

**Pharmacognosy Top 30 IMP Short (1M) Questions with Answers**  
**According To New Syllabus ER 2020-2021**



**1. Define Pharmacognosy?**

Ans. Pharmacognosy is the study of medicines or crude drugs produced from natural sources such as plants microbes and animals it includes analysis of their biological chemical physical and biochemical properties

**2. Write scope of Pharmacognosy?**

Ans. Synthesis drugs and antibiotics, Plant Drugs and remedies, Herbal medicines and preparations, Natural flavouring agents and natural perfumes

**3. Define adulteration?**

Ans. The term Adulteration is defined as substituting original crude drugs partially or wholly with other similar-looking substance

**4. Define alkaloids with examples?**

Ans. Alkaloids are derived from the word alkali like. Alkaloids are nitrogenous compounds which are basic in nature due to the presence of one or more nitrogen atoms. They are defined as basic nitrogenous compounds of plant origin which are physiologically active. For example - quinine, atropine and morphine, ephedrine, caffeine

**5. Define glycosides with examples?**

Ans. Glycosides can be defined as the compounds in which one or more sugars are combined with non-sugar molecules through glycosidic linkage. For example - senna , rhubarb, digitalis and squill

**6. Define volatile oils with examples?**

Ans. Volatile oils are odorous volatile principles of plant and animal source, evaporate when exposed to air at ordinary temperature, they are also known as essential oils. For example – turpentine, lemongrass and cinnamon

**7. Define terpenoids with examples?**

Ans. Terpenoids, also known as isoprenoids, are a large and diverse class of naturally occurring organic compounds that are derived from five-carbon isoprene units. They are found in many plants, fungi, and animals, and are responsible for the distinct flavours, aromas, and colours of many fruits, vegetables, herbs, and spices. For example - Citral, menthol, camphor, salvinorin

**8. Define laxatives with examples?**

Ans. Laxatives are substances that are used to promote bowel movements and relieve constipation. For example – methylcellulose, bisacodyl

**9. What are astringents?**

Ans. Astringents are substances that cause contraction or shrinkage of body tissues, by coagulating protein molecules. For example- Zinc oxide, alum, acacia, sage, yarrow, witch hazel

**10. Define diuretics with examples?**

Ans. Diuretics are medications that help to increase urine output, leading to increased removal of water and electrolytes from the body. For example - Gokhru, Punarnava

**11. Define antiseptics with examples?**

Ans. Antiseptics are substances that are used to kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi on living organisms. For example – Turmeric, Neem

## **12. Define disinfectants with examples?**

Ans. Disinfectants are chemicals or physical agents that are used to kill or remove microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi from surfaces and objects. For example – formaldehyde, etc.

## **13. What are enzymes?**

Ans. Enzymes are proteins that help speed up chemical reactions in living things. They act as catalysts, they increase the rate at which a chemical reaction occurs without being used up in the process. For example – Pancreatin, diastase

## **14. What are pharmaceutical aids?**

Ans. Pharmaceutical aids are substances which have no or little pharmacological effect, but they are essentially used in the preparation of pharmaceutical dosage forms like tablets, capsules, injections, suspension and emulsion. For examples - kaolin, lanolin, beeswax, Acacia tragacanth, Agar

## **15. Define surgical dressings?**

Ans. Surgical dressings are materials that are used to cover and protect wounds after surgery or injury. They are designed to absorb fluids and promote healing while protecting the wound from infection and further injury. For example – Gauze, etc.

## **16. Define sutures?**

Ans. Sutures are medical devices used to close wounds or surgical incisions by stitching or tying the edges of the tissue together. They come in various sizes, shapes, and materials, depending on the specific use and location of the wound. For example- Catgut, Polyglycolic acid, Polylactic acid, Silk, Nylon, Stainless steel

## **17. Define catgut and ligatures?**

Ans. Catgut is a type of surgical suture that is made from the submucosa of sheep or goat intestines.

Ligatures are threads or cords that are used to tie off blood vessels or other structures to stop bleeding during surgery. For example - Silk ligatures, Nylon ligatures, etc

## **18. Define dietary fibres?**

Ans. Dietary fibres are non-digestible carbohydrates found in plant foods such as whole grains, fruits, vegetables, and legumes, and examples include cellulose, pectin, and inulin

## **19. Name the drugs for which killer Kilani test is performed?**

Ans. Glycosides like senna , rhubarb, digitalis and squill

## **20. What are probiotics give examples?**

Ans. Probiotics are live microorganisms that provide health benefits when consumed in adequate amounts. They are often referred to as good or friendly bacteria and are commonly found in fermented foods or dietary supplements. For examples - yogurt, cheese, pickles

## **21. Define pre biotics with examples?**

Ans. Prebiotics are non-digestible carbohydrates that serve as food for probiotic bacteria in the gut. For example - garlic, onion, bananas, oats, barley, and asparagus

## **22. Define phytochemical investigation of drugs?**

Ans. Phytochemical investigation of drugs is the scientific process of identifying and studying the active chemical components found in plants that have medicinal properties.

## **23. Define siddha system of medicine?**

Ans. Siddha medicine is a traditional system of medicine which uses a combination of herbal medicines, diet, yoga, and meditation to promote holistic health and well-being, and views the body as a complex system of energy pathways

## **24. Define unani system of medicine?**

Ans. The Unani System of medicine is based on the principle put forward by Hippocrates here the disease is considered as a natural process and its symptoms are the reaction to the disease.



**25. Define nutraceuticals with examples?**

Ans. A nutraceutical is defined as any substance that is a food or part of a food and provides medical or health benefits, including the prevention and treatment of disease. For example - omega-3 fatty acids, probiotics, prebiotics, plant sterols, and dietary fiber.

**26. Define oxytocic?**

Ans. Oxytocics are drugs that stimulate uterine contractions and are used to induce labor, control postpartum bleeding, and manage miscarriages. For example- ergometrine

**27. Define aphrodisiac?**

Ans. Aphrodisiacs are substances used to enhance sexual desire and performance. Examples - ginseng, yohimbine, etc

**28. What is pharmacological classification of drugs?**

Ans. Pharmacological classification of through drugs involved the group of crude drugs according to their pharmacological action of their active constituent or their therapeutic uses the drugs which include in pharmacological classification have similar pharmacological action

**29. What is morphological classification of drugs?**

Ans. The crude drugs are grouped according to the part of plant or animal represented into organised and unorganised drugs

**30. Define tannins with examples?**

Ans. Tannins are polyphenolic Tannins are present in the aerial parts, e.g., leaves, fruits, barks, or stem, generally occurring in immature fruits, but disappears during the ripening process. Examples - Gallo tannins, kino tannic acid

Pharma Unit

**Very Imp Note :-**

- Please Read All the chapters very carefully before Pharmacognosy Exam
- These questions are only for the reference purpose