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There was really no system of pharmacopeias or compendia in the scientific community prior to the invention of printing, but once they did start to appear, a few different methods and works were created. The first compendium of reference works was the compendium of all knowledge, which was discovered in the 14th century during the heyday of the Arab Empire. This compendium was called AlQabala, the title of the work. It was a grand collection of the scientific and medical knowledge of the time. AlQabala became the standard work for all to refer to when quoting medical information. AlQabala was eventually translated into Arabic, Greek, Latin and Spanish. This work became famous during the heyday of the Ottoman Empire and became known as the "Golden Book" or "the Sultan's handbook." It was a reference guide for the Ottoman Empire. The oldest form of the AlQabala were written in the Arabic language, which was the dominant language of the time. The AlQabala eventually adopted the Greek and Latin languages as their languages of choice. The compendium of all knowledge or AlQabala was printed first in 1506 in Arabic, and then in 1572 in Latin. The earliest printed works in English were made in the 12th century. These translations were made from the Arabic and Latin versions. The first publication of a pharmacopeia occurred in 1543. Jonsen and Holm (1972, p. 11) write that "Franciscus Sylvius, a Flemish physician, author of De Viagra and the first who systematically carried out systematic experiments, described the medicinal properties of some natural products and their place in the treatment of diseases, thus conducting the prelude to pharmacology, which was to begin later." Therefore, the first published pharmacopeia was the Antidotarium, published in 1543 by the German physician Andreas Vesalius. A second work of pharmacopeias, or compendium of reference books, was published in 1569 by Hans Naeff. This book was an important reference work for future pharmacopoeia, and it was a significant improvement over the first published book, the Antidotarium. In the Antidotarium, diseases were described by symptoms and the remedies were listed alphabetically. The Naeff book displayed the diseases in their proper anatomical order and described the medicines in their proper chemical and medical order. He wrote, "If one peruses the whole work carefully, one will find c6a93da74d

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