



## An Introduction to the History of Pharmacology in Iran

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### Abstract:

Herbal medicine, as an important part of traditional medicine, has been developed by famous scholars. "De Materia Medica" the valuable work of Dioscorides (1<sup>st</sup> CE) was translated into Arabic by Stephan Basil under the title of Hayula al-Teb. This work was further elaborated by several Moslem scholars and finally made available to the public in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century CE. Indigenous pharmaceutical sciences were pioneered by Ebn al-Beitar the outstanding Muslim botanist and is the author of "Jame le Mofradat". Other scholars who have contributed chapters to, or authored separate treatises on *materia medica* or pharmaceutical sciences were; Tabari (Ferdous al-Hekmat), Rhazes (Al-Hawi and Al-Mansouri), Heravi (Al-Abniah), Avicenna (Al-Qanoon), Biruni (Al-Saidane), Jorjani (Zakhire), Shapor Sahl (an erudite from the School of Jondishapour and author of Gharabadin: the oldest Pharmacopoeia), Haji Zain al-Attar (Ekhtiarat-e-Badii), Hakim Momen (Tohfe) and Aghili Khorasani (Makhzan al-Advie).

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