

LEO Pharma Historical Archives and Museum. (L14)

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In my presentation I will take you on a tour in LEO Pharma's Museum, established in 2008 in connection to the 100 years anniversary of LEO Pharma.

Below, please find a few comments to the attached Power Point presentation.

Slide 4: The document shown is the official document signed by King Frederic VIII in May 1908 to give permission to the two men shown, Anton Antons and August Kongsted to buy and manage the LEO Pharmacy I Copenhagen.

Slide 6: Aerial view over LEO Pharma today. The white circle shows where the Museum is placed.

LEO Pharma is completely owned and controlled by a private, independent foundation established by the former owner of the company Dr. Knud Abildgaard in 1984. The slogan is "Research based, people driven"

Slide 8: A view in the room dedicated to the time where the LEO Pharmacy and LEO Pharma shared facilities.

Slide 9 and 10: In the cabinets there are different products each with its own history and each contributing to the development of LEO Pharma.

The development, production and manufacturing of Insulin were financed by the owner of LEO Pharma, August Konsted. In 1924 together with August Krogh and H.C. Hagedorn he established the independent Nordic Insulin foundation.

The product Albyl was the "Danish Aspirin" launched in 1912 and withdrawn in 1999.

Slide 11: In 1926 LEO Pharma moved away from the pharmacy to new premises in the suburb Broenshoej. The room focuses on the Broenshoej periode.

Slide 12: In the 1930's LEO Pharma had 245 products most of them in several formulations on the Danish market.

Slide 13: In the Museum we show and demonstrate different items. The picture shows filling and closing a tube and tablet filling.

Slide 14: During the late 1920's and early 1930's LEO Pharma got the cable address "HORMONLEO", due to the fact that hormone production was the focus area for the company. For many years the hormones were isolated from urine. The cans on the table were used for collecting the urine.

Slide 15: The drawers have labels in order for the visitors to get a quick view of a specific item of interest and then read/see more.

Slide 16-18: During the Second World War LEO Pharma managed to produce penicillin. In the years after LEO developed a long line of different antibiotics.

Slide 19 and 20: The last room focuses on chemistry and production. Different items are shown. Live demonstration of ampoule manufacturing and tablet production from the 1950's is part of the visit to the Museum.

Slide 21 and 22: The corridor is used for exhibition of pens from the last approx. 60 years together with other items used as brand reminders during the years.

Slide 23: The kitchen with different items from the canteen and brand reminders.