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Turmeric and Psyllium Husk Powder Study

Experiment 4 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To compare the supplied authenticated drugs by organoleptic observation and powder microscopy.

Principle

Organoleptic observation and microscopic structures provide complementary identity evidence. Powdering destroys much gross form, but fragments of epidermis, vessels, fibres, starch and other diagnostic structures may remain. Features depend on the actual plant part, processing and preparation; confirm identity from a pattern, not a single cell.

Identity and Material

Drug	Botanical identity / family	Part examined
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> / Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
Psyllium husk	<i>Plantago ovata</i> / Plantaginaceae	Seed husk

Requirements

- Authenticated Turmeric rhizome and Psyllium husk and matched teaching powders.
- Microscope, slides, coverslips and instructor-approved mounting and staining materials.
- Hand lens, labelled observation record and sketch materials.

Procedure

1. Inspect and label

Confirm the botanical labels and plant parts. Record colour, surface and texture. Assess odour only by the laboratory-approved method; do not taste material.

2. Prepare a mount

Use a small dispersed powder portion in the prescribed mount. Prepare an untreated or specifically stained mount as directed; do not combine arbitrary clearing reagents.

3. Survey

Find representative fragments at low power, then examine diagnostic features at a suitable higher power.

4. Compare

Locate more than one feature from the guide, compare with the authenticated teaching material and note absent or obscured features.

5. Record

Draw labelled structures, state magnification and write a comparison. Distinguish observed structures from expected textbook features.

Introduction to Pharmacognosy

Organoleptic and Powder Features

Drug	Macroscopic / organoleptic cues	Powder features to examine
Turmeric	Yellow-orange rhizome interior; characteristic aromatic material	Yellow parenchyma, starch or gelatinised starch masses, cork and vessel fragments
Psyllium husk	Pale, lightweight, thin husk flakes; visible swelling in water	Fragments of mucilage-bearing outer seed-coat cells; compare dry and hydrated mounts

Comparison

Turmeric powder is a rhizome preparation with pigment and storage tissue. Psyllium husk is the separated seed coat; a whole-seed microscopic pattern should not be assumed to describe pure husk. Cooking or curing can gelatinise turmeric starch.

Observations and Record

Drug / mount	Observed structures	Magnification
Drug 1	_____	___ x
Drug 2	_____	___ x

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- A 10x eyepiece and 40x objective provide 400x visual magnification.
- If a feature is found in only one field, inspect additional representative fields before calling it consistently present. This is an identity observation, not a numerical purity assay.

Result

Drug 1 showed ___ and ___. Drug 2 showed ___ and ___. The observed pattern was compared with authenticated teaching material.

Precautions

- Use authenticated material and record the organ; whole-plant powder can differ from leaf-only powder.
- Do not mistake air bubbles for oil globules or a processing artefact for a diagnostic cell.
- Starch appearance can change during heating and processing.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why use more than one feature?

A common structure such as starch may occur in many drugs.

2. Why record processing?

Drying, boiling and powdering may alter diagnostic appearance.

3. What should the result state?

The observed features and consistency with the authenticated drug, with any limitations.

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