

THE FOUNDERS OF THE PHARMACY IN SERBIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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The founders of modern Serbian pharmacy were certainly the pharmacists Matej Ivanović (1773–1849) and Pavle Ilić (1807–1871). During the 19th century, due to uncertain conditions in Serbia, the development of pharmacy and medicine has stagnated. Such an uncertain situation lasted until the adoption of the famous "Hatisherif" in 1830 when Serbia was recognized as constitutional, gained the status of the principality, political independence, and all governmental institutions were formed. In the same year, 1830, Mateja Ivanović received approval to establish the first modern Serbian pharmacy Prince Miloš and the positive opinion of Dr. Kunibert. The pharmacy was originally built near the Orthodox Cathedral Church in Belgrade. It was important for the supply of medicines, both in the city and for patients from other parts of Serbia. During its existence, the pharmacy changed its location twice. Today, "Pharmacy Mr Matej Ivanović" is part of the "Pharmacy Belgrade", located on the Knez Mihajlova Street, and is the foundation of modern pharmaceutical service in Serbia (1). Pavle Ilić is the father of Serbian modern school pharmacy, applied chemistry, and the founder of the state pharmacy in Serbia opened in 1836 in Kragujevac (then the capital of Serbia). After the capital moved to Belgrade in 1841, the pharmacy was moved as well. Today it is called "Pharmacy Macedonia" and is part of the "Pharmacy Belgrade". In addition to making medicines, Pavle Ilić made an immeasurable contribution to the development of pharmacy by performing toxicological, chemical analyzes, and analyzes of mineral waters (1, 2).

References

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UTEMELJIVAČI APOTEKARSKE DELATNOSTI U SRBIJI U XIX VEKU

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Ličnosti koje su postavile temelje za stvaranje savremene srpske farmacije, svakako su bili farmaceuti Matej Ivanović (1773–1849) i Pavle Ilić (1807-1871). Tokom XIX veka zbog nesigurnih prilika u Srbiji, razvoj farmacije i medicine je stagnirao, sve do donošenja čuvenog „Hatišerifa“ 1830. godine, kada je Srbiji priznata ustavotvornost, status kneževine, politička samostalnost, odobrena vojska, policija, sudstvo, zdravstvo, školstvo i formiranje svih institucija. Između ostalog, Srbi su dobili pravo da otvaraju svoje škole, bolnice, apoteke, pošte i štamparije, kao i da nesmetano trguju po celoj teritoriji Osmanskog carstva. U aprilu 1830. Mateji Ivanoviću odobreno je osnivanje prve moderne srpske apoteke od strane kneza Miloša, uz pozitivno mišljenje dr. Kuniberta. Apoteka je prvobitno sagrađena u blizini Saborne crkve u Beogradu. Bila je značajna za snabdevanje lekovima, kako u samom gradu, tako i za pacijente iz drugih delova Srbije. Apoteka je tokom svog postojanja, dva puta menjala lokaciju, i danas se nalazi u Knez Mihajlovoj ulici u sastavu Apoteka "Beograd", pod nazivom Apoteka "Mr Matej Ivanović", i predstavlja temelj moderne farmaceutske službe u Srbiji (1). Pavle Ilić je "otac" srpske moderne školske farmacije, primenjene hemije, rodonačelnik državne apoteke u Srbiji, otvorene 1836. godine u Kragujevcu (tadašnjoj prestonici Srbije). Po preseljenju prestonice 1841. godine u Beograd, preseljena je i apoteka. Danas nosi naziv Apoteka "Makedonija" u sastavu je ustanove Apoteka "Beograd". Pored spravljanja lekova u ovoj apoteci, Pavle ilić je vršio i ekspertizu lekova, radio toksikološke i hemijske analize, kao i analize mineralne vode i dao nemerljiv doprinos razvoju farmacije (1, 2).

Literatura

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