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**Andreas Vesalius and his contribution to the development of medicine.**

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Introduction. In the history of the development of medicine as a science, there have been discoveries, thanks to which it has become a modern science capable of performing miracles and treating even the most serious diseases. The first significant discovery in the history of Western medicine belongs to Andreas Vesalius. He is the author of the treatise on the structure of the human body (De humani corporis fabrica, 1543) "Know thyself" (Nosce te ipsum), in which he revealed the whole essence of anatomy.

Materials and methods. The bibliographic method was used.

Andreas Vesalius was born on 31 December 1514 in Brussels in a family of physicians. Not surprisingly, Andreas decided to become a doctor for himself.

When Andreas was 16, he already had a classical education, which he received in Brussels. Further, he studied at the University of Louvain. In 1531 he decided to pursue a career in the military at the [University of Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Paris). There he studied the theories of [Galen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galen) under the auspices of [Jacques Dubois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Dubois) and [Jean Fernel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Fernel). It was during this time that he developed an interest in anatomy, and he was often found examining excavated bones in the [charnel houses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charnel_house) at the [Cemetery of the Innocents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cimeti%C3%A8re_des_Innocents). After settling briefly in [Venice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice) in 1536, he moved to the [University of Padua](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Padua) to study for his [medical doctorate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_doctorate), which he received in 1537.

He was officially appointed professor of the Department of Surgery after a public showdown in the Senate of the Republic of Venice. Thus, already at the age of 23, Andreas Vesalius became a famous professor and read fascinating lectures to students.

In 1538 Vesalius created detailed illustrations of anatomy for students in the form of six large woodcut posters. In 1539 he also published his [Venesection letter](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Venesection_letter&action=edit&redlink=1) on bloodletting.

In 1543 his most important book "On the Structure of the Human Body" was written.

In 1551 Andreas became a professor at the University of Rome, where he worked until the end of his life.

Andreas Vesalius died for unknown reasons on October 14, 1564 at the age of 50.

Conclusions. The works written by Vesalius composed the first anatomy of the human body in which everything was based on scientific research work.