



Short Communication

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Farcial Futile Pharmacy Fiasco-Let Pharmacy Return to Its Apothecary Roots!

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Conversation

Peruse the following hypothetical conversation at a hypothetical graduation ceremony.

Inquirer – Congratulations! You are now a pharmacist.

Pharmacist- Thank you.

Inquirer-So what can you do as a pharmacist?

Pharmacist-I can sell people drugs after the doctor prescribes them

Inquirer-Can you manufacture drugs?

Pharmacist-No I cannot. Chemists, chemical engineers, pharmaceutical scientists and pharmaceutical manufacturing technicians and technologists can do that.

Inquirer- So all you do is read the prescription, check your shelf and hand the drugs over to the patient.

Pharmacist-Basically, yes.

Inquirer-And you spent 5 years in university to learn that? My 10 year old can do that. Anyone who can read the doctor’s writing can do that. And these days with many doctors handing

over electronic prescriptions you don’t even have to be able to read the squiggly scribbles.

Pharmacist [visibly angry]-Oh shut up! Pharmacists can also recommend ointments and creams for a cut or a bruise or burn, rash or infection.

Inquirer-So can I! I have done so many times. And I didn’t have to study for 5 years to learn that.

Pharmacist-I can give injections!!!

Inquirer-So can the heroin addict on the street. You don’t need to study for years to be able to find a vein. A layman can read a prescription and sell a drug. A layman can recommend creams and lotions. A layman can give a hypodermic injection. But a layman cannot mix chemicals together and produce a tablet or a capsule or a syrup. That is what a pharmacist should be able to do. I’d go to college for 4 years to be able to do that.

Pharmacist –Shame on you! This discussion is over.

Below are some of the most important drugs ever invented in the last 100 plus years and the discipline/profession/occupation of the inventors and discoverers.

Table 1

Drug	Inventor	Discipline
Insulin	Sir Frederick Grant Banting	Orthopedic surgery
Levothyroxine	Charles Harington	Chemical Pathology
Penicillin	Alexander Fleming	Medicine Microbiology
Prontosil	Gerhard Domagk	Medicine

Cortisone	Edward Calvin Kendall	Chemistry
	Philip Showalter Hench	Medicine
Lidocaine	Nils Löfgren	Chemistry
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	Albert Hofmann	Chemistry
Chlordiazepoxide	Leo Sternbach	Chemistry
Furosemide	Calvin L Stevens	Chemistry
Ketamine	Calvin L Stevens	Chemistry
Phenyl hydrazine	Emil Fischer	Chemistry
Paracetamol	Harmon Northrop Morse	Chemistry
Phenazone	Ludwig Knorr	Chemistry
Benzocaine	August Bischler	Chemistry
Quinazoline	August Bischler	Chemistry
Amphetamine	Lazăr Edeleanu	Chemistry
Adrenaline	Takamine Jōkichi	Chemistry
Arsphenamine	Alfred Bertheim	Chemistry
Vitamin C	Tadeusz Reichstein	Chemistry
Oxytocin	Henry Hallett Dale	Medicine
Phenytoin	Heinrich Biltz	Chemistry, Natural Science
Phenobarbital	Joseph von Mering	Medicine
	Franz Joseph Emil Fischer	Chemistry
Thyroxine	Edward Calvin Kendall	Chemistry
Ergotamine	Arthur Stoll	Chemistry
Viagra	Ian Osterloh Robert	Medicine and Surgery
	Francis Furchgott	Biochemistry
	Peter Dunn	Chemistry
	Nicholas Terrett	Chemistry

There is not one pharmacist on the list! Some may say what of Sir David Jack [1924-2011] who discovered Beclometasone? He took a combined honours degree in BOTH chemistry AND pharmacy so was not a stand-alone pharmacist. The same thing applies to Nagai Nagayoshi [1844-1929] discoverer of ephedrine, who studied medicine, pharmacy AND organic chemistry. Even John Stith Pemberton (1831 to 1888) creator of Coca Cola who many pharmacists claim as “the most famous pharmacist” was actually a medical doctor! Right up to the start of the industrial revolution apothecaries were at the forefront of the discovery and invention of drugs. In those days medicine, surgery and pharmacy [apothecary] were three distinct professions. A sick person would visit the doctor (or the doctor would visit the sick person) for a diagnosis. The doctor could recommend a surgery (which the surgeon would be called upon to perform) or prescribe a medication. The patient would head for the apothecary [pharmacy] where the apothecary who also manufactured the medication would sell it to the patient. Medicine and surgery have since been combined into one profession. Pharmacy remains alone and is the worse for it! The same professional (medical doctor) today diagnoses, prescribes and cuts. The pharmacist still sells the medicine but does not manufacture it any longer. How sad! Perhaps it is because the

pharmacy profession lost its highest meaning (drug manufacture) in its disjointed transition from apothecary that the profession now desperately seeks to ape medical doctors and has become so inward looking and hostile to other professions that it will not permit even a medical doctor or a holder of a first class degree from a related discipline (e.g. pharmacology) to pursue a master’s degree in pharmacy! Let pharmacy return to the apothecary model or be downgraded to a diploma occupation! [1-2] India has set an excellent example in this regard [3].

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

Author declare no conflict of interest.

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