

OCTOBER UNIVERSITY  
FOR MODERN SCIENCES AND ARTS  
جامعة أكتوبر للعلوم الحديثة والآداب

# ***Pharmacognosy***

PHG 112  
PG 102

***Associate Professor Dr Soumaya Saad Zaghloul  
Dr Ibrahim Ezz***

**Summer 2025**

## Programme Mission

### Programme Mission:

The Bachelor of Pharmacy (PharmD) program, through its international partnership, seeks to contribute to raising the efficiency of the healthcare system by graduating highly qualified pharmacists who are committed to professional ethics and capable of competing, innovating, and leading businesses nationally, regionally, and globally. It also seeks to contribute to the development of applied scientific research to serve the community, while implementing the goals of sustainable development.

### رسالة البرنامج:

يسعى برنامج بكالوريوس الصيدلة (PharmD)، ضمن شراكته الدولية، إلى المساهمة في رفع كفاءة المنظومة الصحية من خلال تخريج صيادلة ذوي كفاءة عالية، ملتزمين بأخلاقيات المهنة، وقادرين على المنافسة والابتكار وزيادة الأعمال قومياً وإقليمياً وعالمياً، والمساهمة في تطوير البحث العلمي التطبيقي لخدمة المجتمع، متبنياً أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

## كلية الصيدلة

### رؤية الكلية

كلية الصيدلة جامعة أكتوبر للعلوم الحديثة والآداب تساهم بفاعلية في تحقيق رؤية مصر المستقبلية والوصول لترتيب متميز قوميا وإقليميا وعالميا.

### Vision

The Faculty of Pharmacy, October University for Modern Sciences and Arts, contributes effectively to achieving Egypt's future vision and reaching a distinguished ranking nationally, regionally, and globally.

## كلية الصيدلة

### رسالة الكلية

تلتزم كلية الصيدلة جامعة أكتوبر للعلوم الحديثة والآداب بتقديم برامج تعليمية متطورة بشراكة دولية لإعداد صيدلي قادر على المنافسة والابتكار وريادة الأعمال قوميا وإقليميا وعالميا وتقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية في إطار أخلاقيات المهنة، كما تلتزم الكلية بإجراء بحوث علمية تطبيقية، المشاركة المجتمعية الفعالة متبنيه بذلك أهداف التنمية المستدامة

### Mission

The Faculty of Pharmacy, October University for Modern Sciences and Arts, is committed to providing advanced educational program with international partnership to prepare a pharmacist capable of competition, innovation, and entrepreneurship nationally, regionally, and globally, and to provide the best health services within the framework of professional ethics. The Faculty is also committed to conducting applied scientific research and effective community services, thereby adopting the goals of sustainable development.

## الأهداف الإستراتيجية للكلية

- تحسين تنافسية جودة الطلاب والخريجين
- الارتقاء بمنظومة البحث العلمي وتطوير برامج الدراسات العليا
- بناء كوادر تدريسية وإدارية متميزة.
- استدامة الجودة الشاملة لرفع مستوى الاداء التنافسي للمؤسسة
- رفع مستوى المشاركة المجتمعية وتعزيز فرص التنمية المستدامة

# NARS: National Academic Reference Standards

## المعايير القومية المرجعية الأكاديمية

It is the minimum level of knowledge and skills that a graduate must possess to ensure good practice of his profession. These standards have been set by the National Authority for Quality Assurance of Education and Accreditation agency (NAQAAE)

NARS

Programme  
LOs

Course LOs

**Learning outcomes** (Knowledge and skills ): measurable achievements that the learner will be able to understand after learning processes is completed

**National Academic Reference Standards (NARS) for Pharmacy Education**  
**NARS-Pharmacy (2nd Edition) Approved the from the board of directors of**  
**NAQAEE in April 2017**

**Competencies of the Pharmacy Graduates**

Four Competency Domains are included in the competency-based National Academic Reference Standards for Pharmacy Education.

These domains are designed to cover all essentials for practicing pharmacy profession including both drug-oriented and patient-oriented disciplines.

Each domain should be achieved through a number of Competencies ranging from one to six, with a total of twelve competencies for all domains.

These competencies are overall broad statements that cover various areas of the graduate performance. A number of Key Elements ranging from two to seven are included in each competency, with a total of forty two key elements for all competencies. These key elements demonstrate how pharmacy graduate will reflect each competency in practice.

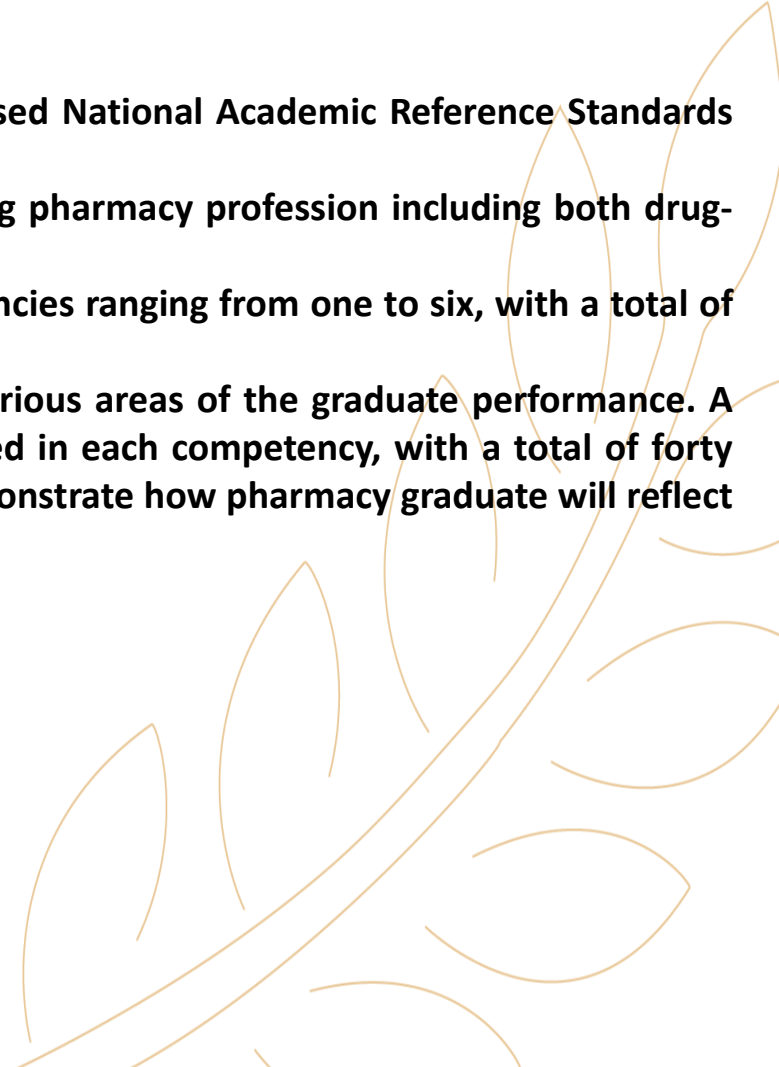
**The competency domains are the followings:**

**Domain 1: Fundamental Knowledge**

**Domain 2: Professional and Ethical Practice**

**Domain 3: Pharmaceutical Care**

**Domain 4: Personal Practice**



# Overall Aims of the Module



The course introduces the student to the knowledge and skills that enable him to differentiate between different organs of crude drugs through their monographs (seeds, fruits, herbs, subterranean organs, unorganized drugs in addition to drugs of marine and animal origin), identifying their active constituents and adulterants, description of micro- and macro-morphological characteristics, benefits and precautions of their medicinal uses, side effects and contraindications and to have an overview over their phytopharmaceuticals available on the market specially the Egyptian market.

## 1. Mapping MLO to programme and NARS key elements

NARS Key element	Programme Key element	Module learning outcome (MLO)
<b>1-1-1 Demonstrate understanding of knowledge of pharmaceutical, biomedical, social, behavioral, administrative, and clinical sciences.</b>	1-1-1-1 Utilize comprehended knowledge of principles of basic and pharmaceutical sciences.	1-1-1-1-1 Utilize the basics of plant morphological and anatomical characters to use in the preparation of pharmaceuticals from crude drugs of seeds, fruits, herbs and subterranean organs as well as unorganized drugs & drugs of animal origin
<b>1-1-3 Integrate knowledge from fundamental sciences to handle, identify, extract, design, prepare, analyze, and assure quality of synthetic/natural pharmaceutical materials/products.</b>	1-1-3-3 Integrate knowledge from fundamental sciences to design, analyze, and assure quality of synthetic/natural pharmaceutical materials/products.	1-1-3-3-1 Design combinations of different drugs from the studied organs whether in entire or powdered forms for use in herbal medicine according to pharmacopoeial criteria comparing the uses, side effects and contraindications of these combinations.

<b>1-1-4 Articulate knowledge from fundamental sciences to explain drugs' actions and evaluate their appropriateness, effectiveness, and safety in individuals and populations.</b>	1-1-4-1 Apply knowledge of information from fundamental sciences to explain pharmacological and toxicological effects of drugs.	1-1-4-1-1 Correlate the active constituents to the pharmacological actions, uses, toxicity, contraindications and side effects of medicinal plants of different organs (seeds, fruits, herbs and subterranean organs as well as unorganized drugs & drugs of animal origin)
<b>2-2-1 Isolate, design, identify, synthesize, purify, analyze, and standardize synthetic/natural pharmaceutical materials.</b>	2-2-1-2 Use microscopical examination to identify plant parts in their crude and powdered form.	2-2-1-2-1 <b>Identify</b> important crude drugs ( from seeds, fruits, herbs and subterranean organs) microscopically as transverse sections or in powdered form
<b>2-3-1 Handle, identify, and dispose biologicals, synthetic/natural materials, biotechnology-based and radio-labeled products, and other materials/products used in pharmaceutical field.</b>	2-3-1-1 Handle, identify, and dispose synthetic/natural materials used in pharmaceutical field.	2-3-1-1-1 Identify different classes of the active constituents used in pharmaceutical field by chemical tests

<b>2-2-6 Maintain public awareness on social health hazards of drug misuse and abuse</b>	3-2-6-1 Develop and promote public awareness on the health hazards and social implications of synthetic/natural drug abuse.	3-2-6-1-1 <b>Demonstrate</b> the health hazards and social impact of natural drug abuse.
<b>4-1-1 Demonstrate responsibility for team performance and peer evaluation of other team members, and express time management skills.</b>	4-1-1-1 Demonstrate effective communication and team work skills and enhance time management abilities.	4-1-1-1-1 Work cooperatively in a team within monitored time frame.
<b>4-1-2 Retrieve and critically analyze information, identify and solve problems, and work autonomously and effectively in a team.</b>	4-1-2-1 Retrieve information and critically analyze results in order to identify and solve a given problem, through working in a team as well as independently.	4-1-2-1-1 Manage the use of the library and internet resources by the team.
<b>4-3-2 Practice independent learning needed for continuous professional development.</b>	4-3-2-1 Practice independent learning through a variety of sources, including libraries, databases and internet.	4-3-2-1-1 Develop self-motivation for independent and continuous education.

# Assessment Details

Item	PG 102	PG112
<b>Quizzes:</b>	<b>5 Marks</b>	<b>5 Marks    3.3%</b>
<b>Assignments:</b>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>15 Marks    10%</b>
<b>Practical Exam(s)</b>	<b>20 Marks</b>	<b>40 Marks    26.7%</b>
<b>Mid Term Exam</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>	<b>30 Marks    20%</b>
<b>Final Exam</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>	<b>60 Marks    40%</b>
<b>Oral Exam</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>	----- -----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>150 Marks</b>

# Course Content

- Seeds
- Fruits
- Herbs
- Subterranean organs
- Unorganised drugs

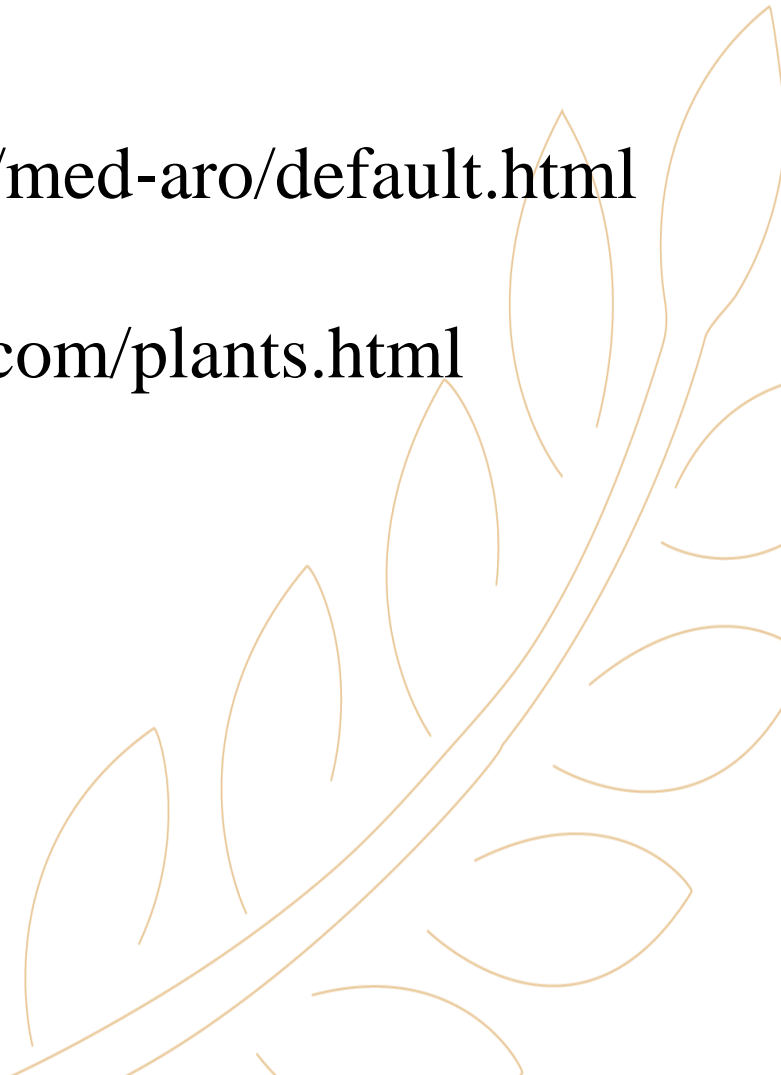


# REFERENCES

1. Trease& Evans' Pharmacognosy by William Charles Evans, 2009.
2. Botany : An introduction to Plant Biology,  
Third edditionby James D. Mauseth,2008
3. Fundamentals of Pharmacognosy and  
Phytotherapy  
by Michael Heinrich, Joanne Barnes, Simon  
Gibbons, and Elizabeth M. Williamson, 2004

# Electronic Materials, Web Sites

<http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/med-aro/default.html>  
<http://www.herbmed.org/>  
<http://www.danish-schnapps-recipes.com/plants.html>  
<http://www.botanical.com/>





# ***Pharmacognosy***



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# Lecture 1



# Interactive teaching methods & activities

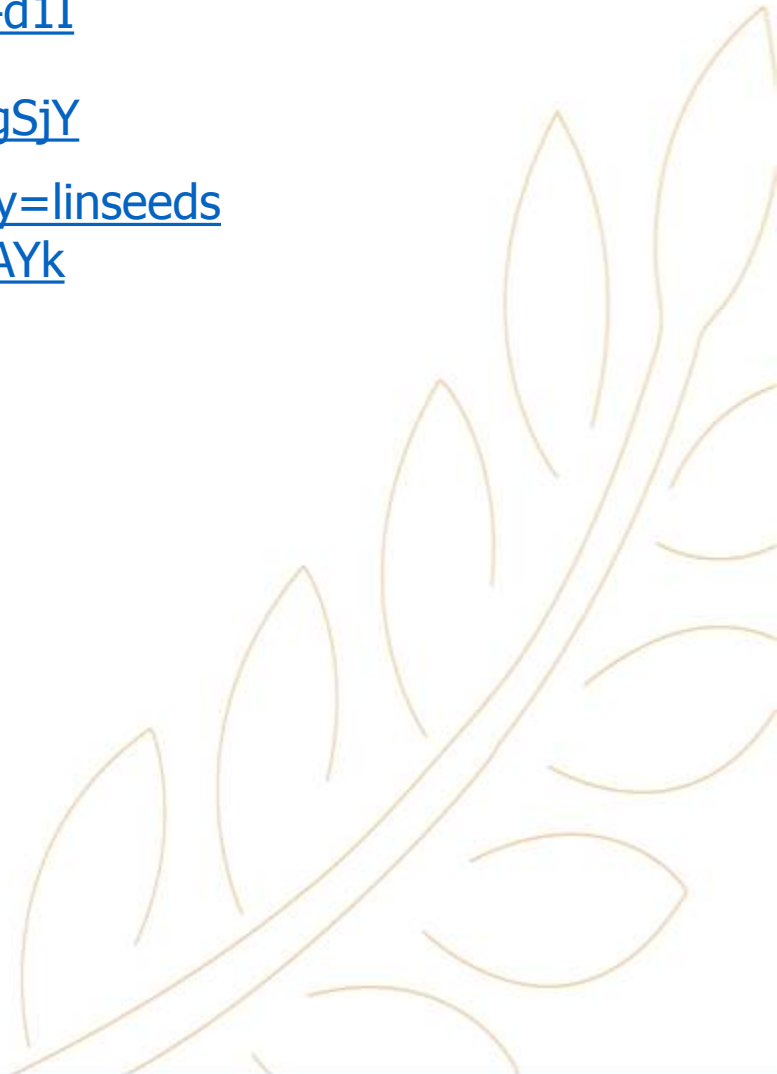
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bUjVHUf4d1I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74A4yVggSjY>

[https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=linseeds](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=linseeds)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b7j2RMNtAYk>

## Quizizz

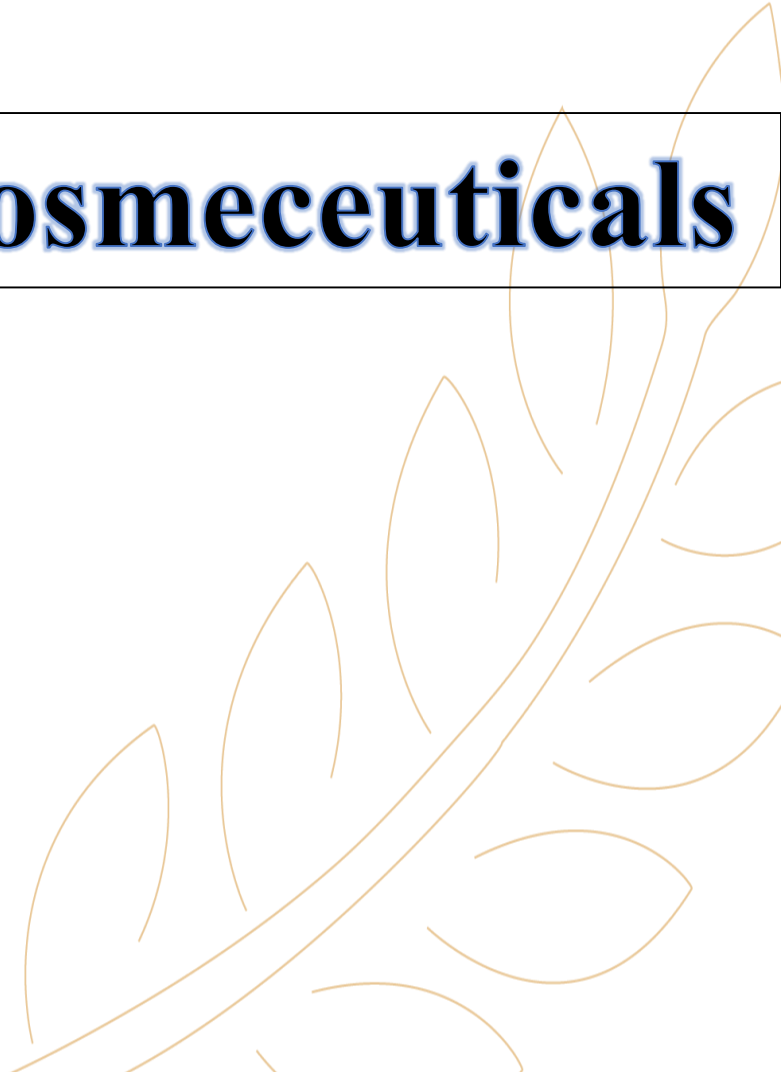


**By the end of the lecture, students should be able to demonstrate knowledge of:**

- - **Nutraceuticals & Cosmeceuticals**
- - **Definition of seed & its function**
- - **Different layers in the seed**
- - **Different types of seeds**



# **Nutraceuticals & Cosmeceuticals**





# Nutraceuticals

**“ LET FOOD BE YOUR MEDICINE ”**

Hippocrates

# What is meant by Nutraceuticals



Nutraceuticals is a broad umbrella term that is used to describe any product derived from food sources with extra health benefits in addition to the basic nutritional value found in foods.

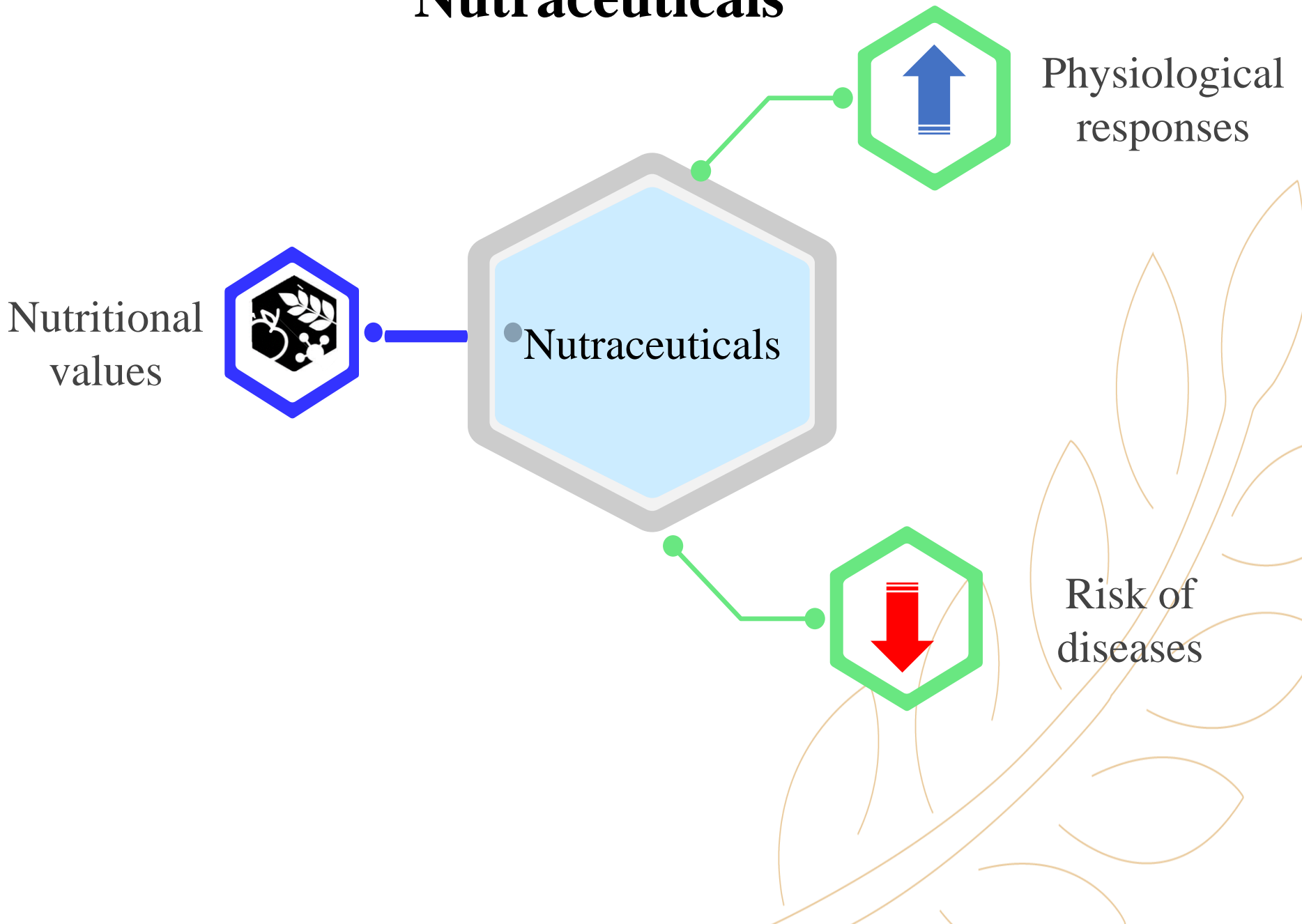


Nutraceutical products can be considered **non-specific biological therapies** used to promote general well-being, control symptoms, and prevent malignant processes.



Their role in human nutrition is one of the most important areas of investigation, with wide-ranging implications for consumers, healthcare providers, regulators, food producers, and distributors.

# Nutraceuticals



## Examples of Nutraceuticals



**Organosulfur  
compounds**

**Reduce total and LDL  
cholesterol**



**Catechins**

**Reduce risk of  
certain types of  
cancer**



**Lycopene**

**Reduce risk of  
certain types of  
cancer**



**Flavonoids,  
Phenolic acids**

**Antioxidant, anticancer,  
antiinflammatory, ... etc.**



# Cosmeceuticals

# What is meant by Cosmeceuticals

- Cosmeceuticals are topical agents that offer properties of both cosmetics, which beautify or enhance appearance, and drugs, which therapeutically alter the skin's physiology and/or reverse a disease process.
- Cosmeceuticals typically contain at least one distinguishing ingredient and purport beneficial effects beyond the abilities of purely cosmetic products, commonly claiming to improve skin function, texture, tone, radiance, or firmness.

# Examples of Cosmeceutical agents used in different formulas



Liquorice



Aloe

# Seeds



# Definition:

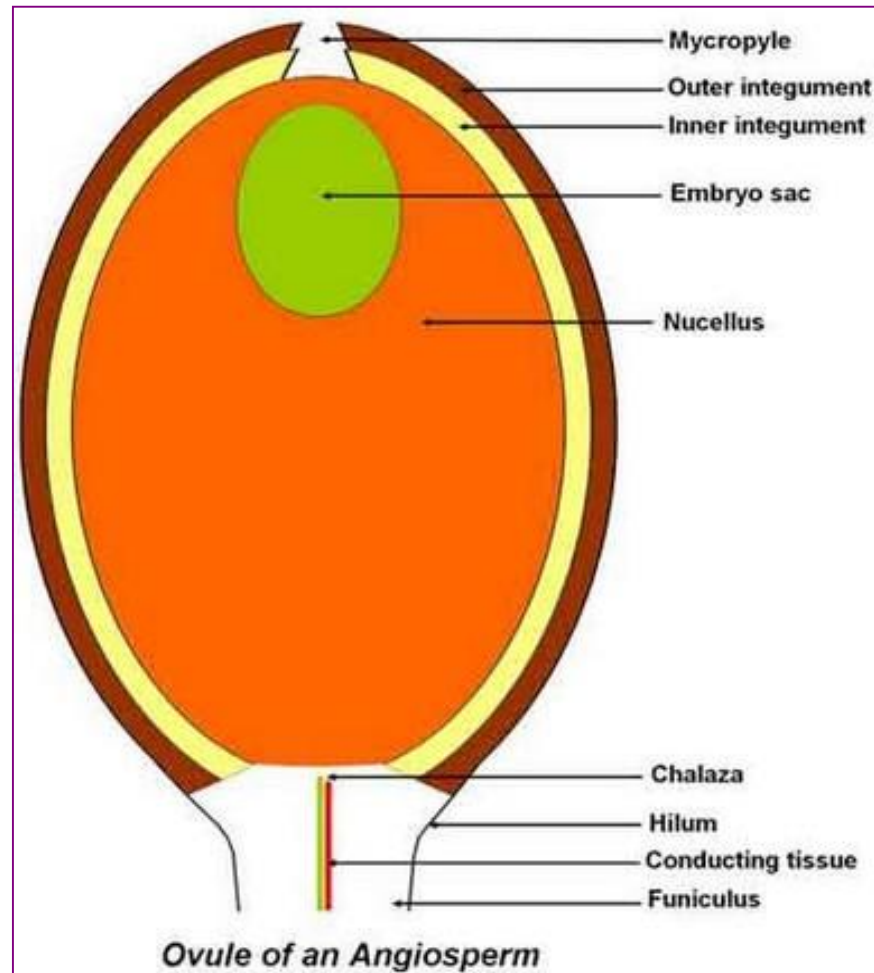
**Mature fertilized ovule that contains an embryo.  
Its function is to facilitate transportation and to  
ensure continuation and distribution of the plant.**



# THE MATURE OVULE

It consists of:

- 1- Nucellus.
- 2- Micropyle.
- 3- Integuments.
- 4- Embryo sac.



## THE TESTA SHOWS ON ITS OUTER SURFACE CERTAIN MARKINGS

- **The hilum:** It is the scar left by the removal of the seed from its funicle or stalk
- **The microphyle :** It results because the coats at the apex not quite complete leaving such a scar
- **The chalaza:** The basal swollen part of the nucellus from which arise the integuments & where the vascular strand from the funicle branches to enter different parts of ovule
- **The raphe :** Arises from fusion between the funicle with the integument It is present in anatropous ovule e.g. Linseed and amphitropous ovule e.g. Colchicum

# A TYPICAL SEED CONSISTS OF

**1- Testa** formed of one or two seed coats

**2- Perisperm**

**3- Endosperm** surrounding the embryo

**4- An embryo** developed from the fertilized ovum

**a-Cotyledons:** one or two which store food for growth

**b- Plumule:** It is the stem growing point

**c) Radicle:** It forms the root system

**The Kernel:** the structure of the seed enclosed within the testa

## KINDS OF SEEDS

```
graph TD; A(KINDS OF SEEDS) --> B(Typical Albuminous seed); A --> C(Albuminous seed); A --> D(Exalbuminous seed); B --> B1[The embryo is surrounded by the endosperm and perisperm e.g. Cardamom]; C --> C1[The embryo is surrounded by the endosperm e.g. Linseed.]; D --> D1[the embryo alone exists within the testa e.g. Mustard];
```

### Typical Albuminous seed

The **embryo** is surrounded by the **endosperm** and **perisperm** e.g. Cardamom

### Albuminous seed

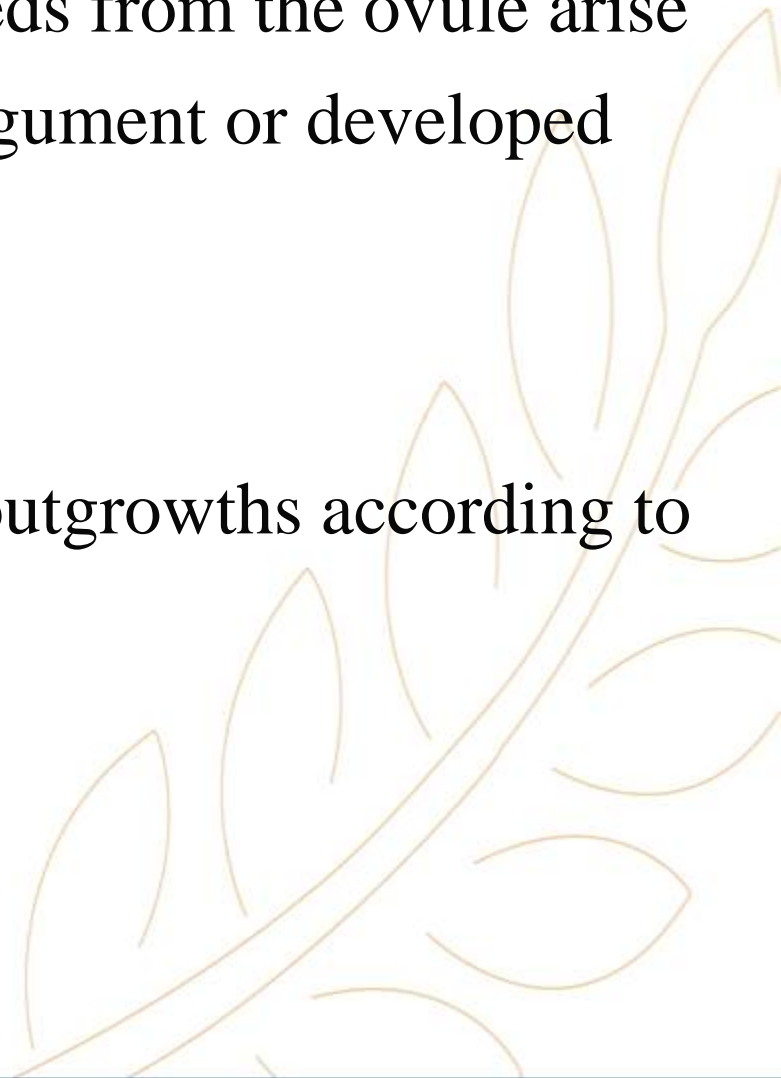
The **embryo** is surrounded by the **endosperm** e.g. Linseed.

**Exalbuminous seed**  
the **embryo** alone exists within the testa  
e.g. Mustard

# OUTGROWTH OF THE TESTA

During the formation of certain seeds from the ovule arise additional growths outside the integument or developed from the integuments

- Different names are given to these outgrowths according to their origin and nature



# OUTGROWTH OF THE TESTA

## 1- Arillus

arises from the funicle or the tissue of hilum e.g. Cardamom



## 2-Arillode

arises from the tissue of micropyle e.g. Nutmeg



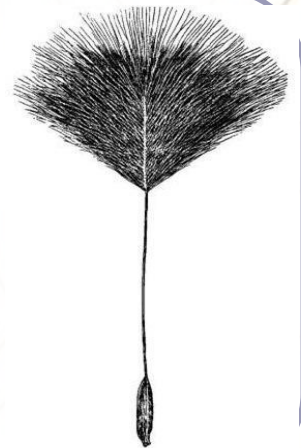
### **3- Strophiole**

**local enlargement along the  
line of the raphe e.g.  
Colchicum seed**



### **4- Wing**

**Awn e.g. Strophanthus**



# MICROSCOPICAL CHARACTERS

```
graph TD; A[MICROSCOPICAL CHARACTERS] --> B[A- Testa]; A --> C[B-Kernel]; A --> D[C-Reserve Food Materials (Cell Content)];
```

## **A- Testa**

- Epidermis
- Hypodermis,
- Pigment layer,
- Sclerenchyma,
- Nutritive layer

## **B-Kernel**

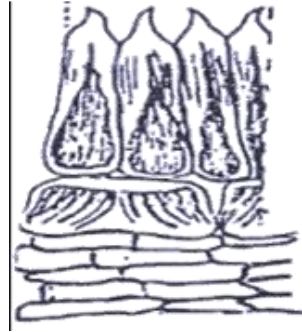
- Perisperm
- Endosperm
- Embryo

## **C-Reserve Food Materials ( Cell Content)**

# MICROSCOPICAL CHARACTERS

## (A) TESTA:

- **Epidermis**
- **Hypodermis**
- **Pigment layer**
- **Sclerenchyma**
- **Nutritive layer**



## B- THE KERNEL

**the structure of the seed enclosed within the testa**

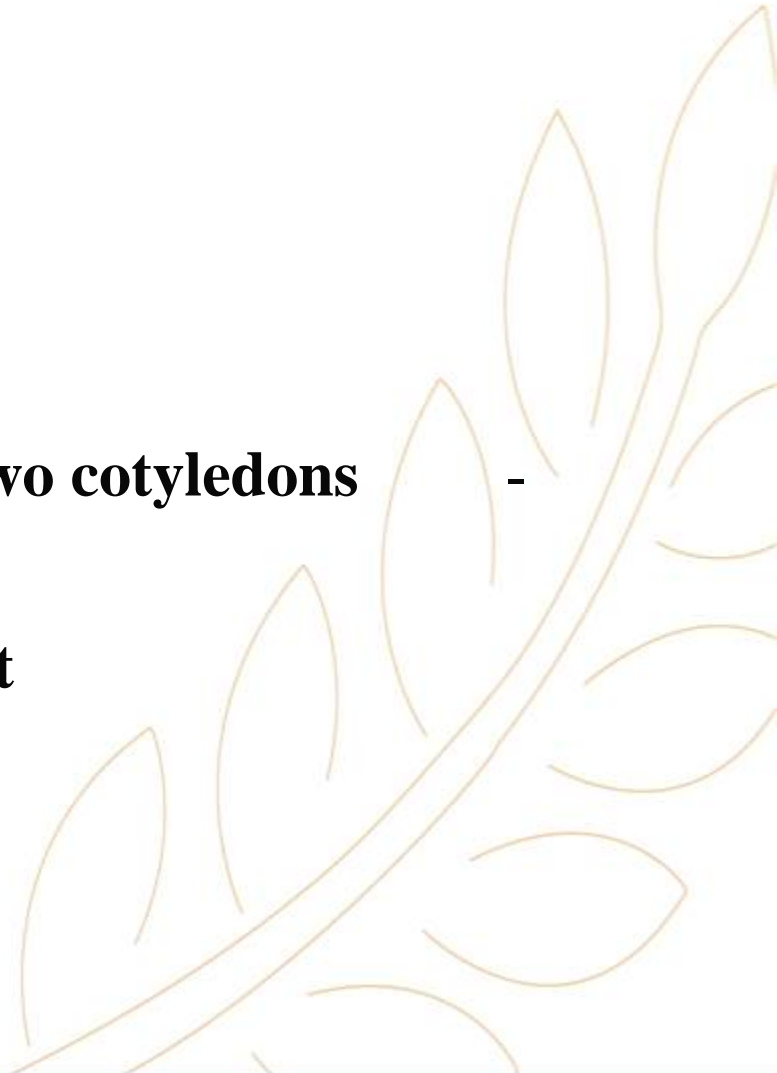
**THE PERISPERM -**

**THE ENDOSPERM -**

### **THE EMBRYO**

**consists of -**

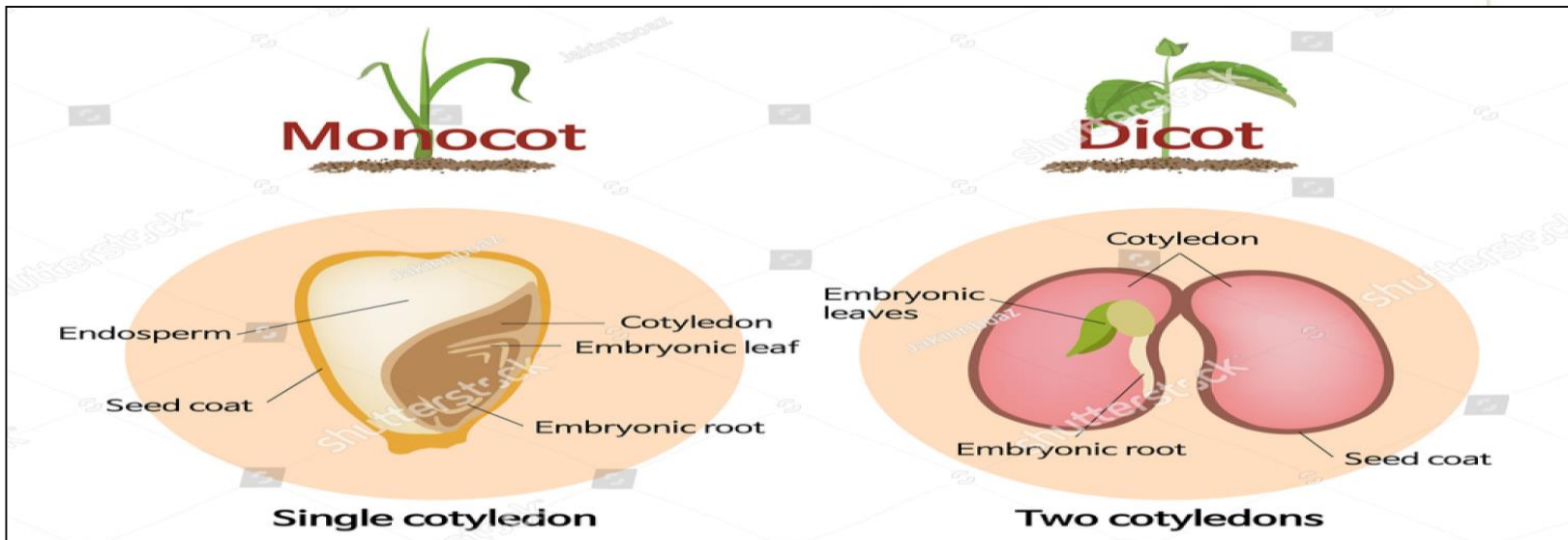
- a) one cotyledon (monocotyledon) or two cotyledons (dicotyledons) or more -**
- b) Plumule: It is the stem growing point**
- c) Radicle: It forms the root system**



# THE EMBRYO

consists of -

- a) one cotyledon (monocotyledon) or two cotyledons (dicotyledons) or more -
- b) Plumule: It is the stem growing point
- c) Radicle: It forms the root system



# RESERVE FOOD MATERIALS

**Starch:** It gives blue colour  
with iodine  
e.g. Wheat, Maize &  
Cardamom

## **Protein**

- Amorphous mass e.g. Cardamom
  - Aleurone grains in ripe seeds e.g. Leguminosae
- It gives red colour with Millon's reagent and  
yellow ppt with picric acid

**Fixed oil and fat**  
It gives red colour with sudan III

**Ca Ox Crystals**

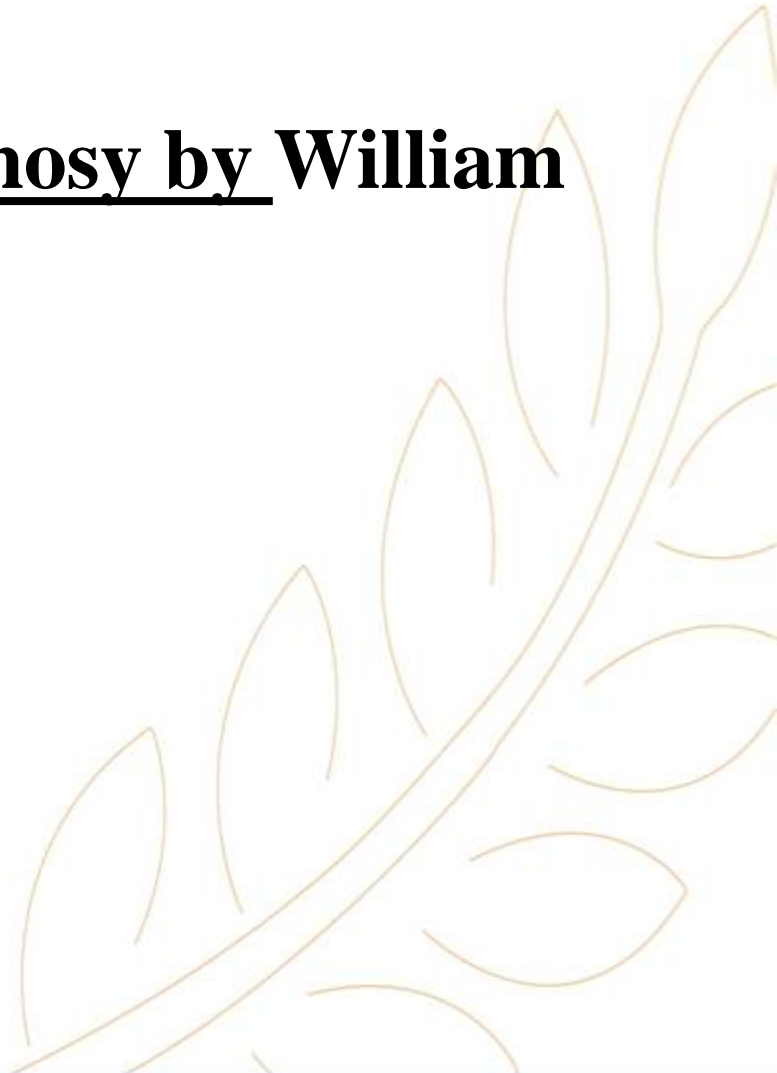


# Home work

1. Enumerate scars on the surface of the seed
2. Enumerate outgrowth on the surface of the testa giving examples
3. What is meant by: albuminous seed, exalbuminous seed, kernel

# REFERENCES

**Trease& Evans' Pharmacognosy by William**  
**Charles Evans, 2009.**





# Faculty of **Pharmacy**



Established by Dr.Nawal El Degwi

October Univeristy for Modern Sciences and Arts

جامعة أكتوبر للعلوم الحديثة والآداب

Thank You!

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