

Chapter 1: History of Pharmacy

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The earliest known record of documentation of healing methods was
- a. 1600 BC
 - b. 100 AD
 - c. 2600 BC
 - d. 1500 BC
 - e. none of the above

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

2. The Pen T'sao, a native herbal recording of 365 drugs, was written by the
- a. Chinese
 - b. Indians
 - c. Japanese
 - d. Greeks

ANS: A PTS: 2 DIF: M

3. The "Father of Medicine" was
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Theophrastus
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: A PTS: 2 DIF: M

4. The "Father of Botany" was
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Theophrastus
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: B PTS: 2 DIF: M

5. The "Father of Toxicology" was
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Theophrastus
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: C PTS: 2 DIF: M

6. The "De Materia Medica," considered a major authority on drugs for sixteen centuries, was written by
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Theophrastus
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

7. The "Father of Pharmacology" was
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Theophrastus
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

8. The "Methido Medini" was written by
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. Cosmos and Damien
 - c. Mithridates
 - d. Galen

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

9. Twin brothers, Cosmos and Damien, were the
- a. patron saints of pharmacology and botany

- b. patron saints of pharmacy and medicine
- c. first owners of a “pharmacy shop”
- d. authors of the “Methido Medini”

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E

10. A seller of drugs who kept shops or stalls was called a(n)
- a. pharmacotritae
 - b. unguentarii
 - c. aromatarii
 - d. sellulari

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

11. The separation of pharmacy and medicine occurred under the rule of
- a. King Henry VIII
 - b. Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II
 - c. Alexander II
 - d. none of the above

ANS: B PTS: 2 DIF: M

12. The Swiss-born physician who emphasized a chemical rather than a botanical orientation to medicine was
- a. Jonathon Roberts
 - b. Galen
 - c. Paraclesus
 - d. Dioscorides

ANS: C PTS: 2 DIF: M

13. The first form of self-regulation of pharmacy was called a(n)
- a. Board of Pharmacy
 - b. guild
 - c. edict
 - d. professional association

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E

14. Which country used governmental controls to regulate pharmacy rather than self-regulation?
- a. Spain
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. United States of America

ANS: C PTS: 2 DIF: M

15. Which of the following changes did NOT occur during the Renaissance?
- a. Pharmacy achieved status as a profession.
 - b. University education was required for pharmacists.
 - c. Larger quantities of known drugs were imported.
 - d. Pharmacopoeias were required only to list known effective medicines.

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

16. The first hospital pharmacist in America was
- a. Jonathon Roberts
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. William Proctor
 - d. Frank Taylor

ANS: A PTS: 2 DIF: M

17. The “Father of American Pharmacy” was
- a. Jonathon Roberts
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. William Proctor
 - d. Frank Taylor

ANS: C PTS: 2 DIF: M

18. To which area of science did pharmacists contribute the most?
- a. botany
 - b. chemistry
 - c. anatomy
 - d. physiology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E

19. What event(s) started the industrial revolution in the practice of pharmacy?
- a. major wars
 - b. pharmacists resistance to compounding
 - c. increased demand for medicinal products
 - d. both a and c

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: E

20. The following advancements occurred in pharmacy during the industrialized area, EXCEPT
- a. standardization
 - b. biologically prepared products
 - c. complex chemical synthesis
 - d. genetic engineering

ANS: D PTS: 2 DIF: M

COMPLETION

1. The _____, written around 1500 BC, contained formulas for over 800 remedies.

ANS: Ebers Papyrus

PTS: 3 DIF: H

2. Early civilizations believed that _____ caused disease.

ANS: bad spirits

PTS: 1 DIF: E

3. The first “pharmacy shop” was located in _____.

ANS: Baghdad

PTS: 2 DIF: M

4. During the Empiric Era, the _____ became the regulatory tool of the government to protect public health by standardization of medicines.

ANS: pharmacopoeia

PTS: 2 DIF: M

5. It was not until the _____ century that pharmacy began to develop in the new world.

ANS:
18th
eighteenth

PTS: 2 DIF: M

6. In early civilizations, each tribe would have a designated member who could understand and control the spirits through rituals and the use of _____.

ANS:

plants and other natural materials

plants

natural materials

PTS: 2

DIF: M

7. The science of drugs, organized pharmacy, and medicine had its beginnings in the city of _____.

ANS: Babylon

PTS: 2

DIF: M

8. _____ was a Greek physician who was critical of those physicians who did not prepare their own remedies.

ANS: Galen

PTS: 3

DIF: H

9. After the fall of the Roman Empire, one would have to look to the _____ for the next major advances in pharmacy and medicine.

ANS: Arab world

PTS: 3

DIF: H

10. Examples of _____ include syrups, conserves, confections, and juleps.

ANS: dosage forms

PTS: 1

DIF: E

11. The _____ were repositories of learning in which ancient knowledge was acquired and preserved by monks.

ANS:

monasteries of the Christian world

monasteries

PTS: 2

DIF: M

12. During the Renaissance, the _____ provided pharmacy and other services to royalty.

ANS:

court apothecary

royal apothecary

PTS: 2

DIF: M

13. The first hospital in the United States was started by _____ in 1751.

ANS: Benjamin Franklin

PTS: 2 DIF: M

14. The beginning of the _____ Era was marked by an increased concentration on research and development into new medicines by pharmaceutical manufacturers.

ANS: Patient Care

PTS: 2 DIF: M

15. C.D. Hepler established the concept of _____, which expands the role of the profession of pharmacy from dispensing to all aspects of drug therapy.

ANS: pharmaceutical care

PTS: 2 DIF: M

16. The _____ role of the pharmacist creates an expectation by the patient that the pharmacist will ensure the maximum outcome with minimal harmful effects from drug therapy.

ANS: patient advocacy

PTS: 2 DIF: M

17. _____ is an example of a product that is now being produced by recombinant DNA technology.

ANS: Insulin

PTS: 2 DIF: M

18. In the future, _____ may totally or partially cure a disease, altering the genetic make-up of the patient.

ANS: gene therapy

PTS: 1 DIF: E

19. It was _____ who introduced "control" into the practice of pharmacy in America.

ANS: William Proctor

PTS: 3 DIF: H

20. A document that specifies particular drug forms and compositions is called a(n) _____.

ANS: formulary

PTS: 2 DIF: M

MATCHING

Match each item to the statement or sentence listed below.

- a. Ancient Era
 - b. Empiric Era
 - c. Industrial Era
 - d. Patient Care Era
 - e. Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering
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- 1. The concept of “pharmaceutical care” was developed
 - 2. It was discovered that plants could be used for murders and cause adverse effects
 - 3. Pharmacies started to develop in the New World
 - 4. Medicines were beginning to be mass-produced by pharmaceutical manufacturers
 - 5. Some drug products could be biologically prepared
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- 1. ANS: D PTS: 1
 - 2. ANS: A PTS: 1
 - 3. ANS: B PTS: 1
 - 4. ANS: C PTS: 1
 - 5. ANS: E PTS: 1

ESSAY

- 1. Briefly describe the changes in regulation that governed pharmacy over the course of history. What were the benefits of regulating the practice of pharmacy? Without regulations, how do you feel pharmacy would be practiced today?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

PTS: 1

- 2. What are two reasons that retail pharmacies were able to survive the growth of the pharmaceutical industry during the industrial period?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

PTS: 1

- 3. What is “pharmaceutical care”? List three reasons that it is necessary for pharmacies to provide it to patients.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

PTS: 1

- 4. Briefly describe the history of pharmacy in America.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

PTS: 1

5. Describe how pharmaceutical research was conducted prior to and during the Patient Care Era. What was the result of these changes?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

PTS: 1