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- **Preservation of
drugs n potentised
medicines**



let's
Rock



PRESERVATION OF DRUG
AND
POTENTISED MEDICINES



A top-down view of various medicinal items scattered on a green background. The items include several glass and plastic bottles of different sizes and colors (brown, clear, white), some containing pills or capsules. There are also loose pills and capsules in various colors (red, yellow, green, white). Fresh herbs and flowers, including yellow daisies and white daisies, are interspersed among the pills. A mortar and pestle is visible in the bottom left corner. The overall scene suggests a focus on natural and traditional medicine.

■ *GENERAL
RULES*

• Labelling –

It must be done on required vessels while preserving the drug.

• Container –

All the substances should be preserved in neutral glass, earthenware jar, or bottles, being well corked or stoppered.



■ EXCEPTIONS:

1. Actinic glass bottles covered outside with a solution of asphaltum, or black varnish for preserving drugs which may be affected by light or sunlight.

2. AVOID:

- i. Blue-coloured bottles--as blue colour has some dynamic effects injurious to drugs
- ii. Yellow or amber coloured bottles--as these acquire some medicinal virtue, after exposed to sunlight (H.P.U.S)



3. PLACE AND METHOD OF PRESERVATION:

- Plants and their parts
- Pulverised drugs
- Animals and animal products



4. SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT-

í. For strong smelling substances: Such as Asafoetida, Camphor, etc. should be kept separately in tightly closed bottles, so that the peculiar odours of such drugs may not contaminate other drugs.

íí. Drugs possessing the power of reaction should be preserved separately.



5. Each drugs which cannot be used immediately should be kept in refrigerator.

6. Fresh drugs which are to be collected from a distant place, should be packed loosely, and carefully in ordinary cases or botanical boxes and kept cool.

7. Drugs which need drying before transportation, should be dried by tying in loose bundles, and hanging in a shade away from direct sunlight, dust, rain, insect, worms etc.



8. Drugs which are to be preserved for a long time are to be dried in an especially constructed chamber, allowing hot air to flow for drying the drug-substances.

9. AVOID:

Strong light, direct sunlight, smoke, dust, strong odour, etc.





PRESERVATION OF
MOTHER
PREPARATIONS -

1. LABELLING:

All containers should be properly labelled in proper pharmaceutical names mentioning their strength and alcohol content by % v/v, date of manufacturing, name of manufacturer, as far as possible, while storing.

The sign 'Q' is affixed after the name of each mother tincture, eg., Chelidoneum Q.

The Q solution and O is affixed for mother solutions and mother substances.



2. CONTAINERS:

Mother tinctures or solutions should be stored in new, well-cleansed, colourless, neutral flint glass bottles, in dry and cool place.

3. EXCEPTIONS:

A. Actinic glass bottles covered outside with a solution of asphaltum, or black varnish for preserving drugs which may be affected by light or sunlight.



B. AVOID:

- i. Blue-coloured bottles—as blue colour has some dynamic effects injurious to drugs
- ii. Yellow or amber coloured bottles—as these acquire some medicinal virtue, after exposed to sunlight (H.P.U.S).

3. **AVOID:**

- i. Too much heat or cold—on exposed to great cold, some tincture or solution may become turbid with muddy sediment, or even form crystals,
- ii. Strong light, direct sunlight, smoke, dust, damp, strong odours, etc.



4. TEMPERATURE:

Tinctures or solutions should be kept at even temperature of about 60° F.

5. FILTRATION:

Tinctures or solution should be filtered before storing.

6. SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT:

Strong smelling drugs e.g., Asafoetida, Camphor, etc. should be kept separately in air-tightly, well-closed glass-bottles.



<u>NAME OF DRUG (MOTHER TINCTURE/SOL UTION/ SUBSTANCE)</u>	<u>HOW TO PRESERVE</u>
1. ARGENTUM NITRICUM SOLUTION.	AMBERIC GLASS BOTTLES
2. CAUSTICUM O	ALEMBIC GLASS BOTTLES
3. HEPAR SULPHUR O	ACTINIC GLASS BOTTLES COVERED OUTSIDE WITH A SOLUTION OF ASPHALTUM
4. FLOURIC ACID SOLUTION	GUTTA—PURCHA BOTTLE
5. LIACHESIS O	GLYCERINE IN SEALED VIAL
6. PHOSPHORUS O	PRESERVED UNDER WATER, IN WHICH IT IS INSOLUBLE, BECAUSE IT IS INFLAMMABLE IN THE AIR.



The image features a central text overlay on a white background. Surrounding the text are various natural and medicinal items: dried green herbs, small glass bottles containing green and yellow oils, several yellow and green capsules, and sprigs of lavender and rosemary. The items are scattered across the top and bottom edges of the frame.

**PRESERVATION OF
POTENTISED MEDICINE...**

1. LABELLING:

i. Name of the potentised medicine with the respective number of potency and the scale should be distinctly marked both on the cork and on the container's label, e.g.

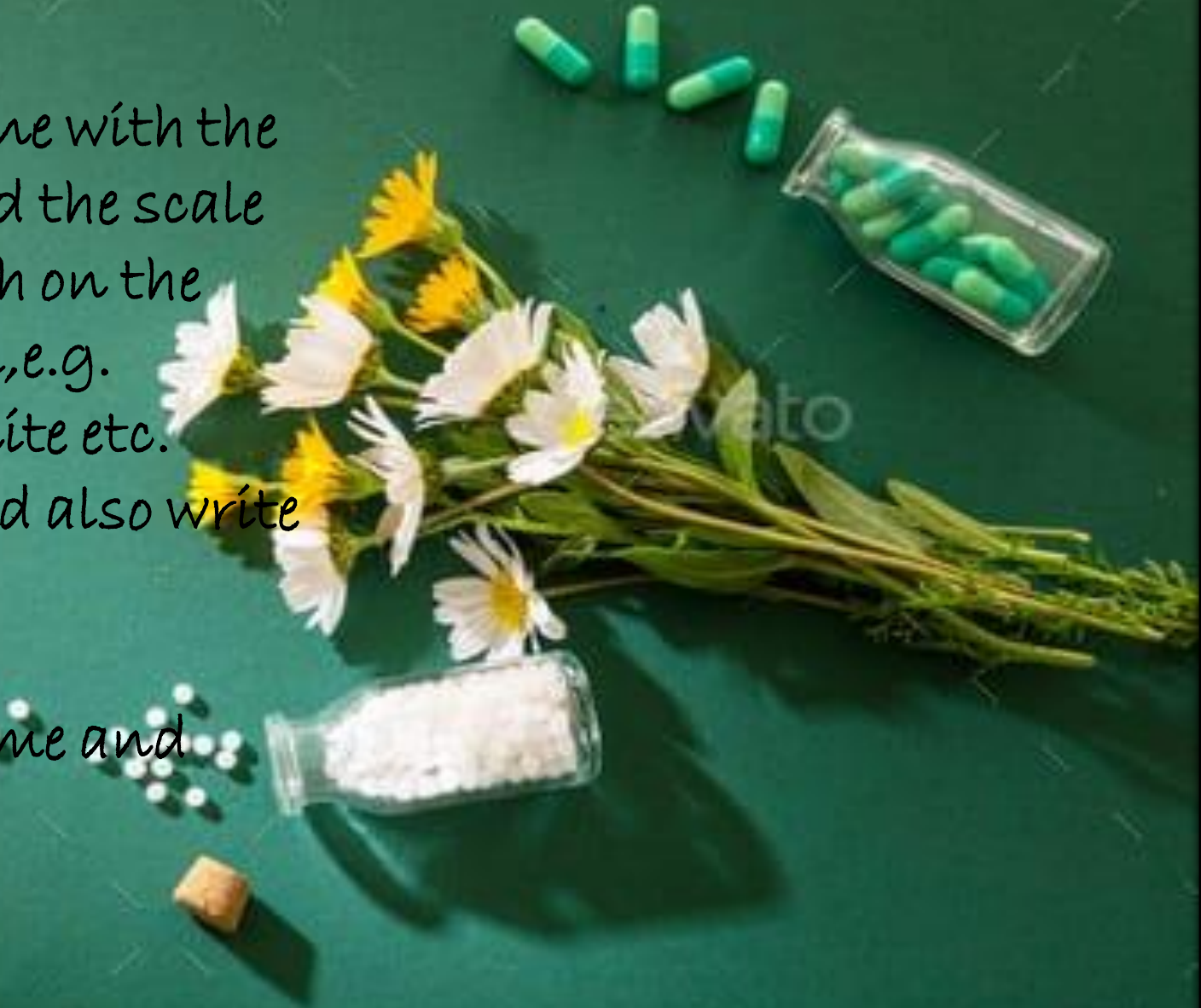
Aconite 6X, Aconite 6 and Aconite etc.

ii. Original manufacturer should also write down the ----

a. Batch no;

b. p.c. by alcohol content, by volume and

c. Date of expiry.

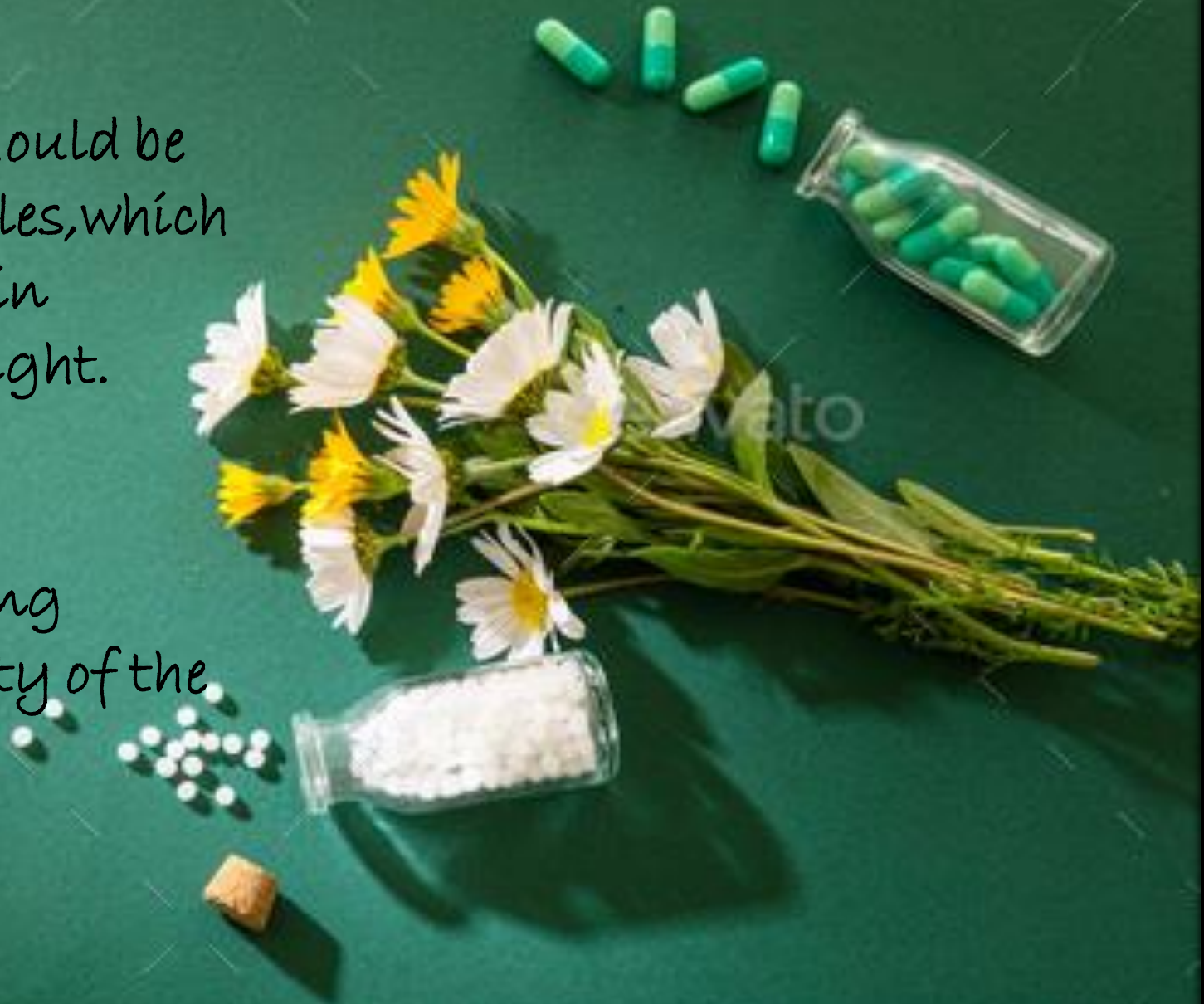


2. CONTAINERS:

All the potentised medicines should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles, which are kept in boxes, or drawers—in cool, dry place, protected from light.

3. AVOID:

Dust, odours, smoke, damp, strong light, etc., which affect the purity of the potentised medicines.

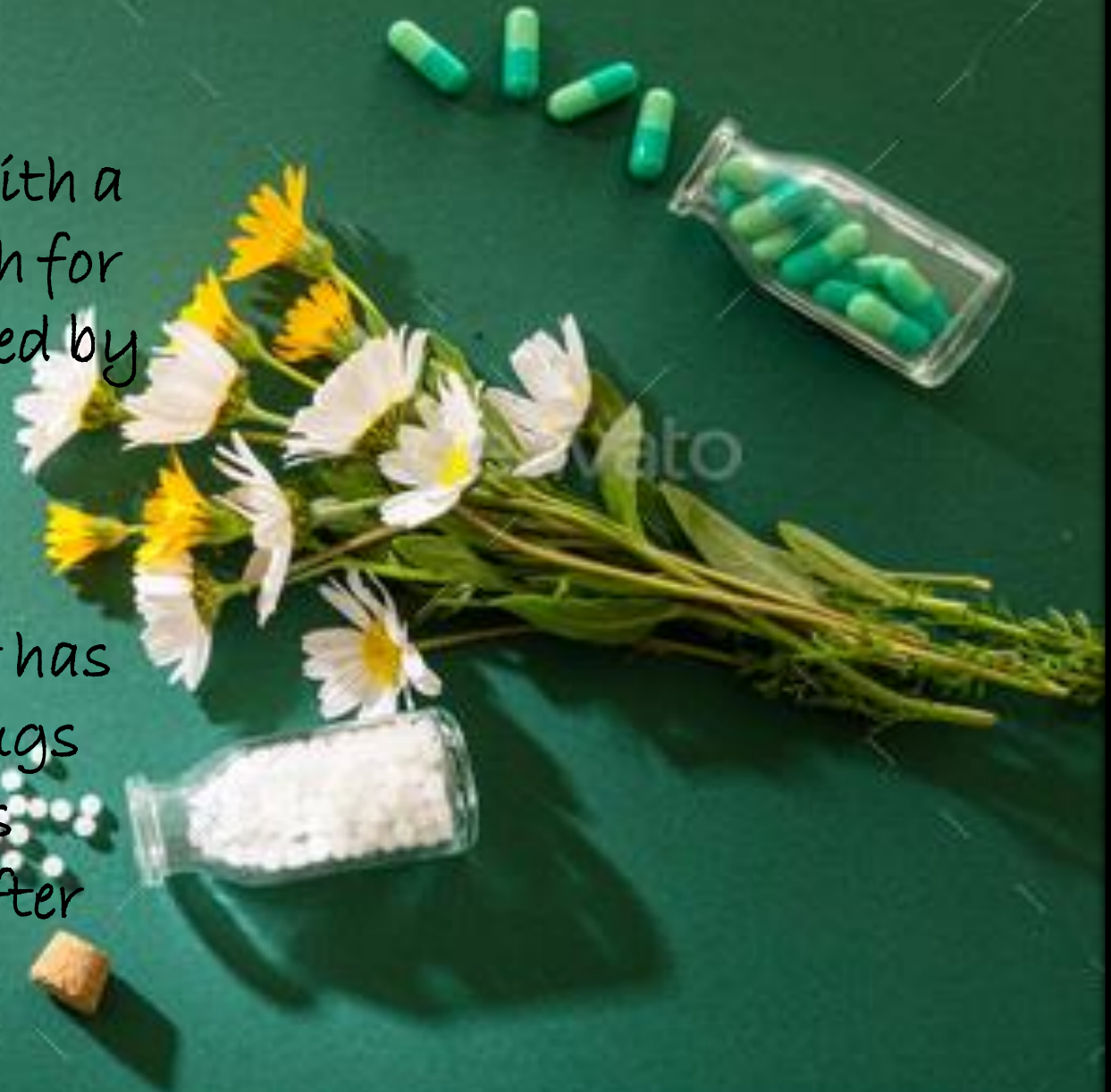


EXCEPTIONS:

Actinic glass bottles covered outside with a solution of asphaltum, or black varnish for preserving drugs which may be affected by light or sunlight.

AVOID:

- i. Blue-coloured bottles—as blue colour has some dynamic effects injurious to drugs
- ii. Yellow or amber coloured bottles—as these acquire some medicinal virtue, after exposed to sunlight (H.P.U.S)



4. SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT:

a. Potentised medicines should be kept separately from the crude drugs.

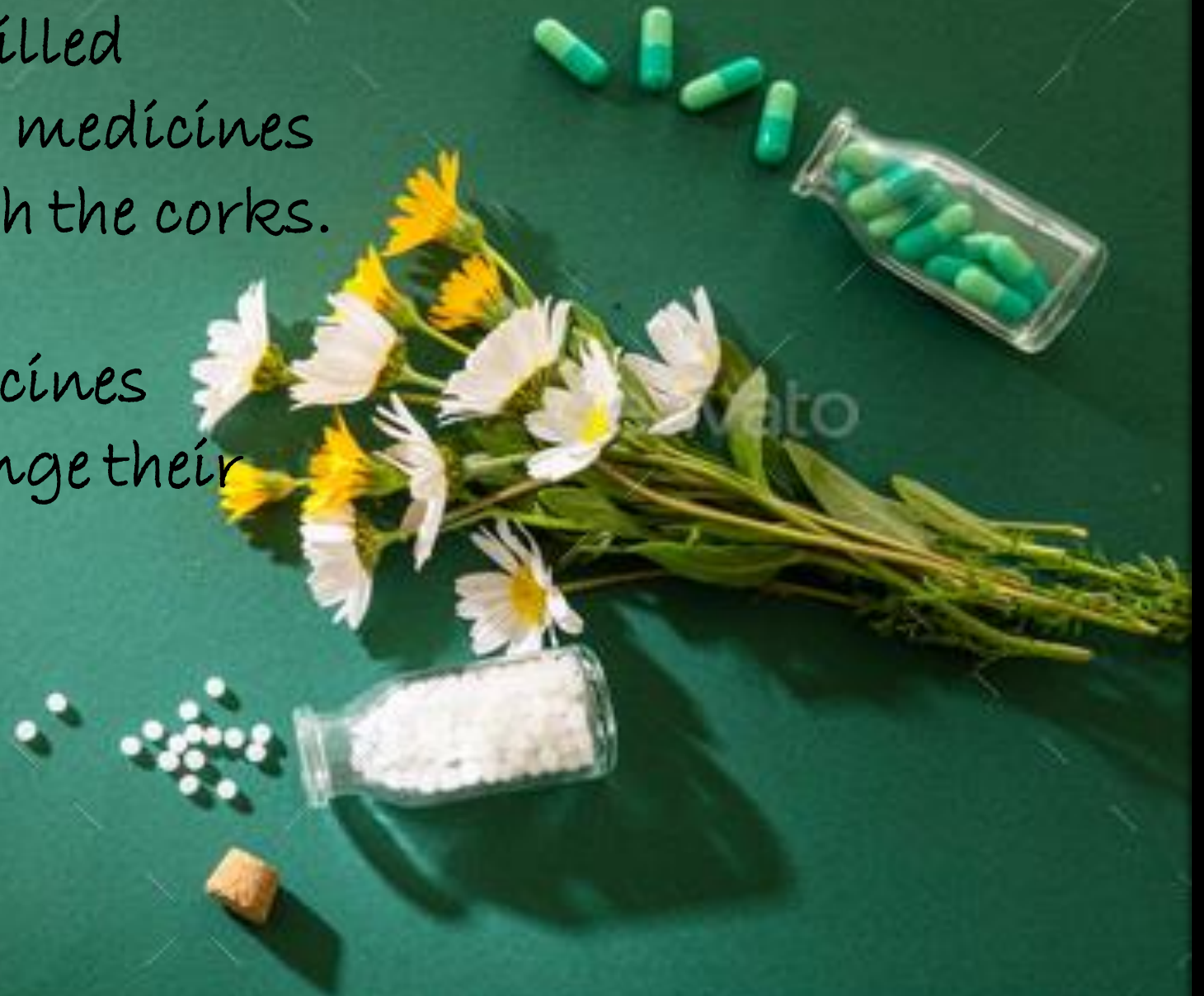
b. Preparation of Camphor should always be kept separate, otherwise they may antidote almost all medicines of vegetable origin.

c. Separate arrangement should be kept for potentised medicines and other odourous or non-odorous evaporating substances.



5. Bottles should not be filled entirely, as the potentised medicines shall come in contact with the corks.

6. Reject potentised medicines immediately, if they change their normal colour.



NAME OF MEDICINES **HOW TO PRESERVE**

1. ACID MUR

Preserve HCl in well-closed container.

2. ACID SULPHUR

Preserve in well-closed container water should be freshly prepared and all preparations of this acid should be kept in round stoppered bottle

3. ACID NIT.

Preserve in well-closed container with glass-stoppered upto 3X potencies

4. ALUMINA

Kept in tight container and stored in cool place.

5. AMMON. CARB

Preserve in well-closed light resistant containers preferably and a temperature not above 30



<u>NAME OF DRUGS</u>	<u>HOW TO PRESERVE</u>
<u>6. ARG. NIT</u>	<i>Arg. nit and it's preparation up to 6X potency are to be kept in well-closed container, protected from light.</i>
<u>7. BENZOIC ACID</u>	<i>Keep in well-closed container.</i>
<u>8. BORAX</u>	<i>Keep in well-closed container.</i>
<u>9. CAL. CARB</u>	<i>Keep in well-closed container.</i>
<u>10. CAMPHORA</u>	<i>Keep in well-closed container.</i>



NAME OF MEDICINES

HOW TO PRESERVE

11. CARBO. ACID

Kept in well-closed glass-stoppered bottle.

12. CROTON TIG

Kept in well-closed glass-stoppered bottle.

13. HEP. SULPH

Kept in well-closed glass-stoppered bottle.

14. FERRUM MET

Preserve in tightly closed containers.

15. IODUM

Preserve iodine in an amber glass-stoppered bottle or in earthenware container with a well-waxed bung.



NAME OF MEDICINES

HOW TO PRESERVE

16. KALI BICHROMICUM

Below 3X fresh preparation of this salt should be used, and should be discarded if there is dislocation, sedimentation or visible particles.

17. HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Kept in well-closed bottles, inferior of which is coated with paraffin, or well-closed container of paraffin, lead or wax.

18. KREOSOTUM

Kept in well-closed container, protected from light.

19. LACHESIS

It should be stored in glycerine.

20. MERC. IOD

Preserve in tight, light resistant containers.

21. MERC. SOL

Kept in well-stoppered bottles protected from light



NAME OF MEDICINES

HOW TO PRESERVE

22. NAT. MUR

Kept in well-closed container

23. NAT. SULPH

Preserve in tight container and kept in cool place.

24. PETROLEUM

Preserve in well-stoppered bottles.

25. PHOSPHORUS

Kept under water, in strong, well-closed containers, in cool dark place and protected from light. Handle carefully with forceps.

26. PICRIC ACID

Kept in well-closed containers, in cool place away from fire.

27. SALICYLIC ACID

In well-closed container protected from light.



Thank You!

