

History of the Pharmacy during the time GRAICO-ROMAINE

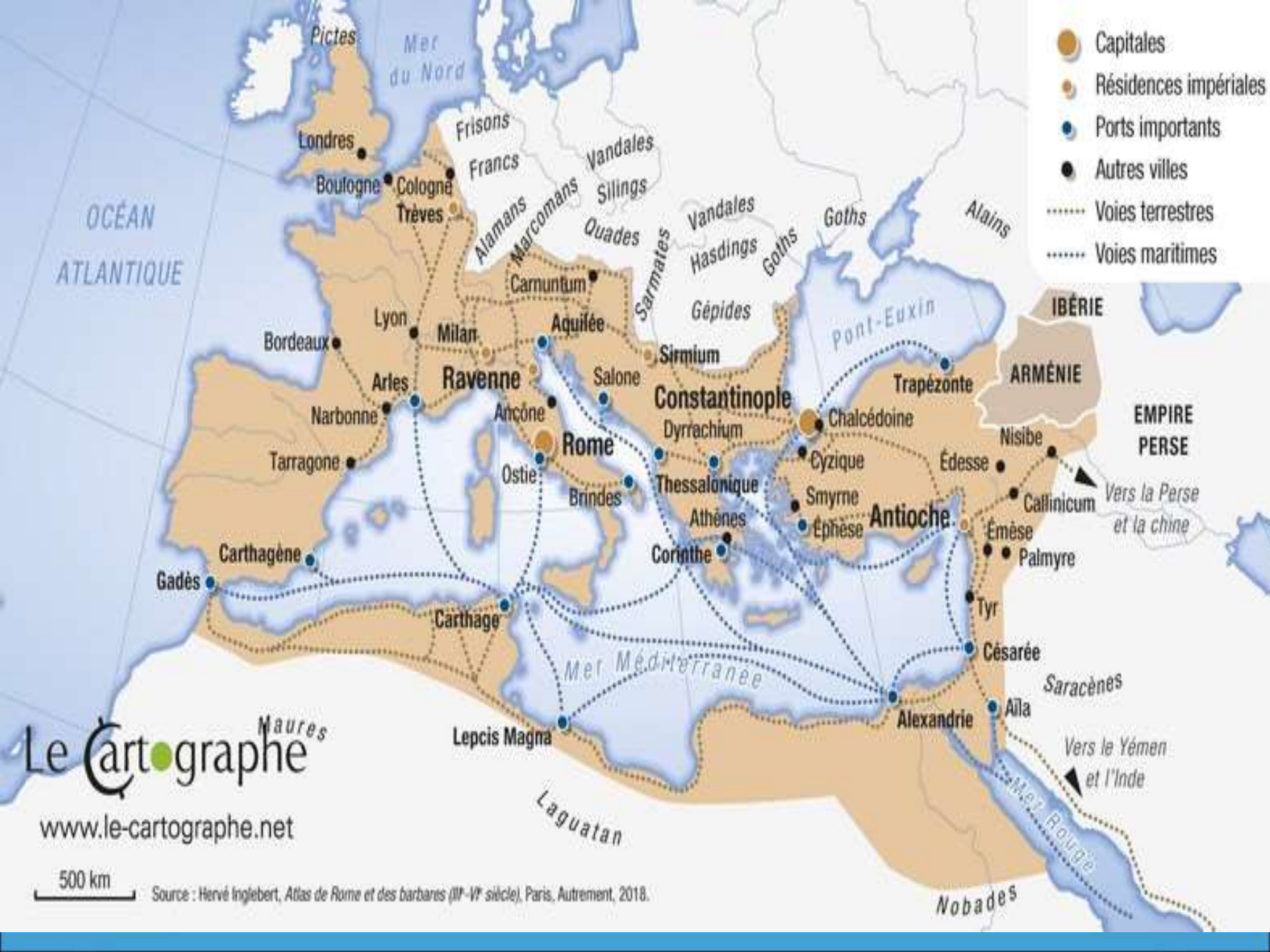
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LA COLONISATION GRECQUE VIII^e - VI^e avant JC.





Le Cartographe

www.le-cartographe.net

500 km

Source : Hervé Inglebert, *Atlas de Rome et des barbares (III-V^e siècle)*, Paris, Autrement, 2018.



**GREECE HAS THREE SUCCESSIVE PHASES FOR ITS
ART OF HEALING:**



▶ Protohistory: the primitive art of healing, is exercised by magicians.

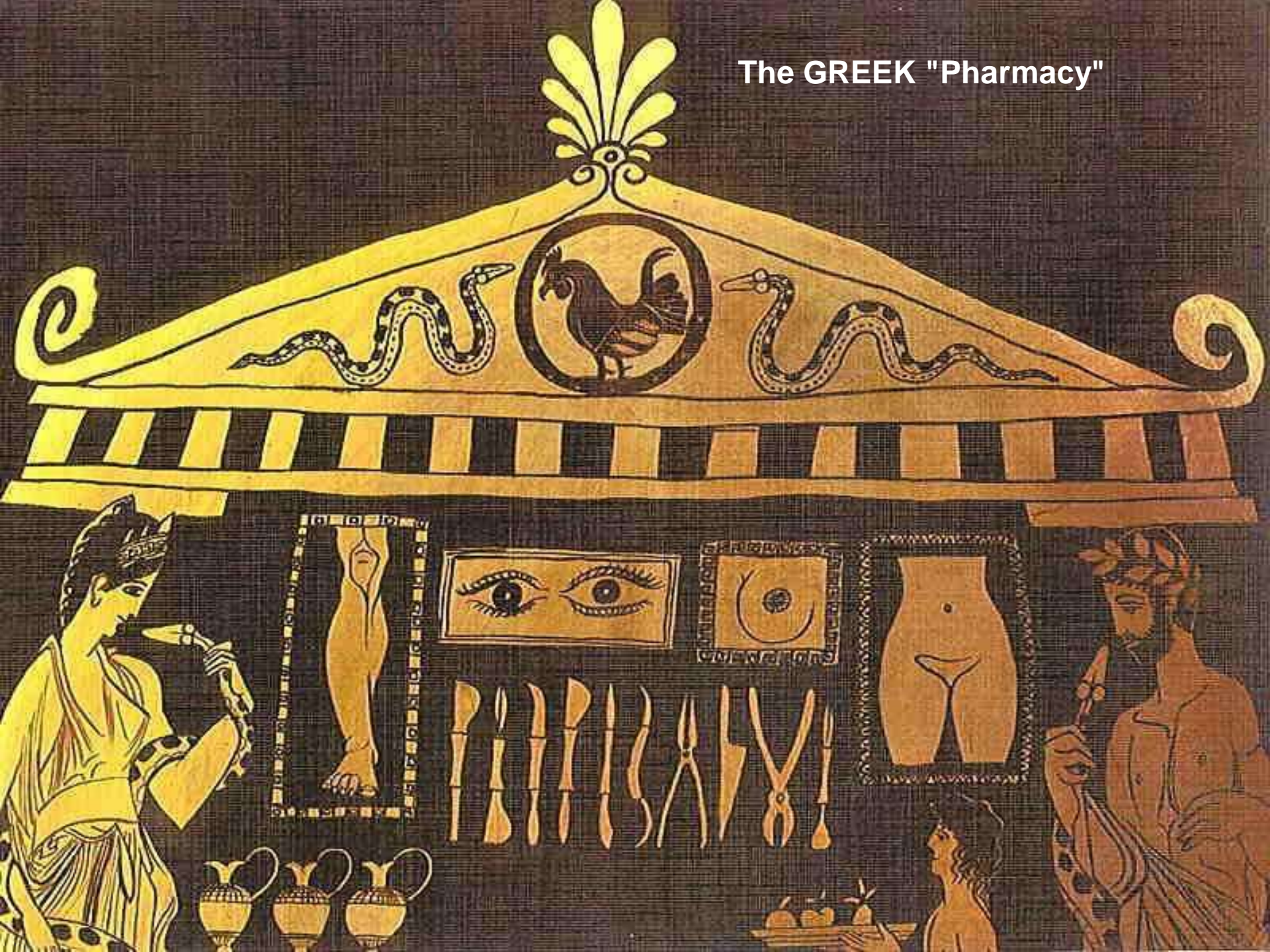
▶ The Asclepiades: From the eighth century B.C., the art of healing, magic, became religious.

▶ The Golden Age (5th century B.C.), that of Pericles (495-429 BC): the Asclepiades Neglect magic and religion and the birth of various schools the best known of which are at Rhodes, Cnidus, Cos.

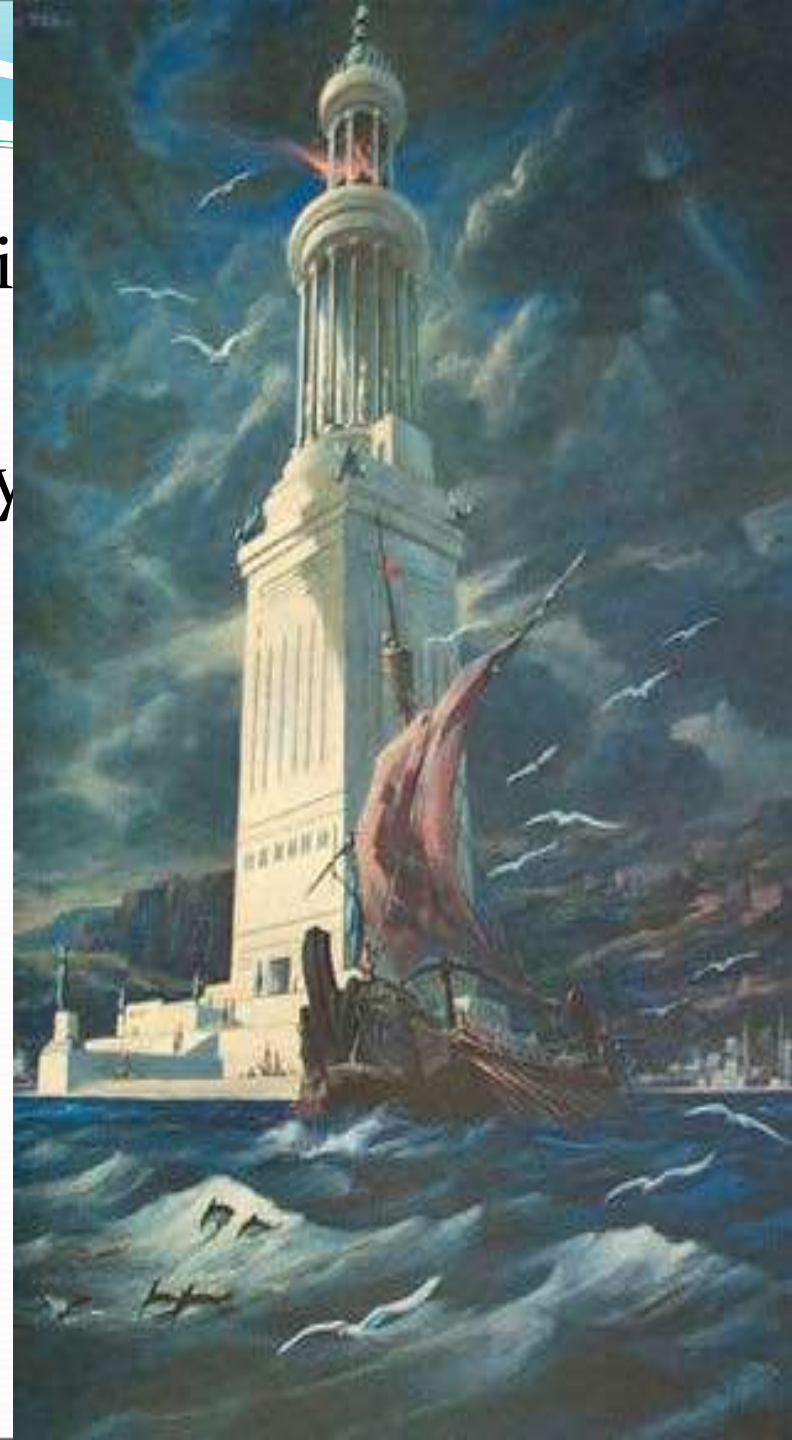
By dissociating it from magic, the scientists of Antiquity are the founders of Western medicine

From this period, around 850 B.C., the doctor appeared.

The GREEK "Pharmacy"



After the conquest of Egypt by the Greeks, the city of Alexandria quickly becomes the new center of knowledge under Ptolemy or Soter (360-280 BC): Meeting Greek Civilization with those of Egypt, Iran and India.



▲ Herophilus, creator of materia medica

▲ Heraclitus of Tarentum, promoter of the use of opium, who entered into the manufacture of all polypharmactic remedies.

Referring to this theory, the rulers, Cleopatra, Artemisia, and especially the king "Mithridates" who invented:

- *Mithridaticum (antidote)*.

- Mithridatization: regularly consuming low doses of poison to get the body used to it and develop resistance.

the Greek Archangatos founded in Rome two centuries B.C., a shop that serves as a pharmacy, a practice consultation and hospital.





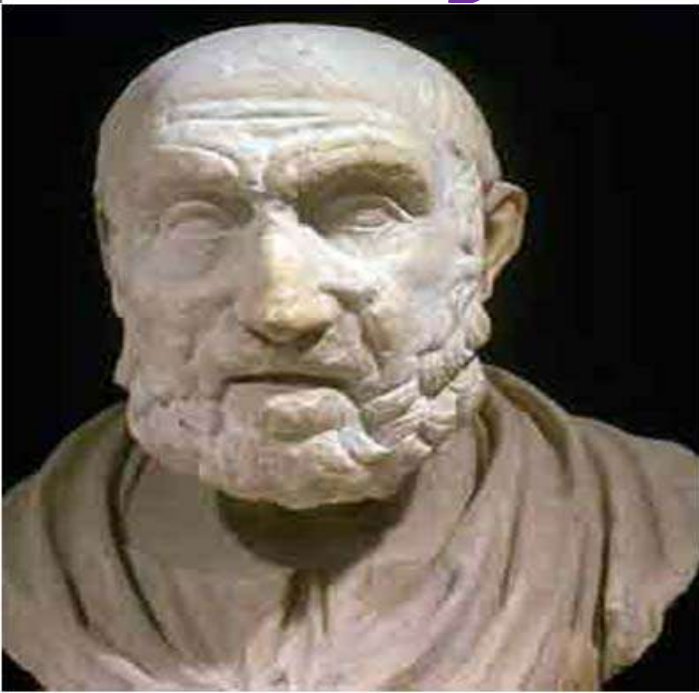
Fioles en verre
d'époque romaine

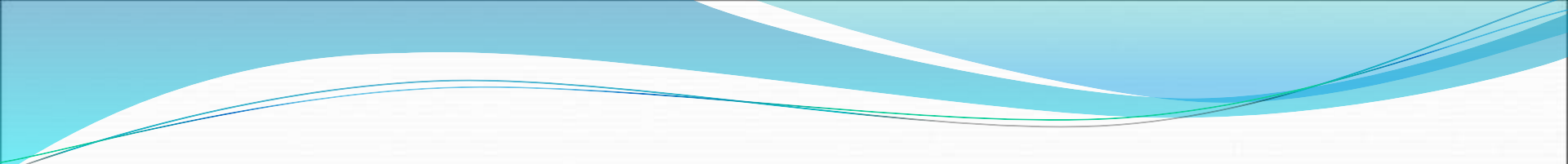
Hippocrates:

father of the

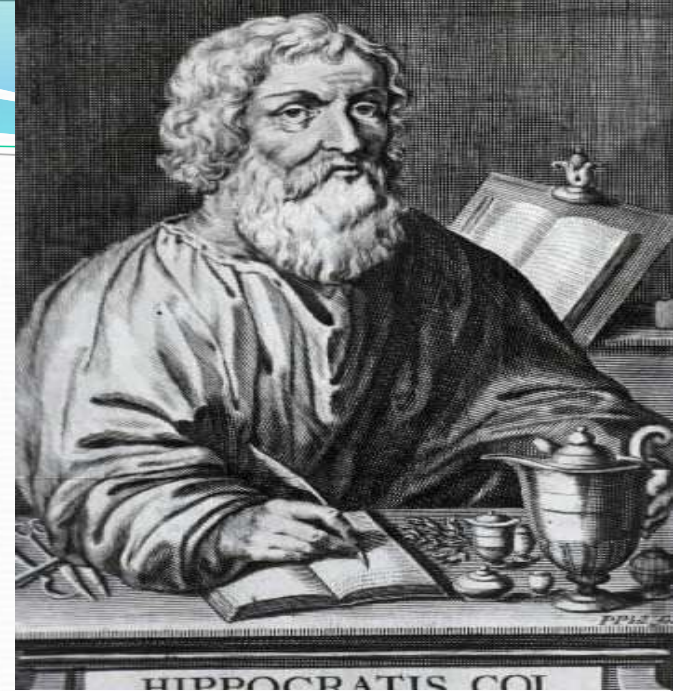
Medicine

(c. 460-377 BC)



- 
- born on the island of Kos in the Aegean Sea.
 - collected and reformed what his ancestors sometimes applied randomly without explanation.
 - At that time, doctors were often associated to the priests in temples dedicated to the sick, the Asclepius.
 - Around 420 BC He founded his own school and medical center on his native island.

-separated medicine from precepts
philosophical, religious and magical.



the first who distinguished internal use from external use.

- He prescribed the lighting of fires fed by herbs
aromatic (great epidemics of plague in Athens).

- most of the medical manuscripts of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. written in Ionian are attributed to him.

-The Corpus = Hippocratic Collection:

collected up to 72 works in the library of Alexandria, e.g.:

Oath; Fractures/joints; Treatise on Prognosis; Diet; Diseases of women; Epidemics....

Only a part of it was recovered and became a reference work.

-

The "Corpus hippocraticum" contains: +230 drugs:

- **narcotics (a state close to drowsiness)**

 - Belladonna, opium...

- Purgatives

 - Coloquinte, Scammonea

- vomitives

 - White hellebore**

- febrifuges

 - Absinthe, Petite Centaury...



Absinthe Petite Centaurya



Mandrake Henbane



Belladonna



Opium



Coloquinte Scammon



White hellebore

Hippocratic medicine was represented by

"The Ancient Theory of Humors."

Based on the observation of the patient and his moods.

It takes into account its environment, habitat, food, seasons...

The observation of the four humors, blood, lymph, yellow bile

and black bile, allows, according to Hippocrates, an explanation of the

diseases requiring adequate treatment. The four moods are related to the four seasons and to the four body qualities (hot, cold, dry or moist), corresponding to the patient's temperament:



-the sanguine with a warm and moist body (likes to lead others)

- **phlegmatic, or lymphatic, with a cold and moist body**
(physically laid-back with a gentle gaze)

- bilious or cholera, with a hot and dry body, dominated by yellow bile from the liver (solid, serious, effective, loving to give it your all)

- the atrabilary or nervous, with a cold and dry body dominated by black bile from the spleen. (last age of life, nervous)

LA CORRESPONDANCE CHEZ GALIEN

Humeur	Élément	Qualité	Organe	Tempérament
Sang	air	chaud et humide	cœur	sanguin
Flegme	eau	froid et humide	cerveau	flegmatique
Bile jaune	feu	chaud et sec	foie	colérique
Bile noire	terre	froid et sec	rate	mélancolique

- Other theories guide the therapy:

+ "Diseases come either from diet or from the air we breathe in to live."

+ The doctor must observe what enters (food: humectant, desiccant, tightening, or emollients) and what leaves the body in order to be able to maintain the balance of the humors and the harmony of the body "notion of diet".

+ The remedies are essentially aimed at controlling what comes out of the body: purgatives, laxatives, diuretics, expectorants...

They will have to be used with care.

=pharmac, septic or toxicon.



MAGNVS

MAGNVS

IN VINDICTA
GENITIS SE
FVIT
MAGNVS

GENIS SOP
LANDIUM
MAGNVS
MAGNVS

DE QVO FILIUS ET INEST LUMILEX IODICI TRINVS

MAGNVS

Hippocrates also intervened in:

- pain relief!
- reduction of fractures, dislocations
- hygienic and dietary rules, diet, physical exercise.
- Ethics, deontology
- The Hippocratic Oath!

So it's a real school of
thought!

Théophraste:

(372-288 av. J.-C.)

born in Eresus on the island of Lesbos.

- name = *Tyrtamos* nicknamed *theophrastus*, divine talker.

His specialty is botany with his books, History of plants and Causes of plants. Some 500 plants, Like the pavo, the hellebore and the mandrake are described accurately.

Their properties are specified as well as their dangers.





Father of the theory of signatures "signatura rerum".

This theory holds that the physical properties (form, colour, smell, taste) of a plant or part of a plant evoke a therapeutic interest.

DIOSCORIDE

(40-90 AD)



"Pedanius Dioskorides" was born in Anazarbus in Cilicia (present-day Turkey).

A Greek military doctor and botanist, his work was the knowledge of medicinal plants.

his travels would have allowed him to gather Extensive information on the medicinal plants collected throughout the Roman Empire.

His work, "materia medica", presents about 500 plants and describes their medical use with a total of 1,600 Plant, animal and mineral preparations

He is the father of pharmacognosy

Pline l'ancien

(23-79 ap J-c)

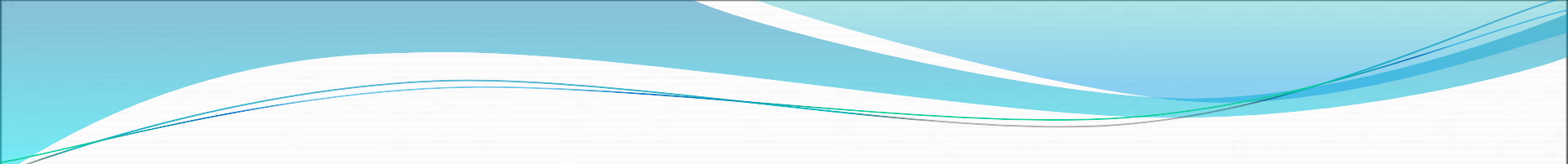


Pliny the Elder (Latin: Gaius Plinius Secundus), born in northern Italy

He brought together the knowledge of his time on the natural sciences, astronomy, anthropology, psychology and metallurgy.

he elaborated:

- Natural history books (history of land animals, fish, insects and birds).
- the manufacture of wine, oil, and extraction processes.
- the cultivation of cereals, and various industrial applications.
- animals, minerals and the remedies they provide



-he gathered all the botanical information
in the works he had access to; He made inquiries among
doctors, herbalists, and people from the countryside.

And gave information on each plant of a botanical nature and
their agricultural, food, pharmaceutical uses.

Galen

(Claude Galenus)

– Rome – 129 to 210 AD



Serment des Apothicares



Je jure, en présence des maîtres de la faculté, des conseillers de l'ordre des pharmaciens et de mes condisciples :

D'honorer ceux qui m'ont instruit dans les préceptes de mon art et de leur témoigner ma reconnaissance en restant fidèle à leur enseignement.

D'exercer, dans l'intérêt de la santé publique, ma profession avec conscience et de respecter non seulement la législation en vigueur, mais aussi les règles de l'honneur, de la probité et du désintéressement.

De ne jamais oublier ma responsabilité et mes devoirs envers le malade et sa dignité humaine ; en aucun cas je ne consentirai à utiliser mes connaissances et mon état pour corrompre les mœurs et favoriser des actes criminels.

Que les hommes m'accordent leur estime si je suis fidèle à mes promesses. Que je sois couvert d'opprobre et méprisé de mes confrères si j'y manque.

- born in Pergamum (present-day Izmir, Turkey),
medicine in Rome.

-Around 148, he left Pergamum where the most important
medical school of the time to study in Smyrna (izmir),
Corinth (northern Greece) and Alexandria.

-He settled in Rome in 162. He gave lectures there and directed
public demonstrations of his knowledge of
Anatomy and physiology:

+Dissection of large animals, doctor of wounded gladiators

"Blood is formed in the liver, the veins carry the
Blood, ..., etc.

+Admirer of the place of organs and their supposed
functions

- author of 400 to 640 books (medical fields).
- prepared his own medicines with the drugs he had been Collect.
- invented or improved many pharmaceutical forms (pills, ointment, plaster...)
- the "father of pharmacy" and "galenics"
- Galen affirmed the importance of the theory derived from clinical observation and the importance of experimentation:
« ... We think that the discoveries are partly the result of theory. Indeed, neither experience alone nor theory alone can lead to a result. »

-Proposes the theory of 4 temperaments corresponding to the 4 humors.

- Faithful to Hippocrates, but critical

At this time:

+The doctor-preparer is called "pharmacopeus".

+Merchants specialized in the research and sale of herbs called: herbarii and pigmentarii.

Galenism

is the medical and therapeutic doctrine (teaching) of referring to Galen and more broadly to all the authors which began as early as the third century BC.

-His works have commented and developed their remarks after translation



**Stamps for the marking of
Eye Ointment Sticks**



**Thank you
pours
your
Attention**