

Medicines and Dressings Produced by the Military Pharmaceutical Laboratory at the School of Pharmacy of Santiago de Compostela (1936-1939)

Brasa B.¹ and Landín M.¹

¹ Dpto. Farmacia y Tecnología Farmacéutica. Fac. Farmacia. Univ. Santiago de Compostela. 15782 Santiago de Compostela. Spain.



Since middle of the 19th century, in Spain as in the rest of Europe, the magisterial formulae elaborated by the pharmacist were replaced by the new specifics from the new and prosperous pharmaceutical industries. The poor development of the pharmaceutical Spanish industry meant that most of those specifics were imported, mainly from Germany and France.



Departments:

• SPECIALITIES AND RESEARCH

• Canfocal®, calcium lactobionate, calcium gluconate, methyl iodide, urotropine iodomethylate, quinine iodobismuthate, silver manganite.

• INJECTIONS

• pantopon, Neumoquín (similar to Pulmoquín®), fagoseptine (similar to French Septicemine®), colloidal bismuth, sodium salicylate, ephedrine

• GALENIC FORMULATIONS

• silver manganite ointment, sterile petrolatum, Lassar's paste, menthol, ambrine

• ASEPTIC AND ANTISEPTIC RECOVER

• Individual first aid packages, bandages, gauzes

• FIRST AID KITS OF BATTALION

• VACCINES

• vaccines against tetanus, thypus and the antivariolic vaccine

The importations stopped at the beginning of the civil war and the country was divided in two camps, one being republic which included the small number of the Spanish pharmaceutical companies available. As a consequence the rebellious army remained practically out of supplies.



The army mobilized all the available resources and transformed the school of Pharmacy of the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain) into a military pharmaceutical laboratory to produce medicines and dressings for the soldiers. Important research work was carried out at the military pharmaceutical laboratory to develop "copies" of the foreign patent medicines.