

HISTORY OF PHARMACY AND DEONTOLOGY

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**PRE-ISLAMIC
MIDDLE ASIAN
TURKISH MEDICINE**

SHAMANISM

- **SHAMAN=KAM; uses magic**
- **BAKSI; removes evil spirits and gives information about the future of the disease**
- **ATASAGUN (Physician)**
- **EMCI (PHARMACIST, HERBALIST)**

Clothes

They have drums and gavels.

They applied quarantine for the first time.







fineart
america



MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN ANATOLIAN SELJUKS PERIOD

*Sivas Tıp sİtesi 1217-1967
750 yilinda*

brüchuyllüms

- They gave different names for health centers such as:
 - Dar alshifa,
 - Dar alsihha,
 - Bimâristan,
 - Mâristan

No hospitals in Europe.

Ottomans maintained this tradition.

Some of the important health centers

- Mardin, *Necmeddin Ilgazi Hospital (Mâristan)*
- Kayseri, *Gevher Nesibe Medical Madrasa and Hospital (Mâristan)*: It is the first medical building that the Turkish Seljuks built in Anatolia.
- Sivas, *Izzeddin Keykavus Hospital (Dar alSihha)*: It was the largest of the Seljuk hospitals.
- Divrigi, *Turan Melek Hospital (Dar alShifa)*
- *Konya and Aksaray Hospital (Dar alshifa)*

Some of the important health centers

- Cankiri, *Cemaleddin Ferruh Hospital (Dar alafiye)*
- Kastamonu, *Ali bin Süleyman Hospital (Mâristan)*
- Tokat, *Muinuddin Suleyman Hospital (Dar alShifa)*
- Amasya, *Anber bin Abdullah Hospital (Dar alshifa)*

Bronze mortars from Seljuks





The bronze Seljuk «Drachma»



An illustration in a traditional style featuring two men in white turbans with red and blue accents, a rooster with a red comb, and a white snake with a blue patterned body. The background is a warm, golden-brown color. The text is overlaid on a white rectangular box with a thin black border.

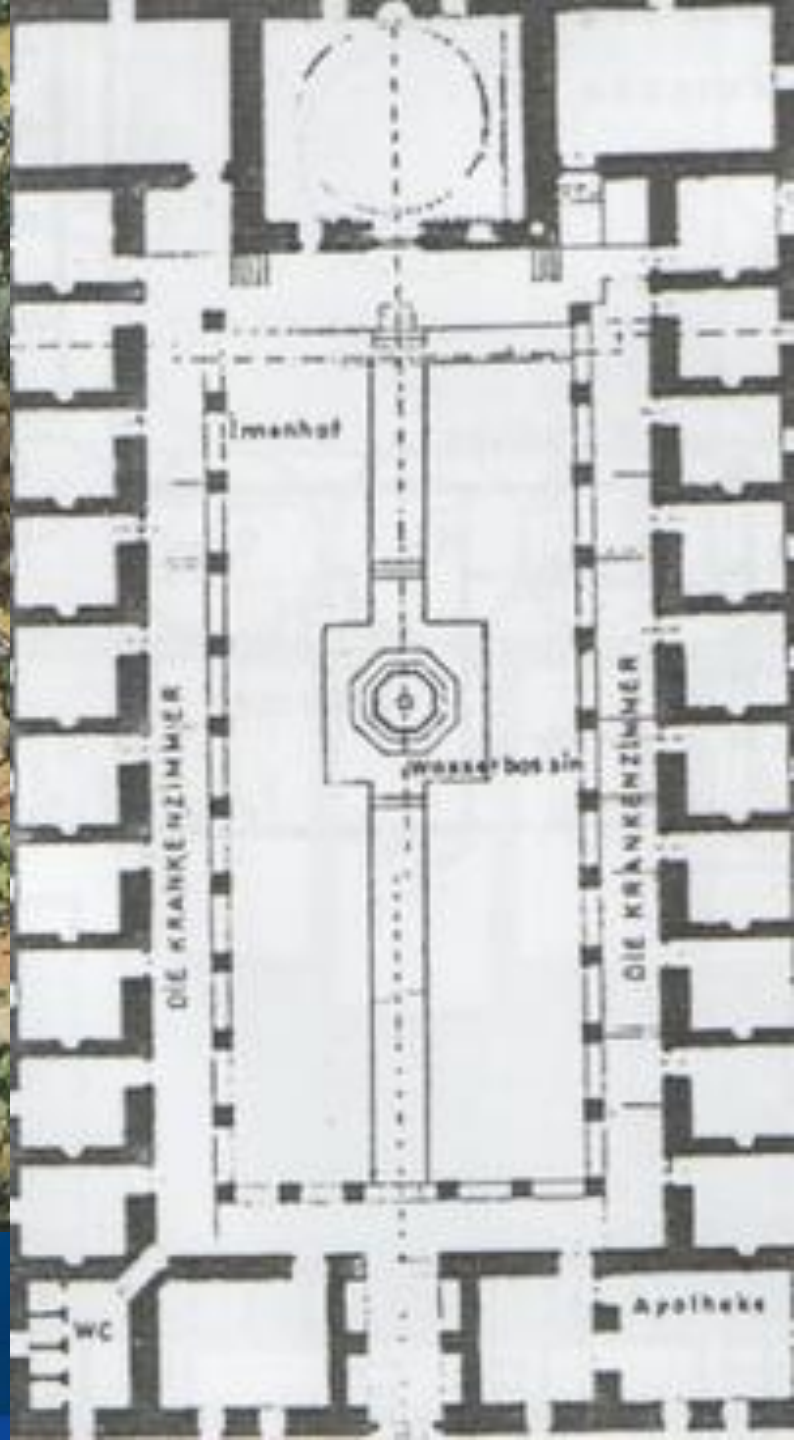
**MEDICINE AND
PHARMACY
PRACTICES FROM
THE OTTOMAN
PERIOD**

YILDIRIM DAR ALSHIFAS (1399) BURSA **(SULTAN BEYAZIT)**

The first dar alshifas in the Ottoman period.

These are the people who are interested in preparing medicines:

- **SHERBETIYAN** (the one who prepares sherbet)
- **USSHABAN (ASSHAB)** (the one who recognizes, collects, and stores medical plants)
- **SAYDALAN** (the one who prepares medicines)



YILDIRIM DAR ALSHIFAS



■ **MEDARİS-İ
SEMANİYE -
EIGHT
MADRASAHS
(ISTANBUL)
FATİH SULTAN
MEHMET**

**It provides medicine
services as well as
education. Like today's
school of medicines.**

MEDARIS-I SEMANIYE

- **TEBBAH-I ESHRIBE** (the one who prepares medicines)
- **HAFIZ-I ESHRIBE or MAHZEN EMINI** (the one who stores the drugs)
- **AKŞEMSEDDİN and ALTUNİZADE** (the famous two physicians)



Edirne Dar alshifa (1485)

MUSICAL TREATMENT

- **Rast:** for paralysis
- **İsfahan:** for opening mind, increasing intelligence
- **Zirefgent:** for back and joint pain
- **Neva:** in gynecological diseases
- **Zengule:** in heart diseases
- **Hicaz:** in kidney diseases
- **Buselik:** in cramps and back pain
- **Uşşak:** In malaria, liver and stomach diseases
- **Büzürk:** In febrile illness



Inside of the Süleymaniye Hospital

■ **EDVİYEKÜB or EDVİYAGU**

the person makes medicines in
Süleymaniye Daralshifa

■ **ASSHAB**

the one who recognizes, collects, and
stores medical plants

IMPORTANT BOOKS

- **MÜFREDAT (İBN BAYTAR) (Translation)**
- **EDVİYE-İ MÜFREDE (ISHAK BIN MURAT) (Translation)**
- **AKRABADIN, CERRAHİYETUL HANIYE and MÜCERREBNAME (THE FIRST BOOK RELATED TO PHARMACOLOGY) (ŞEREFEDDİN SABUNCUOĞLU)**



- **MÜTETABBİB** → physicians without any diplomas. Muska, they are praying to treat the patients.
- **2. SULTAN SELİM (1573) “BELEDİYE İSPENÇİYARLIK SANATININ İCRASINA DAİR NİZANNAME” (1860)** the first law on pharmacy. → stated that no one can be a physician or a pharmacist without an examination
- **«BELEDİYE İSPENÇİYARLIK SANATININ İCRASINA DAİR NİZANNAME» (1860)** → the first regulation about practicing of pharmacists and physicians



ROMAN BRONZE NECKLACE





COPPER-BRONZE BOWLS

PRESCRIPTIONS

- Contains to whom it belongs,
- Contains the amount and time to be used,
- Prescribed drug names were written in Arabic, Turkish and Persian, and the administration route and the duration were in Persian,
- Amount of the drug written under the drug name,
- The amount of drug to be taken is indicated by a number,
- The unit of measurement was indicated by a letter.

■ It is known that during the Ottoman period people who are engaged in drug production called **AKTAR** or **ATTAR**.

■ «**AKTARLAR ve KÖKÇÜLER NİZANNAMESİ**» (1884)

The second important law. Preparing drugs is prohibited by aktars. Because narcotic cases were multiplying in this period.



Misir Bazaar 1853



■ **MUFRAD MEDICINES** → single drug

Medicines containing one drug

■ **MORAKKAP MEDICINES** → compound

Medicines containing more than one drugs
(Polypharmay)

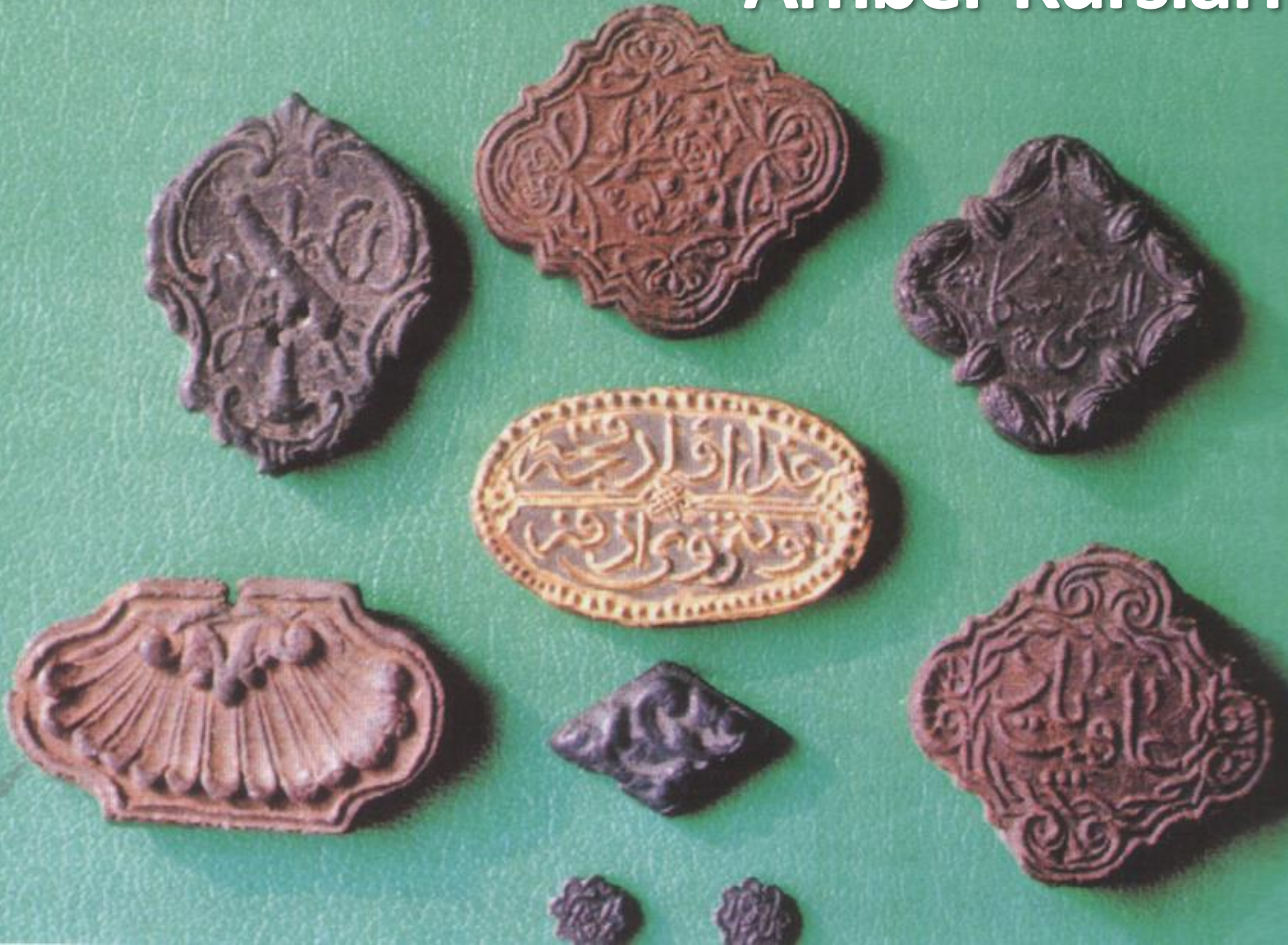
■ Theriac-Mesir Macunu (includes almost 70 drugs in it. In the early days, it was used as an antidote to animal stings, later it had gained fame as a panacea.)

■ **KURS = PASTILLE (lozenges)**

■ **TENZU KURSLARI**

contains 40 different drugs

Amber Kurslari





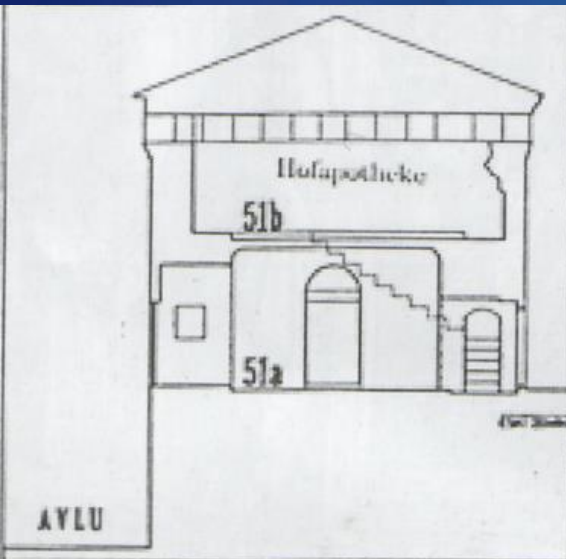
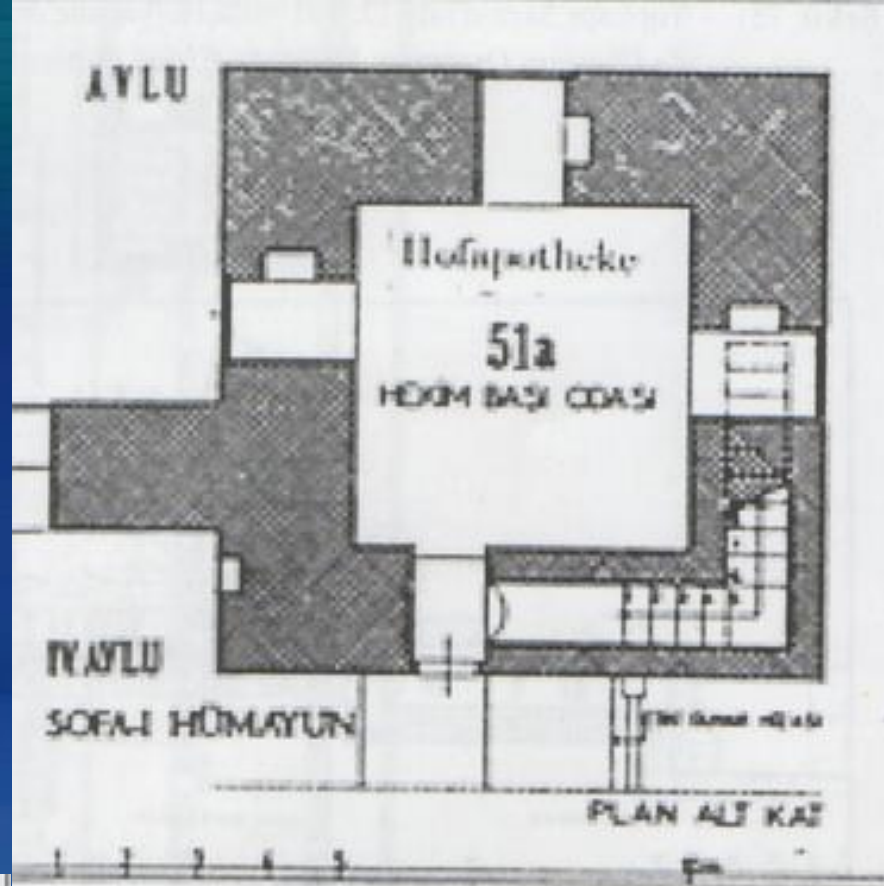
Patterns used in Topkapı Palace Pharmacy

PALACE PHARMACIES

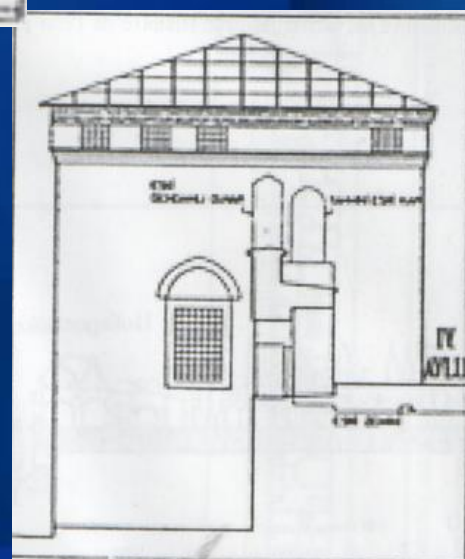
The first pharmacy was opened in 1870 during the reign of Sultan Abdulaziz.

Topkapi Palace

- **KULE or BAŞLALA KULESİ (MABEYN-İ HÜMAYUN ECZAHANESİ)** (the medicines were prepared only for Sultans and his concubines.)
- **HAS ODA** the medicines were prepared other staff
- **KİLER KOĞUŞU NÖBETÇİBAŞI** (a medicine cabinet)
- **HELVAHANE** (In the kitchen part, sherbets and pastes were made.)



The plans of Başlala Kulesi and Hekimbaşı Odası





Mabeyn-i Humayun Pharmacy Labels



**A druggist preparing
sherbets in Topkapi
Palace**



Topkapı Sarayı'nda Helvacıbaşı ve Helvacılar

- **HOFFMAN** (the first pharmacist of the Palace) (1835)
- **PANAYOT, ALEKO, İSTAMAT** (pharmacists worked with Hoffman)
- **BEKİR BEY** (the first Turkish pharmacist of the Palace)

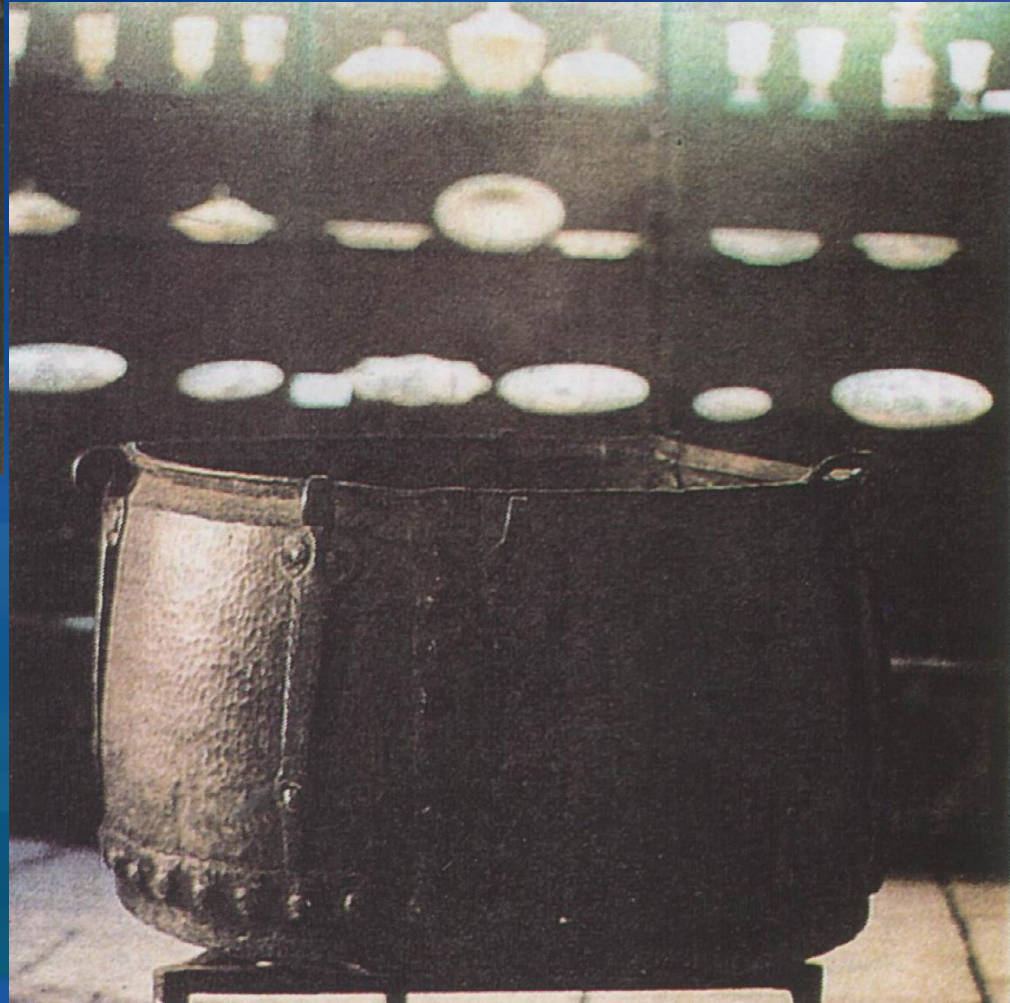
Names were given to Chief Physician in Palace

- HEKİMBAŞI EFENDİ
- SERTABİB-İ SULTANİ
- SERTABİB-İ HAZRET-İ ŞEHİRİYARİ
- ŞEH-ÜL ETİBBA
- REİS-ÜL ETİBBA

The first Chief Physician in Palace was
«KUDBETTİN AHMET»



A mortar and a boiler from Topkapi Palace



Names were given to Chief Pharmacists in Palace

- SARAY SER ECZACISI
- ECZANE-İ HÜMAYUN SER ECZACISI

■ Pharmacists were called as «İSPENÇİYAR»

The Roles of Pharmacists in Palace

1. Preparing medicines for the Sultan and members of the palace
2. Preparing palm soap, shampoo and other cosmetic needs
3. To determine the amount of drug to make the drug to be purchased
4. To ensure that the purchased drugs are kept in storage
5. To determine the need for candles in the palace and to made candles
6. Prepare candies with various colors and flavors
7. To gather the April rains and present them to the Sultan and his relatives

The Names of Palace Medicines

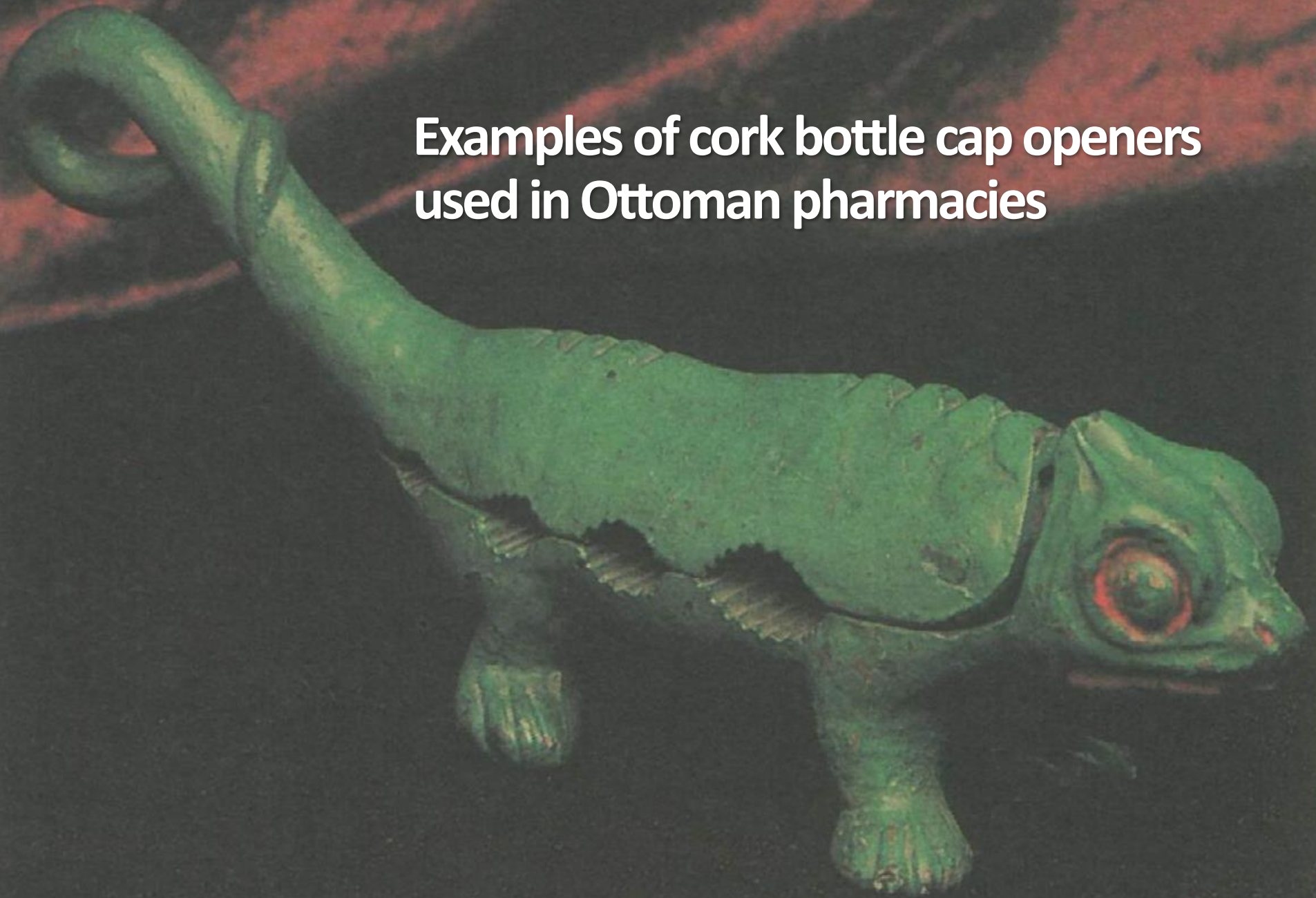
- AMBER KURSU
- SPRING WATER
- HOPPER OIL
- MACUN-I DEVA-İ MİSK
- MACUN-I KIRMIZ
- NEVRUZİYE

*Porcelain Nevruziye
Bowl*



Silk Nevruziye Bowl

**Examples of cork bottle cap openers
used in Ottoman pharmacies**



SEE YOU NEXT WEEK...