**CONTRIBUTION OF MYKOLA PYROHOV**

**TO THE CONTEMPORARY MEDICINE AND SCIENCE**

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Публікацію присвячено внеску видатного хірурга Миколи Пирогова у сучасну медицину і науку. Авторки переконані, що М. Пирогов був світилом анатомічної науки, медичної освіти і чудовим практиком. Він підготував до публікації унікальні і точні анатомічні атласи; він був першим у Російській імперії, хто зробив ринопластику. Саме він був автором ідеї пластичних операцій та кісткової пластики. Використовуючи статистичний метод дослідження, М. Пирогов довів, що догляд за хворим у післяопераційний період є дуже важливим для одужання пацієнта. М. Пирогов був талановитим польовим хірургом. Він запропонував власну класифікацію поранених під час бойових дій, що сприяло більш ефективній організації медичної допомоги у польових умовах.

*Ключові слова: ринопластика, кісткова пластика, польова хірургія, ефірна маска, міазми.*

The contribution of Mykola Pyrohov to the modern medicine is really invaluable. He was the thirteenth child in the family. He was not very healthy, suffered for strabismus, but in spite of anything he was very ambitious. When he was 13 year-old he had written in his diary “I want to be a true human”. Now we can say that he achieved this target.

The aim of this work is estimation of the contribution of Mykola Pyrohov to the surgery, modern science and medicine.

When he was a child, he used to play “in a doctor”. He did not know that it would become the goal for all his life. Professor Yefrem Mukhin influenced a lot on the formation of M. Pyrohov like a doctor. Professor Y. Mukhin changed the attitude of small boy to the medicine. M. Pyrohov was encouraged to become a doctor, because of brother’s wonderful covering after a very hard disease. May be brother’s death would not form his wish to choose the difficult way of a physician.

It is incredible, but when he was a student, he had written just one history of patient’s disease, did not operate anyone. His classmates made many such of activities. Yefrem Mukhin was an Honoured Professor of Moscow University and the Dean of medical faculty, the founder of traumatic surgery in Russian empire, so he helped Mykola Pyrohov to define the sphere of future work in sphere of surgery. Yefrem Mukhin advised M. Pyrohov to go to the Professors’ Institute and choose surgery. Mykola bought animals for section spending saved money.

Mykola Pyrohov accepted with humour his strabismus. He told that such kind of vision gives him the chance to see during the section not just directly, but also from the side. Bad sense of smell let him to spend much time with corpses and study perfectly their anatomy. Anatomy became his favourite science. He created exact and exemplary anatomical atlases.

Young candidate glorified his name, when he made the first rhinoplasty in Russian empire. He was the first one, who offered the idea of plastic surgical operations and bone plasty. He did not afraid of difficulties and always went those places, where he could get the experience, and everything was not absolutely clear. It had played the great role in his further life and medical carrier.

He was a Professor of Medicine, so he made about 12 thousand educational operations in Petersburg, and during the Crimean War had about 30 ones per day.

He loved systematic and studied on his own experience, paying the most attention on the correction of previous mistakes. He even published own review with analysis of operations in spite of their result. Very soon these reviews became important medical registration documents, because their author did not hide the failures, and was honest, reflecting the truth. Russian society was not ready to such openness, so many colleagues started to condemn M. Pyrohov. Despite of that later, during the scientific discussions with him, it was compulsory to use the medical statistics’ data.

Statistical method of research gave M. Pyrohov the chance to prove that after-care is a key point and a very important one in post-operation period for recovering of a patient. Microscopes at that time were not widely spread, so Mykola Ivanovych just surmised of microbes’ existence and named them miasmata. M. Pyrohov made such a conclusion: more wounded soldiers caused more miasmata, better after-care decreasing their number, more positive prognoses. M. Pyrohov critically estimated his own failures and it led him to higher levels in his professionalism.

M. Pyrohov was an outstanding field doctor. He offered own classification of wounded soldiers, estimated by many specialists as a very tough one, but proved its advantages later. He subdivided victims for five categories (from flesh-wounded up to the heavy wounded). There was also one group named “dead ones”. He could define from the very beginning, injured soldiers who had no chances to live, and left them to live last hours or even minutes. M. Pyrohov told that in such cases just a nurse and a clergyman could help to make easier their sufferings. Partly it was properly decision, because in another case he would not have the chance to help those people, who he could survive. This system helped to organize the time in the field conditions and to give the medical aid to the maximum of soldiers and officers.

M. Pyrohov and his sisters of mercy were the predecessors for organization of International Society of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. It was a particular epoch in the life of this genius person. He was sure that just women could care of suffering patients in the best way and compassionate them. “To live on the Earth not just for your-self”− was the chief slogan for their company. During the Crimean War M. Pyrohov founded the basis for the field surgery, taking into account the laws of hygiene, care, healthy diet for injured. At that time M. Pyrohov appealed to renounce early amputations in cases of firearms wounds of extremities with damaged bones. Unfortunately, the government did not understand the positive sense of all his offerings.

In conclusion, we have to underline that Mykola Ivanovych Pyrohov was a very creative person. He made a contribution to development of to the topographic anatomy, field surgery, the development of Society of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. He made a lot for the providing of the first narcosis in the field conditions. He constructed the mask for ether narcosis and offered the first plaster bandage, etc. These are just a part of his achievements.

M. Pyrohov survived lives of thousands of people. He was in opposition to the canonic, conservative decisions led to stagnation. He did not afraid of difficulties and mistakes. We are lucky to have the chance to study using the basic principles founded by this wonderful doctor.

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