**Sergii Arkadiyovych Tomilin
and his contribution to social hygiene**

*Martynenko N. M.*

S. A. Tomilin, a famous specialist in Social Hygiene, Sanitary Statistics and Demography was born in October, 7 (19), 1877, in the town Suwałki (now it is the territory of Republic of Poland).

His father was a military official. S. A. Tomilin graduated Olexandrivska gymnasium in Riga in 1895 and entered the Military Medical Academy in Petersburg. In 1899, S. Tomilin, a fourth-year student went to Germany and visited clinics of Königsberg and Heidelberg universities. When he backed to Petersburg, he found out about the expelling him from the stuff of students for political reasons, so he had to continue the education at Moscow University. In two years (1901) he had got the diploma of physician.

S. A. Tomilin had a big variety of scientific interests. Indian cultural heritage was very attractive for him like a scientist [1, P. 237]. He even tried to enter Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages (in 1901), and Oriental Faculty of Petersburg University (in 1902), but lack of money did not give him the chance to achieve this goal.

He worked at psychaetric hospital in Riga, he was doctor’s assistant in Lida (territory of modern Belarus), and epidemiologist in Lida and Vilno (now it is the territory of Lithuania). Between 1908 and 1913 he was a sanitary doctor in Olexandrivsk (now Zaporizhya), and participated in the liquidation of epidemics of scarlet and typhoid fevers.

Zemstvo sent him to Budapest, Paris, and Dresden for the professional experience improvment, and there he got acquainted with the statement of sanitary-hygienic work.

By the end of 1913 he was elected as an assistant of the Head of Sanitary Department of Katerynoslav zemstvo. He had to summarize all sanitary-statistic materials that they received from local physicians. Exactly at this period he was formed as a progressive sanitary doctor, epidemiologist and specialist in sphere of Social Hygiene. He published 15 scientific works.He even got a certificate of decoration him with the order of St. Stanislav of the 3rd degree from Russian Tsar Mykola II [2]. During World War I he served in the West and South-West fronts.

In late 1917 S. A. Tomilin was a sanitary doctor in the army. Between 1919–1920 he headed Statistics’ Department of the People’s Commissariate of Health Care of Ukrainian SSR and the member of a Typhiod Fever Commission. After that he had lived in Northen Caucasia with his family for a short period. From 1922 up to 1930 he again headed Statistics’ Department of of the People’s Commissariate of Health Care of Ukraine. In 1926–1929 he was the only one, who published reviews of the activity of health care institutions and sanitary situation of the republic. He completed the first Sanitary Description of Ukraine, he was the person, who organized the investigation of the morbidity of the population, sanitary-demographic examinations and a big variety of statistic scientific elaborations.

His monography “Materials of Social-Hygiene Statement of Ukrainian Rural Area” (1924) was grounded on the selective investigation of some hundred of villages, got high estimation of Sanitary Department of League of Nation and was published in Geneva in French language.

Between 1925 and 1932 S.A. Tomilin headed the Social Hygiene Department at Kharkiv Medical Institute, and from 1932 ̶1934 he headed the similar Department at the Second Kharkiv Medical University. In Public Museum of Kharkiv National Medical University there is a Protocol of department’s meeting approved him as a Head of Social Hygiene Department [2]. In a year he had got the Professor Status, and in 1936 he was awarded by Doctor of Medicine honoris causa. From 1926 up to 1936 he was the Member of Editor’d Board of Journals “Priventive Medicine” and “Medical Affair”.

S. A. Tomilin was the author of more than 100 scientific works (there were 17 monographies among them) devoted to important problems Sanitary and Preventive medicine. Two of them “The Attempt of Sanitary Description of Ukraine” (1928) and “Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the District Cities of Ukraine in 1927” (1928) were awarded by the Ukrainian Sciences’ Administration.

In a half of a century (1973) Tomilin’s scientific works of 1920–1930s’ were published in one book “Demography and Social Hygiene” as a works of high topicality [1, P. 238].

Professor Tomilin was a wonderful lecturer, with wide erudition, he was skillful in finding of nice illustrations and examples, because of that students remembered his lectures for a long period. He combined scientific and educational work.

In 1930 he Headed the Branch of Social Hygiene and Pathology in Ukrainian Institute of Maternity and Childhood Care, and between 1930 and 1934 he headed the Social and Hygiene Sector in Ukrainian Nutrition Institute.

In 1934 S.A. Tomilin moved to Kyiv and started his work in different enterprises. Between 1934 and 1936 he headed a Sector of Morbidity and a Full Member of All-Ukrainian Institute of Socialist Health Care; after that in 1934 ̶1938 he was a Senior Researcher of the Institute of Demography and Sanitary Statistics of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; in 1938 ̶1940 he headed the Department of Morbidity Investigations of Ukrainian Scientific Research Bureau of Sanitary Statistics and at the same time he was the Head of Statistics Department of the Ukrainian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (1936–1941) [1, P. 239].

During German-fascist occupation he stayed in Kyiv, but did not collaborated with new authorities [3]. In spite of that, later Soviet official bodies started to consider all the people, who stayed in occupation as a traitors. After the liberation of Ukraine S.A. Tomilin was appointed as a Member of Central Scientific-Methodical Sanitary-Statistic Commission of the Health Care Narcomate of the USSR. He Headed Statistics’ Department at the Ukrainian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology from 1945 up to 1952.

Kyivan period of activity for S.A. Tomilin was very fruitful. He started to interested in phytotherapy, had been published many articles, a reference-book for local district doctors “Phytotherapy at the rural medical district” (1945), and after his death, in 1959, his book “Medicinal Herbs in Therapeutic Practice” was edited.

He Sergii Arkadiyovych Tomilin died in Kyiv, in July, 19, 1952.

**References**

1. Петрова З.П. Томілін Сергій Аркадійович / З. Петрова // Вчені Харківського державного медичного університету. – Харків: видавництво "Харків", 2005. – С. 237–239.

2. Протокол № 19 від 6 жовтня 1925 року засідання комісії з розгляду наукових праць Доктора С.А. Томіліна // За матеріалами з фондів Народного Музею ХНМУ.

3. Kogan V. Strokes for Scholar’s Portrait // The Ukrainian Historical and Medical Journal. – 1995–1996. – № 5–6. – C. 59–61.