The word injection is derived from Latin- *injecere*, which means- to throw in, to inject.

Injectable medication was not possible without a syringe device. Syringe Latin-*syrinx*-(a tube) was invented long before the needle.

Earliest man made contraption resembling a syringe is referred to in Hippocratic writings; as a tube with a pig’s bladder attached to it. Anatomists like *Eustachius*, *Malpighi*, and *Swammerdam* attempted to preserve cadavers and outline blood vessel by injecting coloured fluids for demonstrating and teaching purpose.

*Christopher Wren* (1632–1723) and *Robert Boyle*, used trocars and animal bladders for intravenous injections in dogs. French physicians were forcing morphine paste down grooved trocars to treat neuralgia, but they could hardly be called syringes.

*Francis Rynd* (1803–61) of Dublin made subcutaneous injections, also for neuralgia in 1845 using the “syringe’ with a slender trocar and cannula”, it was inserted subcutaneously and the trocar retracted by means of a spring. Narcotic liquid descended from the hollow handle into the puncture site as the instrument was withdrawn. Rynd could be called the inventor as his device was patented in the Irish patents office (1852).

*Charles Pravaz* (1791-1853) of Lyon had almost simultaneously constructed a metal syringe with a hollow needle, which he used to inject aneurisms and reported the result of his method in 1853.

Credit for proper hypodermic glass syringe appears to belong to *Alexander Wood* (1817-1884), a Scottish practicing physician from Edinburg, who used an instrument similar to Pravaz syringe to inject a narcotic in a case of neuralgia (1853), and published findings in the *Edinburgh Medical & Surgical Journal* (1855). Ironically, Wood’s wife got addicted to morphine injections when she used her husband’s instrument and died due to overdose.

Over the following century, the technology was refined and intravenous injections became commonplace. Initially syringes were of metal with; hollow pointed needle made of steel with hard rubber “slide” hub.. Becton and Dickinson formed BD Company In 1897 and imported ail glass syringes from Wulfing Luer of Paris. The first syringe was specially made for insulin injections by BD (1925).Yale luer-lock syringes were introduced in 1925. They provided a simple and secure method for attaching and removing the syringe.

Two decades later, improper sterilization started to plague clinical practice. Finally Australian inventor Charles Rothauser created the world’s first disposable hypodermic syringe made of polypropylene, which took care of sterilization issues in re-used glass syringes.