

### EXTRA PHARMACOPOEIA (MARTINDALE)

- The Extra Pharmacopoeia was first produced in 1883 by William Martindale and is still known as ‘Martindale Published by “The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain”’
- The term “Extra” means in this instance “Outside”, because the book aimed to describe drugs that were outside the British Pharmacopoeia.
- William Martindale (1840–1902) worked during a period of rapid scientific discovery. Martindale himself was an inventor and developer of pharmaceutical formulations. From 1868 onwards he regularly published Papers and also answered pharmacists’ questions in “*The Pharmaceutical Journal*”. Martindale saw the need for all this new information to be compiled in a book.
- ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’ was envisioned to fill this role. It enabled pharmacists to have access to up-to-date information about the latest pharmaceutical treatments. Martindale was assisted by W. Wynn Westcott, who compiled the medical references.
- The first edition, entitled ‘The extra pharmacopoeia of unofficial drugs and chemical and pharmaceutical preparations’, was a slim pocket volume of 313 pages containing some 250 drug monographs. Abru is the first drug monograph listed in the first edition of Martindale,
- The “extra” in ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’ referred to describe drugs and substances not included in the British Pharmacopoeia (first published in 1864).
- Revised editions of the BP were only published every 12 to 18 years which, during a period of rapid pharmaceutical development, led some critics to claim that it was already outdated by the time of publication. In comparison, new editions of ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’ were published every one to three years during William Martindale’s lifetime. These were not complete revisions, unlike modern editions, but updates based on Martindale’s latest research. To make the book more comprehensive, the fourth edition in 1885 also included the official preparations of the BP.
- In total, William Martindale produced 10 editions of ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’ from 1883 until his death in 1902
- In 1889, he was elected to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, serving as its president from 1899 to 1900. He also worked on the BP in 1898.
- February 1902, aged 61, he was found dead at home. After William Martindale’s death, the production of ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’ and the ownership of the W. Martindale pharmaceutical business passed to his Son, William Harrison Martindale (1874–1933). W. H. Martindale qualified as a pharmacist in 1898 and also experimented on new compounds and formulations. In April 1933, aged only 58, he died of heart failure after a severe illness.
- When W. H. Martindale died in 1933 there was no other family member to produce ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’. Therefore, in December 1933 British Pharmaceutical Codex, the Pharmaceutical Society purchased all rights to produce and sell ‘The extra pharmacopoeia’.
- The 28th edition (1982) was the first to be produced electronically by an external company. A computer, the VAX 11/730 system with 470MB of storage, was installed and loaded with content comprising the 28th edition, which was then progressively updated in the course of an edition.
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- 15<sup>th</sup> edition- Due to accumulation of information this pharmacopoeia is divided into two volumes in 1910. The first double volume edition was published in 1912.
- 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of vol-II published in 1955
- 24<sup>th</sup> edition of vol-I published in 1958
- Supplement of 24<sup>th</sup> edition was published in 1961
- 25<sup>th</sup> edition was published in February 1967 by Pharmaceutical society of Great Britain.
- 26<sup>th</sup> edition was released in July 1972.

- 30<sup>th</sup> edition published in 1993
- Martindale contains up to date authoritative information on drugs and medicine which are used throughout the world. It is written for all those involved in use of drug and medicine including practicing pharmacist and physician
- The latest 40<sup>th</sup> edition published in May 2020 with two volumes.
- **Salient features-**
  - Over 6,400 drug monographs summarizing the nomenclature, properties, and actions of each substance – all in one book, giving you quick and easy access
  - Over 125,000 preparations from 43 countries and regions
  - Nearly 700 treatment reviews, with references from the published literature
  - 5,600 + pharmaceutical terms and routes of administration in 13 major European languages
  - Over 60,000 reference citations and over 25,000 international manufacturers and distributors
  - Herbals, diagnostic agents, radiopharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical excipients, toxins, poisons