

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

**Громадське здоров'я в Україні:
проблеми та способи їх вирішення**

матеріали III науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю

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товариство у Львові, а у 1921 р. відкрило філії в Станіславі (нині Івано-Франківськ), Коломиї (нині Івано-Франківська обл.), Тернополі та Перемишлі (нині Підкарпатське воєводство, Польща). У цілому оцінка діяльності наукових медичних товариств є досить високою. Численна звітність наукових медичних товариств насичена статистичною інформацією і фактажем, що робить її у першу чергу історичним джерелом, яке варто використовувати для написання детальної історії зазначених галузевих об'єднань. Але проведена евристична робота і аналіз віднайдених історіографічних джерел засвідчують, що першими дослідниками діяльності наукових медичних товариств України другої половини ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. були члени даних осередків. З одного боку, цей факт давав можливість дослідникам фахово та ґрунтовно висвітлити роботу товариств, з іншого – робив дану оцінку більш суб'єктивною, позаяк автори виступали в першу чергу апологетами наукових об'єднань, до складу яких входили. Виходячи з цього, дані джерела потребують критичних і виважених підходів до їхнього аналізу сучасними дослідниками.

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MEDICINE OF ANCIENT INDIA

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Indian medicine is a unique phenomenon. Achievements of the Harappan civilization are really amazing. Period of its existence defined between 3rd

millennium B.C. till 2nd millennium B.C. It was highly developed urban type civilization, the level of which corresponded to Egyptian and Mesopotamian ones.

The main centers of this civilization were cities Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. Both were built according to the plans.

Sanitary facilities were well-organized. Wells in the city were lined with burnt bricks, place around the well was covered with cobblestones. Houses were equipped with special bathing rooms with brick floors and inclined to one of the corners. There was a sewerage system – through clay pipes drains were diverted from buildings into a network of underground canals. The top of the channels was covered with well-fitted bricks, which could be easily removed during the inspection and cleaning of the system. The diameter of the main pipes reached two meters. Before entering the canals, wastewater and sewage passed through settling tanks and latrine pits closed with tightly ground lids. It was the most perfect sewer system of antiquity. In the cities there were also public buildings: warehouses, granaries, constructions for grinding of grain and even, the pool for ritual ablutions. For floods protection, some buildings were erected on a special brick rise (in the city of Lothal). This city was protected from floods by a clay wall. The inhabitants even built an artificial dock for mooring a gateway for ships. Unfortunately, climate changes, weaker monsoons and reduced water supply caused the declining and demise of that civilization and transmigration of its population to the East and to the South.

During the Vedic period (2nd millennium B.C. – 1st millennium B.C.) in India settled the tribes of the Aryans and the emergence of civilization in the Ganges basin happened, Vedas were completed, Buddhist religion started to spread, there was an economic boom in India at that time. There were four Vedas: The Rigveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda. The Rigveda and the Atharvaveda contained information of a medical nature. In the Rigveda (collection of hymns) almost all parts of the body and three diseases: leprosy, tuberculosis and bleeding in case of miscarriage were named. There were reports of snake bites and other animals being treated with spells. Professional doctors were mentioned and the word “doctor” was used. In the Atharvaveda (book of spells) fever, cough, white leprosy, jaundice, dropsy, wounds, fractures, and others were mentioned. In addition to spells, Indian doctors used drugs from various herbs, medicinal plants and grains (sesame, mustard, barley), as well as rice, honey, milk, and exactly diet.

Classical period (1st millennium B.C. – 5th century A.D.) was the era of the social and economic flourishing of the Ancient India. Moreover, at that time system of traditional medicine (Ayurveda – the science of longevity) was formed.

Ayurveda Cheraki (1st – 2nd century A.D.) mostly was devoted to the treatment of internal diseases. It had 8 chapters: treatment of wounds, treatment of diseases of the scalp, treatment of diseases of the whole body, treatment of mental illness, childhood diseases, as well as antidotes, elixirs, and sexual enhancers.

The Compendium of Sushruta (4th century A.D.) is considered as one of the foundational texts of Aurveda. It was devoted to the surgery. More than 300 operations

are described, including amputations, stone crushing, hernia dissection; plastic surgery to restore the nose, ears, lips, described the method of rhinoplasty, and lens replacement surgery. Ayurveda is assigned a place as a subsidiary Veda (upaveda).

Ayurveda became a part of Indian National health care system. There are state clinics for Ayurveda across the country.

PECULIARITIES OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

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According to ancient Chinese medicine, the disease arose as a result of an imbalance between the two principles of Yang and Yin. The division of Yin and Yang in the human body was as follows: back – Yang, lungs – Yin, abdomen – Yin spleen – Yang, however, it should be taken into account that each organ is a composition of both elements. The most famous treatise on traditional Chinese medicine is Huang Di Nei Jing («Canon of the Yellow Emperor on the Interior»). According to it, normal functioning of the human body is the result of mutual opposition and balance in the unity of the interaction of Yin and Yang. And if the energy processes of the organism can be classified as Yang, the material basis in this is Yin, because it is matter that is the basis of energy. Ancient Chinese physicians believed that human being was a world in miniature and is a combination of five elements. These elements enter the body with food, which is digested, absorbed and finally converted into blood. This blood is cold, motionless, black, and is the passive principle of Yin until air from the lungs (Yang) enters it. Only after that the blood begins to move and becomes hot and lighter, flowing through the body nourishes it. The study of anatomy existed only in the early stages of ancient Chinese statehood.

In the «Book of Miracles» anatomy was considered a means of constantly replenishing knowledge about the structure of the human body. It was about the need to dissect the corpse and study the density of the heart, liver, lungs and other internal organs, the size of the stomach and intestines, the length of blood vessels, blood properties, pelvic volume, etc. However, with the transfer from monotheism to the development of paganism and philosophy, bans on the dissection of bodies began to be introduced. There were few mentions of anatomical research in Ancient China in the 4th century B.C. It was information about the governor of one of the provinces who allowed doctors to dissect 40 corpses of decapitated people for further study in the interests of science. In general, anatomical research in Ancient China was banned in the 2nd century B.C. in connection with the introduction of Confucianism, which forbade the dissection of the human body.

There was a big variety of diagnostic methods, such as examination of skin, examination of eyes and ears, examination of the mucous membranes and tongue,