
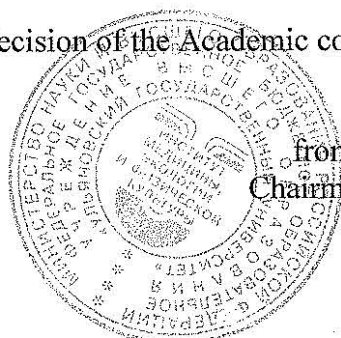


Ministry of Science and Higher Education Ulyanovsk State University	The form	
F-working program of discipline		

**APPROVED**  
decision of the Academic council of institute of medicine, ecology  
and physical education UISU



from "22" June 2020, protocol No. 10/220

Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ (V.I. Midlenko)

*Signature*

"22" 06 2020

### THE WORKING PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE

Discipline:	<b>History of medicine</b>
department	medical
Major:	Public Health and Health Services
Course	I


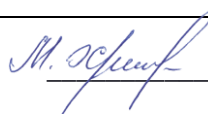
The direction/ specialty 31.05.01 "General Medicine"  
Full-time form of education


Date of introduction of the program in the educational process of USU, September "1", 2020

The program is actualized at a meeting of the department: the protocol number \_from \_\_\_ 20  
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Information about the developers:

Full name	The department	Position, academic degree, rank
Gorbunov VI	healthcare and public health organization	Head. the department, MD, PhD
Vozzhennikova GV	healthcare and public health organization	Associate Professor, MD, PhD
Isayev IN	healthcare and public health organization	Associate Professor, Ph.D.

AGREED	AGREED
Head of the Department implementing discipline	Head of the graduating Department
 _____ / Gorbunov V.I. / 22.06.2020 year	 _____ / Vize-Khripunova M.A. / 22.06.2020 year

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## 1. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT "THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE"

**The objectives of development disciplines:** study of the laws and logic of the development of medicine, medicine and medical activities of the peoples of the world throughout the history of mankind

**The tasks of development disciplines:**

- to study the general laws of the world historical process of formation and development of healing and medicine in various countries around the world from ancient times to the present day
- explore the outstanding achievements of civilizations and each historical era in the field of medicine in the context of the progressive development of humanity
- examine the contribution of prominent scientists and physicians of the world in the development of medical science and medical practice

## 2. PLACE IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCIPLINE PLEU:


According to the Federal State Standard of Higher Education discipline "History of medicine" refers to the basic disciplines of the specialty 31.05.01 "General Medicine" Graduate Medical Education and taught in the first semester.

Discipline is based on the knowledge and skills derived from general educational school course.

The study of discipline "History of Medicine" provides students with the necessary knowledge and skills during the development of the following disciplines: History of the Fatherland, Fundamentals of Business Law, Philosophy, Principles of project management, regional health history, Practice: Project activities, Preparation for delivery and commissioning of the state exam.

## 3. The list of planned learning outcomes on the subject "History of Medicine", correlated with the planned results of development of the basic professional educational programs

Code and name of the implemented competence	The list of planned learning outcomes of subjects (modules), correlated with indicators of achievement of competencies
OK-3 - the ability to analyze the main stages and the laws of historical development of society for the formation of citizenship	<p><b>know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the distinctive features of healing and medicine in different historical periods (primitive society, the ancient world, the Middle Ages, modern and contemporary);</li> <li>- achievement of major civilizations in the field of medicine and medicine in the process of progressive the development of their spiritual culture;</li> <li>- the contribution of prominent doctors in the world, will determine the fate of medical science and medical practice in the history of mankind.</li> </ul> <p><b>be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyze historical material and to navigate in the historical process forward of healing and medicine from its origins to modern times;</li> </ul> <p><b>own:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proficiency in the use of knowledge on the history of medicine</li> </ul>

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	in the study of theoretical and clinical disciplines
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#### 4. Total labor DISCIPLINE

##### 4.1. Volume discipline in credit units (total) 3 SET


##### 4.2. Displacement discipline by type of study (in hours):

Kind of study	Number of hours (full-time mode of study)	
	All according to plan	Including by semester
		1
Contact the work of students with the teacher in accordance with the UE	72	72
Auditory lessons:	72	72
lectures	18	18
Practical and seminars	54	54
Laboratory work, workshops	-	-
Independent work	36	36
The shape of the current control of knowledge and control of independent work: testing, control work, colloquium, essay and others.	interview on the theme issues, testing, essay	interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
Course work	-	-
Types of intermediate certification (exam, offset)	credit	credit
Total hours on discipline	108	108

##### 4.3. Contents of the discipline "History of Medicine". Distribution of hours for topics and types of study:

Full-time form of education\_

Name sections and topics	Total	Types of studies				The shape of the current control of knowledge
		Auditory lessons		classes in interactive form	Independent work	
		lectures	Workshops , seminars			
1. History of medicine as science and the teaching of the subject. Healing in the primitive society.	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
2. Healing in the countries of the Ancient East	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
3. Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
4. Medicine early periods (VX cc.) And developed (XI-	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay

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XV cc.) Middle						
5. Medicine late Middle Ages (XV-XVII cc.)	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
6. The new time Medicine (1640-1918 gg.) - Medical-biological disciplines	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
7. The new time Medicine (1640-1918 gg.) - development of clinical medicine (medicine, surgery, pediatrics), health and social medicine	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
8. modern times Medicine Health and Medicine in Russia	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
9. modern times Medicine: main achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and public health.	12	2	6	-	4	Interview on the theme issues, testing, essay
in total	108	18	54	-	36	

## 5. Contents (MODULUS)

### Topic 1. History of medicine as science and the teaching of the subject. Healing in primitive society

#### *Content of the topic:*


Determination of the history of medicine. History of medicine as science and as part of the cultural history. Its relationship with the natural sciences, philosophy, engineering, general theory of human society. Sources of study of history of medicine. The emergence of healing in the primitive society, the emergence of traditional medicine, the accumulation of knowledge about medicine. Formation of representations about the disease.

### Topic 2: Healing in the countries of the Ancient East

#### *Content of the topic:*

age characteristic. Common features of the development of medicine in the countries of the ancient world. Sources of information about healing. Healing in ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria). Mythology and medicine. The development of medical knowledge and healing in ancient Egypt. Medical specialists in obstetrics, treatment of women's and children's diseases (papyrus from Kahuna, ca. 1800 BC.). Healing in ancient India. History Sanitary deal period Harapskoy civilization. Healing in the Vedic period. Healing of the classical period. The history of medicine in ancient China. Philosophical Foundations of Chinese Medicine. Traditional Chinese medicine.

### Topic 3. Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean

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*Content of the topic:*

Healing in ancient Greece. Story. philosophical foundations Greek medicine. Medical school. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic Collection". Medical ethics in ancient Greece. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical underpinnings. Sanitary business. The beginning of the organization of medical affairs. Formation of military medicine. The development of medical knowledge. Galen: his teaching and galenizm.

**Topic 4. Medical Subject early periods (Y-X cc.) And developed (XI-XY cc.) Middle**

*Content of the topic:*

Periodization and chronology of the history of the Middle Ages. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire. Sanitation facilities. Byzantine science and religion. The development of medical knowledge. Hospital case. Education and medicine. Medicine in medieval Russia and the Old Russian state. Medicine in Western Europe in the early and advanced Middle Ages. Medieval scholasticism and medicine. Epidemics of epidemic diseases.

**Topic 5. Medicine late period (XV-XVII centuries.) Medieval**

*Content of the topic:*

Medicine in Western Europe during the Renaissance. becoming anatomy as a science. Formation of physiology as a science. Iatrochemistry and medicine. Epidemic and the doctrine of CONTAG. Development of surgery. Medicine in Muscovy. The origin of the elements of the state of medicine. Apothecary order (1620).

School of Medicine (1654). Outdoor Military-time hospitals (1678). The fight against epidemics. Medicine peoples of the American continent before and after Conquest. The development of medical knowledge. Organization of medical affairs.

**Topic 6. The new time Medicine (1640-1918): -mediko-biological disciplines** *Content of the topic:*

Features of development of medicine. Anatomy. Histology. Embryology. General biology and genetics. The theory of organic evolution. The doctrine of heredity and variation. Pathological anatomy and pathological physiology. Microbiology. Vaccination. Antiseptic and aseptic. Development immunology. Physiology and experimental medicine.

**Topic 7. The new time Medicine (1640-1918): the development of clinical medicine (medicine, surgery, pediatrics), health and social medicine (Lecture)**


*Topics Contents:*

Internal medicine. Adoption clinical method. Medical business and medical education in Russia XYIIIb. The first methods and devices of the physical examination. Development of internal medicine and medical education in Russia in the XIX century. Infectious diseases and epidemiology. Pediatrics. Psychiatry. Surgery. The doctrine of blood transfusion. Technique of surgical interventions. Creation of topographic anatomy. The discovery of anesthesia. The development of military surgery. The era of antiseptis. Obstetrics and gynecology. Dentistry.

**Topic 8. Medicine of modern times: health and medicine in Russia**

*Content of the topic:*

Characteristics of the recent history. Main steps development of medicine and public health in Russia (since 1917). Medicine during the intervention and civil war (1918-1922 gg.). Organizational principles of the Soviet health care. Creating AMS (1944). Medical and health care during the period of the Great Patriotic War. Challenges and successes of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and public health organization in Russia in the 20th century.

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## **Topic 9. Subject of recent times Medicine: main achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and public health**

*Content of the topic:*

Formation of international cooperation in the field of health. International Red Cross Committee. The World Health Organization (WHO). International Children's Fund (UNICEF). The movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." Nobel Prize in Medicine, Physiology and related sciences.

## **6. TOPICS practical and seminars**

### **Topic 1. History of medicine as science and the teaching of the subject. Healing in primitive society**

(Form of - practical training)

Questions for discussion at the session:

1. Healing in the primitive society. The most ancient people. The emergence of a collective healing and hygiene practices.
2. Ancient people. Accumulation and generalization of empirical experience collective healing and purposeful use in connection with the development of abstract thinking.
3. The tribal community. Rational methods of healing. Production of tools for healing. The origin of curative magic. The transition from collective healing to quackery.
4. Development of hygienic habits and customs.
5. The role of national healing in the development of national health systems in some developing countries. Folk healing - one of the sources of scientific medicine.

Questions for self-study:

1. The emergence of cults and weird beliefs in a primitive society. Their connection with doctoring
2. Healing in the period of prosperity and expansion of primitive society


### **Topic 2: Healing in the countries of the Ancient East**

(Form of - practical training)

Questions for discussion at the session:

1. Healing in Babylonia and Assyria. Understanding of the causes of diseases. Two directions of healing "ace" and "ashipu". Hammurabi's laws on the legal status of healers. The transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic tradition.
2. Healing in ancient Egypt. Characteristic features of the ancient Egyptian culture. Features of development of medicine; The formation of ideas about the causes of disease.
3. Medical specialization and the development of individual branches of medicine in ancient Egypt: obstetrics, treatment of women's and children's diseases.
4. Hygienic tradition of ancient Egypt and sanitary improvement of cities. Facilities for people with temples. doctoring training.
5. Healing in ancient India. The sacred books of the ancient Indians as a source of information about the disease.
6. Ancient Indian philosophies and their influence on the understanding of disease and healing.
7. Healing arts in classic ancient India period (the second half of the 1 century BC -. IY in BC). Hygienic tradition. Medical ethics.
8. Healing in ancient China. The doctrine of the five elements {wu xing) and two systems of traditional healing principles (yin yang).



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Questions for self-study:

1. Mythology and healing in ancient Mesopotamia
2. Embalming of dead bodies and the accumulation of knowledge about the structure of the human body in ancient Egypt
3. Ayurveda - the ancient Indian traditional system of medicine
4. Philosophical Foundations of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Representations of health and disease.
5. Differences between traditional systems of medicine in India and China

**Topic 3. Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean**

(Form of - practical training)

Questions for discussion at the session:

1. The role of ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. Greek mythology of healing.
2. The construction of the first asklepeyonov. Temple medicine.
3. The formation of two philosophies: natural - scientific materialism and objective idealism; their impact on the development of medicine. Democritus. Plato.
4. Medical school of ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic Collection".
5. Aristotle and his influence on the development of medicine.
6. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical underpinnings.
7. The development of military medicine, valetudinarii.
8. Development of medical affairs in ancient Rome: arhiatry; public and private medical schools. Developmentencyclopedic knowledge: Aulus Cornelius Celsus.
9. Formation of Christianity and its influence on the development of medicine.

Questions for self-study


1. Hippocrates - a reformer of ancient medicine, his life and work
2. The contribution of the Greeks to the development of medical ethics. "The Oath," the ancient Greek physicians.
3. Hellenic culture and medicine. Musaeum in the history of medicine
4. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. Dualism doctrine of Galen

**Topic 4. Medical Subject early periods (Y-X cc.) And developed (XI-XY cc.) Middle**

(Form of - practical training)

Questions for discussion at the session:

1. The origins of Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and religion. Preservation of ancient medical traditions. Early Byzantine medical literature
2. Hospital case in Byzantium
3. The role of the Byzantine culture and medicine in the transmission of ancient heritage in the East and Europe, including Kievan Rus'
4. Features of development of medicine of Kievan Rus. Old Russian medical manual and herbalists. Monastic hospital. Sanitary business. Epidemics of epidemic of disease
5. Medicine in Western Europe in the early (Y-X centuries.) And developed (XI-XY c.) Middle Ages
6. Epidemics of infectious disease in Western Europe during the Middle Ages, classical
7. The origins of Arabic culture and medicine. Creating libraries, pharmacies, hospitals. "House of Wisdom", "Education Society". Questions of hygiene in the "Koran". Abu

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Bakr al -Razi; his work "On smallpox and measles", "For those who do not have a doctor"

#### Questions for self-study

1. Byzantine education and medicine
2. Folk healing in Russia before and after the adoption of Christianity
3. Galenizm in medieval medicine
4. Features of development of medicine in the Central Asian states. AbuAli ibn Sina. His work "Canon of Medicine"

#### **Topic 5. Subject Medicine late period (XV-XVII centuries.) Medieval**

(Form of - practical training)

#### Questions to the topic for discussion at the session:

1. The main features of the natural sciences of the Renaissance. Experimental method in science. The invention of printing.
2. Formation of anatomy as a science. Andreas Vesalius(1514-1564), his work "On the structure of the human body." "Golden Age" of anatomy.
3. Formation of physiology as a science. Bacon (1561-1626). U.Garvey (1578- 1657).
4. Yatrofizicheskoe trend in medicine. S. Santorio (1561-1636), Descartes (1596-1650). The value for the Renaissancethe subsequent development of science.
5. Medicine in Muscovy (XY- XI centuries)
6. Medicine and medical case in medieval China (IY-XYIIbb.). Creating a public school of traditional medicine.
7. Medicine in medieval India. Formation and Development of Tibetan medicine.

#### Questions for self-study

1. Leonardo da Vinci in the history of anatomy
2. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
3. Medicine peoples of the American continent before and after the Conquest


#### **Topic 6. The new time Medicine (1640-1918): -mediko-biological disciplines**

(Form of - practical training)

#### Questions for discussion at the session:

1. age characteristic. Differentiation of medical disciplines.
2. Normal anatomy. Leyden anatomical school. F. Ruysch (1638-1731). anatomy textbooks (Bidloo G., S. Blankardt). Start anatomical dissections in Russia. The base of the Kunstkammer (1717). The first domestic anatomical atlas (MI Shein, 1744). P.A.Zagorsky (1764-1846) -sozdatel first Russian anatomic school.
3. General pathology. Macroscopic period. JB Morgagni (1682-1771 Italy) - organopathology, M.F.K. Bish (1771-1802, France) -tkanevaya pathology.
4. General pathology. Microscopic period. GumoralizmK.Rokitanskogo (1804-1876, Austria). R.Virhova Cellular Pathology (1821-1902, Germany).
5. Development of pathological anatomy in Russia. Formation of Pathological Physiology. V.V.Pashutin (1845-1901, Russia).
6. Microbiology. The experimental period. microscopicSurveillance Antonio van Leeuwenhoek.
7. antiseptics Dzh.Lister method (England , 1967), I.V.Buyalsky, Pirogov (Russia).
8. Development of bacteriology and virology R.Koh (1843-1910, Germany), D.I.Ivanovsky



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(1864-1920, Russia).

9. Physiology. Progress on the study of individual systems and body functions. Nervism development and formation of neurogenic theory in Russia; E.O.Muhin, IE Dyadkovsky, Sechenov, SP Botkin, Ivan Pavlov.

#### Questions for self-study


1. IV contribution Buyalsky (1789-1866) and NIPirogov (1810-1881) in anatomy development.
2. The discovery of the smallpox vaccine: E.Dzhenner (1796, England).
3. History of the microscope and the first microscopic observations
4. Louis Pasteur - the founder of the science of microbiology and immunology
5. Sechenov in the history of physiology. School IM Sechenov
6. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov - the founder of the theory of conditioned reflexes and the higher nervous activity. IP School Pavlova
7. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov - an outstanding Russian scientist, the founder of the phagocytic theory of immunity

#### **Topic 7. The new time Medicine (1640-1918): the development of clinical medicine (medicine, surgery, pediatrics), health and social medicine**

(Form of - practical training)

#### Questions for discussion at the session:

1. *Therapy (internal medicine)* Advanced medical centers in Western Europe. Formation of medicine and medical affairs in Russia.
2. Formation of higher medical education in Russia.
3. The first methods and devices of the physical examination of the patient. G.Burhaave (Holland), L. auenbrugger (1722-1809, Austria), JN Corvisart (1755-1821, France), RT Laennec (1781-1826, France).
4. Other methods of functional diagnostics and laboratory: endoscopy (end XIX in.) X-ray method (1895) and others.
5. The development of internal medicine in Russia in the XIX century (MJ Wise, IE Dyadkovsky, SPBotkin, G.A.Zaharin). Zemstvo medicine. The development of higher medical education in Russia in the XIX century.
6. Surgery. Development of surgical intervention techniques L. heister (1683-1758, Germany), JL Petit (1674-1750, France), JD Larrey (1766-1842, France).
7. Development of surgery in Russia in the XIX century .: IF Bush I.V.Buyalsky, E.O.Muhin, NI Pies, F.I.Inozemtsev.
8. History of the discovery of anesthesia; ether, chloroform. The widespread introduction of anesthesia in theater. Formation of military surgery (D.Larrey, NI Pirogov).
9. Surgery success in connection with the discovery of antiseptic methods (J.. Lister, 1867, England), and aseptic technique (E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch, 1890 Germany).
10. *Pediatrics*. The origins of pediatrics as a separate medicine. The development of pediatrics in Russia. SF Hotovitsky, NF Filatov.
11. Health and public hygiene. The origin of demographic statistics. Beginning of demography and health statistics in Russia.
12. Formation of professional pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).

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13. The idea of public health: Y.P. Frank (1745-1821), Austria, Russia), his work "The system of universal health care." The first law on public health and government agencies on public health. (John Simon 1816 - 1904, England).
14. Development of social medicine in Russia. Zemskaya Medicine (1864). City and factory - factory medicine. Program of the RSDLP (b)(1903) on the protection of workers' health.

#### Questions for self-study

1. The first Russian professor Professor: Simon Herasymovych Zybelin (1735-1802), Nestor Maksymovych Maksymovych - Ambodik (1744 -1812) and others.
2. Daniel Samoylovich Samoylovich - an outstanding Russian scientist, developer of the first theoretical ideas about the spread of swine (742-1805!)
3. Life and work of the outstanding Russian surgeon Nikolai Pirogov (1810-1881)
4. Sergey Botkin - creator of the largest in the Russian scientific therapeutic school (1832-1889)
5. NF Filatov - the creator of a large pediatric scientific school
6. Stepan Fomich Hotovitsky, his contribution to the development of Russian science obstetric

### **Topic 8. Medicine of modern times: health and medicine in Russia**

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#### Questions to the topic for discussion at the session:

1. Characteristics of the recent history. The main stages of development of medicine and public health in Russia (since 1917). Medicine during the intervention and civil war (1918-1922 gg.).
2. Organizational principles of the Soviet health care
3. Development of medical science in the early years of Soviet power.
4. Medical printing. Scientific congresses. International congresses.
5. Problems of development of medicine and public health organizations in Russia and the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. (Repression against med.rabotnikov in the 30s).
6. Medicine and health in the period Great Patriotic War. Creating AMS (1944).
7. Challenges and successes of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and public health organization in Russia 20 century.

#### Questions for self-study


1. Nikolay Alexandrov Semashko - the first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR
2. Grigory Kaminsky - the first People's Commissar of Health
3. The main scientific directions of domestic medicine in the post-war years
4. Nikolay Burdenko - academician of the USSR

### **Topic 9. Subject of recent times Medicine: main achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and public health**

(Form of - practical training)

#### Questions to the topic for discussion at the session:

1. Discoveries in the field of medicine, physiology and related sciences, marked with the Nobel Prize.
2. International cooperation in the field of health.
3. History of creation WHO. International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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4. The movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." Medical ethics. Medical "oath".
5. Current achievements and problems of therapeutic science.
6. Current achievements and problems of surgical science.
7. Recent advances and pediatric problems.

#### Questions for self-study


1. The history of formation of National Societies and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent.
2. the health history of the Ulyanovsk region, modern problems, development prospects.

#### **7. labs workshops**

This type of work does not provide UP

#### **8. ABSTRACTS**


1. The emergence of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing
2. Healing during the heyday and decomposition of primitive society
3. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia
4. Embalming the bodies of the dead and the accumulation of knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt
5. Ayurveda - the traditional system of ancient Indian healing
6. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Health and Disease Concepts
7. The differences between the traditional systems of medicine in China and India
8. Hippocrates - the reformer of ancient medicine, his life and work
9. The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of ancient Greek doctors
10. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museyon in the history of medicine
11. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacy. The dualism of the teachings of Galen
12. Byzantine education and medicine
13. Folk healing in Russia before and after the adoption of Christianity
14. Galenism in medieval medicine
15. Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali Ibn Sina. His work "Canon of Medicine"
16. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy
17. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
18. Medicine of the peoples of the Americas before and after the Conquest
19. Contribution I.V. Buyalsky (1789-1866) and N.I. Pirogov (1810-1881) in the development of anatomy.
20. The discovery of the vaccine against smallpox: E. Jenner (1796, England)
21. The history of the microscope and the first microscopic observations
22. Louis Pasteur - the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology
23. Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov in the history of physiology. School I.M. Sechenova
24. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov - the founder of the doctrine of conditioned reflexes and higher nervous activity. School I.P. Pavlova
25. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov - an outstanding Russian scientist, creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity

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26. The first Russian professors: Semen Gerasimovich Zybelin (1735-1802), 27. Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich - Ambodik (1744-1812), etc.
28. Danila Samoilovich Samoilovich - an outstanding Russian scientist, the developer of the first theoretical ideas about the spread of the plague (! 742-1805)
29. Life and work of the outstanding domestic surgeon Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881)
30. Sergey Petrovich Botkin - creator of Russia's largest scientific therapeutic school (1832-1889)
31. N.F. Filatov - creator of a large pediatric scientific school
32. Stepan Fomich Khotovitsky, his contribution to the development of Russian obstetric and gynecological science
33. Nikolai Alexandrovich Semashko - the first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR
34. Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky - the first public health commissar of the USSR
35. The main scientific directions of domestic medicine in the postwar years
36. Nikolai Nilovich Burdenko - Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences
37. The history of the formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
38. The history of public health in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects

### 9. Questions to the standings


1. Healing in a primitive society. The emergence of collective healing and hygiene skills.
2. The tribal community. The origin of healing magic. The transition from collective healing to quackery. The development of hygiene skills and customs. The role of public health in the development of national health systems.
3. The emergence of cults and fantastic beliefs in primitive society. Their connection with healing. Healing during the heyday and decomposition of primitive society
4. Mythology and healing in Ancient Mesopotamia. Healing in Babylonia and Assyria. An idea of the causes of disease. Two directions of healing are "asu" and "asipu". The transfer of medical knowledge. Hygienic traditions.
5. Healing in ancient Egypt. Formation of ideas about the causes of diseases. Medical specialization and development of individual branches of medicine. Hygienic traditions. Rooms for patients at the temples. Healing training.
6. Embalming the bodies of the dead and the accumulation of knowledge about the structure of the human body in Ancient Egypt
7. Healing in ancient India. Ancient Indian philosophical teachings and their influence on the concept of disease and healing. Ayurveda - the traditional system of ancient Indian healing
8. The art of healing of ancient India in the classical period, (second half of the 1st millennium BC - IY in BC) Hygienic traditions. Medical ethics.
9. The philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine. Perceptions of health and disease. Healing in ancient China. The doctrine of the five elements and two principles (yin yang) of the system of traditional healing.
10. Differences between traditional medicine systems of China and India
11. The role of ancient Greece in the history of world culture and medicine. Greek mythology about healing. The construction of the first Asclepians. Temple healing.
12. The formation of two philosophical directions: natural - scientific materialism and objective idealism, their influence on the development of healing. Democritus. Plato.
13. Medical schools of ancient Greece. Hippocrates. "Hippocratic collection." The contribution of the ancient Greeks to the formation and development of medical ethics. "Oath" of the ancient Greek doctors.
14. The teachings of Aristotle and its influence on the development of medicine.
15. Medicine in ancient Rome, its philosophical foundations. The development of military

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medicine, valetudinaria. Architects Public and private medical schools. Encyclopedic Knowledge Development: Aulus Cornelius Celsus.

16. Hellenistic culture and medicine. Alexandria museyon in the history of medicine
17. Claudius Galen and his contribution to the development of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy. The dualism of the teachings of Galen,
18. The origins of Byzantine culture and medicine. Byzantine science and religion. The formation of Christianity, its influence on the development of medicine. Preservation of the traditions of ancient medicine. Hospital business in Byzantium
19. Features of the development of medicine of Kievan Rus. Old Russian healers and herbalists. Monastery hospitals. Sanitary business. Epidemic epidemic diseases
20. Medicine in Western Europe during the early (Y-X centuries) and developed (XI-XY centuries) Middle Ages. Galenism in medieval medicine
21. Infectious Disease Epidemics in Western Europe during the Classical Middle Ages
22. The origins of Arabic-speaking culture and medicine. Creation of libraries, pharmacies, hospitals. Abu Bakr ar Razi, his works "On smallpox and measles", "For those who do not have a doctor."
23. Features of the development of medicine in the states of Central Asia. Abu Ali Ibn Sina. His work "Canon of Medicine"
24. The main features of natural science of the Renaissance. Experienced method in science. The significance of the Renaissance for the subsequent development of science. Iatrophysical direction in medicine. Paracelsus in the history of medicine
25. The formation of anatomy as a science. Leonardo Da Vinci in the history of anatomy. Andreas Vesalius and his work "On the structure of the human body."
26. The formation of physiology as a science. F. Bacon (1561-1626). W. Harvey (1578-1657).
27. Medicine in the Moscow state (XY- XI centuries)
28. Medicine and medical science in medieval China (IY-XYIIBB.) And medieval India. The formation and development of Tibetan medicine.
29. Medicine of the peoples of the Americas before and after the conquest
30. Leiden anatomical school. F. Ruysch (1638-1731). Textbooks of Anatomy (G. Bidloo, S. Blancard). The beginning of anatomical autopsies in Russia. The first domestic atlas of anatomy (M.I.Shein). -Creator of the first Russian anatomical school. Contribution of P.A. Zagorsky, I.V. Buyalsky and N.I. Pirogov in the development of anatomy.
31. General pathology. Macroscopic period. J.B. Morgagni (organopathology), M.F.K. Bisha (tissue pathology).
32. General pathology. The microscopic period. Humoralism K.Rokitansky. Cellular pathology of R.Virkhov.
33. The development of pathological anatomy in Russia. The formation of pathological physiology. V.V. Pashutin.
34. Microbiology. Experimental period. Microscopic observations of Antonio Levenguk. Louis Pasteur is the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.
35. Development of bacteriology and virology R. Koch (Germany), D. I. Ivanovsky (Russia).
36. Physiology. Achievements in the study of individual systems and body functions. The development of nervousness and the formation of neurogenic theory in Russia; E.O. Mukhin, I.E. Dyadkovsky, I.M.Sechenov, S.P. Botkin, I.P. Pavlov.
37. The discovery of the vaccine against smallpox: E. Jenner (England).
38. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov - an outstanding Russian scientist, creator of the phagocytic theory of immunity
39. The establishment of medicine and medical affairs in Russia. The formation of higher medical education in Russia
40. The first methods and instruments of physical examination of the patient. G. Burhaave




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- (Holland), L. Auenbrugger (Austria), J. Corvisard (France), R. Laeneck (France)
41. The development of internal medicine and higher medical education in Russia in the XIX century. (M.Ya. Mudrov, I.E. Dyadkovsky, S.P. Botkin, G.A. Zakharyin). Zemstvo medicine.
  42. Development of surgical technique: L. Geister (Germany), J.L. Petit (France), J. Larrey (France).
  43. The development of surgery in Russia in the XIX century .: I.F. Bush, I.V. Buyalsky, E.O. Mukhin, N.I. Pirogov, F.I. Foreigners
  44. The history of the discovery of anesthesia (ether, chloroform). The widespread introduction of anesthesia in the theater of operations. The formation of field surgery (D. Larrey, N.I. Pirogov).
  45. The success of surgery in connection with the discovery of antiseptic methods (J. Lister, England), and aseptics (E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch, Germany).
  46. The origins of pediatrics as an independent medicine. The development of pediatrics in Russia. S.F. Khotovitsky, N.F. Filatov.
  47. Hygiene and public hygiene. The origin of demographic and health statistics in Russia.
  48. The formation of occupational pathology: B. Ramazzini (1633-1714).
  49. The idea of public health: J.P. Frank and his work "The system of universal health care." First Public Health Act and Public Institution for Public Health (J. Simon England).
  50. The development of public medicine in Russia. Zemskaya (1864), urban and factory medicine. Program RSDLP (b) (1903) on the protection of workers' health.
  51. Description of the period of recent history. The main stages in the development of medicine and healthcare in Russia (after 1917). Medicine during the years of intervention and civil war (1918-1922).
  52. Organizational principles of Soviet health care. The development of medical science in the early years of Soviet power. Nikolai Alexandrovich Semashko - the first People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR
  53. Problems of the development of medicine and healthcare organization in Russia and the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. (Repression against medical workers in the 30s). Grigory Naumovich Kaminsky - the first Commissar of Health of the USSR
  54. Medicine and healthcare during the Great Patriotic War. The creation of the AMS (1944).
  55. Problems and successes in the development of experimental, clinical and preventive medicine and healthcare organization in Russia in the 20th century.
  56. The main scientific directions of domestic medicine in the postwar years  
Nikolai Nilovich Burdenko - Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences
  57. Discoveries in the field of medicine, physiology and related sciences, marked by Nobel Prizes.
  58. International health cooperation. The history of the formation of national societies and international organizations of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
  59. History of the creation of WHO. International Children's Fund (UNICEF).  
The Doctors of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement.
  60. Modern achievements and problems of therapeutic science, surgical science, pediatrics. The history of public health in the Ulyanovsk region, current problems, development prospects.


## 10. Self study

nu m	Name sections and topics	Types of independent work (study of educational material, problem	volume hours	form of control
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<b>be r</b>		<b>solving, essay, report, control work, preparation for taking tests, exams, etc.).</b>		
1.	History of medicine as science and the teaching of the subject. Healing in the primitive society.	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
2	Healing in the countries of the Ancient East	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
3	Medicine in the Ancient Mediterranean	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
4.	Medicine early periods (VX cc.) And developed (XI-XV cc.) Middle	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
5.	Medicine late Middle Ages (XV-XVII cc.)	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
6.	the new era Medicine (1640-1918 gg.) - Medical-biological disciplines	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
7.	the new era Medicine (1640-1918 gg.) - development of clinical medicine (medicine, surgery, pediatrics), health and social medicine	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
8.	modern times medicine: health and medicine in Russia	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit
9.	modern times medicine: main achievements and international cooperation in the field of medicine and public health	Elaboration of educational material, preparation of the abstract, preparation for taking tests	4	Testing abstract credit

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## 11. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

### a) List of recommended literature the main

1. Lisitsyn Yu.P., History of Medicine : textbook / Yu. P. Lisitsyn. - М. : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2020. - 352 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5445-9 - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454459.html>

### Additional

1. Mullner, Ross M Health and Medicine.; Sage Publications, inc. Series: The Sage Reference Series on Disability: Key Issues and Future Directions, Vol. 1. Thousand Oaks, Calif : SAGE Publications, Inc. 2011. eBook.

[http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=e600xww&AN=474468&site=ehost-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp\\_Cover](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=e600xww&AN=474468&site=ehost-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_Cover)

### educational and methodical

1. История медицины в слайдах : электронный учебный курс : учеб. пособие для студентов, врачей, клин. ординаторов / В. И. Горбунов, Г. В. Возженникова, И. Н. Исаева, М. В. Горбунов ; УлГУ. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - Ульяновск : УлГУ, 2016. - 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM). - (Электронный учебный курс). - CD-ROM. - Загл. с этикетки диска. - Текст : электронный.

<http://edu.ulsu.ru/courses/769/interface/>

Coordinated:

/Chief librarian of SL UISU/ Stadolnikova D.R./ 

Position of the employee of scientific library Full namesignature

### b) Software


Windows 7, Microsoft Office, Statistica Base for Windows v.6 Russian Education and others.

### c) professional databases, information and referral system

1. Electronic catalog Ulyanovsk State University Research Library.
2. System GARANT: electronic periodic reference {E} resource. - Elektr.dan. (7162 MB: 473 378 documents). - {BI} 199-
3. ConsultantPlus: reference retrieval system {E} resource. - Elektr.dan. (733,861 papers). - {BI} 199-

Coordinated:

Зам. нач. отд.  
Employee's position UPTT




Куснецова Д.Б.  
Full name

  
signature

date

## 12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

The implementation of the discipline requires: a classroom for lectures of the educational type. equipped with specialized (educational) furniture. (tables, chairs, classroom combined board), mobile equipment for. presentation of educational material in the discipline; the

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classroom for seminar-type training. equipped with specialized (educational) furniture.

### 13. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES OF HEALTH

Education of students with disabilities is carried out taking into account the characteristics of the psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status of such students. Education of students with disabilities can be organized both jointly with other students and separately.


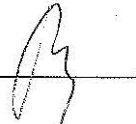
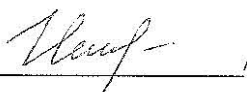
If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) may be offered one of the following options for perceiving information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:

-for persons with visual impairment: in print in large print; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of training materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of a tiflos sign language interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.

-for persons with hearing impairment: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations involving an interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.

-for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: in print; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual tasks and consultations.

Developers

<u>Department chair, MD, professor/V.I. Gorbunov/</u>	
The position of the worker	signature
<u>Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine / G.V. Vozzhennikova/</u>	
The position of the worker	signature
<u>Associate professor, PhDs in Medicine /I.N. Isaeva /</u>	
The position of the worker	signature