

The first sanitary doctor in Russia Ivan Ivanovich Molleson

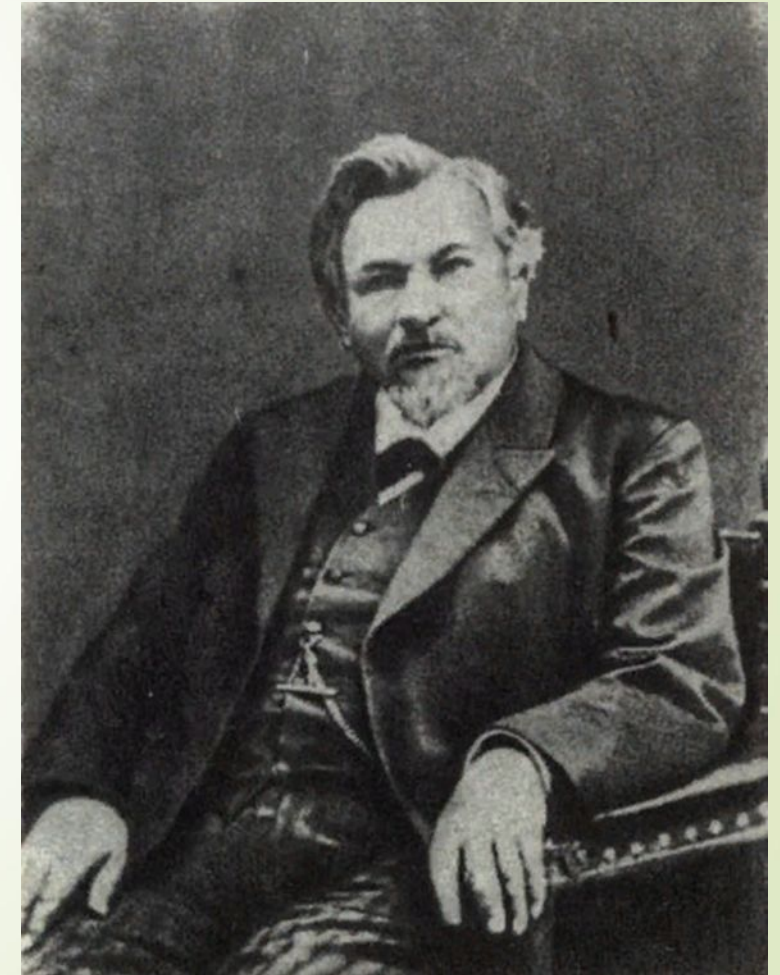


1842-1902

- The development of the sanitary direction in zemstvo medicine led to the introduction in a number of provinces of the posts of sanitary doctors, as well as zemstvo sanitary bureaus (1872).
- By the end of the 19th century, there were already 23 sanitary bureaus in the zemstvos.

Head of the medical organization of the Moscow province Evgraf Alekseevich Osipov

- **One of the founders of zemstvo medicine and sanitary statistics.**
- **He was the first to suggest the use of statistics on morbidity**
- **In 1875 he developed the "Program for the Sanitary Research of the Moscow Province" and in 1890 published a major study "Statistics of the morbidity of the population of the Moscow province for 1878-1882."**
- **Together with P.I. Kurkin and I.V. Popov compiled a classic work on social medicine - "Russian zemstvo medicine" (1899).**



Fedor Fedorovich Erisman

- **An outstanding Russian hygienist, one of the founders of scientific hygiene in Russia, an active figure in public medicine.**
- **Organizer of the Moscow Hygienic Society**
- **For the first time he published materials about the blatant unsanitary condition of the basement dwellings and night-lodging houses of St. Petersburg.**



1842-1915

Fedor Fedorovich Erisman

- ❑ Created the first in Russia "Guide to Hygiene" (1872-1877).
- ❑ In 1877-1878 took part in the Russian-Turkish war.
- ❑ In 1879-1885 carried out the world's first comprehensive socio-hygienic study of the living conditions of the industrial proletariat of the Moscow province.
- ❑ In 1881 he was elected professor at Moscow University, and in 1882 he headed the first in Moscow (second in Russia) department of hygiene.
- ❑ **An active participant in the Pirogov Society and chairman of several Pirogov congresses.**
- ❑ **He created a large school of Russian hygienists.**
- ❑ In 1896 he was dismissed from the university

Erisman F.F.



- **In 1879-1885. the world's first comprehensive socio-hygienic study of the living conditions of the industrial proletariat, which became a model for subsequent studies of the health of newcomer agricultural workers.**
- **The results of this work were summarized in 17 volumes of the "Collection of statistical information on the sanitary research of factories and plants in the Moscow province for 1879-1885."**

Alexey Petrovich Dobroslavin



- **Physician, founder of hygienic science in Russia, head of the first experimental hygiene laboratory, outstanding public figure.**
- **He was the first head of the Department of Hygiene of the Medical and Surgical Academy in St. Petersburg since 1871**
- **Dealt with issues of disinfection.**

Pashutin, Viktor Vasilievich

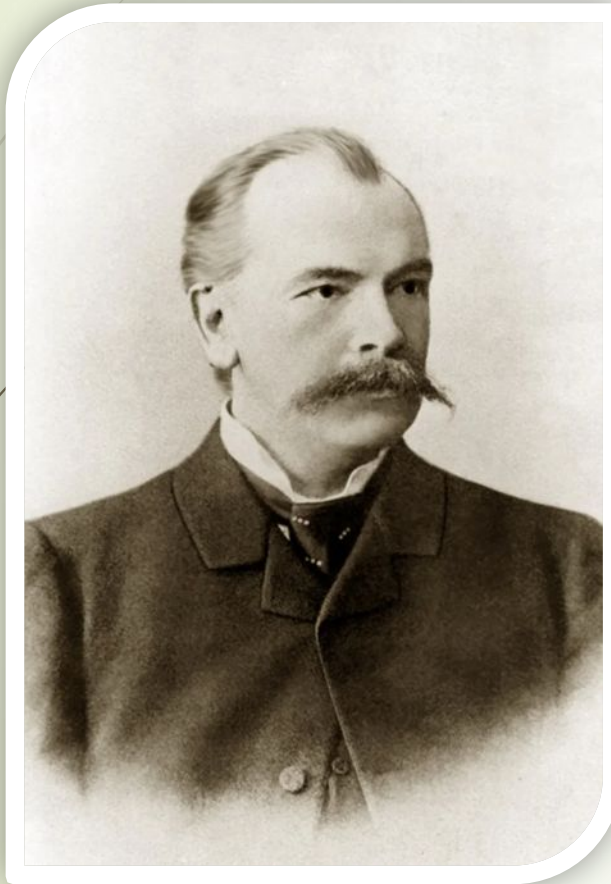


- **Russian pathophysiological scientist, professor, head of the Imperial Military Medical Academy.**
- **Investigated the problems of metabolic and thermoregulation disorders, oxygen starvation. He developed a method for studying gas exchange, a method for calorimetric studies in humans and animals, which is still used today. He was the first to paid attention to the pathological deposits of glycogen in tissues and introduced the concept of carbohydrate transformation.**



- **In 1878 he designed an anti-plague suit equipped with devices for air filtration and ventilation. He is considered one of the founders of pathological physiology as an independent scientific discipline. Created the first school of pathophysiologicalists in Russia.**

Николай Иванович ЛуНИН



- **Russian pediatrician, pioneer of vitamins.** In 1880 he defended his doctoral dissertation "On the value of inorganic salts in the nutrition of animals", in which he showed that, in addition to proteins, fats, carbohydrates, salts and water, for the normal development and life of animals, special, unknown at that time, substances are needed. later called vitamins.

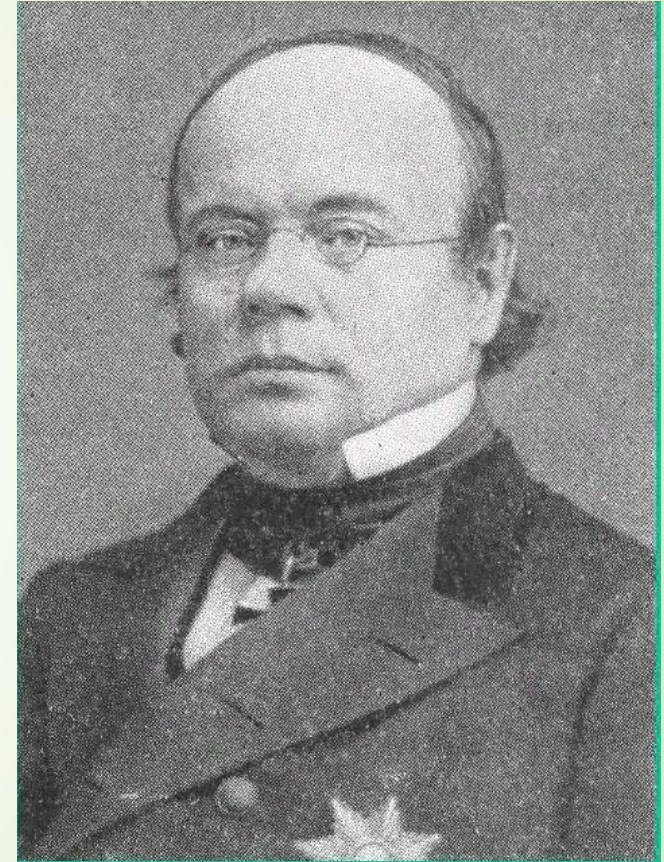
Николай Иванович Лунин



- **N.I Lunin took two groups of mice. Fed one of them with natural cow's milk, and the other with a mixture of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and mineral salts, in composition and in proportions that completely corresponded to cow's milk. The entire second group of mice soon died, which allowed Nikolai Ivanovich to express an idea about the content in milk (as well as any other food) of unknown, but essential for life, substances in extremely small quantities, which he conventionally called "inorganic salts":**

Alexey Ivanovich Polunin

- **Doctor of Medicine, pathologist; professor, dean of the medical faculty of Moscow University.**
- **one of the founders of Russian pathological anatomy (pathology school), made a significant contribution to the development of pathological anatomy in Russia as an independent scientific and educational discipline**



Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov



- **Russian physiologist. one of the founders of objective psychology.**
- **Founder of the physiological school in St. Petersburg**
- **His main scientific work "Reflection of the Brain" (1863)**
- **One of the initiators of the creation of the first bacteriological laboratory in Russia**

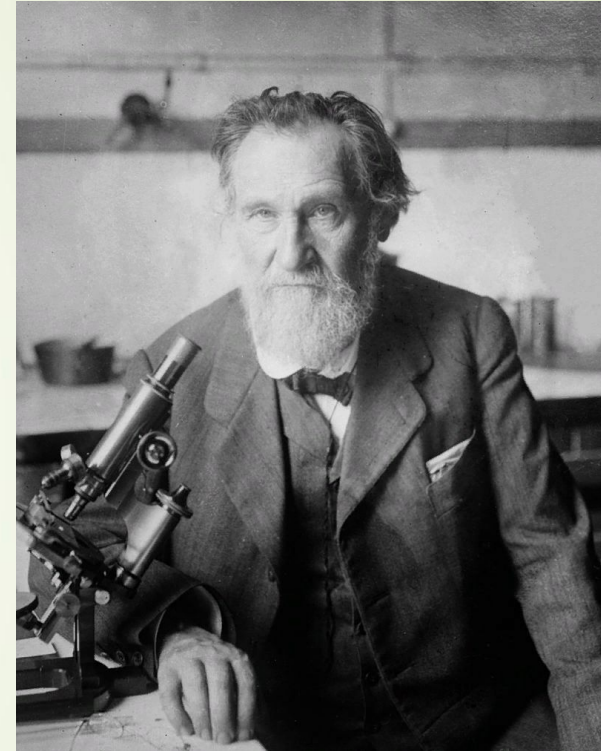
Alexander Dmitrievich Bulyginsky

- **Russian biochemist, Professor of Moscow University.**
- **Made a significant contribution to the development of biological (medical) chemistry as an academic discipline. He devoted his scientific research to metabolism, chemistry of digestion. He also published lecture courses on physiological and pathological chemistry;**



Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov

- — **Russian biologist** (microbiologist, cytologist, embryologist, immunologist, physiologist and pathologist).
- **one of the founders of evolutionary embryology, the discoverer of phagocytosis and intracellular digestion, the creator of the comparative pathology of inflammation, the phagocytic theory of immunity.**
- **He put forward and developed one of the first concepts of aging, developed a probiotic diet with the aim of gaining a long and healthy life, coined the term "gerontology" itself."**





□ PASTER STATIONS ARE SANITARY-PREVENTIVE INSTITUTIONS, WHICH TASKS INCLUDE THE SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF ISSUES RELATED TO TYPHOID