**Grube Wilhelm Fedorovych: steps of professor’s carrier**

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This year scientific community celebrated 190-year jubelee of Wilhelm Fedorovych Grube, an outstanding surgeon, pathologist, and Professor of Operative Surgery Department of Kharkiv University.

W. F. Grube was born in poor family in Nighush village of Kurland huberniya (now it is the territory of Latvia). The elementary education he had got at home, and later entered Riga gymnasium. After that he became a student of theology faculty of Dorpat University (now it is the territory of Estonia). In two years he transfered to medical faculty and in 1850 he graduated it with honour. In a year he defended dissertation devoted to the benign tumors of nose. The next his dissertation was devoted to the sciatica hernia. It brought him the scientific degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.

As a public funds’ student, W. F. Grube had to work off 2 years as a navy surgeon. During this period he studied the organization of medical affair in clinics and hospitals of port sities. After the maritime service he was appointed as a staff surgeon of a big Military Hospiral in Kronstadt. His organizational abilities were mentioned and in 1855 he became the Head of Sugical Branch for 1,000 beds. W. F. Grube had classes with surgeons and used corpses for better presentation of theoretical material [1]. That time was fruitful for Professor Grube W. F., because he developed his teacher’s skills, visited clinics in Berlin and Copenhagen, published some works in operative surgery.

In 1859 Scientific Council of Medical Faculty of Kharkiv University elected Professor W. F. Grube as a Head of Operative Surgery Department and Surgical Clinic. Members of Scientific Council took into account that at that time he independently made about 10 thousand operations. Young 32-year-old Professor was respected by teachers and students of medical faculty. In a short period he re-organized the pedagogical process and re-built clinic’s structure. For more than 40 years Professor Grube W. F. had headed this clinic. In fact, he founded Kharkiv Surgical School and among the famous pupils of Professor W. F. Grube we can mention M.P. Trinkler. There is one interesting fact: by the end of 19th century, pupils of Professor Grube W. F. headed all 4 surgical departments of Kharkiv University.

Professor W. F. Grube initiated the foundation of Kharkiv Medical Society in 1861 [2] and had headed it for about 22 years [3]. He also was a Head of Kharkiv local Red Cross organization.

Thanks to the personal influence of Professor W. F. Grube, medical faculty started to build new surgical clinics, after the Emperor’s visit of old buildings of hospital, where the victims of Borki train disaster (in 1888) got the treatment.

During Russian-Turkish war (1877) in Caucasia and Bulgaria, Professor W. F. Grube investigated firearms’ wounds and had written some works in Military Field Surgery.

In 1893, during the septic operation he caught the infection and his pupils survived him, but the full convalescence was not reached. In spite of anything, Professor visited clinic, made the operations, consulted students.

He left his medical library for the Surgical faculty clinic.

Professor died in April, 28, 1898.

Among the achievements of Professor Grube W. F. we have to mention the first use of nitrous oxide during the operation. He published some works devoted to the use of chloroform and morphine for analgesia during the operations. He was the one of the first ones, who made operations for ovariectomy, strangulated hernia, hydrocele of the brain, surgery on the liver and pancreas, resection of joints in tuberculous lesions, etc. [4].

He made a lot for the introduction of antiseptic. In 1890, he sat an apparatus for sterilization and organized special laboratory for investigation and improvement of aseptic method.

Professor W. F. Grube was well-experienced doctor in many fields: in ophthalmology, internal diseases, and obstetrics. He was a consultant for the whole South of Russia. In May, 1881, M.V. Sklifosovsky invited him for consultation to M. I. Pyrogov, a famous surgeon, who had last stage of cancer disease. M. I. Pyrogov wanted Professor Grube W. F. to operate him in the case of necessity [1].

Professor W.F. Grube published 53 scientific works.

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