KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY



HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Methodical developments

for teachers to conduct a practical lesson

on the topic ***“History of Kharkiv National Medical University”***

for the preparation of students in specialties:

* 222 “General Medicine”,
* 221 “Dentistry”.

Kharkiv

2018

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE

KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

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*Approved by the Academic Council*

*of Kharkiv National Medical University*

*Protocol № 9 from 21 September 2017*

Kharkiv

KhNMU

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| Compilers: | Ognev V. Semenenko O. Martynenko N.Myakyna O.  |
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**GUIDELINES FOR TOPIC TRAINING**

**The aim of the class:** presentation of the University history and information of its prominent scholars.

**To know:**

* ***Curriculum questions:***
* Medical faculty of Emperor Kharkiv University (1805–1920);
* Kharkiv State Medical Academy (1920–1921);
* Kharkiv State Medical Institute (1921–1994);
* Kharkiv National Medical University (since 2007).

**Be able to:**

* to define periods of the development of medicine;
* to group the sources in history of medicine and use them.

**The form of the class:** seminar.

**The place of class**: a classroom of the department

**Methodical equipment of class:**

* methodical guidelines to classes;
* presentation materials;
* tests;
* summary of lectures.

**The algorithm of the class:** After the checking of attendance, teacher announces the theme and the aim of the class, explains its topicality and the variants of using of this information in practical activity.

After the introduction teacher has to ask about the difficulties during the preparing of the topic. The next step is discussing and control of students’ knowledge in frames of the main theoretical material, paying the attention on the difficult questions.

*Applied forms of control:* oral quiz of students; theoretical or problem discussion; short control papers according to variants – time of writing about 5–7 minutes; tasks of terminology defining; written control of theoretical knowledge – individual tasks or variant tasks, with 3–4 theoretical questions (time for the fulfilling about 20 minutes); writing the test tasks with the compulsory analysis of answers.

After the control of theoretical knowledge, teacher makes the conclusions, summarized the results of the control of theoretical knowledge of students and gives forth the marks, which students got during the class.

By the end of the class teacher explains the main points of the homework.

**Class schedule and timing in percent to the duration of class:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Introduction to class | up to 5 % |
| 2 | Control of initiative knowledge | 5–10% |
| 3 | Consideration of the key questions to the topic | 75–80% |
| 4 | Summing-up and the announcement of home task | up to 10% |
|  | **Sum in total** | 100% |

**Reference**

**Basic Literature**

1. Stupak F.Ya. History of Medicine : textbook / F.Ya. Stupak. – K. : Book-plus, 2016. – 128 p.
2. Treasury of Kharkiv Medicine. Personalities. Reference book / Under the general editorship of Prof. V.M. Lesovoy. – Kharkiv : KhNMU, 2015. – 128 p.
3. Історія Харківського державного медичного університету. 200 років / за ред. академіка А. Я. Циганенка. – Харків : «Контраст», 2005. – 752 с.

**Auxiliary Literature**

1. Медицинский факультет Харьковского университета за первые 100 лет его существования / под. ред. проф. И. П. Скворцова и Д. И. Багалея. – Харьков : Сага, 2011. – 314 с.

**Internet Resources**

1. U.S. National Library of Medicine <http://www.nlm.nih.gov>
2. V.O. Sukhomlynskyi State Scientific and pedagogical library of Ukraine <http://dnpb.gov.ua>

3. **Kharkiv National Medical University Scientific Library** <http://libr.knmu.ua>

4. National Library of Ukraine Vernadsky <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua>

5. The National Scientific Medical Library of Ukraine <http://www.library.gov.ua>

**MAIN THEORETICAL MATERIAL FOR CLASS TRAINING**

**1. Medical faculty of Emperor Kharkiv University**

Kharkiv National Medical University is one of the oldest medical schools of Ukraine. Its history started in 1804, from the assignment the Russian tzar decree about the foundation of the Emperor Kharkiv University, initiated by the prominent Ukrainian cultural and scientific figure of the 19th century – *Vasyl’ Nazarovych Karazin*. According to the University statute adopted by tzar Olexander I in November, 1804, out of 4 University departments (later they got the name faculties) there was the department of medical sciences (later it became the medical faculty).

Foundation of university positively affected the further development of Kharkiv and the whole Southern Ukraine. Medical faculty played an important part in the life of the city. It had been training doctors and medical scholars, and also participated in cultural life of Kharkiv region. Among the professors of medical faculty there were many outstanding scholars-pioneers in many fields of medicine. Moreover, they were also educators, humanists, and people with deep patriotic feeling and high moral principles. Names of Professors W*. F. Groube, L.L. Girshman, A. H. Podrez, I.P. Lazarevitch, V.Ya. Danylevsky, M.S. Bokarius, M.P. Trinkler, V.P. Vorobyov* and others are well-known in history of medicine and had been glorified Kharkiv.

Professors of medical faculty of Kharkiv University were the first ones, who made the operation of ovarioectomy, total resection of the stomach, open heart surgery, and significant scientific discoveries. The best representatives of medical community treated military-men during the war time and civilians during different epidemics. Local bodies asked professors of medical faculty to work out offers and measures for liquidation of infectious diseases, to give advices for further development of medical education. So, Pedagogical, Veterinary and Institute for Doctors’ Improvement had been founded after such consultations in Kharkiv. Kharkiv Medical Society was founded in 1861, and for 150 year history had made the huge contribution to the development of medicine in Slobidska Ukraine. Members of this Society founded in Kharkiv Female Medical Institute, which had trained more than 2,000 female doctors for ten years.

**2. Kharkiv State Medical Academy**

In 1920 Kharkiv University was liquidated, and faculties transformed into new high educational enterprises with giving them the whole material complex, stuff and finances. Medical faculty of the University was reformed. Kharkiv State Medical Academy became an independent Institute and joined to the Female Medical Institute like its part according to the decree of Ministry of Education of Ukrainian SSR. In November, 1921, it was renamed into Kharkiv State Medical Institute.

**3. Kharkiv State Medical Institute**

In 1933 Universities were renewed, but Kharkiv Medical Institute did not back to its alma mater, continuing independent existence like high medical school. It was not the only medical one on the territory of Kharkiv region. In 1920’s–1930’s, the active reorganization of the high school was going on in young Soviet society, at the same time in Kharkiv existed Medical Transportation Institute, Medical Industrial, Medical-Pedological (Educational), Psycho-Neurology Staff, Stomatological, Sanitary-Hygiene, the First and the Second Medical Institutes. All of them had been training medical staff of different specialization. Later they stopped to exist like a separate ones and united into one high medical school. Before the World War II there was the First and the Second Medical Institutes.

In 1921 Kharkiv Medical Institute had two faculties: medical and odontological ones. At that time, the need in medical specialists was high, because of that the number of accepted students to the Medical High Schools increased: if in 1920 500 people entered the Academy, in 1921–1200. Workers, peasants, and military men backed from the army, had the priority right to become students of high educational enterprises. These people wanted to get knowledge, but they did not have systematic secondary education, so they were expelled from the Academy after sessions. The real help to such students could give preparing departments (so called workers’ faculties). In January, 1923, Kharkiv Medical Institute organized three-year preparing department for workers and peasants. It was the first one among medical schools of Ukraine, which had been working up to 1941. A big number of preparing departments’ graduates later became the outstanding scientists and public health managers. There was a future Minister of Public Health of Ukraine *P.L. Shupyk*, future academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences *V.P. Komisarenko*, Professors *O.S. Nalbat*, *H.Y. Peisakhovych*, *S.P. Zakryvydoroha* and others among them.

In 1930, Kharkiv Medical Institute was subordinated to the Ministry of Public Health of the Soviet Union. There were three faculties in it: Medicine and Prophylaxis, Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, and Sanitary-Hygiene one. Odontological faculty separated, and became an independent Kharkiv Dental Institute, which later became the basis for Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy in Poltava. In 1931, a Psycho-Neurology faculty was founded. Plans for the number of entered students increased, and in 1936 it was about 1250, and in 1937 – 1500 students. In 1930, Institute had 34 departments, and in 1935 their number increased up to 58. The director of the Institute *D.S. Lovlya* made a lot for the organization and improvement of educational process in it. In 1935 the 1st Kharkiv Medical Institute was the leader among medical high schools of Ukraine. By the way, we have to add that in 1945, *D.S. Lovlya* had founded Chernivtsi Medical Institute (and worked as its rector from 1945 up to 1951).

According to the qualification, the stuff of professors of Kharkiv Medical Institutes in 1920’s and 1930’s was one of the best in the Soviet Union. In pre-war time here had been fruitfully working: Professor *V.P. Vorobyov*, the outstanding scholar, and a founder of scientific school of Anatomy, who headed the group of specialists, which had to balm the body of V.I. Lenin; *V.Ya. Danylevsky*, the author of three-volume text-book of Human Physiology, he was one of the founders of Physiology of Labour and Endocrinology; *O.V. Palladin*, the founder of a School of Ukrainian Biochemists; *V.M. Shamov*, the one of pioneers of blood transfusion, the Lenin Prize-winner; *V.P. Protopopov*, the academician, the founder of pathophysiological tendency in Psychiatry; *M.S. Bokarius*, the founder of crime detection tendency in Forensic medicine; pathologists *M.F. Melnikov-Razvedenkov* and *A.I. Strukov*; neuro-pathologists *A.M. Grinshtein* and *K.I. Platonov*; the hygenist *O.M. Marzeyev*; the pupil of I.P. Pavlov, the physiologist *G.V. Folbort*; the physician and phthisiatrician *I.I. Fineshmidt*; future academicians a microbiologist *M.M.Tsehnovitser* and a pharmacologist *O.I. Cherkes*; the histologist *V.Ya.Rubashkin*; the specialist in Social Hygiene and Demography *S.A. Tomilin,* and others.

Thanks to the initiative of professors of Kharkiv Medical Institute, some scientific-research institutes were founded in Kharkiv. Some of them are still functioning: Organotherapeutic Institute (Institute of Endocrine Pathology named after V.Ya. Danylevsky), Scientific-Research Institute of Scientific-Forensic Expertise (Kharkiv Institute of Scientific-Forensic Expertise named after Professor M.S. Bokarius), Ukrainian Institute of Biochemistry, Ukrainian Protozoan Institute, Ukrainian Research Institute of Communal Hygiene, All-Ukrainian Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Ukrainian Research Institute of Psychiatry and Social Psychohygiene, Ukrainian Tuberculosis Institute, All-Ukrainian Institute of Nutrition and others.

In 1929, Professor *D.O. Alpern* founded and headed Students’ Scientific Society in Kharkiv Medical Institute. By 1935 there were 500 students-members in it.

In 1935, at the basis of Kharkiv Medical Institute the First Conference of Young Medical Scholars. Ukrainian Ministry of Public Health gave the high estimation of that conference, young scientists and professors of Kharkiv Medical Institute got honours for the participation in this conference, because they “demonstrated in which way it is necessary to train young medical scholars”.

World War II (1939–1945) influenced a lot on the life of the First and Second Kharkiv Medical Institutes. At the beginning of the war 232 people from the staff of the First Medical Institute were mobilized to the army. The senior courses of both Institutes joined to the staff of medical-sanitary formations of the Red Army. 150 listeners of military-medical faculty of the First Kharkiv Medical Institute (founded in 1939) after the 4th course were sent to the front like a doctors without diplomas. Representatives of Kharkiv medical schools were in all fronts. The Dean of the Military-Medical faculty, the Colonel of the Medical Service *S.J. Banaitis* became the Chief Surgeon of the West Front; the Chief Toxicologist of the Red Army worked *O.I. Cherkes*; Professor *V.M. Shamov* worked in the field of neuro-surgery and blood transfusion, during the war time he was the Deputy Chief Doctor of the Red Army; Associate Professor *R.I. Sharlay* was the Chief Physician of 28th Army; Professors *I.I. Gryshchenko, T.I. Tykhonova, K.I. Pikin, Yu.M. Orlenko* and others were the leading surgeons in evacuation hospitals. During the fulfilling of the professional duty many doctors-graduates of Medical Institutes were perished in the occupied Kharkiv. One of Kharkiv Medical Institutes was evacuated to Chkalov (now is Orenburg in South Ural Mountains’ region), another one – to the city Frunze (now is Bishkek, the capital of Kygyzstan), both ones were training future doctors, and were doing medical and scientific work.

In Kyrgyzstan, Professor *A.M. Utevsky* initiated the foundation of the first vitamin enterprise in the Soviet Central Asia. In Chkalov Professors of the Institute founded new specialized branches in hospitals, conducted a comprehensive study of alimentary aleukiya (septic sore throat), common disease in that region. During the war time the First Kharkiv Medical Institute had trained 1441 doctors, and nearly all of them went to the front. In December, 1943, by the decree of Soviet government the First and Second Kharkiv Medical Institutes were united and in summer of 1944 backed to Kharkiv. There were 3723 students in it in 1945.

Peaceful institute life started from reconstruction of ruined training base and improvement of educational process. Professors and students backed from the army. There were many former warriors among the first year students. They had worked and studied with great zeal. From 1949 Institute started to teach medical students for 6 years.

In 1951 Kharkiv Medical Institute started to train doctors for foreign states.

In 1955 scientific community celebrated 150 years of Kharkiv Medical School. At that time Institute had 4 faculties: Medical, Pediatric, Sanitary and Hygiene, and Military one. Institute had 53 departments, headed by 43 professors (Doctors of Sciences) and 10 Associate Professors. The number of students at that time was 3,500. Among Heads of the departments in post-war period there was the Full Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, epidemiologist *M. M. Solovyov*, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR: pediatrician *V. O. Belousov*, microbiologist *V. S. Derkach* and psychiatrist *Ye.O. Popov*, pathophysiologist *D. O. Alpern*, biochemist *A. M. Utevskiy*, physiologist *Y. K. Pryhodkova*; Laureate of the State Prize, histologist *B. V. Alioshin*, Honoured Scientists of the Ukrainian SSR, professors: infectionist *I. R. Braude,* physician *V.M. Kogan-Yasniy*, pathologist *G. L. Derman*, anatomist *R.D. Sinelnikov*, pharmacologist *M. S. Kharchenko* and others.

The Evening Department on the basis of Medical faculty was established in 1956, and in 1964 it transformed into the Evening faculty, but in 1967 it stopped to accept new students.

The work on the training of young skilled teachers was significantly intensified. The Director of Kharkiv Medical Institute from 1949 up to 1959 years, Associate Professor *I.F. Kononenko* did his best for training and using the teachers’ staff in the most effective way.

In 1960 Kharkiv Medical Institute was the only one, subordinated to the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.

In 1967 Kharkiv Medical Institute was one of the first, which started to train in one-year graduates of medical and pediatric faculties in different clinical specialties. Analysis and generalization of positive experience of internship let to use this system in all medical institutes and medical faculties of the universities all over the USSR in 1971. It was more effective system of training for doctors-beginners.

Introduction of undergraduate specialization (subordinates) helped to improve the quality of doctors’ training at medical faculty for such specialties as therapy, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, and at pediatric faculty for specializations of children’s infectious diseases and children’s surgery. Kharkiv Medical Institute got an experience in training of students in subordinates, so, the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR organized here in 1971 the All-Union scientific-methodical conference for the initial specialization. The work of Kharkiv Medical Institute in this direction got high estimation.

In 1977 Kharkiv Medical Institute was the first one, which started broad-profile training-internship for sixth-year students of Sanitary and Hygiene faculty in Epidemiology, Labour Hygiene, Nutrition Hygiene, Children and Teenagers’ Hygiene, and Communal Hygiene.

In 1978 Kharkiv Medical Institute started to train students in Dentistry.

The main task for the rector and the whole staff of the Institute was the expansion of training space and strengthening of the material and technical base. The conditions of training for students were improved, students got the additional resources for lecture listening, fulfilling of laboratory and practical works. Rectors of the Institute, Professors *B. Ya. Zadorozhny* (1959–1975), *V. D. Chernenko* (1975–1986), and *A. Ya. Tsyganenko* (1986–2005) had been contributed to the construction of new educational buildings and hostels, increasing the staff of the teachers, and the permanent renewing of the departments’ equipment.

The research work has always been an important area of activity for Kharkiv Medical Institute. In the first post-war year the plan of research work was adopted. Expansion of material and technical basis gave the chance to use new organization forms of this work. In 1961 Central Scientific-Research Laboratory was created. Laboratory workers developed complicated methodic of researches, carried out experiments, fulfilled fragments of dissertations for scholars from departments, the own research direction started to form in this Laboratory.

At the same time with the Central Scientific-Research Laboratory two problematic laboratories were formed: devoted to cardiology – at the department of Hospital Therapy, led by Academician *L. T. Malaya;* and virology laboratory based on the Department of Microbiology, headed by *V. S. Derkach*, the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

In 1980’s, the laboratory led by *L. T. Malaya* the first in Ukraine investigated the influence of bioactive substances, biogenic monoamines, vasoactive polypeptides, adrenal cortex hormones and prostaglandins in the development of atherosclerosis, hypertonic and coronary heart disease.

Thanks to the efforts of the Academician *L. T. Malaya,* in 1981 the Branch of Kyiv Scientific-Research Institute of Cardiology named after *M. D. Strazhesko* was founded. In 1986, at the basis of this Branch the only in Ukraine Scientific-Research Institute of Therapy was opened. *L. T. Malaya* headed this institute. Now this Institute has her name.

Professor *Yu. D. Shulga* became the founder of Kharkiv Nephrology School. His investigations of central and kidney hemodynamic, pressure and depressor humoral systems with glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure, new methods of treatment of these diseases have been widely recognized.

The Full Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor *M. M. Solovyov* and the staff of his Department of Epidemiology deeply investigated immunity during infectious diseases.

There were many followers of glorious traditions of the Institute in the training of doctors and the development of Medical Science, among them we have to mention the State Prize-Winner, the Hero of Ukraine, the Hero of Socialist Labour, the Academician of Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine and Russia *L. T. Malaya*. The Academician of Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences *V. I. Gryshchenko* got State Prizes three times. Professors *O. Ya. Grechanina*, *V. I. Lupaltsov,* *Ye. H. Dubenko,* *V. V. Boyko, V. O. Sipliviy* and *O. V. Beresnev,* *Z. D. Semidotska* and *I. A. Kryvoruchko,* *V. M. Lesovoy* and *A. G. Istomin* were also State Prize-Winners*.*

Since 2005 year Kharkiv Medical University has been headed by the Corresponding Member of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Honoured Doctor of Ukraine, Prize-Winner of Ukraine in Science and Technology, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor *V. M. Lesovoy.*

**4. Kharkiv National Medical University**

Nowadays KhNMU is a modern multi-profile educational enterprise with a powerful scientific and material-technical basis, which consists of 6 educational-scientific associations, 4 scientific institutes: the Research Institute of Occupational Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Ukrainian Institute of Clinical Genetics, Scientific Institute of Post-Graduate Education, Scientific Institute of the Quality of Education; Educational-Scientific Medical Complex “University Clinic”, University Stomatological Center; Center of Preclinical and Clinical Researches; Center of Gender Education; Center of Medical Regional Study; 4 problem laboratories and Medical College.

There are 70 departments in KhNMU, the stuff potential consists of 933 scientific-pedagogical workers, 116 of them have the Professor range, 272 Associate Professors; 129 have the Doctor of Sciences’ Degree, 543 – Philosophy Doctors in different fields. Scientific-pedagogical stuff is proud of the working Academician of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, 4 Correspondent Members of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, 14 Honoured Scientists and technicians of Ukraine, 15 Honoured Doctors of Ukraine, Honoured Worker of the Pharmacy of Ukraine, 3 Honoured Workers of Education of Ukraine, 9 Prize-Winners of Ukraine in Science and Technology, 19 Academicians of State and Social Academies of Ukraine.

There are about 7000 students, 3000 of them are foreign citizens from 72 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Near-East. KhNMU was the first of Medical Educational Institutes, which in 1951 started to train doctors for foreign countries. In 60 years University had trained more than 3600 specialists from 86 countries, among them there are 3 Doctors of Sciences and 70 PhD in Medicine, more than 250 clinical interns.

7 faculties are training future specialists: the first, the second, the third, and the fourth Medical ones, Stomatological one, 2 faculties for training of foreign citizens, which are training doctors of qualification level “Specialist” in “General Medicine”, “Pediatrics”, “Medicine and Prophylaxy”, “Dentistry”, and Post-Graduate faculty, which gives the chance for long-life doctors’ education.

15 scientific-pedagogical schools were founded and successfully developed: in Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Histology, Physiology and Biochemistry, Pathological Physiology, Surgery, Hygiene, Pediatrics, Therapy, Microbiology, Urology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Neurology, Psychiatry, and Pharmacology.

Scholars of KhNMU investigate important problems of Medical Science and Public Health. Scientific explorations have the world novelty, and the best evidence of that are patents of the USA, China, and Germany. Scholars of the University are co-operating with many foreign and international research enterprises and organizations, such as: the Federation of European Physiological Societies, European Association of Urology, European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology, European Society of Urogenital Radiology, International Brain Research Organization, WHO Regional Office for Europe, American Medical Research Foundation and others.

48 university clinical departments work at the basis of 68 medical-prophylactic enterprises of the city and the region: Ukrainian Institute of Clinical Genetics, «Institute of Medical Radiology named after S.P. Grygoryev of Ukrainian National Academy of Medical Sciences», «Institute of General and Emergency Surgery of Ukrainian National Academy of Medical Sciences», «Institute of Therapy named after *L. T. Malaya* of Ukrainian National Academy of Medical Sciences», Institute Of Problems of Cryobiology and Cryomedicine of Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, Regional Clinical Center of Urology and Nephrology named after *V. I. Shapoval*, which gave the chance to organize 6 educational-production associations that training students in different fields. 38 specialized clinical centers work on the basis of Medical University departments, among them: 3 Ukrainian, 23 regional, 12 urban ones, which are the vanguard in the development and introduction of the newest diagnostic and treatment technologies.

More than 62 thousands of doctors got high education for the period of KhNMU existence. Alumni of KhNMU are the proud and glory of the University, they work in all parts of Ukraine and abroad, treating people, backing them health and life. University alumni work in state bodies of different levels, even the highest one. 34 Academicians and Correspondent Members in different fields, 6 Heroes of Labour and Ukraine, 34 State Prize-Winners, 23 Heads of Ministries and Departments, 67 Heads of Research Institutes and Centers, 31 rectors of high medical schools, 17 Members of Ukrainian Parliament of different callings, 6 Honorary Citizens of Ukrainian cities are among the former pupils of KhNMU. Among the alumni foreigners there is a Member of UNRWA (the UNO) – *Marakesh Nedal Fakhri* (Jordan), *Solomon Nguema Owono* *Abeme* – was the Head of the Parliament of Equatorial Guinea and many others with gratitude are remembering the years of university study.

The achievements of university alumni in Ukraine and abroad Kharkiv Medical University (the only out of Ukrainian ones) for many years had got the leading places in the USSR. Our university had trained medical staff for many soviet republics. Our former students, who graduated Kharkiv National Medical University work in Ukraine and in different countries of the world, helping people to back health and even lives, positively affect on the image of their *аlma mater*.

University has well-organized students’ self-government, successfully work collectives of amateur art activities, great attention is paid to physical culture of students. Realizing this aim university has sport-health complex, three modern sport halls, “Youth’s Center”, sport-health camp “Medic”, and six hostels. Students-sportsmen of our university had won the sports and athletics meeting of medical high schools of Ukraine, we have champions and prize-winners of sport competitions of Ukraine, Europe and world ones.

KhNMU has the conditions for successful study and training, for scientific-research investigations, getting the practical skills, necessary for future doctors, all-round development of the youth.

**TESTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | History of Kharkiv National Medical University started in 1804 from the foundation of Emperor Kharkiv University, initiated by the outstanding cultural and scientific figure of Ukraine of the 19th century. Who was the founder of Kharkiv University? |
|  | \*A | V.N. Karazin |
|  | B | V.P. Vorobyov |
|  | C | V.Ya. Danylevsky |
|  | D | L.L. Hirschman  |
| 2. | History of Kharkiv National Medical University started in 1804 from the foundation of Emperor Kharkiv University. How many faculties did it have? |
|  | A | 2 |
|  | B | 3 |
|  | \*C | 4 |
|  | D | 6 |
| 3. | Kharkiv University was the first University of the Left-Bank Ukraine. When exactly the ceremonial opening of it happened? |
|  | \*A | 17 (29) January 1805  |
|  | B | 5 (17) February 1810 |
|  | C | 11 (24) February 1910  |
|  | D | 1 (14) October 1910  |
| 4. | Leading professors of medical faculty initiated the foundation of Kharkiv Medical Society. When did it happen?  |
|  | A | 1805 |
|  | B | 1835 |
|  | \*C | 1861 |
|  | D | 1910 |
| 5. | In the second half of 19th – the first half of 20th c. the outstanding representatives of science had been working. V.Ya. Danylevsky was... |
|  | A | Microbiologist |
|  | B | Therapeutist |
|  | \*C | Physiologist |
|  | D | Surgeon  |
| 6. | Kharkiv Anatomy School is the oldest in the Left-Bank Ukraine. Who was the founder of Kharkiv Anatomy School? |
|  | A | D.S. Samoilovych |
|  | B | V.Ya. Danylevsky |
|  | C | L.L. Gschman |
|  | \*D | V.P. Vorobyov |
| 7. | In the second half of 19th – the first half of 20th c. the outstanding representatives of science had been working. V.M. Shamov was the pioneer of… |
|  | A | Antiseptics |
|  | B | Genetics |
|  | \*C | Cardio-surgery |
|  | D | Blood transfusion |
| 8. | In the second half of 19th – the first half of 20th c. the outstanding representatives of science had been working. Yu.Yu. Voronyi made the first operation in the world … |
|  | A | Operation on the open heart |
|  | B | Operation of artificial insemination |
|  | \*C | Kidney transplantation |
|  | D | Stomach resection (Gastrectomy) |
| 9. | In 1905 female population of Russian empire got the right to enter Universities. Which progressive organization founded Kharkiv Female Medical Institute in 1910? |
|  | A | The Union of Industrialists of South Russia |
|  | B | Kharkiv Zemstvo |
|  | C | Kharkiv Gentry Assembly |
|  | \*D | Kharkiv Medical Society |
| 10. | In 1917 Russian empire stopped to exist. In the years of the civil war all high schools in Kharkiv did not work. Which medical schools joined to Kharkiv Medical Academy in 1920? |
|  | A | Natural branch of Physics and Mathematics faculty of Kharkiv University |
|  | \*B | Medical faculty of Kharkiv University and Female Medical Institute |
|  | C | Psycho-Neurological Academy |
|  | D | Kharkiv Industrial Medical Institute |
| 11. | In 1921 Kharkiv Medical Academy was renamed into Kharkiv Medical Institute. Which 2 faculties did it have that year? |
|  | A | 1st and 2nd Medical  |
|  | B | Medical and Veterinary |
|  | \*C | Medical and Odontological |
|  | D | Medical and Sanitary-Hygiene |
| 12. | In 1921 Kharkiv Medical Academy was renamed into Kharkiv Medical Institute. In 1923 at Kharkiv Medical Institute … was organized |
|  | A | Scientific circles |
|  | \*B | Preparing department (Workers’ faculty) |
|  | C | Students Scientific Society |
|  | D | Amateur Art Activity |
| 13. | Kharkiv Medical Institute was nearly the first, which started to train foreign students. When exactly did it start? |
|  | \*A | In 1951 |
|  | B | In 1994  |
|  | C | In 2001 |
|  | D | In 2006 |
| 14. | Kharkiv National Medical University has a rich history. When did it become Kharkiv State Medical University? |
|  | A | In 1917 |
|  | B | In 1920 |
|  | C | In 1951 |
|  | \*D | In 1994 |
| 15. | When did Kharkiv State University get the honoured status of National University? |
|  | A | In 2001  |
|  | B | In 2005 |
|  | C | In 2006 |
|  | \*D | In 2007 |

**QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL**

1. Who was the founder of Kharkiv University? What do you know of him?
2. When exactly the first real students started to study at Medical faculty? Why was it happened in such a way?
3. Who of the outstanding medical scholars had been working at Medical faculty of Kharkiv University?
4. When did Medical faculty start to train students at own clinics? How were they equipped?
5. Who of Kharkiv medical scholars initiated the transfer of “Clinical town” (of 4 hospitals) to the Medical faculty? When did it happen?
6. What historical period has Kharkiv High Medical School gone through?
7. Kharkiv Medical Society realized a lot of useful projects for the population of the city. Can you give the examples?
8. When was Female Medical Institute founded in Kharkiv? Which kinds of barriers did its founders face?
9. When and in which conditions Kharkiv Medical Academy was founded? What educational enterprises joined to it?
10. Where exactly located 1st and 2nd Kharkiv Medical Institutes in 1941–1944? How did they work?
11. What do you know of the discovery of the Academician O. V. Palladin?
12. What do you know of the Academician L. T. Malaya?
13. Why did A. P. Chekhov name Professor L. L. Girshman «a Saint Person»?
14. There are some streets and avenues in Kharkiv named after outstanding medical scholars? Why are these people famous for?
15. What do you know of the Academician V. Ya. Danylevsky?

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*Educational publication*

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Methodical developments for teachers

to conduct a practical lesson on the topic

***“History of Kharkiv National Medical University”***

for the preparation of students in specialties: 222 “General Medicine”, 221 “Dentistry”.

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| Compilers: | *Ognev Viktor* *Semenenko Olena* *Martynenko Nataliya* *Myakyna Olexander*  |
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Responsible to sign-off *V. Ognev*

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Редакційно-видавничий відділ

ХНМУ, пр. Науки, 4, м. Харків, 61022

izdat@knmu.kharkov.ua

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