

# Nikolai Vasilyevich Sklifosovsky



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Sklifosovsky was born on March 25, 1836 in the Kherson province in the family of a poor clerk. There were 12 children in the Sklifosovsky family. Due to the difficult financial situation, Nikolai ended up in an orphanage in Odessa. He studied at the Odessa gymnasium and was good in natural sciences. I was able to enroll and get a higher education at the medical faculty of Moscow University.

- After graduating from Moscow University, he returned to Odessa, where he worked at the city hospital, two years later he became a professor at Kiev University, later a professor at higher medical schools in St. Petersburg and Moscow, then on a business trip abroad, interned in Great Britain, France, the German Empire. As a field surgeon, he participated in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars. He participated in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877, where he worked together with the surgeon Nikolai Pirogov. After the end of hostilities in the Balkans, he worked as a professor at Moscow University, head of a surgical clinic, which he built and turned into a powerful medical complex.

# Sklifosovsky: achievements

- Author of over 70 scientific papers on medicine.
- His first achievement was surgery to remove the ovaries, which he was one of the first to perform in Russia.
- Sklifosovsky proposed options for surgical interventions for spinal hernias, cancer of the tongue and jaws, urolithiasis, hernioplasty methods.
- He thought over and described surgical techniques for removing the thyroid gland. Sklifosovsky introduced antiseptic and aseptic methods into medicine and especially surgery.
- He was one of the first to perform gastrostomy and operations for stomach cancer, formulated indications and methods of surgical treatment of diseases of the biliary system. Nikolai Vasilyevich developed a new method of connecting tubular bones, which was named after the inventor, "Sklifosovsky castle".
- Sklifosovsky was the initiator of the "Congresses of Russian Surgeons"

After a serious illness in 1900, he returned to his homeland, settled in his estate "Otrada". Sklifosovsky planted a garden there. He was the first to grow hops in Poltava, bought a microbrewery in Bavaria. Nikolai Vasilyevich treated the peasants for free. At his own expense, he built a hospital for the disabled of the Russian-Turkish war, in the building of which the Museum of the Battle of Poltava is now located.



# Источники

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<https://kratkoe.com/sklifosovskiy-biografiya-kratko>