Section-III  

PHARMACOGNOSY  

SYLLABUS AND MARKS DISTRIBUTION

A. Pharmacognosy  
   20 Questions

B. Drug Store & Business Management  
   15 Questions

C. Health Education and Community Pharmacy subjects  
   15 Questions

PHARMACOGNOSY

1. Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy including indigenous system of medicine.
2. Various systems of classification of drugs of natural origin.
3. Adultration and drug evaluation; significance of Pharmacopial standards.
4. Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, outline of isolation, identification tests, therapeutic and pharmaceutical applications of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.
5. Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of following categories of drugs.
   (a) Laxatives: Aloes, Rhubarb, Castor oil, Ispaghula. Senna.
   (b) Cardiotonics- Digitalis, Arujna.
   (c) Carminatives & G.I regulators- Umbelliferous fruits, Cariander, Fennel, Ajowan, Cardamom Ginger. Black pep-per, Asafoetida, Nutrneg, Cinnamon, Clove.
   (d) Astringents – Catechu.
   (e) Drugs acting on nervous system – Hyoscyamus, Belladona, Aconite, Ashwagandha; Ephedra, Opium, - Cannabis, Nuxvomica.
   (f) Antihypertensives – Rauwolfia.
   (g) Antitussive – Vasaka, Tolu balsam, Tulsi.
   (h) Antirheumatics – Guggul, Colchicum.
   (i) Antitumour – Vinca.
   (j) Antileprotics – Chaulmoogra Oil.
   (k) Antidiabetics – Pterocarpus, Gymnema, Sylestro.
   (l) Diuretics – Gokhru, Purnarnava.
   (m) Antidyentries – Ipecacuanha.
   (n) Antiseptics and disinfectants Benzion, Myrrh, Nim, curcuma.
   (o) Antimalarials – Cinchona.
   (p) Oxytocics – Ergot
   (q) Vitamins – Shark liver Oil and Amla.
   (r) Enzymes – Papaya, Diastase, Yeast.
   (s) Perfumes and flavouring agents – peppermint Oil, Lemon Oil, Orange, grass Oils, Sandalwood.
   (t) Pharmaceutical aids – Honey arachis Oil, Strach, Kaolin, Pectin, Oliveoil, Lanolin, Beeswax, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sodium alginate, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatin.
6. Collection and preparation of crude drug for the market as exemplified by Ergot opium; Rauwolfia, Digitalis, Senna.
7. Study of source preparation and identification of fibres used in sutures and surgical dressings – cotton, silk, wool and regenerated fibre.
8. Gross anatomical studies of Senna, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Fennel, Clove, Ginger, Nuxvomica & Ipecacuanha.

**DRUG STORE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

1. Introduction – Trade, industry and Commerce, Functions and subdivision of commerce, introduction of Elements of Economics and management
2. Forms of Business Organizations.
4. Drug House Management - Selection of Site, Space Lay-out and legal requirements. Importance and objectives of purchasing, selection of suppliers, credit information, tenders contract and price determination and legal requirements there to. Codification, handling of drug stores and other hospital supplies.
5. Inventory Control – objects and importance, modern techniques like ABC, VED analysis, the lead time, inventory carrying cost, safety stock, minimum and maximum stock levels, economic order quantity, scrap and surplus disposal.
7. Recruitment, training, evaluation and compensation of the pharmacist.
   1. Introduction to the accounting concepts and conventions. Double entry book keeping different kinds of Account.
   2. Cash Book
   3. General Ledger and Trial Balance Sheet
   4. Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet
   5. Simple technique of analyzing financial statements
   Introduction to Budgeting

**HEALTH EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY PHARMACY SUBJECTS**

1. Concept of health- Definition of Physical health, mental health, social health, spiritual health determinants of health, indicator of health, concept of disease, natural history of diseases, the disease agents, concept of prevention of diseases.
2. Nutrition and health- Classification of foods requirements, disease induced due to deficiency of proteins, Vitamins and minerals treatment and prevention.
3. Demography and family planning – Demography cycle, fertility, family planning, contraceptive methods, behavioral methods, natural family planning method, chemical method, mechanical methods, hormonal contraceptives, population problem of India.
5. Environments and health – Sources of water supply, water pollution, purification of water, health and air, noise light soild waste disposal and control, medical entomology, arthropod borne disease and their control, rodents, animals and diseases.
7. Communicable diseases – Causative agents, modes of transmission and prevention. (a) Respiratory infection – Chicken pox, measles, Influenza, diphtheria whooping cough and tuberculosis.
   (b) Intestinal infections; Poliomyitis, Hepatitis, Cholera, Typhoid, Food Poisoning, Hookworm infection.
(c) Arthropod borne infections – plague, Malaria; Filariasis.
(d) Surface infection – Rabies, Trichoma, Tetanus, Leprosy.
(e) Sexually transmitted diseases – Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, AIDS.


9. Epidemiology its scope, methods uses dynamics of diseases of transmission immunity and immunization; Immunological products and their dose schedule, principles of disease control and prevention, hospital acquired infection, prevention and control, Disinfection, types of disinfection, disfection procedures, faeces urine, sputum, Icomlinen, dead-bodies, instruments.