

Pharmacopoeias

(from the word **φαρμακοποιία**)

play important role
as the basic document of
the pharmaceutical
legislation in all branches
of drugs.

The term Pharmacopoeia is not new.

The idea of a pharmacopoeia with official status, to be followed by all,
originated in Florence.



The idea of a pharmacopoeia

with official status, **to be followed by all pharmacists and physicians**, in all questions concerning drugs,

originated in Florence. The Nuovo Receptario, originally written in Italian, was published and became the legal standard for the city-state in 1498.

Pharmacopoeia

is a book containing directions for the identification of samples and the preparation of compound-medicines, and published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical society.

Pharmacopoeia

with other words:

is a book describing drugs, chemicals, and medicinal preparations,
which is issued by an officially recognized authority and serves as a standard.

The purpose of a Pharmacopoeia is to:

1. Select the best, established drugs (those "the utility of which is most fully established and best understood").

The purpose of a Pharmacopoeia is to:

2. Set standards of pharmaceutical quality ("form from them preparations and compositions in which their powers may be exerted to the greatest advantage").

The purpose of a Pharmacopoeia is to:

3. Name them ("distinguish those articles by convenient and definite names, such as may prevent trouble or uncertainty in the intercourse of physicians and pharmacists").

The purpose of a Pharmacopoeia is to:

4. Encourage their use ("the value of a Pharmacopoeia depends upon the fidelity with which it conforms to the best state of medical knowledge of the day. Its usefulness depends upon the sanction it receives from the medical community and the public; and the extent to which it governs the language and practice of those for whose use it is intended).

Pharmacopoeias are recognized as
the most authoritative sources of
information on drug standards.

The descriptive information about each
drug includes:

formulas, standards of purity and nomenclature,
efficacy, and usually dosage, the official standards
of strength, quality, purity, packaging, and
labeling for drug products.

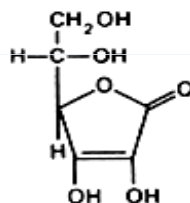
In each pharmacopoeia there are PHARMACOPOEIAL MONOGRAPHS.

Monographs: Pharmaceutical substances: Acidum ascorbicum - Ascorbic acid

Molecular formula. $C_6H_8O_6$

Relative molecular mass. 176.1

Graphic formula.



Chemical name. L-Ascorbic acid; CAS Reg. No. 50-81-7.

Description. Colourless crystals or a white or almost white, crystalline powder; odourless or almost odourless.

Solubility. Freely soluble in water; soluble in ethanol (~750 g/l) TS; practically insoluble in ether R.

Category. Antiscorbutic.

Storage. Ascorbic acid should be kept in a tightly closed, non-metallic container, protected from light.

Additional information. Ascorbic acid in solution deteriorates rapidly in contact with air; it has an acid taste. Even in the absence of light, Ascorbic acid is gradually degraded on exposure to a humid atmosphere, the decomposition being faster at higher temperatures.

The pharmacopoeia
is mostly composed by some
volumes.

Each volume is **updated**
regularly **with supplements.**

Pharmacopeias at present

1. National (e.g. Slovak Pharmacopoeia, Greek Pharmacopoeia, ...)
2. Regional and subregional (e.g. European Pharmacopoeia),
3. International (e.g. International Pharmacopoeia)

Some world-renowned pharmacopoeias:

- THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA
(B.P.)
- THE EUROPEAN PHARMACOPOEIA
- THE INTERNATIONAL
PHARMACOPOEIA
- THE UNITED STATES
PHARMACOPOEIA (USP)- THE
NATIONAL FORMULARY (NF)

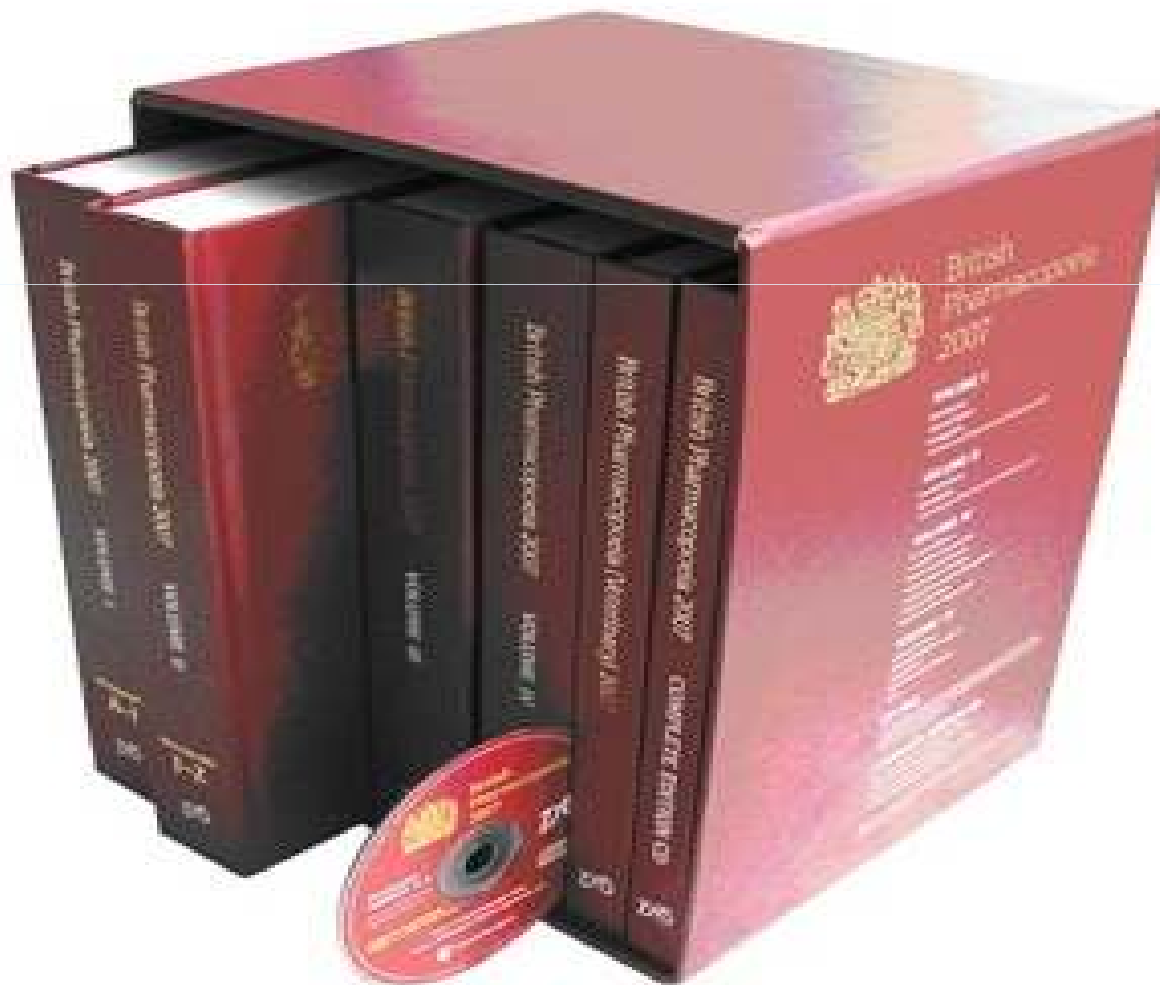
THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA (B.P.)

Pharmacopoea Britannica (P.B.)

has been a source of reference on the
quality of substances, preparations and
articles used in medicine and pharmacy

for over 120 years.

The British Pharmacopoeia 2007



THE EUROPEAN PHARMACOPOEIA:

The objectives are to harmonize specifications for medicinal substances, which are of general interest to **the peoples of Europe** and to **hasten the drawing-up** of specifications for the growing number of new medicinal substances appearing on the market.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

(Pharmacopoea Internationalis Ph.Int)

- Published by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- The International Pharmacopoeia comprises a collection of recommended methods and specifications that are not intended to have legal status as such in any country, unless expressly introduced for that purpose by appropriate legislation, but are offered to serve as references so that national requirements can be established on a similar basis in any country.

THE UNITED STATES
PHARMACOPOEIA (USP)- THE
NATIONAL FORMULARY (NF)

is recognized as
an official compendium
of standards for drug strength, quality,
purity, packaging, labeling and
storage in the U.S.A. and some other
countries.

The United States Pharmacopoeia is
recognized by FDA as the official
pharmacopoeia of the United States.

The Slovak Pharmacopoeia Pharmacopoea Slovaca

In the Slovak Republic, after four editions of the common Czecho-Slovak Pharmacopoeia, in the present is The Slovak Pharmacopoeia used.

It serves in the electronic version too.

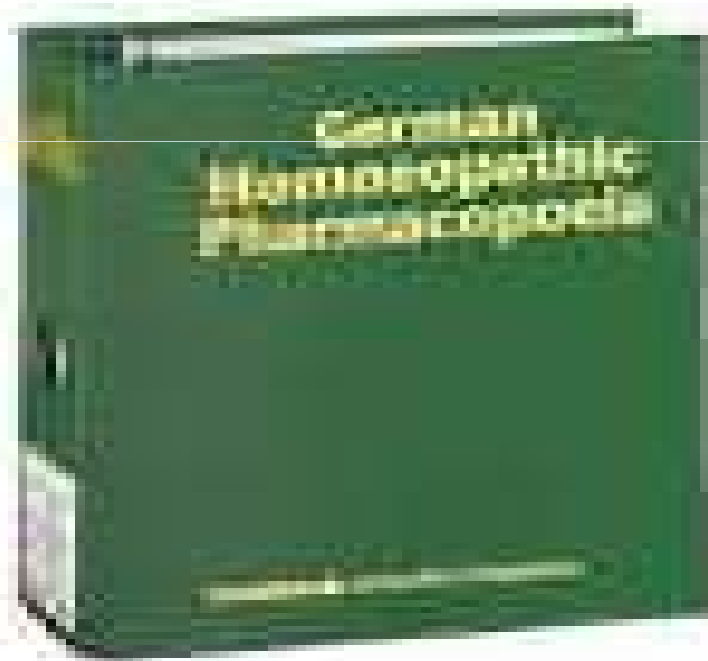
GREECE

Greek Pharmacopoeia

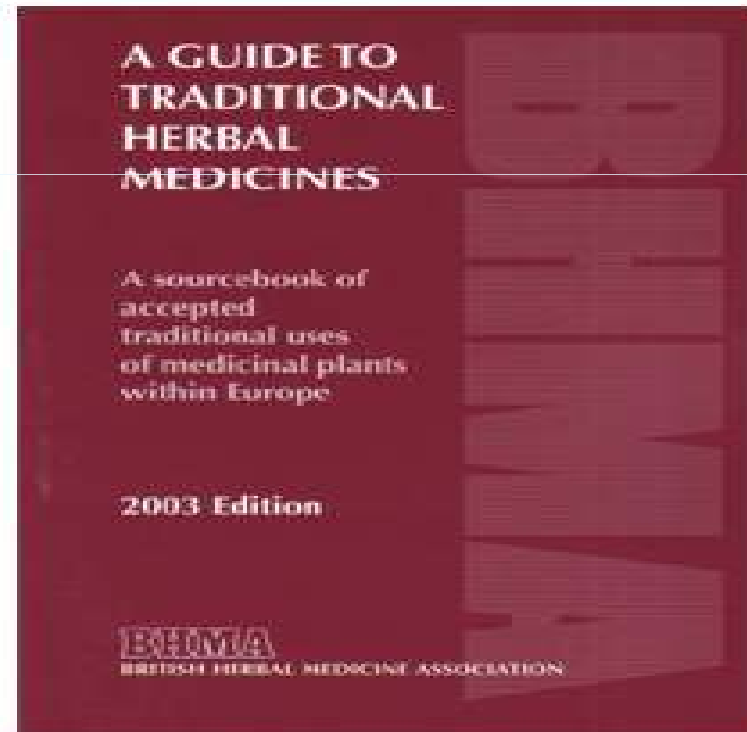
ELLINIKI PHARMACOPOIIA

Edition	YEAR	Language
V. Vol. 2	1998	Greek
1st Supplement	2000	Greek
2nd Supplement	2002	Greek

In some states with the tradition
of Homeopathy there are used
Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias.
E.g. in Germany



Ower there we can see
Herbal Pharmacopoeias too.
E.g. American Herbal
Pharmacopoeia



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Some Modern Pharmacopoeias

can be used **on-line**,

or they are used in **pocket-version**.

Thanks
for your attention