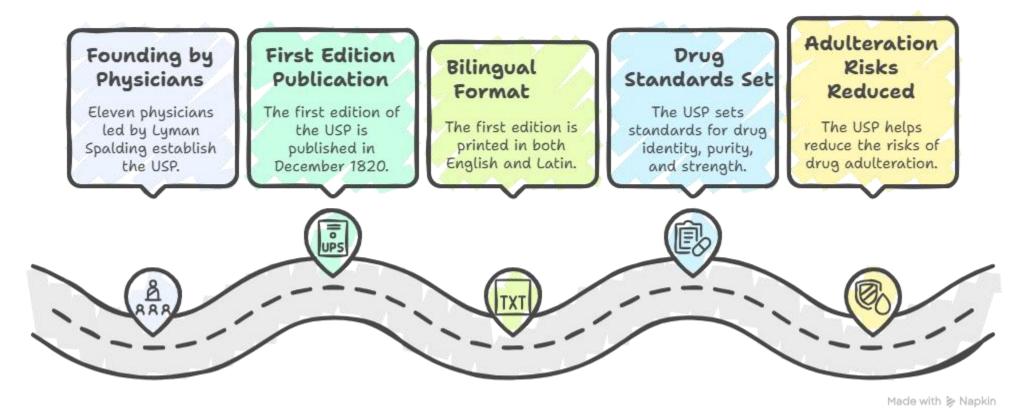


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Establishment of the United States Pharmacopeia (1820)



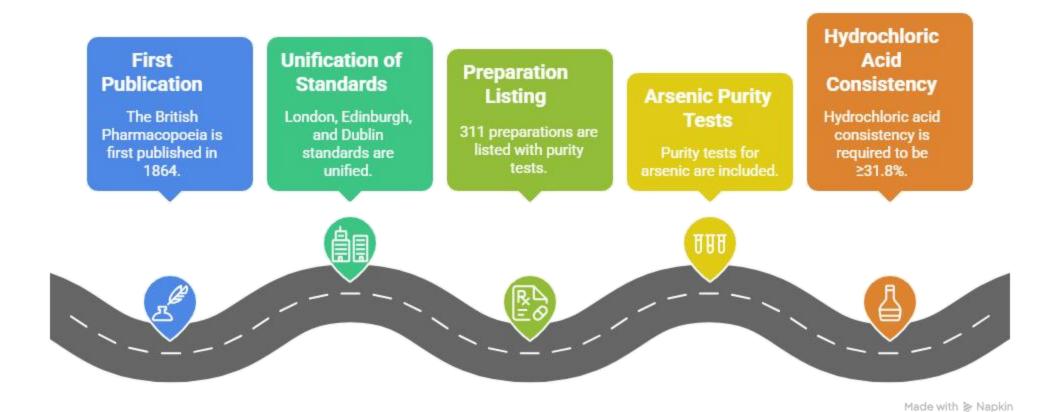
Establishment of the United States Pharmacopeia



Formation of the British Pharmacopoeia (1864)



Formation of the British Pharmacopoeia



Role in Standardizing Drug Purity



Pharmaceutical Testing Evolution



Early methods relied on human senses like taste.

USP 1820 introduced chemical analysis for purity.

Chemical Assays





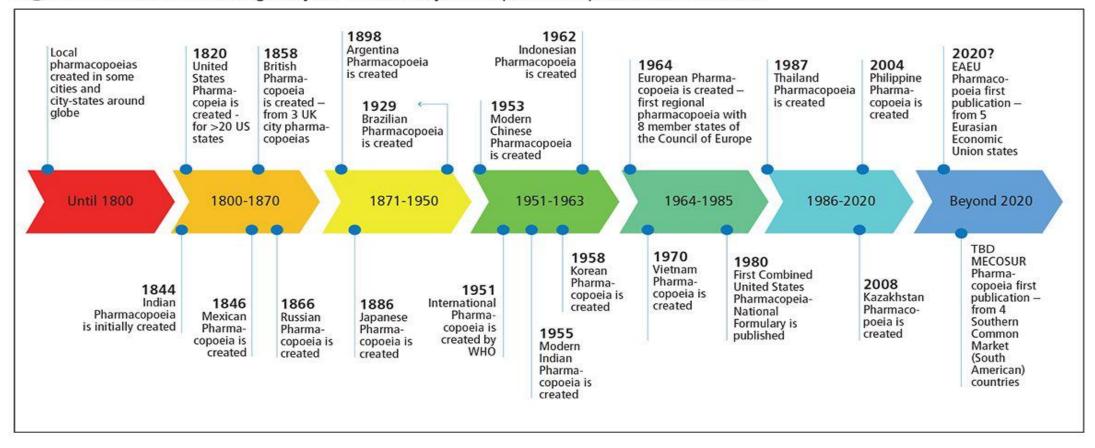
BP 1864 established precise impurity percentage limits.

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History of Pharmacopoeia:



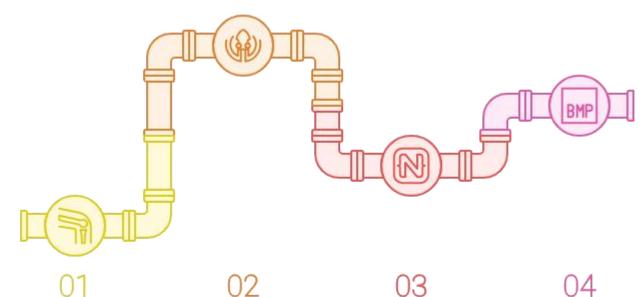
Figure 1. Timeline indicating the year when many of the pharmacopoeias were created.



Key Takeaways

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Evolution of Pharmacopoeia



Ancient **Egyptian Roots**

Ebers Papyrus details medicinal formulations

Greek & Roman Contributions

> Dioscorides and Galen establish systematic documentation

Medieval & Renaissance Progress

Arab scholars refine techniques, first printed pharmacopoeia

04

Modern **Foundations**

USP and BP introduce national standards

ASSESMENTS



- 1. What is the primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia as defined in the document?
- A) To provide recipes for home remedies
- B) To establish standards for the identity, quality, purity, strength, and packaging of pharmaceutical substances
- C) To list only ancient medicinal plants
- D) To regulate the pricing of drugs





Purpose of a Pharmacopoeia

What is the primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia as defined in the document?



To establish standards for the identity, quality, purity, strength, and packaging of pharmaceutical substances.



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- 2. Which ancient document, dating back to 1550 BC, is described as a 20m scroll containing 877 remedies and emphasizing ingredient freshness for purity?
- A) De Materia Medica
- B) Canon of Medicine
- C) Ebers Papyrus
- D) Kitab al-Mansuri





Ancient Remedy Scroll

Which ancient document, dating back to 1550 BC, is described as a 20m scroll containing 877 remedies and emphasizing ingredient freshness for purity?



C) Ebers Papyrus



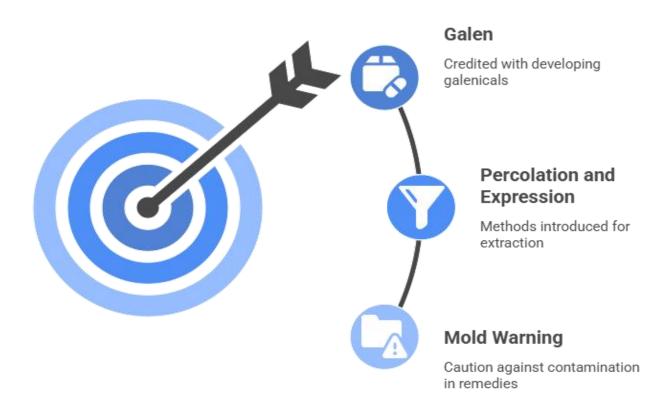
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- 3. Who is credited with developing "galenicals" and introducing methods like percolation and expression, while warning about mold in remedies?
- A) Hippocrates
- B) Galen
- C) Avicenna
- D) Dioscorides



Galen's Contributions to Pharmacy



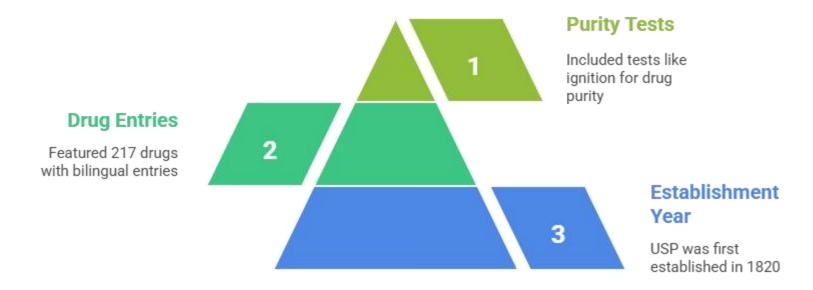
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- 4.In which year was the United States
 Pharmacopeia (USP) first established, and what
 was a key feature of its first edition?
- A) 1864; Unified regional standards with arsenic tests
- B) 1498; 168 standardized recipes
- C) 1820; 217 drugs with bilingual entries and purity tests like ignition
- D) 1618; 1,028 simples and 932 compounds



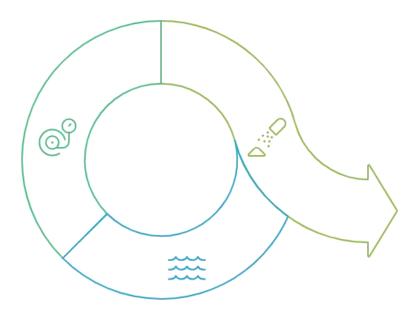
USP's Foundation and Key Features



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What is Osmotic-Controlled Drug Release Cycle?



Water Absorption

Water enters the system due to osmotic pressure.

Pressure Buildup

Osmotic pressure increases inside the system.

Drug Release

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Pressure pushes the drug out through an orifice.

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5. According to the document, what significant contribution did Avicenna make in the medieval Arab world?

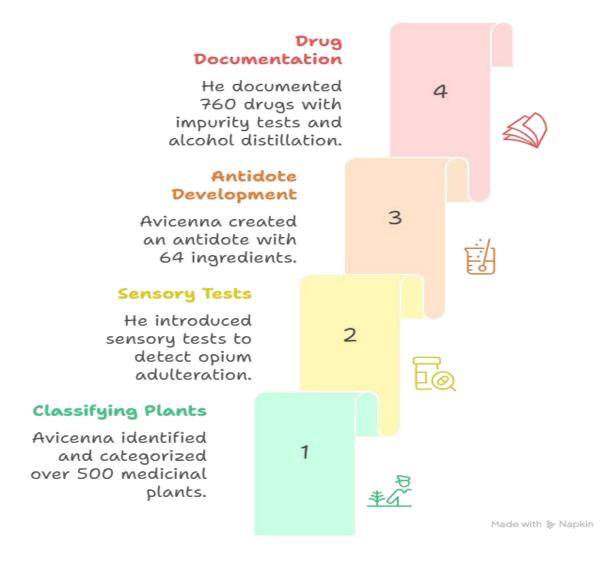


- B) Introducing sensory tests for opium adulteration
- C) Developing an antidote with 64 ingredients
- D) Documenting 760 drugs with taste/color impurity tests and alcohol distillation



Avicenna's Contributions to Medicine







REFERENCES

Textbook References

- **1.Ebers Papyrus (1550 BC, Egypt)** Among the earliest medical records describing 877 remedies; established primitive purity standards through ingredient freshness.
- **2.Dioscorides' De Materia Medica (60–78 AD, Greece)** Systematically classified over 600 plant-based drugs and introduced sensory tests for purity and adulteration.
- **3.Galen's Compounded Formulations (129–216 AD, Rome)** Emphasized precise compounding, storage, and quality control—foundation for modern galenicals.
- **4.Avicenna's Canon of Medicine (980–1037 AD, Arab World)** Introduced classification of 760 drugs with tests for adulteration and advocated purification by distillation.
- **5.United States Pharmacopoeia (1820) and British Pharmacopoeia (1864)** Established national standards with defined assays, impurity limits, and analytical tests for consistent drug purity.



