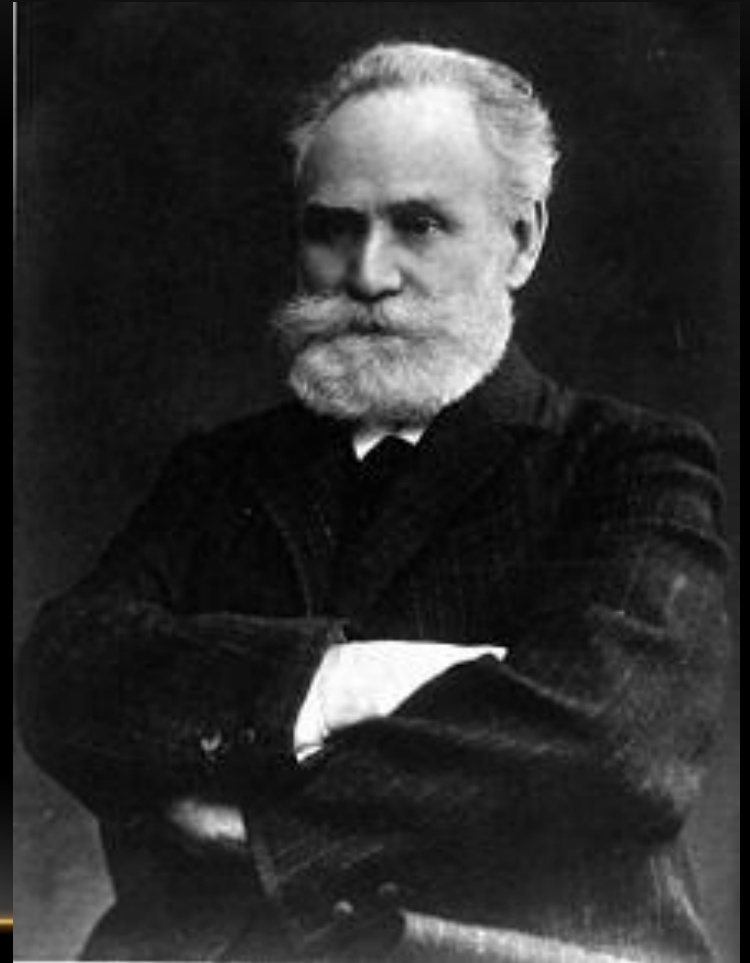
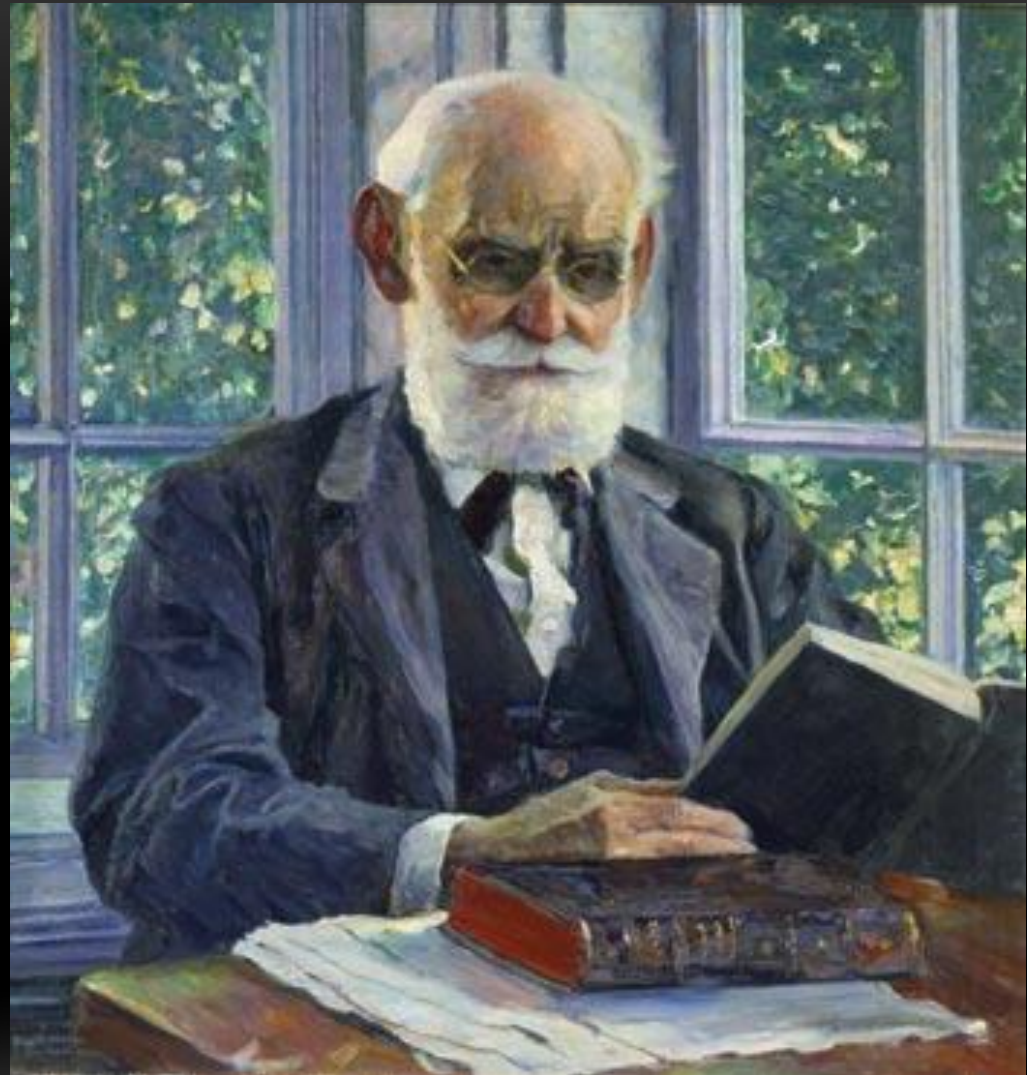


Ivan Petrovich Pavlov

**Completed by: student of group
MTORPO 2102 Sharifulin Danil**
Checked: Medvedeva Marina Evgenieva



Ivan Pavlov - one of
the most respected
scientists of Russia,
laureate of the Nobel
Prize in Physiology or
Medicine in 1904.

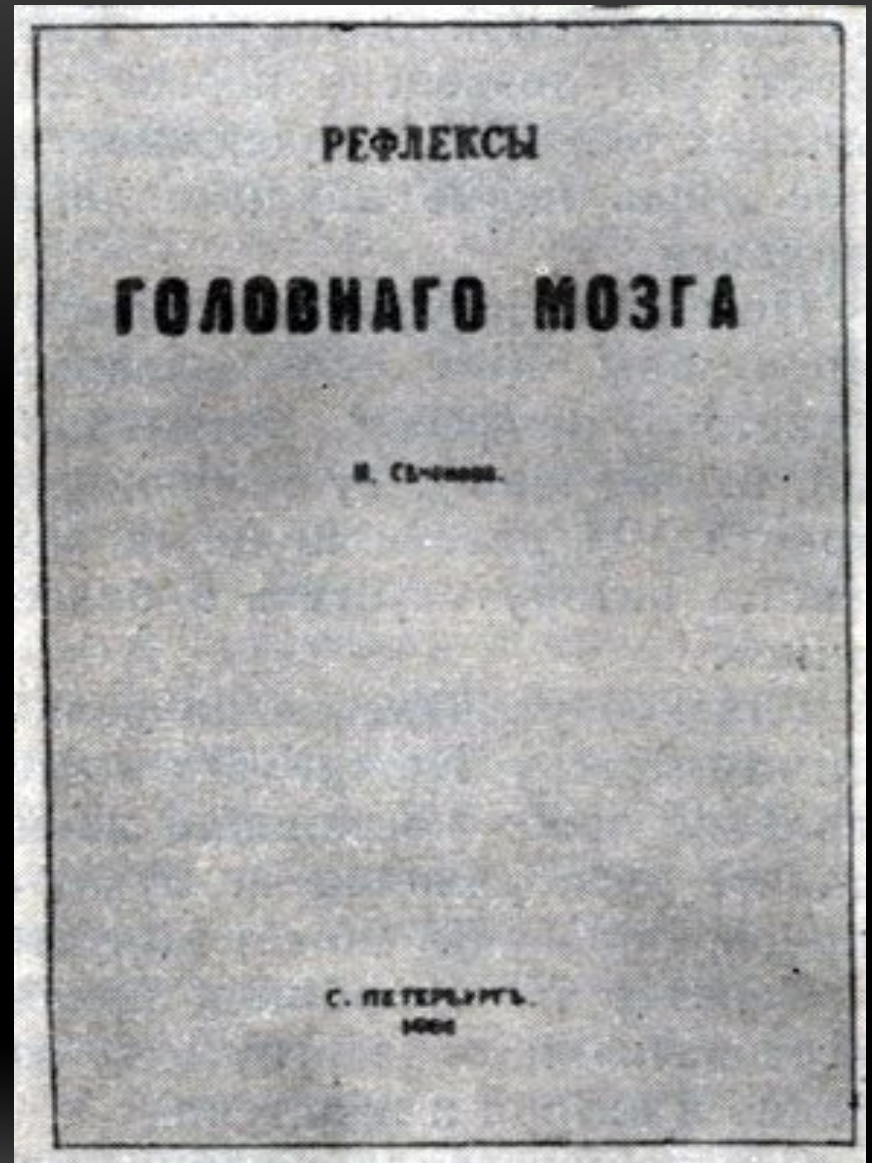




Ivan was born on
14 (26), 1849 in
Ryazan.

Father Peter Dmitrievich Pavlov (1823-1899),
mother - Varvara Ivanovna (1826-1890).

After graduating in 1864
Ryazan religious school,
Pavlov entered the
Ryazan Theological
Seminary. The final year
of seminary, he read a
little book "Reflexes of
the Brain" Sechenov,
who turned his entire
life.

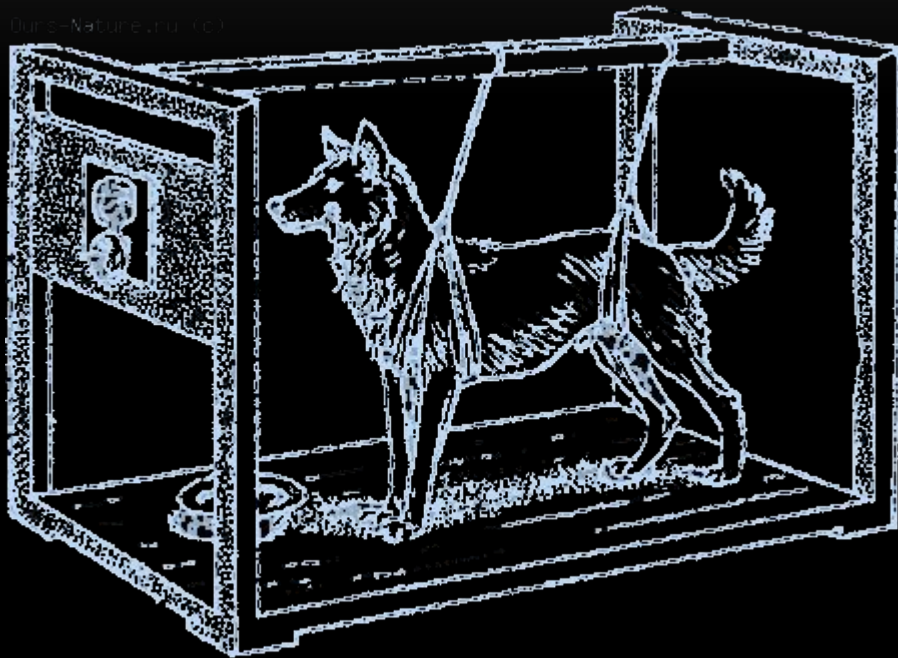




He entered the Natural Sciences Department of Physics and Mathematics Faculty of St. Petersburg University in 1870. As a follower of Sechenov, many engaged in the nervous regulation

Pavlov more than 10 years dedicated to the obtaining of the opening of the Gastrointestinal tract. Make it was difficult, as is shed from the gut juice digesting the intestines and abdominal wall.



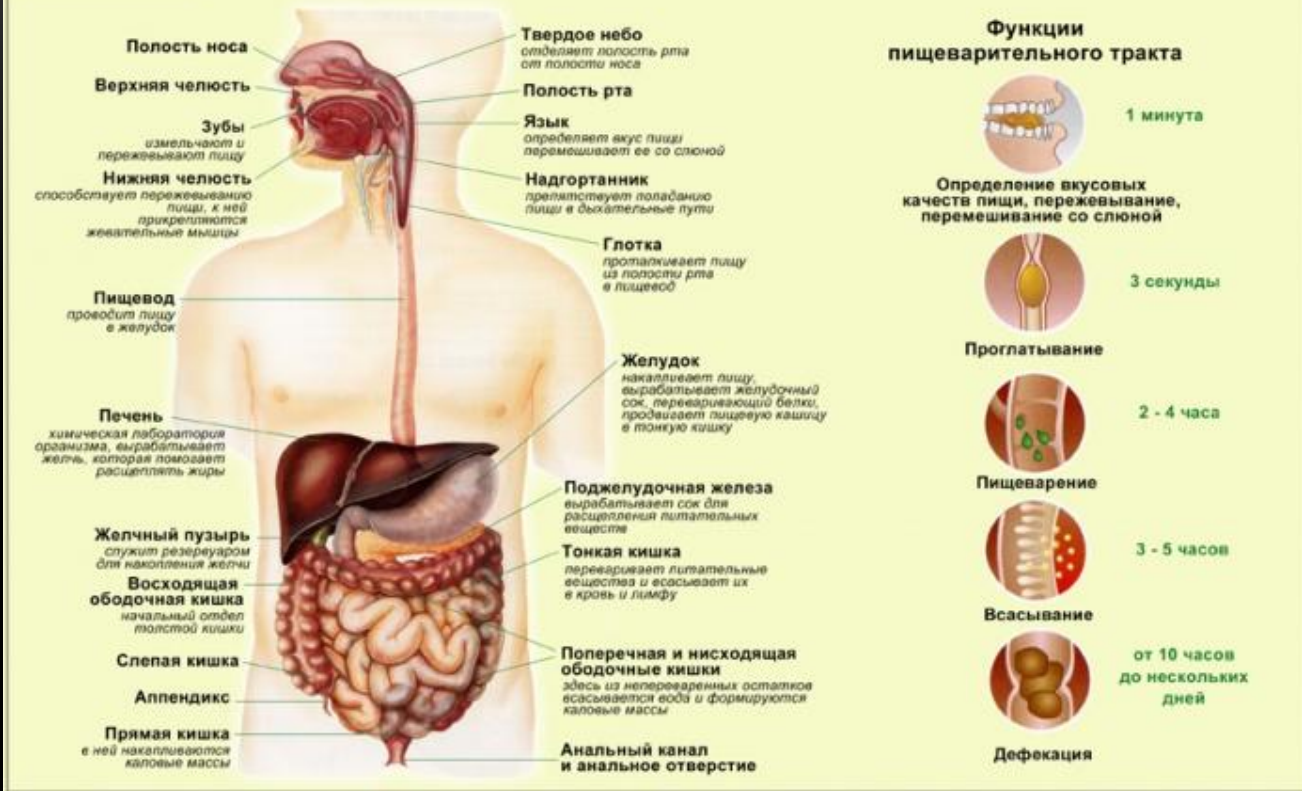


Pavlov so sewed the skin and mucous membranes, metal tubes inserted and closed their stoppers that no erosion was not, and he could get a clean digestive juices throughout the gastrointestinal tract, and that was done to them in hundreds of experimental animals.

Conducted experiments with sham feeding (cutting the esophagus so that food does not fall into the stomach), thus making a number of discoveries in the field of reflex secretion of gastric juice.



ПИЩЕВАРИТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА



For 10 years, Pavlov, in essence, re-created the modern physiology of digestion.



In 1903, 54-years old
Pavlov made a
presentation at the XIV
International Medical
Congress in Madrid.



1904, the Nobel Prize for the study of the main functions of the digestive glands was presented Pavlov - he became the first Russian Nobel laureate.

Thank you for your attention