

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of Social Medicine and Humanitarian Disciplines**

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

"History of Medicine"

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level
DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master's degree
BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare
SPECIALTY 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved
at the meeting of the Academic Council
Protocol No. 1, dated August 01, 2016

Working program of education discipline Human Anatomy for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the academic discipline
		full-time education
<p>ECTS</p> <p>The number of credits is 2</p> <p>the total number of hours - 60</p>	Branch of knowledge 22 "Healthcare"	Normative
	Specialty: <u>222</u>	A year of training
	<u>Medicine</u>	1st
	Education level: <u>master</u>	Semester
		1st
		Lectures
		10 hours
		Seminary
		10 hours
		Independent
		40 hours
		Individual tasks
		hours
	Type of control:	
Test		

2. EXPLANATORY NOTE

The program on the discipline "History of Medicine" for students of higher medical educational institutions of Ukraine III-IV levels of accreditation is designed for:

- ✓ specialty 222 "Medicine", fields of knowledge 22 "Health care", for the educational and qualification level "Master" with the qualification "Physician",
- ✓ specialty 221 "Dentistry", field of knowledge 22 "Health care", for the educational and qualification level "Master" with the qualification "Dentist".

The program is compiled in accordance with the curriculum for the training of specialists of the educational and qualification level "Master", relevant qualifications and specialties in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, taking into account the standard of higher education of the second (master's) level of training of higher education applicants, and exemplary curricula.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE as an academic discipline:

a) is a guiding and connecting link in the study of the development of all branches of medicine. Materials from the history of medicine correlate with materials from the history of science, religion, philosophy, economics, law, and social psychology. An approach to the history of medicine as a holistic cultural process is being developed;

b) is based on the study of general history and closely related to it, studies the development of medical knowledge in human society as a whole;

c) provides an opportunity to become more familiar with the peculiarities of the development of medicine in Ukraine;

d) ensures a high level of medical training;

e) lays the foundation for students to further acquire knowledge from specialized theoretical and clinical professional -practical disciplines (medical chemistry, medical genetics, clinical immunology, infectious diseases with epidemiology, internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, etc.).

The study period of the academic discipline "History of Medicine" is carried out by students in the 1st year, in the 1st semester.

3. THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The **PURPOSE** of the study discipline "**History of Medicine**" stems from the goals of the educational and professional training program for graduates of a higher medical educational institution and is determined by the content of those systemic knowledge and skills that a specialist doctor should master. The knowledge that students receive from the academic discipline is basic for the block of disciplines that provide natural-scientific (PN block) and professional -practical (PP block) training.

The study of the history of medicine forms in students a holistic idea of its origin and development depending on the socio-economic formation of society; provides fundamental medical training and acquisition of practical skills for the next professional activity of a general practitioner.

Subject task:

a) study of views on the state of health, causes of diseases, means of prevention, treatment depending on the outlook and living conditions in the relevant socio-economic formations;

b) determination and substantiation of means of treatment depending on the state of science and the scientific and technical process;

c) contribution to the world treasury of medicine by outstanding scientists and doctors;

d) acquaintance with the main sources of medicine;

e) knowledge of the specifics and features of Ukrainian medicine.

The description of goals is formulated through skills in the form of target tasks (actions). On the basis of the final goals, specific goals are formulated in the form of certain knowledge, target tasks, which ensure the achievement of the final goal of studying the discipline. The final goals are located at the beginning of the program and precede its content.

As a result of studying the discipline "History of Medicine", the student should know:

- the main stages of the development of medicine in connection with the development and change of socio-economic formations, the general periodization and chronology of the development of medicine;
- cultural, ethnic and national determinants of human behavior;
- the history of medicine, the medicine of primitive peoples and the most ancient civilizations, and the characteristic features of medieval medicine;

- features of modern medicine and its most important discoveries;
- the process of formation of new specialties in the field of scientific discipline - medical science and achievements of leading representatives of Ukraine, neighboring countries and world medicine;
- main eras, periods in the history of medicine;
- factors affecting the history and development of medicine and the achievements of medicine at various stages of the development of world history;
- the contribution of outstanding figures of world and Ukrainian medical science to national and world medicine;
- problems of health care development in Ukraine and the world.

As a result of studying the discipline "History of Medicine", the student should be able to:

- correctly interpret and analyze the development of medicine in historical retrospect;
- interpret the main historical and medical events;
- take into account in the process of therapeutic management subjective needs and expectations of the patient resulting from socio-cultural conditions;
- observe ethical patterns in professional activities;
- apply their knowledge in solving professional problems;
- to contribute to the spiritual revival of Ukrainian medicine;
- deepen your knowledge in medicine;
- recognizing and recognizing one's own limitations and making self-assessments of deficits and educational needs;
- to use objective sources of information;
- implement the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of professionals, including with representatives of other medical professions, including in a multicultural and multinational environment;
- to navigate modern health care problems and ways to solve them.

Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which contributes to the discipline (relationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

students acquire *the following competencies* :

- **integral:**

The ability to solve complex tasks and problems in the field of health care in the specialties of "medicine" or "dentistry" in professional activity or in the process of learning, which involves conducting research and/or implementing innovations and is characterized by the uncertainty of conditions and requirements;

- **general:**

1. Ability to perform theoretical analysis of the problem;
2. Ability to identify actual problems;
3. Ability to propose and substantiate hypotheses;
4. The ability to argue a personal point of view;
5. Ability to process scientific literature;
6. Ability to conscientiously fulfill scientific and professional duties, act according to ethical motives;
7. Willingness to act in accordance with moral standards and ethical principles;

8. Ability to apply theoretical knowledge and gain practical experience in solving life and professional tasks;
9. Ability to establish professional communication on the basis of tolerance.

– **special (professional, subject):**

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; the ability to learn and be modernly educated.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
4. Skills in using information and communication technologies; the ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
5. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems.
6. The ability to act socially responsibly and civically .

Learning outcomes:

Integral final program results of learning, the formation of which is facilitated by the educational discipline.

According to with requirements educational and professional programs students should know:

1. Development, structure and functions of the human body in normal and pathological conditions.
2. Cultural, ethnic and national determinants of human behavior.
3. The history of medicine, the medicine of primitive peoples and ancient civilizations and the characteristic features of medieval medicine.
4. The characteristics of modern medicine and its most important discoveries.
5. The process of shaping new specialties in the field of scientific discipline - medical sciences and achievements of leading representatives of European and world medicine.

be able:

1. Plan own learning activities and constantly learn in order to update own knowledge.
2. Critically evaluate the results of scientific research and adequately justify the position.
3. Show responsibility for improving your qualifications and transferring knowledge to others.
4. Demonstrate responsibility for one's own professional development, contribute to the further development of sciences, transfer own knowledge to others.

Is ready to:

1. To form goals and determine the structure of personal activity based on the result of the analysis of certain social and personal needs.
2. Formulate opinions on the various aspects of the professional activity.
3. Perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs.
4. To be guided by the well-being of a patient and use objective sources of information.
5. To be aware of and be guided in one's activities by civil rights, freedoms and duties, to raise the general educational cultural level.

4. PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The discipline program is structured into one section.

Chapter I. **History of medicine**

The types of training according to the curriculum are :

- a) lectures;
- b) seminar classes;
- c) independent work of students;
- d) consultations.

The lectures cover the main theoretical material of a single or several topics of the academic discipline, reveal the main problematic issues of the relevant sections of the discipline.

Seminar classes provide students with a detailed consideration of individual theoretical provisions of the academic discipline with the teacher and the formation of skills and abilities in their practical application through the student's individual performance of formulated tasks and solving situational problems.

The independent work of students involves the student's mastery of the educational material, namely, the independent study of individual topics of the academic discipline in the time free from mandatory educational classes, and also involves preparation for all types of control. The educational material of the discipline provided by the working curriculum for assimilation by the student in the process of independent work is submitted to the final control along with the educational material that was worked out during classroom classes.

Consultations (individual or group) are held with the aim of helping students to understand and clarify issues that are difficult for independent understanding, to solve complex problems that arose during independent processing of educational material in preparation for a practical class, a final class or before an exam.

Adequate teaching methods are used when studying the discipline.

According to the sources of knowledge, teaching methods are used: verbal - story, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of knowledge, methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, methods are used: problem-based, partially research-based, research.

5. PROGRAM CONTENT

Specific goals:

- characterize scientific approaches and principles of historical analysis;
- to systematize, classify, generalize and interpret historical phenomena;
- logically analyze the nature of historical events and processes;
- distinguish subjective and objective factors of historical achievements and mistakes in the process of formation and development of medicine;
- to evaluate the experience of past times and the conditions for using advanced foreign experience in choosing the optimal path for the development of domestic medicine;
- make judgments about the specifics and features of the historical path of medicine in Ukraine;
- predict the historical course of development of medical specialties.

Topic 1. History of medicine as a science. Medicine of primitive society

History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Its purpose, tasks, study methods. Sources of studying the history of medicine at different stages of the development of human society, their characteristics and significance.

Periodization and chronology of the world history of medicine. The connection of medicine with the socio-economic development of society, the philosophical outlook, the level of development of sciences in different periods of the history of human society.

Periodization and chronology of primordial history: stages of human evolution, chronological framework, eras of development of human society, periods of the primordial era.

Historical sources for the study of primitive society: paleopathology, paleobotany, paleopsychology, archeology, paleoanthropology, etc. The problem of reconstruction of the original history. The content of treatment in primitive society during its: formation; flourishing; decline

Modern ideas about the origin of man. The birth of medicine in human society. Diseases of ancient people. Mythology of the golden age and its refutation.

Matrilineal organization of the family. Early tribal community of hunters, gatherers, fishermen. Rational methods of collective treatment: use of herbal, animal and mineral medicinals, care of children, assistance during childbirth and injuries, stopping bleeding, bloodletting, trepanation of the skull, amputation. Making tools for treatment (from stone, bones, fish scales). Development of hygienic skills: artificial housing, thermal processing of food, burial. The birth of religious beliefs (animism, totemism, fetishism, magic).

A late tribal community of livestock breeders and farmers. Transition to reproductive forms of economy. Change in diet. Development of hygienic skills and customs. A combination of collective treatment and witchcraft.

The birth of private property, classes, the formation of statehood. Patriarchy and matriarchy. The original neighborhood community. Expansion of the field of medicinal products and methods of empirical treatment. Surgical techniques. Narcotics and intoxicants.

The role of the formation and development of treatment in primitive society for the development of modern scientific medicine.

Topic 2. Medicine of the Ancient World.

Characteristics of the era. The concept of "civilization". Common features of treatment in slaveholding states: the invention of writing and the creation of the first medical texts (from the end of the 3rd millennium BC); the formation of two directions of medical practice: empirical treatment and cultic treatment, the development of ideas about the origin of diseases (related to nature, moral-ethical, religious-mystical); training of doctors (family tradition, training in schools at temples); forming the foundations of medical ethics; the development of mutual influences in the field of treatment between different ancient civilizations.

Medicine of Ancient Egypt.

Periodization and chronology of the history and treatment of Ancient Egypt. Sources of information about treatment. The main ancient Egyptian medical texts (papyri). Medical specialization: use of herbal and animal medicines, dietetics, operative treatment, assistance during childbirth, treatment of women's and children's diseases, dental treatment. Hygienic skills. Temple medicine. Embalming technique. Characteristic features of ancient Egyptian culture and medicine: the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and the cult of the dead, hieroglyphic writing, irrigated agriculture, the development of crafts, positive knowledge and astronomy, mathematics, medicine. Mythology and medicine. Peculiarities of the natural and scientific knowledge of the ancient Egyptians. Ideas about the structure of the human body, concepts about health and disease. Development of medical education. Ancient Egyptian doctors. Diseases of the ancient Egyptians, prevalence of infectious diseases.

Medicine of Ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria).

Historical development of the region. Sources about treatment. The invention of cuneiform writing. Ancient Sumerian doctors. Positive knowledge of Babylonia and Assyria (irrigation, crafts, architecture, healing, mathematics, astronomy). Mythological representations and medical activity. Two main directions in treatment. Legal aspects of the doctor's activity in the Laws of Hammurabi. Medical

ethics. Organization of medical affairs (rooms for the sick at temples). Medical education. Hygienic traditions.

Medicine of ancient India.

Periodization and chronology of the history and treatment of ancient India. Sources of information about treatment. Medicine in the Harappan , Vedic and Classical periods. The oldest sanitary and technical structures of the Harappan civilization. Yoga. Social structure of ancient Indian society and treatment. The art of healing or Ayurveda . Teaching about medicine. Ideas about the structure of the human body. Operative methods of treatment. Hygienic traditions. "Laws of Manu" on personal hygiene. Organization of medical affairs. Improvement of cities, medical facilities at Buddhist temples. Medical education. Medical ethics.

Medicine of ancient China.

Sources of information about medicine in ancient China. Man and space in the philosophy and culture of ancient China. Yin and yang . The doctrine of the five elements. Theory of ancient Chinese medicine. Ideas about the structure of the human body. Diagnostics. Teaching about the pulse. Zhen-tzu therapy. Transfer of medical knowledge. Medicinal products of ancient Chinese medicine. Preventive direction in ancient Chinese medicine. Breathing exercises, massage. Variation.

Medicine of Ancient Greece.

Periods of the history of ancient Greece. The main stages of the development of medicine. Creto-Mycenaean culture. Classical Greece. Sources. Sanitary and technical buildings of civilization on the island. Crete. Homer's poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey ". Peculiarities of the development of science in ancient Greece. The connection between ancient science, medicine and philosophy. Health as a balance of all qualities and forces of the organism. Cult of Asclepius. Temple and empirical medicine. Medical schools: Rhodes , Croton , Sicilian, Cnid , Kos . Hippocrates, his life and activity. Theory of vital juices. " Hippocrates collection", its structure and content. Medical ethics of ancient Greek doctors ("Oath"). Peculiarities of Hellenistic medicine. Scientific school of Aristotle, his teachings about the four elements. Alexandrian scientific school. Museion . Alexandrian library. Development of medical knowledge. Anatomy and surgery. Anatomical explorations of Herophilus . Erasistratus and his contribution to the development of anatomy and pharmacy.

Medicine of Ancient Rome.

Periodization and chronology. Sources of information on the history and medicine of Ancient Rome. Literary monuments and archaeological data. Sanitary and technical facilities. Sanitary matter. Peculiarities of scientific knowledge and education in the era of the Roman Empire. Medical encyclopedias: Aulus Cornelius Celsus , Dioscorides . Military medicine. Valetudinarii . Activities of archiatrists . Medical schools. Specialization. Galen and Galenism in the history of medicine: biographical data, Galen's study of anatomy and physiology, Galen's mistakes . The formation of Christianity, its influence on the development of medical activity. Asylums, the first hospitals, care for the sick and infirm.

Topic 3. Medicine of the Middle Ages

Characteristics of the era. The problem of periodization of medieval history.

Medicine in the Byzantine Empire.

Peculiarities of Byzantine culture and medicine. Sources. Christianity and its role in the development of science and medicine in the empire. Schools and education. Oribasius and late antique encyclopedism. Aetsiy Amidskyi , Oleksandr Traleskyi , Pavlo Eginjskyi . Monastery hospitals and medical affairs. The first communities of ascetic monks, monastic shelters for pilgrims, shelters for the crippled and sick, orphan shelters, children's shelters, shelters for widows, shelters for the elderly. The first large Christian hospital in Caesarea (370 p.). Hospital at the Pantokrator Monastery in Constantinople (XII century). Medical ethics. The role of Byzantine culture in preserving the traditions of ancient medicine.

Medicine of the Arab caliphates.

Spiritual life in the Arabic-speaking Caliphates. "Houses of Wisdom" and "Unions of the Enlightened". Peculiarities of the development of medicine in connection with the development of mathematics, alchemy, astronomy and other sciences. Medical schools, pharmacies, hospitals. Prominent physicians of the Arab world: Abu ibn Zakariya Ar-Raza, Ali ibn Isa, Ibrāhīm-Nafīs, Ibn Abbas al-Zahrawi. Avicenna and his "Canon of medical art".

Medicine of Western Europe.

Historical and socio-cultural context of the era. Characteristics of the periods of the early, advanced Middle Ages in Western Europe.

Epidemic situation in Western Europe in the Middle Ages. Organization of quarantine measures. The first leprosy. Sanitary condition of cities. Shelters at churches and monasteries. Medieval monastic hospitals. Religious brotherhoods and their care for the sick. Secular hospitals. Salerno Medical School. Preservation of ancient medical tradition in the school of Salerno. An anonymous anatomical treatise of the Salerno school. Emergence of universities: University of Bologna, University of Oxford, University of Cambridge, University of Paris, University of Padua, etc. "Anatomy" by Mondino de Lucci. The influence of the prevailing religious philosophy (scholasticism) on the development of medical science, practical medicine and medical education. Peculiarities of the development of surgery.

Medicine of Medieval China.

Development of traditional treatment. Creation of the first public schools of traditional medicine. The first illustrated treatises on traditional Chinese zhen-ju therapy. The first bronze figures for learning. Classical treatises on medicine. Tibetan medicine: formation and development. Canon of Tibetan medicine "Zhushi".

Topic 4. Medicine of the Renaissance.

Historical circumstances. Development of productive forces. Geographical discoveries. The emergence of new social relations required changes in ideology. The beginning of book printing. The desire to learn the laws of nature, of man. Struggle with scholasticism in medicine. Scientific Center of the Republic of Venice - University of Padua.

Development of the experimental method in medical science.

Giovanni Pico's Denial of Astrology, Critique of Iatromathematics. Marsilio Ficino "Hidden causes of diseases" about the need for observations at the bedside of the sick, and checking with changes in the bodies of the dead. Paracelsus. "Summadocetexperientia (Experience teaches everything)", his teaching about the structure of man. Philosophical reasoning of Francis Bacon Knowledge is impossible without knowledge of causes. "New Organon". Three tasks of medicine: preservation of health, treatment of diseases, extension of life expectancy. "New Atlantis". René Descartes (1596-1650).

Development of anatomy, beginning of physiology.

The center of attention of Renaissance culture is man. University of Padua. Andreas Vesalius, "Structure of the human body, in seven parts." Gabriel Fallopius. Bartolomeo Eustachy. Hieronymus Fabricius. Realdo Colombo, Miguel Servet - description of the small circle of blood circulation. William Harvey, description of the great circle of blood circulation. Marcello Malpighi - description of capillaries.

Iatrophysics. The beginning of the study of the subtle structure of the body.

Consideration of processes in the body from the point of view of physics. Santorio-Santorini, an attempt to study metabolism, explaining the vital functions of the body by the laws of physics. Giovanni Borelli, heat source error. Robert Hooke, the discovery of the plant cell (cellula). Anthony Leeuwenhoek - description of the structure of bones, muscles, skin, many organs and tissues, the first images of bone bodies. Malpighian, description of the fine structure of the skin (Malpighian papillae), the structure of glands, lungs, spleen.

Development of therapeutic medicine.

The beginning of careful monitoring of patients, the appearance and systematization of disease manifestations. The beginning of the study of epidemics. Girolamo Fracastoro "On Contagion,

Contagious Diseases and Treatment": the cause of contagious diseases are living beings invisible to the eye. Description of typhus, smallpox, chirus, scabies, leprosy, syphilis.

Development of surgery, obstetrics.

The most outstanding surgeon Giovanni Vigo is the author of the popular textbook on surgery "Practicainartechirurgica" in 9 parts, which was reprinted 40 times.

Transfer of surgery to the hands of barbers. Formation in France in 1260 "Brotherhood of St. Kozma and Damiana", surgeon scientists.

Treatment of gunshot wounds. Ambroise Pare (1510-1590). His works on surgery and obstetrics. The first description of surgery for fractures of the neck of the femur, description of turning the fetus on the leg, stopping bleeding. Description of the indication and technique of tooth extraction, advanced tools for their treatment and extraction.

Pierre Frank, surgeon, author of the textbook (1561), hernia operations, removal of stones from the urinary bladder. Gaspar Tagliacozzi (1546-1594) - description of nose plastic surgery with a flap from the upper limb.

Progress in the development of obstetrics, participation of surgeons. 1500 Y. Ruff, textbook on midwifery (1559). François Morisot (1637-1709), head of the maternity department in the oldest hospital in Paris (VII century AD), considered pregnancy as a physiological period that could easily become dangerous. Increasing experience of midwives, Louise Bourgeois (1563-1636).

The beginning of the study of occupational diseases.

University of Padua, Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1714), the first major work on occupational diseases, "Reflections on the diseases of artisans" (1700 p.), diseases of representatives of more than 60 professions contemporary to him. Paying attention to the connection between the occurrence of workers' diseases and working conditions.

Topic 5. Modern medicine.

Periodization and chronology of the New Age. Characteristics of the periods of young and mature capitalism. Consequences of the scientific and industrial revolution, as a system of political, economic, social, institutional, cultural events. Characteristics of French materialism as a philosophical foundation for the development of medicine. French materialist doctors (Henri Leroy, Julien Lametre, Pierre Cabanis). Great natural and scientific discoveries of the XVIII-XIX centuries. and their significance for the development of further views on nature.

Hygiene and public health.

Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini. Development of public hygiene in England: J. Simon. Formation of experimental hygiene: M. Pettenkofer.

Normal anatomy.

The introduction of anatomical dissections into the teaching of medicine in Western Europe. Leiden anatomical school. F. Ruysch. Differentiation of anatomy (human anatomy, histology, embryology, anthropology). Development of embryology.

General pathology (pathological anatomy and pathological physiology).

Macroscopic period. The origin of pathological anatomy. Searches for the substrate of the disease. Teachings of J. Morgagny about the localization of the disease. An attempt at tissue classification. Tissue pathology.

Microscopic period. The humoral orientation of K. Rokitansky and his work "Guide to Pathological Anatomy".

Histology.

The first microscopic device - H. and J. Jansen (1590 p.). Galileo Galilei's optical device. First use in natural science (Robert Hooke). Marcello Malpighi (histology, embryology, botany, opening of capillaries). Antony van Leeuwenhoek, his short-focus lenses. M.F.K. Bisha (21 tissue systems). Cellular theory of the structure of organisms. Botanist M. Schleiden and zoologist T. Schwann. Development of cytology as a separate science. Embryology. Basic laws of embryogenesis, comparative and evolutionary embryology.

Medical microbiology.

Empirical period. Epidemics of cholera, typhus, plague. The importance of the introduction of microscopic research (Anthony van Leeuwenhoek) and the creation of the cell theory (Mathias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann) for the development of medical microbiology. Empirical methods of combating epidemics of plague, smallpox, anthrax and other infectious diseases. Discovery of the first vaccine in human history. Edward Jenner is an English doctor, the founder of smallpox vaccination. Discovery of the vaccination method. Introduction of smallpox vaccination.

Experimental period. Differentiation of microbiology. L. Pasteur is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology. The first anti-slavery stations. Pasteur Institute in Paris. Development of bacteriology. R. Koch, his experiments on the etiology of anthrax, wound infections, the discovery of pathogens of tuberculosis and cholera. Significance of the successes of microbiology for the development of surgery, the teaching of infectious diseases and preventive medicine.

Physiology and experimental medicine.

Experimental period. A. Hallyer, L. Galvani, F. Majandi, K. Bernard.

Clinical medicine (internal diseases).

Introduction of clinical teaching. H. Burgav - doctor, botanist, chemist. His teachings on the recognition and treatment of diseases. The first methods and devices for physical examination of the patient. The history of the creation of the thermometer (D. Fahrenheit, R. Reomur, A. Celsius). Introduction of thermometry in clinical practice. Discovery of percussion (L. Auenbrugger, J. Korvisar). Discovery of direct auscultation: R.T. Laynek. Opening the stethoscope. Implementation of percussion and auscultation methods in medical practice. Instrumental, physical and chemical methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics: endoscopy, X-ray method, Riva-Rocci apparatus for measuring blood pressure, electrocardiograph of V. Einthoven, radioactive methods, electroencephalography. Differentiation of the clinic of internal diseases. Therapeutic nihilism.

Surgery.

Four problems of surgery at the beginning of the new era: lack of analgesia, wound infection and sepsis, blood loss, lack of scientific basis of surgical technique. Narcosis. The history of the discovery of narcosis: ether, chloroform. Antiseptic and aseptic. Empirical methods of combating wound infection (I. Semmelweiss). Discovery of the methods of antiseptics (J. Lister) and asepsis (E. Bergman, K. Schimmelbu). Improvement of the technique of operative interventions (L. Heister, D. Gunter). Formation of military field surgery (D. Larray). Blood transfusion. Discovery of blood groups (K. Landsteiner, Ya. Yanskyi). Achievements of surgery in connection with the great scientific discoveries of the 19th century. Development of abdominal surgery (T. Billroth, T. Kocher). Transplantation of tissues and organs.

Topic 6. Medicine of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Characteristics of the era of Modern history. Scientific and technical achievements (automation and robotics in various spheres of activity, exploration of space and the depths of the ocean, electrification, development of nuclear energy, the emergence of television, cinema, wide implementation of innovative information technologies (Internet), development of means of communication (satellite, mobile, telephone, optical), increased human mobility, the ability to move physically and virtually, the emergence of portable information carriers, artificial intelligence, laser, semiconductor, light-emitting diode technologies, the creation of electronic, processor and microprocessor equipment, other achievements). Achievements in the field of biology and medicine (discovery of the structure of DNA and genetic code, genetic engineering, discovery of antibiotics, cloning of organs and living beings, transplantation of tissues and organs, creation of high-tech diagnostic equipment, creation of artificial tissues, organs, joints, space medicine, cryomedicine, telemedicine, victory over epidemics of most deadly infections, application of innovative technologies in surgery (removal of a part and the whole organ, suturing of blood vessels and nerves, use of laser, cosmetic operations, etc.), other achievements).

International cooperation in the field of medicine and health care (World Health Organization, International Organization of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, etc.). Nobel laureates of the 20th century in the field of medicine and physiology.

Topic 7. History of Ukrainian medicine

Medicine of ancient population of Ukraine.

Slavs Way of life, economy. Religious beliefs. Magi, healers, exorcists. Empirical methods of treatment. Hygienic measures.

Scythians from the VII century. B.C. Certain knowledge of empirical and mystical treatment. Relations with the Greeks. Anacharsis, Tomsaris. Sarmatians from the II century. B.C.

Medicine of Kyiv Rus.

The transition to feudal relations among the Slavs. Kievan Rus. Volodymyr Svyatoslavych. The Baptism of Rus. Development of literacy. Yaroslav the Wise. Specialization in treatment: bone straightening, rudo methi, dental floss. Baths "Ruska Pravda", 11th century, mention of doctors and their remuneration for treatment. Visiting doctors. Petro Syrianin. Monastery medicine, Agapit. Mykola Sviatosha, Trinity Church over the gate (1108), Hospital Holy Trinity Monastery.

Special works of medical content, which provided information on the treatment of diseases according to the written sources "Askliпов and Galin" (from Asclepius and Galen). "The Collection of Svyatoslav", translated in the 10th century. Hygiene and sanitation.

Medical schools.

The general decline of economic and cultural life after the Mongol invasion. From the 15th century the training of academic doctors at the University of Krakow began. Zamoyska Academy. The role of the Kyiv Academy in the training of medical personnel in connection with the organization of hospital medical schools. The first doctors of medicine were Yurii Drohobych, George-Francisk Skoryna and Pylyp Lyashkovskii.

Workshop medicine.

Medical affairs are out of the attention and control of the state authorities. Medicine is not available. Healers - craftsmen, barbers. City self-government. Shops The structure of the shop. "Traveling", exam. Low status. "Flyers".

Development of care and treatment facilities.

Brotherhoods of the XV-XVIII centuries, reasons for their creation. Their religious, charitable and educational activities. Fraternal shelters, transformation into a hospital. Lviv brotherhood since 1439. Kyiv brotherhood since 1615. Hospitals of guilds, cities. Cossack hospitals. Hospital in the Trakhtemyriv Monastery, in Lebedynskiyi near Chygyrin and Levkivskiyi near Ovruch, in Mezhyhirya near Kyiv.

Domestic medicine in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

Socio-economic characteristics of the XVIII-XIX centuries. The development of medical affairs in Russia in connection with the reforms of Peter I in the 18th century. The development of medicine in the 18th century. in Russia. Reorganization of the civil service regarding the management of medical affairs. Formation of higher medical education. Development of medical science. The development of medicine in Russia in the 19th century. Peculiarities of the development of medical science and practice in connection with the Patriotic War of 1812. The appearance and development of zemstvo medicine in the second half of the 19th century. Basic principles of Zemstvo medicine. Development of medical education, including in Ukraine (Elysavetgrad Medical and Surgical School, Lviv Medical College, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy).

Further differentiation of medical sciences. Contribution of domestic scientists to the development of medicine. The doctrine of the integrity and unity of the body: M. Ya. Mudrov, I.E. Dyadkovskiyi, S.P.

Botkin., G.A. Zakharyin P.A. Zahorskyi is the founder of the first domestic anatomical school. Anatomical Theater at the University of St. Volodymyr. Study of the physiology of individual systems and functions of the body. A.M. Filomafitskyi is the founder of the first domestic physiological school (physiology of respiration, digestion, blood transfusion, experimental research on the effect of sleeping

pills), author of the first domestic textbook on physiology. The theory of nervousness and the formation of the foundations of the neurogenic theory. I.M. Sechenov and his contribution to the study of the physiology of the central nervous system, breathing and blood gases, metabolism, work physiology. Development of experimental medicine. The first clinical and physiological laboratories. I.P. Pavlov is the founder of the doctrine of conditioned reflexes and higher nervous activity. Creation of departments of pathological anatomy in Ukrainian universities. Development of pathological physiology as a science and subject of teaching. Ukrainian school of pathophysiology. D. Samoylovych - founder of domestic epidemiology, chumologist. His practical activity. Elimination of the plague in Moscow. Contagious theory of the spread of the plague. System of anti-plague measures, use of disinfectants. Domestic scientists at the Pasteur Institute. Development of the doctrine of the body's defense forces: cellular (phagocytic) theory of immune defense (I. Mechnikov). Development of virology (D. Ivanovskyi). V.P. Obratsov (method of deep sliding palpation of the abdomen). Formation of the clinical and experimental direction in medicine (S.P. Botkin). Development of surgery in Ukrainian universities. Creation of topographic (surgical) anatomy by M.I. Pirogov. Formation of military field surgery. World priorities of Ukrainian surgeons: skin transplantation (O. Yatsenko), transfusion of defibrinated blood in military and field conditions (S. Kolomnin), surgery on a living heart (A. Pidriz), cholecystojejunostomy in one step (N. Monastyrskyi), plastic surgery in tuberculosis of the bones of the foot and ankle joint (M. Volkovich). Introduction of V. Stefansky intubation instead of tracheotomy.

Peculiarities of the development of medicine in Ukraine in different periods of modern history: during the period of formation of health care (1918-1940); during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945); in the post-war period (1945-1965); during the period of advanced socialism (1966-1990); during the period of independence of Ukraine (from 1991 to the present).

6. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of meaningful modules and topics	In total	Number of hours				
		lectures	seminar	Lab .	Ind.	s.s.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Topic 1. History of medicine as a science. Medicine of primitive society	9	1				6
Topic 2. Medicine of the ancient world	10	1	2			5
Topic 3. Medicine of the Middle Ages	9	1	1			6
Topic 4. Medicine of the Renaissance	9	1	1			6
Topic 5. Modern medicine	11	2	2			6
Topic 6. Medicine of the XIX-XX centuries.	9	2				6
Topic 7. History of Ukrainian medicine	11	2	2			5
Final control	2		2			
Hours in total	60	10	10			40
ECTS credits – 2.0						

7. Topics of lectures.

No	Topic name
1.	History of medicine as a science and subject of teaching. Medicine of primitive society and the ancient world.
2.	Medicine of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
3.	Modern medicine.
4.	Medicine of the 19th - 20th centuries .
5.	History of Ukrainian medicine

8. Topics of seminar classes

No.	Topic name
1.	Medicine in the countries of the Ancient World
2.	Medicine of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance
3.	Modern medicine
4.	History of Ukrainian medicine (on the basis of Kyiv museums).
5.	Final lesson, assessment

9. Independent work of students

No.	Topic name
1	The history of medicine as a science. Medicine of primitive society
2	Medicine of the Ancient World
3	Medicine of the Middle Ages
4	Renaissance medicine
5	Topic 5. Modern medicine
6	Topic 6. Medicine of the XIX-XX centuries.
7	Topic 7. History of Ukrainian medicine

10. LIST OF TASKS

FOR THE STUDENT'S INDIVIDUAL WORK (SIW):

1. Compilation of historical crosswords from the relevant sections of the academic discipline.
2. Participation in the work of the student scientific circle and speeches at scientific forums.
3. Participation in the student Olympiad in the academic discipline.
4. Production of laminated tables on the relevant topics of the sections of the discipline.
5. Selection of video and audio materials from sections of the academic discipline.

11. METHODS AND FORMS OF CURRENT CONTROL

When evaluating students, preference is given to standardized control methods:

- testing (oral, written, computer);
- structured written works;
- structured control of practical skills;

- control of practical work;
- oral survey;
- oral interview

Forms of control:

Preliminary (input) control serves as a means of identifying the existing level of knowledge of students for use by the teacher in a practical session as an orientation in the complexity of the material. It is conducted in order to assess the strength of knowledge and to determine the degree of perception of new educational material

Current control - control of independent work of students regarding the study of educational materials. It is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific goals of the topic in order to check the degree and quality of mastering the studied material. In all practical classes, objective control of theoretical preparation and mastering of practical skills is applied in order to check the student's readiness for the class. In the process of ongoing control, the student's independent work is evaluated in terms of the completeness of tasks, the level of assimilation of educational materials, mastering of practical skills of analytical and research work, etc.

The final (thematic) control of mastering the chapter (subchapter) takes place upon completion of the study of the block of relevant topics through testing and/or oral interview and/or performance of structured tasks. Thematic control is an indicator of the quality of studying the topics of the discipline's sections and students' assimilation of practical skills, as well as the related cognitive, methodical, psychological and organizational qualities of students. It is held in a specially designated - final - session.

12. CURRENT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Grade "5" - awarded on the condition that the student knows the content of the lesson and the lecture material in full, illustrates the answers with various examples, gives exhaustively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions, teaches the material without errors, freely solves all situational problems of various degrees complexity, takes an active part in the discussion and discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and additional sources of information.

The grade "4" is assigned when the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without mistakes. Solves situational problems, experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases, participates in the discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and recommended sources of information.

Grade "3" - given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the main content of the lesson and at a satisfactory level of his understanding. The student is able to solve modified (simplified) tasks with the help of leading questions, solves situational problems, feeling difficulties in simple cases, is not able to systematically explain the answer on his own, but answers directly asked questions correctly, tries to participate in the discussion of individual thematic issues during practical classes.

Grade "2" - awarded in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of a "satisfactory" grade; the student passively follows the progress of the discussion of thematic issues without taking part in it, has obvious difficulties in answering the teacher's direct questions.

The final control is carried out in the form of a credit at the last seminar session in order to establish the content of students' knowledge in terms of volume, quality and depth, as well as the ability to apply them in practical activities. Students who have not missed unworked classes and have an average grade for current academic performance of at least 3.0 are admitted to the credit. The average grade is converted into ECTS points.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with credit)

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.47	179	3.94	158	3.42	137
4.97	199	4.45	178	3.92	157	3,4	136
4.95	198	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.37	135
4.92	197	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.35	134
4.9	196	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.32	133
4.87	195	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.3	132
4.85	194	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.27	131
4.82	193	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.25	130
4.8	192	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.22	129
4.77	191	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.2	128
4.75	190	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.17	127
4.72	189	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.15	126
4.7	188	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.12	125
4.67	187	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.1	124
4.65	186	4.12	165	3.6	144	3.07	123
4.62	185	4.09	164	3.57	143	3.05	122
4.6	184	4.07	163	3.55	142	3.02	121
4.57	183	4.04	162	3.52	141	3	120
4.55	182	4.02	161	3.5	140	Less than 3	Not enough
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.47	139		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.45	138		

13. FINAL CONTROL

The final control performs a control function, it is carried out in order to evaluate the results of training at a certain educational and qualification level or at individual completed stages. It is conducted

in the form of a credit, with the aim of establishing the content of students' knowledge in terms of volume, quality and depth, as well as the ability to apply them in practical activities. During the final control, the results of the completion of all types of educational work according to the structure of the work program are taken into account. Students who have not missed unworked classes and have an average grade for current academic performance of at least 3.0 are admitted to the credit. The average grade is converted into ECTS points.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS RECEIVED BY STUDENTS

Grading scale: national on ECTS

Score in points	ECTS assessment	Evaluation on a national scale		Amount of students
		for the exam, diff. offset	for credit	
180-200	A	perfectly	counted	10%
170-179.99	B	fine		25%
160-169.99	C	satisfactorily		30%
141-159.99	D			25%
120-140.99	E			10%
100-119.99	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly	not counted with the possibility of retaking	
1-99.99	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	

15. Questions for the final control.

1. The history of medicine as a science and part of the general history of mankind. History of medicine as a subject of teaching in medical universities.
2. Sources of studying the history of medicine.
3. The medical profession in the history of cultural development. Personality of the doctor. Medical ethics and deontology.
4. Historical sources about the diseases of primitive people.
5. Primitive society. The emergence of collective treatment, accumulation and generalization of empirical knowledge.
6. The seeds of religious ideas of primitive people about diseases and their treatment.
7. General features of the development of medicine in the ancient world.
8. Medicine in the states of ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria). Sources of studying medicine and features of its development.
9. Medicine of Ancient Egypt. Sources of studying medicine and features of its development.
10. Medicine of ancient India. Sources of study and features of development.
11. Medicine of ancient China. Sources of study and features of development. Ancient Chinese materialistic philosophy and medicine. The system of traditional medicine "zhen-qi".
12. Medicine of Ancient Greece. Periodization and chronology of the history of medicine in Ancient Greece. Sources of study and features of development.
13. Medical schools of Ancient Greece in the city of Croton, the city of Knidos, on the island of Kos.

14. Hippocrates and his role in the development of medicine. "The Hippocratic Codex" is an encyclopedia of the heyday of ancient Greek medicine.
15. **Medicine of Alexandria.** Museion (Temple of the Muses), its outstanding scientists: The flourishing of **descriptive anatomy and surgery.** Herophilus and Erasistratus are prominent representatives of the **Alexandrian medical school.**
16. Medicine in Ancient Rome.
17. Formation of a professional army and military medicine. Creation of state medical schools in the Russian Empire in the 18th century.
18. The state of development of dental practice during the Middle Ages.
19. **Medicine in the Byzantine Empire.** Features of development.
20. Encyclopedic collections of medicine by Oribasius , Aetius of Amidsky , and Pavel Eginsky .
21. Christianity and its influence on the development of medical affairs in the Byzantine Empire. Monastic and civilian hospitals.
22. **Medicine in the Arab caliphates.** Features of historical development.
23. Abu Ali ibn Sina is the most outstanding doctor-scientist of the medieval East. His work "The Canon of Medical Science".
24. **Medicine in Western Europe during the Early and Advanced Middle Ages.** Features of historical development.
25. **Medical education in medieval Western Europe.** Civil higher medical schools (Salerno from the 9th century). Establishment of universities.
26. The beginning of anatomical dissections, the teaching of anatomy in Russia. P.A. Zagorskyi was the founder of the first Russian anatomical school.
27. **Medicine of the peoples of Transcaucasia during the Middle Ages.** Features of historical development.
28. **First attempts at anatomical dissections (Salerno , Montpellier).** Anatomy textbook by Mondino de Lucci .
29. Development of pathological anatomy. Macroscopic period (JMorganyi M.F. Bisha). Microscopic period (K. Rokytanskyi , R. Virkhov).
30. **Development of normal anatomy.** Introduction of anatomical dissections in the teaching of medicine in the universities of Western Europe.
31. Development of surgery in medieval Europe. Guild organization of surgeons - craftsmen.
32. Formation of physiology as a science. Prerequisites for the creation of the theory of blood circulation.
33. **Great natural science discoveries of the end of the 17th and the first half of the 19th centuries.**
34. **Development of clinical medicine.** Iatrochemical direction in medicine (Paracelsus). Development of pharmacies and pharmacy business.
35. The emergence of the doctrine of infectious diseases. Girolamo Fracastoro and my work "On contagions, contagious diseases and treatment".
36. **Ambroise Pare and his contribution to the development of military surgery, orthopedics and obstetrics.**
37. **Peculiarities of the development of pharmacy during the Middle Ages.**
38. Peculiarities of the development of medicine in Kyivan Rus. Ancient Russian herbalists.
39. The adoption of Christianity in Kyivan Rus and its influence on the development of medicine. Monastery hospitals. Activities of monk doctors and secular doctors.
40. **The first certified domestic doctors: Georgy Drohobych, Francisk Skoryna.**
41. The establishment of the first pharmacies and the Order of Pharmacists.
42. The role of M.V. Lomonosov in the development of medical affairs, education and natural science.
43. Evolution of the development of empirical measures to prevent purulent processes in wounds.
44. R. Koch is the founder of the world school of bacteriology.
45. **Development of medical microbiology.** Empirical period (before L. Pasteur).

46. D. Lister is the founder of the antiseptic method.
47. Opening of the first hospital school and training of doctors in the Russian Empire in the 18th century.
48. The formation of medicine and medical affairs in Russia in connection with the reforms of Peter I.
49. Contribution of I.V. Buyalskyi and M.I. Pirogov in the development of normal anatomy.
50. The first domestic professors.
51. Training of doctors in Russia in the 18th century. The first medical school at the Apothecary Order.
52. Formation of anatomy as a science. Andreas Vesalius and his work "Structure of the Human Body".
53. Medicine of sovereign Ukraine. Formation of insurance medicine.
54. Peculiarities of the development of medicine in Ukraine in the 18th century. Hospitals, ward medicine, waiting and treatment facilities.
55. Medical science. Outstanding medical scientists of Ukraine.
56. Training of medical personnel. Creation of institutes in Ukraine.
57. Dental care in Ukraine.
58. Stages of formation of the health care management system. Basic legislative acts in the field of health care.
59. Medical schools in Ukraine (in the cities of Ostroh, Zamost, Lviv).
60. Medical faculties of universities of Ukraine (Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa) in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
61. The contribution of Ukrainian doctors to the development of national and world medicine.
62. Historical development, sources of culture and medicine of Ancient Russia.
63. Training of domestic doctors in the 18th century. Yelysavetgrad medical and surgical school. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
64. Curative medicine of the times of Kyivan Rus.
65. Peculiarities of the development of medicine and medical affairs in the Russian Empire of the 18th century. The beginning of state measures in the medical field.
66. L. Pasteur is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.
67. Empirical measures to combat epidemics of plague, smallpox, etc. (D. Samoilovych, E. Jenner).
68. The development of public medicine in the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Formation of zemstvo medicine.
69. The history of the discovery of anesthesia and its use in clinical practice.
70. The development of domestic medicine and medical affairs in the 18th century . 20th century Community care orders. Formation of zemstvo medicine.
71. I.V. Buyalskyi is one of the founders of surgical anatomy in the Russian Empire.
72. Discovery of direct auscultation — R. Laennec . Application of physical diagnostic methods in Russia.
73. B. Ramazzini is the founder of occupational pathology as a branch of medicine.
74. Development of therapy. The introduction of clinical teaching in advanced medical centers of Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Leiden University — Herman Burgav .
75. The first methods of physical research. Discovery of percussion — A. Auenbrugger , Zh.N. Corvisar .
76. Development of physiology and experimental medicine. The works of F. Mazhandi , H. Helmholtz , K. Ludwig , O.M. Filomatsky .
77. The development of dental care in the period of the New Age.
78. Empirical measures to combat epidemics of plague, smallpox, etc. (D. Samoilovych, E. Jenner).

12. Methodological support

Textbooks, manuals, auxiliary literature, methodical developments for teachers, students, independent work, schemes, tables, handouts of test tasks.

13. Recommended literature

Basic

1. Multanovsky M.P. History of medicine . - M., 1961. - 346 p.

Auxiliary

2. Aronov G.Yu., Grando O.A., Myrskyi M.B., Sorokina T.S., Shilinis Yu.O., Zhukovsky L.I., Kogan V. Ya. Prominent names in world medicine. – GreatNamesintheWorldHistory / Ed. Prof. O.A. Grando . - K.: RIA "Triumph", 2002.
3. Benyukh N. History of pharmacy of Halychyna (XIII–XX centuries). - Lviv: B.v. , 1999.
4. Boltarovych 3. Folk healing of Ukrainians of the Carpathians in the XIX-p. 20th century - K: Scientific Thought, 1980.
5. Botkin S.P. Clinical selections . - M., 1950.
6. Bydloo N.L. Instructions for students of surgery in the anatomical theater. — M.: Medicine, 1979.
7. Doctors , patients , society . Human rights and professional responsibility of a doctor in documents of international organizations . - K.: Association of Psychiatrists of Ukraine , 1996.
8. Distinguished names in world medicine / Ed. O.A. Grando . - Kyiv.- RVA "Triumph", 2001. - P. 320
9. Galen K. On the assignment of parts of a human hotel : Trans. from ancient Greek . - M.: Medicine, 1971.
10. Ganitkevich Ya. Ukrainian medical calendar for 2014 / Yaroslav Ganitkevich . - Kyiv, 2013. - 84 p.
11. Ganitkevich Ya.V. History of Ukrainian medicine in dates and names. - Lviv: Scientific Society . T.G. Shevchenko, 2004.
12. Ganitkevich Ya.V. Ukrainian doctors-scientists of the first half of the 20th century and their scientific schools . Biographical essays and bibliography. - Lviv: Scientific Society . T.G. Shevchenko, 2004.
13. Hippocrates . Ethics and general medicine / Trans. from ancient Greek . YOU. Rudneva ; Ed . S. Yu. Trokhacheva . - St. Petersburg: Azbuka, 2001.
14. GlazerHugo . Dramatic medicine. - M.: Molodayagvardiya , 1962.
15. Golovko O.F. Golovko V.O. History of medicine in Podillia (c. 18th- c. 20th centuries). - Vinnytsia, 2000.
16. Golyachenko O.M., Ganitkevich Y.V. History of medicine. – Ternopil: Lileya, 2004.
17. Grando A.A. Medicine in mirror history . - K.: Health, 1990.
18. Grando O. Prominent names in the history of Ukrainian medicine . - K.: Triumph, 1997.
19. Grando A.A., Grando S.A. Medical ethics / MedicalEthics . - K.: RIA " Triumph ", 1994.
20. Hrybanov E.D. Medicine in symbols and emblems . - M.: Medicine, 1990.
21. Hrytsak E.N. Popular history of medicine / E.N. Hrytsak - M.: Veche, 2010. - 464 p.
22. Zudhof K. Medicine of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance . - M.: University book, 1999.
23. Ibn Sina (Avicenna). Canon of medical science. Trans. Sarab .: In 5 books . – Tashkent, 1954–1960.
24. Names in medicine in the echo of time 2014 (first part). Calendar of famous and memorable dates / incl .: S.M. Bulak , L. E. Kornilova, M. S. Slobodenyuk. - Kyiv, 2013. - 115 p.
25. Malaya L.T., Kovalenko V.N., Kaminsky A.G., Voronkov G.S. History of Medicine : Essays . - K.: Lybyd , 2003.
26. Medicine // BME. 3rd ed . - M., 1980. - Vol. 14. - P. 7–312.
27. Medicine in artistic images: Sat. of articles / Composition and Ch . ed. Zablotskaya K.V. - Donetsk : Yantra , 2002.
28. Medicine in artistic images: Articles . Issue _ 2 / Composition and Ch . ed. Zablotskaya K.V. – Donetsk : National Union of Writers of Ukraine , Donbass magazine , 2003.
29. Medicine in Ukraine, eminent doctors : Bibliographic dictionary. - Issue _ 1. The end of the 17th - the first half of the 19th centuries / Ed. S.M. Old woman - K.: Medicine of Ukraine, 1997.
30. Meyer-Steineg T. Ancient medicine. – – M.: University book, 1999.

31. Meyer-Steinig T. Medicine of the XVII–XIX centuries . - M.: University book, 1999.
32. Myklyayev I.Yu. Medicine of the 21st century : In 3 volumes - Kh.: Osnova, 1993.
33. Mirsky M.B. Russian medicine of the 16th–19th centuries . - M.: ROSPEN, 1996.
34. Nozdrachev , A.T. Maryanovich , E.L. Polyakov . Nobel prizes in physiology or medicine for 100 years. - 2nd ed . - St. Petersburg: Humanities , 2003.
35. Olearchyk A.S., Olearchyk R.M. A short history of medicine // Likarskyvisnyk . – 1991. - No. 3 (125). - p. 160.
36. Pavlovsky L. I. Velikiedeyatelemyrovoymeditsyny : monograph / L. I. Pavlovsky . - K.: DIA, 2013. - 559 p.
37. Pyrig L. Medicine and Ukrainian society . A collection of medical and journalistic works . - K.: B.v. , 1998.
38. Devoted medicine: Involvement of doctors in violations of human rights . - K.: Sphere, 1997.
39. Salerno health code written in the fourteenth century by the philosopher and doctor Arnold of Villanova . - M., 1970.
40. Sorokina T.S. Atlas of medical history : Primordial society . - M., 1987. - P. 172.
41. Sorokina T.S. History of Medicine : Textbook . - M.: " Akademiya " publishing house , 2004.
42. Social medicine and the organization of health care : Textbook / Subsection . ed. Yu.V. Voronenko , V.F. Moskalenka – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyga , 2000.
43. Stupak F.Ya. Introduction to the history of medicine . Medicine and primitive society . - K.: NMU, 2002.
44. Stupak F.Ya. Culture and medicine of India. - K.: NMU, 2001.
45. Stupak F.Ya. Essay on the history of the National Medical University named after O.O. Bogomolets. - K.: NMU, 2002.
46. Stupak F.Ya. Orders of public guardianship in Ukraine. - K.: NMU, 2002.
47. Textbook of the history of medicine / Comp . E.D. Hrybanov , editor . and note _ P.E. Zabludovsky . - Moscow: Medicine , 1968.
48. Shegedyn M. B. History of medicine and nursing . – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyga , 2003.
49. Tsymbalyuk V. I. History of Ukrainian neurosurgery in portraits / V. I. Tsymbalyuk. - Kyiv: Phoenix, 2014. - 232 p.
50. Holyachenko O. History of medicine / O. Holyachenko , G. Konopelko . - Ternopil , 2004. - 150 p.
51. Hulchiy OP, Stupak FY, Mikhalko NA First-Year UndergraduateModuleHandbook " HistoryofMedicine ". Part I. – Kyiv : NMU, 2004.
52. Hulchiy OP, Stupak FY, Mikhalko NA First-Year UndergraduateModuleHandbook " HistoryofMedicine ". Part II. – Kyiv : NMU, 2004.

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