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The WAYNE PHARMIC

VOLUME 12 1967 NUMBER 1

The Wayne Pharmic is the official publication of Wayne State University College of Pharmacy, written by, for, and about pharmacy students and graduates.

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COVER:
A modernistic interpretation of the Bowl of Hygeia, symbol of the profession of pharmacy.

THANK YOU:
The Wayne Pharmic staff wishes to extend their appreciation to Dr. Danker for his invaluable assistance in forming this publication.

NOTE:
Anyone wishing to join the Wayne Pharmic staff next year, please leave name, address, and position desired in the Wayne Pharmic mailbox in the office, 309 Shapiro.

The Wayne Pharmic

14th ANNUAL SEMINAR

STEPHEN WILSON PHARMACY

The 14th Annual Steven Wilson Seminar convened February 28 with the theme "Meeting the Challenge of Change in Pharmacy."

The challenge comes not from within our ranks, but from the entire medical field, the government and the public. They invite and challenge the pharmacist to expand his frontiers by fulfilling the growing and changing needs of society. The challenge embraces all aspects of pharmacy, hospital and community practice, even the control of drug abuse, demand the participation and mobilization of the pharmacist, his educators, and his organizations.

Dr. Trygstad, President of the National Pharmaceutical Council, presented several frontiers for pharmacy in his theme, "Changes Can Create Opportunities."

The next ten years will see an impressive change in medical service and will provide opportunities for pharmacy on the community, hospital, and clinical level. A demand for progress is being made by population growth; more so by economic growth. As these increase, a greater percentage is being spent on drugs, thus a continuing need for pharmacists and pharmacies. Also, the increase to government involvement and scientific progress demands participation from the pharmaceutical field.

It is well known that there is a high percentage of hospitals, nursing homes and other health institutions without the service of a pharmacist. Here is an excellent opportunity for the community pharmacist to acquaint himself with institutional practice. Part-time work devoted to these institutions can be of benefit to all. The health team is a growing trend in hospitals today, designed to allow more patient contact and complete patient care. Undoubtedly, the pharmacist belongs on such a team. Since he is the drug expert, clinical pharmacy becomes an open field, rendering great service to both physician and patient. However, it requires an adjustment and improvement in education to meet these challenges and improve education is imperative, providing experience and training in the study of drugs within the hospital itself.

Because of the manpower shortage, hospital pharmacies today must rely on computers, technologists and improved salary for the staff pharmacist, as a way of meeting commitments.

Harold E. Yousell, regional director of Walgreen Drug Stores and Arnold Paulman, President of Arnold Drug Stores, represented the chain store aspect of pharmacy.

The opportunities here lie in the increasing number of drugstores, while the average size of the drugstore will not increase tremendously since few locations can support the necessary volume.

However, changes in education and attitude are necessary in order for pharmacy to keep control of this growth and reap its rewards. Although pharmaceutical education is basically good, its training in the business arts leaves the student a poor businessman. It prepared to be a leader in the retail field. Consequently, the next ten years may see about 90% of pharmaceutical growth controlled by non-pharmacists, mainly government. Pharmacy must improve its college training, and its organization must rise to strength to promote legislation and maintain the control of pharmacy.

Harold Elwyn and David Wertz, both owners of professional pharmacies, represented the independent aspect of community practice.

Mr. Elwyn presented a film depicting the changeover of his drugstore into a "pharmaceutical center," eliminating all non-medical or non-health care items. Despite several difficulties, mainly a wary public, success and a favorable profit were possible. The center contained a prescription counter, a receptionist, and a waiting area. It had no mass displays, but suggestive articles such as toothpaste, shampoo, and hypoallergenic cosmetics were on view. The appearance was kept simple and advertisements appropriate.

In such an endeavor, professional and business interests are not necessarily incompatible, because a successful pharmacist must have skill and ability to succeed. However, these interests are applied in a different manner and for a different reason: not the establishment of a business but the development of a practice.

The Wayne Pharmic
The annual Region IV Student Chapter Convention of the American Pharma­ceutical Association was held during the month of April on April 24, 1967, at the University of Toledo, Ohio. The convention was effectively revised and approved by the membership committee. The convention presented the theme, "A 3-D View of Pharmacy," which included consideration of industrial, hospital, and community pharmacy. 

The convention consisted of a one day session rather than the former two day session. The meeting was convened by the president of the chapter, John C. Cohn, and the meeting consisted of representatives of MSPA, the Department of Social Services, and Michigan Blue Shield. The discussion proved beneficial to all pharmacists present who had questions or problems concerning this relatively new government program. As Robert Johnson explained, the program was designed by a joint committee of the MSPA and the Michigan Blue Shield, which is the sub-contractual fiscal intermediary. He also pointed out that Michigan has one of the most efficient methods for carrying out Title XIX. The discussion also included a description of other types of services covered under this act.

The House of Delegates was convened at the first meeting of the chapter, and the final speaker of the year was Ronald Wiseman. The meeting was convened by the president of the chapter, Jack Cronk, and the meeting consisted of representatives of MSPA, the Department of Social Services, and Michigan Blue Shield. The discussion proved beneficial to all pharmacists present who had questions or problems concerning this relatively new government program. As Robert Johnson explained, the program was designed by a joint committee of the MSPA and the Michigan Blue Shield, which is the sub-contractual fiscal intermediary. He also pointed out that Michigan has one of the most efficient methods for carrying out Title XIX. The discussion also included a description of other types of services covered under this act.

The House of Delegates proved interesting and informative to not only the participating pharmacists, but to the student delegates as well. The enthusiasm and interest for the improvement of the profession of pharmacy was obvious at this meeting. Since the activities of the regional boards are concerned with important problems in pharmacy, it is imperative that all students join and support their respective chapter now and continue as regular members when they enter professional practice.
The profession of pharmacy today offers the graduating pharmacist a diversity of opportunities within the medical field. While present-day pharmacists are aware of the possibilities available to them in pharmacy and understand all aspects of specialized areas.

In this issue, the Wayne Pharmacist presents various career opportunities available to pharmacy from the areas of community practice, hospital pharmacy, industrial pharmacy and research. Each of these areas represent the phases of pharmaceutical education and the expanding impact of the five year graduate. The pharmacist of today has the opportunity and the desire to make contributions. There has always existed an educational gap between terminal or graduating pharmacist and practicing pharmacist. With today's increased interest in formal clinical and epidemiological developments, this gap is ever widening. This is of great concern to many members of the general public who are often more knowledgeable about recent medical and therapeutic developments than the ever too busy pharmacist himself. Continuing education is a vital segment of professional practice and the pharmacist who does not appreciate this fact and does not keep abreast of recent developments in the field soon finds himself in the rear ranks of the profession. The good pharmacist searches for the future pharmacist. The decision of duty to the profession and its interests is yours, and the future of pharmacy is largely dependent on the academic ranks to associate and hold. The academic life is your life and the future of pharmacy through research work which is most fascinating to the majority of cases, graduate work should proceed to the Ph.D. level simply because graduate study cannot expect advancement to higher areas of responsibility or higher academic positions without graduate work. You have received the Ph.D. degree in one of the most pharmaceutically professional fields. You can now expect to qualify for an appointment at the level of assistant professor in a school of pharmacy. Normally, an assistant professor progresses through the academic ranks to associate and then to full professorship. The time involved in this process is dependent on such factors as the nature of the institution, the geographical location of the institution, the individual's qualifications and his professional achievements (research and teaching experience).

Pharmaceutical Administration

Robert C. Johnson

Never be cold to the identity of this profession has been such a need for qualified pharmacists to serve in professional capacities and in the health team. It would not be possible for the pharmacist to be creative, for no successful administrator has the opportunity and the duty to be creative. A pharmacist should proceed to the academic ranks to associate and hold. You are responsible. It is evident, therefore, the ability as a researcher, he finds complete academic freedom to carry out the research work which is most fascinating to him and to his students, and this research search will usually be in the educator's specialized area of interest: pharmaceuticals, pharmacology, pharmacological administration, pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, and other related fields.

Continuing education is another very important area in which the teacher has the opportunity and the desire to make contributions. There has always existed an educational gap between terminal or graduating pharmacist and practicing pharmacist. With today's increased interest in formal clinical and epidemiological developments, this gap is ever widening. This is of great concern to many members of the general public who are often more knowledgeable about recent medical and therapeutic developments than the ever too busy pharmacist himself. Continuing education is a vital segment of professional practice and the pharmacist who does not appreciate this fact and does not keep abreast of recent developments in the field soon finds himself in the rear ranks of the profession.

There is good reason why those students who have aptitude for teaching should begin their preparation for it during the years of their undergraduate studies. These same students should be planning graduate training leading to the master's or doctoral degree in a chosen area of specialization. In the practice of pharmacy and the strictly professional pharmacy...
that he evaluate the various opportunities presenting themselves to expand their staffs. Currently, Michigan State Association secretaries or directors are needed to fill these positions at both the state and national level. The outstanding leader in the history of American Pharmacy. But, he needs some administrative motivation. At present, there is a dearth of professionally motivated pharmacists to serve primarily in the capacity of professional administrators. These positions will be increasingly important in the future.

As the Association Executive, Pharmacy Board Secretaries must meet the criteria outlined at the beginning of this article. The Board Secretary role requires personal capability in the critical health and welfare of the citizens of the state, without compromising the ethical principles of the profession.

3. Other Government Pharmacy Positions

With the advent of Medicare and the increasing role that pharmacy is playing in the health profession, there is a constantly increasing need for well-educated and professionally motivated pharmacists to fill numerous governmental positions. These individuals must be knowledgeable in the practice of pharmacy and interested in relating this education to the field of government.

Today, such agencies as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Food and Drug Administration, have pharmacists on their staffs. The pharmacist is needed for more. The United States Public Health Service today has at least 150 pharmacists just to provide our nation's hospitals around the clock with the proper drugs. Yet, less than 10,000 pharmacists now practice full or part-time in our hospitals and almost all of our pharmacists had their training somewhere else.

Pharmacy Administration has become an area of increasing interest. Today, the pharmacist is either the most "over-educated" or "under-used" of all the health practitioners. On the basis of his training, the average pharmacist practices either in a "production-control" or in a "middle-man" function. It is a "middle-man" function that he is supplying our services as a result of a phytotherapeutic order and the product of the service will be attended to or administered by another pharmacist. This is true in both institutional and non-institutional settings. We must accept these responsibilities, and in some small way to the advancement of the profession.

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experience, and an imaginitive view are most helpful in this endeavor.

And what about those who design and operate large production equipment? Here are the attributes of the engineer, the chemist, and the pharmacist. Today, the unit operations in Industrial Pharmacy require heavy guidance from pharmacists with engineering ability and mechanical skill. Coupled with the skill of the chemist who must be knowledgeable in the theory of analytical and physical chemistry, the pharmacist must be knowledgeable in the practice of pharmaceutical chemistry. It has been said many times that quality must be built into a product, it cannot be "tested in." This is true enough, but for one weakness in the concept, we must know if quality has been built in. To acquirde this knowledge we must have a Quality Control system of nearly inevitable nature.

Control consists of more than a series of tests or assays on a batch of dosage units. Control begins in research, investigation, and development. The chemist, the pharmacist, the engineer, and the statistical expert have a role to play. All of these are needed in quality control.

Consideration of quality has been in a program of pharmaceutical trainning, whether he should be skeptical by nature, though armed with a strong program of pharmaceutical training. But in actual production control, such things as sampling schemes must be designed, always with the aim of determining the quality of the whole batch. This is not easy, it requires pharmaceutical and statistical skill of a high order. Still, a sample is merely that, a sample, and it must be consistent with considerable skepticism by the pharmaceutical analyst who is to work with it. He or she should be skeptical by nature, though armed with a strong program of pharmaceutical training. This too, in pharmacy, but of a highly specialized type to be truly effective.

Space runs out, and I've scarcely begun. Very special skills, all backed by sound educational programs in pharmacy are needed in quality control. But the point is that we need people who are trained in this spirit, and if you are competent in pharmacology, whatever is your strong point, almost without exception, you can specialize in it in Industrial Pharmacy.

Finally, there is grave need for a, and a tremendous opportunity for genuine introduction of sound rational approach to decision-making, who can work with people toward well-defined goals. This, too, is in Industrial Pharmacy.

Fred Kamienny, who majored in Pharmacy, has an M.S. degree with a major in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, has an M.S. degree with a major in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and a Ph.D. degree, all obtained under Dr. Nagewark. The title of her thesis was "Consideration of Computer Potential for Pharmaceutical Practice in the Hospital Complex." Fred Kamienny will be continuing in hospital practice in the facilities of her hospital order.

Najah Stitt came from Lebanon in September, 1963 and began work with a major in Pharmacognosy under Dr. Bailey. After some delays, he has completed his thesis under the title "Studies on the Identification of Some Common Antibiotics." He will continue to work at Central Laboratories performing medical-clinical tests.

Constatn Zalewski, a Wayne graduate of 1961, has finished his thesis on "The Isolation of Kokusaginine from Ptelea Trifoliata Root and an Initial Evaluation of This Alkaloid's Autumnal Influences." with a major in Pharmacognosy under Dr. Mulvey, "Cas" plans to continue for his Ph.D. degree.

ERNEST R. CRANDALL

Professor Ernest R. Crandall died in retirement at the age of 76. He was born in the town of Levering, Michigan, on March 26, 1890 and attended the rural schools of that area. Except for a short period as sales representative for John Wyeth & Co. (1913 to 1916) and one year (1918 to 1919) as chemist for the Michigan Board of Food and Drug Examiners, the remainder of his active life was spent in teaching. First in rural schools (1906 to 1909) in Michigan, from 1911 to 1913 at the Kansas City (Missouri) College of Pharmacy, and from 1919, in Detroit. He received the B.S. degree in 1918 from the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan. He was registered as a pharmacist in Michigan in 1911 and in Missouri in 1912.

After one year with the Michigan Board of Food and Drug Examiners, he was brought to Case Technical High School in 1919 by the head of the science department to teach in the newly formed department of pharmacy. This was the start of 37 years of teaching pharmacy under the Board of Education of the City of Detroit. When the department of pharmacy was transferred to the College of the City of Detroit, which later became Wayne University, he became Associate Professor, Senior Instructor, Assistant Professor in 1920, and Senior Assistant Professor in 1942. In addition to teaching a large number of students during his span of 37 years with Wayne University and its published works, he also designed a pith roller used for quite some time in the College during the days of hand fabricated pharmaceuticals, and authored three books: "Laboratory Guide in Operative Pharmacy"; "Weigle's, Moore's, and Metcalf's;" and "Styrometers and Hydrotermals." He saw the College grow from a high school department to a fully accredited four-year college and the establishment of a state university.

Always a gentleman, impeccable in appearance and language, a strong proponent of clarity and accuracy throughout
and speech (many students were char-grilled to discover that the audience did not carry "eye droppers," "rubber corcks," or "cold tablets"); he was also known for his flashes of humor delivered with a spark like his own.

He had an enduring interest in the United States Pharmacopela which led him to attend regular meetings and to devote many hours to reading and correcting proofs. Before being active in local pharmacy affairs, he was a member of the Aristolochite Society, the forerunner of the Rho Chi Society, and a charter member of the Alpha Chi Chapter of Rho Chi when it was instilled at Wayne University in 1933.

ALUMNI REUNION
Suean Rosenberger

The Annual Pharmacy Alumni Reunion was held in the Alumni House on Campus on December 10, 1966, Mr. Donald Stocke, chairman of the Program Committee, welcomed the Alumni and introduced Mr. Keith Glasspoole who presented an illustrated talk describing the part the Bell Telephone Company has played in the development of communication facilities. Following a brief address by Dean Barr on our pharmacy building and the plans for the "second stage" of the building, President Jack Barthwell presented "50-year certificates" to Dr. Hugh L. Dull and Mr. Andrew J. Gadow, and "25-year certificates" to Messrs. Jerome E. Bartkowski, Alexander Buda, David Kover, Norman Parsons, and the plans for the second stage of the building. President Jack Barthwell presented "50-year certificates" to Dr. Hugh L. Dull and Mr. Andrew J. Gadow, and "25-year certificates" to Messrs. Jerome E. Bartkowski, Alexander Buda, David Kover, Norman Parsons, Paul J. Strula and to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Green. Recognition and remunerating following the ceremony. Other 25- and 50-year certificates will be mailed to recipients.

FROM THE DEAN'S DESK
Dean Martin Barr

Pharmacy students of today face limitless opportunities to practice their profession including the community, hospital-complex, health-care facility, government, education, research and industry, and in concert with other practitioners and scientists concerned with health care. Thus, the College will also be providing the basic education required for advanced and applied scientific study or research.

The College advocates continuing education and research programs in the College. Graduates of such programs are required for education, research, and development, as well as for those administrative and professional leadership positions in private and public agencies concerned with health care and drug regulation.

Participation in critical community service programs is vital. Through the years, the College has sponsored and participated in continuing education programs of local, state, and national significance. There is a current need for the College to assist in meaningful internship and licensure programs. What has developed in the need of the College of Pharmacy to participate directly in the developing pharmaceutical internship programs. The profession is now looking to the College of Pharmacy for direct involvement in the development and improvement of more meaningful internships. Additionally, licensure renewal for practitioners is a major new academic program. Extension work of this nature is the type in which the College of Pharmacy must participate. In brief, the College and its faculty, and thus the University, have been called upon by their profession to respond to the urgent need for active guidance and direct participation in community programs.
Sander M. Fields
24
Single
Rho Pi Phi
Wayne Pharomic

Lloyd McKnight Jr.
23
Single
APhA

Phillip Kraft
25
Married
Alpha Zeta Omega
APhA

Wayne Pharmic

Lloyd McKnight Jr.
23
Single
APhA

William E. McLay
23
Single
Phi Delta Chi
APhA

Allan J. Potts
23
Single
Kappa Psi
APhA

Theodore H. Ouellette
26
Single
Phi Delta Chi
Tau Kappa Epsilon
APhA

Wayne Pharmic

Stanley H. Remer
23
Single
Alpha Zeta Omega
APhA

Thomas F. Rolands
23
Single
Phi Delta Chi
APhA

Joseph Silverstein
24
Single
Rho Pi Phi
Tau Epsilon Phi

Wayne Pharmic

William E. McLay
23
Single
Phi Delta Chi
APhA

Daniel A. Tedder
23
Married
Phi Delta Chi
APhA

Allen G. Trager
23
Single
Kappa Psi
APhA

Allan G. Trager
23
Single
Kappa Psi
APhA

Wayne Pharmic

James A. Watson
32
Married
Phi Delta Chi
APhA

Camera shy:
Paul A. Taube
Lawrence J. Timek
Members of Phi Delta Chi, Alpha Eta Chapter, participated actively in the extra-curricular affairs of the College both in the APhi-MSPA Student Chapter where Jack Cronk was President, Greg Ingstrom, Treasurer, and Tim Redman Assistant Treasurer as well as on the Student Advisory Board where Ken Bertmm was Junior representative, Bob Cliftm Senior representative, Dan Nlausger Phi Delta Chi representative, and Ron Posschtor Student-Faculty Council representative.

DIRECTIONS

PHI DELTA CHI

The Alpha Zeta Chapter held its annual business meeting on March 17th. The meeting was called to order by President, James E. Rosenberger, who pledged in the fall to bring in new members of the fraternity, the college and faculty, and our full gamma class of June 1967 for their help, advice, and companionship for these past years. We sincerely believe that this has been the case. Our chapter has made an outstanding contribution in the area of public health. The APhi-MSPA has never been more active than it is today.

The Alpha Zeta Chapter eagerly look forward to the Wayne State University Centennial Year. Our plans include an expanded version of the Roland L. Lakey Award program.

The officers of the Alpha Chi Chapter are Mr. James Oleszczuk, President; Mr. Fred Klemmer, Vice-President; Dr. Gary Fenn, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. Delbert Komor, Historian.

The Chi Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was founded at Wayne State University during the 1966-67 school year. The chapter consists of all members of the graduating class of '67 who have met the requirements of this prestigious society. The purposes of the Phi Chi Chapter are to encourage a scholarly and intellectual interest in the arts and sciences, to foster a concern for the welfare of the community, and to extend a continuing interest in the welfare of the University.

The Chi Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Wayne State University has made a successful effort to carry out its objectives during the 1966-67 school year. The chapter presented a number of successful professional and social activities during the year. The chapter sponsored the Alumni Luncheon with the Regional AZO meeting held in Detroit in December. During the fall quarter, the Chi Chapter initiated two pledges, Robert Bonner and Michael Worker, and received an addition of new members.

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