

Fig. 5: Dragon's blood.



Dragon's blood (*Resina draconis*, *Sanguis draconis*). The resin of some palms, mostly of the *Daemonorops draco* (the Indo-Malay Islands), *Dracaena draco* (the Canary Islands, Morocco) or *Dracaena cinnabari* (Socotra). Dragon'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.

- Dragon's blood (Inscription: SANG: DRACON, Material: wood); Kuks, Brothers Hospitallers' Pharmacy, end of the 18th century (Figure 5)
- Dragon's blood (Inscription: Sangu: dracon:, Material: wood); a pharmacy in As

- Dragon's blood (Inscription: SANGUIS DRACON, Material: wood); a pharmacy in Usti nad Labem, turn of the 19th century
- Powdered dragon's blood (Inscription: Pulv: Sanguin: drac:, Material: porcelain); Manufacturer: Loket 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, Kalina'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P-44: THE HOMEOPATHIC TRADITION IN SPAIN; HISTORICAL REFERENCES

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Objectives

Rescue the history of Homeopathy in Spain, highlight the value of history of Homeopathic Institute and Hospital of San José de Madrid and demonstrate the homeopathic 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 Saxony. In 1755 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 proprietary 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 similitum 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 at 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 Homeopathy was published in the "Diario General Ciencias Médicas" of Barcelona, that published two other articles in 1828 developing more extensively this therapeutics. After this, the history of homeopathy in Spain will be linked to the Royal Family: María Christina of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, the fiancée of Ferdinand VII of Spain and

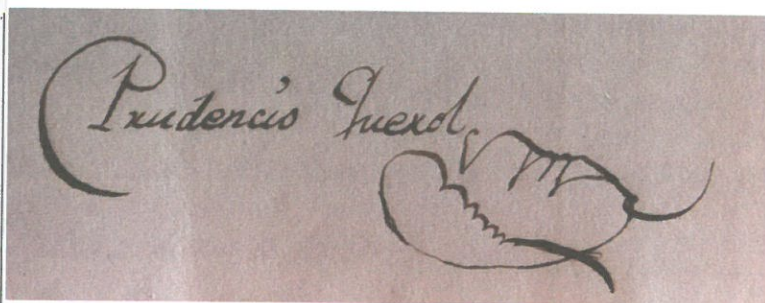


Fig. 1 (Up):
Signature of
Dr. Prudencio
Querol.

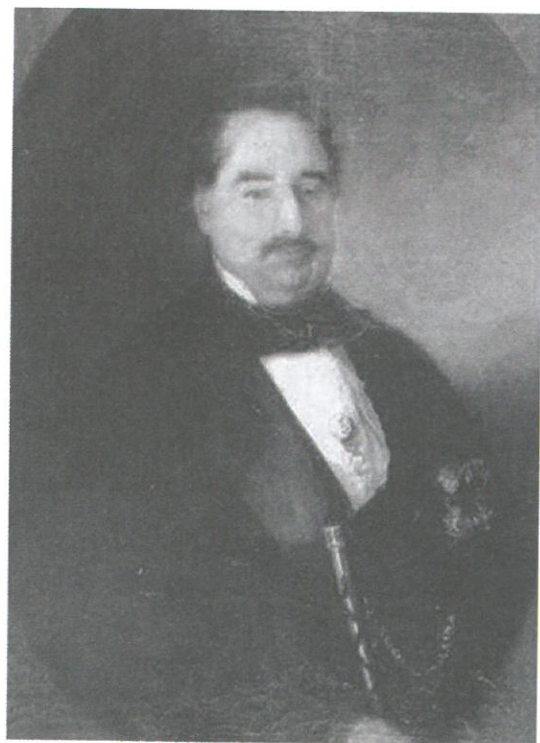


Fig. 2 (Down):
Pedro Rino y
Hurtado.

daughter of king Francis I of Naples-Two Sicilies, arrived in Spain in 1829, accompanied by her physician, doctor Cosmo María de Horatiis, who had a remarkable experience in homeopathy and reported his activity to the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid. A few years later, doctors José Núñez Pernía, Joaquín Hysern y Molleras, Tomás Pellicer Frutos, Andrés Merino Torija, Pedro Aróstegui Larrahondo, Anastasio Álvarez, and Joaquín Pellicer Albadalejo were court physicians of the Royal Family.

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 a long article published by The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal: for October 1829... January 1830, disseminator of the works of S. Hahnenann, 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 Baño, José Nostench 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 Rubiales, 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 1877-1882, and as author of several books and translator of major Homeopathy treatises.

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, promoter of the creation in Madrid of the Homeopathic Institute and Hospital de San José (fig. 4), opened in 1878. Dr. José Núñez y Pernía (1805-1879) (fig. 5) was one of the most important

Spanish homeopathic physicians of the 19th century. He was appointed chairman of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid in November, 1845.

Another important homeopathist of this era was Dr. Joaquín de Hysern y Molleras (1804-1883). Dr. Anastasio García López (1821-1897) had a singular relevance. In 1890 the Medical-Homeopathic Academy of Barcelona was founded, with Dr. García López as first honorary chairman.

In general it can be said that the traces of this therapeutics have disappeared progressively from the collective memory. It must be taken into account that the situation of medicine, after the major advances and discoveries of the 19th century, was markedly different from the times when Homeopathy was born. The Spanish Civil War of 1936 influenced our history in all areas, marking a turning point in the evolution of society, culture, and science. With regard to Homeopathy, it meant a loss of continuity over the developments of this medical doctrine in the 19th century. It was only at the end of the 70s when, in the general framework of the social and political transition, favourable conditions were established for the resurgence of Homeopathy.

In 1987, 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 de Aspe 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.

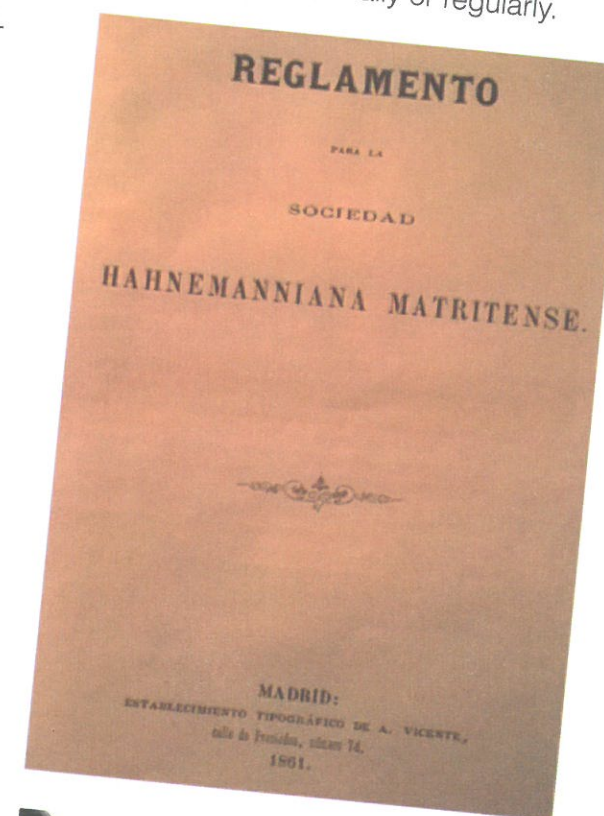


Fig. 3: Regulation
of Society - 1861.

Fig. 4:
Homeopathic
Institute and
Hospital de San
José.

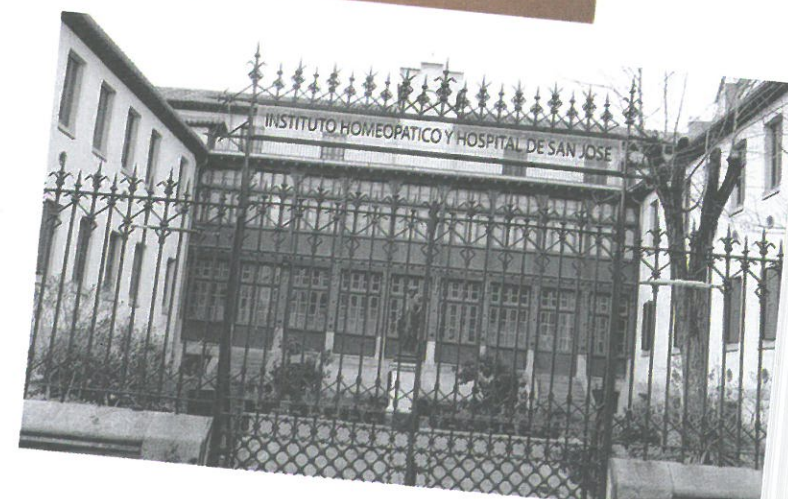


Fig. 5: Dr. José Núñez y Pernía.



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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.

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

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 (Rocío 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).



Fig. 1.