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AN OVERVIEW OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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Pharmacy

"Pharmacy is the art of preparing drugs for use and dispensing them as medicines"

Dr. W.M. Boericke

Homeopathy Pharmacy is an art and science of collecting, combining, preparing, preserving and standardization of drugs and medicines either from natural or synthetic sources. It also embraces knowledge of medicine, art of compounding and dispensing them.

Types of pharmacy

Official pharmacy – Preparation of drugs according to the processes that are prescribed in an official pharmacopoeia and are done in a pharmaceutical set-up.

Extemporaneous pharmacy – preparing and dispensing medicines according to the directions of a physician and is done at the dispensary level.

Galenical pharmacy – relate to preparation of crude drugs. (Following the concepts of Galen).

Institutional (Hospital) Pharmacy – Practice of pharmacy in hospitals, health maintenance organization and nursing homes.

Operative pharmacy – relates to the various aspects of standardization, manufacturing, retail and also includes administrative and hospital pharmacy.

Source of Homoeopathic pharmacy

In 1805, Hahnemann published the results of his observations of fifteen years in his 'Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum Positivis sive in sano corpore humano observatatis'.

Between the years 1811 and 1832 were published his" Materia Medica Pura" and" Chronic Diseases".

Pharmacopoia

It is the supreme authoritative book, published by an authority, government of any country that deals with the rules and regulations of standardization of drug substances. It contains directions for collection of drug substances from different sources, their preparation, preservation and standards that determine their strength and purity. A pharmacopoeia published by an authority is termed as 'official' and one that is published by any person, other than an authority is 'unofficial'.

Father of Pharmacopoeia – Valerius Cordus (1515 – 1544).

History of Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia –

1825: Dr. Caspari (Leipzig, Germany) published Dispensatory of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

1870: British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia by British Homoeopathic Society, London.

1872: Schwabe – Pharmacopoeia Homoeopathica Polyglottica.

1897: Otis Clap & Son Inc. Agent, Boston, U.S.A. published Pharmacopoeia of American Institute of Homoeopathy

1898 – Pharmacopée Homoeopathique Française

1901: 2nd edition of Pharmacopoeia of American Institute of Homoeopathy, but title changed to "Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States".

In India, M. Bhattacharya and Co. published 'Pharmaceutists Manual' in **1892.**

A revised and enlarged twelfth edition was published in **July 1962** as "M. Bhattacharya and Co.'s Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia".

This is not officially recognized by the Government of India.

Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia of India –

HPI is included in the Second Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act **1940.**

The proposal to set up a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee was initiated by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee in the year **1956.**

The Government of India constituted the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee in September **1962.**

Dr.B.K. Sarkar was the first chairman of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Pharconomy: Route of administration.

Pharmacopollaxy: Repetition of doses of medicine.

Pharmacopraxy: It is the art and science which deals how crude drug sub are converted into real med.

Pharmacology: It is the science that deals with different aspects of the drugs especially the study of action of drugs in living subjects.

Pharmacodynamics: The branch of pharmacology which helps to acquire the knowledge about the actions & effects of drugs on living systems especially in the dynamic level both in health & diseases (Interaction of the drug molecules in the body)

Pharmacognosy – It is the science which deals with the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purity, preservation and commerce of crude drugs of vegetable and animal origin.

Drug strength is the power or strength of drug in proportion to its solvent.

Drug is a therapeutic agent, prepared pharmaceutically from standardised drug substance according to the rules and regulations of pharmacopoeia, which is sufficiently capable of affecting the sensations and functions, even the structural change and may cause of death, if continued for a sufficient time and dose.

The word '**drug'** is derived from the French word '**drogue**' means '**a dry herb'**.

Medicine – when a drug has been potentized homeopathically and proved on healthy human beings – in both sexes, all ages and in different constitutions, producing abnormal signs and symptoms (both subjective & objective) is called medicine.

Remedy – when a particular medicine is prescribed for a particular diseased condition, according to symptom similarity and when the diseased condition is cured totally, the medicine is called a remedy.

Doctrine of Signature – The relation between the drug source and drug symptoms. (advocated by Paracelsus).

Monographs - The general plan of pharmacopoeias is to lay down the direction for the selection and preparation of drugs that are thoroughly adapted to the purpose of homoeopathic prescribing. These directions and specifications for each drug are called 'monographs'.

VOLUME OF H.P.I.	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	NO. OF MONOGRAPHS
VOLUME-1	1971	180
VOLUME-2	1974	100
VOLUME-3	1978	105
VOLUME-4	1984	107
VOLUME-5	1987	114
VOLUME-6	1990	104
VOLUME-7	1999	105
VOLUME-8	2000	101
VOLUME-9	2006	100

Total number of monographs in HPI – 1016

Content of Pharmacopoeia

In appendices of various volumes of HPI the following are mentioned:

Volumes	Appendices	Described about
HPI-I	Appendix I	Material and solutions employed in tests.
	Appendix II	Solution employed in volumetric determination.
	Appendix III	(A)Indicator employed in volumetric determination and in pH determination. (B) pH ranges and color changes of indicators. (C) Determination of pH value.
	Appendix IV	Determination of melting and boiling ranges.
	Appendix V	Determination of refractive index.
	Appendix VI	Determination of weight per milliliter and specific gravity.
	Appendix VII	Qualitative reactions of some common substances and radicals.
	Appendix VIII	Limit tests for:- (a) Chlorides, iron and sulphates. (b) Arsenic. (c) Lead. (d) Heavy metals tests.
	Appendix IX	Determination of ash. Determination of sulphated ash. Determination of residue on ignition. Determination of water soluble ash.
	Appendix X	Determination of moisture content for chemical. Determination of moisture content for vegetable product.
	Appendix XI	Determination of alcohol-soluble extractive. Determination of water soluble extractive. Determination of total solids.
	Appendix XII	Quantitative Determination of alcohol in pharmaceutical preparation
	Appendix XIII	Powder sieves
	Appendix XIV	Standards of vehicles used for external applications.
	Appendix XV	Determination of saponification value. Iodine value and acid value.
	Appendix XVI	Tests for the absence of arachis oil in other oils. Tests for the absence of cotton seed oil in other oils.

		Tests for the absence of sesame oil in other oil. Tests for the absence of linseed oil in other oil.
	Appendix XVII	Hahnemann's classification of methods preparation of homoeopathic drugs (old method).
	Appendix XVIII	Names, symbols and atomic weights of elements.
	Appendix XIX	Names in Indian languages of indigenous drugs.
HPI-2	Appendix XII	Powder and sieves...
	Appendix XX'A'	Determination of esters
	Appendix XXI	Determination of palisade ratio, stomatal number, vein-islet number, vein termination number.
	Appendix XXII	Specific gravity of solids.
HPI-3	Appendix VB	Determination of optical rotation and of specific rotation.
	Appendix XXI	Method for Determination of alcohol content in homoeopathic tinctures.
HPI-4	Appendix XXII	Determination of viscosity
	Appendix XXIII	Tests for pyrogens.
	Appendix XXIV	Chromatography.
	Appendix XXV	Oxygen flask method.
	Annexure XXVI	Preparation of Nosodes.
HPI-5	Appendix-XIV	Standards for vehicles used for internal medication.
	Appendix-XXV	Standards for simple ointment, eye ointment, cream based ointment, paraffin ointment.
	Appendix-XXVI	Standards for syrup.
	Appendix-XXVII	Temperature correction data.
HPI-6	Appendix XXIX	Spray reagents for drug components.
	Appendix XXIV	Standards for syrup (liquid oral).
HPI-7	Appendix I	Standards of biochemic tablets.
	Appendix II	Determination of lamda max by u.v. spectrophotometer.
	Appendix III	Thin layer chromatography.
HPI-8	Appendix	Determination of λmax. By U.V. spectrometer.
		Standards of finished product of 104 drug.
HPI-9	Appendix I	Acetaldehyde.
	Appendix II	Tests for steroid.

Word Origin and Meaning

S.N	WORD	ORIGIN	MEANING
01.	Pharmacopoeia	Greek	Pharmakon – a drug Paies – to make
02.	Nosodes	Greek	Noses- disease Cidos – appearance
03.	Sarcodes	Greek	Sarcode – fleshy
04.	Polycrest	Greek	Many uses
05.	Posology	Greek	Posos – how much Logos - study
06.	Pharmacology	Greek	Pharmakon- a drug Logos - study
07.	Chromatography	Greek	To write in colours

08.	Rx	Latin	Receipe- to make
09.	Prescription	Latin	Para - before Scribe – I write
10.	Pharmacognosy	Latin	Knowledge of drugs
11.	Placebo	Latin	To please
12.	Saccharum lactis	Latin	Sugar of milk

Different types of Alcohol

Name of Alcohol	% by volume	% by weight	Specific gravity (at 15.6□C□)
Absolute alcohol	99.4 – 100	100	0.7904 – 0.7935
Strong alcohol	94.7 – 95.2	92 – 92.7	0.8104 – 0.8175
Dispensing alcohol	89.6 – 90.5	83	0.840
Dilute alcohol	62.5	60.5	0.9139 – 0.9169
Rectified sprit	57.1	49.2	0.812

Tinctures and solutions other than 1/10 or 1/100 drug strength

- Bufo rana 1/1000
- Cactus grandiflorus 1/20
- Causticum 1/2
- Chlorinum 1/1000
- Moschus 1/20
- Phosphorus 1/667
- Sulphur θ 1/5000

TOW: It is a substance made up of porous material placed in or above the neck and below the powdered dry substance.

Men strum: It is a liquid which is capable of penetrating the tissues of plants or animal sub. And capable of dissolving the active principles.

Merc: It is the inert fibrous insoluble material remaining after the expression of the juice from drug materials after maceration or percolation.

Magma: The thick residue of soft doughy mass resulting from the expression of fluid part of substance.

Modified Potentization Techniques

Korsakoff Potencies – General Korsakoff of Russia was the real originator of high potencies. He believed that one single medicated globule when placed among many non-medicated globules communicated its medicinal power to the non-medicated globules.

Jenichen Potencies -Jenichen of Wismar pursued the idea that further attenuation is not necessary for dynamization of medicine, but continuous succussion without dilution is sufficient. He advocated that the degree of strength was directly proportional to the number of strokes given.

Dunham potencies – Carroll Dunham was one of the early people to mechanize the process of potentization. He used an abandoned oil-mill for preparing potencies. His potencies were suffixed by letter 'D".

Fincke's continuous fluxion Potency – Bernhard Fincke used a spring as a model of power for his succussions. A one drachm vial filled with a hand – made 30C potency is subjected to a continuous water flow. When one drachm of water has flowed through the vial, the potency was considered to have been raised by one degree. The important concept in this process is that the walls of the glass vial have adsorbed the medicinal substance.

Skinner's discontinuous fluxion Potencies – Skinner's potencies were prepared by a process of discontinuous fluxion in contrast to the continuous fluxion of Fincke. Thomas Skinner developed 'Skinner Fluxion Centesimal Attenuator'. This device was designed to mount above a small to mount above a small sink in the office or home. The motive power was water pressure. The potencies are labeled 'F.C.' (Fluxion Centesimal).

Swan's Potencies – Samuel Swan used fractional part of potencies and attenuated from them. He suggested that if one drop of tincture were used to make 1M potency, then 1/10th of a drop of the 1M would be used to make the 10M. This method had more to do with the dilution of the final potency rather than the serial dilution of each potency along the way.

Multiple or Single Vial Potencies- Hahnemannian method of potentization requires a new vial to be used for every stage of potentization, which is the original method developed by Hahnemann. It is known as Hahnemann's Multiple Vial method.

Single vial potencies are easier and cheaper to produce. They are also called Korsakoff potencies.

Homoeopathic Pharmacodynamics is that branch of homoeopathic pharmacy that helps us to acquire knowledge about the dynamic actions and effects of drugs on healthy organisms and constitutes the fundamental aspects of homoeo-therapeutics.

Albrecht von Haller advocates the necessity of drug proving before Hahnemann.

The three basic components of a drug proving are the Test Substance, the Proving Team, the Methodology.

The drug proving team consists of Project Director / Master Prover, Advisor / Expert, Proving Supervisors / Panel of Investigators and provers.

Methodology of proving consists the Pre-proving Protocol, the Proving and Post Proving Protocol.

Recording of proving are done in Initial Medical Report Proforma, Prover's Daybook / Logbook and Response Monitoring Proforma.

Criteria for including symptoms -new symptoms unfamiliar to the prover, usual or current symptoms those are intensified, current symptoms modified or altered, old symptoms that have not occurred for at least one-year, present symptoms that have disappeared during the proving. If a symptom is in doubt, it is included in brackets; if another prover experienced the same symptom it could be valid. If not, it is excluded.

Chromatography is a separation process based upon the differential distribution of a mixture between two phases, one of which is percolated through other. There are various methods of chromatography study – paper, thin layer, columnar, gas, HPLC, HPTLC etc.

Types of Chromatography procedure

1) Paper chromatography
2) Thin layer chromatography (TLC)
3) Column chromatography
4) High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

ACTS AND RULES

Drugs And Cosmetic Act 1940

Drugs And Cosmetic Rule 1945

Drugs And Magic Remedy Act 1954

Drugs and Magic Remedy Rule 1955

Medicinal And Toiletry Preparation Act 1955

Dangerous Drug Act 1930

Dangerous Drug Rules 1957

Drug Price Control Order 1970, 1971

Part VI A of drugs and cosmetic act controls the **sales and exhibition of drugs**

Part VII A of drug and cosmetic act controls the **manufacture of drugs**.

Part IX A of drug and cosmetic act: **labeling and package**.

VALIDITY PERIOD of drug license up to 31st Dec of the year in which the license is granted. {Irrespective of which is license is granted in Jan July, any month}

Form 19B: Applications for the grant or renewal of license to sell, stock, exhibit for sale or distribution.

Form 20 C: license is provided by the licensing authority in this form for sale, stock, and exhibit.

Form 20 D: licensing for wholesale purposes.

Form 24 C: application for renewal or grant for manufacture of medicines

Form 25 C: license is provided for manufacture in this

Form 26 C: certificate for renewal will be given in form 26 C

The drugs and cosmetic rules, 1945

The drugs and cosmetics act, 1940 (23 of 1940 – 10th April, 1940)

Important part IV

30-AAImportofNewHomoeopathicmedicines

32-A: Packing and labelling of Homoeopathic medicine

Sale of Homoeopathic medicines – Part VI A

67-A: Appointment of Licencing authorities, application of grant or renewal of a license to sell, stock, or exhibit for sale or distribution of homeopathic medicine.

67-B: Licensing authority delegates the power to sign or other power to any other person under his control.

67-C: Forms of licenses to sell drugs

67-D: Sale at more than one place

67-E: Duration of licenses

67-EE: Certificate of renewal

67-F: Conditions to be satisfied before a license in Form 20-C or Form 20- D is granted

67-G: Conditions of license

67-GG: Additional information to be furnished by an applicant for license or a licensee to the licensing authority

67-H: Cancellation and suspension of licenses

Manufacture for sale or for distribution of Homoeopathic medicines – Part VII A

85-A: Manufacture on more than one set of premises

85-B: Application for license to manufacture Homoeopathic medicines

85-C: Application to manufacture 'New Homoeopathic medicines'

85-E: Conditions for the grant or renewal of a license in Form 25 – C

85-EA: Inspection before grant or renewal of license

85-EB: Report by Inspector

85-EC: Grant or refusal of license

85-ED: Further application after rejection

85-EE: Appeal to the State Government

85-F: Duration of license

85-G: Certificate of renewal

85-H: Conditions of license

85-HH: Additional information to be furnished by an applicant for license or a licensee to the licensing authority

85-I: Cancellation and suspension of licenses

Labelling & packing of homoeopathic medicines – Part IX A

106-A: Manner of labelling of Homoeopathic medicines

106-B: Prohibition of quantity and percentage

LABEL AND PACKAGING: things to be noted are

1. label Hom. Med.

2. Name of med, potency

3. Name and address of the manufacture.

4. In case the med contains alcohol, % by vol or vol by weight of the alcoholic content.
5. Manufacturing licensing no. Mfg. Lie or M.L

LABELING OF TINCTURES: In addition to above should contain a distinctive batch or lot number. Batch No. or Lot No. or LOT or BATCH.

Standards – Part XII

126-A- Standards of ophthalmic preparations including Homoeopathic Ophthalmic preparations

Schedules-

Schedule FF: Standards for ophthalmic preparations

Schedules M-I Good manufacturing practices and requirements of premises, plant and equipment

Important Aphorisms Related to Pharmacy

δ 91,97,281-Placebo

δ246 – Repetition of 50 Millesimal potency

δ 248 FN 6th edition – Administration of 50 Millesimal potency

δ 264- Physician's responsibility- genuine unimpaired medicine

§ 265 – Employment of correct medicine

§ 266 – Medicine- vegetable and animal kingdom – more potent in crude form

§ 267 - $268 – Preparation of substances from vegetable substances.

§ 268 – Water bath

§ 269 – Dynamisation of drugs- development of dynamic power

§ 270- 271 – Methods of dynamisation in centesimal scale

§ 270 – Preparation of 50 Millesimal potency

1st FN- Methods of trituration, Washing of mortar and pestle

2nd FN- Vial must be 2/3rd filled for succession

3rd FN- Leather bound book should be used as hard surface for succession

4th FN- Preparation and purification of globules

5th FN- Methods of medications of globules

§ 271- Concepts of social medicine by Hahnemann

§ 286 6th edition- Rubbing

§ 280- Imponderaable agencies

§ 272 – Administration of single remedy

§ 272-274 - Posology.

§ 275-283 - Strength of doses for homeopathic use, how it may be increased or diminished, danger of too large doses

§284-285 - Pharmaconomy.

§288FN- Olfaction best method, **Globules** retain their medicinal effects for at least **18-20** years