

**Міністерство охорони здоров'я України
Харківський національний медичний університет**

**Надбання сучасної епідеміології
та біостатистики як запорука покращання
громадського здоров'я в Україні**

Матеріали науково-практичної конференції
*(з нагоди 120-річчя від дня народження З.А. Гуревича,
видатного соціал-гігієніста, завідувача кафедри
соціальної гігієни та організації охорони здоров'я ХМІ)*

18 квітня 2019 року

Харків
2019

УДК 614.4:519.22/.25(477)

Н17

Редакційна колегія: Огнєв В.А., Мельниченко О.А., Сокол К.М., Чухно І.А.

Затверджено вченою радою ХНМУ.
Протокол № 4 від 18.04.2019 р.

Н17 Надбання сучасної епідеміології та біостатистики як запорука покращання громадського здоров'я в Україні: матеріали науково-практичної конференції (з нагоди 120-річчя від дня народження З.А. Гуревича, видатного соціал-гігієніста, завідувача кафедри соціальної гігієни та організації охорони здоров'я ХМІ), 18 квітня 2019 р. Харків, 2019. 127 с.

УДК 614.4:519.22/.25(477)

© Харківський національний
медичний університет

tions and co-existence of their own nation with other nations. It has to include the upbringing of feeling of citizenship, parenthood, and formation of world thinking. Such kind of training will help to get civilized, culturally advanced men and women with deep comprehension of the sense and universal spiritual values.

New education will take into account hereditary traits of a child, his/her social status, national peculiarities, surrounding, and individual mental and emotional state. It also has to prompt and point the youth the best sphere of its realization.

There are three targets for future teachers: the observation and development in young generation of instinctive reactions, its intellectual abilities and intuitive potency. These three factors *Instinct*, *Intellect*, and *Intuition* are the basic principles for three kinds of educational institutions (primary and secondary school and university).

So, in wide understanding future education is the science of right human relations and social organization.

References:

1. Гоникман Э.И. Психология выбора. Минск: Сантана, 2003. 352 с.
2. Hammer O. Claiming Knowledge: Strategies of Epistemology from Theosophy to the New Age. Leyde, Brill, 2004. 550 p.
3. Бейли А. Образование в новом веке. Москва: Литан, 1998. 176 с.

ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL CARE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Martynenko N., Baffour B.N., KhNMU, Kharkiv

Medicine of Ancient Egypt is rich of interesting observations and practices. Scholars use a big variety of sources related to different periods of Egyptian history. The earliest ones were presented by the collections of recipes, short descriptions of ailments, and the most interesting absence of mystic methods of treatment, which appeared later in the medical practice of Egyptian physicians. Papyri of medical content give us the information about organization of public health in the Oldest Kingdom (the Kahun Papyrus devoted to the gynecological diseases), the Middle and New Kingdoms (the Smith and the Eber's papyri devoted to surgical and internal diseases and medical treatment relatively). Temples were the places, where medical schools and hospitals usually started to function. Egyptian doctors had wide range of anatomical knowledge, because the process of embalmment needed it. In the Smith's Papyrus one can find that the ancient Egyptians considered the brain as a central organ of human body. They observed changes in the brain affected the whole organism. Among the causes of diseases were mentioned a revenge, a slander, and daemon's inspiration. There were definite state sanitary measures directed on the support of military efficiency of Egyptian army. Field medicine was highly developed. More than that, it was necessary to care of the slaves-builders of the huge edifices (pyramids,

stately temples, and irrigation facilities). It caused the formation of state medical schools for training of physicians, and organization of medical checkups of market places. The level of treatment of helminth infections and skin diseases was very high.

Building of huge temples usually had the problem of a large concentration of people. In spite of that there were not mass diseases. Physicians insisted on hygiene. According to the ancient data preserved up to nowadays priests-physicians had to follow certain ritual life style including moderate eating, accuracy and having some showers per day. Herodotus, a Greek historian, mentioned of doctors' advices for keeping fit: early getting up, cold rubdown, jogging, boating and other physical exercises. Unfortunately, all the achievements of ancient Egyptian physicians were available just for the representatives of nobility. Patients were seeking for medical help at the temples. According to the kind of disease they had been treated by the doctor, specialized on this medical problem. Honorarium was paid to the temple. These incomings were subdivided as a salary for doctors. The close connection of medicine and religion started to form in the second half of the Middle Kingdom and especially in the time of the New Kingdom. During the earlier stages medical activity was mostly empirical one. In the conclusion we have to underline that the accumulated doctors' experience in the Ancient Egypt was rich and written sources related to that time proved of that. Physicians gave the wide range of advices to the population in prophylaxis of different kinds of ailments.

References:

1. Ead H. Hamed Abdel-reheem Ead Medicine in Old Egypt. URL: <http://www.frcu.eun.eg/www/universities/html/hamed2.htm> (дата звернення: 30.03.2019)
2. Wood Гю Wood Gemma Ellen Dispelling the myth – Herodotus, Cambyses, and Egyptian religion. URL: <https://egyptianaemporium.wordpress.com/2012/07/04/dispelling-the-myth-herodotus-cambyses-and-egyptian-religion-1/> (дата звернення: 30.03.2019)

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PROFESSOR V.P. OBRAZTSOV TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

Podpriadova A., KhNMU, Kharkov

Vasily Parmenovich Obraztsov – general practitioner, professor, doctor of medicine, world-famous scientist. He was a student of S.P. Botkin. V.S. Obraztsov is the founder of the Kiev therapeutic school. He made a significant contribution to the development of clinical research methods and the study of diseases of the cardiovascular and digestive systems. In 1909, V.P. Obraztsov (together with his student N.D. Strazhesko) identified the main symptoms that made it possible to diagnose myocardial infarction. He began to introduce into the practice of direct research of the heart with the ear. In addition, he studied the activity of the heart in health and