

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSION OF PHARMACY

Abstract

The profession of pharmacy has a rich and diverse history, particularly in India, where it has evolved significantly over the centuries. The roots of pharmacy in India can be traced back to ancient times, with traditional systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani playing a pivotal role. These ancient practices involved the use of various natural substances for therapeutic purposes, and the preparation of medicinal compounds was a sophisticated art practiced by skilled healers. The modern era of pharmacy in India began during British colonial rule. The establishment of the first pharmacy educational institution, the Banaras Hindu University, in 1932 marked a significant milestone. This was followed by the establishment of other institutions like the L.M. College of Pharmacy in Ahmedabad in 1947. The Pharmacy Act of 1948 was a landmark legislation that regulated the profession and practice of pharmacy in India. It led to the establishment of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) in 1949, which set standards for pharmacy education and practice. Pharmacy education in India has since expanded tremendously. The introduction of diploma, degree, and postgraduate programs in pharmacy has helped in producing skilled professionals to meet the growing demands of the healthcare industry. Institutions like the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) have been set up to promote advanced research and education in pharmaceutical sciences. The pharmaceutical industry in India has also seen remarkable growth. From the establishment of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals in 1901, India's first pharmaceutical company, the

Author

Dr. Surya Prakash Gupta
Professor & Director,
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Pharmacy,
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science &
Technology,
AKS University, Satna (M.P)-India.

industry has grown to become one of the largest producers of generic medicines globally. The Indian pharmaceutical sector is now recognized for its capacity to produce high-quality, affordable medicines and is a crucial player in the global pharmaceutical supply chain. Pharmacy organizations in India, such as the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA), play a significant role in advocating for the profession and ensuring the continuous development of pharmacy practice and education. These organizations provide a platform for pharmacists to collaborate, share knowledge, and advance their careers. Pharmacy as a career in India offers diverse opportunities. Pharmacists can work in various settings, including community pharmacies, hospitals, pharmaceutical industries, regulatory agencies, and academic institutions. The role of pharmacists is expanding beyond traditional boundaries to include responsibilities in patient care, medication therapy management, and clinical research. With the increasing complexity of healthcare, the demand for skilled pharmacists is on the rise.

I. INTRODUCTION

The profession of pharmacy has a rich and diverse history that traces back to ancient civilizations and has evolved significantly over time. Here's a detailed overview of its historical background and development:

1. Ancient Origins

- a. **Ancient Egypt:** The earliest records of pharmacy come from ancient Egypt, where pharmacists were known as "swnw." They were responsible for preparing and dispensing medicines made from natural substances. The Ebers Papyrus, dating back to around 1550 BCE, contains over 800 prescriptions and treatments, reflecting the early practice of pharmacy.
- b. **Ancient Greece and Rome:** Greek and Roman cultures advanced the practice of pharmacy. The Greeks contributed significantly with figures like Hippocrates, who emphasized the importance of herbal medicines and holistic care. Dioscorides, a Greek physician, wrote "De Materia Medica," an influential work that described various plants and their medicinal uses. In Rome, Galen's works on pharmacology and the preparation of medicines laid the groundwork for pharmaceutical practices.

2. Medieval Period

- a. **Islamic Golden Age:** During the medieval period, the Islamic world made substantial contributions to pharmacy. Scholars like Avicenna (Ibn Sina) wrote extensively on medical and pharmaceutical sciences. The "Canon of Medicine" by Avicenna included a detailed description of drugs and their properties. Islamic pharmacists, or "saydalani," played a crucial role in refining and expanding pharmaceutical knowledge.
- b. **Europe:** In medieval Europe, the practice of pharmacy became more organized. Monasteries were central to pharmaceutical practice, as monks prepared and dispensed medicines. The first pharmacies (apothecaries) began to appear in Europe, particularly in cities like Florence and Venice. The role of the apothecary became more formalized, with regulations governing their practice.

3. Renaissance and Early Modern Period

- a. **Scientific Revolution:** The Renaissance brought a renewed focus on scientific inquiry and experimentation. Figures like Paracelsus challenged traditional medical practices and emphasized the use of chemicals and minerals in medicine. This period saw the development of modern chemistry and pharmacology.
- b. **Pharmacy as a Profession:** By the 17th and 18th centuries, pharmacy began to emerge as a distinct profession. The first official pharmacy school, the College of Pharmacy in Paris, was founded in 1821. The establishment of professional organizations and regulatory bodies, such as the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) in 1852, marked the formalization of the profession.

4. 19th and 20th Centuries

- a. **Industrial Revolution:** The Industrial Revolution brought significant changes to pharmacy. The development of new drugs, including synthetic compounds and vaccines, revolutionized the field. The advent of modern pharmaceutical manufacturing processes improved the quality and availability of medicines.

- b. Pharmacology and Research:** The 20th century saw rapid advancements in pharmacology and pharmaceutical research. The discovery of antibiotics, such as penicillin, and the development of new therapeutic agents transformed the practice of pharmacy. The establishment of regulatory agencies like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ensured the safety and efficacy of medicines.

5. Contemporary Pharmacy

- a. Clinical Pharmacy:** The role of pharmacists has expanded beyond dispensing medications to include direct patient care. Clinical pharmacy emerged as a field focusing on optimizing medication use and improving patient outcomes. Pharmacists now work in various healthcare settings, including hospitals, clinics, and community pharmacies.
- b. Pharmaceutical Industry:** The pharmaceutical industry has grown significantly, with advancements in biotechnology, personalized medicine, and drug delivery systems. Pharmacists are involved in drug development, clinical trials, and regulatory affairs.
- c. Future Trends:** The future of pharmacy is likely to involve continued advancements in technology, such as digital health and artificial intelligence. The role of pharmacists will continue to evolve, with a focus on personalized medicine, patient-centered care, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

II. HISTORY OF PROFESSION OF PHARMACY IN INDIA IN RELATION TO PHARMACY EDUCATION, INDUSTRY AND ORGANIZATION

The history of pharmacy in India reflects a rich tapestry of traditional practices, colonial influences, and modern advancements. Here's a detailed overview of the historical background and development of the profession of pharmacy in India, focusing on education, industry, and organizations:

1. Ancient and Traditional Practices

- a. Ancient India:** The practice of pharmacy in ancient India can be traced back to the Vedic period. Texts like the "Charaka Samhita" and "Sushruta Samhita" provide detailed descriptions of medicinal plants, formulations, and therapeutic practices. These texts highlight the sophisticated understanding of herbs and their uses in ancient Indian medicine.
- b. Ayurveda:** Ayurveda, one of the oldest systems of medicine in India, has a long history of pharmaceutical practice. Ayurvedic practitioners, or "Vaidyas," were responsible for preparing and dispensing medicines derived from natural sources. The "Ashtanga Hridayam" and "Bhavaprakasha" are key texts in Ayurvedic pharmacology.

2. Colonial Period

- a. Early British Influence:** During the British colonial period, the practice of pharmacy in India began to formalize. The British introduced Western medicine and pharmaceutical practices, which led to the establishment of pharmacies and dispensaries.
- b. Pharmacy Education:** The first pharmacy school in India, the "College of Pharmacy" in Bombay (now Mumbai), was established in 1849 by the British government. This

marked the beginning of formal pharmaceutical education in the country. Other institutions followed, contributing to the growth of pharmacy education.

3. Post-Independence Developments

- a. Pharmacy Education:** After India's independence in 1947, the focus on pharmaceutical education and research grew. The establishment of the "Institute of Chemical Technology" (formerly known as the UDCT) in Mumbai in 1958 was a significant milestone. The "Pharmacy Council of India" (PCI) was also established to regulate pharmacy education and practice.
- b. Pharmaceutical Industry:** The Indian pharmaceutical industry began to take shape in the post-independence era. The 1960s and 1970s saw the growth of indigenous pharmaceutical companies, such as Ranbaxy, Cipla, and Dr. Reddy's Laboratories. The industry focused on producing generic drugs and catering to domestic needs.

4. Regulation and Standardization

- a. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI):** Established in 1948, the PCI is the regulatory body for pharmacy education and practice in India. It sets standards for pharmacy education, accredits pharmacy schools, and monitors the practice of pharmacy.
- b. Drug Control:** The "Drugs and Cosmetics Act" of 1940 and the "Drugs and Cosmetics Rules" of 1945 laid the foundation for drug regulation in India. The "Central Drugs Standard Control Organization" (CDSCO) was established to oversee drug quality and safety.

5. Modern Developments

- a. Pharmaceutical Industry Growth:** The Indian pharmaceutical industry has grown significantly, becoming a global player in drug manufacturing and exports. The introduction of the "Patent Act" in 1970, which allowed for the production of generic drugs, was a key factor in this growth.
- b. Pharmacy Education Expansion:** The number of pharmacy colleges and universities in India has increased, offering undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs in pharmacy. Institutions like the "National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research" (NIPER) and the "JSS College of Pharmacy" are renowned for their contributions to pharmacy education and research.
- c. Clinical Pharmacy and Practice:** The role of pharmacists has expanded to include clinical pharmacy, where they work directly with healthcare teams to optimize medication therapy and improve patient outcomes. The growth of hospital and community pharmacy services reflects this shift.

6. Professional Organizations

- a. Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA):** Founded in 1939, the IPA is a leading professional organization for pharmacists in India. It promotes the advancement of pharmacy practice and education.
- b. Pharmaceutical Society of India (PSI):** Established in 1966, the PSI focuses on improving pharmacy practice and supporting pharmacists through various initiatives.
- c. Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association (IDMA):** Founded in 1961, the IDMA represents the interests of the pharmaceutical industry and works to promote the growth of the sector.

7. Future Trends

- a. **Technological Advancements:** The future of pharmacy in India is likely to involve advancements in technology, including digital health, telemedicine, and personalized medicine.
- b. **Global Collaboration:** India's pharmaceutical industry will continue to expand its global presence, collaborating with international organizations and participating in global research and development.
- c. **Regulatory Updates:** Ongoing updates to regulations and standards will ensure the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products and practices.

III. PHARMACY AS A CAREER

Pharmacy as a career has a rich history and has evolved significantly over time. Here's a detailed look at the historical background and development of pharmacy as a profession:

1. Ancient Foundations

- a. **Early Beginnings:** The career of pharmacy can be traced back to ancient civilizations where the roles of healers and herbalists laid the groundwork for modern pharmacy. In ancient Egypt, Greece, India, and China, individuals who prepared and dispensed medicines were considered essential to the healthcare system.
- b. **Pharmacists in Antiquity:** In ancient Greece, pharmacists were known as "pharmacopoeias," and their role was focused on preparing and selling medicinal substances. Similarly, in ancient Rome, the practice of pharmacy was intertwined with that of medicine, with individuals preparing medicines and remedies.

2. Medieval and Renaissance Period

- a. **Medieval Apothecaries:** During the medieval period, the role of the apothecary became more defined in Europe. Apothecaries were responsible for the preparation and sale of medicines, and their practices began to become more formalized. In addition to selling medicines, apothecaries often provided medical advice and played a crucial role in healthcare.
- b. **Pharmacy Guilds:** By the late medieval period, pharmacy guilds began to emerge, particularly in cities like Venice and Florence. These guilds established standards for practice, ensured the quality of medicines, and regulated the profession.

3. Early Modern Period

- a. **Professionalization:** The 17th and 18th centuries saw the emergence of pharmacy as a distinct profession separate from medicine. This period marked the beginning of formal education and training for pharmacists. In the early 18th century, pharmacy schools began to be established in Europe, and the first such school in the United States was founded in 1821 in Philadelphia.
- b. **Pharmacy Practice:** By the 19th century, the role of the pharmacist had become more defined. Pharmacists were expected to have formal education, and their responsibilities included not only preparing and dispensing medications but also advising patients and healthcare providers.

4. 19th and 20th Centuries

- a. **Pharmacy Education:** The establishment of pharmacy schools and colleges became more widespread. In the United States, the American Pharmaceutical Association (now the American Pharmacists Association, APhA) was founded in 1852 to promote the education and professional standards of pharmacists. The same period saw the establishment of pharmacy schools in various countries, including India and the UK.
- b. **Industrial Revolution:** The 19th and early 20th centuries saw significant advancements in pharmaceutical sciences due to the Industrial Revolution. The development of new drugs, advancements in pharmaceutical technology, and the establishment of pharmaceutical companies contributed to the growth and specialization of the profession.
- c. **Regulation and Standards:** Regulatory bodies and standards began to take shape, such as the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States in 1906. These bodies played a crucial role in ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceuticals.

5. Contemporary Developments

- a. **Clinical Pharmacy:** The 20th century saw the expansion of the pharmacist's role into clinical settings. Clinical pharmacy emerged as a field focused on optimizing medication use and improving patient outcomes. Pharmacists began working more closely with healthcare teams in hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare settings.
- b. **Pharmaceutical Industry Growth:** The growth of the pharmaceutical industry has been significant, with advancements in drug development, biotechnology, and personalized medicine. Pharmacists now work in various capacities within the industry, including drug research and development, regulatory affairs, and quality control.
- c. **Pharmacy Education:** Pharmacy education has continued to evolve, with a greater emphasis on clinical training, research, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Many countries have established advanced degree programs and residencies to prepare pharmacists for specialized roles.

6. Modern Era and Future Trends

- a. **Technology Integration:** The integration of technology in pharmacy practice, including digital health, telepharmacy, and electronic health records, has transformed the profession. Pharmacists are increasingly involved in managing medication therapy using advanced technological tools.
- b. **Global Collaboration:** The global nature of the pharmaceutical industry has led to increased collaboration across borders, with pharmacists playing a key role in international research and development efforts.
- c. **Patient-Centered Care:** The focus of pharmacy practice is shifting towards patient-centered care, emphasizing the role of pharmacists in improving medication adherence, providing patient education, and managing chronic diseases.
- d. **Emerging Roles:** Pharmacists are taking on new roles in areas such as population health management, pharmacogenomics, and healthcare policy. The profession is expected to continue evolving in response to advancements in medicine and changes in healthcare delivery.