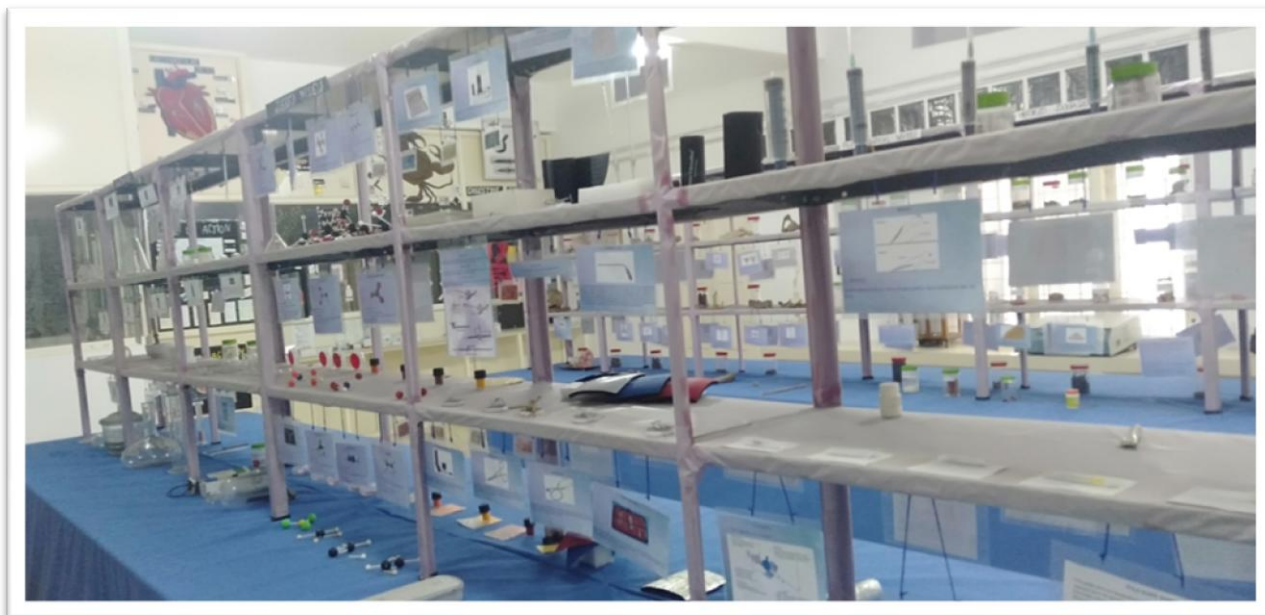


Our college has well established and maintained museums in two different places. One consist of informative and well arranged drug display boards that showcase different marketed drug formulations and cosmetics. Other holds anatomical specimens, plant and animal crude drugs, informative charts and photographs, herbarium, and some industrial appliances to enrich the collection.




NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY MUVATTUPUZHA

History Of Periodic Table

Antoine Lavoisier

- Wrote the first extensive list of elements containing 33 elements
- Categorized elements into acids and non-acids
- Some of Lavoisier's Elements were later shown to be compounds and mixtures


Johann Dobereiner



- Developed 'triads' group of 3 elements with similar properties
- Arrangement in the nature of groups


1. Lithium, Sodium and Potassium
2. Calcium, Strontium and Barium
3. Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine

John Newlands



- The known elements (70) were arranged in order of atomic weights
- He observed similarities between the first and sixth elements, the second and seventh elements
- He proposed Law of Octaves

Dmitri Mendeleev



- He produced a table based on the atomic weights but arranged periodically with elements with similar properties under each other
- Gaps were left for elements the were unknown at the time and their properties predicted

Classification of four element groups

| Group | Elements |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Lithium (Li), Sodium (Na), Potassium (K) |
| 2 | Calcium (Ca), Strontium (Sr), Barium (Ba) |
| 3 | Aluminum (Al), Gallium (Ga), Indium (In) |
| 4 | Tin (Sn), Lead (Pb) |

Dobereiner's Triads


| Group | Elements and Their Atomic Mass |
|-------|---|
| A | Lithium (Li) 7.0, Sodium (Na) 23.0, Potassium (K) 39.0 |
| B | Calcium (Ca) 40.0, Strontium (Sr) 87.5, Barium (Ba) 137.0 |
| C | Chlorine (Cl) 35.5, Bromine (Br) 80.0, Iodine (I) 127.0 |

Newlands Law of Octaves


According to the Law, elements in the groups of seven repeating their properties in the eighth group.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|
| Li | Be | B | C | N | O | F |
| Na | Mg | Al | Si | P | S | Cl |
| K | | | | | | |

Mendeleev's table



Periodic Table of the Elements



Prepared by: Anshu Karmali, M.A. Vardhman, Global Knowledge, 1st Edition, 2017



Natural drugs

Natural drugs are the treasure for pharmaceutical formulation and they are used to evaluate the pharmacognostical, phytochemical and phytochemical studies.



ASAFOETIDA



ASPARAGUS



BAVCHI



BEES WAX



BENZOIN



BLACK CATECHU



CARDAMOM



CINNAMON



CLOVE



COLOPHONY



CORIANDER



DILL



EUCALYPTUS



GHOKRU



GINGER



FENNEL



ISABGOL



KURCHI



MYROBALAN



MYRRH



NUTMEG



NUX VOMICA



RAUWOLFIA



RHUBARB



SENNA



TURMERIC



VALERIAN



VASAKA

Dosage form*

Tablets
Soft gelatin capsules
Hard gelatin capsules
Creams
Ointments
Emulsions
Liniments
Suspensions
Cough syrups
Tonic
Inhalations
Powders
Granules

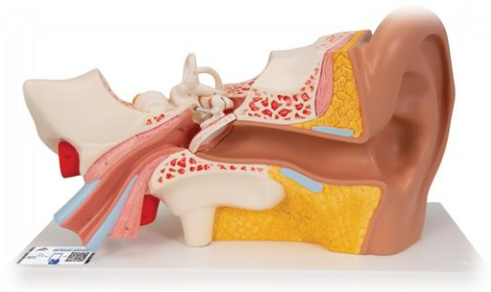
Cosmetics

Nail lacquers
Creams
Lotions
Shampoos
Gels
Face wash and scrubs
Talcum powders
Sun screens

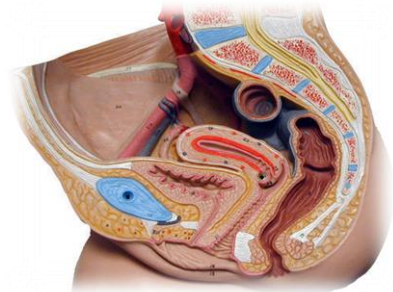
*They are helping to understand about different dosage forms including cosmetics and various brands of medicines used for diseases.

Anatomical models

They are useful to understand the shape structure and orientation of different body organs especially useful in anatomy and physiology lab.



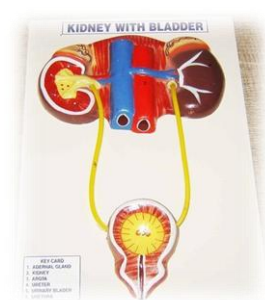
EAR



MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



KIDNEY WITH BLADDER

Industrial appliances

They help to familiarize about the appliances using in industries.

- Filters
- Thermal resistors