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## **An Overview Article on the Doctrine of Signature**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Like Rome was not built in a day similarly contemporary pharmacy methods and the procedure is the result of many years of evaluation. Preparation of medicine has its origins in ancient times. China was one of the oldest countries attempts were made to prepare the drug. Addition Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Galen, Avicenna and others had the same hand indicating the history of pharmacy. Keywords: homeopathy, pharmacy, homeopathic pharmacopoeia

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History has always been fascinating because it encouraged a generation to progress further and are evaluated while having a clear knowledge of the roots and origin. This article provides a summary of the overall history of pharmacy. Presence a pharmaceutical standard is not a process mechanized in a single day. Word "Apothecary" was first used in a publication in England in 1834, according to Oxford English Dictionary in a novel by Lytton called *The Last Days of Pompeii*. However, it was certainly used from the 18th century with the meaning of someone who prepared and dispensed medications. The terms pharmacist and pharmaceutical chemist (now usually shortened to chemist) came later in the 1800s. Before the dawn of history By beginnings as remote and simple as these arose from the proud profession of pharmacy. His development is parallel to human development. Ancient man learned by instinct, by observation birds and beasts. Cold water, a leaf, dirt or mud was his first soothing application. According to trial, he found which served him best. Finally, he applied his knowledge for the benefit of others. The disease of double inheritance was considered a punishment by the offended God. Accordingly, magic was used as a remedy and the priests got inside responsible for religion and medicine.

As organized settlements arose, changes affected the concepts of disease and illness treatment. The powers of the gods began to decline. The magical healer relied more on spells and he used magic stones more than plant materials. Empirical healer - on drugs.

Doctors and others healers took over the responsibilities of preparing medicines. Pharmacy in Ancient China The Chinese The apothecary, according to legend, dates back to ShenNung (c. 2000 BC), the emperor who searched for and researched the medicinal value of several hundred herbs. He he allegedly tested many of them on himself and wrote the first Pen TSao, or native herbal, record 365 drugs. Medicinal plants include podophyllum, rhubarb, ginseng, stramonium, cinnamon. Hippocrates Conceptualized the connection between the environment and mankind—combined the four elements of earth, air, fire, and water into the four humors: black bile, blood, yellow bile, phlegm. He created a rational explanation for the disease. Theophrastus - father of botany Theophrastus (about 300 BC), among the greatest early Greek philosophers and naturalists, he is called the "father of botany". His observations and writings dealing with the medicinal properties and peculiarities of herbs are unusually accurate, even in light of current knowledge. Dioscorides - the scientist looks at drugs In order to study the materia medica, Dioscorides accompanied Roman armies throughout the known world. He recorded what he had observed, excellent rules for the collection of drugs, their storage and use were announced. His texts were not considered basic science until the sixteenth century. Galen- the experimenter in drug compounding Galen (130–200 AD) practiced and taught both pharmacy and medicine in Rome; its principles of preparation and mixing medicine ruled the western world for 1500 years; and his name is still associated with this class of medicines composed by mechanical means - galenics. He was the originator of a formula for a cold cream, essentially similar to the familiar one

today. Many of the procedures that Galen originated have their own counterparts in today's modern fusion laboratories. Avicenna – "Persian Galen" IbnSina (ca. 980-1037 AD) was called Avicenna by the Western world. He was a pharmacist, poet, physician, philosopher and diplomat, Avicenna was an intellectual giant, a favorite of Persian princes and rulers. He often wrote in Arabic alone in the house of a pharmacist friend. His pharmaceutical learning was accepted as an authority in the West until the 17th century; and they are still dominant influences in the Orient. Valerius Cordus New drugs came from far lands, unknown to antiquity. For pharmacy, the press had a profound effect on study herbal drugs because illustrations of herbal drugs could be easily reproduced. Between the most gifted of these researchers was Valerius Cordus (1515 – 1544), whose Dispensatorium became the official standard for preparation medicine in the city of Nuremberg and is generally considered to be the first

pharmacopoeia. Doctrine of Signature Paracelsus - advocated chemically prepared drugs from raw plants and minerals. He preached the 'Doctrine of Signature', a the belief that God placed a mark on medicinal substances indicating their use against disease. He stimulated the growth of modern pharmaceutical sciences. Finally, as the effectiveness of some of these drugs became known, they entered professional medicine practice and appeared in books on medicines. Here was a big leap in pharmacy, right is the preparation of medicines. Hahnemann combined homeopathic pharmacy himself a doctor, pharmacologist and pharmacist. In fact, he was his own Columbus in every field of medicine. Besides being the discoverer of a new system therapy can rightfully be styled the "father of experimental pharmacology" that he was first to find out the positive effect of the drug on a healthy person. Homeopathy was born when Hahnemann began his revolutionary career in therapy publication of an article in Hufeland's journal from 1796 under the title "Essay on anew principle for ascertaining the curative power of drugs". He started out as a pharmacologist and therapist and

ended up as the discoverer of a complete system of medicine comprising its scientific part and art part. Specifics in medicine Human was either as a machine or a laboratory test tube. The whole living man was whole ignored. 17. century - Thomas Sydenham made an impression on medicine., .: Vol.9, Issue 46, 2022. 3 professions the necessity of discovering specifics in diseases. Sydenham was overshadowed by the emergence of countless theorists and speculators in the field medicine. Practically all of Europe was marked by a constellation of theories and hypotheses. Lack of principles Innumerable and divergent ideas respecting nature diseases and their cures came from so many different brains theoretical views these gave rise to the so-called systems, each of which was a variance with residual and opposite. That's why the "mixture" recipes started bloodletting and other crude and torturous therapeutic practices. There was chaos with the total absence of any general or fixed principles or laws of treatment. Principle Dynamization Hahnemann questioned the practice of medicine and pharmacists his time. Hahnemann's greatest contribution in relation to pharmacy is the Principle dynamization, use of Single Simple treatments (monodrug) and drug proof. Hahnemann began to experiment Using proven drugs to treat diseases according to the law Something like that, by maximizing the use of drugs. He was patient many times It got significantly worse. In his article "Experiential Medicine" in Hugh Warren's Journal, In 1805 he again speaks of "the smallest possible dose." Introduction to volume 5 Chronic diseases (1839) Dilution process and Dynamics of the Hahnemann LM power scale (Q, parts per 5000).

"Globular drugs" are different in decimal from "gout drugs", History of Hahnemann's 1805 Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia He published 15 years of observations in his "Fragmenta de Viribus". Medicamentorum Positivissime in sanocorporehumanoobservatis 1825 Dr. Caspari (Leipzig, Germany) published a pharmacy of homeopathic pharmacies. 1870 British Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia by the British Homeopathic Society, London. 1872 Schwabe – Pharmacopoeia Homoeopathica Polyglotica. 1882 American Homeopathy 1882 Clinic, American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia by Boericke and Tafel, New York & Philadelphia 1897 Published by Otis Clap & Son Inc. Agent, Boston, U.S.A. Pharmacopoeia of the Homeopathic Institute of the United States 1898 Pharmacopoeia Homoeopathique Française 1901 United States Pharmacopoeia Second Edition From Homeopathy, but the title was changed to "United States Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia". 1892 In India, M. Bhattacharya and Co. "Pharmaceutical Guide" was revised and published. The twelfth major edition was published in July 1962 under the title "M. Bhattacharya and Co."

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A rough handbook for current works of high scientific value. However, as an exercise Homeopathic pharmacy

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