

Pharmacopoeia :-

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- The books containing the standards for drugs and other related substances known as "pharmacopoeia" & "formularies" collectively these books are called drug compendia.
- The pharmacopoeia (or) formularies contain a list of drugs and other related substances regarding their source, description, standards, test, formulae by preparing the same action, ~~usage~~ use, dosage and storage condition.
- These books are prepared by authority of govt by respective countries.
- Drug compendia is of two types 1) official compendia
2) Non-official compendia

* Official drug compendia :-

gathering information from various sources regarding drugs and other related substances which is recognized as legal standards for purity, quality and strength by govt agencies of respective countries is known as official drug compendia

eg:- BP (British pharmacopoeia)
BPC (British pharmaceutical codex)

IP (Indian pharmacopoeia)

USP (United States pharmacopoeia)

NF (National Formulary)

* Non official drug compendia :-

other than official they are used as secondary reference source of drugs and other substances.

Eg:- EP (Extra pharmacopoeia)

USP (United States Dispensary)

* National pharmacopoeia :-

Drugs used may varies from nation to nation so the respective pharmacopoeia include those drugs (d) dosage forms used in that country.

* Indian pharmacopoeia :-

The historical development of Indian pharmacopoeia traces back to 1833 when East Indian Dispensary recommended the Pharmacopoeia.

* 1837 → Indigenous Indian pharmacopoeia was developed, in the shape of Bengal pharmacopoeia

* 1868 → British pharmaceutical drugs were added along with Indigenous drugs

* 1869 → Supplement was published with vernacular names of Indigenous drugs

* 1885 → British pharmacopoeia was made officially

* 1927 → Committee was appointed to publish national pharmacopoeia

* 1946 → The Indian pharmacopoeia list was published After Independence Committee was constituted under The Chairman Sir R. N. Chopra along with 9 members in 1948

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Question
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The history of development of Indian pharmacopoeia

- 1946 - Indian pharmacopoeia list was published
- 1948 - Committee was constituted
- 1955 - first Edition was published
- 1960 - Supplement of IP was published
- 1966 - Second Edition and Supplement was published
- 1975 - Supplement of IP 1966 was published
- 1978 - I.P Committee was constituted.
- 1985 - Third Edition was published.
- 1989 - Addendum (I) to I.P 1985 was published
- 1991 - Addendum (II) to I.P 1985 was published
- 1996 - fourth Edition of I.P was published
- 2007 - fifth Edition was published.
- 2008 - Addendum of I.P 2007 was published
- 2010 - Sixth Edition was published.

- 2012 - Addendum of I-P 2010 was published
- 2014 - 7th Edition was published - (2548 and 4 volumes + monographs)
- 2015 - An Addendum of I-P 2014 was published
- 2016 - An Addendum of I-P 2015 was published.

→ Monograph :-

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The word Monograph means The written study of a Su

* The Monograph gives the following Information.

- 1) Main title
- 2) Synonym
- 3) Chemical formula and molecular weight
- 4) Category
- 5) dose
- 6) description
- 7) Solubility

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Bits:

Descriptive phase	Volume of Solvent is dissolving (d) 1 part of solute
Very Soluble	Less than 1 part
freely Soluble	10 to 10 parts
Soluble	10 to 30 parts
Sparingly Soluble	30 to 100 parts
Slightly Soluble	100 to 1000 parts
Very Slightly Soluble	1000 to 10,000 parts
Insoluble	more than 10,000 parts