

Drug Nomenclature

By – Dr.Swati Rai
Assistant Professor
Department of pharmacology
ASMC,SULTANPUR

Dr Swati Rai
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY



A

PHARMACOLOGY

did you know

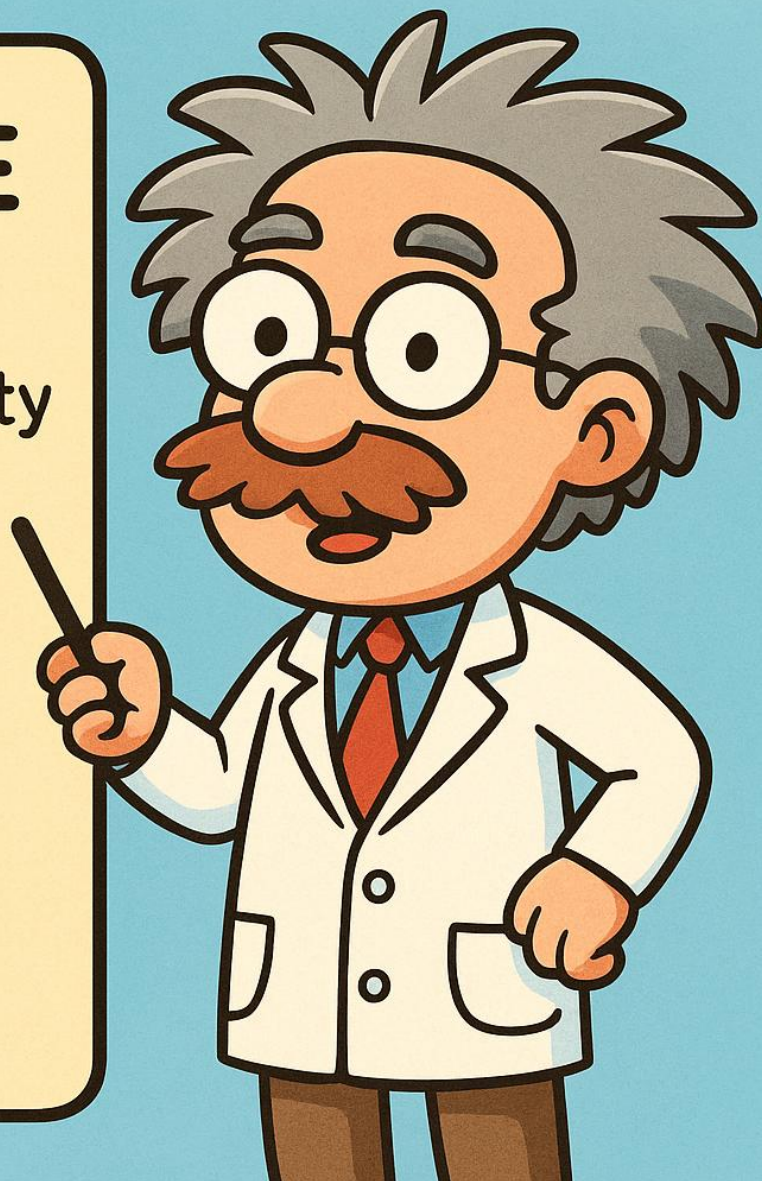


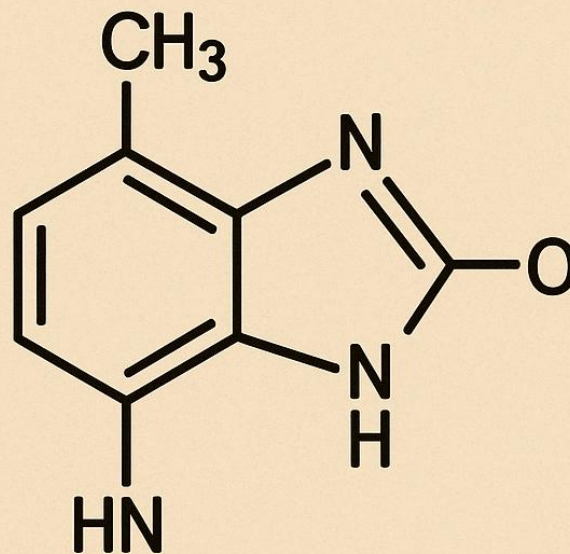
About 7,000 languages are spoken
in the world today.

CHEMICAL NAME

A chemical name is given when a new chemical entity (NCE) is developed and it describes the substance chemically, e.g.

7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
for diazepam





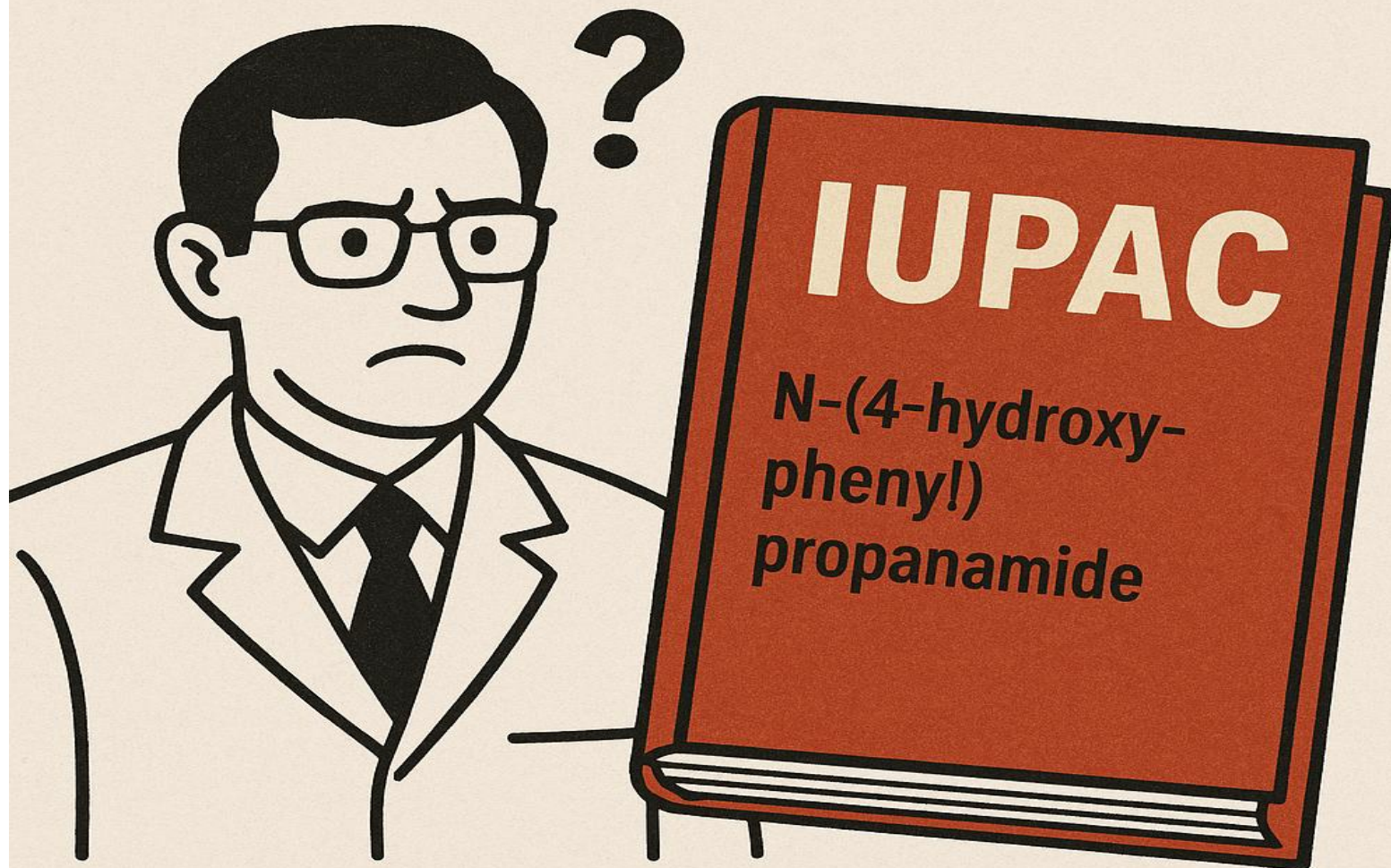
7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-
1-methyl-5-phenyl-
2H,1,4-benzodiazepin-
2-one

IUPAC

- International union of pure and applied chemistry
- World authority on chemical nomenclature

Dr Swati Rai

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY



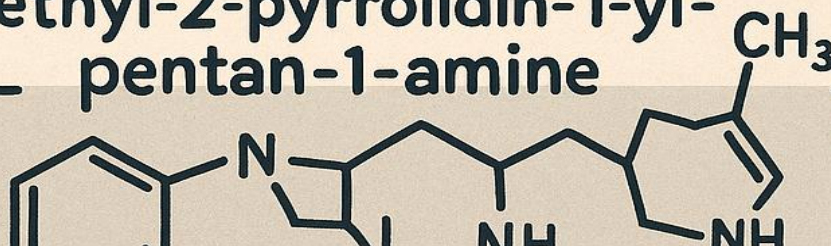
IMPOSSIBLE

- If each **pharmacological active principle** were to be called differently in each country and language, it would be **disastrous** for health as well as for scientific progress

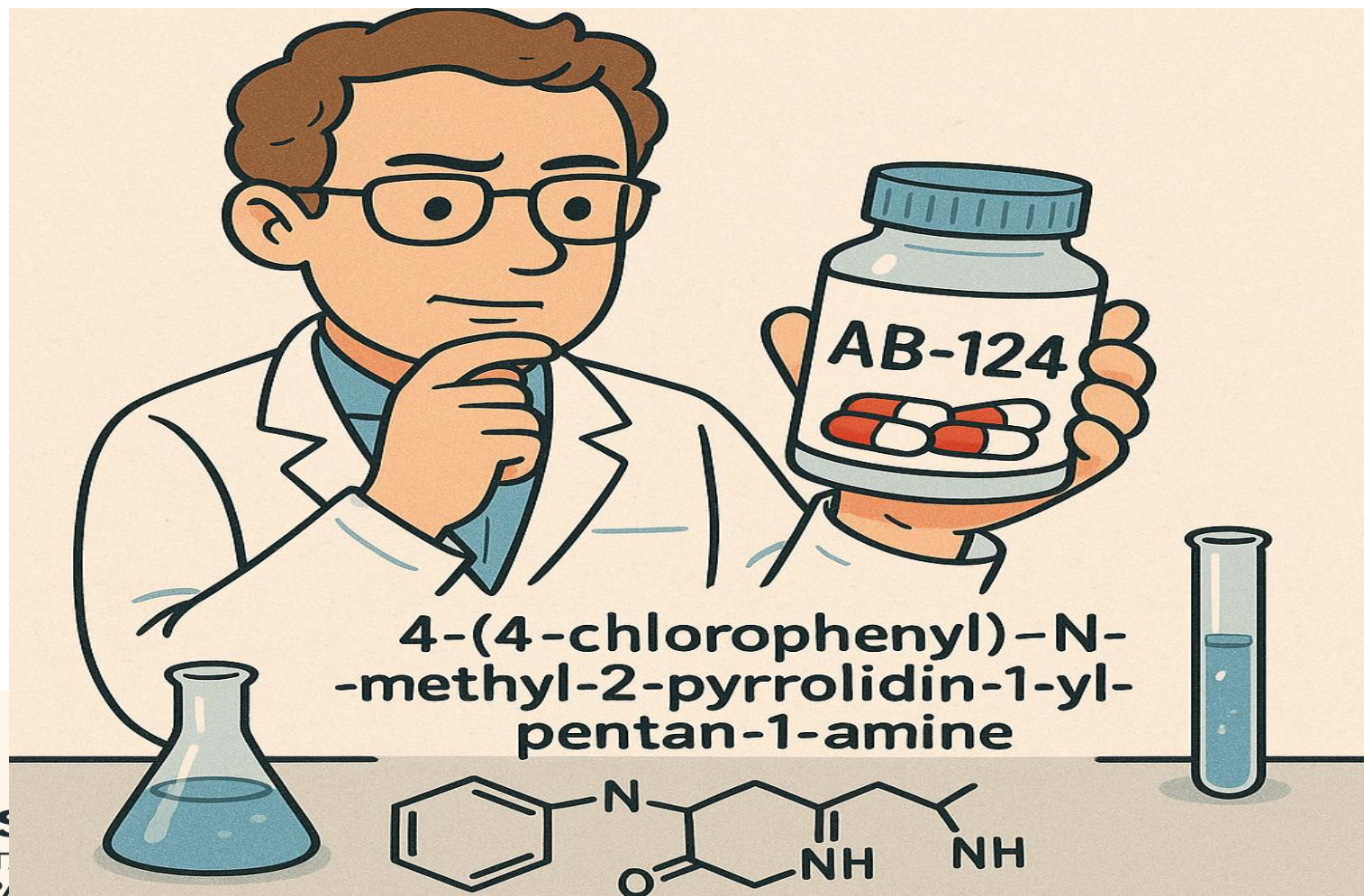
Short
name?

4-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-
methyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-
pentan-1-amine

Dr S
ASSISTA
DEPA
PHARMACOLOGY



Code Name



Dr S
ASSIST
DEP
PHARMACOLOGY

- Code name assigned for convenience and simplicity
- Before approved name coined

- A drug generally has three different categories of names:

- chemical name,

- non-proprietary name and

- proprietary name

- A chemical name - new chemical entity (NCE) is developed
- Describes the substance chemically,
e.g. 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin- 2-one for **diazepam**

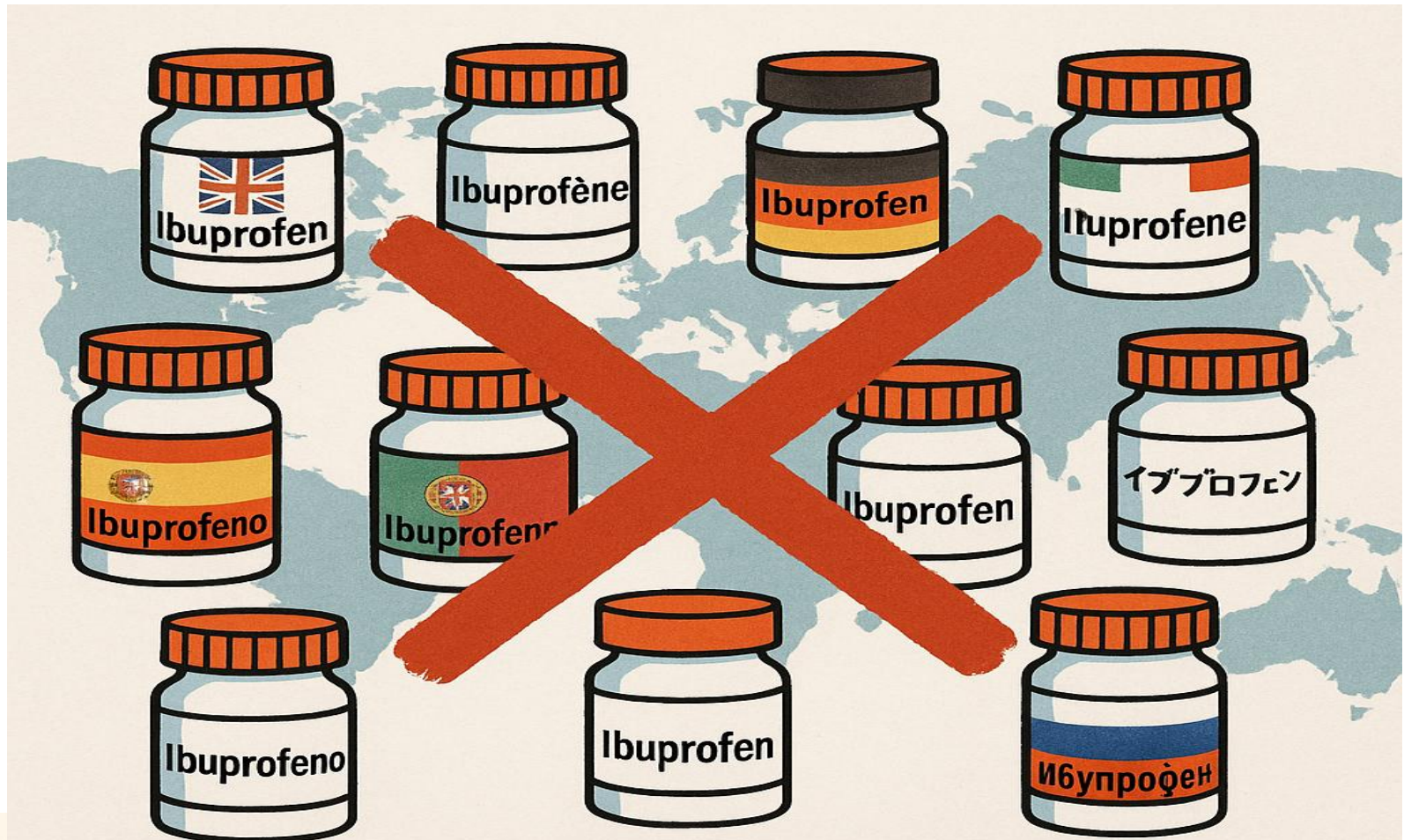
- It is useful for chemists or technical personals as it provides the precise arrangement of atoms and atomic groups in the molecule

- A code name, e,g. RO15-1788 (later named flumazenil) is the name given by the manufacturer for convenience and simplicity before an approved name.

Non proprietary name

- Name accepted by a competent scientific body/authority
- Eg. USAN, BAN

- A non-proprietary name of a drug, after its regulatory approval, is the accepted name by a competent scientific body/authority
- e.g. British Approved Name (BAN), Japanese Accepted Name (JAN) and United States Adopted Name (USAN) etc.



DISASTROUS

DI
ASSI:
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY

- After World War II, in 1953 the World Health Assembly, the governing body of the (WHO), passed resolution WHA3.11, which stated that an expert Committee of the WHO “should undertake the selection and approval of **non-proprietary names for drugs**” together with the recommendation that national **pharmacopoeias** should adopt such names.

- Such a resolution was the birth of **the international nonproprietary names (INN)** system for drug identification that we still use today for the effective and safe identification of medicines, for safe prescribing, and for teaching.

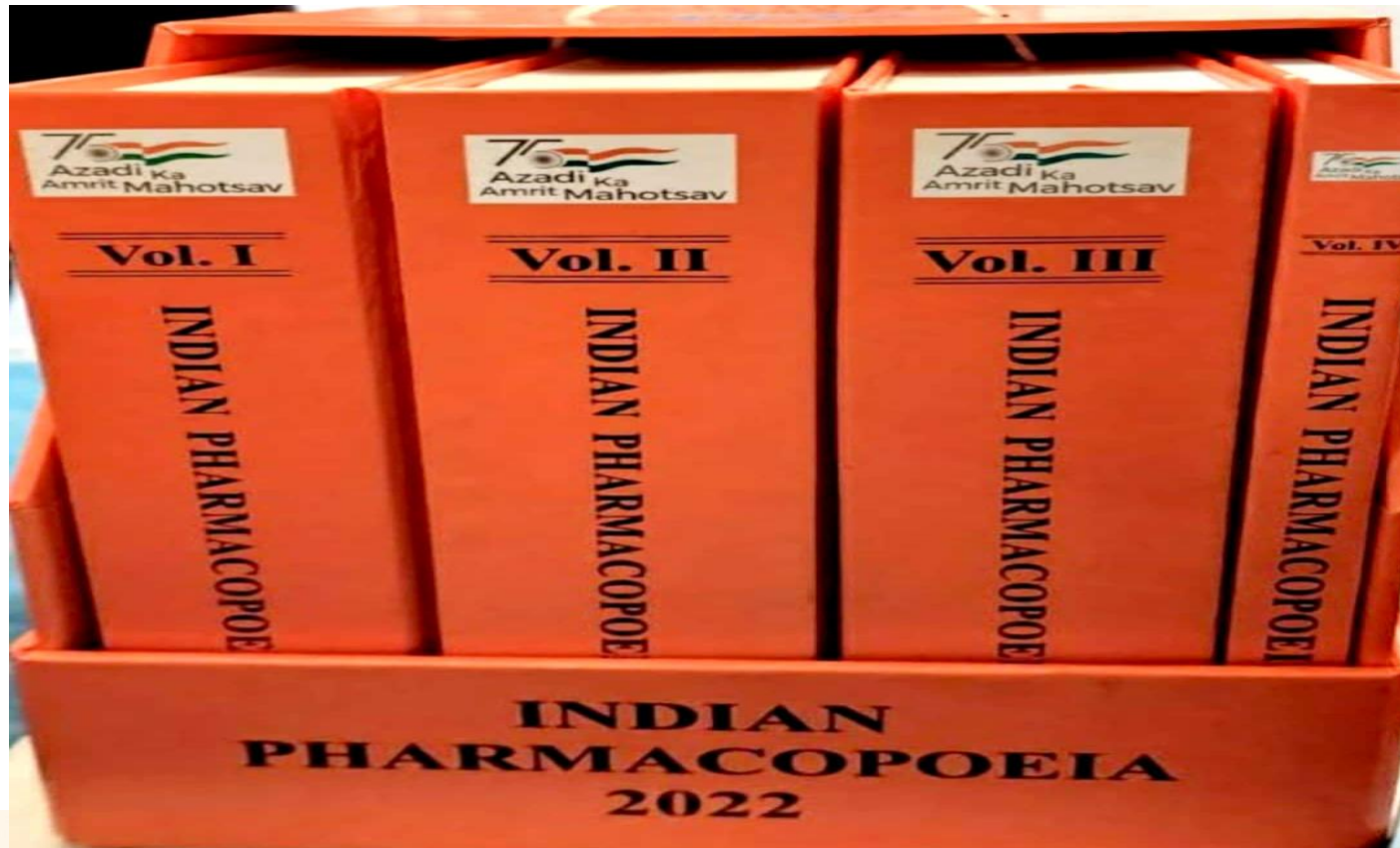
- Until the drug is included in pharmacopoeia, the non proprietary name may also be called as **approved name**
- After its appearance in the official publication it becomes the official name

- The non-proprietary names of newer drugs are kept uniform by an agreement to use the Recommended International Nonproprietary Name (rINN) in all member countries of World Health Organization (WHO)

A pharmacopoeia - official book or standard reference that lists:

- Medicines and their formulations
- Standards for purity, strength, and quality
- Methods of preparation and storage
- Tests for identity and safety of drugs

- It is like a **rulebook for medicines**, published by an authorized body (e.g., government or medical authority), to ensure that all medicines available in a country are safe, effective, and of uniform quality .
- Examples:
 - Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)** – India
 - British Pharmacopoeia (BP)** – UK
 - United States Pharmacopoeia (USP)** – USA
 - European Pharmacopoeia (EP)** – Europe
-  These books are legally binding for pharmaceutical companies, pharmacists, and doctors.



Dr Swati Rai
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY



WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY 1953

RESOLUTION WHA3.11

BIRTH OF THE INN SYSTEM

A

- A proprietary name or brand name is the name assigned by the manufacturer(s) and is the property or trade mark of the concerned pharmaceutical firm



A proprietary name or brand name is the name assigned by the manufacturer(s) and is the property or trade mark of the concerned pharmaceutical

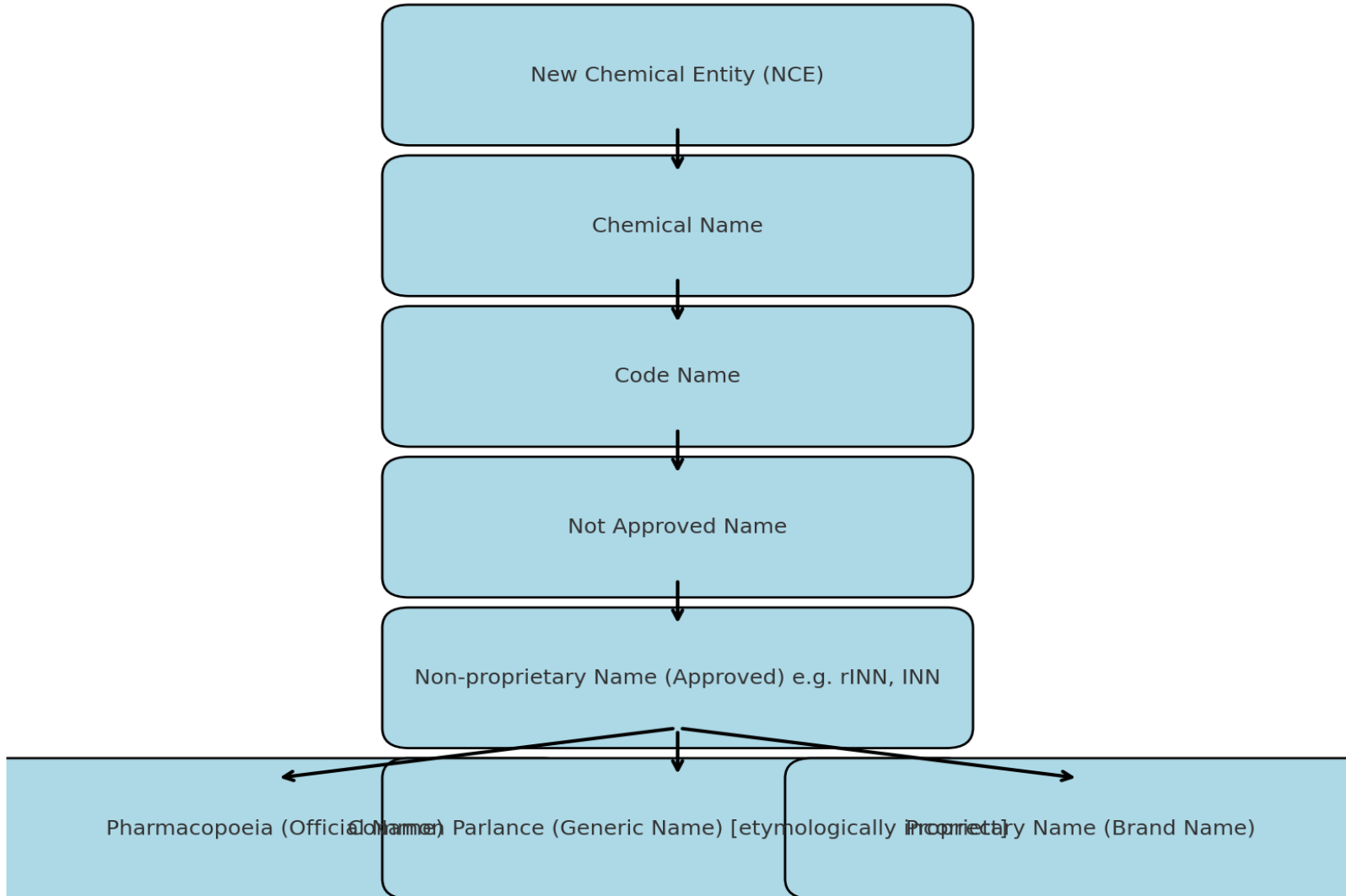
Benefits

- Uniformity
- Convenience
- Economy and better comprehension
- Cheaper
- Chemist are free to dispense the generic product from any manufacturer

Dr Swati Rai

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY

Drug Nomenclature Flow Chart



A

PHARMACOLOGY

EXAMPLE

Paracetamol

CHEMICAL NAME:

N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide.

NON-PROPRIETARY NAME:

Approved Name: British Approved Name
(BAN): *paracetamol*

United States Adopted Name
(USAN): *Acetaminophen*

PROPRIETARY NAME:

Panadol, Calpol, Adol.

Thank you

Dr Swati Rai
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOLOGY