

Questions for the exam discipline "History of medicine"

The history of world medicine

1. History of medicine as a science, definition, importance for the training of doctors.
2. History of medicine as taught in medical school.
3. The dependence of the level of development of medicine from the conditions created by the socio-economic formations.
4. Science - scientific basis of medicine.
5. The most important sources for the study of the history of medicine.
6. The value of hygienic practices for preservation of life and health in terms of the primitive communal system.
7. First, historically, the types of medical care: obstetrics, child care, treatment of injuries, dentistry.
8. The first practitioners of primitive communal society.
9. Historians about the absolute health of primitive people.
10. The views of the primitive healers on the causes of diseases and their treatment.
11. The main features of slave society.
12. What does the term "Ancient East".
13. The laws of king Hammurabi, the main features of medicine in Mesopotamia.
14. Features of medicine of Ancient China. Acupuncture, moxibustion "opposite brachii opposite", as methods of healing in Ancient China. Methods of prevention and diagnosis.
15. Essential drugs used in medical practice of ancient peoples.
16. Medicine in Ancient India, advances in surgery, hygiene, explanation of the essence of the disease. Medical written monuments of Ancient India.
17. Medicine of Ancient Egypt, the interpretation of the causes of diseases, treatment therapy.
18. Asclepius, as a representative of ancient Greek medicine, methods and means of healing.
19. The influence of ancient Greek naive materialistic philosophy (Democritus, Heraclitus, etc.) on the development of medicine.
20. Hippocrates, as the founder of rational-empirical medicine. Methods of healing.
21. Hippocrates about the causes of diseases, their course and outcome, issues of surgery in the writings of Hippocrates.
22. Hippocrates. His teaching about the basic types of physique and temperament in people. The significance of this teaching on the development of medicine.
23. Dentistry in slave society
24. Hippocrates of medical ethics.
25. Asclepiad, its system of prevention and treatment of diseases.
26. Galen, the experimental development research method, the doctrine of the circulation, new method of preparation of medicines.
27. Galenism as a reflection of the religious worldview of medieval medicine.

28. The era of feudalism. Periods epochs and their characteristics.
29. Medicine in Byzantium, the value of works of scientists for the further development of medical science.
30. The main features of the science and medicine of Byzantium and the value of works of scientists on its further development.
31. Achieve physician-scientists of the Arab Caliphate in medical science and healthcare.
29. The value of the works of Avicenna (Abu Ali Ibn-Sina) for medical science and practice, his contribution to dentistry.
30. Al-Razi (Razes), his contribution to medicine and healthcare.
31. Dentistry in the middle ages.
32. The emergence of medical schools, universities in Western Europe, the methods of teaching them. Scholasticism, to define.
33. The main activities in the field of medicine the middle ages: hospitals, infirmaries, quarantines.
34. The spread of contagious diseases in the middle ages: plague, leprosy, syphilis, measures to combat them.
35. T. Paracelsus, his criticism of scholasticism in medicine and teaching, the origin of iatrochimii.
36. Descartes, advances in medicine, the interpretation of "reflex".
37. The Renaissance, its characteristics. Representatives of literature and art of this period.
38. A. Vesalius, his work "On the structure of the human body".
39. The discovery of the pulmonary circulation: M. Servet, R. Colombo.
40. V. Garvey, his work "On the motion of the heart and blood in animals" and its impact on the state and development of medicine.
41. A. Leeuwenhoek, the discovery and development of microscopy.
42. M. Malpighi, discovery of the capillaries.
43. A. a Pair of, an eminent surgeon of feudalism.
44. B. Ramazzini, his doctrine of occupational diseases.
45. G. Burgaw - founder of clinical medicine.
46. D. the twink, his work "About the location and causes of disease, opened by the anatomist" and the interpretation thereof for the production of an evidence-based diagnosis.
47. The value of the works R. Laennec and L. Auenbrugger for the development of pathologies and therapies.
48. French doctors-materialists (A. Leroy, J. La Mettrie, J. Cabanis), their teaching about man, about the organization of medical care and the training of doctors.
49. K. Rokitansky, the development of the humoral pathology to a new scientific level.
50. Cellular pathology Virchow, as the development of pathology at a new cellular level.
51. The essence of the idealistic and metaphysical conceptions of cellular pathology Virchow.

52. Experimental method in physiology in Western Europe the epoch of capitalism, its role and importance for understanding the pathophysiological phenomena.
53. Achieve physiology in the works of F. Magendie, C. bell, I. Muller, Helmholtz, K. Bernard, and their importance for the further development of medicine.
54. Great scientific discoveries in the mid-nineteenth century, as the basis for the development of medicine to a new level.
55. The discovery of L. Pasteur and R. Koch, and their role in the development of medicine.
56. Achieve the surgery of the nineteenth century in the field of pain management, methods of asepsis and antisepsis; their influence on the outcomes of surgical interventions.
57. Differentiation of medical Sciences in the second half of the nineteenth century as a reflection of success in the field of medicine.
58. Key achievements and directions of development of hygiene in the nineteenth century.
59. The development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment in the nineteenth century in the era of capitalism.

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN RUSSIA

1. Medicine in the old Russian state (IX-XIII centuries).
2. Views on the disease in Kievan Rus.
3. Principal medical assistance in Kievan Rus.
4. Education Moscow state. The pharmaceutical order. The first school doctors. Functions of the pharmaceutical order, its role in the training of medical personnel.
5. Events held in the Moscow state in the fight against epidemics.
6. Medicine in Muscovy (XV – XVII centuries), the training of doctors, open pharmacies, hospitals.
7. The reforms of Peter I in the field of medical care and medical training.
8. Hospital schools and their importance for the development of medical science and practice in Russia.
9. Especially in the training of medical personnel in Russia in the XVIII century.
10. The opening of the Academy of Sciences.
11. The influence of the works of M. V. Lomonosov to the development of domestic medicine in XVIII century.
12. The Foundation of the Moscow state University and the medical faculty when it is important.
13. The main features of development of medicine in Russia in the XVIII century.
14. P. A. Zagorsky, I. F. Bush, I. V. Buyalsky - an outstanding representatives of domestic medicine in the first half of the nineteenth century.
15. Zabelin S. G., D. S. Samoilovich, N. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik, A. M. shumlyansky and other scientists and their role in domestic medicine in XVIII century.
16. N. And. Pies, his contribution to the development of anatomy, surgery.
17. The use of anesthesia in Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century.

18. The Contribution Of N. And.Pirogov in military surgery.
19. M. J. wise, its contribution to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of internal diseases. The statements of M. Ya Mudrova about the ethics of a doctor.
20. A. M. Filamofitsky and development of experimental physiology in Russia.
21. I. V. Buyalsky, F. I. Inozemtsev, their contribution to surgery.
22. I. F. Bush and his contribution to surgery.
23. P. A. Zagorski and his anatomical school.
24. The main forms of organization of medical Affairs in the Russian Empire in the late XIX century – early XX century.
25. The development of Zemstvo medicine in Russia, a district-based medical care, the growth of the hospital network, the emergence of sanitary statistics of country doctors.
26. Key achievements and directions of development of hygiene in Russia in the XIX century.
27. The development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment in the nineteenth century.
28. The development of the ideas of nervism in the works of I. M. Sechenov, S. P. Botkin and other domestic scientists.
29. I. P. Pavlov, the most important achievements in the field of physiology, the discovery and study of conditioned reflex activities of the body.
30. The role of S. P. Botkin, G. A. Zakhar'ina and A. A. Ostroumova in the development of therapy in nineteenth-century Russia.
31. The Contribution Of N. In.Sklifosovsky in surgery. The development of asepsis and antisepsis.
32. I. I. Mechnikov, A. A. Pashutin, A. I. Polunin and their role in the development of the doctrine of disease, the contribution of scientists to the development of theoretical medicine.
33. F. F. Erisman, A. P. Yes totally, the development of hygiene in Russia by its public character.
34. The most important features of the medicine of Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century.
35. The development of social medicine in Russia in the late XVIII-XIX centuries Zemstvo medicine. Urban medicine. Trade name medicine.
36. N..Semashko - theorist and organizer of Soviet public health.
37. The basic principles of Soviet health care.
38. I. P. Pavlov, an outstanding physiologist, his contribution to science.
39. Representatives of the Soviet anatomical schools.
40. Soviet surgeons and their contributions to medical science.
41. Outstanding Soviet physicians and the value of their labors for the advancement of medicine.
42. The contribution of A. A. Vishnevsky in the development of surgery and anesthesiology in Russia.
43. The health of Russia in the years of the great Patriotic war.
44. The main directions of development of Russian medicine in the second half of the twentieth century. Specialization of medicine.

45. Training of medical personnel in Russia in the XX century.