

**SYSTEM OF POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN UKRAINE (1920-1930)**

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Post-graduate medical education is one of the levels of medical training. Physicians get professional practical experience for medical care to the population at this level of education.

System of post-graduate education in Ukraine started to form in 1920-s. The network of specialized institutes for improvement of doctor's qualification was created. Historical experience of these institutions gives us the chance the develop tasks of non-stop training of medical specialists.

So, retrospective research has proved that study of practical activity of such kind of institutes in Ukraine gives the valuable material for the further development.

Historiography of this problem presented a big number of historical and pedagogic publications, such as works of M. Kovryhina, T. Alyoshyna, M. Muraviev, V. Kardashev, M. Savchenko, Yu. Polyachenko, V. Perederii, O. Volosovets', in which authors analyzed the maim trends of activity for Institutes of doctors' and medical workers improvement.

The first Clinical Institute of Doctors' Post-graduate Training started its work in Kyiv, in August, 1918 [1, p. 31]. Training was not free. All the teachers had to pay member dues during the period of their work, and students paid some fee for the course of study. In 1919 Institute was nationalized and got the Status of State educational enterprise [1, p. 32]. It had an ambulance station, a chemist,

bacteriological laboratory, polyclinic, and a hospital (obstetrical department) [1, 31]. Professor M. Levytsky headed this Institute.

Kharkiv Clinical Institute for doctors' improvement was opened in 1923 [2, p.7]. This Institute became an organizational-methodic center for post-graduate doctors' training in Ukraine. Kyiv and Odesa Clinical Institutes were its branches. In 1925 it got the name Ukrainian Central Institute for Doctors' Improvement [2, p.7]. Kharkiv medical-prophylactic enterprises and scientific research institutes were the basis for the Institute [1, p.33]. I. Finkestein headed it. Famous professors took an active part in the foundation of Institute and organization of its work, among them there were: M. Sitenko, O. Marzeyev, I. Braude, A. Krychevsky, F. Roze, I. Makletsov, full members of Academy of Medical Sciences: professors M. Soloviyev, V. Zhdanov, Y. Popov, Corresponding Member of Academy of Medical Sciences N. Novachenko and many others.

Foundation of the Institute caused by the necessity of re-training of district doctors from rural areas, and the first educational plans were oriented onto the formation of versatile physicians [3, p. 2].

Educational work started in January, 1924. 24 district physicians from rural areas were the first students of new Institute. The term of the course lasted 3 months (later 4 months). Scientific-methodical work was controlled by the Ministry of Education (in spite of subordination to the Ministry of Health Care) [3, p. 2]. But in 1927, according to the order 03.05.1927 all kinds of work started to control the Ukrainian Ministry of Health Care [4, p. 12].

Since 1925, Institute had been preparing doctors using the principle of varied training with different periods of study (up to 6 months) [2, p. 7]. There were some fields for training: general one for rural medical enterprises and according to main directions of clinical activity: therapeutic, obstetric-gynecological, and surgical ones [3, p. 2].

According to the order of Ministry of Public Health (Narcomzdrav) May, 3, 1927 the network of State Institutes for the post-graduate doctors' training was

created. The main aim of it was increasing the quality of health care and sanitary service of workers [3, p. 2].

In 1927 Institute started training of sanitary doctors, radiologists, physical culture specialists, pediatricians, etc. [3, p.13]. At the beginning of 1928 there were 13 specializations for students of this Institute.

The number of district doctors re-trained in the courses of Kharkiv Institute had increased from year to year. For ten years 3567 doctors had the chance for getting of re-training courses in this Institute [3, p. 13]. In 1936 Institute had been preparing doctors in more than 30 specialties: in physical culture; radiology; bacteriology; sanitary education; district pediatricians; dietitians; odontologists; school sanitary doctors; municipal doctors; forensic doctors; surgeons; district health care inspectors; oncologists; health statistic specialists; psychoneurologists; ophthalmologists; venereologists; health care of children and teenagers; sanitary doctors; Maternal and Child Health Care specialists; laboratory diagnostics; therapists; for TB; otolaryngologists; neurologists; orthopedists; psychiatrists; epidemiologists; infectious diseases' specialists; gynecologists; doctors for factory-plant colleges; disinfectionists; and pathologists [3, p. 4].

There were some main directions of Institutes for doctors' training activities, such as development of programmes, educational plans, general and special methodic for training, and search for more perfect methods of teaching [3, p. 13].

In 1927, for the improvement of educational work with doctors-interns Narcomzdrav (Ministry of Public Health) ordered to the Ukrainian Central Institute in Kharkiv to co-ordinate it [3, p.12]. By 1929 educational plans and programmes were developed for all specializations; control and verification tests were introduced [3, p.12]. Internship existed until 1938 and influenced a lot on the quality of doctors training [3, p.14].

Since 1927 Kharkiv Institute had organized the training of doctors of health profile: physical education; radiology; doctors of maternal and child health and the health of children and adolescents [3, p. 2-3].

Ukrainian Central Institute in Kharkiv opened its branches in Donetsk, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, and Kremenchuh at the basis of big hospitals and dispensaries [3, p. 9]. Branches had been existed from 1930 up to 1934 [3, p. 10]. During this period professors of the Institute gave 33 cycles with 387 listeners, but by 1935 it was necessary to change the forms of educational work [3, p. 11].

The first All-Union Conference of Postgraduate Medical institutions had been held in 1938 in Ukrainian Central Institute in Kharkiv. Delegates of the Conference discussed the necessity of the development of unified plans and programmes [3, p. 14]. So, in conclusion they adopted the resolution according to which the All-Union Institute for Post-graduate medical training in Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg) had to develop programmes and plans for the whole network of institutes for post-graduate medical training [3, p. 14].

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Publication is devoted to the period of formation of the network of post-graduate medical education in Ukraine. Author underlines that from the very

beginning the main aim of Institute for Post-Graduate Medical Education was re-training of district physicians from rural areas. Later, the tasks for these institutes widened and institutes had to increase the quality of health care and sanitary service of workers. In the second half of 1920-s Institute subdivided courses according to specializations. Branches of the Institute were opened in Donetsk, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, and Kremenchuh.

Key words: post-graduate medical training, medical-prophylactic enterprises, district doctors, sanitary service.

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**СИСТЕМА ПОСЛЕДИПЛОМНОГО МЕДИЦИНСКОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УКРАИНЕ (1920-1930)**

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Публикация посвящена периоду формирования сети последипломного медицинского образования в Украине. Автор подчёркивает, что целью Института усовершенствования врачей была переподготовка сельских участковых врачей. Позже, задачи были расширены, основной целью таких институтов стало повышение качества охраны здоровья трудящихся. Во второй половине 1920-х годов Институты усовершенствования врачей начали специализированную подготовку слушателей. Филиалы Харьковского Центрального Института усовершенствования врачей открылись на базе крупных клиник Донецка, Луганска, Полтавы, Сум и Кременчуга.

Ключевые слова: последипломное медицинское образование, медико-профилактические учреждения, участковые врачи, санитарное обслуживание.