# HISTORY OF PHARMACY AND DEONTOLOGY

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In ancient India drugs were prepared from vegetables, herbs, animals and minerals. They were prepared by few experienced people. Knowledge of that medical system was usually kept secret within a family.

However there were no scientific methods of standardization of drugs. We can gather information about health practices in India from religious books and some medical writings.

- Verdic Period (up to 800 B.C): Vedas
  - RIG VEDA
  - SAMA VEDA
  - YAJUR (AYUR) VEDA
  - ATHARVA VEDA

- Brahmatic Period (800 B.C.- 1000 B.C.)
  - CHARAKA and SUSRUTA

- The Vedas are considered the earliest literary records of Indo-Aryan civilization.
  - Ayur veda: According to scientists, after the Aryan tribes invaded the Indian subcontinent, they brought with them the Veda scripture and the Vedazm religion.
  - People have been learned by passing from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation and spreading into a tradition, and people began to memorize these texts without making any changes.
- Vedas are the treasure troves containing spiritual knowledge encompassing all aspects of life.

#### **CHARAKA and SHUSRUTA**

- Two outstanding figures in the history of pharmacy in India.
- Both Charaka and Shuśruta were medical doctors as well as pharmacists, so they studied more than 1000 herbs thoroughly.
- Spread the massage of Ayurveda in ancient India.

Some information about this era comes from KITAB-EL SAYDALA written by EBU REYHAN BIRUNI.

He mentioned his observations about medicine and pharmacy in his travelles to India, in this book.

#### **Reasons of Diseases**

- Entering of genie into the body
- Hereditary diseases
- The imbalance between different portions of the five primary elements: space, air, fire, water, and earth and the imbalanece between energies of chakras.

# **Dignosis**

The five senses: They used all of the five senses in dignosis. By controlling the taste of urine they diagnose diabetes.

Pulse

#### **Treatment**

- Diet, yoga, special breathing techniques, ayurveda
- Emetics, diarrhetics, laxatives and aphrodisiacs
- Elixirs, syrups, supposituars, baths, inhalations
- Shock therapy with grass snake: the main principle is by scaring patient they aimed to miss what is making him sick.

#### Ayur veda

- The priority of Ayur Vedic Medicine is disease prevention, health protection and treatment.
- ➢ Illness comes because of the imbalance in the physical and mental aspects of the body, the disease heals when the imbalance is corrected.







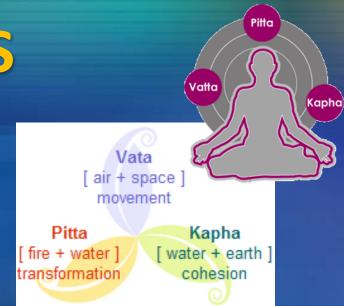
This is the domestic system of medicine in India.

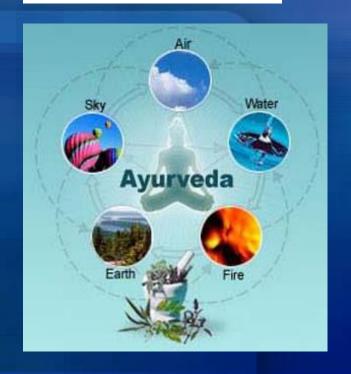
Ayurveda literally means 'the science of living' (longevity).

Ayu means life and Veda means knowledge.

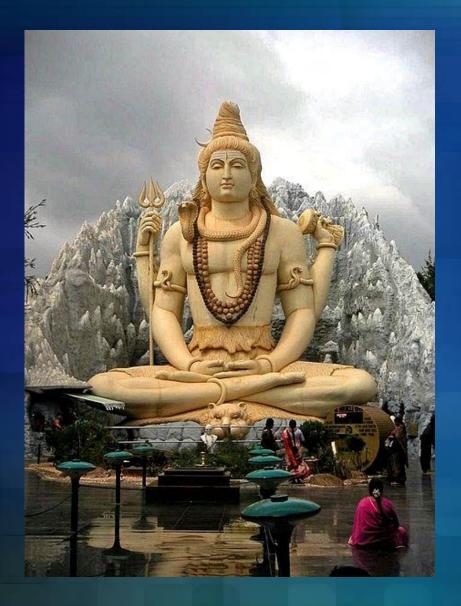
#### **DOSHAS = BODY TYPES**

- They divided the human body into three main types.
- Each person is unique and individually made up of different portions of the five primary elements: space, air, fire, water, and earth
- In each person, one of these types is considered to be dominant.
- Ayurvedic physicians with various diagnostic methods determine which person's dosha is overwhelming and they turn that person into a proper life style according to that dominant dosha.
- They tried to eliminate the imbalance in these doshas.





#### **YOGA**

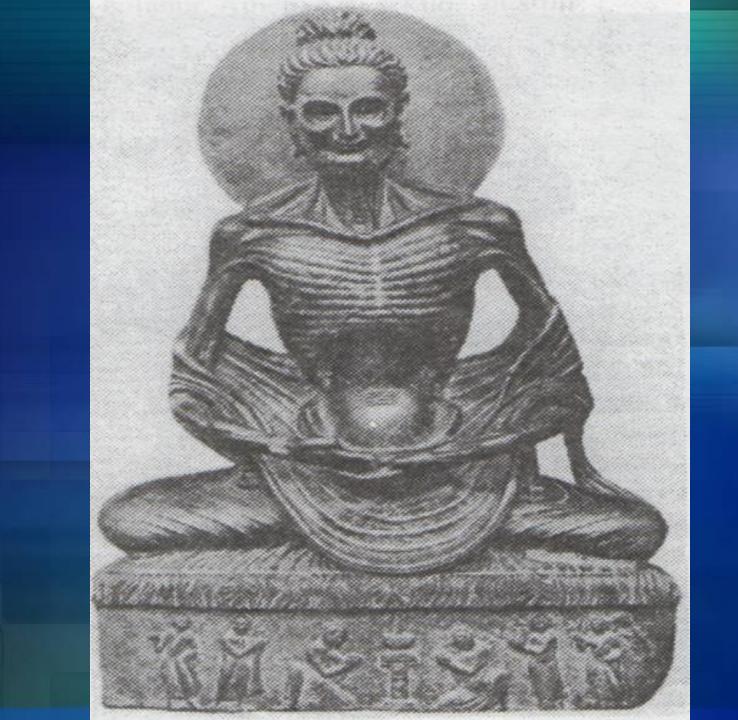


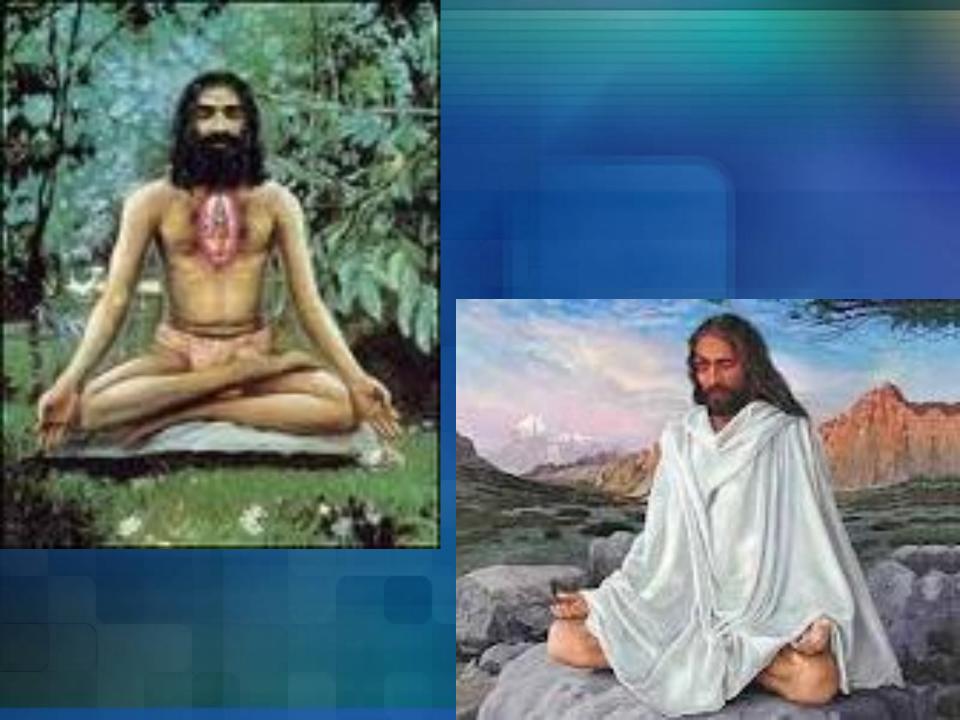
- Yoga is a system of exercises for physical and mental nourishment.
- Apart from being a system of exercise, an important aspect of Yoga is that of self-discipline.

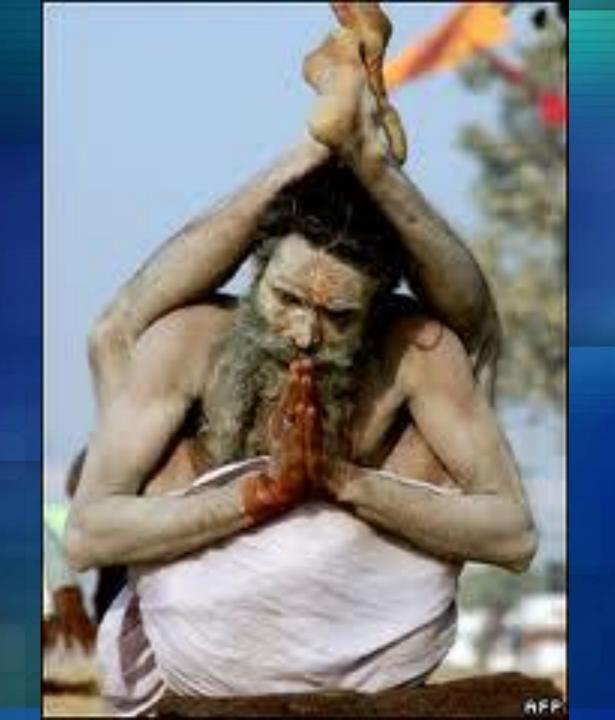


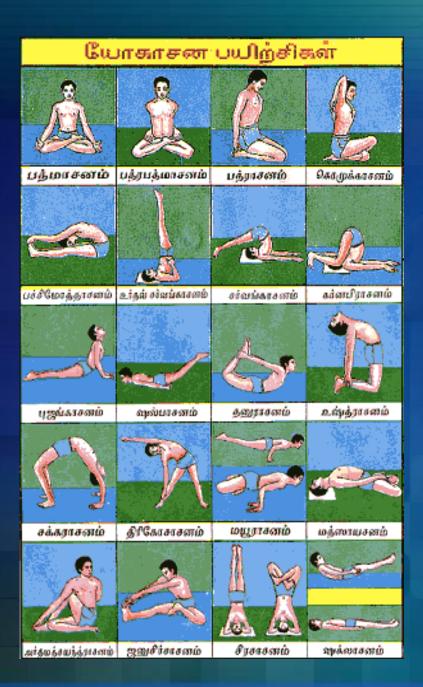


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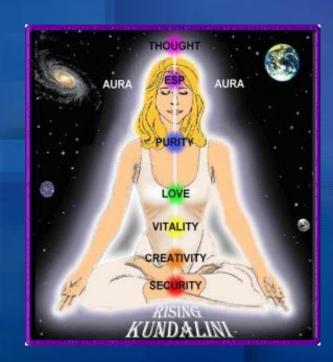




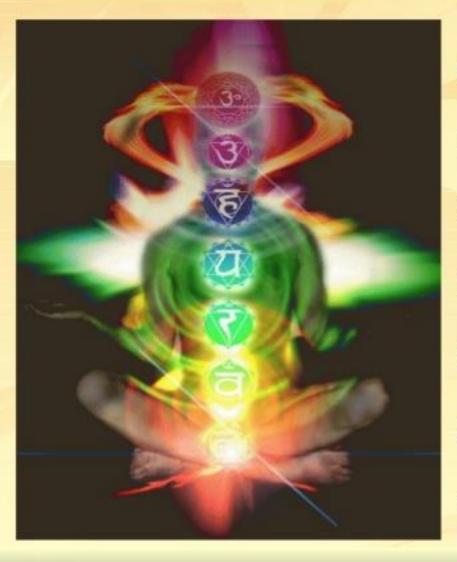


#### **CHAKRAS**

- The electromagnetic field surrounding the human body is called aura. The human aura feeds on universal energy and is in constant contact with universal energy.
- Chakras are our energy centers in the aura.
- They are the openings for life energy to flow into and out of our aura.
- Their function is to vitalize the physical body and to bring about the development of our self-consciousness.
- They are associated with our *physical*, mental and emotional interactions.



#### NAMES OF 7 CHAKRA



CROWN .....SAHASTRARA

BROW .....AAGYA

THROAT .....VISUDDHA

HEART .....ANAHATA

STOMACH ..... MANIPURA

NAVEL ...SVADHISTHANA

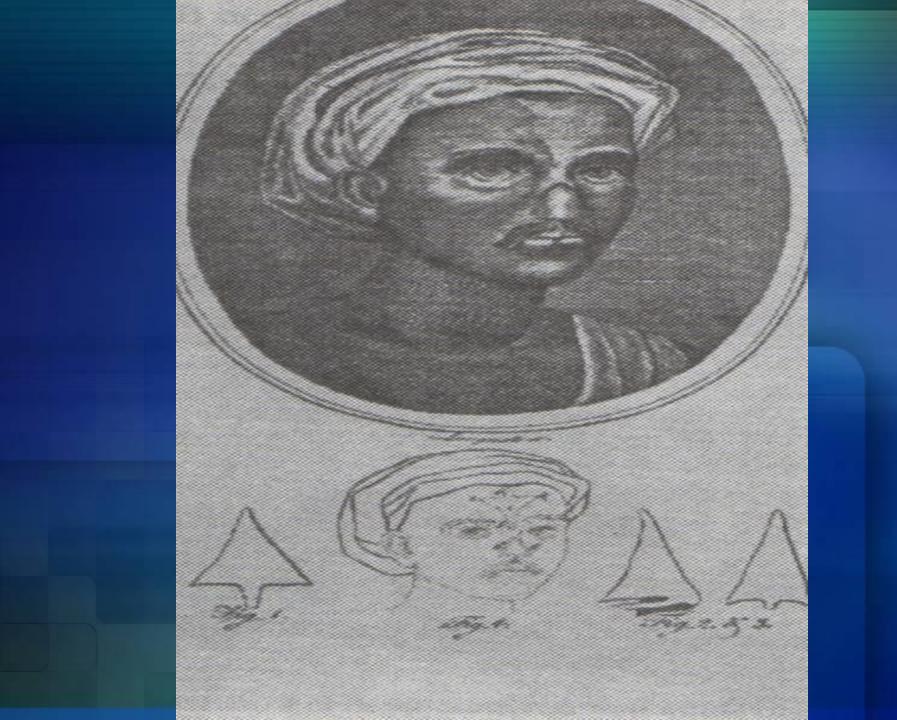
ROOT .....MULADHARA

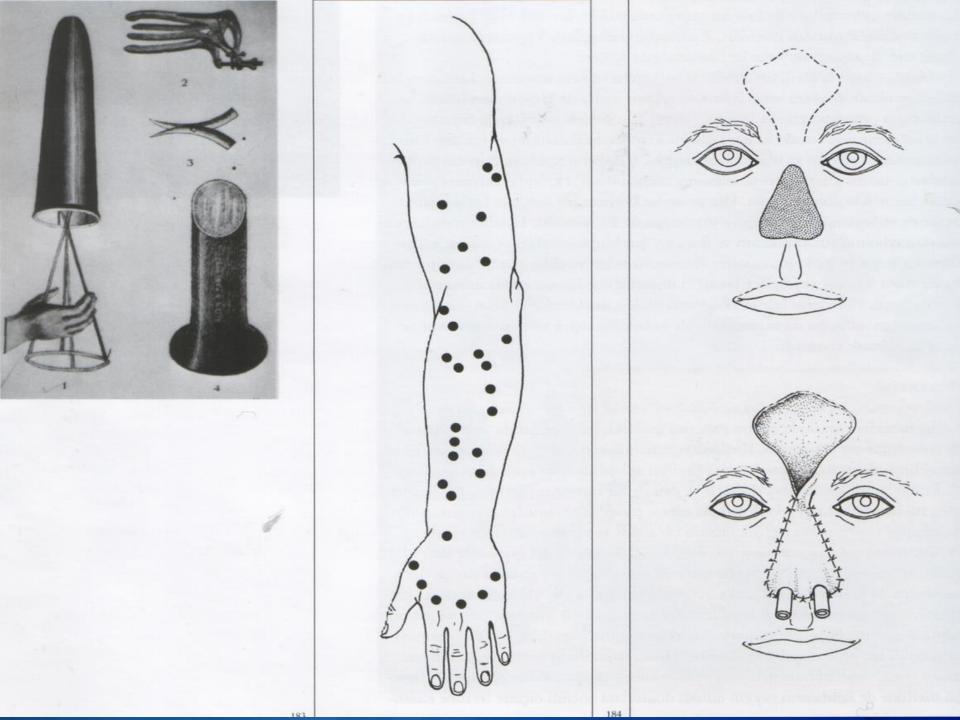
# **Surgery in India**

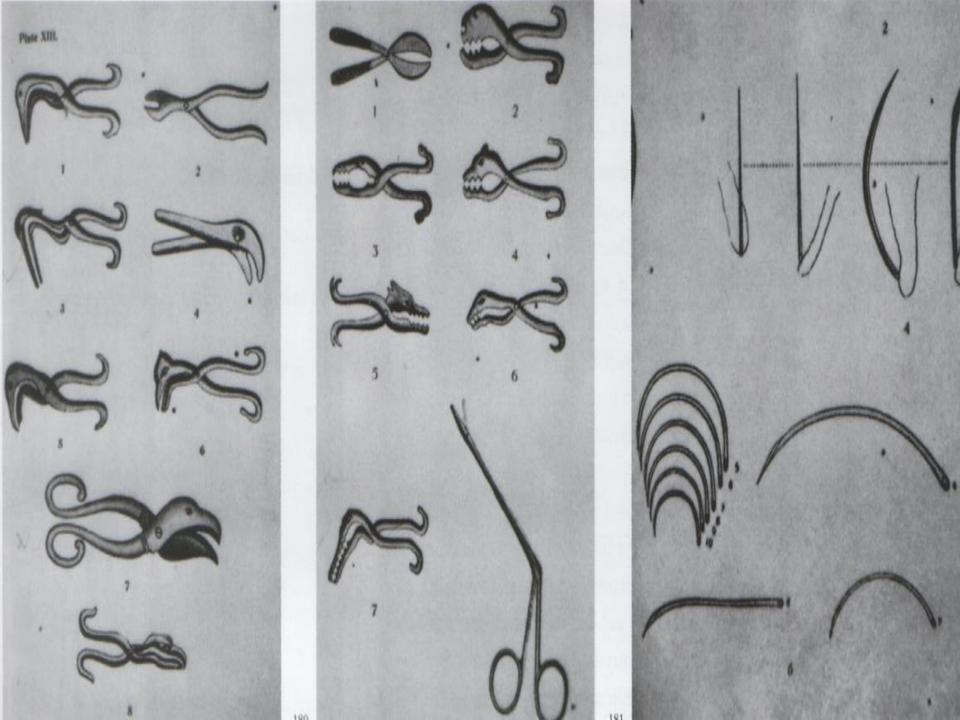
The practice of surgery has been recorded in India around 800 B.C. This need not come as a surprise because *surgery* (*Shastrakarma*) is one of the eight branches of Ayurveda the ancient Indian system of medicine.

- Shusruta's forte was;
  - rhinoplasty (restoration of a mutilated nose by plastic surgery) and
  - ophthalmialogy (ejection of cataracts)









- They have given importance to public health.
- > They opened hospitals for patients and invalids.
- They appointed a physician to each of 10 villages.

They have experimented slept with hypnosis techniques for the first time.

