

## CRUDE DRUGS

The product from plant (or) animal origin forming a raw form, these crude drugs are grouped as

- ① Organised
- ② Unorganised

Organised :- Represent part of plant. They are made up of cell & have a definite plant structure

Ex

Leaf - Digitalis, Senega, Datura

Fruit - Fennel, Coriander

Seed - Nuxvomica, Eschschula

Bark - cinchona, cinnamon

Root - Ipecacae, Rauwolfia

Flower bud - clove

Unorganised:- These are the drugs which do not contain any part of the plant but contain solid & liquid material obtained from natural sources by variety of extraction products eg solid,

Gums :- Tragacanth, Acacia

Resins :- Colophony, Talap

Dried Juices :- Aloe, Kino

Fats :- Lard

Waxes :- Beeswax, Spermaceti

In pharmacognony the crude drugs are classified as follows, [ATM, CTC]

- 1) Alphabetic class<sup>n</sup>
- 2) Taxonomical "
- 3) morphological "
- 4) chemical "
- 5) Therapeutical " (or) pharmacological class<sup>n</sup>
- 6) Chemotaxonomical " & also Taxonomical class<sup>n</sup>

Alphabetical class<sup>n</sup>

The crude drugs are arranged according to the alphabetical order of their Latin & English names. & some of the pharmacopias & reference books classify crude drugs according to this system.

1) Alphabetical class<sup>n</sup> is found in

- 1) Indian pharmacopoeia
- 2) British pharmacopoeia
- 3) British pharmaceutical codex
- 4) British Herbal pharmacopoeia
- 5) British Herbal compendium
- 6) European pharmacopoeia
- 7) Extra pharmacopoeia
- 8) United States pharmacopoeia, National Formulary

ex of drugs :- Acacia, Benzoin, Ipecac, Kurchi  
morphine, opium, Senna, Rauwolfia, Vinca

2) Taxonomical (Biological class<sup>n</sup>)

phylum :- spermatophyta

Division :- Angiospermae

class :- Dicotyledons

order :- Rosales

Family :- Leguminosae

Sub Family :- papilionaceae

Genus :- Glycyrrhiza glabra (myrrorion  
balsamum)

The drugs are classified according to  
plants, animals from which they are  
obtained in phyla, order, family

Genus, Species, Subspecies

The taxonomical class<sup>n</sup> of few crude drugs derived from dicot plant is as follows.

③ morphological class<sup>n</sup>

Seeds :- Nutvomita, stropanthus, Isabgol

Leaves :- Senna, Digitalis, vasaka, Eucalyptus

Bark :- cinchona, Kurchi, cinnamon

woods :- Quassia, Sandal, wood

Roots :- Rauwolfia, Aconite, Jalap

Rhizomes :- Turmeric, Ginger, podophyllum

Flowers :- clove, Artemisia & Saffron.

Fruits :- coriander, colocynth, Fennel.

entire drugs :- Ephedra, ergot & Belladonna

④ Unorganised drugs

Dried drugs :- opium, papain.

Resin combinations :- Balsam of Tolu

Dried Juices :- Aloe, Redgum

Gums :- Acacia, Tragacanth, Guggul.

The crude drugs are grouped according to the parts of the plant / animal represented into organised & unorganised.

The organised drugs are divided into parts of the plants like leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, barks, roots.

### ① chemical class<sup>n</sup>

Alkaloids :- Vinca, Cinchona, Belladonna, opium, Ipecac, Tea, coffee, Vasaka

Glycosides - Aloe, Senna, Digitalis, mustard, Rhubarb, Brahmi, Ginseng

Tannins - Amla, Myrobala, Black catechu, pale catechu, Pterocarpus

Resins & Resin combinations -

Asafoetida, myrrh, colophony, Balsam of Peru

Balsam of poplar, podophyllum, Jalap.

Carbohydrates & related products :- Honey

Tragacanth, Sterculia gum, Gualgum, starch

Isapaghula

Lipids :- (Fixed oil, Fats & waxes)

Arachis oil, Chaulmoogra oil, shark liver oil, Hydrogen woolfat, Spermacetic, Lard, Suet.

Volatile oil :- Cassia, cinnamon, Dill

Caraway, clove, Tulsi, Ajowan

Black pepper, Fennel

proteins:- Casein, Gelatin, Yeast, collagen

Enzymes:- Diastase, pepsin, pancreatin

Streptokinase.

Hormones - oxytocin, Insulin.

The crude drugs are classified on the basis of the chemical nature of their constituents.

The pharmacological action & therapeutic uses of the crude drugs are also due to these chemical constituents.

⑤ Chemotaxonomical class<sup>n</sup>:-

It establishes a relationship b/w position of plants & attempts to utilize chemical facts for more understanding of biological eval<sup>n</sup> & relationship.

→ These chemotaxonomical studies in details of 2<sup>o</sup> metabolites pharmacologically significant

→ Character + Eg:- Alkaloids, tannins, glycosides, tannins, glycosides, tannins



## ⑥ Therapeutic ~~act~~ <sup>class</sup> / <sup>class</sup>

In this class<sup>n</sup> the drugs are classified according to the pharmacological action & their constituent / their therapeutic use.

Eg cascara, senna, castor oil (CSC)

These are grouped together as purgatives / laxatives.

cinchona, gentian, nuxvomica grouped together as bitter  $\rightarrow$  appetite

be for meals.

The drugs shows different in mechanism of action & the same pharmacological action is grouped together.

Eg Bulk purgative, irritant purgative, emollient purgative.

Some of drugs are classified under 2 pharmacological headings, they exhibit 2 different actions.

Eg cinchona  $\rightarrow$  potent action, antimalarial better corroborative

Some of the examples of crude drugs under pharmacological class are as follows

### DRUGS ACTING ON RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

expectorants — Liquorice, Balsam of Tolu,

Ipecac

Antitussives — opium (codeine)

Bronchodilators — Tea, Ephedra

### DRUGS ACTING ON GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT

Bitter — Nuxvomica, cinchona, picronithiza

Laxatives — Ispaghula, Agar

purgatives — castor oil, cascara, senna, Aloe

carminative — coriander, Dill, fennel, Asafoetida

Antiamoebic — Ipecac, Kurchi

emetics — Ipecac

### DRUGS ACTING ON CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

cardiotonic — Digitalis, strophanthus, squill

cardiac depressant — Veratrum, cinchona

Anti hypertensive — Rauwolfia

### DRUGS ACTING ON CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

CNS stimulants — coffee, Tea

CNS depressants — Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, opium

central analgesics — opium (morphine)

hallucinogen — canabis, coca (cocaine)



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# DRUGS ACTING ON AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Adrenergics - Ephedra

Cholinergics - pilocarpus

Anticholinergics - Datura, Belladonna

Antirheumatic - Guggul, Aconite

Antispasmodics - Datura, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus

Antimalarials - cinchona, Artemisia

Anthelmintics - male fern, Quassia wood

Anticancer - Vinca, Taxus, podophyllum

Astringents - Black catechu, Ashoka bark

Anti-inflammatory - myrobalan, colchicum corn seed

Local anaesthetics - coca

Immunizing agents - sera, vaccine

1900-1910: The beginning of the 20th century

Psychology developed as a science separate from philosophy. It was then that the first psychological experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the century.

The first step in the history of psychology was the study of the mind. This led to the development of the scientific method in psychology, which was the foundation of the modern psychological research.

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Both structural + reserve proteins can be  
Used in the field of systematics as long  
as they belong to the same group  
+ the same organs & always comparable

→ Generally storage proteins & most  
amenable for taxonomic studies  
followed by pollen proteins.

Stems ~~like~~ tubers, algal cells, Fern spores  
fruits + leaves can also be employed  
as satisfactory antigenic material  
for systematic investigations.

→ In this method a crude protein  
extract of a particular plant taxa  
(antigen) is injected into  
blood stream of an experimental  
animal usually a rabbit  
(or) rat to develop antibodies.