

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Instructions:

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall be so planned as to present, -

- (1) importance of homoeopathic pharmacy in relation to study of homoeopathic materia medica, organon of medicine and national economy as well as growth of homoeopathic pharmacy and research;
- (2) originality and speciality of homoeopathic pharmacy and its relation to pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine;
- (3) the areas of teaching shall encompass the entire subject but stress shall be laid on the fundamental topics that form the basis of homoeopathy.

A. Theory:

I. General concepts and orientation:

1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on emergence of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
2. Official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (Germany, Britain, U.S.A., India).
3. Important terminologies like scientific names, common names, synonyms.
4. Definitions in homoeopathic pharmacy.
5. Components of Pharmacy.
6. Weights and measurements.
7. Nomenclature of Homoeopathic drugs with their anomalies

II. Raw Material: drugs and vehicles

1. Source of drugs (taxonomic classification, with reference to utility).
2. Collection of drug substances.
3. Vehicles.
4. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Instruments and appliances.

III. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics:

1. Mother tincture and its preparation – old and new methods.
2. Various scales in homoeopathic pharmacy.
3. Drugs dynamisation or potentisation
4. External applications (focus on scope of Homoeopathic lotion, glycerol, liniment and ointment).
5. Doctrine of signature.
6. Posology (focus on basic principles; related aphorisms of organon of medicine).

7. Prescription (including abbreviations).
8. Concept of placebo.
9. Pharmaconomy – routes of homoeopathic drug administration.
10. Dispensing of medicines.
11. Basics of adverse drug reactions and pharmaco-vigilance.

IV. Pharmacodynamics:

1. Homoeopathic Pharmacodynamics
2. Drug Proving (related aphorisms 105 – 145 of organon of medicine) and merits and demerits of Drug Proving on Humans and Animals.
3. Pharmacological study of drugs listed in Appendix-A

V. Quality Control:

1. Standardisation of homoeopathic medicines, raw materials and finished products.
2. Good manufacturing practices; industrial pharmacy.
3. Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory – functions and activities, relating to quality control of drugs.

VI. Legislations pertaining to pharmacy:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) {in relation to Homoeopathy};
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 {in relation to Homoeopathy};
3. Poisons Act, 1919 (12 of 1919);
4. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985);
5. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954);
6. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).

B. Practical: Experiments

1. Estimation of size of globules.
2. Medication of globules and preparation of doses with sugar of milk and distilled water.
3. Purity test of sugar of milk, distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
4. Determination of specific gravity of distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
5. Preparation of dispensing alcohol and dilute alcohol from strong alcohol.
6. Trituration of one drug each in decimal and centesimal scale.

7. Succession in decimal scale from Mother Tincture to 6X potency.
8. Succession in centesimal scale from Mother Tincture to 3C potency.
9. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Decimal scale 6X to 8X potency.
10. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Centesimal scale 3C to 4C potency.
11. Preparation of 0/1 potency (LM scale) of 1 Drug.
12. Preparation of external applications – lotion, glycerol, liniment, ointment.
13. Laboratory methods – sublimation, distillation, decantation, filtration, crystallization.
14. Writing of prescription.
15. Dispensing of medicines.
16. Process of taking minims.
17. Identification of drugs (listed in Appendix B)-
 - (i) Macroscopic and Microscopic characteristic of drug substances- minimum 05 drugs);
 - (ii) Microscopic study of trituration of two drugs (up to 3X potency)
18. Estimation of moisture content using water bath.
19. Preparation of mother tincture – maceration and percolation.
20. Collection of 30 drugs for herbarium.
21. Visit to homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory and visit to a large scale manufacturing unit of homoeopathic medicine (GMP compliant). (Students shall keep detailed visit reports as per Proforma at Annexure- 'B').

C. Demonstration

1. General instructions for practical or clinical in pharmacy.
2. Identification and use of homoeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning.
3. Estimation of moisture content using water bath.
4. Preparation of mother tincture – maceration and percolation.

APPENDIX – A

List of drugs included in the syllabus of pharmacy for study of pharmacological action:-

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Adonis vernalis
3. Allium cepa
4. Argentum nitricum
5. Arsenicum album
6. Atropa Belladonna
7. Cactus grandiflorus
8. Cantharis vesicatoria

9. Cannabis indica
10. Cannabis sativa
11. Cinchona officinalis
12. Coffea cruda
13. Crataegus oxyacantha
14. Crotalus horridus
15. Gelsemium sempervirens
16. Glonoinum
17. Hydrastis Canadensis
18. Hyoscyamus niger
19. Kali bichromicum
20. Lachesis
21. Lithium carbonicum
22. Mercurius corrosivus
23. Naja tripudians
24. Nitricum acidum
25. Nux vomica
26. Passiflora incarnate
27. Stannum metallicum
28. Stramonium
29. Symphytum officinale
30. Tabacum

APPENDIX – B

List of drugs for identification

1. Vegetable Kingdom
 1. Aegle folia
 2. Anacardium orientale
 3. Andrographis paniculata
 4. Calendula officianlis
 5. Cassia sophera
 6. Cinchona officinalis
 7. Cocculus indicus
 8. Coffea cruda
 9. Colocynthis
 10. Crocus sativa
 11. Croton tiglium
 12. Cynodon dactylon
 13. Ficus religiosa

14. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
15. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*
16. *Justicia adhatoda*
17. *Lobelia inflata*
18. *Nux vomica*
19. *Ocimum sanctum*
20. *Opium*
21. *Rauwolfia serpentina*
22. *Rheum*
23. *Saraca indica*
24. *Senna*
25. *Stramonium*
26. *Vinca minor*

II. Chemicals or Minerals

1. *Acetium acidum*
2. *Alumina*
3. *Argentum metallicum*
4. *Argentum nitricum*
5. *Arsenicum album*
6. *Calcarea carbonica*
7. *Carbo vegetabilis*
8. *Graphites*
9. *Magnesium phosphoric*
10. *Natrum muriaticum*
11. *Sulphur*

III. Animal kingdom

1. *Apis mellifica*
2. *Blatta orientalis*
3. *Formica rufa*
4. *Sepia*
5. *Tarentula cubensis*

Note:

1. Each student shall maintain practical or clinical record or journal and herbarium file separately.
2. College authority shall facilitate the students in maintaining record as per Appendix-C.

E. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1 Number of paper – 01

1.2 Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. Experiments	15
2.2.2. Spotting	20
2.2.3. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Maintenance of herbarium record	05
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	100

Educational tour – To provide basic knowledge of practical aspects of Pharmacy by exposure of students to pharmaceutical labs and Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory, is mandatory.