

12. Antispasmodics - Agents which relieve, prevent or control morbid spasm, relieve convulsion and pain in any part of the body.
13. Aphrodisiac - An agent that stimulates or increases the sexual appetite, passion and virile power.
14. Aperient - Slightly cathartic. Laxative.
15. Appetiser - A remedy or dose to stimulate appetite.
16. Astringent - A drug which arrests secretions or bleeding- haemostatic.
17. Cardiac stimulants- Drugs which maintain an efficient circulation, when the heart fails to perform its function, by improving its activity.
18. Carminatives - Calming or soothing medicine, that acts by relieving pain in the stomach and bowel.
19. Cathartics - Drugs which induce active movement of the bowels. They are divided as laxatives, purgatives, drastics, hydrogogue and cholagogue.
20. Caustics - Substances that destroy or disorganise living tissues, by destroying the vitality of the part on which it is applied. It also causes sloughing and inflammation surrounding the area where it is applied.
21. Cholagogue - Remedy which stimulates the actions of liver, by increasing the secretion of bile and thereby producing free purgation.

22. Constipative - Arresting bowels.
23. Depilatory - A substance used to remove or destroy the hair.
24. Diaphoratics - A drug increasing the action of the skin thereby promoting secretion of sweat.
25. Digestives - Agents used to assist the stomach and intestines in their normal functions of promoting digestion of foods.
26. Disinfectant - An agent that destroys disease germs and noxious properties of fermentation. All disinfectants are, in a way, antiseptic, but all antiseptics are not disinfectants.
27. Diuretics - Medicines which increase the flow or secretion of urine either by stimulating the renal cells or increasing the flow of blood through them.
28. Drastic - A powerful and irritating purgative.
29. Emetics - Agents which induce or cause or produce vomiting by local action on the nerves of the stomach, mucous membrane.
30. Emollients - Drugs which allay irritation of the skin and alleviate swelling and pain.
31. Expectorants - Drugs stimulating and expelling the bronchial mucus or secretions, (of the organs of respiration) and help their expulsion.

32. Febrifuge - An agent that lessens fever.(Included among diaphoretics and diuretics.)
33. Haemostatic - Medicines that arrest or restrain bleeding or haemorrhage by contracting the blood vessels, when taken internally, (Included in Astringents)
34. Hydragogue - A drug which causes discharge of watery fluid.
35. Laxatives - An agent that loosens the bowels.
36. Narcotics - Poisonous substances chiefly influencing the brain. They are also medicines which stupify and diminish the activity of the nervous system. In small doses they act as stimulants and in large doses, as sedative.
37. Nauseant - Any drug that produces nausea.
38. Purgatives - Medicines those produce or increase intestinal evacuation.
39. Refrigerent - Medicines having cooling properties on the surface of the body by lowering body temperature.
40. Resolvents - They cause the absorption of inflammatory or other swellings.
41. Rubifacient - A remedy which, when applied externally, by irritation of the ends of the nerves of the skin, causes distention of the

capillaries, inflammation or reddening of the skin and increases the blood flow of the part.

42. Sedatives - Agents those exert a soothing effect by lowering functional activity, drugs which quiet the nervous system without actually producing sleep.
43. Stomachics - A stimulant that increases or excites the secretion of gastric juice, functional activity of the stomach, by improving the tone of it to promote appetite and digestion. (Included in stimulants and tonics).
44. Styptic - An agent that checks bleeding.
45. Tonics - Medicines which increase the tone of the part upon which they act & also the general tone.
46. Ulcer - An open sore on the skin.
47. Vesicant - A blistering agent.
48. Vulnerary - An agent that heals wounds.