


PHARMACOPOEIA

- Derived from Greek word ‘Pharmakon’ means **drug** and ‘Poiea’ means **to make**.
- It is a legal and official book issued by recognized authorities usually appointed by **Government of each country**.
- It comprises list of pharmaceutical substances, formulae along with their description and standards.
- **List of Pharmacopeias:**
 - a) Argentine b) Austrian c) Belgian d) Brazilian e) **British**
 - f) Chinese g) Egyptian h) **European** i) French j) German
 - k) Hungarian l) **Indian** m) **International** n) Italian o) Japanese
 - p) Yugoslavian q) Mexican r) Netherlands s) Nordic t) Polish
 - u) Portuguese v) Rumanian w) Russian x) Spanish y) Turkish
 - z) **United state**.

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- A Pharmacopoeia is issued under the authority of the Govt. of a country. The countries which have not developed their own Pharmacopoeias allow the standards laid down by Pharmacopoeias of some other countries.
 - Indian Pharmacopoeia is the authorized book of standards in India but other Pharmacopoeias have also been recognized under the drugs and cosmetic rules.
 - In addition, the Govt. of India also publishes the Ayurvedic and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias.

Indian Pharmacopoeia

- The IPC was formed according to the Indian *Drugs and Cosmetics Act* of 1940
- Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is an autonomous institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which sets standards for all drugs that are manufactured, sold and consumed in India.
- The set of standards are published under the title Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP) which has been modelled over and historically follows from the British Pharmacopoeia.




IPC

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission

- Formation – 1956
- Headquarters - Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India
- Website - ipc.gov.in

- The first edition of Pharmacopoeia of India was published in 1955.
- The second edition of Pharmacopoeia of India was published in 1966 and later on its supplement was published in 1975.
- The third edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1985 by Govt. of India.
- The fourth edition was published by Govt. of India in 1996.

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- The fifth edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 2007 by Govt. of India and later amended in 2008.
 - The sixth edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 2010 by Govt. of India and later amended in 2012.
 - The seventh edition of Indian pharmacopoeia was published in 2014. The Pharmacopoeia 2014 was released by Health Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad on November 4, 2013 and later it was amended in 2015 & 2016.



EDITION	YEAR	AMENDMENT/ SUPPLEMENT
I Edition	1955	Supplement 1960
II Edition	1966	Supplement 1975
III Edition	1985	Addendum 1989, Addendum 1991
IV Edition	1996	Addendum 2000, Vet Supplement 2000, Addendum 2002, Addendum 2005
V Edition	2007	Addendum 2008
VI Edition	2010	Addendum 2012
VII Edition	2014	Addendum 2015, Addendum 2016



Latest Edition – IP 2018

- Published in 2018
- Addendum 2019

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2018 Salient Features:

- **New Monographs : 220**
Revisions : 366
Omissions : 07
- **170 New Chemical Monographs :**
49 API
64 Formulations
53 Fixed Dose Formulations
02 Excipients
02 Antibiotics
- **15 New Herbs and Herbal Products Monographs**
- **03 New Radiopharmaceutical Monographs**
- **14 New Veterinary Non-Biological Monographs**
- **18 New Biological Monographs :**
02 Vaccines & Immunoserum for Human Use
06 Biotechnology Derived Therapeutic Products
10 Blood and Blood Related Products
- **Standards for New Drugs, Drugs under National Health Programme & Drugs in National List of Essential Medicines have been included**

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2018 Addendum 2019

Salient Features

- Addendum 2019 contains 66 new monographs including chemical (61), herbs and herbal products (03), and radiopharmaceuticals preparations (02)
- One general monograph on Lotion also included
- Special emphasis has been given to the dosage forms of API whose dosage forms were not in the IP 2018
- General chemical tests for identification of an article have been almost eliminated and more specific infrared, ultraviolet spectrophotometric, HPLC and HPTLC tests have been given emphasis
- Special emphasis was given to include/upgrade dissolution test in existing monographs
- Most of the existing assays and related substances tests have been upgraded to liquid chromatography method