Honor. Mercy. Glory. To the 175th Anniversary of O.O. Bohomolets National Medical University

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In 2016 O.O. Bohomolets National medical university celebrates the 175th anniversary since establishment, 135th anniversary since birthday of academician O.O. Bohomolets and since establishment of O.A. Kysil SSS, 125th birthday of M.O. Bulgakov and 205th birthday of professor V.O. Karavayev.

The Supervisory Board of O.O. Bohomolets NMU is headed by Chairman in Commission of Taras Shevchenko National Prize, public leader, doctor, writer, publicist, politician, professor Yurii Scherbak.

The official history of establishment started in 1841, when the medical faculty was established at Saint Volodymyr Emperor University. At all stages in development of University its pride and authority were famous personalities and scientific pedagogical schools.

Keywords: O.O. Bohomolets National Medical University, history of science, department of philosophy and sociology.

Article info
Received 01 September 2016
Accepted 20 September 2016

Introduction
The following world-known scientists studied and worked at University: V.O. Bets, O.P.Walter, V.O. Karavayev, V.P. Obraztsov, F.G. Yanovsky, M.I. Krymov, M.V. Sklifosovsky, M.D. Strazhesko, O.V. Korchak-Chepurkivsky, O.O. Bohomolets, L.V. Gromashevsksyy, V.A.Subbotin, outstanding personalities – Saint Luka (V.F. Voyno-Yasenskyy), Laureate of

The memorial plate was opened on the administrative building of University in honor of warrior in battalion “Aydar” Volodymyr Yurychko, Volodymyr Yurychko interuniversity volleyball tournament was launched, the lecture hall No 4 in morphological building has the name of Volodymyr and the best students of University already for two times in succession became the laureates and received Volodymyr Yurychko personal stipendium.

In 2015 O.O. Bohomolets NMU was among the first medical higher schools of Ukraine that passed through certification of quality management according to the requirements of international standard ISO 9001:2008 and received the international certificate of quality.

Today University is first of all the highly professional scientific pedagogical collective, one of the most powerful in higher medical school of Ukraine, which takes the VII place among HM(P)S of Ukraine according to the rating under UNESCO project “TOP-200 UKRAINE”.

University was the first in the state that passed to the training of doctors under the new methodology – European credit transfer system (ECTS) and already in 2011 it presented the unique international educational document – Diploma Supplement – annex to diploma of international sample, to its graduates, over 3,000 graduates received it in 2011-2016.

University unites 10 faculties and 87 departments, 2 SRI, Educational scientific center – Ukrainian training center of family medicine, Institute of postgraduate education.

At the establishment there are over 1,200 teachers, among them 29 academicians and corresponding members in state academies, among them 2 academicians in NAS of Ukraine, 5 academicians in NAMS of Ukraine and 1 academician in NAPS of Ukraine, 3 corresponding members in NAS of Ukraine, 14 corresponding members in NAMS of Ukraine and 5 corresponding members in NAPS of Ukraine, 18 academicians in ASHE of Ukraine, 15 academicians in Ukrainian academy of sciences, 1 academician in Ukrainian EAS, 1 academician in Ukrainian academy of economical cybernetics, 1 academician in engineering academy of Ukraine, 228 Doctors of Sciences, among them 1,653 professors, 968 Candidates of Sciences, among them 408 assistant professors.

O.O. Bohomolets NMU is the coordinator of works on implementation of principles of Bologna process among HMS of Ukraine.

Approximately 14 thousands students, postgraduate students, resident medical practitioners, masters, doctors (pharmacists) – interns, including over 1,500 foreign citizens from 64 countries all over the world study at University.

Over 85 thousands specialists were trained during existence of the establishment, including over 3,000 foreign citizens from 68 countries all over the world. The graduates from establishment work in each fourth country of the world and in all regions of Ukraine. Each fourth doctor and pharmacist in Ukraine is a graduate from NMU.

Every year approximately 1,300 graduates from university replenish the establishments of national health care system and foreign countries, approximately 500 graduates, who studied due to state order, receive the job placements to the primary link of health care, including to countryside. The dental medical center for 300 chairs is one of the most powerful in Europe, every year approximately 300 thousands of visitors address to the center.

At the establishment there are 8 specialized scientific councils for defense of Doctor’s and Candidate’s dissertations under 17 specialties. In 2015 they trained 19 Doctors and 79 Candidates of Sciences, among them 8 Doctor’s and 47 Candidate’s dissertations were defended at specialized councils of establishment.
The clinical departments of university are located on 142 bases, where 8.4 thousands beds are deployed; approximately 150 thousands patients are treated every year, up to 70 thousands operative interference are performed, 15 thousands childbirths are taken.

The establishment has 37 agreements with international and foreign organizations and establishments, is the co-founder of Interuniversity center of science and cooperation in countries of Southern and South-Eastern Europe (Italy), Eastern European network of universities (Poland), participant in 27 educational and 49 scientific international projects.

The educational scientific program for training of young scientists is implemented together with Karolinska Institute (Sweden). University actively cooperates with WHO and ERB of WHO.

University is the co-contractor in EU project TEMPUS “Modernization of pre-graduate medical education in countries of Eastern partnership”.

The educational scientific programs for training of young scientists are implemented together with Lanzhou University (PRC) and University of traditional Chinese medicine in Gansu.

NMU was among the first HMS of the country that was included into Consortium of universities on issues of global health care.

According to the Agreement about cooperation with health care department in province Gansu (c. Lanzhou, PRC) 11 doctors from folk hospitals in large cities in province Gansu and clinics at university of Chinese medicine passed through probation at NMU.

“With arrangement of medical faculty” – these words from Emperor rescript, dd. 26, April, 1840, about organization of specialized faculty within Saint Volodymyr University, in fact, mark the start for own history of our educational establishment. It should be mentioned that the determined efforts by the best representatives of national intellectuals, in particular, rector of Saint Volodymyr University M.O. Maksymovych, professors M.I. Pyrogov and V.O. Karavayev assisted to opening the medical faculty at Kyiv university in 1841.

The rector of Kyiv University Mykhailo Oleksandrovych Maksymovych (1804-1873) – famous Ukrainian public leader, historian, professor of Russian philology, was botanist by education. The idea to open the higher medical school in Kyiv was extremely close to him as a naturalist. M.O. Maksymovych persistently raised the question about establishment of medical faculty at Kyiv University to the council of professors at this educational establishment, central and local power.

The famous surgeon and teacher Mykola Ivanovych Pyrogov (1810-1881), being a member in medical commission at Ministry of education, insisted so that the faculty would be established after a model of pedagogical structures, inherent to European higher medical schools, so that “at its first arrangement” it would be the example for other universities in the country. M.I. Pyrogov further did not break the close contact with the medical faculty. He made especially significant influence on development of medical science and education while being at the post of trustee inKyiv educational district (1858-1861).

The first professor, first dean of medical faculty and first head at department of surgery was Doctor of Medicine, honorary ordinary professor Volodymyr Opanasovych Karavayev (1811-1892).

Memorial plate to **V.O. Karavayev** is installed on the administrative and morphological building of O.O. Bohomolets NMU (Peremogy Avenue, 34)

V.O. Karavayev was appointed on 7, December, 1840, i.e. before opening the faculty and long before the start for reading of course in surgery. The letter by minister of education provides with the following explanations: “Although the course in surgery starts at university
itself in 1843, however not to miss the person, who became famous because of his operations and deserved the approving assessment among doctors, I acknowledged that it is necessary to appoint Karavayev just now, so that he would be useful with his advice at establishment of the faculty and transfer of offices from Vilno medical surgical academy to University” [1; 1].

In connection with the absence of proper premise for arrangement of medical faculty its opening was planned for 1842 when it was anticipated to finish the construction of the main university building. However the need in doctors, especially in connection with a wide spread of epidemics in Ukraine, was so great that already in December, 1840 minister Uvarov, in order to change the previous decree, suggested the administration of Kyiv university to open the 1st course of medical faculty with the start of 1841-42 academic year.

The period of study at medical faculty was 5 years and in all other faculties – 4 years.

According to the charter of 1842, the medical faculty, designed only for Kyiv university, should consist of the following departments: 1) physiological anatomy with micrography; 2) physiology of healthy human; 3) physiology of sick human or pathological physiology with pathological anatomy; 4) general therapy and “medical science of substances” with necessary indications to toxicology; 5) operative surgery with surgical clinic; 6) theoretical surgery with ophthalmology; 7) private therapy in full scope; 8) therapeutic clinic with semiotics; 9) theoretical and practical obstetrics, obstetrical clinic; 10) state practice of medicine, which includes a) forensic medicine; b) medical police with hygiene; c) medical law that is the brief statement of care, procedure of service, as well as data about civil service and science of law within the volume, necessary for doctor; d) veterinary police with epizootic diseases. These departments should be replaced gradually with organization of senior courses in medical faculty.

The medical faculty received the part of laboratory property from Vilno medical surgical academy, closed by tsarist government not long before the establishment of the faculty. Due to the fact that most professors and teachers in academy were Poles, not many of them received the possibility to work at medical faculty of Kyiv University.

The first graduation took place in May, 1845. 3 persons graduated from medical faculty at Kyiv University and received the title of doctor.

Already at establishment of the faculty they assigned the important role to it in the system of medical education in Russia. It should become the leading center for other medical faculties in the south of Russia.

The successes of medical faculty at Kyiv University were significantly stipulated by the fact that its development, as well as the formation of the faculty is closely connected with the name of M.I. Pyrogov. Mykola Ivanovych in the “Dairy of old doctor”, while telling about his activity as a member in medical commission at ministry of education, says: “All affairs and even the election of medical faculties at all Russian universities passed through our hands. Especially the newly established medical faculty at Kyiv University at that time were almost entirely founded and elected in our Commission”.

The pupils and successors of Mykola Ivanovych were the first professors of faculty – V.O. Karavayev, M.I. Kozlov, O.P. Walter.
The formation of V.O. Karavayev as a scientist and skilled surgeon was under direct influence of M.I. Pyrogov, who wrote: “I can rightly think that Karavayev is one of my scientific pupils: I directed his steps in the field of surgery, informed him about direction in study of surgery, having already been chosen by me”.

Professor of anatomy M.I. Kozlov, while being in Derpt, listened to the brilliant lectures by M.I. Pyrogov, the scientific beliefs of M.I. Kozlov about anatomy were formed under his influence. The greatest erudition of M.I. Kozlov enabled him teaching the course in history of medicine at the same time that was also to a certain degree the influence of his teacher, who paid much attention to the history of development of medical knowledge. Genius of M.I.Pyrogov that covered the whole rich inheritance of the past, always strived for the future, sought for the new scientific facts that could enrich the medicine and point the ways for its further development. It could not but influence on activity of his pupils.

The gradual development of ideas of M.I. Pyrogov by the scientists in the medical faculty may also be observed in activity of successor of M.I. Kozlov in department of anatomy professor O.P. Walter.

Attending the lectures of M.I. Pyrogov, as well as working at the clinic, where he was the head, young O.P. Walter became the fervent supporter of his teacher, trying to copy him in methodology for cognition of scientific truths as far as possible, built on the solid foundation of established facts, not assuming any conclusions, not proved by experience. The fact that O.P. Walter copied the ideas of M.I. Pyrogov is confirmed by his words: “Probably, no one will reproach me that I followed Pyrogov everywhere as far as possible…”

At the initiative of O.P. Walter, due to the project of architect O.V. Beretti in Fundukleyivska street (now B. Khmelnytsky str.) they constructed the building of anatomic theater – one of the best not only in Russia at that time but all over the world. V.O. Bets called it as the “palace of science”.

Together with V.O. Karavayev and M.I. Kozlov O.P. Walter planted the grains of those advanced ideas, which in the future gave the rich harvest at the medical faculty of Kyiv University.

The scientists of medical faculty at Kyiv University under influence of M.I. Pyrogov started developing the urgent problems in military field surgery.

During Crimean war the surgeon Kh.Ya. Gubbenet from Kyiv with the group of students from medical faculty of Kyiv University worked in the besieged Sevastopol together with M.I.Pyrogov. The surgeons S.P. Kolomin, O.S. Yatsenko, from Kyiv etc. worked in acting army during Russian Turkish War (1877-1878).

At the beginning of the 60-ies in XIX century the activity of famous national surgeon Yu.K. Shymanovskyy, who came to Kyiv due to the invitation by M.I. Pyrogov, started at Kyiv University. Pyrogov significantly influenced on activity of Shymanovskyy in the sphere of surgery. The interest of Shymanovskyy to osteoplasty, as well as the significant achievements in development and improvement of various osteoplastic methods is indissolubly related to the works by M.I. Pyrogov in this sphere. At personal request of Mykola Ivanovych, Shymanovskyy wrote the explanation to his classical work “Surgical anatomy of arterial trunks and fascias”, as well as adapted and added the illustration to it.

Famous Russian surgeon M.V. Sklifosovskyy, who was recommended by M.I. Pyrogov, was the head at department of theoretical surgery with hospital surgical clinic at Kyiv University for some time.

The recommendation by Pyrogov as to the candidates to the posts of heads at departments in Kyiv University for many years was the original tradition, one of the
manifestations of long influence from M.I. Pyrogov on development of medical faculty at Kyiv University.

The passionate followers of M.I. Pyrogov were famous surgeons from Kyiv M.M.Volkovych and A.P. Krymov.

The election of M.I. Pyrogov as the honorary member in university (20, April, 1855) testifies to the acknowledgment of his greatest merits in establishment and development of Kyiv University, and, first of all, its medical faculty.

M.I. Pyrogov had the direct influence on development of medical faculty when he was the curator in Kyiv educational district (1858–1861).

Paying the significant attention to the education of students’ youth, M.I. Pyrogov at the same time took care of its daily needs. The first students’ classes to grant the financial aid to students were organized at Kyiv University with his active participation. M.I. Pyrogov also assisted to establishment of students’ library and lecture-hall. At the request of the student before leaving Kyiv M.I. Pyrogov presented his photo portrait to the lecture hall, on which he made the inscription: “I love and respect the youth. Thus, I remember my youth. M.I. Pyrogov, 1861, 13, April, c. Kyiv”.

In 1875 in Kyiv they opened city Oleksandrivska hospital, which became the base for some clinics of medical faculty.

In the same year they erected the building for department of general pathology and histology (now Bohdan Khmelnytsky street), and in 10 years – the building of faculty therapeutic and surgical clinics (now T.G. Shevchenko Boulevard, 17).

During that time V.O. Karavayev assiduously learnt the organization of educational process in Medical surgical academy and Moscow university, attended the lectures, classes in clinics and offices, consulted on issues about arrangement of clinics and teaching methods with M.I. Pyrogov and other famous professors. V.O. Karavayev also assisted to work of the Committee, founded in c. Vilno on distribution of all study guides. On 24, July, 1841 after return to Kyiv V.O. Karavayev started the direct work on opening the medical faculty in Kyiv University.

Volodymyr Opanasovych Karavayev was one of the famous surgeons at that time, possessed the operative technique practically in all sections of surgery extremely well. For the first time in Ukraine he made the operation under ether narcosis (1847), for the first time in Russia applied the saving puncture at sorrowful pericarditis, made over 16 thousands surgical interferences. He was especially famous in the sphere of surgical ophthalmology. In particular, V.O. Karavayev on his own made approximately 3 thousands operation on removal of cataract, which he brilliantly performed only for a minute and a half. As an eye surgeon – virtuoso V.O.Karavayev was popular not only in Russia but abroad.

It should be added that namely V.O. Karavayev, in honor of this 60th anniversary of professor’s activity, was elected as the honorary citizen in city Kyiv that is undoubtedly the acknowledgment not only of his high professionalism as a doctor-clinician but outstanding merits in organization of higher medical education in Kyiv, respect and sincere gratitude not only from colleagues but broad layers of population.

So, on 9 (23), September, 1841, the classes in medical faculty of Saint Volodymyr University started. 29 students were enrolled to the first course; however in 1846 only 12 doctors graduated. The significant elimination of students was observed during next years that testify not only to the high level of strictness at professor teaching composition of medical faculty but to extraordinary complexity and responsibility for occupation of doctor.
period of study in other faculties at Saint Volodymyr University at that time was 4 years, so, at medical faculty – 5 years.

Among professors in the first pleiad of medical faculty at St. Volodymyr University we should mention Mykola Ivanovych Kozlov (1814-1889) – first head at department of anatomy (1841-1844), pathological anatomy (1845-1853); Oleksandr Petrovych Walter (1817-1889), who in 1843 was sent to Kyiv university due to recommendation by M.I. Pyrogov and in 1845 defended the first dissertation on medical topic in the history of this educational establishment. O.P.Walter taught anatomy (was the second head at department), physiology, surgery, history of medicine, he made the unsurpassed contribution together with A.V. Beretti into construction of anatomical theater (1853), which at that time was considered to be one of the best in Europe. This brilliant group also included Petro Ivanovych Peremezhko (1833-1893) – first head at department of histology, embryology and comparative anatomy and Fedir Stepanovych Tsutsurin (1814-1895) – second dean of medical faculty, first professor – physician, director in the first therapeutic clinic (1844-1857), honorary member in some medical societies in Europe and Russia. F.S. Tsutsurin was the outstanding scientist, interested in general biological issues, defended the deep philosophical approach to medicine. In his opinion “Each theory, when it is true, shall be in constant relation to the facts, each fact shall find its explanation in theory” [3; 36].

So, the selection of the first professors at department of medical faculty was successful. All of them were sent to foreign trip, during which for 2 years they learnt the achievements of medical science in Western Europe [2; 9].

The medical faculty at Kyiv St. Volodymyr University was stormily developed in the second half of the XIX century. If the first selection in 1841 included only 29 students, as it has already been mentioned, so, for example, in 1848 – 299, in 1860 – 489, 1886 – 878, 1897 – 1052. The academic and clinical bases of medical faculty significantly extended. In addition to already mentioned anatomical theater (1853) in 1875 they opened Oleksandrivska hospit[al, in 1885-1888 – medical complex of therapeutic, surgical and obstetrician clinics in Bibikov Boulevard (Shevchenko Boulevard, 17), which now belong to the clinical bases of O.O. Bohomolets National medical university.

The implementation of the new liberal University charter in 1863 significantly assisted to progressive development of medical faculty, according to which it was anticipated to enlarge the university self-government, to increase the academic disciplines, number of departments and professors teaching composition, activation of educational process through implementation of practical classes, etc.

In the second half of the XIX century – at the beginning of the XX century the following famous scientists worked at medical faculty: V.O. Bets, Yu.K. Shymanovskyy, P.I. Peremezhko, O.P. Matveyev, V.V. Pidvysotskyy, V.K. Vysokovych, V.P. Obraztsov, M.M. Volkovych, N.A.Khrzhoschevskyy, etc. It is not surprising that namely during this period the fundamental and clinical scientific schools were formed that testifies to the significant contribution of scientists from medical faculty into development of national and world medicine.

The scientist of world scale was Volodymyr Oleksiyovych Bets (1834-1894), head at department of normal anatomy (1868-1890), author of classical works on microscopic anatomy of the central nervous system, founder of study about cellular structure of cerebral cortex, marrow and its functions.

In 1874 for the first time in history of medicine he described the large pyramidal cells of cerebral cortex, which later were called by his name. The author of fundamental works in cytology was Petro Ivanovych Peremezhko (1833-1893). The formation of school of general
pathology is related first of all to the names of Grygoriy Mykolyayovych Minkh (1835-1896), head at department of pathological anatomy (1876-1895), Volodymyr Valerianovych Pidvysotsky (1857-1913), head at department of general pathology at Kyiv University (1887-1900), author of book “Basics of general and experimental pathology”, which had over 20 re-editions, was translated into 17 foreign languages, awarded with the Prize from Russian Academy of Sciences, medal from government of France (1895). I.P. Pavlov thought that V.V. Pidvysotsky was the “teacher for a great number of doctors, not only national but foreign ones”.

V.V. Pidvysotsky established the scientific school of pathologists and microbiologists. His pupils were O.O. Bohomelets, D.K. Zabolotnyy, I.G. Savchenko, L.A. Tarasevych, V.I. Taranukhin et al [4; 126].

The special place in the history of medical faculty is occupied by famous schools of clinicians. Among the schools of therapeutic direction we will mention the scientific therapeutic school of Vasyl Parmenovych Obraztsov (1851-1920), which included M.D.Strazhesko, M.M. Gubergrysts, G.R. Rubinstein, F.O. Udintsev, B.I. Trusevych and school of famous doctor-humanist, whom Kyivans called the “saint doctor” Feofil Gavrylovych Yanovskyy (1860-1928). The pupils and followers of F.I. Yanovskyy were professors V.Kh.Vasylentso, V.M. Ivanov, A.M. Zikov, V.V. Vynogradov, F.Ya. Pryymak, Ye.L. Revutsky, Ye.B.Bukreyev, M.F. Skopychenko, A.P. Peleshchuk et al. The outstanding role in development of Kyiv therapeutic schools belongs to professors O.Y. Grytsiuk, O.A. Isenberg, G.Y. Butchynskyy, V.G. Perederiy, K.M. Amosova, etc.

As it has been mentioned, the founder of Kyiv surgery was professor V.O. Karavayev. In 1861-1868 the talented surgeon Yu.K. Shymanovskyy, who came into the history of medicine as one of founders of plastic surgery, worked together with Karavayev. The followers of V.O.Karavayev’s art became professors O.Kh. Rinek and M.M. Volkovych. Oleksandr Khrystianovych Rinek (1837-1916) glorified the faculty as a brilliant surgeon-virtuoso, with whose name the application of antiseptics and aseptics in Kyiv clinics is related. The merit of O.Kh. Rinek was the establishment of scientific school for surgery (M.G. Cherniakhivskyy, V.I.Lysianskyy, K.M. Sapezhko, O.G. Radziievskyy et al). The outstanding role in development of surgery in Kyiv was played by Mykola Markiianovych Volkovych (1858-1928), who after V.O.Karavayev became the most important figure in Kyiv surgery, headed the department of hospital (1903), and later faculty (1911-1923) surgery.

The incomparable working capacity, great art in clinical and scientific researches, direction to all new, unlimited devotion to the science and favorite surgery assisted to formation of famous scientist, founder of outstanding national schools of surgeon and orthopedists (O.S. Delone, M.Ya. Kharshak, P.S. Babysky, A.F. Gorbachevskyy et al). It is difficult to find the sphere of his modern surgery, where the scientists did not work and did not describe it in his 100 published works. Almost a half of them were re-published and reviewed by German and French editions [2; 161]. M.M. Volkovych was the founder of Kyiv scientific surgical society and its unchangeable chairman.

The honorary place among famous surgeons of medical faculty at St. Volodymyr University, Kyiv medical institute is occupied by academician in AMS of USSR, honorary scientist of UkrSSR, professor Oleksii Petrovych Krymov (1872-1954). O.P. Krymov devoted 56 years of life to the scientific pedagogical activity, headed the department of hospital surgery (1912-1923), department of faculty surgery (1930-1954). He trained thousands of doctors, 105 Doctor’s and Candidate’s dissertation were prepared under supervision of famous surgeon, the unique surgical school was established in Kyiv (I.M. Ischenko, O.O. Fedorovskyy, I.G. Turovets,
V.D. Bratus et al). The name of academician O.P. Krymov was awarded to the faculty surgical clinic at Kyiv medical institute.

In April, 1920 the medical faculty was included into composition of newly established Institute of health care, which in December, 1920 was transformed into Kyiv state medical academy, and in December, 1921 reorganized into Kyiv medical institute. In 1946 KMI was awarded with the name of President in AS of UkrSSR academician O.O. Bohomolets, and in 1995 – the status of National medical university.

The motto for academic community of NMU is the words “Honor. Mercy. Glory”, which are stamped on the coat of arms of University. These words mean the devotion to traditions of famous Kyiv schools, whose representatives were characterized not only by high professionalism, scientific competencies but the humanistic moral ethical qualities. The history of the educational establishment has many examples of self-denial, self-sacrifice, unselfish service to the medicine in the name of the largest values – life and health of human.

The self-sacrificing struggle against epidemics of cholera, typhus, plague, leprosy and other dangerous infectious diseases not only in the territory of the country but outside it (India, Mongolia, Portugal, Morocco, China, etc.) passes as the red thread in activity of medical faculty at Kyiv University (KMI, NMU). [2, C. 16]. The heroic deed by pupils of V. Pidvysotskyy academician D. Zabolotnyy and professor I. Savchenko, who performed the researches of intraintestinal immunization against cholera on themselves, was included into the history of medicine. In the presence of V.V. Pidvysotskky they drank the pure culture of cholera vibrio. So, risking with own life, the researchers confirmed the efficiency of vaccine that assisted to possibility for prevention of this infection in wide scales.

F.G. Yanovskyy (1860-1928) – Doctor of Medicine, professor, academician in AS of UkrSSR (1927), one of founders for Kyiv therapeutic school.

The extremely urgent problem within the context of nowadays is the problem on correlation between moral ethical and economical imperatives in professional activity of doctor, organization of health care system in general. In this connection, we will address to some consideration and deeds by leading figures in national medicine. Famous historian of medicine, writer G.Yu. Aronov in book “Feofil Gavrylovych Yanovskyy” provides with the abstract from the letter by young F.G.Yanovskyy to his wife: “Where to find the reconciliation between the searches for a piece of bread (that is achieved by service and paid practice), then – scientific directions, and, finally, humanitarian demands – to treat the insolvent people. The first one cannot be objected, the second one is not desired, and the third one... It seems to us sometimes that the aid to poor people is a voluntary action, which is approving but which cannot be done. But we shall share more with the others. All have the similar rights for the earth good. I cannot start my personal selfish life and to close the eyes in relation to the others – I cannot and cannot not just because I am kind but it is unfair to do otherwise” [5].

Among the patients of “saint doctor” there were not only the famous personalities (L. Ukrainka, M. Zankovetska, M. Starytskyy, I. Karpenko-Karyy, M. Lysenko, P. Stolypin, V. Korolenko et al) but common people. F.G. Yanovskyy treated all poor people not only free of charge but often unnoticeably from a patient left the money for drugs and food, hired the nurses for seriously ill patients at his own funds, etc. We can mention the following fact. With the purpose of professional and financial support of talented poor students, Feofil Gavrylovych
involved them into participation in his home medical receptions. He paid them for this “assistant” work with rather good money [6, 8].

Let’s provide the example from later history of university. The founder of modern Ukrainian school of neurology, head at department of nervous diseases at KMI (1922-1961) professor Borys Mykytovych Mankovskyy used the money that he received as an academician as the bonus to the salary of laboratory assistants at department for their good quality work.

In the history and present times of O.O. Bohomolets NMU there is the original “humanist aura” that is first of all stipulated by humanist direction for profession of doctor, to whom people entrust the most valuable thing – their life and health. It should be mentioned that despite the difficulties in the country, contradictions of policy in the sphere of education, etc. during 175 years’ history of university the direction to provide the medical students not only with the narrow special knowledge and skills but the grounded scientific university education pursuant to integration of fundamental, clinical and social humanitarian disciplines dominated.

Among the disciplines that were taught at medical faculty of St. Volodymyr University since the first days of its establishment there was the subject “Encyclopedia and methodology of medicine”. According to the annex to University Charter, teaching the encyclopedia and methodology of medicine during one half a year was referred to the duties of the dean or was entrusted to one of assistant professors [7, 83]. It is significant that if the first lecture in anatomy was read on 9, September, 1841 by professor M.I. Kozlov, so, on 12, September the dean of faculty V.O. Karavayev read the lecture namely in encyclopedia and methodology of medicine. “This significant scientific pedagogical fact is the first testimony to search for organic connection in development of medical cognition and training of scientists-doctors with the creative potential of philosophy under the new historical conditions. So, the tradition, launched by Hippocrates yet and which received the practical development in the XX century, was continued” [8; 14].

Namely this tradition influenced on formation of famous scientific schools in the sphere of medicine, which could be impossible without general, scientific methodology. Thus, it is not surprising that among students and employees of O.O. Bohomolets NMU there are many specialists, who are known not only in medicine but in different spheres of humanitaristics. For example, among the graduates from medical faculty at St. Volodymyr University in 1916 there was world-known writer M.O. Bulgakov, and among graduates in 1903 – famous surgeon, professor V.F. Voyno-Yasenetskyy, archbishop of Simferopol and Crimea (1946-1961). Valentyn Feliksovych received the acknowledgment not only thanks to his professional medical and pastor activity but as the author of works “Science and religion”, “Spirit, soul, body”, devoted to integrative reflection of the important philosophical problems, being urgent today, at the border of theology, philosophy, medicine and natural sciences.

The head at department of surgery in sanitary hygienic faculty at KMI (1953-1955) was Mykola Mykhaylovych Amosov, world-know scientist, founder of modern cardiac surgery and biological cybernetics in Ukraine. However academician M.M. Amosov is known both as a writer, publicist and philosopher. The subject of his considerations was the issues of artificial intellect (“Algorithm of intellect”, “Modeling the thinking”), problem of human and its health (“Nature of human”, “Considerations about health”, etc.). The story by M.M. Amosov “The thoughts and the heart” was translated into 30 languages.

The humanitarian education, development of philosophy, sociology and other directions in humanitarian and social knowledge is of the significant importance in the history and present times of NMU.

Teaching the philosophy, logics, psychology, history of philosophy, moral philosophy with natural law, etc. at medical faculty of St. Volodymyr University was provided by general university department of philosophy. The establishment of professional philosophical education at Kyiv University is connected first of all with the names of M.O. Maksymovych and O.M. Novytsky. M.O. Maksymovych was appointed to the post of the first rector of university, at the same time occupying the post of the dean in the first (historical philological) division of philosophical faculty and department of Russian philology, and O.M. Novytsky, being the head at department of philosophy, became its first professor [7, 12]. If M.O. Maksymovych was not a professional philosopher but rather an organizer of philosophical, humanitarian education at University, so, O.M. Novytsky was one of the famous professors of philosophy and head at department of philosophy (1834-1850). The traditions of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, Kyiv theological academy had the significant influence on formation of its philosophical opinions. The issues about correlation of the faith and intellect, search for unity of religion and philosophy within the context of human life integrity, etc. were of significant importance in philosophical researches by O.M. Novytsky. One of the first national philosopher, he approached to understanding the essence of philosophy as a science, which has its subject, tasks, own mechanisms and perspectives for development, grounded its meaning for all sciences.

The representatives of theistic direction in philosophy also were the teachers at St.Volodymyr University P.S. Avsenev and professor S.S. Gogotsky – brilliant and talented representatives of Kyiv theological academic philosophical school.

Since the middle of the 70-ies in the XIX century the university philosophy was developed mainly within the social tradition of philosophizing. Such famous philosophers as O.O. Kozlov, O.M. Giliarov, G.I. Chelpanov, Ye.M. Trubetskyy, S.M. Bulgakov belonged to different philosophical sects.

However, they were united by high professionalism, philosophical culture and gifts, defending the inherent worth of philosophical knowledge, its important meaning in spiritual culture [8, 14].

The materialistic philosophical world outlook orientations are strengthened at the end of the XIX century – at the beginning of the XX century at St. Volodymyr University. The fundamental collective work by scientists from Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University “Genesis of philosophical studios at Kyiv University” proves with reason that the first carriers of materialism were the representatives of medical biological sciences: zoologist K. Kesler, V.Karavayev, M. Kozlov, V. Bets, M. Sklifosovskyy, O. Shkliarevskyy, V. Vysokovych, S. Chyryev, V. Chagovets, M. Kholodnyy, M. Avenarius, etc. The inclination of naturalists, medics to materialism is rather natural as “materialism is born from the needs in scientific cognition, explanation and reflection of the world and human as they are... The professors of natural and medical biological sciences perceived all that could assist to development of science from philosophy, its clearing from prejudices, external religious and physico-philosophical admixtures that slowed down the development of science. Hence their world outlook philosophical orientations and influence on students’ audience and rather often on formation of public opinion” [7; 145, 144].

However, the development of philosophical education at St. Volodymyr University, as it is known, was not continuous. The teaching of philosophy was forbidden for three times in all history of university. According to the words by minister of education P. Shyrynskyy-
Shakhmatov, “the benefit of philosophy has not been proved, and the harm from it is possible”. Namely at the initiative of prince Shyrynsky-Shakhmatov they adopted the notorious measures as to contraction to “harmful philosophy” and development of freethinking. Since December, 1850 the order about prohibition of teaching the philosophy at public educational establishments entered into force. From philosophical disciplines only logistics and psychology, which teaching was entrusted to the professors of theology, were left.

Only as a result from university reform in 1863 at Kyiv University they again implemented teaching the philosophy, which was allowed to public teachers.

The fate of philosophy and other humanitarian and social disciplines at independent educational establishment – Kyiv medical institute (1921) is difficult and contradictory.

The process of fundamental reconstruction of medical education under the new political and ideological conditions, announced on the 1st all-Russian congress in medical education (1920) in fact meant the cardinal changes in direction of the whole scientific pedagogical process at medical educational establishments. All-Ukrainian conference in medical education (1921) set forward a very dangerous motto: “To train not the encyclopaedists but specialists”. The change of priorities in medical education had the ambiguous consequences. Despite the significant democratization of higher medical school, further differentiation of medical sciences, formation of new departments, specializations (“inclinations”) for students, etc. the tendency for ruin of university standards in training of specialists in the sphere of medicine, which used to be the good tradition of medical faculty at St. Volodymyr University, is rather clearly observed.

Among newly established departments at KMI there was the department of Marxism-Leninism (1925) with courses of political economics, history of socialism, dictatorship of proletariat, dialectic and historical materialism. The politicization and ideologization of pedagogical process, monopoly position of Marxist-Leninist philosophy had the tragic consequences not only for spiritual life of society and for philosophy itself as according to the good expression by L.N. Mytrocghin “its living soul – critical attitude to reality, to spiritual culture was removed from it” [9; 71-72]. Besides, we should take into consideration the other aspect of abovementioned problem that has the direct relation to modern problems of humanitarian education. We have already raised the question that “the monopoly position of “the only scientific” Marxist-Leninist philosophy in the society as the means for ideological dictate over science, arts and other spheres of spirituality and material culture objectively assisted to inner rejection of this imposition at least at psychological level. This, in its turn, could not but influence on formation of negative attitude to philosophy itself at some people, humanitaristics in general and their meaning in the system of education” [10; 65].

In 1956-1957 the department of Marxism-Leninism was transformed into three independent departments, including the department of dialectic and historical materialism that later was renamed into department of Marxism-Leninism philosophy. The historical name “department of philosophy” was returned by order No 128 within KMI, dd. 11, July, 1990. The department of dialectic and historical materialism (philosophy) launched the substantial researches in the sphere of philosophical problems in medicine that was reflected in two collections of works by KMI under title “Some philosophical issues of medicine and natural science” (1957-1960). Among the authors of collections there were not only the philosophers but leading specialists in the sphere of medicine and biology: academician M.M. Syrotin, academician L.V. Gromashevskyy, corresponding member in AMS G.Kh. Shakhbazian, professors V.V. Frolkis, Ya.P. Frumkon, V.P. Rudin, et al. “It was the first and rather fruitful attempt to renew the joint development of urgent methodological problems in medicine,
which formation reaches the start of medical faculty at Emperor St. Volodymyr University, which founder is considered to be M.I. Pyrogov" [11; 11].

The founders of newly established department were assistant professor L.V. Garkusha – head at department (1956-1962), assistant professor M.O. Logvyn, A.I. Klevtsov, S.S. Gurvych.

In April, 1963 the head at department of philosophy was Doctor of Philosophy, professor Ye.G. Fedorenko. Being specialized in problems of ethics, Yevgen Grygorovych paid the special attention to development of problems on medical ethics and deontology, traditional for philosophical issues of medicine. The creative result from work was the first monograph in the USSR “Medical ethics” (1978), published by him in co-authorship with his postgraduate student O.I. Smolniakov. The second direction in activity of department, headed by Ye.G. Fedorenko, was the preparation and publication of interdepartmental scientific collection “Philosophical issues of medicine and biology”. The first issue of scientific collection was published in 1965, and the last, the 23rd – in 1991.

In 1969-1973 the duties of the head at department were performed by assistant professor G.A. Rubtsov.

**Head at department of philosophy at O.O. Bohomolets NMU (1973-2008), Doctor of Philosophy, professor M.V. Popov (1930-2015)**


Mykola Vasylyovych in fact was a versatile creative personality. The significant achievements by professor Popov M.V. were the translations of Persian poets (Gafiz, Saadi, Hayama, Rushi) into Ukrainian language, other representatives of eastern, European and Russian literature (Petrarch, W. Shakespeare, A. Mitskevych, O. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, V.Vysotskyy, Y. Brodskyy), composition of anthology of world poetry [12].

Professor M.V. Popov managed the department of philosophy under conditions of the new historical situation, related to the reconstruction, democratization of post-totalitarian society, acquisition of political independence by Ukraine. The urgent need was the need in change of theoretical methodological principles for philosophical education, return of the face of “human wisdom” to philosophy, criticism, pluralism. During the years of existence of independent Ukraine the professor teaching staff at department of philosophy made the fundamental alteration of all educational programs in philosophical disciplines. The department issued the study guide in philosophy for the first time in Ukrainian language pursuant to
developed typical program on philosophy for medical students in 1994, which was implemented almost in all medical higher schools of Ukraine. In 1999 the textbook “Philosophy” for students at higher medical schools of Ukraine was awarded with the reward of Yaroslav the Wise from Academy of higher school of Ukraine. The textbook in philosophy for medical students, classified by MHC of Ukraine (Kyiv, 2005 – 35 p.s.) under editorship of M.V. Popov and O.O. Zakordonets was published pursuant to the new typical program in philosophy (2000).

If the course in philosophy was taught at medical faculty since the very start of its existence at Saint Volodymyr University, teaching of sociology was implemented only in 1991. KMI established the multilateral department of sociology. The department was managed by professor N.I. Pasko, since 2000 – assistant professor I.M. Sakharchuk, 2003-2008 – professor V.P. Liakhotskyy.

Head at department of sociology at O.O. Bogomolets NMU (1991-2000), Doctor of Philosophy, professor N.I. Pasko

The changes in content of subjects of social sciences and forms of their use, in particular, the scientific methodic provision and implementation of such new normative disciplines as history of Ukraine, basics of economical theory, politology, basics of constitutional law of Ukraine, Ukrainian and foreign culture, as well as elective courses: problems of intellectuals and intellectuality, world culture (museum variant), cratology – science about power (developed by assistant professor Sakharchuk I.M.) etc. were of significant importance in work of multilateral department.

However the leading desert of collective at department was the implementation of normative course of sociology into system of higher medical education in Ukraine, and since 2005 – sociology and medical sociology, performance of applied sociological researches at NMU. Performing the functions for supportive department in sociology, according to the order from MHC of Ukraine (1991-2000), the department of sociology constantly rendered the aid of methodic character to the analogous departments at higher medical schools in Ukraine.

The scientific council of O.O. Bogomolets NMU on 25, June, 2008 took the decision about reorganization of departments of sociology and philosophy into department of philosophy and sociology. Since August, 2008 the head at department of philosophy and sociology at O.O.Bohomolets NMU is I.V. Vasylyeva, Doctor of Philosophy (2011), professor (2014).

The department of philosophy and sociology at O.O. Bohomolets National medical university is the supportive one in philosophy for medical higher schools in Ukraine. The professors teaching staff at newly established department prepared the new typical programs in philosophy and other philosophical disciplines (“Logics. Formal logics”, “Ethical problems in medicine”, “Theory of cognition and medicine”, etc.) for students in medical, dental and medical psychological faculties under credit modular and credit transfer systems, which were discussed and approved at the meetings of heads at departments (courses) of philosophy at medical and pharmaceutical higher schools in Ukraine. In 2016 according to the Law of Ukraine “About higher education” recommendations from MES and MHC of Ukraine they developed the programs for training of Doctors of Philosophy “Philosophy of science and bioethics”, “Philosophy and methodology of scientific medical cognition”.  

Head at department of sociology at O.O. Bogomolets NMU (1991-2000), Doctor of Philosophy, professor N.I. Pasko
In addition to normative academic disciplines “Philosophy”, “Basics of bioethics and biosafety”, the department provides with teaching of 12 elective disciplines “Ethics”, “Esthetics”, “Religion study”, “Sociology and medical sociology”, “Politology”, etc. in Ukrainian, Russian and English languages.

One of top-priority directions in academic methodic and educational work at NMU is the provision with continuous humanitarian education, in particular, ethic one, development of spirituality at medical students. The implementation of elective disciplines for students of humanitarian direction since the 1st to the 5th courses in the curriculum of O.O. Bohomolets NMU significantly assists to realization of those tasks. For example, learning the general ethical principles and norms by first year students is consolidated and deepened pursuant to fundamental philosophical knowledge, is continued at senior courses at study of normative discipline “Basics of bioethics and biosafety”, elective courses “Ethical problems in medicine” (3rd course). Taking into consideration the peculiarities for confession composition of students at university, the teachers at department of philosophy and sociology (assistant professor Kachan K.Ye, Candidate of Philosophy Kudyn O.O.) developed the program of parallel course in Basics of Islamic ethics and moral, which is taught already for two years for foreign students. Teaching the philosophy and other humanitarian disciplines by professors teaching staff at department is grounded on principles of dialog, polemics, equal representation of different directions and conceptual approaches, tolerance and confession impartiality.

The establishment of sociological group on the base of department of philosophy and sociology (2008), which included not only the teachers, specialists-sociologists but the representatives from students’ self-government, assisted to optimization of academic methodic and educational process and other directions in work of University. For example in 2014-2015 a.y. they performed the anonymous questionnaire survey of 9,680, in 2015-2016 – 10,200 students, graduates, interns in relation to the quality of educational services, rendered...
by departments. The external audit, which is carried out by specialists from Institute of sociology at NAS of Ukraine, Center of social technologies “Sociopolicy” and specialists in implementation of quality management systems according to the standards of ISO 9001:2008, is used to assess the quality of planned sociological researches. The results from anonymous questionnaire survey are constantly discussed at the meetings of Scientific Council of NMU, are taken into consideration by University administration for provision with improvement of system for analysis and taking the appropriate managerial decisions.

Head at department of philosophy and sociology, professor I.V. Vasylyeva discusses the problems of departmental life with the head at department of philosophy (1973-2008), professor M.V. Popov, head at department of sociology (2000-2002), assistant professor I.M. Sakharchuk, veterans of department assistant professors A.Kh. Nikiforova and G.M. Ezikian (from right to left).

The department of philosophy and sociology pays the significant attention to the scientific research work, improvement of level in scientific competency of teachers. During 8 years in existence of department 2 Doctor’s (Vasylyeva I.V., Ostaschuk I.B.), 5 Candidate’s dissertations were defended by employees and candidates of department, assistant professors N.V. Vedmetska, O.A. Viacheslavova, K.Ye. Kachan continue the work on completion of Doctor’s dissertations.

Within the context of further research on philosophical problems in medicine, taking into consideration the diversity of department, the special attention was paid to development of initiative-search topics of SRW “Problems of human health: social cultural factors” (2010-2013), “Methodological aspects for social humanitarian component of higher medical education” (2014-2016). Due to results from researches they prepared 4 monographs (Vasylyeva I.V. “Human in religious measurement”, Sakharchuk I.M. (in co-authorship) “Mykola Kudrytskyi. Doctor. Pedagogue. Scientist”, published over 100 articles in special and foreign editions. Within the initiative-search topics under supervision of professor I.V. Vasylyeva they prepared and defended 3 Candidate’s dissertations (N.I. Dadiverina, O.V. Romaniuk, T.V. Kostenko).

We hope that joining O.O. Bohomolets National medical university, department of philosophy and sociology to international project, organized by journal “Ideas, philosophical writing off” will become not only the restoration of 26 years’ experience of publishing activity at department of philosophy at KMI (1956-1991) but will assist to production of the new landmarks and perspectives in work of department.

So, the jubilee date – the 175th anniversary of O.O. Bohomolets National medical university is the serious reason to look at modernity in terms of preservation of humanistic
values of medical faculty at Emperor St. Volodymyr University, Kyiv medical institute and solution of brand new tasks for training of next generation of health care workers not only as professionals but carriers of high public and moral ethical qualities. Undoubtedly that academician M.M. Amosov was right saying that “medicine is the profession, where the love to human is compulsory”.

References:

