**TITLE BOLDED, 12-POINT TIMES NEW ROMAN, CENTERED, CAPITAL LETTER Determination and Concentration of Chloroform in the Blood**

**Author’s name(s): 12-point Times New Roman, centered, bolded, e.g. Oswald Schmiedeberg1, Friedrich Serturner2**

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Oswald Schmiedeberg (1838–1921) is generally recognized as the founder of modern pharmacology. The son of a Latvian forester, Schmiedeberg obtained his medical doctorate in 1866 with a thesis on the measurement of chloroform in blood. He worked at Dorpat under Buchheim, succeeding him in 1869. In 1872, he became professor of pharmacology at the University of Strassburg, receiving generous government support in the form of a magnificent institute of pharmacology. He studied the pharmacology of chloroform and chloralhydrate. In 1869, Schmiedeberg showed that muscarine evoked the same effect on the heart as electrical stimulation of the vagus nerve. In 1878, he published a classic text, Outline of Pharmacology, and in 1885, he introduced urethane as a hypnotic.

In his 46 years at Strassburg, Schmiedeberg trained most of the men who became professors at other German universities and in several foreign countries. He was largely responsible for the preeminence of the German pharmaceutical industry up to World War II.

Today, there is a pharmacology department in every college of medicine or pharmacy.

Accepted abstracts will be published in the European Pharmaceutical Journal. The authors have also the opportunity to publish a short communication. Word count for the abstract is 300 words excluding the title, autor´s name/s, affiliation and key words).

**Key words: up to 5 words, bolded, and separated by a comma, e.g. keyword1, keyword2, keyword3**