

History of Pharmacology-I

VPT: Unit I; Lecture-3
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Dr. Nirbhay Kumar

Asstt. Professor & Head



Deptt. of Veterinary Pharmacology & Toxicology
Bihar Veterinary College, Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna

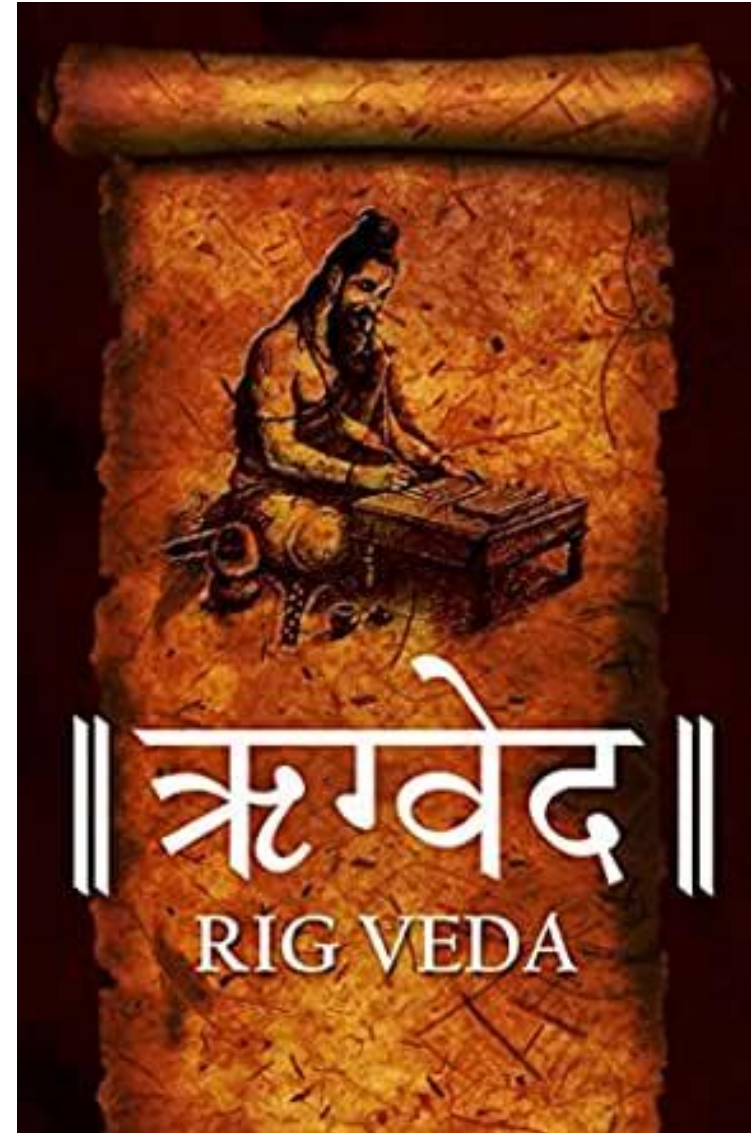
 The oldest writings of medicinal agents belonged to:-

- ✓ Ancient INDIA (3000 BC)
- ✓ Chinese (2700 BC)
- ✓ Egyptian literatures (2000 BC)



RIGVEDA -

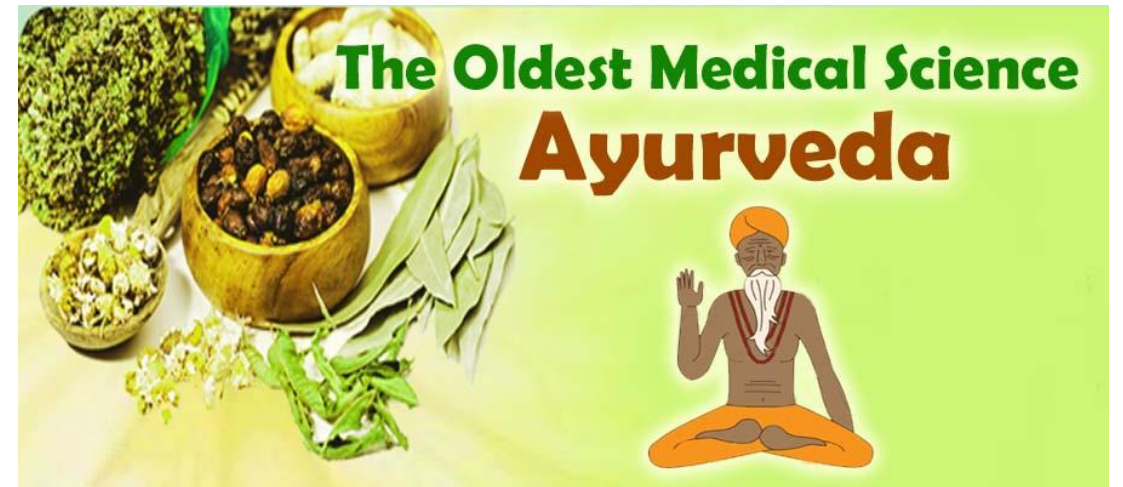
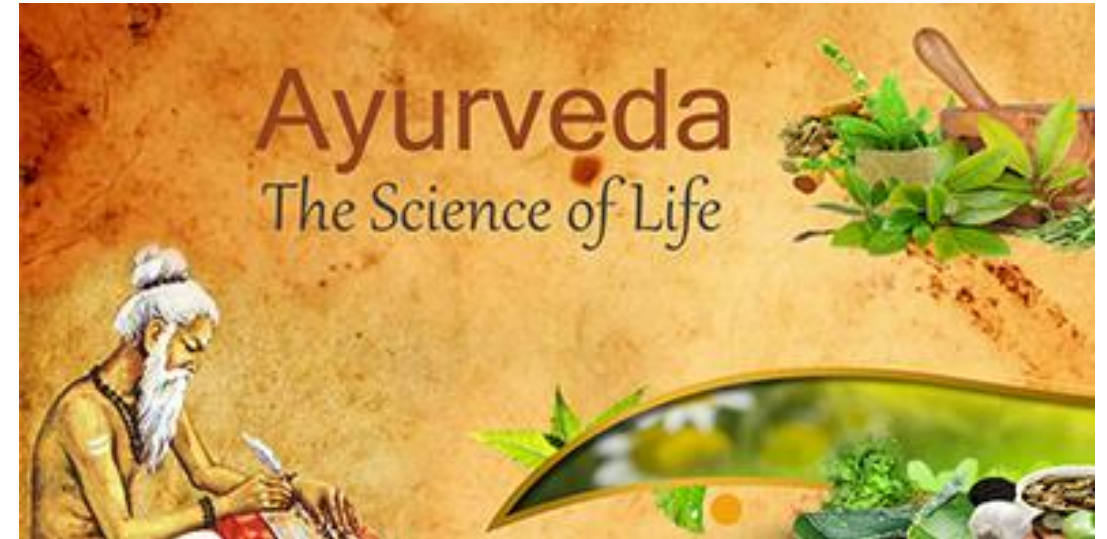
The oldest records of civilization (3000 BC) describes the value of medicinal herbs.



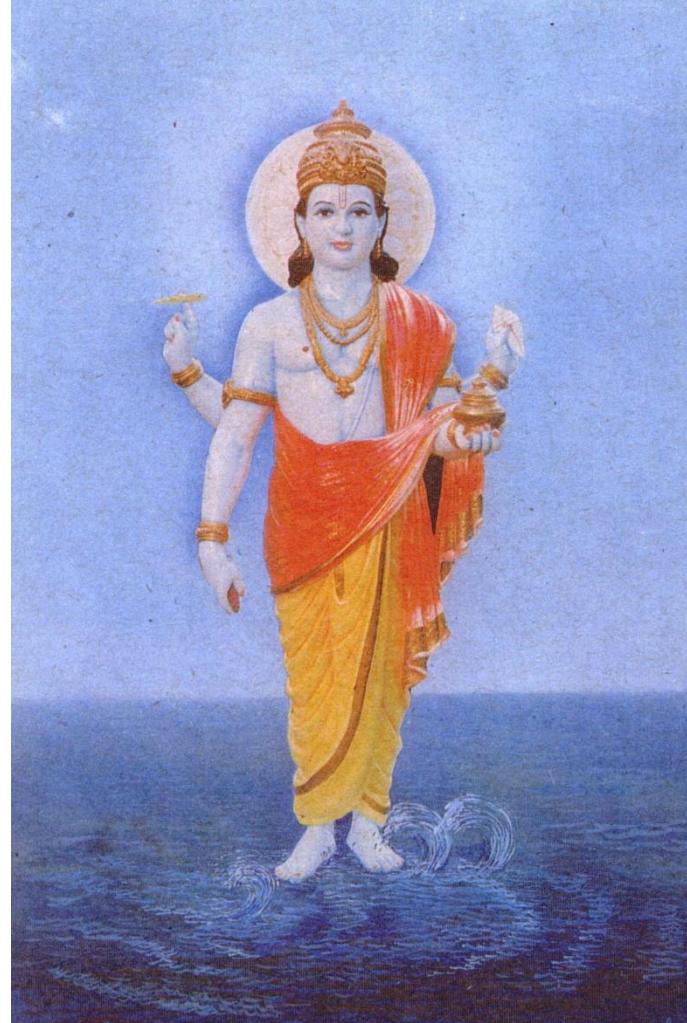


AYURVEDA -

The oldest system of medicine, recommends herbal remedies and animal origin products for treatment of disease in man and animals.



Bhagvan Dhanvantari, Lord of Ayurveda

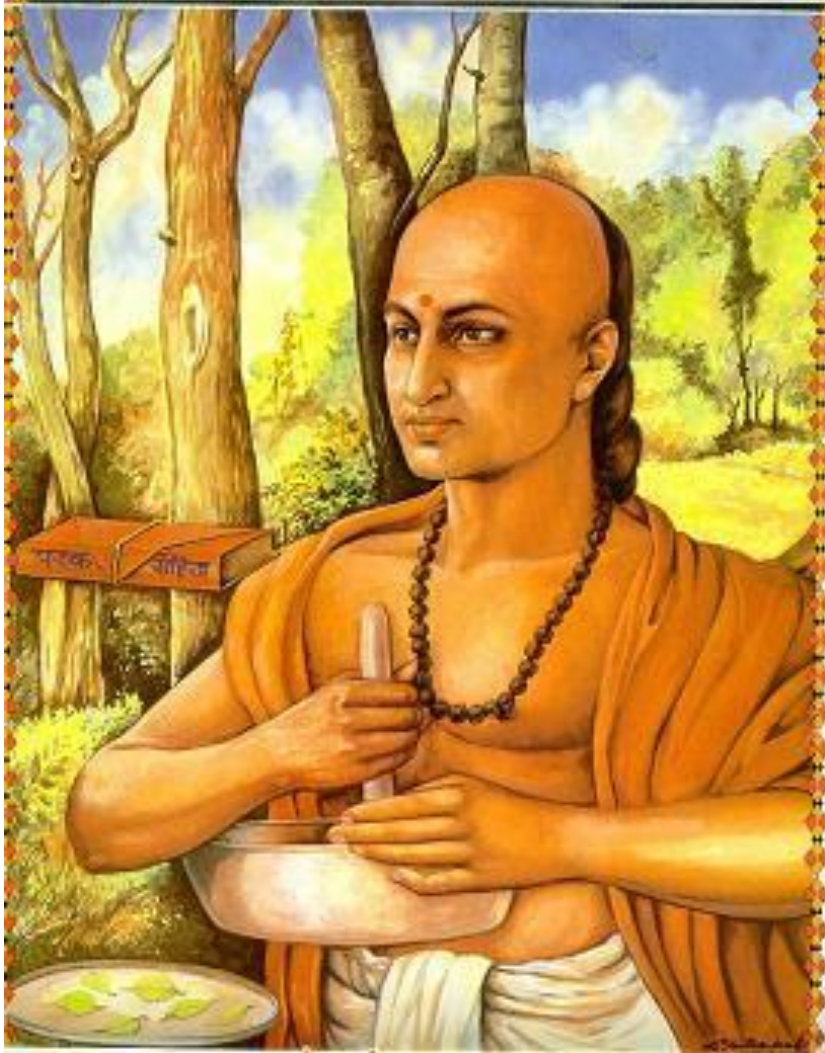


I am Dhanvantari, the prime diety & remover of old age, sickness & death

✿ Charaka, Sushruta and Vaghbata pioneered in Ayurveda.

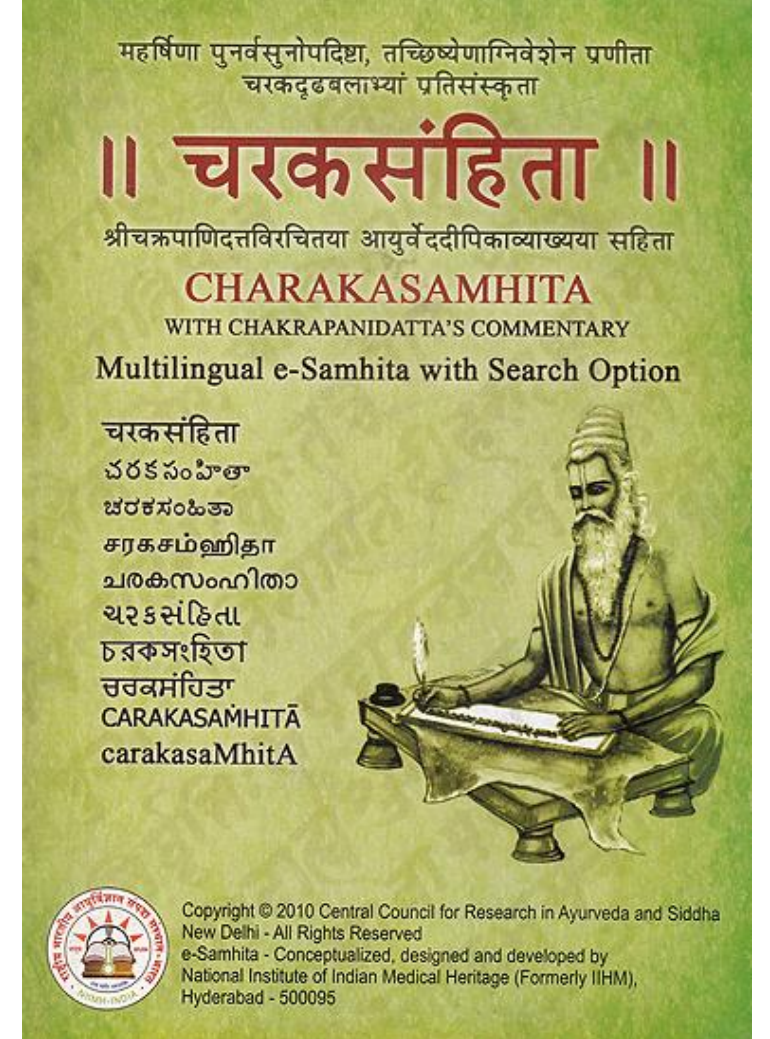
✿ Nakula, one of the Pandavas followed sound principles of animal husbandry and veterinary science

Charak



✓ Described 300 drugs and classified into 50 groups according to effect.

✓ Charak Samhita



Sushruta

- **Sushruta Samhita** - An ancient Sanskrit text on **medicine** and **surgery**.
- **Sushruta Samhita** -
 - 184 chapters
 - descriptions of **1,120 illnesses**,
 - **700 medicinal plants**,
 - 64 preparations from **mineral sources** and
 - 57 preparations based on **animal sources**



Chinese Herbal Formulary

(Materia Medica) "Pen Tsao"

written by Emperor Shen Nung
(2700 BC).

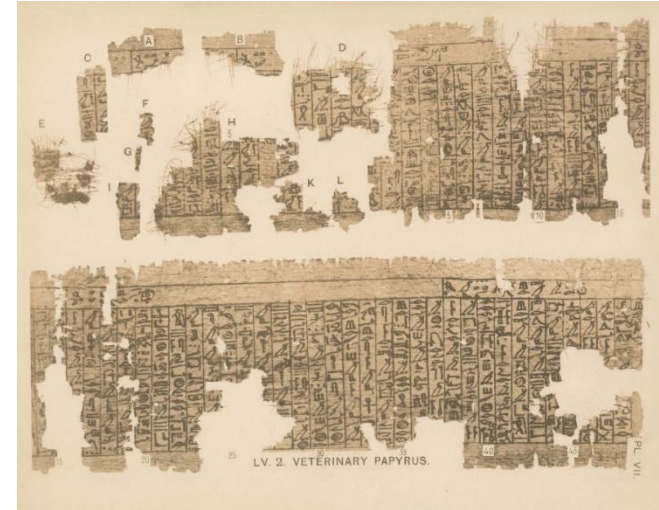
- vegetables,
- metallic and
- animal products as remedies.



Egyptian Drug codifications

Kahun Papyrus (2000 BC)

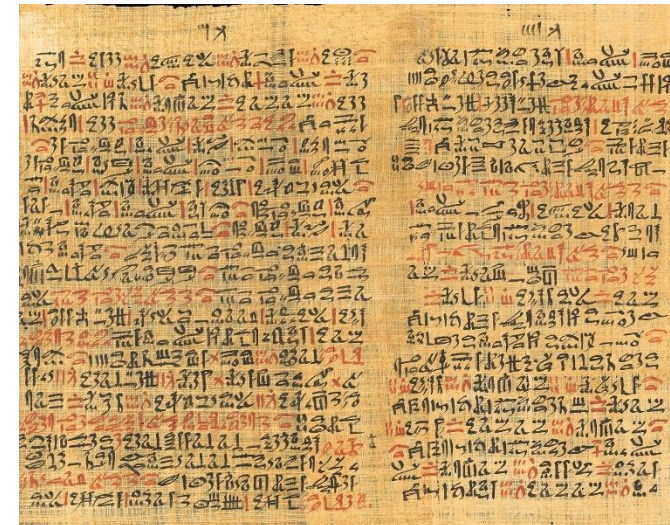
- Veterinary medicine
- uterine disease of women



Kahun Papyrus

Ebers Papyrus (1150 BC)

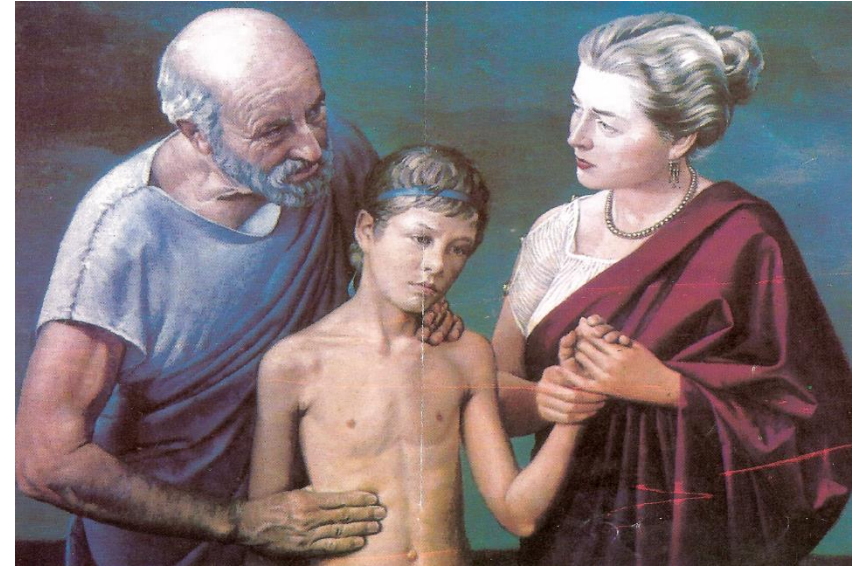
- disease conditions and
- 829 prescriptions for medicaments.



Ebers Papyrus

Hippocrates (460 - 375 B.C.)

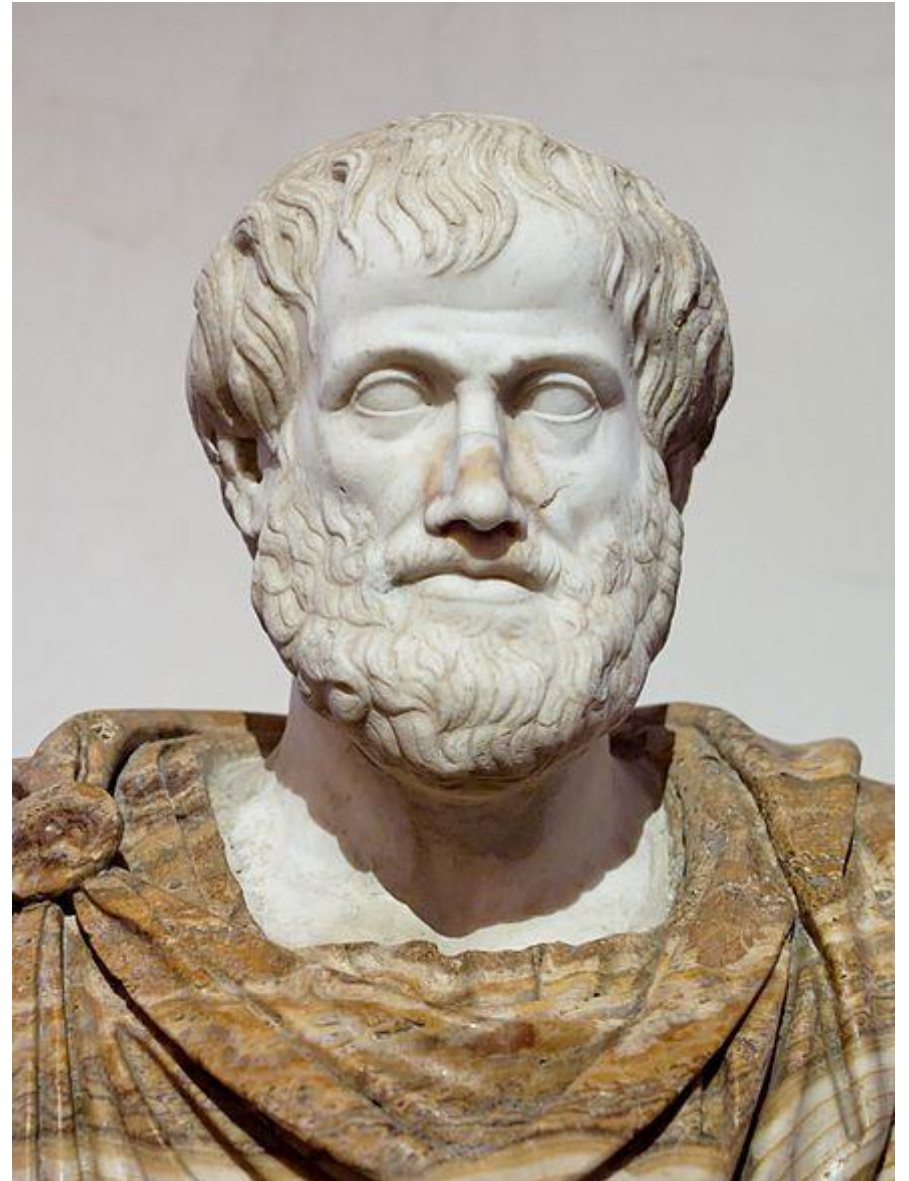
- Ancient Greek Physician
- Father of Medicine



- A balance of "humors," which were affected by temperature, humidity, acidity, and sweetness, rather than to the direct actions of gods or demons. Disease was treated by returning these humors to a proper balance.
- Amelioration in sufferings could be achieved by judicious use of simple & efficacious drugs.

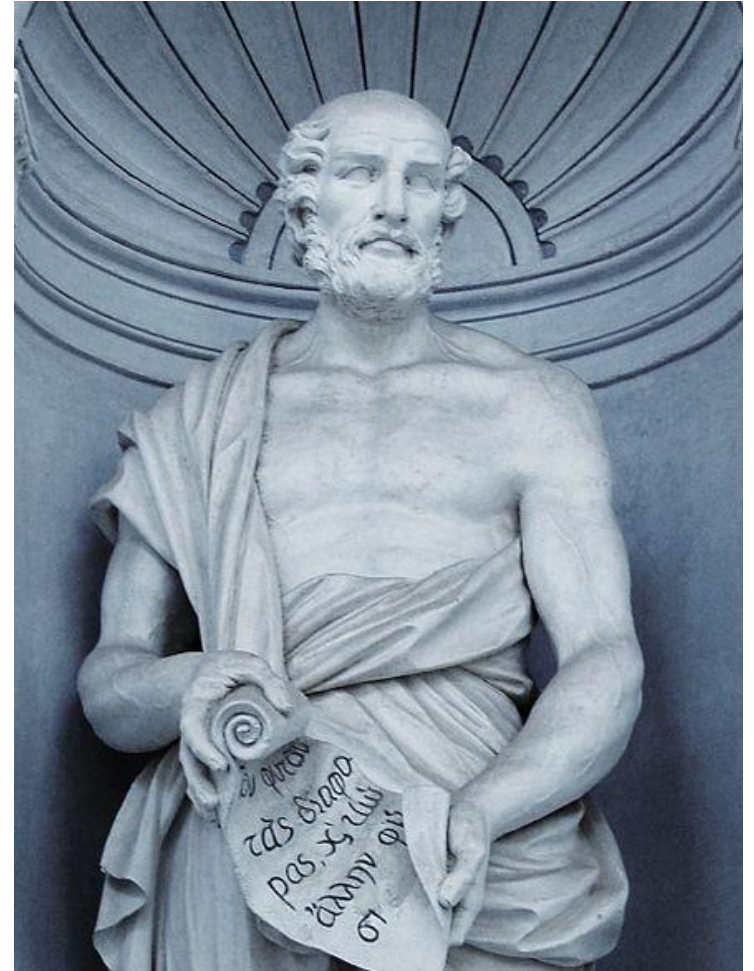
Aristotle (384 - 322 BC)

- A Greek Philosopher
- Gave scientific basis for medicine who recorded numerous observations on animals.



Theophrastus (380 - 287 BC)

- ✓ A pupil of Aristotle, classified systematically medicinal herbs on the basis of their individual characteristics rather than their recommended use in treatment.
- ✓ He is often considered the Father of Botany for his works on plants.



Pedanius Dioscorides (40-90 AD)

- ✓ A Greek physician, surgeon, pharmacologist & botanist.
- ✓ Compiled and improved the work of Theophrastus and wrote the **First Materia Medica** which consisted of 6 volumes and described 600 plants.
- ✓ Drugs were discussed from the standpoint of **name, source, identification, test for adulteration, preparation of dosage form, what it would do and for what conditions it would be used.**



To be continued in Next Lecture

Thank You

