

Pharmacognosy and its Significance

Shash Zhao*

Department of Pharmaceuticals, College of Life Science and Health, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China

Description

"Pharmacognosy" is derived from Greek words: "pharmakon," and "gnosis.". Like countless complementary branches of science, pharmacology has undergone significant changes in recent years and today works as a highly interdisciplinary science that is one of the five main areas of pharmaceutical education. Humans have been making medicines from plants and other organisms for 100 years, so pharmacy physiology is always considered the oldest imprint. There is evidence from 5000 years of medicinal production on Sumerian clay from Nagpur, and as far back as the 12th century, medicinal recipes have been found with botanical ingredients such as medicinal plants. A poppy (or mandrake) is a Mediterranean plant in the ornamental family.

The American Pharmacological Association was founded in the year of 1959 as an extension of a plant science conference begun in 1923. The Association is internationally oriented, bringing together orange men and women. Ends up promoting, developing, and enhancing all aspects of the sciences related to natural products, not just pharmacology. Currently, the company has more than 1,100 active and affiliated agents. Approximately 40% of the active community lives outside the countries US and Canada and serves more than 60 countries around the world.

Methods

Pharmacology is the study of molecules of natural products (generally secondary metabolites) useful for their medicinal, ecological, palatable or other functions. Natural species have produced compounds that have been studied in all living kingdoms, including marine invertebrates, plants, fungi, and bacteria. Pharmacology is constantly evolving and innovating. Thanks to the contributions of new sciences and technologies as they evolve. This is one of the reasons why the study of pharmacology is a good choice for those who enjoy working at the interface of many different, but complementary, scientific areas related to the natural world.

Branches of pharmacognosy

- Medical ethnobotany: The work of the traditional use of plants for medicinal purposes.
- Ethnopharmacology: The work of the pharmacological qualities of regular medicinal substances.

- Phytochemistry
- Zoopharmacognosy
- Fluorescence quenching

The latest research on drug discovery from medicinal plants requires a multifaceted approach that combines plant, computational, phytochemistry, biology, and molecular morphology. It is clear that drug discovery from medicinal plants aims to provide new and important clues to a variety of pharmacological targets such as cancer, HIV/AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, malaria and pain. Various plant-derived natural products have recently been established or are currently in late-stage clinical trials.

Whether we like it or not, Pharmacognosy is not a topic of the past, but it has developed and evolved over the years to adapt itself with the changing environment, and is now fit to meet the challenges of the current and the upcoming of drug discovery and development. Thus, the significance of Pharmacognosy in Pharmacy cannot be exaggerate. Pharmacognosy will still to be a important and an essential contributor to the knowledge and perceiving of drugs and therapies, and thus should be an integral part of any meaningful academic Pharmacy programs world over.

The use of phytotherapy to prevent or cure the diseases facing humanity has been justified by the outstanding role of natural products obtained from MP. With daily efforts in HM research and application, HM is expected to occupy a legitimate position and be adopted as an organized system that is accepted in the practice of global health.

How to cite this article: Zhao, Shash. "Pharmacognosy and its Significance." *J Biomed Pharm Sci* 4 (2021) : 330.

*Address for Correspondence: Dr. Shash Zhao, College of Life Science and Health, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China; E-mail: zhaoshash@wust.edu.cn

Copyright: © 2021 Zhao S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: October 06, 2021; Accepted: October 20, 2021; Published: October 27, 2021