Dragón's blood (Resina draconis, Sanguis draconis). The resin of some pines, mostly of the Daemonorops draco (the Indo-Malay Islands), Draconia draco (the Canary Islands, Morocco) or Draconia cinnabaria (Socotra). Dragón's blood used to be a part of medicinal patches or a component of tooth powders. It was also used for technical purposes as a part of varnishes and stains.

- Dragón's blood (Inscription: SANGIS DRACONI, Material: wood); a pharmacy in Ust Nad Labern, turn of the 19th century
- Powdered dragón's blood (Inscription: Pulv: Sangui: dracon; Material: porcelain); Manufacturer: Lókat Porcelain Manufactory, after 1833

Camphor (Camphora). Solid obtained by distillation of the wood of the tree Cinnamomum camphora, native to the East Asia coastal regions. It spread to Europe via the Arabs. Camphor was a part of many ointments and medicinal patches, internally it was used as a cardiac stimulant.

- Camphor (Inscription: CAMPHORA; Material: wood); a pharmacy in Slavkov, mid-18th century (the label from the first half of the 19th century)
- Camphor spirit (Inscription: SPIR. CAMPHOR; Material: glass); Prague, Kalína's Pharmacy, beginning of the 20th century
- Powdered camphor (Inscription: Camphor: pulv, Material: glass); a pharmacy in Teplice, half of the 19th century
- Camphor (Inscription: CAMPHORA; Material: porcelain); Manufacturer: Brezova Porcelain Manufactory, 1810-1846

P-44: THE HOMOEPATHIC TRADITION IN SPAIN: HISTORICAL REFERENCES

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Objectives

Rescue the history of Homoeopathy in Spain, highlight the value of history of Homeopathic Institute and Hospital of San José de Madrid and demonstrate the homoeopathic tradition of this country.

Material and Methods

Critical analysis of bibliographical sources studied.

Introduction

Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) was born in the middle of the 18th century in Saarbrücken. In 1775 he started to study Medicine in Leipzig. At that time Medicine studies were theoretical. German medicine, strongly influenced by the doctrines of Paracelsus in the 17th century, returned to the works of Hippocrates in the 18th century. This type of lessons soon bored Hahnemann and he moved to Vienna. He received his MD in 1779. Over time, he stopped practicing medicine and devoted himself to investigating the properties of medicinal substances. He stated “for me it was a propitious sacrifice to grope in the dark... I suffered pangs of conscience by treating unknown, diseased conditions in my suffering brethren with these strong and unknown remedies; these contain active substances for which physicians do not know their application, their effects have not been elucidated and could change life and death, or cause new trouble or chronic sufferings, maybe worse than the disease it was supposed to dispel”. Medicine at the “bedside of the ill” and the disease are actually the starting point. Hahnemann designed a therapeutic method based on the observation of the similitud between the experimental symptoms in the healthy subject and the ill subject. His only wish was to collaborate to make the knowledge of medicines more rational.

Results

Homeopathy arrived in Spain in the first quarter of the 19th century; in 1821 the first news about this method were published in the journal “Décadas Médico-Quirúrgicas y Farmacéuticas” of Madrid and in 1826 an article on Homoeopathy was published in the “Diario General Ciencias Médicas” of Barcelona, that published two other articles in 1828 developing more extensively this therapeutic. After this, the history of homeopathy in Spain will be linked to the Royal Family: Maria Christina of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, the fiancée of Ferdinand VII of Spain and
Dr. Prudencio Querol (fig. 1) was the first Spanish physician to use homeopathy. In 1830, when he had lived in Madrid for about seven years, he became aware of an article published by The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal for October 1829… January 1830, disseminator of the works of S. Hahnemann, from which he began to study Homeopathy and will be the first Spanish physician to use publicly Homeopathy in Badajoz since 1832, a city considered in many works as the cradle of Spanish Homeopathy. After moving to Seville he continued with his intense homeopathic activity, training a high number of followers, including Agustín López del Barco, José Nostanch and Juan Lorenzo Vélez.

Dr. Pedro Rino y Hurtado (fig. 2), a disciple of Dr. Querol as early as 1833 in the city of Badajoz, in collaboration with the pharmacist Mr. Juan Manuel Rúbiales, started in 1838 a huge dissemination task, both in his medical practice and through his files of Homeopathic Medicine, Badajoz 1840-1842 (the first with an original work in Spanish) and Barcelona '42 of the Homeopathic Institute and Hospital de San José' (fig. 4), opened in 1878.

In 1845, the first society of Spanish homeopaths was founded, the Hahnemannian Society (fig. 3) of Madrid, authorised by Royal Decree-Law of April 23, 1846, and it was the driving force of Homeopathy in Spain, promoting the creation in Madrid of the Homeopathic Institute and Hospital de San José (fig. 4), opened in 1878.

In 1867, Prof. María Teresa Alfonso Galán estimated that the number of homeopathic physicians in Spain was 130. Some years later, in 1995, a national census of homeopathic physicians was created that included 594 professionals. In the year 2000, Dr. Marcos Mantero del Aep published his doctoral dissertation titled "El Ejercicio Médico de la Homeopatía en España a Finales del siglo XX (análisis médico legal)" (The medical practice of homeopathy in Spain late in the 20th century: medical-legal analysis), estimating that 1,200 physicians practiced Homeopathy in Spain. In 2010 it is estimated that 10,000 physicians prescribe homeopathic medicines occasionally or regularly.
Conclusions

Homeopathy is not very well known in Spain, except to medical specialists and pharmacists. The public in general knows it even less. In the pharmacy degrees of the school of pharmacy of Seville, for example, nothing is studied about it, except briefly in the subject of history of pharmacy and legislative issues. To establish it, Spanish health professionals should know its history in depth, as it is not something new in the Spanish Healthcare System. The statements of this communication, of international dimension, can be a first step to achieve it.

Bibliography

P-45: THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY OF SEVILLE (SPAIN)

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Introduction

The idea of creating a museum in Seville, which should address the history of the pharmaceutical profession emerged late last century when teachers of History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation Seville began the job of collecting material that is of interest to the project. But time passed until 2012. The idea came from Professor Antonio Ramos Carrillo.

Objectives

The objective of this work is to promote the newly created Museum of the History of Pharmacy in Seville (Spain) -2013- and the disclosure of its important pharmaceutical heritage. The signatories of this work are its main representatives in the figures of director (Antonio Ramos Carrillo) and researcher (Rocio Ruiz Altaba). The objectives of Museum are: Disclosure of Historical Heritage - Pharmaceutical Exposed, Heritage Conservation and Study exposed and Acquisition of new parts Fine interest (Fig. 1).