

HISTORY OF PHARMACY AND DEONTOLOGY

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HISTORY OF PHARMACY EDUCATION



- Before the start of today's sense of pharmacy education, pharmacists were personally trained under the direction of a master pharmacist in Daralshifas which established in the Anatolian Seljuk and Ottoman Period.
- Pharmacy education had been done by master-apprentice relationship.

PHARMACY SCHOOLS

Name of the School	Foundation Year
Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Sahane	1839
Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i Sahane	1867
Haydarpaşa Military Health School	1876
Damascus School of Medicine and Law	1903
Eczacı Mekteb-i Alisi (Pharmacy School)	1908

Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Sahane

Theoretical pharmacy education for the first time in Turkey had been started at *Pharmacy Class* in the **Imperial School of Medicine in Istanbul (Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Sahane)** that was opened by *Sultan II. Mahmud* on **14th May 1839**.

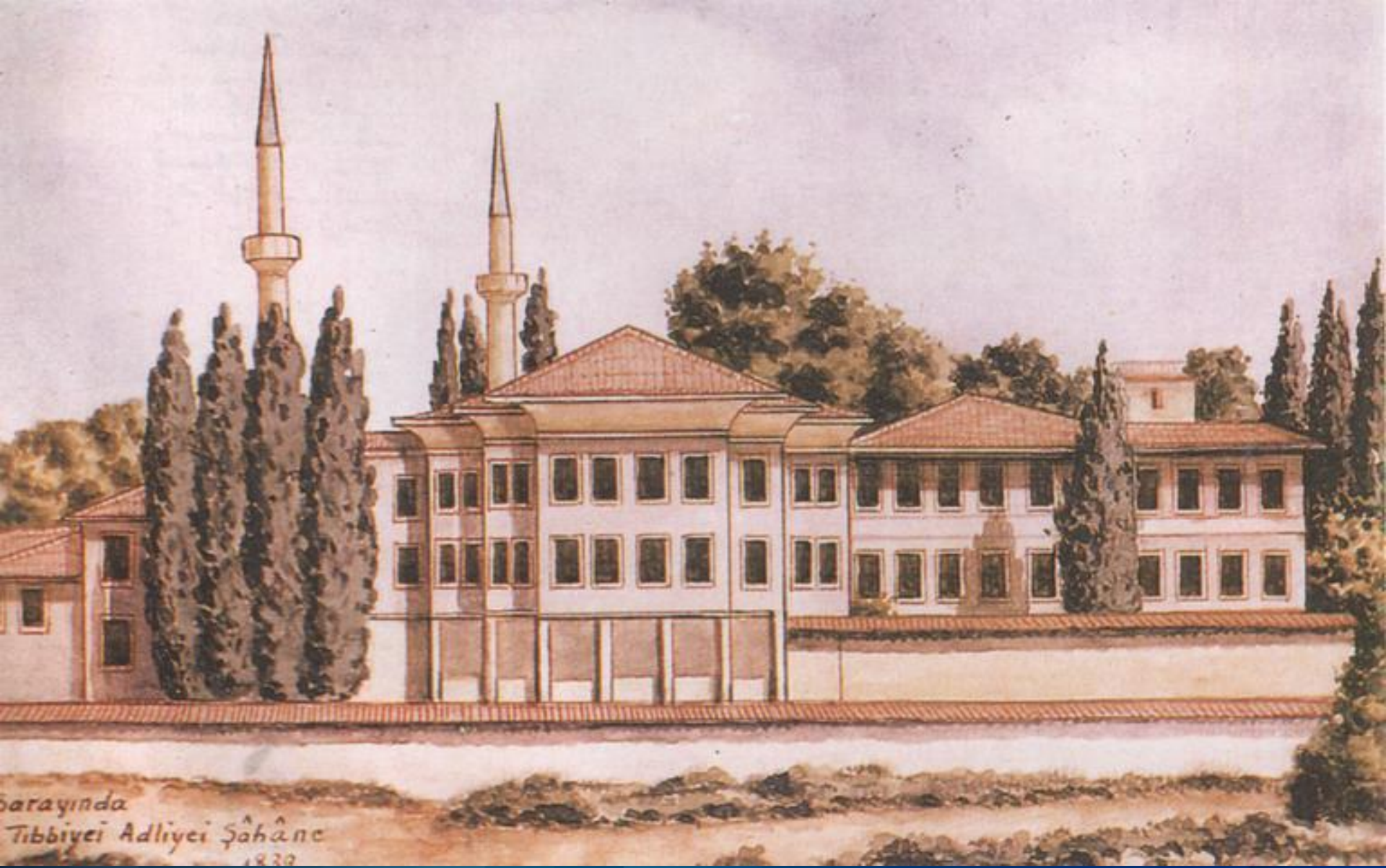
Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Sahane

Head physician Abdülhak Molla brought some teachers from Austria for teaching.

Dr. Charles Ambroise Bernard (1808-1844).



Opening ceremony of **Imperial School of Medicine in Istanbul** in 1839.

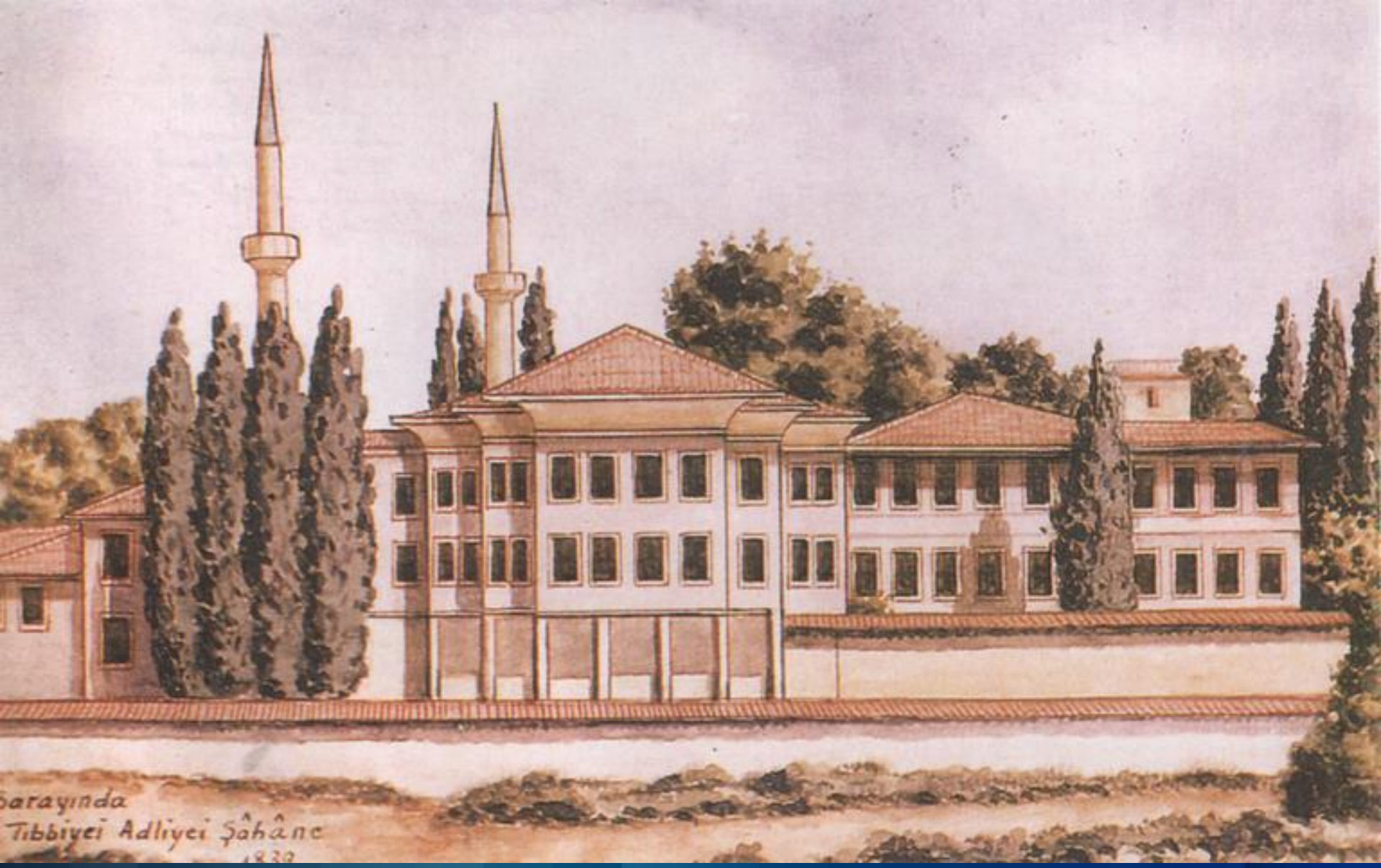


Imperial School of Medicine in Istanbul



Pharmacy education has started with **Dr. Charles Ambrosie Bernard**, who was appointed as the director of Mekteb-i Tibbiye in 1839.

- In Mekteb-i Tibbiye with *Dr.C.A. Bernard's* efforts;
 - dissection of the deads was started,
 - a library was established,
 - a botanical garden was created,
 - gardeners and experts were brought from foreign countries for this garden.
 - Chemistry laboratories were established and textbooks were written.
 - Bernard was the founder of modern botanical education in Turkey and he was the author of **the first Turkish Military Pharmacopoeia**



Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Şahane

Departments of the Imperial School of Medicine

- Medicine (Tibbiye)
- Preperation Departmente
- Medical Department
- **Pharmacy Class**
- Surgery Class
- Accoucheuse Class

- Until 1870, the education and training activities in pharmacy education → **French**
- Academic staffs was brought from France and Italy.
- Education period was 2 years initially in 1839, it was extended to 3 years in 1840 for the new admitted students.

TYPES OF DIPLOMAS IN IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

- «1st class diploma»
- 2nd class «**licentiate (licence)**»
- After 1879, one type of diplomas were started to be given.

Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i Sahane

A Pharmacy Class was instituted with the establishment of **Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i Sahane** in **1867**.

The pharmacy education was 3 years.



- At the beginning, all students were boarding students and later on they started to receive students under the name of «External».
- **Harici (External)**: Had the chance to work privately (unmilitarian) after completing the compulsory 5 year service term. External students did not wear a uniform.

A military pharmacy student

- This pharmacy class has started training in Turkish in 1870.
- Pharmacy students were receiving the same courses with the students of medical school during the first 2 years, after year 3, the lectures were being separated.



A document that shows student can pass upper class (1876)

مکتب طبیه و ملکیه شاهانه از مکتب سینه شاکردانندان فی تفریق افندی است
 ایکسوز تطفانده سندن طفا نه لیه سنی جیه کلچیه دیکین برینه طرفنده تدریس
 و تعلیم اولیان بر وجه بالا علوم و فنونک تحصیل و تعلمنه دوام و اقدام ایدرک سر برنده اشعار
 اولیان مرتبه کسب معلومات ایلمش اولدیغی بود فعه ترتیب و اجراء اولن امتحان عمومیده
 تبین ایتملکه افندی مومی الیه بولندیغی صنفک مانوقته افند و نقل اولنمغه شایان و استحقاقی نمایان
 اولدیغی مبین اشبو شهادتنامه مکتب برقیتم وید مومی الیه اعطا و تسلیم اولنمشدر

به ۱۵ اس ۱۲۹۶

ماطر مکتب طبیه



صف مذکور حواصه لری





Pharmacist license from
Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i
Sahane (1895)

دارالعلوم کونستانتینوپول
مجلس کتب طبیه کبری
درین طریقی
دارالعلوم کونستانتینوپول
طریقی

Faculté de Médecine de Constantinople

Diplôme de Maître en Pharmacie de l'École Médicale Civile.

N° 1131.

Au Nom de S. M. L. Le Sublime Ministre, M. H. Khan
Nous, Dr. Kasim Pascha, Directeur des Facultés Impériales de Médecine
Certifions par la présente que M. Mehmed Enif, Mehmed Sahit
Chirurgien de l'Hôtel de Médecine civile à N. N. Mehmed Enif, Mehmed Sahit
né à Constantinople le 15 Mars 1875. Répondant à l'examen
Donnons par la présente à M. Mehmed Enif, M. Sahit le Diplôme de Maître en Pharmacie pour sa
avec toutes les droits et privilèges attachés au grade que ce Diplôme lui confère.

Fait à l'École de Médecine sous le Scellé du
Gouvernement et celui de la Faculté
à Constantinople le 17 Janvier 1895
Signature de l'Impétator

Le Directeur de la Faculté Impériale de
Médecine et Administrateur des Affaires
Médicales Civiles de l'Empire

Signature
Signature
Signature



Haydarpaşa Military Hospital and Health School

- In order to provide quality education, it was decided that the *Imperial School of Medicine* should be moved to the *Haydarpaşa Military Hospital*.

- **In 1876**, applied pharmaceuticals courses were offered at the *Haydarpaşa Military Hospital* to meet the pharmacist needs of military hospitals.
- A **separate school** was opened in 1881 under the hospital to train pharmacists and surgeons → **Haydarpaşa Hospital School of Surgery and Pharmacology** (Haydarpaşa Hastanesi Cerrah ve Eczacı Mektebi)

Haydari Pharmacists

The soldiers, talented on pharmacy, were certified with a diploma who were educated in Haydari Military Health School.

These soldiers were called Haydari Pharmacists.

Şam Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiyesi (Damascus School of Medicine and Law)

Şam Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiyesi was established under the structure of **Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i Şahane** in **1903**. The education language was Turkish like **Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye-i Şahane**

The qualification exams of the students were conducted by instructors coming from İstanbul.

Pharmacy School

- Military and civilian schools of pharmacies changed as “Darülfünun-u Osmani Tıp Fakültesi, Eczacı ve Dişçi ve Kabile ve Hastabakıcı Mektepleri” (*Ottoman University Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Midwifery and Nursing Schools*) in **1909**.
- Pharmacy schools was seperated from Medicine Schools.
- Pharmacy classes has continued under the name of “**Eczacı Mekteb-i Alisi**” (**Pharmacy School**).



the building of pharmacy and dentistry schools

The first civil pharmacists:

Ahmet Mustafa Efendi

Kadri Süleyman Bey

The first military pharmacists:

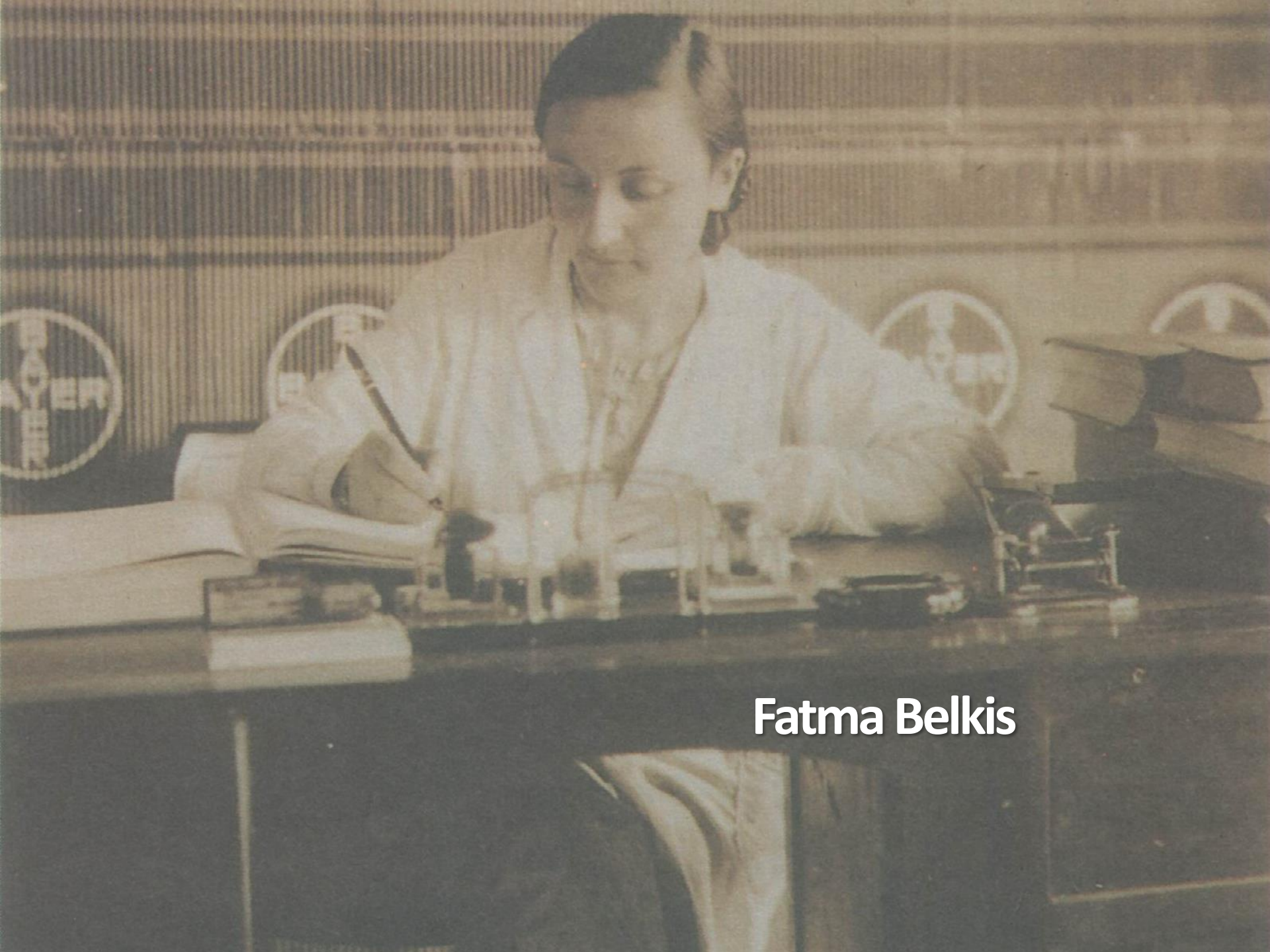
Yasef Mois Efendi

Avram Nesim Efendi

Rıza Şükrü Efendi

Pharmacy Education in the Period of Turkish Republic

- The Pharmacy School had started to accept female students after 1924.
- Although the first female student was accepted in 1924, she left the school in a short while.
- *Fatma Belkıs, Fatma Bedriye* and *Ayşe Semiha*.



Fatma Belkis

Pharmacy Education in the Period of Turkish Republic

- After the university reform in 1933 Pharmacy School was connected the Faculty of Science. The pharmacy school has lost its autonomy.
- In 1938, the year of pharmacy education was increased from three to four.
- In 1944, the School of Pharmacy was separated from Faculty of Science and was connected to Faculty of Medicine.

- In Turkey, *Ankara University Faculty of Pharmacy* was established in **1960** as the first faculty after the Pharmacist High School in Istanbul. Too many High Schools and Faculties of Pharmacy were established after.
- Today, pharmacy education increased to five years in our country from 2005 and it is seen that the number of pharmacy faculties is over 40.