

"CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICALS: KNOWLEDGE SKILLS – COMPETENCIES"

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CHAPTHER 1

ABSTRACT

Aim of this work is to analyze this interesting aspects and the links between the pharmaceutical degree and the chemical world starting from the galenic practice and the industrial pharmacy discipline since to the faculty courses exams and laboratory, the normative rules involved in the pharmaceutical degree and their professional opportunities.

In galenic laboratory many chemical compound and procedure are commonly used.

It can be considered as a kind of chemical lab and this imply that deeply chemical knowledge must to be part of the core curriculum of the pharmaceutical courses.

(Of interest to verify that In example in the S.Orsola hospital- Bo the galenic laboratory is named "Galenic Lab and Chemicals "and also are present in italy some private pharmacy wiith the name of "farmacia chimica").

In this labs many chemistry concepts and principles are commonly followed.

The industrial chemistry principle are the bases for the course of pharmaceutical industry plants.

An hystorical approach is used to show the relationship between this two discipline: the chemistry and the pharmacy.

It is a real fact that In the pharmaceutical university degree many chemistry courses must to be followed by the students:

starting from inorganic to organic chemistry to physical chemistry, analitycal chemistry (qualitative and quantitative), since also pharmaceutical technique, galenic laboratories preparations and also implants of pharmaceutrical chemistry, applied biochemistry, food chemistry, cosmetics.

In this daily laboratory activity various chemical products are used or produced : reagents, colorants, solution, gels disinfectants and many other products.

So It is possible to say that in this situation the pharmaceutical world is strictly connected with also the chemical principles.

In this work are reported various normative rules related the chemistry competencies of the graduated in pharmacy as well as specific regulations of the university course (past and more recent) and also the required title to partecipate to the national italian examination for the abilitation to the profession of chemists.

The use in this laboratory of dangerous chemicals require mandatory course related the safety :specific training, procedure to be followed, DPI to be used (individuals and collective), technical and safety sheets and specific knowledge in searching chemical literature: But all this are similar for che chemical lab and the galenic lab.

Many chemical process are common in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry.

in the pharmaceutical university studies it is possible to verify that the exams of the courses are multidisciplinary and related medical, pharmaceutical but many based on chemistry (theory and practice).

Are then reported specific chemistry course in curriculum of the pharmacy faculty (italy or international) or in the so called ancient "chemistry and pharmacy" italian degree in order to better explain the origin of the windows of knowledge.

Are submitted normative rules related the access to the italian state examination for chemists profession opened (in past and today) also to the pharmaceutical degree course as well as the various competitition announcements in GAZZETTA UFFICIALE italy related chemist positions for the graduated in chimica e farmacia.

Italian normative rules have equiparated or make equipollent the pharmacy and CTF degree and permitted also to the so called "old order- systems" to partecipate to national state examination for the ablitation to the chemists profession.

The images and concepts reported help to better explain the general meaning of this work showing the many common topic of study for both this interesting discipline.

Observig all this facts it can be considered the pharmaceutical courses (pharmacy or industrial pharmacy or chemistry and pharmaceutical technology) also a kind of chemical degree.

(Post scriptum: in this work is used intalian language in reporting italian normative rules or positions)

KEYWORDS: competencies, knowledge, chemistry, galenic laboratory, chemicals, reagents, chemical industry, poisons, caustics and Acid, corrosives, inflamable, solvents, galenics in odontoiatry. stechiometry, safety, normative rules, Equivalence, procedure, university courses, abilitations, positions.

CHAPTHER 2

INTRODUCTION

This work start from an specific past episode: when i was at the first year of my university course in pharmacy the Ceo of an Analysis laboratory (where i was working)told me in 1987 that the pharmacy degree is a kind of chemical degree.

He was graduated in pharmacy, and at the moment i have not uderstood the concept.

Other relevant factor that i have considered before to write this Book is that after my graduation in pharmacy i was admitted to be member of the ANCTF (national Italian association of chemist technologist and pharmaceutical in Rome): an chemists association.

This org. was involved in the "extrapharmacy "work opportunity of the graduated in chemistry technology pharmaceutical and pharmacist with this interest gretaly focused on the chemical opportunity of enployement.

After this facts, my finished university study and professional experience in galenic filed and as Medicinal gases hospital manager i can consider right the Thinking of my Ceo.

During my all working experience (hospital and private pharmacy) i have see and used many chemistry products even if i am a pharmacist.

From an historical poin of view:

The ancient remedy production to treat the disease was a specific discipline in human hystory evolution.

The Galenic pharmacy, named after the 2nd-century AD physician Galen, is the pharmaceutical tradition of compounding and preparing ready-to-use medicines from multiple ingredients.

Its history spans from the ancient Greco-Roman times to the present times, influenced by Dioscorides and later integrated with Arabic, medieval, and the so called alchemical traditions, which continued through the early modern period with the incorporation of new ingredients- materials from the Americas.

The discipline has so evolved into the modern field of the pharmaceutical formulation but continues to be studied today.

Today In italy the pharmaceutical degree include degree in pharmacy and in chemistry and technology pharmaceutical (in past there was also a degree in "Chimica e farmacia") today inside the industrial pharmacy titles.

In this faculty there are (and there was in past)various chemistry courses and specifc practical chemistry laboratories as reported in their list of teachings as reported in their official website.

From CHITKARA university 2024

"Interdisciplinary Nature of Pharmacy

Pharmacy is inherently interdisciplinary as it integrates knowledge from Chemistry, Biology, and Medicine. This multidisciplinary approach is important because of the below-mentioned points. Chemistry is the foundation of pharmacy. It affects every facet of the pharmaceutical industry, from the early phases of drug discovery and development to the final procedures of quality control and patient delivery. Pharmacists can create safe and effective pharmaceuticals, enhance patient outcomes, and progress the medical sector through the integration of chemical principles with biological and medical knowledge"

The chemistry course in the pharmaceutical chemistry degree is about 40-50 -% of the examination.

A pharmacist, also known as a chemist in Commonwealth English.

From MERCER Univ. college of Pharmacy:

"chemistry is a cornerstone of pharmacy school! In fact, it's one of the main pillars upon which your entire pharmaceutical knowledge will be built."

Chemistry Content in the Pharmacy Curriculum:

Relevance to Develop Pharmacists Fit-to-work in Diverse Pharmacy Profession Sectors.

Chun Wai Mai et al Pharmaceutical edication 2015

"The study concluded that most of the current chemistry content is still essential in nurturing competent pharmacists for their respective disciplines. The outcomes of this

study will be used as evidence to support the need for conducting a curriculum review, to better prepare graduates for their future employment."

From The pharmacy https://www.thepharmacist.co.uk/news/explainer-the-origins-of-chemist-and-pharmacist-titles/

"From alchemist to chemist

The word chemist, from 'alchemist', dates to around 1559. Chemist and druggist was a term first used to describe both chemical and drug merchants and practitioners of the emerging profession of pharmacy from the late 1700s. Chemist is reported to have replaced the word 'druggist' which, although still used in the United States and Scotland, was replaced by chemist in England in around 1750. Non-professional trained dispensers were also employed by doctors and pharmacists, and in institutions such as hospitals, asylums, workhouses, prisons and barracks.

In 1815, the introduction of the Apothecaries Act would have required all practicing apothecaries to hold a licence, so that the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries could control the chemists and druggists. The Bill required them to either become an apothecary or cease trading in medicines, but the chemists and druggists campaigned against the Bill and won."

Observing the course of pharmacy faculty in italy from 1800 since todays it is possible to verify that the courses of chemistry was various: in example inorganic – organic chemistry physical chemistry analytical chemistry, many chemistry labs (qualitative and qualitative pharmaceutical laboratory), but also physics, matematics and since in past years mineralogy or geology.

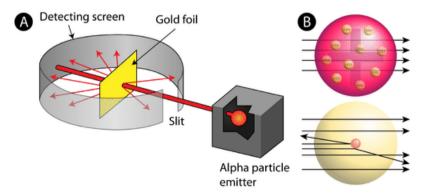


Fig n. 1: The Rutherford experiment.

In both discipline the atom strucure is deeply studied:

Rutherford model, description of the structure of atoms proposed (1911) by the New Zealand-born physicist E. Rutherford.

The model described the atom as a tiny, dense, positively (+)charged core called a nucleus, in which nearly all the mass is concentrated, around which the light, negative (-)constituents, named electrons, circulate at some distance, much like planets revolving around the Sun.

The nucleus was postulated as small and dense to account for the scattering of alpha particles from thin gold foil, as observed in a series of experiment works under the direction of Rutherford and German physicist H. Geiger in 1909.

A radioactive source emitting alpha particles (positively + charged particles, identical to the HE atom nucleus and 7,000 times more massive than the - electrons) was enclosed within a protective lead shield.

The radiation was focused into a narrow beam after passing through a slit in a lead screen.

A thin section of gold foil was placed in front of the slit, and a screen coated with zinc sulfide to render it fluorescent served as a counter to detect the alpha particles.

As each alpha particle struck the fluorescent screen, it produced a burst of light named a scintillation, which was visible through a viewing microscope attached to the back of the screen.

The screen itself was movable, allowing Rutherford and his researcher to determine whether or not any alpha particles were being deflected by the gold foil.

Most alpha particles passed straight through the gold foil, which implied that atoms are mostly composed of open space. Some alpha particles were deflected slightly, suggesting so interactions with other positively (+)charged particles within the atom.

Still other alpha particles were scattered at large angles, while a very few even bounced back toward the source.

Only a positively (+)charged and relatively heavy target particle, like as the proposed nucleus, could account for such strong repulsion.

The negative (-)electrons that balanced electrically the positive (+)nuclear charge were regarded as traveling in circular orbits about the nucleus.

The electrostatic force of attraction between the electrons and the nucleus was likened to the gravitational force of attraction between the revolving planets and the Sun.

Most of this planetary atom was open space and offered no resistance to the passage of the alpha particles.

The Rutherford model supplanted the "plum-pudding" atomic model of physicist Sir J.J. Thomson, in which the electrons were embedded in a positively charged atom.

Based on classical physics, the Rutherford model itself was superseded after a few years by the Bohr atomic model, which incorporated some early quantum theory.

Regarding other topics:

Today to the pharmacist are required konwledge also in medical devices and so it is needed to have also hard knowledge in metallo-chemistry (see suture needless, steel, Titanium use in MD and other product of metallic origin). (material science topics)



Fig n 2: surgical metallic suture.

The Metallurgy concepts are relevant to pharmacy degrees because it crucial for understanding the properties of metals used in medical devices, in metallic dressings or oncological drugs like Platinum derivates or other pharmaceutical products because

this have a direct impact on efficacy drug delivery, biocompatibility, quality and performance.



Fig n 3: Cisplatinum.

In the course of pharmaceutical industry plants (impianti dell'industria farmaceutica)a great number of concepts are similar to the chemical industry settings.

Variuos system for purification- separation – filtration, extraction distillations process in pharmaceutical industry are similar with the ones used in chemistry and also sample test, quality test, yeald of the reaction, raw material and products obtained, impurity presence.

Other parameter are considered in both industrial production : safety, costs, use of raw material, energy use.

Quality control

Many pharmacy courses and topics are not only chemically based but also tailored to the industry; organic and inorganic chemistry, Physical methods in organic chemistry, technical pharmaceutical, galenic laboratory production, physical chemistry, drugs syntesys labs, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, merceology, physics, biochemistry, chemistry of polimers, kinetics, phytochemistry, cristallography.

Electrochemistry, Gases chemistry, analytical chemistry (qualitative and quantitative), applied biochemistry, Food and dietary chemistry, cosmetic chemistry, matemathis, pharmaceutical industry implants, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical technology, toxicology, medicinal analysis. and so on.

Concepts like atomic and molecular weight, orbitals, density, quantic levels, and many other are in use in both chemistry and pharmacy courses.

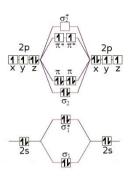


Fig n. 4: atomic orbitals 2p and 2s.

It is to be considered that the drugs can be produced with solid APIs, liquid, but also gases (oxigen) and that various product derivates for petroleum are used (paraffins and other like exan), or by inorganic-organic susbtantie or polimeric (natural or syntetic).

Chemistry knowledge are required at various level of the pharmacist:

form the caracteristics of the APIs, their incompatibility, excipients but also the chemistry of the final container (various kind of glasses or various kind of plastic, the oxigen medical gases is kepst in pressurized steel container).

The need to know the drugs pharmacokinetics and dynamics require to study the kinetics of the reactions or the Phisical chemistry principle or in biochemistry.

The pharmacist use stoichiometry and balance chemical reaction and commonly use texbook like Kuster table or periodic table of the elements or use similar instrument like PH meter, balances, thermometers, Pressure measure (medical oxigen), volume, amount measure and similar process: mix, solution, suspension, fusion, heating.

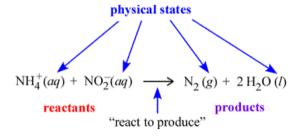


Fig n 5: Stoichiometry.

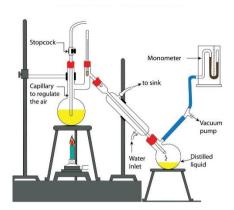


Fig. n 6: distillation under reduced pressure.

Both use similar concentration units, equal phisical kostant and principle.

Many reagent are of common use in both chemistry or pharmacy: cloridirc acid, acetic acid sodium bicarbonate sodium cloride, ipoclorite sodium iodine potassium iodure, potassium idroxide alcool Colourants and other products.

The hospital pharmacist in order to produce radiodrugs need to have radiochemistry knowledge also for the quality control after the eluition.

To produce galenic antidothes the pharmacist must know the state of the matter and its charactheristic: activated charcoal and its activation process as amorph substantia or the chemical mechanism of actions KI cps for radioprotection during nuclear accident.

The same EDTA sodium complexant activity versus some dangerous metals in poisoning.

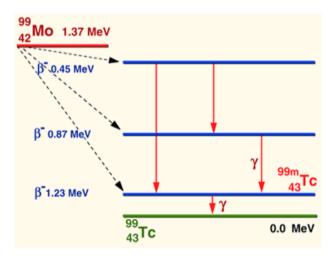


Fig n 7 Mo decay to TC.

Rare earth elements knowledge are in the curriculum of the hospital pharmacist : like Gadolinium (contrast agent).

In both discipline are used the same safety technical sheet and toxicological dabatase.

Many laboratory precaution are similar: DPI use safety rules and common can be the risk: explosion flame, high presssure corrosion casutic poison allery and irritation and other.

In pharmacy course there are also exams in organic or drug syntesys analytical chemistryquality control.

In chemistry and pharmaceutical production, PAT stands for Process Analytical Technology, a system for designing, analyzing, and controlling manufacturing processes through real-time measurements of critical parameters that affect product quality.

At various level of the production of drugs is required to test the products: analytical laboratory knowledge are required (TLC, quality assay quantitative methods, HPLC GC spettrophotometry (IR RAMAN).

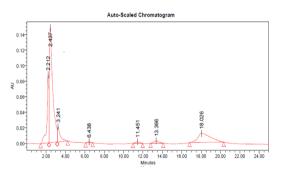


Fig n. 8: HPLC report (example)

The pharmacist can use melting point instruments, polarimeterdenismeter termometer pressure measure (medical oxigen), Ph measure instrumentbalances, mix powder instruments, magnetic stirrer and other.

Also pharmacist in the university course can use complex analytical instruments like HPLC or GS cromatography or other instruments.

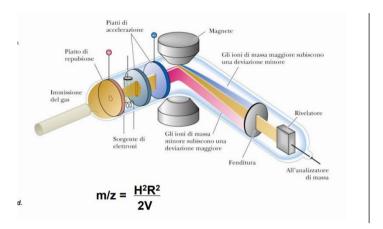


Fig n 9: mass spetrometer at electronic ionization.

In past in italy (1874) was introduced a degree in Chemistry and pharmacy and this title where admitted to the state examination for CHEMISTS profession when istituted by law. (and Today in italy the degree in pharmacy or chemistry and technical pharmaceutical are admitted to the state examination for CHEMISTS.)

From UPPSALA university:

"Galenic pharmacy

The subject of Galenic Pharmacy is one of the core disciplines in pharmacy and can be succinctly described as the science of designing, manufacturing, and administering ready-to-use medications."

In past in the course in chemistry and pharmacy ther was also courses like Geology or war chemistry.

Physical chemistry biennal, mineralogy laboratory and other of interest.

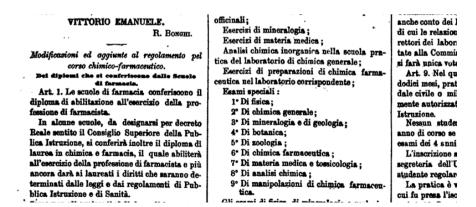


Fig n 10: form RD 2270 del 4 dic.1874 – gazzetta ufficiale del regno 22 dicembre 1874.

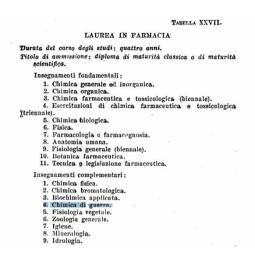


Fig n 11: from Gazzetta del regno d'italia n. 248 del 1938.

Related relationship between the Galenic and the chemistry word:

it is possible to verify that:

many excipients and reagents used are of chemical origin, various other chemicals are used in the laboratory to prepare acid, bases and other solutions to regulate pH, in buffer preparation, In order to increase solubility af APIs or for other scope like to stabilize emulsion and suspension.

It is mandatory in this labs that the pharmacist consider the chemical risk and adopt all measure to contain the possibilicty of dangerous accidents: there are specific safety intruments to protect the pharmacist from chemicals like acids, bases, flamable or toxics substantie: commonly used for the same scope individual or collective protections systems. (gloves, glasses, screenschemical hoods).

The laboratory glasses used in the galenic labs are similar of the ones used in chemistry labs.

The pressurized container of medical gases are of steel similar to other technical gases.

The procedure used are common to the ones used in a chemical labs: in example not to add water in concentrated acid.)" not to give water drink to concentrated acid", if possible not to work alone in a laboratory, not put gases container near direct flames and so on.

In both this laboratory there are e also present systems- equipments like to heat solution or to filtrate under pressure, chemical hoods, glasses, chemical balances and other.

Examples of the operation in this kind of labs can be: solubilization, heating, concentration, extraction, polverization, Mixing, diluition distillation, purification, gelification and many other.

In the galenic labs various are the concepts and princicle used since the ancient experience:

from the extraction of the first remedy also the purification or concentration solubilization or order to produce solutions, suspension, oral remedies and drugs, topical products but also chemical products, reagrents colorants and many other.

in the technical pharmaceutical lab various instruments are used in bot pharmaceutical and chemical settings: like industrial mixing system, heating process, purificiations water production and other.

History of Alcohol Distillation From https://www.copper-alembic.com/en/page/history-of-alcohol-distillation

"It is an age-old process which may have began as early as 2000 BC. Some say that the first use of distillation occurred in China, Egypt, or Mesopotamia for medicinal purposes as well as to create balms, essences, and perfumes. About 1810 B.C. in Mesopotamia, the perfumery of King Zimrilim employed this method to make hundreds of litres of balms, essences and incense from cedar, cypress, ginger and myrrh every month. These were used to embalm the dead and for spiritual, medicinal and cosmetic purposes. Queen Cleopatra knew about distillation and is thought to have given an account of the process in a text which is now lost. In the first century, a Greek physician Pedanius Dioscurides made mention of this process after he noticed the condensation on the lid of a vessel in which some mercury was being heated.

Historians state the alembic was probably invented around AD 200 - 300 by Maria the Jewess, or Zósimo of Panoplies an Egyptian alchemist and his sister Theosebeia, who invented many types of stills and reflux condensers.

Others state that during the eighth or ninth century Arab alchemists devised the alembic in an effort to obtain finer essences for perfumes while other Arab alchemists used the alembic in an effort to convert base metal into gold. "Ambix" is a Greek word defined as a vase with a small opening. The vase was part of the distillation equipment. Initially, the Arabs changed the word "Ambix" to "Ambic" and named the distillation equipment "Al Ambic". This was later changed to alembic in Europe."



Fig n 12 Laboratory Glassware.

The humans For the production of the first remedy used substantie from the word of both inorganic and organic origin raw material from the animal or vegetal world but also from the inorganic materials.

(minerals, amorphus or cristalline).

the physicians was the first figure involved: galenus from Pergamon and other.



Fig. n 13: Galenus form Pergamon.

If was Federico II of Svevia named "stupor mundi" then to divided the figure of the phisicians involved in the prescription of the remedy from the Pharmacist involved instead in the production of the remedy in the pharmacy.

This decision was adopted in order to avoid conflict of interest of the same pysicians to prescribe the drugs produced by himself. (conflict of interest dangerous for the patients).

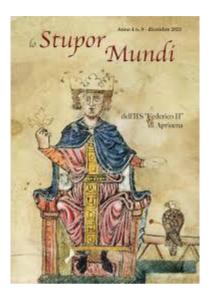


Fig n. 14: Federico II.

Of interest to observe that before the pharmacy and the chemistry the alchemist was involved in the ancients laboratory production (a prescientific world).

Whit the introduction of the IATROCHEMISTRY PARACELSUS introduced in deeply way the use of inorganic substantie in the production of remedies to treat pathologies.



Fig n 15: Paracelsus- iatrochemist.

It is interesting to observe the hystory of the birth of the faculty of pharmacy and then in separate way the faculty of chemistry in autonomous way.

In 1865 Vittorio Emanuele sign Regolamento n. 2196 for the course chemicopharmacetical and institute in an unique autonomous organism the Scuola di Farmacia in place previous hybrid depending by the faculty of natural science and medicine.

In 1873 was suppressed the faculty medicine and surgery -pharmaceutic, with institution of the faculty of medicine as well as the school of pharmacy.

In 1876 the studies of pharmacy was modified for all the inversity with the regulation : for the school of pharmacy : this confer the diploma di abilitazione all 'esercizio della professione di farmacista; and only some can on real decreto give the l diploma di laurea in chimica e farmacia.

Nel 1879, a part from the course for diploma in pharmacy started the course for laurea in chimica farmacia, since 1932 when was opened the laurea in Farmacia.

In 1906 is approved with a Regio Decreto RD Regulation of the Scuola di Farmacia: the schools could confer "diploma abilitante all'esercizio di farmacista; laurea in chimica e farmacia, che, oltre all'attività professionale, permette altri incarichi, determinati dalle leggi di P.I. e da quelle della Sanità".

In 1933 with Regio Decreto RD n. 1592, the pharmacy schools was converted if faculty with autonomous order (with the name of pharmacy faculty – 4 year long; the old diploma in pharmacy was repealed.

At Genova was introduced the chemistry university teaching, with the birth of the generale chemistry insitute in 1779.

With decreto del 14/1/1817 di G. Murat was established at Bari the CORSO di CHIMICA e FARMACIA 1862 – Then with the Unità d'Italia, with law n° 952 del 9/11/1862, was elevated to ransk of school the already existing course of Chimica e Farmacia.

It was so established in BARI under direct depending of the Naples university the SCUOLA di CHIMICA e.

FARMACIA

With decreto 21 giugno 1826, in Cagliari, Sassari university was assigned the chair of Chimica generale ed applicata alle arti; the professor teached also elements of pharmaceutical chemistry for medicine students.

After law Casati (1859) was established the Science faculty; its regulation was approved with R.D. 1860.

There was 4 classes: Matematics, physics Chemistry and natural hystory. The first chemistry degree and first doctor in chemistry.

With R.D. del 1900, also the school of pharmacy could confer the doctoral title with le degree in Chimica e Farmacia.

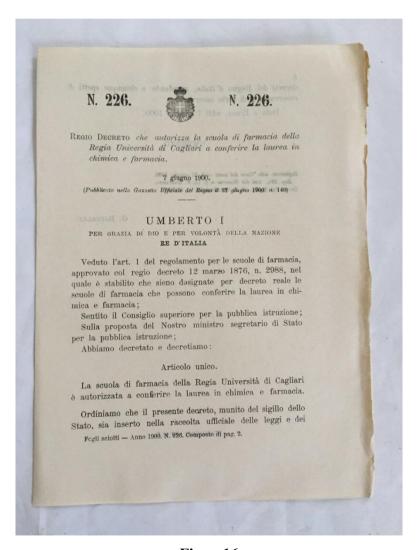


Fig. n 16

7 giugno 1900 Cagliari university establish the degree in chimica e farmacia

The Gentile law: a great change in regulation of the science faculty al R. Decreto del 1926, in application of the Gentile law 1923.

With new order in the Caliari faculty was introduced degree courses in physics, mathematics and also the chemical study plan was modified.

With R.D. 24/11/1941 n° 1375 of the Tabella XIX. The duration of the course was prolonged to 5 years.

With 2 differents paths: organic-byologic and e inorganic-chemical -physic.

In 1931 PADOV univ. Open the first course degree in Farmacia

Il R.D. 27/10/1932 n. 2090 : birth of the Laurea in Farmacia course at art. 317: "La Scuola di Farmacia conferisce la Laurea in Chimica e Farmacia, la Laurea in Farmacia ed il Diploma in Farmacia".

Abolished with riorded of university reulation 28.11.1935 the diploma in pharmacy and the degree in chimica e farmacia.

In 1967 in PAVIA university was opened the corso di laurea in chimica e tecnologie farmaceutiche (CTF).

The old degree in Chemistry and pharmacy was introduced in italy in 1874 (RD N.304) and this title gives non only the pharmaceutical competences but also specific deeply chemical competencies according its list of examination and practice laboratory followed.

From UNISS: Chemistry and Pharmacy Collection

Department of Chemical, Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences

"The tradition of chemistry studies is linked to the teaching of medical subjects as a basic preparation.

Already from the second half of the 18th century in Sardinia, there was an intervention in the pharmaceutical field (somewhat intermediate between chemistry and botany)with practical objectives aimed at rationalizing public health and the use of drugs. This culminated in the work "Pharmacopea Sardoa" by proto-medical G. G. Paglietti, published in Cagliari in 1773.

The chair of chemistry was established at the University of Sassari in 1826, envisioning provisions for laboratories located between the university building and the city walls.

In 1934, the Faculty of Pharmacy was established, housed in the historic building on Via Muroni: chemical subjects were directly functional to the study of drugs. In 1971, following the development of the petrochemical industry in the Porto Torres hub, the Chemistry degree program was created at the Faculty of Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Sciences.

The chemical collections now part of the museum largely come from the Faculty of Pharmacy, especially from the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Toxicology, a key structure of the Faculty. This institute incorporated the chairs of General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Technology, along with sets of equipment dating back to the 1960s and pharmaceutical-chemical-toxicological preparations."

Since the introduction of the abilitation exams for chemists in italy in the R.D. n. 842 1928 the degree in Chemistry and pharmacy allowed to cover various position as chemists in the coustoms office(dogane) or in militar Navy or in some provincial chemical health laboratory.

Pil-test at	TABELLA I (art. 158, 225 e 237).		
(Tabella H, annessa al R. decreto 30 settembre 1923, n. 2102 - Tabella B, annessa al R. decreto 30 novembre 1924, n. 2172 - Art. 47, ultimo comma, e 65, ultimo comma, R. decreto-legge 28 agosto 1931, n. 1227).			
a) Per ogui certificato, copia o estratto di atti o registri L. 3 -(1)			
b) Per rilascio di lauree o diplomi che si conferiscono al termine degli studi » 3,50(2)			
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	TABELLA L (art. 173).		
Professioni per esercitare le quali è ne	ccessario aver superato l'esame di Stato.		
	9-Art. 3, R. decreto-legge 23 marzo 1924, n. 507 - Art. 1, R. decreto 30 novembre 1924, n. 2172-Art. 59, R. de- R. decreto-legge 28 agosto 1931, n. 1227).		
PROFESSIONI	LAUREA O DIPLOMA richiesto per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato		
Procuratoro legale	Laurea in giurisprudenza.		
Avvocato	Id. id.		
Notaro	Id. id.		
dedico chirurgo	Laurea in medicina e chirurgia.		
Parmacista	Laurea in chimica e farmacia. Laurea o diploma in farmacia.		
ngegnere	Laurea in ingegneria industriale. Laurea in ingegneria industriale. Laurea in ingegneria navale. Laurea in ingegneria mineraria.		
Architetto	Laurea in architettura. Laurea in ingegneria civile.		
Thimico	Laurea in chimica. Laurea in chimica c farmacia. Laurea in chimica industriale.		
eterinario	Laurea in medicina veterinaria.		
gronomo	Laurea in scienze agrarie.		
Perito forestale	Laurea in scienze forestali. Diploma di perito forestale.		
refessionista in materia di economia e commercio	Laurea in scienze economiche e commerciali (eccezione fatta per quella della sezione di magistero di lingue estere del R. Istituto superiore di scienze economicho e commerciali di Venezia).		
	Lauree in scienze economiche, politiche e sociali. Laurea in scienze economico marittime.		
	Lauren in serenze economico-mariteme.		
NO	TE.		
	artite negli Istituti medi d'istruzione valgono le norme di		

Fig n 17: from La Tabella L allegata all' Art. 1 73 del R.D. 31 Agosto 1933, n. 1592 (Pubblicata nella Gazz. Uff. 7 Dicembre 1933, n. 283.)

L' Articolo 19 del R.D. 1 marzo 1928, n. 842 (1)Regulation for the chemist profession (Pubblished in Gazz.Uff. 1 Maggio 1928, n. 102.) was written:

"Hanno diritto ad essere iscritti nell'albo tutti coloro che ottennero, in una regia università od istituto superiore del Regno, il diploma di laurea in chimica, o in chimica farmacia o in chimica industriale, quando le di sposizioni, vigenti al tempo in cui lo conseguirono, attribuivano al diploma suddetto l'effetto di abilitare all'esercizio professionale.

Possono essere iscritti nell'albo, a termini del precedente articolo, anche i laureati in ingegneria chimica, in una scuola superiore del Regno, purché abbiano conseguito il diploma entro il 1924, nonché i laureati dalla scuola speciale di chimica industriale, istituita presso la regia università di Pavia con decreto luogotenenziale 26 novembre 1916, n. 1725"

Il Ministro per la giustizia e gli affari di culto provvede, con suo decreto, alla costituzione della segreteria della Commissione.

La Commissione centrale stabilirà, con proprio regolamento, approvato dal Ministro per la giustizia e gli affari di culto, le norme per il procedimento relativo ai ricorsi proposti innanzi ad essa. Contro le decisioni della Commissione centrale è am-

Contro le decisioni della Commissione centrale è ammesso ricorso alle Sezioni unite della Corte di cassazione del Regno per incompetenza o eccesso di potere.

Art. 16.

Le perizie e gli incarichi in materia di chimica pura ed applicata possono essere affidati dall'autorità gindiziaria e dalle pubbliche amministrazioni soltanto agli inscritti nell'albo dei chimici, salvo il disnosto dell'art. 7.

Peraltro le perizie e gli incarichi anzidetti possono essere affidati a persone non iscritte nell'albo quando ricorra una delle seguenti circostanze:

a) che si tratti di casi di speciale importanza, i quali richiedano l'opera di una persona eminente nella scienza o di un tecnico di fama singolare:

 b) che si tratti di perizie o di incarichi di importanza limitata e per cui non sia necessaria una particolare preparazione scientifica;

g) che non vi siano nella località professionisti iscritti nell'albo, ai quali affidare la perizia o l'incarico.

In ogni caso, qualora disposizioni legislative o regolamentari prescrivano che la direzione di determinate aziende private venga affidata a chi abbia conseguito l'abilitazione alla professione di chimico, la direzione stessa deve essere affidata agli iscritti nell'albo. Devono poi essere redatte dagli iscritti nell'albo le perizie e le analisi, che devono essere presentate alle pubbliche amministrazioni.

Art. 17.

mato all'osservanza degli obblighi ad esso imposti, persista nel violarii o nel non adempierli, ovvero per attri gravi motivi. In tal caso le attribuzioni del Comitato sono esercitate dal presidente del tribunale o da un giudice da lui delegato, fino a quando non sia provveduto alla nomina di un unovo Comitato.

Egualmente, nel caso di scioglimento del Consiglio direttivo dell'Associazione sindacale, il Ministro della giustiziae gli affari di culto ha facoltà di disporre, con suo decreto; che il Comitato cessi di funzionare e che le sue attribuzioni siano escreitate dal presidente del tribunale.

Art. 19.

Hanno diritto ad essere iscritti nell'albō tutti coloro che ottennero, in una Regia Università od Istituto superiore del Regno, il diploma di laurea in chimica, o in chimica farmacia o in chimica industriale, quando le disposizioni, vigenti al tempo in cui lo conseguirono, attribuivano al diploma suddetto l'effetto di abilitare all'esercizio professionale.

Art. 20.

Possono essere iscritti nell'albo, a termini del precedente articolo, anche i laureati in ingegneria chimica, in una scuola superiore del Regno, purche abbiano conseguito il diploma entro il 1924, nonche i laureati dalla Scuola speciale di chimica industriale, istituita presso la Regia Università di Pavia con decreto Latogotenenziale 26 novembre 1916, n. 1725.

Art. 21

Per i cittadini italiani appartenenti ai territori annessi al Regno in virtù delle leggi 26 settembre 1920, n. 1322, e 19 dicembre 1920, n. 1738, e del R. decreto-legge 22 febbraio 1924, n. 211, sono da considerarsi validi, agli effetti del l'iscrizione nell'albo, i seguenti titoli conferiti entro il 1922, dalle scuole universitarie e dai politerenci della cessasta mo-

Fig n. 18: Dal Regolamento n.842 del 1928.

In the 1965 an Italian normative rules n. 465 introduced the equiparation between the the degree in pharmacy and the degree in chemistry and pharmacy for some working position.

Other normative rules more recently guarantee the equivalence- equiparation between the previous old regulation to the more recent Specialistic or magistral laurea (also between inside the pharmaceutical group)

In example a degree old regulation 4 year course in pharmacy was so decalred equivalent to a degree 5 year long also in pharmaceutical chemistry technology. (DM 5 may 2004 and 9 july 2009)

DECRETO interministeriale 5 maggio 2004 Equiparazioni dei diplomi di laurea (DL)secondo il vecchio ordinamento alle nuove classi delle lauree specialistiche (LS), ai fini della partecipazione ai concorsi pubblici.

Decreto interministeriale 9 luglio 2009 vigente Art. 3: Il presente decreto sostituisce il decreto interministeriale 5 maggio 2004 e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni. Equiparazioni dei diplomi di laurea (DL)secondo il vecchio ordinamento alle nuove classi delle lauree specialistiche (LS), e alle lauree magistrali (LM)ai fini della partecipazione ai concorsi pubblici.

From DEPARTMENT OF GALENIC PHARMACY

Farmaceutická fakulta Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave

Pharmaceutic technology: galenic

"Drug products obtained by extraction methods. Physical and chemical aspects of extraction of drugs. Extraction methods. Tinctures, production procedures, properties, quality control. Extracts, production procedures, properties, quality control."

From Lab safety College of Pharmacy, Jazan University

"Responsibility for Laboratory Safety: Ensure laboratory workers, including staff, students and volunteers, attend, Laboratory Safety Training.

Ensure laboratory workers understand the potential health and physical hazards of the chemicals and equipment used in the laboratory;

Explain proper and safe procedures for handling, under all circumstances, the hazardous substances used in the laboratory;

Provide appropriate engineering controls and personal protective equipment to allow laboratory workers to work safely: and Provide laboratory workers with the location and availability of the Departmental Chemical Hygiene Plan and reference materials, including material safety data sheets (MSDSs).

Review and approve work with particularly hazardous substances."

Related the chemical risk it is of interest to observe the technical safety sheets of Hydrochloric acid (HCl):

Also known as muriatic acid, is the aqueous (water-based)solution of hydrogen chloride gas;

when it reacts with an organic base, it forms a hydrochloride salt. This strong acid is highly corrosive and must be handled with appropriate safety precautions.

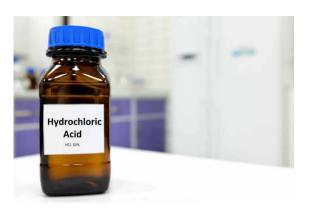


Fig. n 19.

"From HSE -HEALTHS AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE

Chemical safety data sheets

Safety data sheets provide information on chemical products that help users of those chemicals to make a risk assessment. They describe the hazards the chemical presents, and give information on handling, storage and emergency measures in case of accident.

Safety data sheet information may lead to guidance appropriate for your task. (Chemistry safety phrases are standardized statements that convey hazards (H-phrases) and recommended precautions (P-phrases) for handling chemicals)



Fig n. 20: Hazardous pittograms.

By law (see REACH regulation, REACH is the main EU law to protect human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals. Chemical classification)suppliers of chemicals must provide an up to date safety data sheet (relevany for substance is dangerous)"

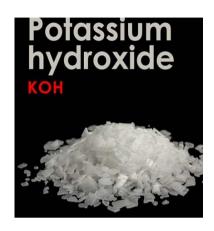


Fig. 21: Potassium hydroxide salt.



Fig. n 22: A danger simbol.

Hexane

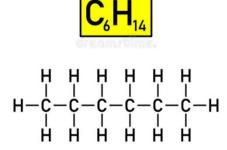


Fig. n. 23: solvent Exane.

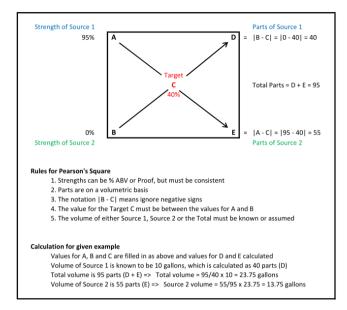


Fig n 24: Alchool diluition.

Freely Soluble	100–1000 mg/mL
Soluble	33–100 mg/mL
Sparingly soluble	10–33 mg/mL
Slightly soluble	1-10 mg/mL
Very slightly soluble	0.1-1 mg/mL
Practically insoluble	<0.1 mg/mL

Fig n. 25: for USP Pharmacopeia.



Fig n 26: Lugol solution.

About other topics polimer chemistry: HPMC (Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose) is a polymer widely used in galenic (pharmaceutical) formulations. It's a cellulose derivative that acts as a binder, film former, and thickening agent, among other uses. HPMC is particularly useful in sustained-release tablets, ophthalmic solutions, and as a component in coating films.

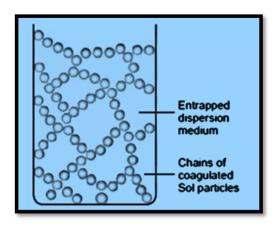


Fig. n 27: Gels strucure.

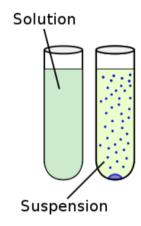


Fig: 28: solution and suspension.



Fig n 29: TLC cromatorapy - CQ.

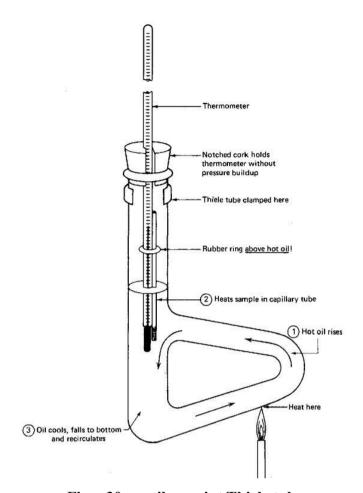


Fig n 30: metilng point Thiele tube.



Fig. n. 31: Carboxymetyl cellulose (excipient)



Fig n 32: Borosilicate glasses.



Fig. n 33.



Fig. n 34: Ph measure instrument.

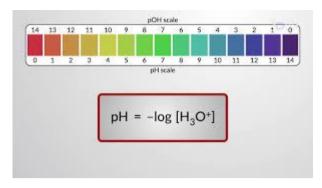


Fig. n 35: PH scale.

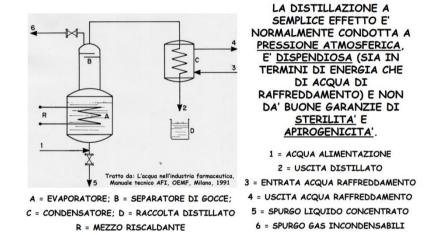


Fig n 36: distilled water production scheme.



Fig n. 37: HPLC: quality control.

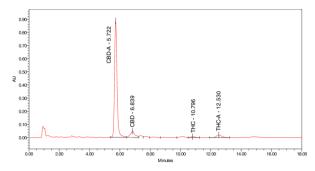


Fig n. 38: HPLC-UV chromatogram of a CBD-rich cannabis sample. Detection at 210 nm (AU = absorption units). The compounds elute in the following order: CBD-acid (tR: 5.72 min), CBD (tR: 6.84 min), CBN (not detected, expected tR: 9.02 min), THC (tR: 10.80 min), THC-acid A (tR: 12.53 min). From DOI:10.1007/s00414-018-01994-y

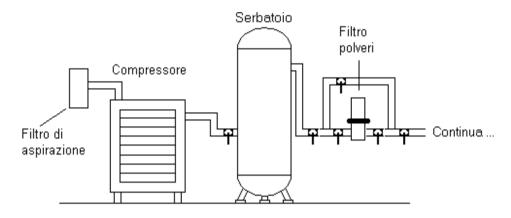


Fig n 39: medical air production: scheme From INFOTEL 2015.

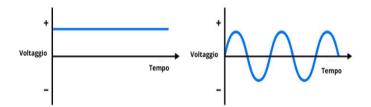


Fig. n 40: Electric current: continous or alternate (in chemical and pharmaceutical industry implants)

Synthetic Polymers: Important Types And Uses



Fig. n 41: Polymer (material science)— of interest for the liquid vessel or other use.

In both discipline are common also the:

Concentration measure units and other parameters or properties: Molarity Molality, Normality % Ppmdensity, Hlb balance electronegativity, conductivity redox potential polarity, boiling point, fusion point, conducibility, solubility inflammability viscosity, colour Kind of chemical reactions: acido bases neutralizations, oxidation at equilibrium, complexation syntedis, decomposition, double exchange, eso or edothermic.

Synthesis Reaction

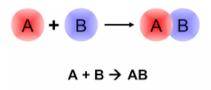


Fig. n 42: chemical reaction.

Limiting reagent (concept)



Fig n 43: Precipitation reaction.

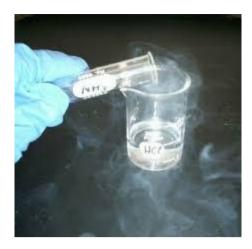


Fig n 44: Gas production.

Cathalysis process.

Kostant: K equilibrium, dissociation, velocity, ideal gases and other State of the matter: Solid liquid gases (solid: cristalline amorphus, metallic) Solutions: Solubility, saturated, unsaturated, and supersaturated solutions.

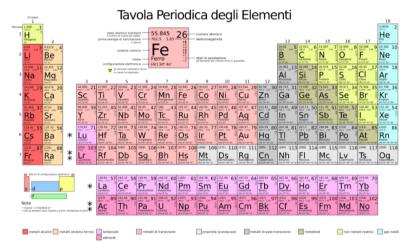


Fig. n. 45: tavola Periodica.

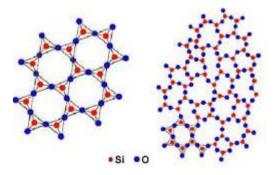


Fig n 46: quartz SIO2 cristalline and amorphus SIO2 glass.

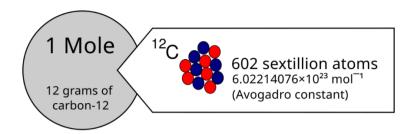


Fig n 47: AVOGADRO number.

Ideal Gas Equation

PV = nRT

P: Pressure (Pa)
V: Volume (m²)
n: Number of moles
P: Gas constant (8.314 JK-¹mol-¹)

Fig n. 48: ideal gas equation.

P : Temperature (K)

$$K_p = \frac{pC^{\gamma} \cdot pD^{\delta}}{pA^{\alpha} \cdot pB^{\beta}}$$

Fig n 49: Equilibrium kostant.

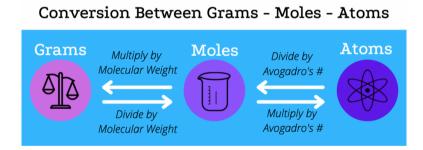


Fig n. 50: from https://chemistrytalk.org/mole-chemistry-avogadros-number/

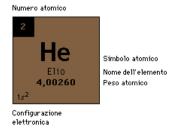


Fig n 51: Noble gas.

Chemical bonds : covalent, ionic metallic, Weak bonds : Van der wals Hydrogen bond, London dypole.

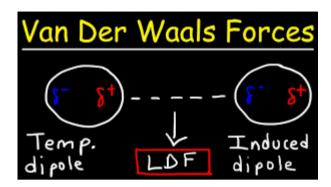


Fig n. 52

Particles: electron, neutrons, protons

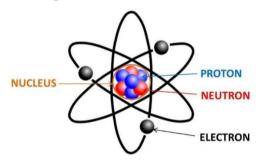


Fig n. 53: atom structure.

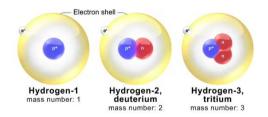


Fig n. 54: isotopes.

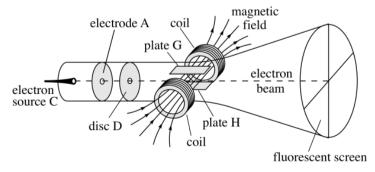


Fig. n 55: the Thompson catode tube -discovery of the electron.

Chemical orbitals: regions of space around an atom's nucleus where electrons are most likely to be found, described by the quantum mechanics rather than fixed paths. These probability clouds have specific shapes and energy levels, categorized into types like s (spherical), p (dumbbell-shaped), d, and f, and are filled by electrons according to specific rules (Aufbau, Hund's, Pauli exclusion)

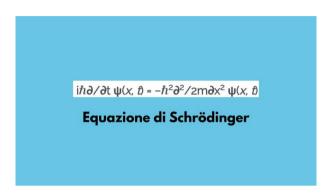


Fig n. 56: Schrödinger model is a modern atomic model that describes the probability of finding an electron in a certain region of space around the nucleus, known as an orbital.

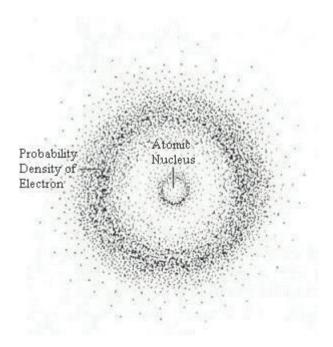


Fig n 57: Probability to find an electron near the nucleus.

No two electrons in an atom can have the same four quantum numbers.

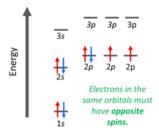


Fig. n. 58: Pauli exclusion principle.

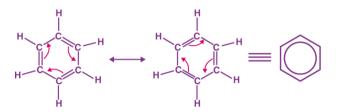


Fig n 59: benzene resonance.

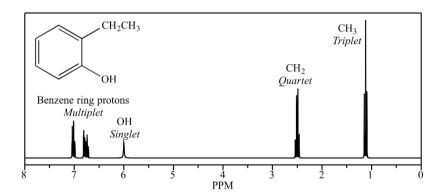


Fig n. 60: NMR Sspettroscopy.

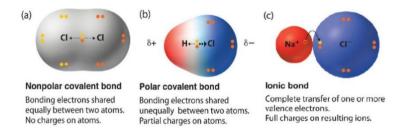


Fig.n 61: Polarity.

Electrochemical parameters are measurable characteristics of an electrochemical system: electric charge potential (V voltage), current (i), resistance (R), temperature, electrolyte concentration, and electrode properties, which define the system's behavior, energy storage/conversion capabilities, and reaction kinetics.

Parameters like electrode potential, exchange current density, and Faraday constant are fundamental for understanding the reaction rates and thermodynamic limits, while external factors like as temperature and electrolyte flow significantly influence the performance.

Electrodes, Battery – Galvanic cell- Potentiometry amperometry electrochemical sensor and other.

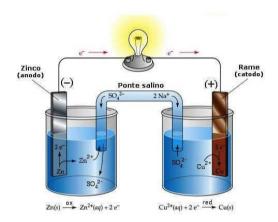


Fig n 62: electric battery.

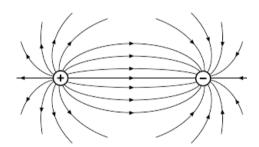


Fig. n 63: Electric field.

Kind of reations: at equilibrium, nuclear reactionsesothermic endotermic redox systetic, syntetic degradationcombustion, neutralization, reversible, irreversible.

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \cdot \Delta S$$

 ΔG = Gibbs free energy
 ΔH = Change in enthalpy
 ΔS = Change in entropy

ΔS = Change in entropy T = Temperature in K

Fig n. 64: Gibbs formula.

Exothermic Reaction

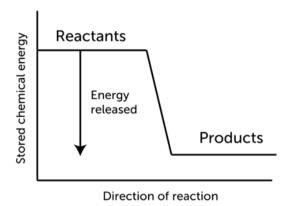


Fig n 65: exothermic reaction.

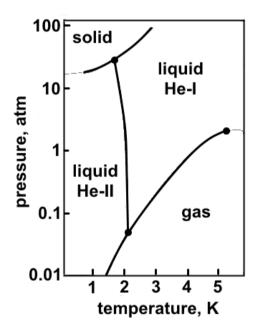


Fig n 66: phase diagram Helium.

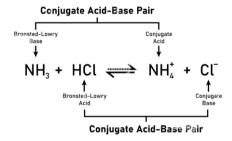


Fig n. 67

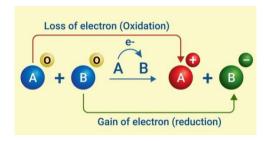


Fig n 68: redox reactions.

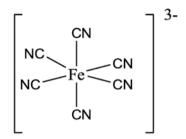


Fig n 69: coordination Compex.

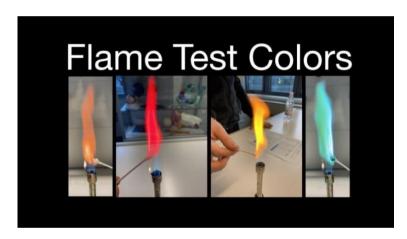


Fig. n 70: Flame test.

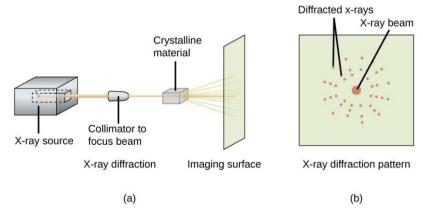


Fig. n 71: from Univ. Central FLORIDA In a diffractometer (a), a beam of X-rays strikes a crystalline material, producing an X-ray diffraction pattern (b)that can be analyzed to determine the crystal structure.

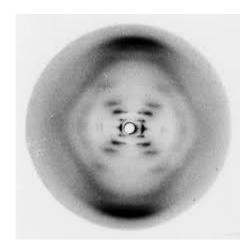


Fig n. 72: photo 51 DNA x-ray diffraction.

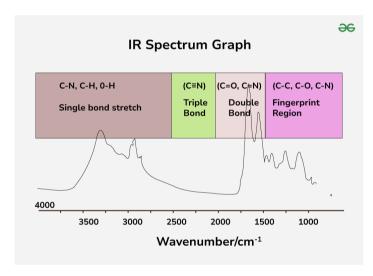


Fig n. 73: IR spectum.

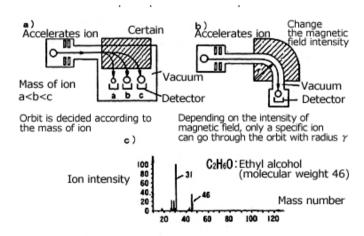


Fig n. 74: Mass Spectrum.

Fig.n. 75: sobstituent groups in organic chemistry.

Fig n. 76: Alkaloids.

Fig n 77.

And related the colourant chemistry: two example in pharmaceutical chemistry and other use.

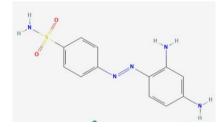


Fig. n. 78: Prontosil Colorant – antibacteric.

$$H_3C$$
 H_2N
 S
 CI
 CH_3

Fig n 79: Toluidin Blue – Colorant used for oral test is used to aid in the early detection and diagnosis of oral cancer and precancerous lesions by staining suspicious tissues, such as dysplastic or cancerous cells, a darker blue.

Fig. n 80: Potassium perclorate used as galenic: antityroid activity (strong oxidative properties – it can produce explosion)

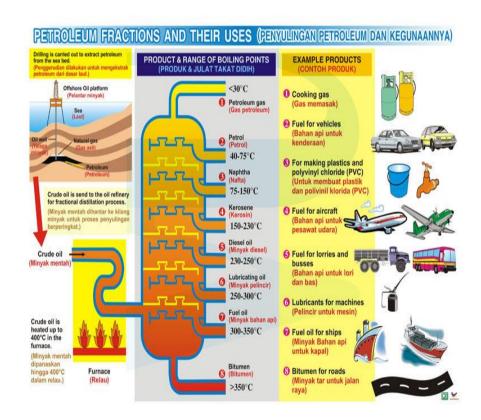


Fig n 81: Crude oil fractionation (in example for production of PCV), paraffin is obtained with this process, the same Microcrystalline Wax).

Fig n. 82: syntetic Polymers.

STRUCTURE OF CELLULOSE

Fig n. 83: natural polimer.

$$H_3C$$
 O
 CH_3
 CH_3

Fig. n 84: SARIN gas – toxicology – chemsitry – nerve gas.



Fig n. 85: First X-ray image.

About the competencies of the hospital pharmacists in imaging settincs there are chemical knowledge in contrast agent (TC, X-ray PET for nucelar medicine)

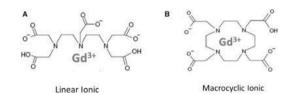


Fig n. 86: Gadolinium contrat agents.

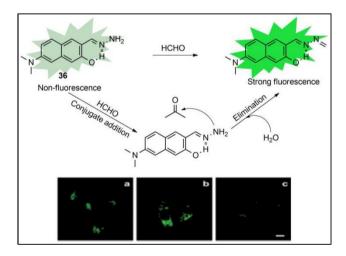


Fig. n 87: Fluorescent Probe from R.S. Chem.

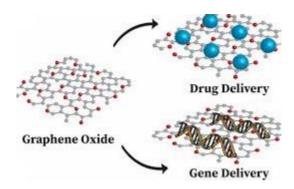


Fig n 88: graphene chemistry and some use.

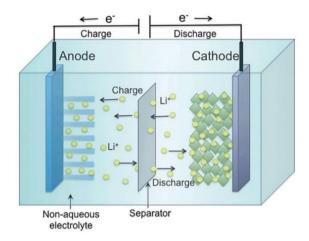


Fig n 89: Lithium battery from https://doi.org/10.3390/en13195117

CHAPTHER 3

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Whit and observational point of view various relevant literature is reported related the topic of investigation, figures help in the general meaning.

After this review part and practical experiece is reported and finally a global conclusion is submitted.

CHAPTHER 4

RESULTS

From literature

Philosophy of Chemistry Volume 6 in Handbook of the Philosophy of Science 2012 Chemistry and Pharmacy: A Philosophical Inquiry into an Evolving Relationship Jonathan Simon

"There are several recent works in the history of science that treat the historical interactions (or even identity) between chemistry and pharmacy." (1)

Green Chemistry Approaches in Pharmaceutical Synthesis: Sustainable Methods for Drug Development

Alina Stefanache et al

AppliedChem 2025

"The Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe (EU)addresses the environmental implications at all stages of the life cycle of pharmaceuticals, from design and production through use to disposal. In the last decade, "green chemistry" has transformed pharmaceuticals by promoting sustainability and reducing environmental impact."(2)

Related AI new technology:

Luisetto et al : AI in galenic field 2025

"This study demonstrates that AI tools can be beneficial in guiding practices within the galenic field. However, the findings from the chatbot queries must be meticulously verified against established pharmaceutical standards. Of the 15 queries posed, 14 responses were found acceptable, resulting in a notable 6.7% rate of unacceptable responses. Given that the safety and efficacy of galenic products must adhere strictly to the regulatory guidelines and prioritize patient health, human verification of chatbot-generated results is essential in the current landscape of pharmaceutical practice.

As AI continues to evolve and integrate into pharmaceutical applications, it is vital for professionals in the field to maintain a critical perspective, ensuring that the adoption of these technologies enhances rather than compromises the patient safety and care."(3)

Luisetto m et al AI in chemistry field

"In order to get the best results possible from a chat bot it is necessary to verify the kind of version because not all version can provide equal level of accurancy in response (see the various provider and the free or professional provider). Rules in the chat research to be efficacy: BE SPECIFIC, TO BE USED CLEAR INSTRUCTION, BREAK DOWN COMPLEX REQUEST, PROVIDE THE RIGHTE CONTEXT, MAKE FOLLOW UP QUESTION in order to better focus. In the experiment submitted in this work the results of 3,57% of error are a significative level to be taken in the right consideration.

Even if the majority of response obtained can be useful for chemistry students or professionals it must to be take in consideration the risk of errors or the hallucination or other problem linked to the actual status of the version used (probably in futurehis accurancy will be improved).

Other problems are: the capacity to submit all the source used by the chat -bot: the database used can be obsolete, the efficacy of the prompt choose, insufficient time for training by the data available, contextual ambiguity problems language model used, misinterpretation of the input, emerging topics (few data available at today), overconfidence, contextual gaps, over-generalization, ethical implication. The accurancy of the chat bot depends by the providers (not all are equal).

Of interest to use the chat bot science focused (chemistry).

in chemistry field (but also in other discipline like toxicology or oncology and other linked)the AI chat bot used in this work even if of great utility not provide really high accurate response to all chemistry question as request instead by this scientific discipline."(4)

Physical chemistry for pharmacy- University of Bergen:

"The course contains a thorough description of the thermodynamics laws, as well as selected topics in pharmaceutical technology, macromolecules and colloidal chemistry. The course builds further on the thermodynamic and kinetic concepts introduced in FARM110. The course deals with chemical equilibrium, phase equilibriums, phase diagrams (transitions between gas, liquid solid), properties of

liquid mixtures and solutions of substances in liquids. Key concepts and phenomena will be studied in the laboratory section."(5)

Sci Technol Adv Mater. 2012

Research and development of metals for medical devices based on clinical needs Takao Hanawa

"General properties required of metals used in medical devices

Metals are essential for orthopedic implants, bone fixators, artificial joints and external fixators since they substitute for the functions of hard tissues in orthopedics. Stents and stent grafts are placed in blood vessels for dilatation. Elasticity or plasticity for expansion and rigidity for maintaining dilatation are required in the devices."(6)

Med Res Rev. 2017

Applications of Polymers as Pharmaceutical Excipients in Solid Oral Dosage Forms Nir Debotton et al

"As a result, the number of synthetic and natural polymers available commercially as pharmaceutical excipients has increased dramatically, offering potential solutions to various difficulties. The different polymers may allow increased solubility, swellability, viscosity, biodegradability, advanced coatings, pH dependency, mucodhesion, and inhibition of crystallization." (7)

From PUBCHEM petrolatum:

"Petrolatum appears as dark brown, green, amber or white odorless thick liquid. Floats on water. (USCG, 1999)

U.S. Coast Guard. 1999. Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS)-Hazardous Chemical Data. Commandant Instruction 16465.12C. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

CAMEO Chemicals

A colloidal system of semisolid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. It is used as an ointment base, topical protectant, and lubricant"(8)

Can J Respir Ther. 2018

Medical Air: What you don't know won't hurt you, but what about your patients? Paul Edwards Patricia-Ann Therriault

"Medical Air is a therapeutic product made on-site by most hospitals. Like all drugs, it must follow a formula. Canadian hospitals can choose the USP formula, or devise their own. USP lists six contaminants: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO2), humidity, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide."(8)

From Identifying explosive hazards in pharmaceutical process development-News medical science

"These are often novel chemicals or utilise large numb. of intermediates and reagents, which may not have previously been fully assessed for explosion, self-reactive or energetic risks. This presents a significant safety hazard screening challenge and risk for labs, especially in early pharmaceutical development where only small amounts of material may be available, severely limiting or precluding physical testing." (9)

Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology

Colorants for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics

Daniel Marmion, Updated by Staff 13 July 2012

"Colorants have been added to foods, drugs, cosmetics for centuries." (10)

From Phytochemistry and Phytotherapy course FACULTY PHARMACY Uni Naples FedericoII

"The main interests of phytochemistry deal with the chemical processes associated with plant life and with the chemical compounds produced by plants. Through the application of chemical, chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques, phytochemists work to isolate, purify and structurally characterize plant secondary metabolites in the pure form or in mixture, as happens for example with essential oils. These metabolites can find application as lead compounds for the discovery of new drugs, the development of nutraceutical or cosmeceutical remedies, or as an aid for plant physiology studies. Thus, phytochemists work in close connection with botanist, plant physiologists, biologists pharmacologists."(10)

Review Int J Pharm. 2007 Jul 18

A material science perspective of pharmaceutical solids

Yong Cui

DOI: 10.1016/j.ijpharm.2007.04.021

"This review work introduces the basic material science concepts and principles behind some common topics in the development of pharmaceutical solid formulations. The physiochemical properties of small organic pharmaceutical materials are summarized. Common phases, differences in phases, phase transitions, and their relation to pharmaceutical development are reviewed. The characteristics and physical nature of solid phases SP including crystalline and amorphous solids, are presented in conjunction with some pharmaceutically relevant phenomena, such as polymorphism, phase transition kinetics, and relaxation. Mesophases, including liquid crystals and condis crystals, are introduced. The potential energy states of different phases are highlighted as the key connection between the physical nature of the materials and their pharmaceutical behavior, and energy landscape is employed to enhance the understanding of this relation". (11)

Spectrochimica Acta Part B: Atomic Spectroscopy

Volume 205, July 2023, 106689

Analytical approach of elemental impurities in pharmaceutical products: A worldwide review

Augusto Cezar Magalhães Aleluia et al:

"Elemental impurities may occur in pharmaceutical products under different conditions. Impurity composition includes many types of species: metals and non-metals, which can be essentially toxic, due to their direct health damage potential, and those essential elements or compounds, which play a physiological role in the human body in defined levels.

A high number of reports on metal contamination in natural products, traditional eastern medicines, herbal medicines and medicinal plants have been presented, especially with lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic. A simple explanation to this fact is mainly related to metal deposition in the soil, water contamination, fertilizer and pesticide poisoning. Synthetic products are faced to catalyst deposition, water contamination, glassware impurities, contaminated raw materials / excipients, as well as uncontrolled manufacturing processes." (12)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
O & H & O \\
HO & N & OH \\
HO & HO & OH \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
H & H \\
H & H \\
\end{array}$$

Fig n 90 Glyphosate – Herbicide Ammonium nitrate – fertilizer.

Thermochimica Acta

Volume 355, Issues 1-2, July 2000

Pharmaceutical applications of calorimetric measurements in the new millennium

Karen C Thompson

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-6031(00)00461-5

"Calorimetric measurements are used extensively throughout the pharmaceutical industry for the characterization of drug substance, excipients and dosage forms, and in support of processes" (13)

Sustainable Chemistry One World Volume 4, December 2024

Recent advances in green chemistry approaches for pharmaceutical synthesis

Sageer Ahmad et al https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scowo.2024.100029

"Green chemistry has revolutionized pharmaceutical synthesis by promoting sustainability and reducing environmental impact." (14)

Powering the Future of Healthcare: The Critical Role of Lithium Batteries in Medical Applications

From https://www.honcell.com/news/industry/23

"Lithium-ion (Li-ion)batteries are a rechargeable battery commonly used in medical applications. They are made of cells containing metallic lithium ions bonded to carbon. Lithium ions are released from the negative electrode when the battery charges and flows to the positive electrode. When discharging, the lithium ions flow reversely, providing electrical energy." (15)

EXAMPLES OF CHEMISTRY COURSE IN UNIVERSITY: from

University TOR vergata: Course Clinical Chemistry for Pharmacists

UNIPG Industrial chemistry : courses CHEMISTRY OF BIOINORGANIC MATERIALS- MEDICAL DEVICES - SYNTHETIC ASPECTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MACRO AND BIOMOLECULES

Faculty of Pharmacy Course plan https://pharmacy.yu.edu.jo/images/docs/planEn.pdf
: Selected Topics in Analytical Chemistry and Instrumental Analysis

CTF course univ. la STATALE Milano : Chimica dei composti eterociclici e applicazioni di catalisi metallorganica

UNIPV CTF course : principi e applicazioni farmaceutiche di catalisi organica Proprietà chimico-fisiche e funzionali di sistemi micro e nanoparticellari Chimica tossicologica forense

UNIPO CTF degree course example: molecular biology

CTF UNIFE courses : Formazione sicurezza nei luoghi di lavoro ai sensi del D.LGS.81/2008 E S.M.I. -Farmacia industriale- Fondamenti di modellistica molecolare

UNITO: Green chemistry e processi sintetici innovativi: un approccio teorico pratico

- Strategie industriali per la qualita' dei medicinali

UNIPA: Chimica fisica e metodi spettroscopici

UNIURB CTF Chimica supramolecolare

UNISALERNO CTF Rischio chimico in laboratorio sicurezza e rischio chimico in ambito industriale - impianti chimici

UNISASSARI CTF: corso Metalli in medicina

UNINA farmacia: Biologia molecolare applicata alla diagnostica Chimica idrologica Chimica tossicologica ambientale Cromatografia liquida - Spettrometria di massa di tossine naturali laboratorio di chimica delle sostanze organiche naturali Radioattivita' applicata alla radiofarmacia.

University of Granada GEOLOGY APPLIED TO THE **PHARMACY** (GEOPHARMACY): Biocrystallography and Mineral Raw Materials (Biocristalography). Principles of crystallography Applied to the Pharmacy: polymorphism. Excipients, active ingredients and toxic minerals: raw materials for application in Pharmacy, Cosmetics and other Health Sciences. Human Biominerals (bones, teeth, calculus)

According italian normative rules:

the galenic pharmacist is responsible for the quality test of the API or the RAW material – excipients used or trought an external accreditated chemistry lab for the

analisys of in autonomous way in its laboratory (meting point, solubility and other tests).

It is responsible of the right conservation of various chemical substantie in a safety way.

Regularly they use chemical products in their activity (not only drus or excipients)

For this reason they are reponsible for the safety rules to be respected in using dangerous chemical products.

At the end of some preparation it is necessary verify the title af the Apis (in examples for cannabis oil) using also specific instruments like HPLC or the tarature of the dropper (for oral drops)

They execute chemical operation like solubilization extraction, concentration, diluition ph evalualtion heating, cristallization powder mixing and other.

Other consideration:

The industrial pharmacist must follow various scientific chemical discipline like inorganic and organic chemistry physical chemistry analitical (qualitative and quantitative), intrumental chemistry pharmaceutical tecnique, toxicology, mineralogy material science, excipients chemistry APIs chemistry biochemistry polimer chemistry, purification and extraction chemistryphysics matematics saftey rules in chemistry labs.

Other topics in pharmaceutical courses (past) was in example:

geology (see Villano for chemistry and pharmacy degree Regolamento 12 march 1876 n 2988) and war chemistry (REGIO DECRETO 30 settembre 1938, n. 1652).

$$H_3C$$
 P'
 O
 CH_3
 CH_3

Fig. n. 91: SARIN nerve gas.

In the course program for pharmaceutical degree there are also specific course of implants for pharmaceutical industry and Bromatologic chemistry or phytochemistry.

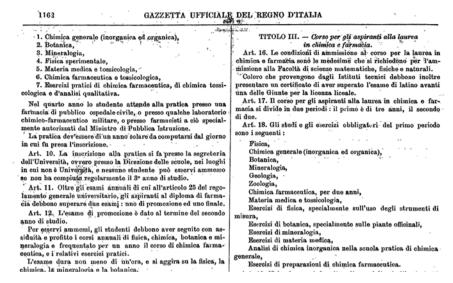


Fig n. 92 Geologia Regolamento 12 march 1876 n 2988.

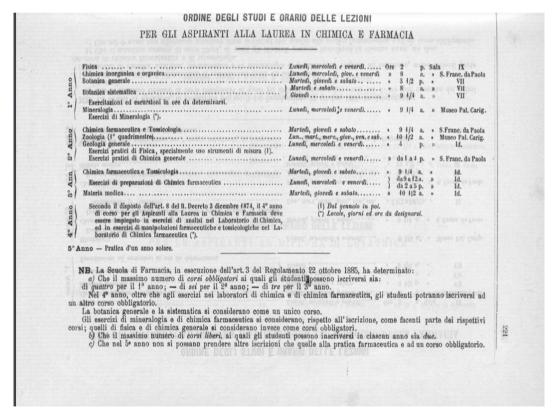


Fig n 93 esercizi pratici di fisica con strumenti di misura.

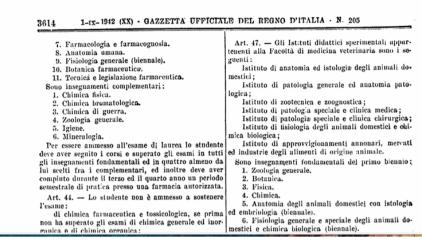


Fig. n. 94 Fig. n. Gazzetta ufficiale n. 205 del 1942 -insegnamento complementare Chimica di guerra-corso di laurea in farmacia.



Fig n. 95 from Gazz. UFFICIALE 109 1989.

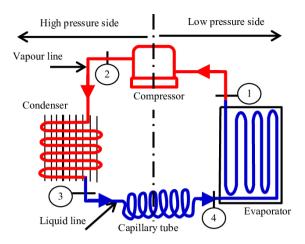


Fig n 96 scheme of an industrial refrigerator system.

To be highlight that the pharmacist is greatly involved in the management of the medical devises so topics like material science and metallurgy concepts polymer chemistry, merceology are to be knowed.

Other products knowed can be : radiodrugs, radiodianostics, contrast agents, poisons, water(distillated depurated) and its chemical characteristics – purity limits and uses.

They have practical experience in drugs and organic sysntesys, purification process.

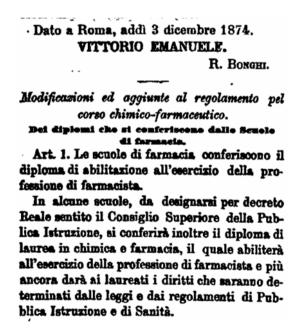


Fig n. 97 from Regio Decreto n. 304 del 22 dicembre 1874.

Legal recognizement:

the decreto recognized to the degree the possibility to have access to role in public administration, as healthcare inspector o public chemists roles that required chemicoanalytical competencies and quality control.

Regio Decreto del 1874 regulated the chemical competencies of the graduated in Chimica e Farmacia, framing the mas integral part and fundamental of their training and professional abilitation.

They had an hybrid profile scientific, health and technical – chemical with full legal to practice activities that required advanced chemistry competence.

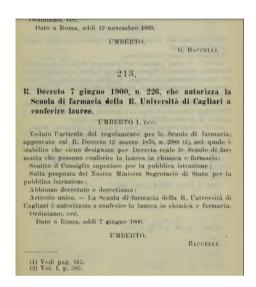


Fig n. 98

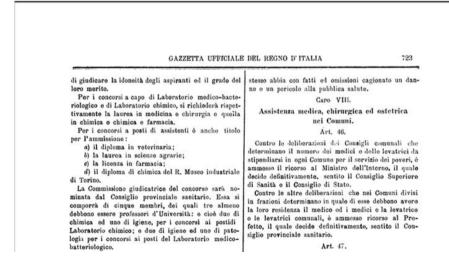


Fig n 99 Gazzetta del regno 1901 n.44 21 febbraio Dei laboratori municipali e consorziali di Igiene.

According the regio decreto that directly gived abilitation to the chemist profession to thr graduated in "Chimica e farmacia" in Italy reported :

Art. 19 "Hanno diritto ad essere iscritti nell'albo tutti coloro che ottennero, in una regia università od istituto superiore del Regno, il diploma di laurea in chimica, o in chimica farmacia o in chimica industriale, quando le disposizioni, vigenti al tempo in cui lo conseguirono, attribuivano al diploma suddetto l'effetto di abilitare all'esercizio professionale"

Regio Decreto 1 marzo 1928, n. 842

Titolo: "Ordinamento della professione di chimico"

Some degree (also in Chimica e farmacia)" dessero accesso diretto all'esercizio della professione di chimico senza necessità di sostenere un ulteriore esame di abilitazione: "Sono abilitati all'esercizio della professione di chimico coloro che abbiano conseguito la laurea in chimica pura, chimica industriale, farmacia o chimica e farmacia, rilasciata da una università del Regno."

Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno d'Italia 1910 n 68 del 23 marzo for the health military service :

"Siano stabiliti in pochi centri, per esempio uno per ogni tre o quattro corpi d'armata appositi gabinetti bromatologici, largamente forniti di tutti i mezzi speciali per le più delicate analisi qualitative e quantitative e posti sotto la direzione di un abile chimico analista"

"una sezione bromatologica col rispettivo personale chimico analista; che può essere costituito da un farmacista di prima o di seconda classe, assistito da un assistente di sanità di speciali attitudini, laureato in chimica e farmacia e da un inserviente non militare."

"l'ufficio di ispezione chimico-farmaceutico fa parte dell'Ispettorato generale di sanità militare presso il Ministero della guerra e si occupa delle pratiche relative alle questioni di chimica farmaceutica e degli ospedali al materiale farmaceutico delle dotazioni sanitarie di guerra, alle analisi chimiche, alla istruzione ed ai programmi di esame dei farmacisti militari, agli studi sui progressi chimico-farmaceutici ed alle proposte di miglioramenti al relativo servizio. Esso dispone di un gabinetto di analisi chimica e bromatologica per tutte le indagini richieste dall' Amministrazione centrale

della guerra; e può col concorso di quello batteriologico esistente presso lo stesso Ispettorato di sanità militare, compiere tutte ricerche occorrenti nell'interesse dell'igiene"



Fig n 100

Related the gases world:

this products are deeply studied in the inorganic courses (Gas law) and in physical chemistry course.

To be remebered is that in the hospital the production of medical air from compressor is consedered by normative and technical rules as an galenic preparation (if by

compressor) and its quality is guaranted by the hospital pharmacy. (it is to test impurity level according pharmacopea).

In the italian hospital according the UNI EN ISO 7396 -app- G the pharmacist can cover position of QUALITY CONTROL of the Medical gases.

The pharmacist can also today to cover directorship in production od toxical gases.

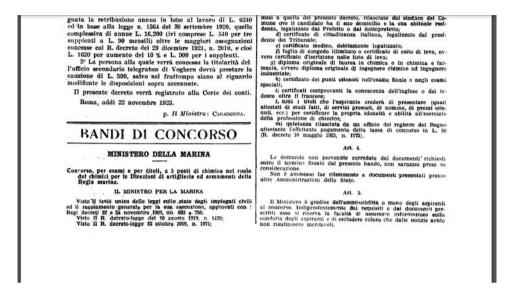


Fig n. 101 from GAZZETTA DEL REGNO N 14 DEL 1924.



Fig n 102 from RD n147/1927 Direzione tecnica stabilimenti per produzione di gas tossici.

Regio decreto n 147 del 1927 Regolamento speciale impiego gas tossici:

"Dichiarazione del o dei dottori in chimica o in chimica e farmacia o in chimica industriale ovvero del o dei laureati in ingegneria chimica che assumono la direzione tecnica dei servizi relativi alla custodia, conservazione, manipolazione, trasporto e utilizzazione del gas tossico.

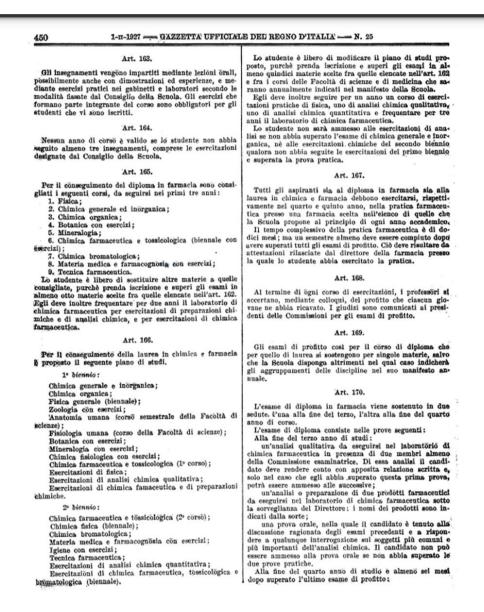


Fig n. 103 esercitazioni di fisica e chimica fisica biennale.

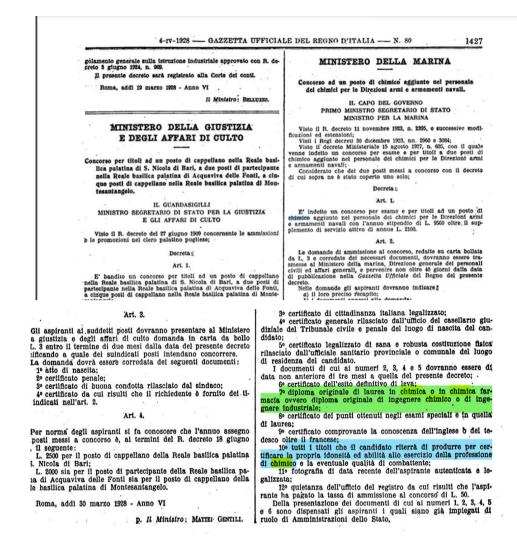


Fig. n 104 "all the title that the candidate consider to submit to certify qualification and ability to practice the chemist profession and the worrior quality.

II. — Amministrazione delle dogane ed imposte indirette. → Carriera del personale dei laboratori chimici delle dogane (Gruppo A).

Art. 18.

Per l'ammissione al concorso nella carriera del personale dei laboratori chimici delle dogane è richiesto il diploma di laurea in chimica e farmacia, o chimica industriale, o il diploma di ingegnere chimico. Deve essere prodotto anche un certificato dei punti ottenuti nella laurea e nei singoli esami speciali.

I candidati laureati dopo il 31 dicembre 1924 o dopo il 31 dicembre 1925, che si trovassero nella condizione prevista dall'art. 6 del R. decreto 31 dicembre 1923, n. 2309, dovranno inoltre presentare il diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di chimico.

Fig n 105 from Gazzetta del Regno n. 131 del 1930- Laboratori chimici delle Dogane.

Art. 20.

Lo studento che provenga dagli stituti tecnici non si potrà presentare all'esame pratico e professionale se, duranto il quadriemio, non avrà dato prova di possodere una cognizione del latino sufficiente per l'intelligenta delle farmacopee e delle ricette che fossero scritte in questa lingua.

Tale prova sarà sostenuta davanti ad una Commissione composta di un professore della Sucola, di un professore della Facoltà di Lettere e di un membro estranco.

Art. 21.

Art. 21.

La Commissione per l'esame di sliploma alla fine del 3º anno è costituità da cinque membri fra i quali saranno sompre il Direttore della Scuola, presidente, e i professori di chimica, di chimica farmaceutica e tossicologica, di materia medica (farmacognosia) e farmacologia, e un libero docente scelto tra quelli che insegnano effettivamente nella Scuola.

effettivamente nella Scuola.

Manoando uno dei professori ufficiali delle materie, di cui al
capoverso precodente, od essendo lo stesso Direttore insegnante di
una di esse, o mancando un libero doccate insegnante nella Scuola,
il Consiglio portà secgliere un altro professore ufficiale insegnante
nella Scuola o nella Facoltà di Scionze fisiche, matematiche e na-

turali, o in quella di medicina e chirurgia, e un libror docente insegnante in una dello due Facoltà.

Per l'esame pratico e professionale, alla Commissione così costituita si aggiungeranno due provetti farmacisti da nominarsi dal stituita si aggiungeranno due Rettore, su proposta della Scuo Art. 22.

Art. 22.

Nella Scuola di farmacia per gli aspiranti alla laure di chimica e farmacia si conferisono dus gradi; e gli studi od esercizi relativi sono ripartiti in due bienni el un anno di pratica farmaceutica. Al termine del primo biennio si conferisore la licenza in chimica e farmacia, e alla fine del 5º anno la laurea in chimica e

aica e farmacia. Gli studi ed esercizi obbligatori del primo biennio sono i se-

centi:
Fisica sperimentale con esercizi pratici in laboratorio;
Chimica inorganica ed organica;
Botanica con esercizi in laboratorio, specialmente sulle piante
isinali;

ficinali; Mineralogia con esercizi in laboratorio; Zoologia; Chimica farmaccutica e tousicologica; Esercitazioni di preparazioni chimicho nel laboratorio di chi-lca farmaccutica. Nel 2º biennio:

el 2º Duenaro. Chimica farmaceutica e tossicologica; Materia medica (farmacognosia) e farmacologia;

Materia medica (farmacognosia) e farmacologua; Igiene:
Beromatologia (dove esiste l'inaegoamento);
Esercitazioni di affaliai chimica qualitativa e quantitativa nel laboratorio di chimica generale (bicnosali);
Esercitazioni di chimica farmaccutica, tossicologia e zoochimica nel laboratorio di chimica farmaccutica (biennali);
Eserciti di farmacognosia e di bromatologia, da eseguirsi, anche nel quinto anno, in quei laboratori che saranno indicati dalla
Senola.

Scuola.

Durante il secondo biennio, e specialmente durante il 5º anno, lo studente si eserciterà liberamente nella pratica farmaccutica secondo il disposto dell'articolo 17. Un semestro almeno di questa pratica dorrà essere compinio dallo studente dopo aver superato tutti gli esami speciali e quello generale preseritto per la fine del 4º anno.

4º anno. Nel caso cho per alcune materie fondamentali fossero istituiti corsi speciali per la Scuola, il Consiglio stabilirà se gli studenti aspiranti alla laures debbano seguire quasti corsi sposiali, oppure quelli impariti nelle Pacoltà di scienze e di medicina.

Oli ceami speciali prescritti per ottenere la licenza in chimica of farmacia sono i segmenti:
Chimica inorganica ed organica;
Fisica;
Botanica;
Minavalanica

Botanica;
Mineralogia;
Mineralogia;
Chimica farmaceutica e tossicologica (inorganica od organica);
Zoologia.
Inoltre lo studente dovrh sostenere una prova teorico-pratica riguardante le preparazioni chimiche.
Se la chimica inorganica do organica costituissero due corsi dicitinti, lo studente dovrh frequentarii tutti e due e sosteneree separatamonte l'essamo.
Superati questi esami e questa prova allo studente verri rilacitaci di certificato di licenza, col quale potrà essere ammesso al
le biennio di studi.
Gli camai speciali per il 2º biennio seno i seguenti:
Chimica farmaceutica (organica od inorganica);
Materia medica (farmacognosia) e farmacologia;
Igieno.

macognosia, e, alla fine del 3º anno, una di chimica analitica e una di chimica farmaceutica.

Art. 24.

Le materie sulle quali, oltre a quelle tassativamente indicate, lo studente potrà sostenere l'erame, a seconda di quanto è dette negli articoli 18 e 23, potranno essere da lui scelte tra quelle insegnate qualunque titolo nella Scoola e nelle Facoltà, e dal Consiglio della Scoola specialmente indicate.

A tale scopo il Consiglio della Scuola e quello dello materio di coltura gunerale che si possano ritenere particolarmette importanti per la Scuola e sieno professate a qualunque titole nell'Università.

B) l'elenco dei cersi liberi della Scuola e quello delle materio di coltura gunerale che si possano ritenere particolarmette importanti per la Scuola e sieno professate a qualunque titole nell'Università.

Nell'elenco di tutte le materio che possano riteneresi d'importana speciale per la farmacia e sieno professate a qualunque titolo nelle Università.

Nell'elenco d) lo studente potrà socgliere i corsi liberi; nell'elenco d) i corsi liberi e le materio di camne a complemento di quelle tassativamente prescritte (purche si tratti di corsi che abbiano l'estensicon di tre ore almono settimanall).

Tali elenchi verranno comunicati ai presidi delle Facoltà che curranno di raccogliere lo coservazioni degli insegnanti aranno trasmessi al Ministro. che, udito il Consiglio Superiore, potrà approvarli o reupingerli tanto nel complesso quante ni casi singoli.

Di eventuali mutamenti, su domanda della Facoltà o degli insegnanti, decide il Ministro, udica la Giunta del Consiglio Superiore.

segnanti, decide il Ministro, udita la Giunta del Consiglio Su-periore.

Qualora un giovano voglià scegliero una materia non contem-plata in questi clenchi, potrà farne domanda al Direttore della Scuola, dichiarando per iscritto l'intento speciale o generale di cultura per cui richiede tale iscrizione. Contro la decisione del Di-rettore lo studente avrà diritto di ricpreso al Rettore, che deciderà, udito, ore lo creda, il Consiglio Accademico.

Art. 25.

L'esame di laurea in Chimica e Farmacia si dà in due seduta. una alla fine del quarto ed una alla fine del quinto anno.

Alla fine del 4º anno lo studente dovrà: superare tre prove di analisi chimica, qualitativa, quantitativa

Fig n. 106 mineralogia con esercizi laboratorio Bromatologia.



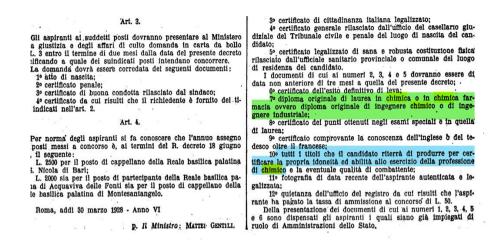


Fig. n 107 from Gazzetta ufficiale regno d'italia n.80 del 1928.

REGIO DECRETO RD del 1924: technical directorship of services related the use and conservations of the chemico -physical charactheristics and hygienic of sources of mineral water.

REGIO DECRETO RD 27 luglio 1934, n. 1265

The provincial laboratory have 2 sections: one medcal – micrografic and the other chemist.

art. 85 it can partecipate graduated in medicine and surgery or with degree in chimica o in chimica e farmacia and are enabled to the profession exercise.

IL PRESIDENTE DELLA REPUBBLICA Presso la facoltà di farmacia può essere istituito il Presso la facolta di farmacia può essere istituto il corso di laurea in chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche. Il titolo di studio per l'ammissione al predetto corso di laurea, la durata e l'ordinamento del corso medesimo sono stabiliti dalla tabella annessa al presente decreto, firmata d'ordine del Presidente della Repubblica, dal Ministro per la pubblica istruzione. Visto l'art. 77, comma secondo, della Costituzione; Vista la legge 15 novembre 1964, n. 1162, concernente la stituzione di un'addizionale all'imposta generale sull'entrata; Ritenuta la straordinaria necessità e l'urgenza di prorogare la durata dell'applicazione di detta addizio-All'elenco delle lauree e dei diplomi di cui alla ta-ella n. 1 annessa al regio decreto 30 settembre 1938, 1. 1652, è aggiunta la « laurea in chimica e tecnologia Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri; Sulla proposta del Ministro per le finanze; Decreta: La tabella II, annessa al citato regio decreto 30 set-tembre 1938, n. 1652, è integrata nel senso che la fa-coltà di farmacia rilascia anche la laurea in chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche. E' prorogata al 31 dicembre 1969 l'applicazione del-l'addizionale straordinaria all'imposta generale sull'en-trata istituita con la legge 15 novembre 1964, n. 1162. Dopo la tabella XXVII annessa al regio decreto 30 set-tembre 1938, n. 1652, è inserita, assumendo il numero XXVII-bis la tabella annessa al presente decreto. Art. 2. Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale e sarà presentato alle Camere per la conversione in legge. Art. 2. A decorrere dall'anno accademico 1967-68 è istituito presso la facoltà di farmacia dell'Università di Pavia il corso di laurea in chimica e tecnologia farmaceu-Il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sarà inserto nella Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti della Repubblica italiana. E' fatto obbligo a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare. tiche. Art. 3. Lo statuto dell'Università anzidetta è modificato nel senso che dopo l'art. 71 è inserito un nuovo articolo, che assume il n. 72, con il conseguente spostamento della numerazione degli articoli successivi, contenente lo ordinamento del corso di laurea in chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche conformemente a quello previsto dalla tabella annessa al presente decreto, ad eccezione degli insegnamenti complementari che sono limitati a quelli di: Dato a Roma, addì novembre 1967 SARAGAT MORO - PRETI Visto, il Guardasigilli: REALE Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 17 novembre 1967 Atti del Governo, registro n. 215, foglio n. 1. — GRECO * 1) complementi di chimica tossicologica; * 2) farmacologia molecolare; * 3) chimica delle fermentazioni e microbiologia industriale; * 3) chimica delle fermentazioni e microbiologia industriale; * 4) chimica delle sostanze organiche naturali; * 5) microchimica; * 6) mineralogia; * 7) produtti dietetici: Veduto lo statuto dell'Università degli studi di Pava, approvato con regio decreto 14 ottobre 1926, numero 2130 e modificato con regio decreto 13 ottobre 1927, n. 2229, e successive modificazioni; Veduto il testo unico delle leggi sull'istruzione superiore, approvato con regio decreto 31 agosto 1933, numero 1592. 7) prodotti dietetici

Fig. n. 108

8) prodotti cosmetici.

Il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sarà inserto nella Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti della Repubblica italiana. E' fatto obbligo a chiunque spetti di osservario e di farlo osservare.

Dpr 128/1969 art 22 controllo analitico bromatologico negli ospedali

Art 19 DPR 94/89:

collaboration:" nel ripristino dell'equilibrio ecologico e naturale tramite interventi di vario ordine (prelevamento campioni controllo fonti di approvigionamento idrico, segnalazione tipi di inquinamento (dunque atmosferico, elettromagnetico acustico, da RS e RL ect.)"

> I) cooperazione ad opere di ripristino dell'equilibrio ecologico naturale, tramite interventi di diverso ordine, quali periodici prelievi di campioni delle acque, controllo delle fonti di approvvigionamento idrico, segnalazione di vari tipi di inquinamento o di insufficiente tutela della flora e fauna ambientali, a qualunque causa riferibili.

From art. 109 DPR 94/89 topics: environmental chemistry and toxicology

DL. d.vo 178/91 Direzione officine per specialita' medicinali e materie prime farmacologicamente attive (solo produzione). Il curriculum studiorum richiesto il direttore dovrebbe essere in grado di valutare ed effettuare analisi chimiche fisiche e microbiologiche su ogni tipo di farmaco.

Example of positions:

10-8-1999

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

4ª Serie speciale - n. 63

ALTRI ENTI

ISTITUTO ZOOPROFILATTICO SPERIMENTALE DELLE REGIONI LAZIO E TOSCANA IN ROMA

Concorso pubblico per assistente chimico

È indetto pubblico concorso, per titoli ed esami, ad un posto di assistente chimico in possesso di uno dei seguenti diplomi di laurea: chimica, chimica industriale, chimica e tecnologie farmaceutiche, far-

macia.

Il vincitore assumerà servizio presso la sede di Roma e successivamente potrà essere assegnato ad una delle sedi dell'Istituto.

Il termine della presentazione delle domande, redatte su carta semplice e corredate dei documenti prescritti dal bando, scade perentoriamente il 10 settembre 1999.

Il testo integrale del bando è pubblicato nel Bollettino ufficiale della regione Lazio ed è disponibile presso la sede dell'Istituto, via Appia Nuova, 1411 - 00178 Roma, nelle sezioni dell'Ente e presso le sedi degli altri Istituti zooprofilattici e sul sito internet: http://www.rm.izs.it/

Per ulteriori informazioni rivolgersi al servizio del personale del-l'Istituto, tel. 06/79099148-439.

Il presidente: LUNARDINI

99E12710

ISTITUTO SPERIMENTALE PER LO STUDIO E LA DIFESA DEL SUOLO DI FIRENZE

Vista la legge 9 maggio 1989, n. 168;

Vista la legge 10 aprile 1991, n. 125;

Vista la legge 5 febbraio 1992, n. 104;

Visto il decreto legislativo del 3 febbraio 1993, n. 29, e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni;

Visto il decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 7 febbraio 1994, n. 174;

Visto il decreto del Presidente della Repubblica del 9 maggio 1994, n. 487, e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni;

Visto il C.C.N.L. del comparto Università sottoscritto in data 21 maggio 1996;

Vista la legge 15 maggio 1997, n. 127;

Visti i decreti legislativi 31 marzo 1998, n. 80 e 29 ottobre 1998.

Vista la delibera del 9 maggio 1997 con la quale è stata determinata la pianta organica di questo Osservatorio;

Vista la delibera del 9 dicembre 1998 con la quale il consiglio direttivo di questo Osservatorio, ha deciso l'emanazione del bando di concorso pubblico, per esami, ad un posto di funzionario tecnico e ne ha approvato il relativo programma d'esame;

Tenuto conto che sono state espletate le procedure di mobilità previste dall'art. 37 del suddetto C.C.N.L.;

Constatato che è pertanto vacante e disponibile un posto di fun-zionario tecnico;

Decreta: Art. 1. Posti a concorso

Fig n. 110

Concorso az osp PADOVA bur n. 79 /2006

Concorso per dirigente chimico/ farmacista per UOC tossicologia forense

Disciplina chimica analitica- area di chimica, Profilo professionale chimici e farmacisti

Richiesta laurea in chimica o CTF albo dei chimici o dei farmacisti

Concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di un posto del ruolo sanitario (personale laureato), presso l'Azienda U.S.L. di Modena. (GU n.49 del 30-06-2009)

"E' indetto pubblico concorso, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di: ruolo sanitario un posto di «dirigente chimico o farmacista - chimica analitica".

Requisiti bando: Laurea in chimica o equipollenti oppure in farmacia o equipollenti Specializzazione richieste, o equipollenti od affini Iscrizione albo ordine dei chimici o dei farmacisti.

IZT Piemonte liguria valle d'Aosta 2010

BANDO concorso per dirigente CHIMICO delib. 72 del 15/2/2010

Requisiti : laurea in chimica o CTFIscrizione albo dei chimici (ma nel 2010 i CTF potevano iscriversi solo ad albo dei farmacisti si intendeva al corrispondente albo quindi)

Cio' significa che l'abilitazione richiesta era quella a farmacista per un posto da dirigente CHIMICO presso i lab dell ' IZT.

Articolo 4 - Requisiti e compiti del direttore tecnico

(abrogato dall'articolo 158, comma 1, del decreto legislativo 219/06 - ndr) (Decreto Legislativo n°178, 29 maggio 1991)

1. Il direttore tecnico di cui all'art. 2, comma 1, svolge la sua attivita' con rapporto a carattere continuativo alle dipendenze dell'impresa.2. Egli deve essere scelto fra soggetti che abbiano i seguenti requisiti:

a)siano in possesso del diploma di laurea in farmacia, o in chimica, o in chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche CTF o in chimica industriale; ove nello stabilimento si effettuino produzione e controllo dei prodotti di cui agli artt. 20 e 22, e' ritenuto valido anche il possesso del diploma di laurea in scienze biologiche; la formazione a livello universitario deve comprendere gli insegnamenti teorici e pratici delle seguenti discipline di base e il superamento dei relativi esami: fisica sperimentale, chimica generale e inorganica, chimica organica, chimica analitica, chimica farmaceutica, compresa l'analisi dei medicinali, biochimica generale e applicata, fisiologia, microbiologia, farmacologica, tecnologia farmaceutica, tossicologia, farmacognosia b)abbiamo svolto attivita' pratica concernente analisi qualitative di medicinali, analisi quantitative di principi attivi, prove e verifiche necessarie per garantire la qualita' dei farmaci, per un periodo di almeno due anni in imprese autorizzate alla fabbricazione dei medicinali.

D.Lgs. 30 dicembre 1992, n. 538.

Attuazione della direttiva 92/25/CEE riguardante la distribuzione all'ingrosso dei medicinali per uso umano.

Art. 3. Requisiti richiesti per l'ottenimento dell'autorizzazione.

- 1. Per ottenere l'autorizzazione, il richiedente deve soddisfare le condizioni seguenti:
- a) disporre di locali, di installazioni e di attrezzature idonei, sufficienti a garantire una buona conservazione e una buona distribuzione dei medicinali;

b) disporre di una persona responsabile, in possesso del diploma di laurea in farmacia o in chimica o in chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche CTF o in chimica industriale, che non abbia riportato condanne penali per truffa o per commercio di medicinali irregolari;



Ministero dell'Istruxione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

DIPARTIMENTO PER L'UNIVERSITA', L'ALTA FORMAZIONE ARTISTICA, MUSICALE E COREUTICA E PER LA RICERCA DIREZIONE GENERALE PER L'UNIVERSITA', LO STUDENTE E IL DIRITTO ALLO STUDIO UNIVERSITARIO - UFFICIO VI

del 6-6- 2012

esami di Stato.

Al Rettori delle Università LORO SEDI

OGGETTO: Esami di Stato - Equiparazione lauree del vecchio ordinamento con le lauree Specialistiche e Magistrali.

A seguito dell'entrata in vigore del D.P.R. 328 del 5 glugno 2001, che ha consentito al laureati di alcune classi di partecipare agli esami di Stato per le professioni regolamentate non prevedendo la stessa possibilità per i corrispondenti laureati dell'ordinamento previgente al D.M. 509/99, si è instaurata una mole notevole di contenzioso che ha avuto esiti diversi a seconda del T.A.R. aditi.

Inoltre, pervengono continuamente a questa Direzione interrogazioni parlamentari, esposti e quesiti di singoli laureati intesi ad ottenere un parere sull'equipolienza del predetti titoli. In attesa di una revisione di tutta la materia sugli esami di Stato e al fine di rendere

omogenei I comportamenti di tutti gli Atenei, anche in considerazione di un parere del CUN, reso nell'adunanza del 22/04/2009, in cui si afferma che le equiparazioni previste per l'accesso al pubblici concorsi "potranno essere utilmente considerate anche ai fini dell'ammissione agli esami di Stato per le professioni regolamentate" questo Ministero ritiene che la tabella di equiparazione tra i titoli annessa ai decreto ministeriale 9 luglio 2009 con l'annessa, possa essere considerata valida anche ai fini dell'accesso agli esami di Stato.

Tale orientamento deriva anche dalla circostanza che a partire dalle sessioni di quest'anno i laureati dei vecchio ordinamento devono sostenere l'esame di Stato secondo le disposizioni dei nuovo regolamento approvato con il predetto D.P.R. 328/2001, ovvero devono sostenere un numero superiore di prove.

Si ritiene, pertanto, che debba essere proprio l'esame di Stato il momento di verifica della idoneità del candidati ad esercitare le singole professioni.

Ciò premesso, si esprime l'avviso che, tutti i titoli conseguiti secondo il vecchio ordinamento equiparati dal decreto ministeriale 9 luglio 2009 a quelli previsti dal D.P.R. 328/2001 come validi per l'accesso alle specifiche professioni, possano essere ritenuti idonei anche per l'ammissione agli

Si richiama tuttavia l'attenzione sull'esame per l'abilitazione alla professione di Architetto, al quale possono essere ammessi esclusivamente l'aureati in possesso di una laurea il cui percorso formativo è corrispondente alla specifica direttiva europea.

> ILDIRETTORE GENERALE bott. Daniele Livoh)

fig. n 111

of interest to observe the requiremet for position of radiochemist/radiopharmacist in the hospital (eluition of radinuclide for nuclear medicine, quality controls, logistics, public tendering procedure)

DIRIGENTE RADIOCHIMICO/RADIOFARMACISTA: a) Laurea in Farmacia o in Chimica e Tecnologie Farmaceutiche; b) Specializzazione in Farmacia Ospedaliera o in una delle discipline equipollenti, di cui al D. M. Sanità del 30/01/1998 e successive modifiche ed integrazioni, ovvero, in applicazione dell'art. 8, comma 1 lett. b) del D. Lgs. 28/07/2000 n. 254, con comprovata formazione ed esperienza nella sintesi e controllo di qualità dei Radiofarmaci;

Fig n. 112 concorso 2012 AOU Policlinico G. Martino - Messina.

And related the degree admitted to the national state examination for the abititation to the profession of chemists (recent):

https://www.unipg.it/files/pagine/113/bando_prof_regolamentate_23registrato.pdf Universita di Perugia 2023 Decreto rettorale n. 1254 :

Art. 2 - Titoli di ammissione

1- Esame di stato Chimico e chimico junior

Agli Esami di Stato d'abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di Chimico sez. A possono iscriversi i laureati nelle classi LM-13, LM-54, LM-71 (DM 270/04), 62/S, 81/S, 14/S (DM 509/99)ovvero i possessori di laurea vecchio ordinamento in Chimica, Chimica industriale, Chimica e tecnologia farmaceutiche, Farmacia, o altri titoli equiparati ex D.I. 9 luglio 2009,ovvero di altro titolo di studio conseguito all'estero, riconosciuto idoneo ai sensi della normativa vigente.



Fig n. 113

1874	1924	1967	1964	2004	2012	
ISTITUITA		ISTITUITA CTF	LEGGE	EQUIPARAZIONE		
LAUREA IN			465	LAUREE V.O		
CHIMICA E				ALLE LAUREE		
FARMACIA				SPECIALISTICHE		
NON	ISTITUITO		AMMISI		AMMISSIONE	
ISTITUITÓ	ORDINE		BILITA'		F-CTF V.O.A	
ORDINE DEI	CHIMICI		LAUREATI		ESAME DI	
CHIMICI			IN		STATO PER	
			FARMACIA		CHIMICI	
			A			
			CONCORSI			
			UFFICI ED			
			IMPIEGHI			
			RISERVATI			
			Al			
			LAUREATI			
			IN			
			CHIMICA			
			E			
			FARMACIA			

Table n. 1
Professionals positions: UNITO.IT (2025)

Il/La Chimico/a, laureato/a in Chimica e Tecnologia Farmaceutiche potrà rivestire il ruolo di:

- 1. Persona qualificata per la ricerca e sviluppo di farmaci innovativi nell'industria farmaceutica
- 2. Responsabile della produzione, assicurazione e controllo di qualità nell'industria farmaceutica, chimica, cosmetica e alimentare garantendo il rispetto delle norme di buona pratica di laboratorio (Good Laboratory Practice GLP), di buona fabbricazione (Good Manufacturing Practice GMP);
- 3. Persona qualificata in aziende e officine di produzione farmaceutiche, biofarmaceutiche, chimiche, cosmetiche e alimentari.
- 4. Chimico/a analista presso laboratori di analisi chimiche, chimico-cliniche, microbiologiche ed ambientali pubblici e privati.
- 5. Funzionario/a e responsabile dell'attività regolatoria ed ispettiva (redazione di dossier per la registrazione)per farmaci ad uso umano e veterinario, per alimenti e cosmetici presso istituzioni ed organizzazioni nazionali e internazionali.
- 6. Persona qualificata per ricerche cliniche e monitoraggio, garante dell'applicazione degli standard internazionali di etica e qualità negli studi clinici (Good Clinical Practice -GCP).

EXPERIMENTAL PART

In this part it is reported the chemical product used and produces in a local galenic lab (PC area hospital

Departmental lab). Annual production about 550 magistral and galenic formula.

All produced products are listed and also reported the chemical excipients or Apis used.

Are also reported the rules followed to reduce the risk and procedure to be fol lowed in this settings

A list of DPI used is reported.

Results: production galenics (chemical and not chemicals)

list of chemicals/ drugs produced: cloridric acid diluited, acetic acid diluited, ipoclorite diuite solutions, iodine solutions (lugols), Koh solution Na oh diluited solutions acid boric solution in alchool alliminio cloride solution, lidocaine solution acid citric anidrous sachetssodium cloride caspules, Toluidin blue solution Pbs buffer solution DTT solutions, ferric clorure solution activated charcoal sachets Tricloroacetic acid solutions Quats SOLUTIONS alchoolic solution paste (zinc oxide), scirups oral suspension gels Sodium bicarbonate cps PHB pediatric sachets disinfectants and antiseptics medical air from compressor antidothes (KI cps), mannitol powder.

Chemical product used: cloridric acid concentrate, lacial acetic acid Tricloroacetic acid, KOH pellets NAOH, iodine potassium iodure, sodium cloride, acid citric sodium bicarbonate alchool absolute and 96 grades, ferrum clorure, sodium ipoclorite concentrate, Toluidin blue powder (colorant), activated charcoal, starch powder, meticl cellulose excipients CMC, hidroxietil cellulose lactose, manesium stearate, zinc oxide, exane, acetonitirl (for chemical use), boric acid peroxide of hydrogen quats, gelatin capsules Phosphoric acid potassium perclorate disinfectants PBS buffer water (distilled or purified)

List of instruments: analytical and galenic balance termometer heating plate filtering system, chemical hood, active carbon extractor fixed hood, mechanical agitator fusion point instrument, densimeter, ph litmus paper mortar and pestel, glassware like beker and cilinders.

DPI: individual and collective: chemicl protective gloves, musks since ffp2 and FFP3 protective eyeglasses

Lab coats, chemical hood and other.

Stoichiometry calculation

Procedure: NBP, safety rule followed (italian dlgs 81/2008)

Documents: Safety and technical sheets collected (printed or on line available), instrumentsl manuals.

Register of the formulation produced internal production sheets.

Emergency kits for anti spill- kit (for chemicals), absorbent powder, sodium bicarbonate sodium hypocloryte Courses chemical risk in laboratory update formative courses, regional managerial course for direction od complex unit in hospital, course for D.lgs 81/08 prevenction safety and security.

DISCUSSION

In this work are reported the various chemical discipline studied during che courses of pharmacy or chemistry and pharmacy or chemistry technology pharmaceutical.

Are reported the various kind of degree admitted in past or today for the state examination abilitation for the italian chemist profession.

The same are reported normative rules about equiparation between degree coruses in pharmaceutical field and some interesting italian past and recent public competitition published in national official gazzette for some position of chemists (coustom chemists, militar chemist -navy, or in provicinal laboratory or in Zooproficlatic insitute).

Finally to better explain the concepts various images are added to show the link between the instrument and products used by the pharmacy during their study or in working in laboratory.

Of interest to observe some past italian normative rules:

• In 1874 Gazzetta ufficiale del regno n. 304 modifiche al regolamento pel corso chimico –farmaceutico.

Per la nuova laurea in chimica e farmacia:

"e più ancora dara' ai laureati i diritti che saranno determinati dalle leggi e dai regolamenti di Pubblica Istruzione e di Sanità"

- Tabella L allegata all' Art. 1 73 del R.D. 31 Agosto 1933, n. 1592 (Pubblicata nella Gazz. Uff. 7 Dicembre 1933, n. 283.)
- Legge 21 giugno 1964n. 465
- Normative rules about equiparation equipollence italian degree old order to the new magistral laurea.
- Recent access to the public state examination abilitating to the chemist profession.

CONCLUSION

In order to confirm that the chemical competencies are a core curriculum needed to The galenic pharmacist

Are reported:

- 1) italian normative rules (university curricula, requirement for access to the state italian examination for chemists position)
- 2) public selection for some chemists positions (past and more recent)
- 3) reference of articles relate to the topic and various university courses
- 4) results of an practical experience.

Before the institution in italy of the national state abilitation exam for chemist profession the degree in chemistry and pharmacy was on fact a direct abilitation to chemist profession according the normative rules in force in this years.

To be remembered that this Decreto was then passed by other rules: expecially with the introduction of the sate examination for various professional order in post war period.

According Regio Decreto 31 agosto 1933, n. 1592, l'articolo 173 : la Tabella L prevedeva l'accesso all'esame di Stato per i laureati in "Chimica e Farmacia".

The degree requested for the access to the state examination for abilitation for the chemistry profession was :

Laurea in ChimicaLaurea in Chimica e FarmaciaLaurea in Chimica IndustrialeLaurea in Ingegneria Chimica (se conseguita entro il 1924)

This according the normative rules in force between years '20 e '30 del XX century.

A graduated in chemistry and pharmacy from 1874 to 1928 could exercise chemistry task expecially in the pharmaceutical contexts analytic and in healthcare even if not to be formally equiparated to industrial chemists or accademic in strictly way.

The graduated in chemistry and pharmacy could cover: directorship pharmaceutical laboratory and galenic workshop (officine galeniche)

Execute chemical analysis (expecially analytical chemistry and quantitative) in pharmaceutical contest, hospital or municipal.

Cover assignements of chemical expertise in courts (in example toxicological analysis).

To teach chemistry in technical school or professional (if abilitated).

Collaboration in chemico -pharmaeutical industry or of food industry.

However they not had the same qualification in pure chemistry this title was formally distint and reinforced with the creation of faculty in science mathematics, physics and natural (with autonomous courses degree in chemistry).

Relevant to be noted that:

the graduated in chemistry and pharmacy had an technical -sanitary profile with a strong chemical base.

The pure chemist (degree in in Science, after 1875)was oriented to the reseach chemico-theoric and industrial.

Before del RD N.842 del 1928 in italy not existed a formal definition of chemists as recognized profession by the state : different kind of graduated could exercise chemical funtions.

About the practical part:

The substantie used and many productes provided by the galenic lab are involved in chemical filed.

The chemical properties of the APIs or the Excipients but also the solvents, reactives or regagents produced or the chemical properties of the primary drugs container (borosilicate glasses) and the chemical principle used (solubilitazion, extractions, mixing, suspension, gels, disinfectants, quality control analytical test (TLC HPLC), medical gases medical air quality chek and other are commonly used in this lab.

Many product sudied by the pharmacist during university of used in daily practice need deeply chemical knowledge: from solvents, to acid, bases, salts,gases, liquide, colourants, petrolate derivates, metals for medical devices poisons and other.

The same mass unit are used for concentration of solution, density Ph, and many other

Many process are commonly used in this two disciple: dissolution, heating, suspension, filtration extraction, cristalizzation distillation polimerization radioactive decay compression metallic treatement and so on.

The same instruments are used in both this labs or for industrial pharmaceutical production: HPLC, GS- MS spettrometry IR RAMAN, spettrofotometry and many other.

Related the theory:

It is clear that during the university course in pharmaceutical field many are the chemical examination in the course curriculum and also specific chemical – pharmaceutical laboratory to be followed for the practical part.

The chemical principle are studied in both pharmacy and chemistry courses: atomic and molecular composition of the matter, atomic structure binding, orbitals, physical properties, optical properties and other.

The chemico physical formula used are the same : properties free enery, entropia entalpia, quantic levels and so on.

And about the state abilitation:

In italy in past was admitted the degree in "chimica e farmacia" for the state national examination for the abilitation for chemist profession, today magistral degree in pharmacy and chemistry and pharmaceutical technology can partecipate.

Public positions:

Various in past was the public selection published in italian Gazzetta ufficiale (or in Gazzetta del regno) for chemists position: for coustom chemits dougane, militar navy or on provincial laboratory since also position in ISTITUTO ZOOPROFILACTIC.

Other responsabilities of the pharmacy or chemistry and pharmaceutical technology degree :

Responsability- directorship in toxic gases production or in the production of drugs are clear by normative rules in past and today

Technical director in service involved mineral water

Cosmetic product, director in factories of production of pesticides and direttore degli stabilimenti di produzione di antiparassitari

In the italian militar navy and army official chemico pharmacist.

In analytical laboratory bromatologic and merceologic

As responsible of the quality control in production factories for food for particular diet.

In centre for depuration of molluscus

As director in factory of production of PMC

It is mandatory for all this reason reported to follow deeply university courses (theory and practice) in chemical fields and also to follow all safety rules for this specific kind of laboratory.

As final consideration it is reasonable to consider the degree in pharmacy or chemistry and pharmacy or CTF a kind of chemistry degree that confer specific chemical knolwdge and competencies useful also in the chemical world.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS: NO.

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Dr. Mauro Luisetto has been a member of

Italian Associations

ANCTF (Associazione Nazionale Chimici e Tecnologi Farmaceutici): Dr. Luisetto has been a member of this national association of Italian chemists and pharmaceutical technologists.

ATTA (associazione italiana Tossicologi e Tecnici ambientali) CTS comitato tecnico scientifico -Tossicologia ambientale

International Memberships

Chinese Chemical Society: Dr. Luisetto held a membership for the 2024–2025 term.

IAENG 2024 member International Association of ENGINEERS whit n. 375456

Setac MEMBER Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 2024-2025

Registration COMMONWEALTH CHEMISTRY 2024

EC4 registered European Specialist laboratory Medicine 2014-2019 (European Comunities Confederation of Clinical chemistry and Laboratory medicine)

IMA Marijnskaya Academy 2025 Expert of the field of chemistry – Honorific

WAMS: academy membership. The world academy of medical science. Chairman of the italian council

Dr. Luisetto is active in scientific publishing (also in chemistry field)and academic circles, contributing to various journals and serving as a member of editorial boards. (see RESEARCHGATE profile R score > 99% res. On RG at nov 2025)

First author in many research article indexed by Prestijous digital library (Harvard, Oxford, Stanford

Yale, The Washington state universityBerkley and other)

Fisrt author of various scientific -e-Book indexed by Deutsche national bibliothek

