

PHYTOCHEMISTRY AND PHARMACOGNOSY LAB



مرفق لكم أسماء النباتات المطلوبة داخل الامتحان العملي

Starch

Potato

Maize

Wheat

Roots and Rhizomes

Liquorice

Rhubarb

Turmeric

Herbs and Leaves

Senna

Sage

Absinthium

Fruits and Flowers

Anise

chamomile

• خطوات العمل:

1. يقوم الطالب بتحضير شريحة (slide) لكل عينة.

2. تحديد اسم النبات لكل عينة.

• المطلوب بعد تحديد النباتات:

• تعبئة تقرير يحتوي على المعلومات التالية لكل عينة:

✓ الاسم الشائع (Common Name).

✓ الجزء المستخدم من النبات (Part Used).

✓ العناصر الأساسية المميزة (Key Elements).

✓ استخدام واحد لكل نبات (One Use).

• رسم العناصر الأساسية (Key Elements) في المكان المخصص بالرسم بالقلم الرصاص.

• ملاحظة: بعض النباتات تحتوي على عنصرين أو ثلاثة من العناصر الأساسية.

• مطلوب رسم العناصر وكتابة أسمائها كاملة.

غير مطلوب Chemical test

لو سمحتم كل حد يلتزم بشعبته بالامتحان وراح نوزعكم ع جلستين بنزللكم اياهم السبت ان شاء

الله

Pharmacognosy laboratory

microscopical slides key-elements pictures

❖ Starches:

1. Potato

هو يعني تويها الشكل منوط او بيضوي ريفي حل احد اقطابه نقطة .

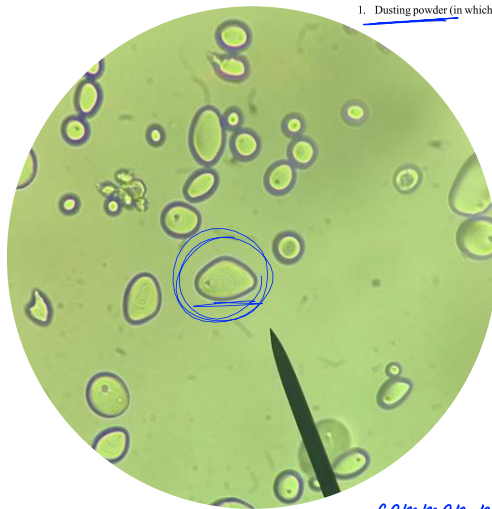
common name:- potato

part used :- Tubers الدرنات

key elements :- shape oval & pyramidal

Use of starch in pharmaceutical industry:

1. Dusting powder (in which adsorbent properties are important)



2. Maize *cor*

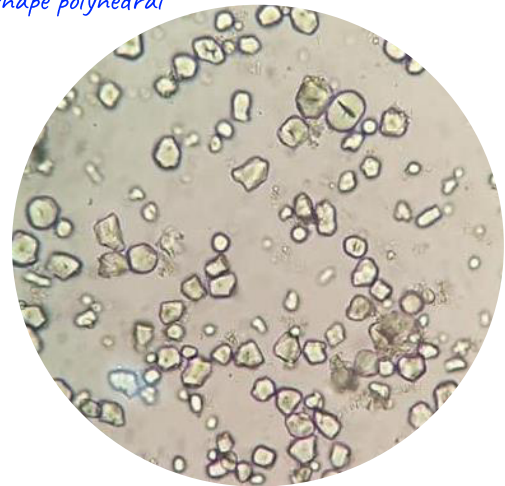
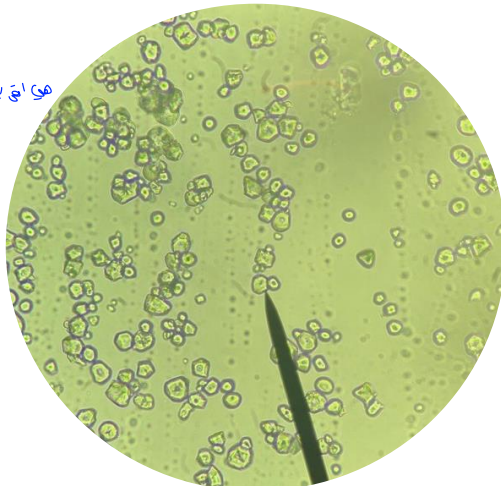
هي ابي ! لان يكون شكل غير منتظم وانه نقطة

common name:- maize

used: Dusting powder

part used:- grain & fruit

key elements: shape polyhedral



3. Wheat

ذي صفة العديس و ممكن تكون جواها حبة البصل .

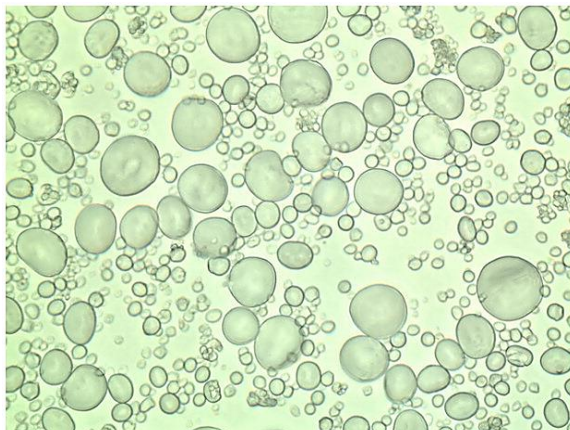
common name:- wheat.

part used :- grain & fruit -

Use of starch in pharmaceutical industry:

1. Dusting powder (in which adsorbent properties are important)

key elements: Rounded shape



→ The dried unpeeled roots and stolon

- Uses:
- Flavoring agent.

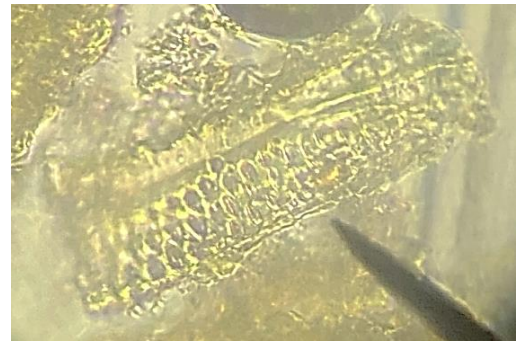
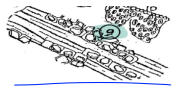
❖ Roots and Rhizomes

1. Liquorice عرق السوي

key element:-

9. Part of group of fibers with incomplete calcium oxalate prism sheath
(key element)

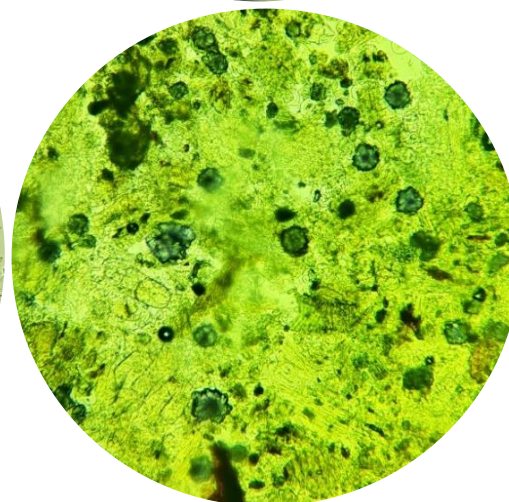
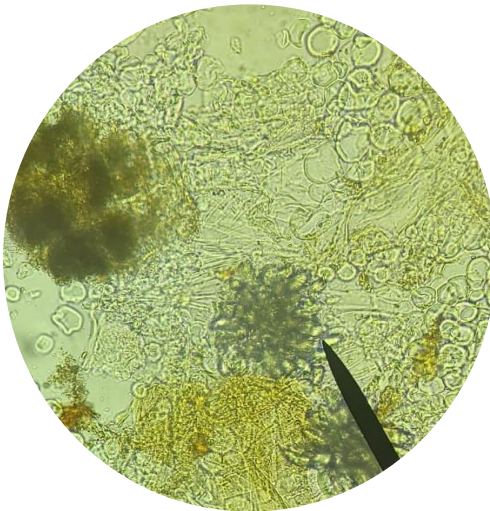
بقايا بقايا موجودات بكميات قليلة في الجذور



→ dried rhizomes

- Uses:
- Short term treatment of occasional constipation. [herbals]
4. Cluster crystals of calcium oxalate (key element)

2. Rhubarb



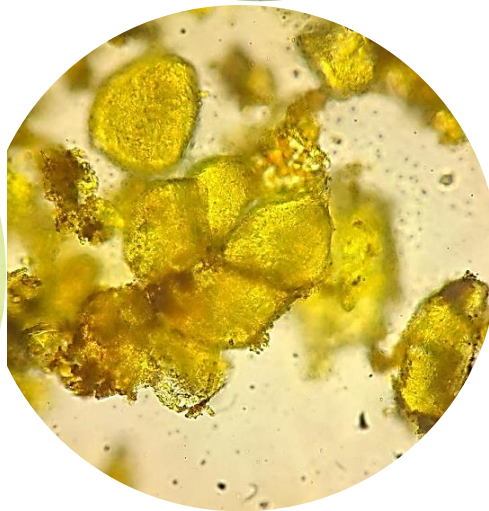
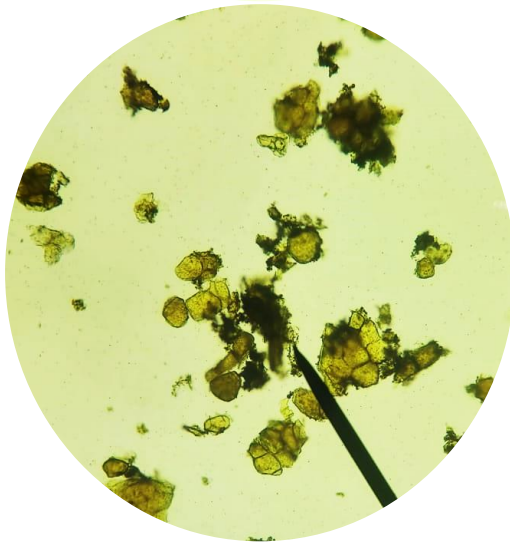
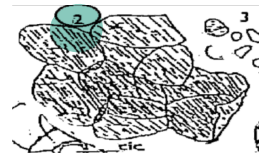
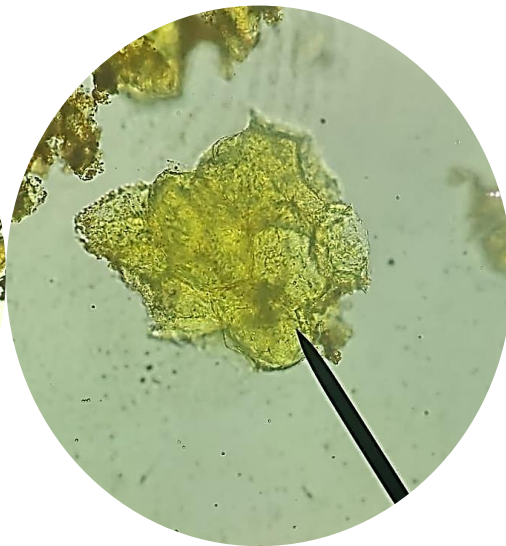
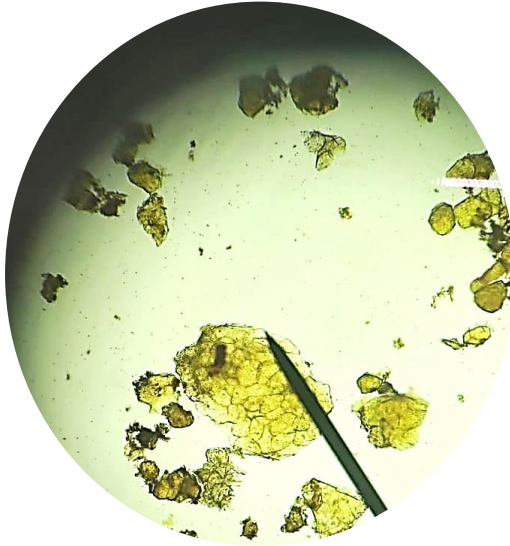
Good Luck

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→ Dried rhizome of
used:- — Peptic ulcer.

2. Parenchymatous cells filled with gelatinized starch and yellow coloring matter as seen in uncleared mount (key element)

3. Turmeric الكركم



❖ Herbs 1. Senna

→ Dried leaves of
 > Uses:
 — Laxative.

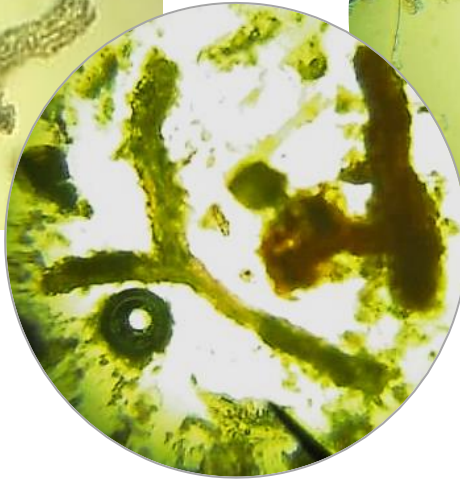
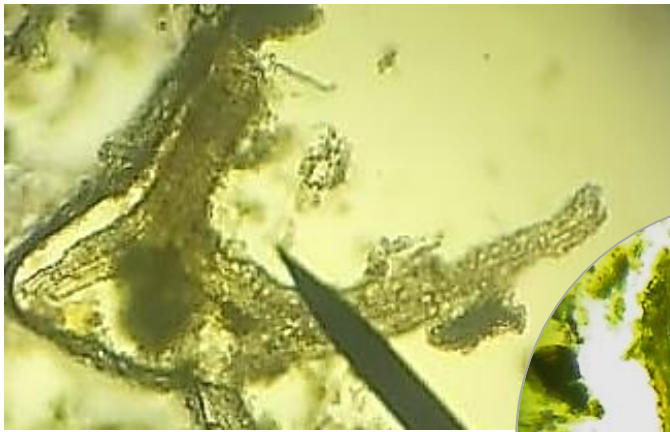
6. Group of fibers with calcium oxalate prism sheaths at the junction of two small vein (KE)



Good Luck

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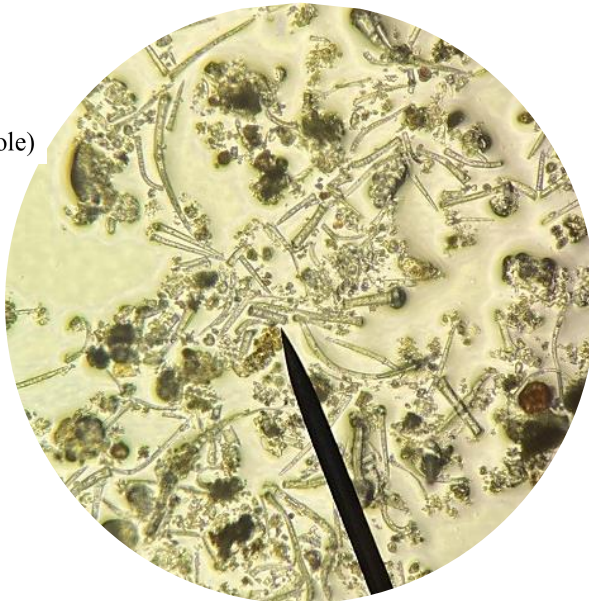
درختان نخله های شکل می دهند



2. Sage

Dried leaf

Used: Enhance memory (cinole)



3. Fragments of long smooth multicellular (2-4 cellular), non glandular hairs (KE)



Good Luck

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III. Absinthium Herb (Wormwood):

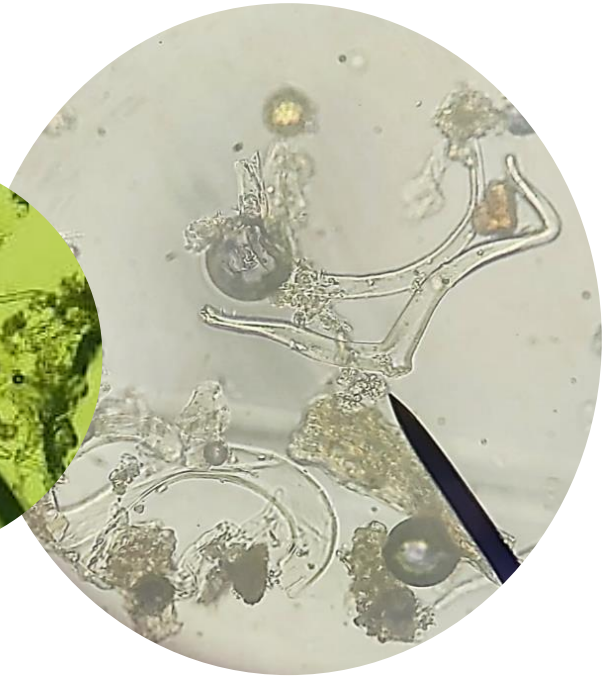
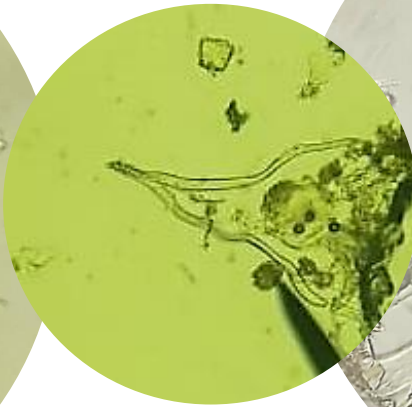
→ Dried leaves and flowering tops

→ Febrifuge (treat fever)

3. Absinthium

← ريح الريحان

1. (T- hair fragment in side view (KE)



❖ Barks and Woods

1. Cinnamon

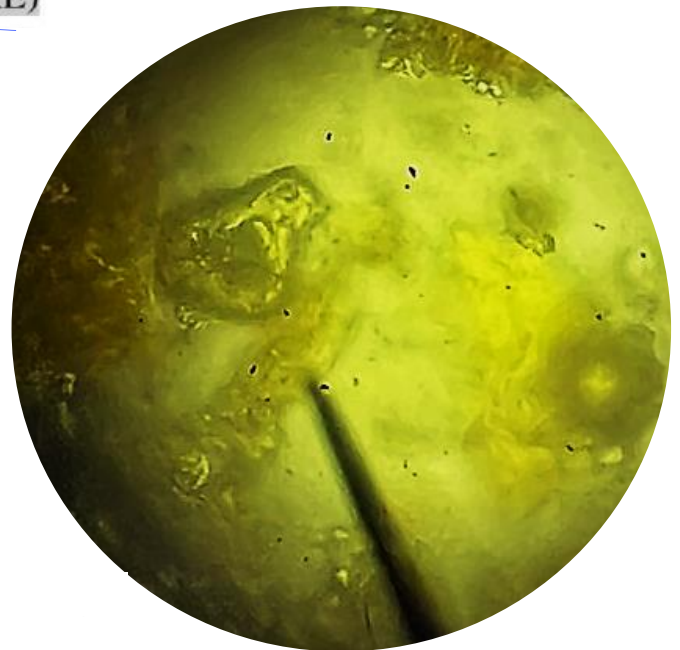
Dried bark

→ Uses described in Pharmacopeias:

→ Dyspeptic conditions, fullness, flatulence,

2. Sclereids(KE)

شماره جودت بنی



dried ripe fruit

➤ Uses:

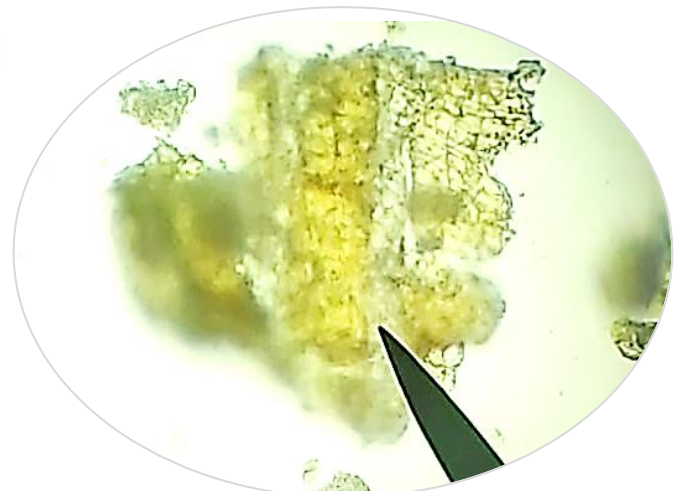
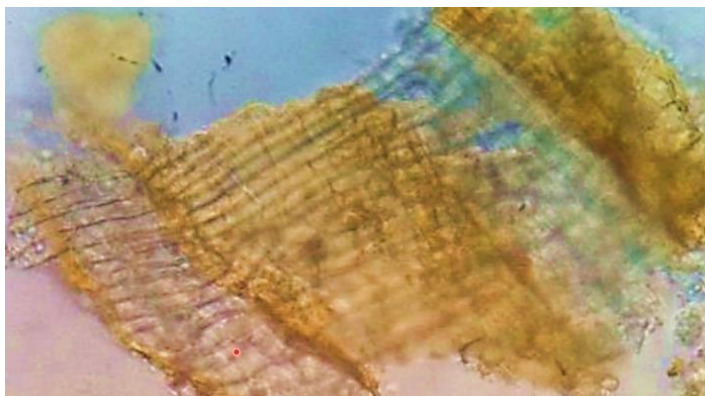
→ Antispasmodic

❖ Fruits and Flowers

1. Anise

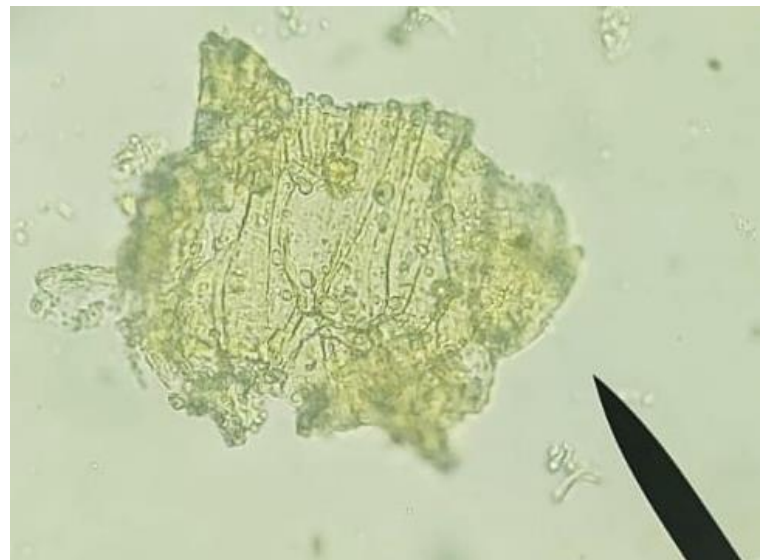
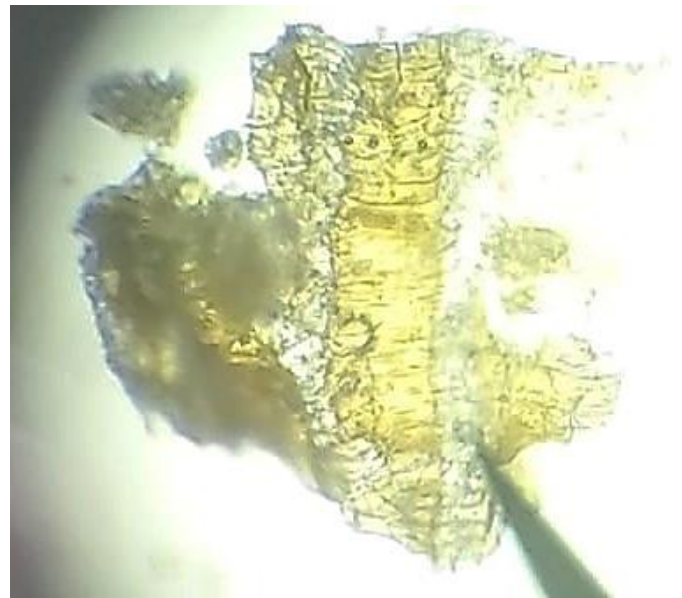
الأنیسون

2. Branching vittae (shown in outline only) and underlying endocarp (en.) in surface view (KE)



Good Luck

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Good Luck

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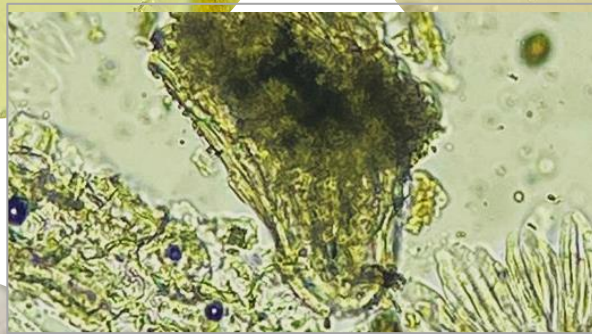
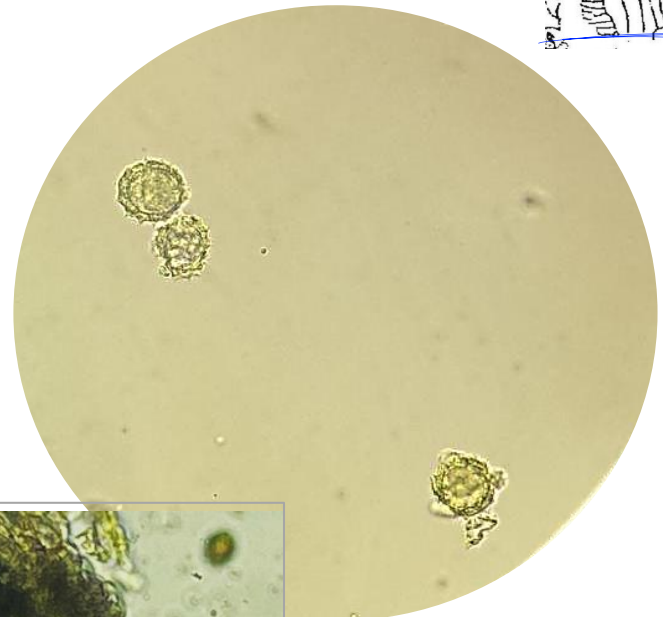
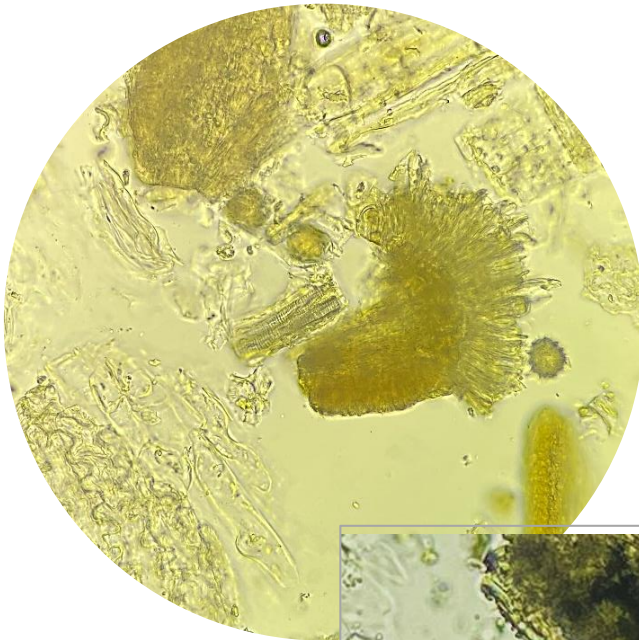
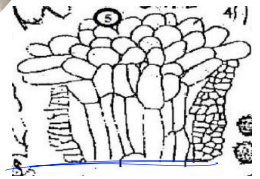
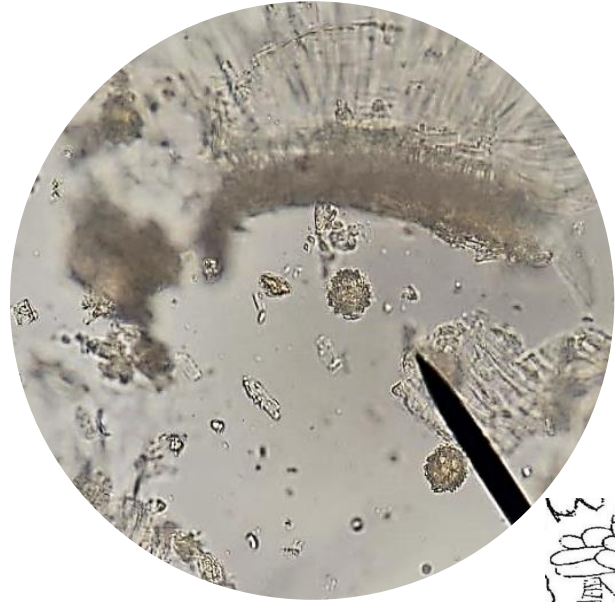
dried flower

used:- irritation and infections of the mouth and gums

الكاموميل

2. Chamomile

5. Papillose stigma and part of a style in surface view (KE)



Good Luck

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