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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.

ANSWER:

d

2. The Pen T'sao, a native herbal recording of 365 drugs, was written by the:

- a. Chinese.
- b. Indians.
- c. Japanese.
- d. Greeks.

ANSWER:

a

3. The "Father of Medicine" was:

- a. Hippocrates.
- b. Theophrastus.
- c. Mithridates.
- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

a

4. The "Father of Botany" was:

- a. Hippocrates.
- b. Theophrastus.
- c. Mithridates.
- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

b

5. The "Father of Toxicology" was:

- a. Hippocrates.
- b. Theophrastus.
- c. Mithridates.
- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

c

6. The *De Materia Medica*, considered a major authority on drugs for 16 centuries, was written by:

- a. Hippocrates.
- b. Theophrastus.
- c. Mithridates.

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- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

d

7. The “Father of Pharmacology” was:

- a. Hippocrates.
- b. Theophrastus.
- c. Mithridates.
- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

d

8. 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.”

ANSWER:

b

9. 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.

ANSWER:

b

10. The Swiss-born physician who emphasized a chemical rather than a botanical orientation to medicine was:

- a. Jonathon Roberts.
- b. Galen.
- c. Paracelsus.
- d. Dioscorides.

ANSWER:

c

11. The first form of self-regulation of pharmacy was called a(n):

- a. Board of Pharmacy.
- b. guild.
- c. edict.
- d. professional association.

ANSWER:

b

12. Which country used governmental controls to regulate pharmacy rather than self-regulation?

- a. Spain

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- b. Italy
- c. Germany
- d. United States of America

ANSWER:

c

13. 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.

ANSWER:

d

14. The first hospital pharmacist in America was:

- a. Jonathon Roberts.
- b. Benjamin Franklin.
- c. William Proctor.
- d. Frank Taylor.

ANSWER:

a

15. The “Father of American Pharmacy” was:

- a. Jonathon Roberts.
- b. Benjamin Franklin.
- c. William Proctor.
- d. Frank Taylor.

ANSWER:

c

16. To which area of science did pharmacists contribute the most?

- a. Botany
- b. Chemistry
- c. Anatomy
- d. Physiology

ANSWER:

b

17. What event(s) started the industrial revolution in the practice of pharmacy?

- a. Major wars
- b. Pharmacists resistance to compounding
- c. The Renaissance
- d. Colonization of the New World

ANSWER:

a

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18. The following advancements occurred in pharmacy during the industrialized area, *except*:

- a. standardization.
- b. biologically prepared products.
- c. complex chemical synthesis.
- d. genetic engineering.

ANSWER:

d

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

ANSWER:

Ebers Papyrus

20. Early civilizations believed that _____ caused disease.

ANSWER:

bad spirits

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

ANSWER:

Baghdad

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

ANSWER:

pharmacopoeia

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

ANSWER:

18th
eighteenth

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

ANSWER:

plants and other natural materials
plants
natural materials

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

ANSWER:

Babylon

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

ANSWER:

Galen

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

ANSWER:

Arab world

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

ANSWER:

dosage forms

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29. The _____ of the Christian world were repositories of learning in which ancient knowledge was acquired and preserved by monks.

ANSWER: _____ monasteries

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

ANSWER: _____ Court Apothecary or Royal Apothecary

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

ANSWER: _____ Benjamin Franklin

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

ANSWER: _____ Patient Care

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

ANSWER: _____ pharmaceutical care

34. 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.

ANSWER: _____ patient advocacy

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

ANSWER: _____ Insulin

36. In the future, _____ therapy may totally or partially cure a disease, altering the genetic makeup of the patient.

ANSWER: _____ gene

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

ANSWER: _____ William Proctor

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

ANSWER: _____ formulary

39. The first hospital in America was located in the city of _____.

ANSWER: _____ Philadelphia

40. In the late 1800s, a mixture of opium and alcohol was used as a tonic, and was known as _____.

ANSWER: _____ laudanum

41. Academic institutions and pharmaceutical companies began to collaborate in the _____ century.

ANSWER: _____ 20th

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42. As of 2004, the _____ degree became the new entry-level degree for practicing pharmacists.

ANSWER: PharmD

43. Standardized training for pharmacy technicians came about only in the _____.

ANSWER: 1960s

44. The “Father of Immunology,” Edward Jenner, established the first vaccine, which was against _____.

ANSWER: smallpox

45. 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?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

47. What is “pharmaceutical care”? List three reasons why it is necessary for pharmacies to provide it to patients.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

48. Briefly describe the history of pharmacy in America.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

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

50. The concept of “pharmaceutical care” was developed

ANSWER: d

51. It was discovered that plants could be used for murders and cause adverse effects

ANSWER: a

52. Pharmacies started to develop in the New World

ANSWER: b

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____: _____e: _____

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53. Medicines were beginning to be mass-produced by pharmaceutical manufacturers

ANSWER:

c

54. Some drug products could be biologically prepared

ANSWER:

e