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IAȘI - ROMANIA**

***48th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine
Iași - Romania, September 15-18, 2022***
Abstract Book



REVISTA MEDICO-CHIRURGICALĂ

**A SOCIETĂȚII DE MEDICI ȘI NATURALIȘTI
DIN IAȘI - ROMÂNIA**

***Al 48-lea Congres al Societății Internaționale de Istoria Medicinei
Iași – România,15-18 Septembrie 2022***
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REVISTA MEDICO-CHIRURGICALĂ DIN 1887
A SOCIETĂŢII DE MEDICI ŞI NATURALIŞTI DIN IAŞI, ROMÂNIA, DIN 1833
THE MEDICAL-SURGICAL JOURNAL SINCE 1887
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SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS

HISTORIÆ MEDICINÆ

THE 48th ISHM CONGRESS TOOK PLACE UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PADUA, CELEBRATING ITS 800th ANNIVERSARY IN 2022

Under the patronage

WELCOME SPEECH OF PROF. VIOREL SCRIPCARIU, MD, PHD – RECTOR OF THE "GRIGORE T. POPA" UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY OF IAȘI - ROMANIA

Esteemed Guests and dear Colleagues,

I am happy that you have gathered this year in Iași, the city towards which so many doctors have taken their first steps and from which so many renowned names have left their mark on the Romanian, European and global medical landscape.

The Medical University of Iași which this year honours the memory of its spiritual patron, the neuro-anatomist, the thinker, the teacher, the transformational leader and a man of honour and verticality, Grigore T. Popa, is located in a landmark building associated with significant historic events in European history, the history of music, the history of Romanian education, the history of Romanian literature and obviously the history of medicine. Famous figures have stepped over its threshold. This is a place where ideas were born, that would have a great scientific and social - cultural impact. Starting from the middle of the 19th century, Iași was par excellence, a transdisciplinary and multicultural center. Doctors, engineers, naturalists, philosophers, musicians and writers were brought together and set up a generative current of change that led to the development of journals, the establishment of institutions of high education, and hospitals.

Archives, museums and other documentary sources are testimony to the effervescence of cultural and scientific life of Iași. Iași was and remains a space of meditation, the place of birth for many transformative ideas. Nine decades ago, also during the first month of autumn, the 9th International Congress of the History of Medicine[1] took place in Bucharest with as theme the "Evolution of Medicine in the Balkan Countries". The event was organized by a Society born only three years[2] prior and reunited 137 personalities from 23 countries, representing 48 Universities. The Congress opened in the sumptuous hall of the Romanian Athenaeum in Bucharest, in the presence of His Majesty King Carol II, the Prime Minister and other Romanian and foreign officials. The participation of the head of the State was a clear testimony of the special attention that Romania and the Royal House gave to the intellectual movement. His Majesty King Carol II said – and I quote – "The role of international congresses is not only scientific. They represent from the point of view of the people a desire for knowledge and for closeness with the purpose of expanding the common heritage of civilization. Put to the service of alleviating human suffering, medicine is by itself a science of idealism and the history of medicine only brings the experience of the past to the benefit of future progress."

Your presence here, in Iași, and, in particular, at our University, attests to the fact that each one of us appreciates, writes about, speaks of and promotes values of the past, on the foundation of which we continuously build our present in order to be able to look towards the future from a sustainable edifice.

At the opening of this edition, I am honored to share the words of Grigore T. Popa, who said, thinking of Ion Cantacuzino, a leading figure of the International Society of the History of Medicine, scholar, creator of a medical school, man of culture and art collector - I quote –"Of everything we do that much has value as long as it is connected in some way to what is universal, to what is eternal. The rest is waste of used material." What other area of medicine if not the history of medicine looks from the angle of eternity?!

I wish you to have a nice Congress in Iași, to enjoy the time here, and I hope you will be again in Iași, in the future on different occasions.

Thank you.

Iași, September 15, 2022

[1] 9th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine

[2] The Romanian Society of the History of Medicine Dr. Victor Gomoiu inaugurated in Bucharest on September 14th, 1929.

GREETINGS ON BEHALF OF PROF. DR. IRINA-DRAGA CĂRUNTU

President of the Senate of the "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iași - Romania

Distinguished Audience,
Dear Guests from abroad, present in Iași or on-line,
Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the University management, of the Rector — Professor Viorel Scripcariu — and the Senate, allow me to welcome you to our University.
We are extremely honoured that we are hosting the proceedings of the 48th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine.

Romania has a long-standing tradition in the medical field. The Romanian health care system has been in existence since the 18th century, "Saint Spiridon" Hospital in Iași being the oldest in the historical region of Moldavia, and one of the largest in Romania.

The University of Medicine and Pharmacy is one of the oldest educational institutions in Romania, founded in 1879, as the Faculty of Medicine incorporated in the University of Iași.

Therefore, we consider that the history of Romanian medicine has a critical point, a point of reference, in Iași.

The scientific program marks important events and personalities in the history of universal medicine.
The role of such a scientific event is not only to honour the past, but also to open new perspectives of approach in medical practice and research, based on existing traditions.

We wish the Congress great success in its work and, for the participants, a pleasant stay in Iași!



GREETINGS ON BEHALF OF PROF. DR. BENONE DUȚESCU – MEMBER OF THE HONORARY COMMITTEE OF THE 48th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, IAȘI - ROMANIA, SEPTEMBER 15-18, 2022

I greet you, virtuous researchers and representatives of the History of Medicine from all over the world, with deep respect and particular appreciatoion. Our Congresses represent peak moments of capitalizing on the results of scientific research in this disturbing field of the history of science, of culture in general.

It is a solemn moment in our scientific life and a real celebration. Yes, a solemn moment, because every time, through the research undertaken, we pay homage to the activity of those who fight for life and against death. We pay homage to them and bring history to life again.

Romania has so far organized three such International Congresses. The first, organized in 1932, in Bucharest, had as president Dr. Victor Gomoiu; it was the IX Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine.

I organised, as Vice President, together with Professor Dr. Valeriu Bologa, President of the Romanian Society of the History of Medicine, as President, the XXII International Congress of the International Society of Medical History in Bucharest - Constanța in 1970, and today, I have the honor to bring my greetings to the participants in the 48th International Congress held in Iași, from September 15-18, 2022.

At the same time, I would like to highlight the great competence of Professor Dr. Dana Baran, to organize and lead the current Congress and, on behalf of all, to thank her for her creative effort.

Through our international Congresses, History of Medicine is up there in the arena of international science.

Like all previous ones, due to the papers presented, this Congress testifies to the courage of so many generations and personalities, the multitude of new ideas and concepts developed that illuminated areas of medical theory and practice, laying an optimistic bridge to the future, including us, medical historians, too, in the great chorus of international science.

Good luck with the XLVIII International Congress on the History of Medicine, Iași – Romania, September 15-18, 2022 !

Prof. Dr. Benone Dutescu
Honorary member of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine
and of the Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy
Former President of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine
Former National Delegate of Romania to the International Society for the History of Medicine

SALUTATIONS DE LA PART DU PROF. DR. BENONE DUȚESCU, MEMBRE DU COMITÉ D'HONNEUR DU 48e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE, IAȘI - ROUMANIE, 15-18 SEPTEMBRE 2022

Je vous salue avec honneur, profond respect et considération particulière pour vous, vertueux chercheurs et représentants de l'Histoire de la Médecine de partout à travers le monde.

Nos Congrès représentent des moments forts de capitalisation des résultats de la recherche scientifique dans ce domaine troublant de l'histoire des sciences, de la culture en général.

C'est un moment solennel de notre vie scientifique et une véritable fête. Oui, un moment solennel, car chaque fois, à travers les recherches entreprises, nous rendons hommage à l'activité de ceux qui se battent pour la vie et contre la mort. Nous leurs rendons hommage et donnons ainsi vie à l'histoire.

La Roumanie a jusqu'à présent organisé trois Congrès Internationaux de ce type. La premier, organisé en 1932, à Bucarest, avait pour président le Dr. Victor Gomoiu; c'était le IX-e Congrès de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Médecine.

J'ai organisé, en tant que Vice-président, avec le Professeur Dr. Valeriu Bologa, en tant que Président, et Président de la Société Roumaine d'Histoire Médicale, le XXII-e Congrès International de la Société Internationale d'Histoire Médicale, à Bucarest - Constanța, en 1970, et aujourd'hui, j'ai l'honneur d'adresser mes salutations aux participants au XLVIII-e Congrès International, organisé à Iași du 15 au 18 septembre 2022.

En même temps, je voudrais souligner la grande compétence du Professeur Dr. Dana Baran, pour organiser et diriger le Congrès actuel et, au nom de tous, la remercier pour son effort créatif.

À travers nos Congrès Internationaux, l'Histoire de la Médecine se hisse dans l'arène de la science internationale. Comme tous les précédents, grâce aux travaux présentés, ce Congrès témoigne du courage de tant de générations et de personnalités, de la multitude d'idées et de concepts nouveaux développés qui ont éclairé les domaines de la théorie et de la pratique médicales, jetant un pont d'optimisme vers l'avenir, inclusivement vers nous, les historiens de la médecine, nous réunissant dans le grand chœur de la science internationale.

Bonne chance aux travaux du XLVIII-e Congrès International sur l'Histoire de Médecine, tenu à Iași – Roumanie, du 15-18 septembre 2022!

Prof. Dr. Benone Dutescu
Membre d'Honneur de la Société Roumaine d'Histoire de la Médecine
et de la Société Roumaine d'Histoire de la Pharmacie
Ancien Président de la Société Roumaine d'Histoire de la Médecine
Ancien Délégué National de la Roumanie auprès de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Médecine

CUVÂNT DE SALUT AL DOMNULUI PROF. DR. BENONE DUȚESCU – MEMBRU ÎN COMITETUL DE ONOARE AL CELUI DE AL 48-LEA CONGRES INTERNAȚIONAL DE ISTORIA MEDICINEI, IAȘI – ROMÂNIA, 15-18 SEPTEMBRIE 2022

Vă salut cu onoare, profund respect și deosebită considerație pe Dumneavoastră, virtuoși cercetători și reprezentanți ai Istoriei Medicinei de pretutindeni. Congresele noastre reprezintă momente de vârf ale valorificării rezultatelor cercetării științifice în acest domeniu tulburător al istoriei științei, al culturii, în general.

Este un moment solemn în viața noastră științifică și o veritabilă sărbătoare. Da, moment solemn, pentru că de fiecare dată, prin cercetările întreprinse, omagiem activitatea celor care luptă pentru viață și împotriva morții. Omagiem și dăm viață istoriei.

România a organizat până acum trei asemenea Congrese Internaționale. Primul, ținut în 1932, la București, avea ca președinte pe Dr. Victor Gomoiu; era al IX-lea Congres al Societății Internaționale de Istoria Medicinei.

Am organizat, ca Vicepreședinte, alături de Profesorul Dr. Valeriu Bologa, ca Președinte și Președinte al Societății Române de Istoria Medicinei, cel de al XXII-lea Congres Internațional al Societății Internaționale de Istoria Medicinei, la București – Constanța, în 1970, iar astăzi, am onoarea să aduc salutul meu participanților la cel de al XLVIII-lea Congres Internațional de la Iași, din 15-18 septembrie 2022.

În același timp, țin să evidențiez înalta competență a Doamnei Profesor Dr. Dana Baran, de a organiza și conduce actualul Congres și, în numele tuturor, să-i mulțumim pentru efortul său creator.

Prin Congresele noastre Internaționale, Istoria Medicinei este acolo sus, în arena științei internaționale. Ca toate cele anterioare, acest Congres stă mărturie, prin documentele prezentate, a cutezanței atâtor generații și personalități, a multitudinii de idei și concepții noi elaborate care au iluminat domenii ale teoriei și practicii medicale, întinzând o punte optimistă spre viitor și incluzându-ne și pe noi, medico-istoricii, în marea horă a științei internaționale.

Mult succes lucrărilor celui de al XLVIII-lea Congres Internațional de Istoria Medinei, 15-18 Septembrie 2022, Iași – România !

Prof. Dr. Benone Duțescu
Membru de onoare al Societății Române de Istoria Medicinei
și al Societății Române de Istoria Farmaciei
Fost Președinte al Societății Române de Istoria Medicinei
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WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS
on behalf of Prof. Dr. Dana Baran, Congress President
"Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iași - Romania

Dear All,

Welcome to Iași!
On behalf of the Organisers of the 48th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine we are glad to welcome and thank you all - both onsite and online – participants in this event.
We greet you here, and from here - the "Carmen Sylva" Aula Magna of the University of Iași, the first modern University established in Romania, in 1860.
It is for the 3rd time that the International Society for the History of Medicine holds one of its Congresses in Romania, and the first time this happens in Iași, a city of culture and science, history and art, of tradition and renewal.
A renewal of the interest in medical history as well, hopefully! The auspices should be favorable.
Declared a Royal city and historical capital of Romania, Iași is an important multicultural, scientific and academic center, with numerous pioneering initiatives and accomplishments over the centuries. It is the place of the first scientific society (1830) and the first modern University in Romania (1860), of many cultural movements, a city of artists, writers, poets and scientists.
Together with members of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine and the Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy, "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, which celebrated its 142nd anniversary in December 2021, and The Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași, which celebrated its 192nd anniversary in January 2022, the Iași Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Romania, the "Queen Maria" Municipal Museum and Iași City Hall have largely supported this Congress.
Nowadays Romania lies on the Eastern frontier of the European Community, always "at the Gates of the Orient" and Iași has a chief role in joint operational programs set up within European Neighbourhood and Cross-border Partnership strategies. We could be part of it.

2022 – An Anniversary Year
Padua University - 800
2022 proves to be a significant anniversary year for the history of medicine in Romania, too.
On an international level, history of medicine celebrates **800 years since the foundation of the Padua University** – a European academic forum with towering personalities and achievements, incluiding a renowned Faculty of Medicine with celebrated professors, researchers, students and graduates who consequently spread throughout the whole world.
One of them came from Wallachia – present day Romania: Stewart Constantin Cantacuzino (1639-1716), a humanist who, back in his country, contributed to its cultural emancipation.
Cantacuzino also studied medicine and his portrait survives on the walls of this venerated University. Several other physicians, theologians and philosophers, mainly of Greek origin, practiced their jobs at the Princely Courts and Academies established in Iași, capital of Moldavia, and in Bucharest, capital of Wallachia. Some others equally traveled through Transylvania.
Two scientific sessions of this Congress are dedicated to the brilliant Padua Medical School.
We are honoured to mention that we owe Prof. Giorgio Zanchin, former ISHM President and representative of the Padua University, the fact that this Congress has been granted the patronage of this famous University, the very year of its anniversary.

ISHM Congresses in Romania
On the other hand, this is the first Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine at the very beginning of its second century of life, when it is heading "*Towards a new century"*. During its first 101 years**,** the International Society for the History of Medicine held three Congresses in Romania: the 9th ISHM Congress due to Dr. Victor Gomoiu, in Bucharest, in 1932; the 22nd ISHM Congress the due to Professor Valeriu L. Bologa, in Bucharest and Constanța, in 1970, and, now, in Iași, in 2022, the 48th

Congress, at the initiative of the ISHM General Secretary in office and vice-president of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine and with the support of Prof. Dr. Nicolae Marcu, President of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine.
Previous ISHM Congresses that took place in Romania aroused local and regional interest in medical historical studies, while enabling ISHM expansion towards Balkan and Eastern European countries: a step forward to the internationalization of medical historical knowledge.
The motto of the is Congress - "*Towards a new century*. *Semper Altius – Extending Borders*". "Semper Altius" (*Always on top*) is the motto of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași (1833), the oldest scientific academy in Romania and South-Eastern Europe, partner in organizing this Congress. Its publication, the centennial *Medical Surgical Journal* (1887), where the abstracts of the 48th ISHM Congress are edited, is the oldest Romanian medical periodical that continues to appear until nowdays.
We would also like to bring to attention the 90 years passed since the first ISHM Congress held in Romania from September10-18, 1932. Interestingly, once again, epidemics and pandemics are a focus of medical history. Special sessions will focus on these issues, paying respect to the bicentenary of Louis Pasteur's birth.

The Romanian Society for the History of Medicine
On the level of the Romanian History of Medicine, 2022 marks 93 years since the foundation in Bucharest, on September 14, 1929, by Dr. Victor Gomoiu, a prominent surgeon and humanist, of the Royal Romanian Society for the History of Medicine. During its 93 years of activity, the ***Romanian Society for the History of Medicine*** has been affiliated to the ISHM and endeavoured to get involved in the latter`s scientific projects.

A Congress and a School of Medical History – A hybrid Event
The Congress is dedicated to the evolution of Medicine and Pharmacy, to noteworthy personalities and outstanding discoveries that influenced the history of mankind in different times and geographical areas. Bioarcheology and paleomedicine are dealt with in special sections. The impact of medical bioengineering, nutrition and sports will be equally considered along with the part culture, arts spirituality, ethics and bioethics play in medicine. Particular attention is given to the progress of modern Romanian medicine, pharmacy and bioengineering against the general and challenging European and international background.
The Congress programme includes courses, lectures, panel debates, plenary sessions, oral and poster presentations.
On this occasion, apart from an assessment of the current state of medical history in different countries and in ISHM own projects, new collaborative research teams and various partnerships could be formed, offering complementary perspectives to the International Society for the History of Medicine at the beginning of its second centennial. Many distinguished scholars in the field of medicine, pharmacy, biology, history and history of science from all over the world have accepted to get involved in this event and give lectures, which hopefully will also represent a useful medical-historical school.

Error and trial
Due to the ongoing pandemic, unfavorable neighbourhood political events and air traffic irregularities, the 48th Congress will combine hybrid work schedules**.** Under the current circumstances of a more and more digital and globalized world, we shall try to overcome all these challenges, their medical and social negative consequences, and include virtual or/and real visits to significant monuments and museums, monasteries, and the Botanical Garden belonging to the city of Iași or located in its surroundings. Just tips for further exclusively research or touristic visits to Romania.

Here, at the Eastern border of the European Community, twenty-eight countries from all the five continents are represented in this Congress, at the same time comprising the main university and medical centers in Romania.
This Congress could undoubtedly offer the chance to discover or rediscover almost unknown or ignored realities of the Planet, while strengthening cooperation, generating enthusiasm and preparing to face new "medical revolutions".

*

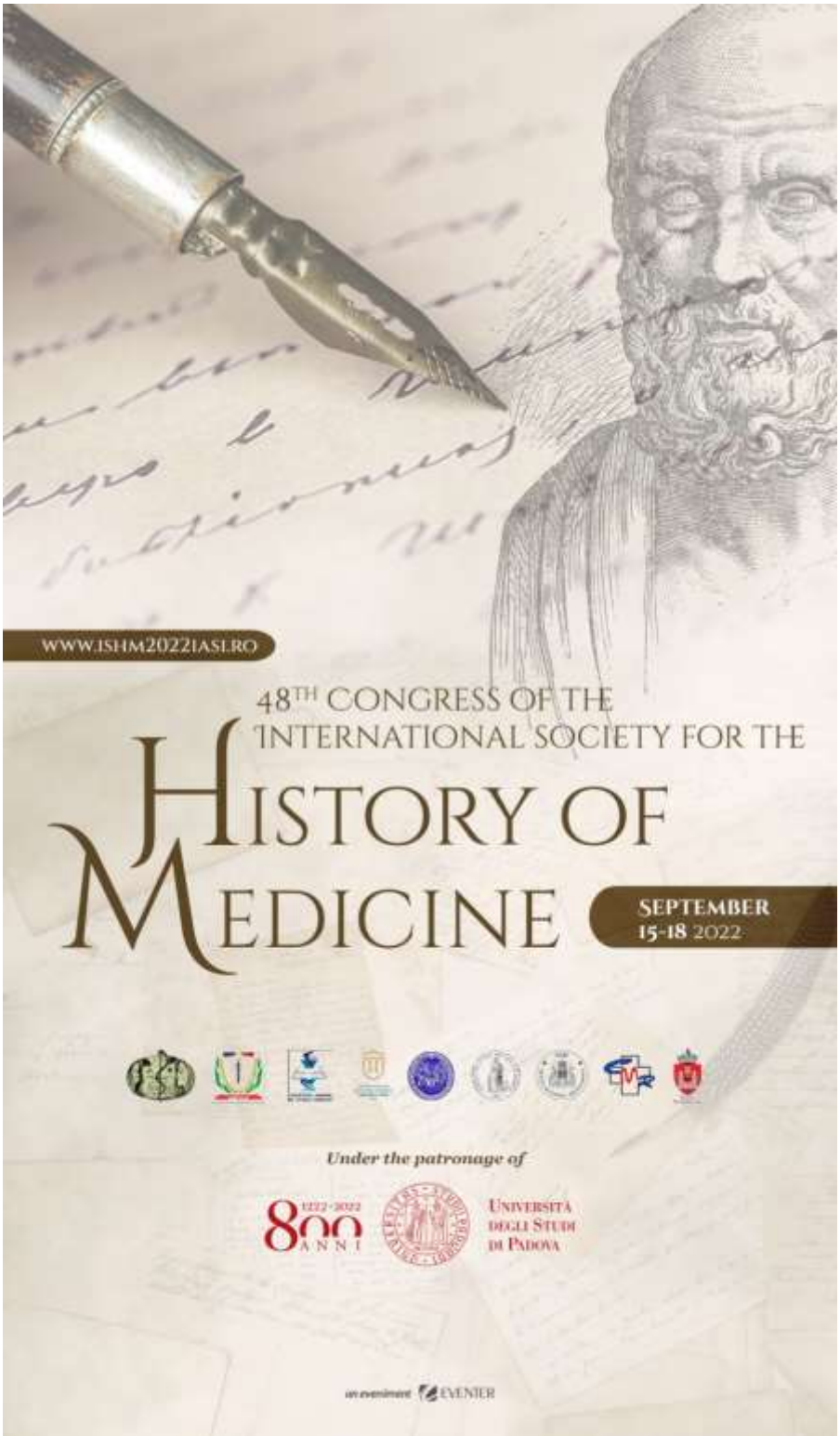
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DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM Romania and from Abroad
All THE PARTICIPANTS

*

We pay tribuite to the memory of our late teachers, who were enthusiastic about having the 48th ISHM Congress in Iași and would have contributed to the completion of this project: Prof. Dr. Cristina Ionescu († November 2021) – History of Medicine, and Elena Butnaru († January 2022) - History of Pharmacy.

*

And now, "let the story begin: let us step through into another – historical story dimension"!
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PROFESSOR MARŢIAN COTRĂU – PROMINENT PERSONALITY OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY IN ROMANIA

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Professor Marțian Cotrău, PhD (1923-1998) was a prominent figure in the Romanian pharmaceutical education, for his main field of activity, Toxicology, and also for the discipline of History of Pharmacy. In 1980-1993, he taught the History of Pharmacy course, delighting generations of students in the Faculty of Pharmacy in Iași with his lectures. Throughout his career, he has published over 30 scientific papers in the History of Pharmacy field. In 1995, he published the book „Medicamentul de-a lungul vremii" ("Medicine over time"), a history of pharmaceutical and medical arts, as well as pharmaceutical education. Professor Marţian Cotrău was one of the distinguished participants in scientific events in the history of pharmacy and medicine domain. We mention the XXX International Congress on the History of Pharmacy (Prague, 1991) and the XXXII International Congress on the History of Pharmacy (Paris, 1995). In 1980, Professor Marţian Cotrău became a member of the Société Française d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, and in 1983, of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy. Also, in 1990, he became a member of the Society for the History of Medicine and Pharmacy, being president of the Iași section between 1990-1994. In 1991, when the Romanian Society of Pharmacy History (RSPH) was established, Professor Marţian Cotrău was elected President of the Society, a position he occupied until 1994. In collaboration with the pharmacist Constantin Iugulescu (secretary of the society), he organized the first scientific meeting of RSPH (Bucharest, 1992). In 1993, Professor Marţian Cotrău signed, on behalf of RSPH, the twinning protocol between the Romanian Society and the Sociedad de Amigos de la Historia y de la Ciencia Farmacéutica Catalana (Catalan Society of Pharmacy History), the latter having Professor Ramon Jordi Gonzales, PhD, as president and co-signatory of the protocol. Professor Marţian Cotrău left to the Faculty of Pharmacy Iaşi an impressive museum collection of the history of pharmacy, gathered with a lot of passion from donations, which sums up books, pharmaceutical containers, manuscripts, photographs, etc. In 2018, the collection was transferred to the custody of the University. **Keywords:** MARȚIAN COTRĂU, HISTORY OF PHARMACY, IAȘI.

THE LADIES OF ROMANIAN NEUROSURGERY

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The presentation of this topic requires a series of data that has the purpose of crowning the activity of four ladies of Romanian neurosurgery. Sofia Ogrezeanu-Ionescu, graduate of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest in 1945, debuted under Professor D. Bagdasar from the Neurosurgery Clinic in Bucharest and continued her neurosurgical activity tackling all chapters of neuropathology in collaboration with Professor C. Arseni. In 1954 she became a Doctor in Medical Sciences (PhD), the Neurosurgical specialty. For 25 years, Doctor Sofia Ionescu worked as the first assistant of Doctor C. Arseni in the cerebral tumors department and she spent the next 22 years in the vertebro-medullary pathology section as primary

physician. She received the title of Honorary Member of Medical Sciences Academy from Romania and the International Health Organization awarded her the title of "World's First Female Neurosurgeon". Dr. Aurora Costeschi-Stanciu, even as an intern, dedicated herself to neurosurgery with Doctor Vsevolod Urbanovici and then in the Neurosurgery Clinic in Iași with Professor doctor Nicolae Oblu. She was part of the "Golden Team", which defined the neurosurgery department in Iași. Dr. Aurora Stanciu had a vigorous personality, with a great desire to work, but also a very strict one. She was devoted especially to epilepsy surgery, writing in 1971 her doctorate titled "Post-traumatic Epilepsy", under Professor Tibor Andrasofszky guidance in the Neurosurgery Clinic in Târgu-Mureș. Dr. Lenke Horvath graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest in 1944. As an intern doctor, obtaining the position after ranking the first in the contest, she acquired the neurosurgeon title in the section of Neurosurgery of the Caritas Hospital. She bravely challenged different chapters of neuropathology, dedicating herself especially to the pediatric neuropathology, acquiring the title of "Head of Pediatric Neurosurgery" at the "Prof. Dr. Gheorghe Marinescu" Hospital in 1974. Dr. Marta Trancu-Rainer is Romania's first female surgeon and neurosurgeon. In her memoirs she tells the story of her general surgeon time, but also a series of cases she operated on with neurosurgery competence (craniotomy of the cerebellar fossa, extradural hematoma, depressed skull fracture followed by a cranioplasty). She performed these surgeries during the First World War when she had the Major title and had the responsibility of three military hospitals in Bucharest. In the era of formation of the neurosurgery specialty in Bucharest, Professor D. Bagdasar had two close collaborators: Dr. Florica Bagdasar-Ciumeti, his wife and graduate of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dr. Maria Niculescu-Maniu, friend and graduate of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, who carried out an authentic neurosurgical activity. They can be considered the pioneers of international neurosurgery. In the present day, there are over 20 female neurosurgeons in Romania. **Keywords**: LADY DOCTORS, NEUROSURGERY, ROMANIA, INTERNATIONAL PIONEERS

VIE DU PROFESSEUR DR. AGRÉGÉ ERNEST UNGUREANU (5 JUILLET 1912 – 13 JUILLET 2002) – UNE PAGE GLORIEUSE DANS L'HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE

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Il n'y a rien d'exagéré là-dessus. Il est bien vrai que la vie du professeur Ernest Ungureanu représente, grâce à ses réalisations, un moment remarquable dans l'Histoire de la Médecine roumaine, dans l'Histoire de la médecine en général. La chance rare, qui consiste dans la réunion en une seule personnalité, notamment celle du professeur E. Ungureanu, de multiples qualités (et talents), dont la plus évidente est l'HUMANISME, a été en même temps la chance de la Médecine humaine universelle, autant que celle de la Médecine roumaine, la chance d'enregistrer, dans un laps de temps historique bref, des réalisations presque inimaginables pour le progrès de la santé des hommes, plus exactement au cas du paludisme et d'autres maladies parasitaires. Tout cela a été possible grâce à cette personnalité d'exception qui a été, au début, l'étudiant, ensuite, l'assistant universitaire et, plus tard, le professeur, l'homme de science, l'organisateur dr. Ernest Ungureanu. Suite à ses vues holistiques sur les phénomènes biologiques et sur la nature, le jeune E. Ungureanu a décidé de manière irrévocable de suivre des études universitaires à la Faculté de Sciences

Naturelles de l'Université „Al. I. Cuza" de Jassy (1932-1936), fait qui a contribué à consolider sa conception sur l'interdisciplinarité de la Parasitologie, avantage supplémentaire vu ses futures préoccupations. A cette époque, l'étudiant E. Ungureanu est remarqué par son illustre prédécesseur, le professeur Mihai Ciuca, spécialiste dans ce domaine à la Faculté de Médecine de Jassy. Sa rencontre avec le professeur M. Ciuca et les appréciations positives de la part de son illustre précurseur ont beaucoup influencé les décisions prises par E. Ungureanu lors de deux moments décisifs de sa vie. Ainsi, le professeur Ciuca, en vertu de ses responsabilités dans le domaine de la santé publique, chez nous comme à l'étranger car faisant partie des comités internationaux concernant l'éradication du paludisme, offre au jeune E. Ungureanu un poste d'entomologiste, en 1937, à l'Institut d'Hygiène de Jassy, pour s'occuper de l'épidémiologie du paludisme, tout comme le poste de chercheur au laboratoire d'entomologie médicale d'Osoï, près de Jassy, cela constituant le second moment décisif de sa vie. C'est ainsi que s'ouvre la voie de sa carrière glorieuse au domaine de la médecine. Suite aux succès qu'il enregistre en ce qui concerne l'éradication du paludisme en Roumanie, au cadre du programme de la Ligue des Nations, de l'OMS, il connaît un troisième moment important de sa vie, sa nomination comme expert de l'OMS à Genève, où il va travailler pendant dix ans (1963-1973) à l'éradication du paludisme dans les pays les plus contaminés par cette maladie. L'activité du professeur E. Ungureanu a été particulièrement vaste et elle ne saurait être présentée dans un seul article. Le professeur E. Ungureanu reste dans l'histoire de la Médecine roumaine par les résultats scientifiques obtenus dans le combat contre les helminthiases humaines, du Delta du Danube jusqu'au nord de la Roumanie, mais surtout par l'éradication du paludisme en Roumanie. En vue de ces réalisations, les professeurs M. Ciuca, E. Ungureanu et D.D. Cornelson ont deployé un effort titanesque, étant secondés par une équipe de 17 médecins spécialistes de la plus haute compétence et formant l'élite de l'organisation scientifique et logistique du monde, selon le professeur Dr. Dan Panaitescu. En ce qui concerne la page glorieuse inscrite dans l'histoire de la médecine universelle par E. Ungureanu, elle envisage les dix années d'activité comme expert de l'OMS, s'occupant de l'éradication du paludisme dans les endroits les plus contaminés. Après la fin de sa fonction au sein de cette institution, en 1973, il a été invité comme expert consultant de l'OMS jusqu'à sa mort, en 2002, preuve de la haute estime dont il a joui. Enfin, sa préoccupation permanente et efficiente concernant la formation et le perfectionnement des cadres luttant contre le paludisme, sur tous les méridiens et sous toutes les latitudes, n'est pas de moindre importance, se traduisant par une multitude de cours et de matériaux didactiques pour lesquels on l'a beaucoup apprécié. D'ailleurs, son importante contribution aux efforts généraux a été récompensée par de nombreuses lettres de remerciement parvenues de différents pays libérés du terrible fléau du paludisme. Pour ce qui est de notre pays, sa contribution consiste dans la préparation de nombreuses séries d'étudiants, par ses cours et travaux pratiques de parasitologie de haut niveau caractérisés par une nouveauté conceptuelle et une remarquable qualité du discours pédagogique. La préparation doctorale et l'organisation de discours officiels auxquels il a contribué se sont toujours déroulées à un niveau de haute compétence, tandis que sa culture humaniste et son intérêt artistique pour la peinture et la poésie ont fait de lui une personnalité complexe, en lui ajoutant un charme particulier. On attend de la part de ses continuateurs des efforts soutenus pour réunir ses publications scientifiques, ainsi que ses réalisations artistiques, comme témoignage de ce que l'activité du professeur E. Ungureanu a représenté et représente encore pour les nouvelles générations de spécialistes dans le domaine de la médecine, surtout, et pour l'humanité en général. **Mots clés:** PARASITOLOGY, PALUDISME, OMS, INSTITUT D`HYGIÈNE, IAȘI.

FACILITIES AND MEDICAL STAFF IN THE ARMY OF THE ROMAN PROVINCES DACIA AND MOESIA

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The rigorous organization of the Roman Army during the Principate brought forward the issue of caring for the health of its soldiers. The state's intention to recover the wounded soldiers as soon as possible and to have them in the optimal physical and mental form led to the construction of military hospitals within castra, as well as the training of specialist medical staff. Our objective is to identify the period during which this system was implemented on the Lower Danube limes, as well as the medical facilities available to the armies of the provinces of Moesia Superior, Moesia Inferior and Dacia. Besides the valetudinarium of Novae, we bring arguments for the existence of other such constructions in legionary or auxiliary castra in the region, as well as a possible connection with the general strategy of the army in its deployment in critical areas of the Empire. The density of military units garrisoned on the Lower Danubian limes allows us to outline the interesting diversity of the physicians who served both the legions and the auxiliary and naval units. Based on the epigraphic sources, physicians with different appellations were identified, some of these being unique within the Empire. Keywords: ancient medicine, Moesia, Dacia, physicians, military units.

PANDEMIC, INFODEMIC, AND PSYCHIATRY THROUGHOUT HISTORY. A BRIEF HISTORY OF MISINFORMATION ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT EPIDEMICS

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While the common saying is that those that do not know history are obliged to repeat it, when it comes to major pandemics/epidemics, humanity showed an incredible lack of ability to learn from the past. The COVID pandemic is a case in point, where, while a vaccine became available in a record time, multiple levels of disinformation contributed to a partial failure of the vaccination campaigns, particularly in countries in which the misinfodemic was not systematically and forcefully countered. Yet, a brief review of the history of pandemics, allows us to identify common trends that fueled the lack of trust between different component of the society and enhanced devastation. Here I will compare the SARS-CoV-2 and HIV infodemics to demonstrate that the common features can be readily predicted and have to be used in the future to forcefully counter the infodemic associated to the next pandemics. **Keywords:** PANDEMICS, EPIDEMICS, VACCINATION, MISINFORMATION, INFODEMICS.

FOR A VIRTUAL WALK THROUGH THE MUSEUM OF MEDICINE OF BRUSSELS POUR UNE PROMENADE VIRTUELLE AU MUSÉE DE MÉDECINE DE BRUXELLES

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Le Musée de la Médecine de Bruxelles existe depuis plus de 30 ans. Il est situé sur le campus de la Faculté de Médecine de Bruxelles et de son hôpital académique. Le Musée illustre l'évolution de la pensée médicale de l'Antiquité à nos jours à travers un patrimoine de plus de 3.000 objets d'art et d'archéologie couvrant principalement les civilisations européennes, précolombiennes et égyptiennes. Ces objets ont été rassemblés, étudiés et exposés par une équipe interdisciplinaire associant médecins et historiens. Le Musée dispose aussi d'une collection de plus de 350 cires anatomiques qui ont servi à l'enseignement de la médecine au XIX e siècle. Plusieurs momies précolombiennes et égyptiennes ont été étudiées au CT scan et par fibroscopie trans-nasale pour visualiser des restes de cerveau à la recherche de pathologies et/ou de causes de décès (naturelles ou sacrificielles). L'imagerie médicale a aussi permis de visualiser les techniques de fabrication notamment du modèle anatomique du Grand Ecorché du Dr. Louis Auzoux et modèles qui ont été utilisés pour enseigner les techniques d'accouchement. **Mots clés:** MUSEE DE LA MEDECINE, BRUXELLES, PATRIMOINE, RECHERCHES, ENSEIGNEMENT.

LA MALADIE RENALE CHRONIQUE (MRC): UN EXEMPLE DE COMORBIDITES

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La maladie rénale chronique (MRC) est silencieuse parce que la fibrose rénale qui en est l'expression histologique ne se traduit par aucun symptôme fonctionnel. Cette constatation est porteuse de deux conséquences: la nécessité de la rechercher systématiquement dans les maladies qui en sont la cause et celle, lorsqu'elle est détectée, d'examiner les autres organes atteints des désordres dont elle est à l'origine. Les causes de la MRC varient selon les pays examinés. Si on s'en tient à la France, de nombreuses études épidémiologiques ont confirmé que le diabète, en premier, et l'hypertension artérielle (HTA), en second, étaient les plus fréquentes. Il est donc essentiel de rechercher la MRC chez les malades qui en sont atteints et de la traiter simultanément à la maladie causale. Des progrès importants ont été effectués dont les glifozines dans le diabète, les inhibiteurs du système rénine-angiotensine dans le diabète et l'HTA. Le diabète apparaît prioritairement chez les obèses; d'où la croissance de la MRC dans les pays où une nourriture riche en glucides raffinés augmente le nombre de ces patients. Le rein diabétique a des signes histologiques qui lui sont propres. Un diabétique peut aussi être atteint d'une MRC d'origine vasculaire; ainsi, le rein diabétique ne résume pas toutes les MRC chez ces malades. L'HTA et les diverses lésions qui lui sont associées, athérosclérose, sténose artérielle, anévrismes… sont fréquentes dans notre pays et leur nombre croît avec l'âge des patients. La MRC silencieuse est inéluctable avec l'âge. Le

nombre de néphrons dont nous sommes dotés à la naissance diminue progressivement et ce capital ne se renouvelle pas. On estime qu'à partir de 40 ans, la clairance de la créatinine diminue de 10 ml/min tous les 10 ans. Si on part d'un chiffre initial de 100 ml/min, on arrive à 60 ml/min à 80 ans. Ainsi la grande majorité des humains atteignant cet âge ont une MRC dite «modérée». Les autres causes extra-rénales de la MRC sont moins fréquentes; mais leur découverte amène à tester obligatoirement la fonction rénale. Citons en premier la lithiase rénale, principale cause de la MRC en Asie du Sud-Est. La MRC est également une complication d'hémopathies comme le myélome multiple et la drépanocytose, de maladies génétiques rénales comme la polykystose rénale autosomique dominante, d'infection chronique comme l'amylose. Enfin, le nombre de cas de maladies rénales autoimmunes associées à des affections extra-rénales à leur origine a augmenté ces dernières années. Je mets à part les intoxications par les métaux lourds. Le saturnisme a considérablement décru en France du fait de la réglementation très limitative de l'utilisation du plomb et l'intoxication par le mercure a été incriminée dans les pays où la nourriture des poissons est contaminée par les déchets qui en contiennent. La MRC, exemple de comorbidités par ses causes, l'est aussi par les désordres qu'elle entraîne dans de nombreux organes dont la moelle osseuse, le squelette et l'appareil cardiovasculaire. L'anémie est quasi-constante dans la MRC avancée du fait du défaut de production d'érythropoïétine (EPO) par les reins, hormone nécessaire à la production des hématies à partir des érythroblastes. La formation d'EPO est initiée par la baisse de la pression partielle d'oxygène dans l'artère rénale qui stimule la production d'«Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)». Ce dernier stimule à son tour la production d'EPO par des fibroblastes périvasculaires. Une série de médicaments (valadustat, roxadustat..) peuvent favoriser sa production en inhibant la prolyl hydroxylase, enzyme destructrice de l'HIF. L'anémie de la MRC est également due à la diminution de la durée de vie des hématies en rapport avec les «toxines urémiques». Le traitement de l'anémie par l'EPO doit être attentivement surveillé pour ne pas dépasser un taux d'hémoglobine trop élevé, facteur de thrombose. La MRC atteint également le squelette du fait de l'hyperparathyroïdie secondaire que provoque l'hypocalcémie et qui y associent l'hypophosphaturie et l'hyperphosphorémie. Il s'ensuit une ostéite fibrosante avec fragilité osseuse et calcifications vasculaires. Une hyperparathyroïdie tertiaire peut lui succéder lorsque la PTH est sécrétée indépendamment de la calcémie. Il existe également un déficit en calcitriol métabolite actif de la Vit D lié à la diminution de la 1 alpha-hydroxylase rénale. L'hyperphosphorémie stimule la sécrétion de FG23 («fibroblast growth factor 23») sécrété par les ostéocytes, ce qui diminue la réabsorption tubulaire des phosphates et corrige en partie l'hyperphosphorémie. La prévalence de l'hyperparathyroïdie secondaire augmente avec la sévérité de la MRC atteignant 85% si la clairance de la créatinine diminue jusqu'à 20 ml/min. Le traitement de l'ostéopathie de la MRC repose sur plusieurs éléments: 1- les chélateurs des phosphates dont le sevelamer et autres produits de la même famille; 2- les dérivés de la vitamine D; 3- les calcimimétiques qui sont des activateurs allostériques du récepteur parathyroïdien du calcium et inhibent ainsi la synthèse de PTH. La MRC est également une grande pourvoyeuse d'accidents cardiovasculaires par l'HTA et l'athérosclérose qui lui sont associées. Hypervolémie et résistance artérielle accrue qui sont les 2 facteurs de l'HTA sont réunis dans la MRC. L'hypervolémie due à la rétention de sodium doit être traitée par diurétiques et contrôlée durant l'hémodialyse. La résistance artérielle dépend de la stimulation du système rénine angiotensine et doit être traitée par les IEC et les sartans. Plus récemment, on a fait appel aux glifozines qui sont efficaces et retardent l'évolution de la maladie. Entrent aussi en ligne de compte l'hyperactivation nerveuse sympathique et la diminution du rapport NO/endothéline. L'HTA, résultante de tous ces facteurs, est précoce et fréquente. Non traitée, elle est la source d'accidents

nombreux, souvent létaux. Une dernière conséquence de la MRC est son retentissement sur l'usage des médicaments excrétés par les reins. Dans ce cas, plusieurs facteurs risquent de retentir sur leur métabolisme: la chute du débit de filtration glomérulaire (DFG) allongeant leur ½ vie, l'augmentation du volume de diffusion en présence d'oedèmes avec chute de leur concentration, la modification du rapport forme libre sur forme liée à une protéine de transport en faveur de la première en cas d'acidose, l'effet des toxines urémique sur leur métabolisme hépatique et/ou leur absorption dans l'intestin. Il faut donc adapter la posologie en fonction de ces éléments et de la marge thérapeutique: différence entre la dose efficace et la dose toxique (pour les reins et les autres organes). Deux méthodes sont possibles: diminuer la dose et/ou allonger l'intervalle entre 2 doses si l'efficacité est fonction du pic de dose. Un DFG <60 ml/min entraîne une réduction significative de l'excrétion rénale pour la plupart des médicaments qui demande l'adaptation de la dose. En conclusion, comment va évoluer le traitement médicamenteux de la MRC dont le but est de retarder ou d'éviter le recours aux traitements de suppléance? En plus de l'acquisition de nouveaux médicaments freinant le développement et si possible atténuant la fibrose rénale existante, certains se dirigent vers une médecine personnalisée dite «théranostique». Un exemple en est l'utilisation des «Car-T cells» qui sont des cellules T autologues transduites avec des anticorps détruisant les cellules B et ainsi améliorant les maladies auto-immunes. Le problème du coût de ces traitements risque d'en freiner l'utilisation. **Mots clés**: MALADIE RÉNALE CHRONIQUE, COMORBIDITÉS, CLAIRANCE RÉNALE, THÉRAPIES, THÉRANOSTIQUE.

THE DIALYSIS FACILITY IN SUCEAVA COUNTY

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The day of 7th November 1994 means the beginning of the dialysis activity in Suceava District – Romania. Until 1989, the speciality of Nephrology didn't exist in Romania. Our Ministery of Health recognised Nephrology as a specialty in 1991. On the advice of my teacher, prof. dr. Constantin I. Negoiță, head of the Ist Medical Clinic of the "Saint Spiridon" Hospital in Iași, I made the studies in the field of Nephrology at "Carol Davila" Hospital in Bucharest, under the surveillance of prof. dr. Nicolae Ursea. Consequently I aquired a second specialisation as a nephrologist, besides the main one in internal medicine. In 1994, I began the activity of dialysis in the Suceava County Hospital with the first 6 patients. In 2010, the number of the patients increased to 300, and we had the possibility to open many dialysis facilities in our district. Now about 400 patients are in treatment in three centers in very good conditions. **Keywords:** NEPHROLOGY, DIALYSIS, SUCEAVA COUNTY, ROMANIA.

L'ASSISTANCE MÉDICALE DANS LA RÉGION DE SUCEAVA

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Suceava, la vieille Capitale de la Moldavie, a eu une histoire troublée par des évènements qui se sont succédés quelquefois sans explication. Nos efforts se sont réunis pour expliquer la raison de la difficulté des recherches dans le domaine de l'histoire de la médecine aussi. L'étape initiale de la médecine populaire, basée sur les traditions des guérisseurs qui connaissaient les plantes et les minéraux, temoignait d'une communion avec la nature. L'étape suivante fut liée aux monastères, après le début de la vie monastique organisée. Le premier grand prêtre qui ait organisé le monastère en tant que maison de soins en Moldavie, a été le Métropolite Anastasie Crimca. Il a fondé, par l'acte du prince régnant Gaspar Gratiani (1619), un hôpital-immeuble à 3 pièces et 16 lits, situé près de la Cour du Seigneur (Prince Regnant). C'est le premier bâtiment dédié aux soins destinés „aux malades et aux pauvres" des Pays Roumains. Depuis 1774, la Bucovine – le Nord de la Moldavie – sera, pour 144 ans, sous le règne et les règles des Habsbourg, donc les sources de renseignement doivent être également cherchées dans d'autres archives. Entre 1891-1893, on a commencé à bâtir le „Vieil Hôpital" d'aujourd'hui, très neuf à l'époque. En 1966, on a inauguré le „Nouvel Hôpital", ayant 600 lits, et, depuis lors, son histoire devient l'étape contemporaine de recherche médico-historique. **Mots clés:** MÉTROPOLITE CRIMCA, BUCOVINE, LES HABSBOURG, HÔPITAUX.

THE RECENT HISTORY OF BIOETHICS: THE LEGACY OF H. TRISTRAM ENGELHARDT JR.

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H. Tristram Engelhardt's status in the field of bioethics is unique because his contributions to both secular and religious discussions of both theoretical and practical issues are unparalleled. H. Tristram Engelhardt Jr. (April 27, 1941 – June 21, 2018) came from a family that was in the sixth generation of doctors. His ancestors, German Roman Catholics, emigrated to Texas while it was part of Mexico. His father, former university professor of internal medicine, licensed to practice liberal arts, but he was known especially as the best Medieval Latin specialist and translator in the United States. Tristam Engelhart studied philosophy at the University of Austin (Texas) and obtained his doctorate in philosophy in 1969, writing a thesis on Kant, Hegel and Husserl and the mind-brain problem. He studied medicine at Tulane University and obtained the right to practice freely in 1972. He became a professor of philosophy at Rice University, in Houston, Texas, specialized in the history and philosophy of medicine, professor emeritus at Baylor College of Medicine and member of the Baylor Center for Medical Ethics and Health Policy. He was one of the theorists of the new field Bioethics and the creator of the concept of Christian Bioethics. His legacy consists of over 400 books, chapters and articles, as well as magazines and edited collections. Described as either the „terrible child of bioethics", or one of the „founders of bioethics", or the „apostle of Christianity" in bioethics, Engelhardt is best known for three fundamental

books: The Foundations of Bioethics (1996), The Foundations of Christian Bioethics. (2000) and After God: Morality & Bioethics in a Secular Age (2017). The present work traces the evolution of Engelhardt's bioethical thinking – from secular to religious – and how it influenced global Bioethics. **Keywords**: ENGELHARDT, HISTORY OF BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS.

COMMENT LES VACCINS ONT CHANGÉ LE MONDE

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Nous percevons réellement les risques déterminés par le changement de l'environnement dans lequel nous vivons si nous sommes directement confrontés à des événements qui peuvent mettre en danger notre santé ou notre vie. La pandémie d'infection par le virus SARS-CoV-2 a été un tournant important pour notre génération car nous avons pris conscience par nos propres expériences et sacrifices de la capacité des micro-organismes à changer le cours de nos vies. Au fil du temps, l'humanité a fait face à de nombreuses menaces causées par des événements épidémiologiques marqués par l'entrée en circulation d'agents pathogènes qui ont provoqué des épidémies majeures ou des pandémies. L'épidémiologiste Abdel Omran a décrit différentes périodes de l'existence humaine confrontée au risque de maladies infectieuses et les a expliquées à partir de la «théorie de la transition épidémiologique». Il y a des millénaires, l'humanité parcourait le stade de "la peste et de la famine". Des populations entières étaient décimées par la faim et la maladie, les dangers engendrés par une nature déchaînée et inconnue. Les pandémies ou épidémies de variole, de choléra, de peste, de paludisme et bien d'autres que les signes de l'histoire nous ont laissés de manière plus ou moins complète ont révélé l'être humain dans la lumière d'une grande impuissance, dans sa lutte pour la survie. Jusqu'au moment où des hypothèses ont été présentées sur l'implication des micro-organismes dans la production de ces maladies, des siècles se sont écoulés avec des souffrances, des pertes en vies humaines et des stagnations dans l'évolution des civilisations humaines. À partir des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, les connaissances médicales commencent à démontrer le rôle causal des microbes qui a été progressivement approfondi par les recherches de microbiologistes renommés. Au fur et à mesure, des solutions ont été trouvées grâce à des découvertes capitales dans le domaine des thérapies à base de sulfamides et des premiers antibiotiques qui se sont poursuivies avec les moyens de prévention basés sur l'utilisation de sérums ou des premiers vaccins. Une longue histoire de ces nouveaux paradigmes de la médecine marquée par le stade de la «régression des pandémies» a conduit à une nouvelle perspective d'amélioration de l'espérance de vie des gens et le déclin de grands événements épidémiologiques avec des évolutions dévastatrices. L'utilisation de vaccins dans la prévention des maladies infectieuses a déjà une histoire de plus de 200 ans. A la base de la vaccinologie moderne (la science de la production de vaccins) était la variolisation qui a ouvert la perspective d'obtenir de nombreuses préparations biologiquement actives. L'éradication de la variole grâce au programme mondial d'accès aux vaccins a été et reste la première preuve définitive que les vaccins et la vaccination ont changé le monde. **Mots clés:** MICRO-ORGANISME, EPIDÉMIE, PANDÉMIE, VACCIN, VACCINATION.

THE DECLINE OF ELITES AND THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MEDICINE

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Although it seems strange at first glance, the non-repulsive thesis of this study sounds like this: The decline of elites and the social responsibility of medicine. From a historical perspective justified by the exceptional nature of the health crisis generated by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, the in-depth study of the implications of this crisis at the level of social systems would have as a precondition the definitive end of this crisis. However, the "fluidity" characteristic of the societies of late modernity makes it unlikely that there will be an official or at least a societal consensus on such an outcome, which would exclude the possibility of any new "wave", and the debates around the permanence of the exceptional state - also characteristic to these companies - justifies the approach of the implications of this crisis from the perspective of the sustainable character of the transformations generated by the successive states of emergency and alert on the systems of health, education, administration or justice. Continuing the debates of the pandemic years, I invite you to reflect in depth on how the societal response to the challenges declared exceptional and thus transitory of the health crisis has materialized in terms of the rule of law in normative constructions applicable mutatis mutandis to crises already affecting the security system or the energy one at European level and generating sustainable transformations also in terms of law thinking as an order. **Keywords**: ETHICS, DEONTOLOGY, SARS-COV-2 PANDEMIC, HEALTH CRISIS

DOCTORS FROM THE MUSCEL COUNTY OF YORE - OVIDIU VLĂDESCU, A DOCTOR OF LONG GONE TIMES

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"Happy is he who returns and reaches Home again, rounding the circle. This is the path."
Father Arsenie Boca

I confess that I wrote these lines hard, extremely hard. Not only because, as they say, only Balzac had no trac in front of the white sheet. But for reasons of modern ethics, contemporary values implemented by the so-called "politically correct". For many years I was an officer of the Romanian army, then, I converted from the profession of weapons to that of law becoming a lawyer, that is, I tried and try to defend the truth, to help my fellow man to find justice. Although at first glance it seems strange how a former career soldier, now a lawyer, to make a portrait of a country doctor who deeply marked my early childhood. Well, "The truth remains, regardless of the fate of those who served it." It is a quote from

Gheorghe Brătianu that I appropriated. In addition, the country doctor - Ovidiu Vlădescu - the person I want to discuss about, was not accused of any reprehensible deed or violation of human rights throughout his career. That is why I invite the reader to cross with me the immaterial boundaries of temporal ephemerality and biographical data, to overcome the preposition "in", to reach "in" that becoming of the being, of which Noica spoke so beautifully repeatedly. We will embrace the doctor, but we will also move away from him, in order to stop the journey in a less accessible spatial contour, in the initial core of Ovidiu Vladescu's heart, because every destiny (of those that are at some point in a society) have their circle. Every life is, on its essential face, in a way, a return, as the Romanian version of the fairy tale "Youth without old age and life without death" proves too wise. Man must know that his passage through life, as a person, and through history, as a small or as a large community, is a movement in a circle, a permanent "return". This principle, springing from sensitive existential answers, leads us directly to what a great saint of Transylvania, Father Arsenie Boca, once said: "Blessed is he who returns and reaches Home again, rounding the circle. This is the path." Why? Because our path is from the troubled outside, to the heart, from the non-meaning of the palpable life towards the unique sense of the root of the being. More precisely, man is called to return to God, from where he actually started. **Keywords:** MUSCEL, HOSPITAL, PHARMACY, OVIDIU VLADESCU, ETHICS.

KEY CHALLENGES IN THE HISTORY OF BIOETHICS

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The history of bioethics in the second half of the 20th century proves that the principle of autonomy is the most controversial among all four basic principles of this discipline. Back in the middle of the 20th century, a paternalistic scheme of relationships still dominated in the "doctor-patient" relationship. Variety of medical studies such as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study was possible. The Belmont Report (1971), works of T. Beauchamp and J. Childress (Principles of Biomedical Ethics, 1994) and other studies marked a fundamental change in the declaration of the principle of autonomy and the rule of informed consent of the patient or volunteer. In the development of the principle of autonomy, the relationship between the doctor and the patient was significantly transformed, but, at the same time, another negative trend emerged – consumerism and the subordination of the doctor's actions to the whims of the patient. The research over the past 20 years clearly shows the formation of various mainstreams in clinical ethics, sometimes significantly diverging from the interpretation of the basic rules of clinical and research ethics. Reflexing the history of bioethics we can see the different interpretations of the principle of autonomy based on a) religious criteria, b) social and financial criteria, and c) the multipolar system of interaction "patient physician-patient's relatives-medical staff" which together determine the distinctions between these mainstreams. They differ quite seriously – from understanding the sacredness of the dignity of the human person (conservative Christian approach) to complete relativization of it (more decent and less worthy). **Keywords:** BIOETHICS, CRITERIA, PATERNALISM, AUTONOMY, CONSUMERISM.

A STUDY ON URINARY SYSTEM ANATOMY KNOWLEDGE AND ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE 17th CENTURY TURKISH ANATOMY BOOK TASHRĪḤ AL-ABDĀN WA TARJAMĀN QIBĀLA FAYLASŪFĀN BY SHAMS AL-DĪN ʿIṬĀQĪ

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Introduction: Starting from ancient times, information about human anatomy has been given either as a part of medical works or independent works have been written on this subject. A similar approach was exhibited in the Islamic Civilization in the Middle Ages. While famous authors such as Rhazes, Haly Abbas, and Avicenna have devoted some parts of their medical works to anatomy, in the 14th century, Manṣūr b. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad b. Yūsuf b. Ilyās al-Shirazī wrote only his illustrated work called Kitāb Taṣrīḥ al-Abdān min al-Ṭibb on anatomy. A similar approach continued in the so-called classical age of medicine in the Ottoman Empire. Shams al-dīn ʿIṭāqī's Tashrīḥ al-abdān wa tarjamān ḳıbāla faylasūfān (1632) was an illustrated Turkish book written exclusively on anatomy in this period. Aim of this study is to evaluate both anatomical knowledge and figures on urinary system and to comment achieved results. **Material and methods:** Copies of Tashrīḥ al-abdān wa tarjamān qibāla faylasūfān in different libraries in Turkey have been studied; and sections and figures related to urinary system anatomy in these copies have been evaluated. **Results:** Tashrīḥ al-abdān wa tarjamān qıbāla faylasūfān is a work containing brief classical urinary system anatomy knowledge in the classical age of medicine in the Ottoman Empire, but enclosing urinary system illustrations drawn in both Eastern and European styles. **Conclusion:** Tashrīḥ al-abdān wa tarjamān qibāla faylasūfān, with its some Eastern and European style illustrations, can be estimated as the bridging work. **Keywords:** URINARY SYSTEM ANATOMY, TASHRĪḤ AL-ABDĀN WA TARJAMĀN QIBĀLA FAYLASŪFĀN, SHAMS AL-DĪN ʿIṬĀQĪ, TURKEY.

JACOB CZIHAC (1800-1888), A UNIVERSAL SPIRIT

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He was born on August 19th, 1800 in Aschaffenburg (Bavaria). He was of Czech origin, but his family settled in Bavaria. His father, an illustrious researcher and physician, graduated from the University of Vienna. I. Czihac studied in Germany (1818-1824) at the University of Heildelberg where he acquired a vast medical and naturalistic culture. A citizen of the world, a messenger of Enlightenment ideas, promoting positivist ideas and humanities, he came to Iași in June 1825. He was friend of Gheorghe Asachi and Costache Negruzzi, among others. He settled down in Iași, integrating himself in the Enlightenment movement which established autochtonous rulers and militated for education and culture in Romanian language. In 1828 he participated as a colonel-doctor in the Russian-Turkish war and received the "St. Ana" Order – 3rd grade and Stanislav Order – 2nd grade. Returning to Iași,

he organized medical care during plague and cholera epidemics and wrote some "Observations on Cholera (1831). Mammary surgeon from Iași becomes a member of the Doctoral Commission. Dr. Iacob Cihac had, in 1830, a well-established position, being the chief physician of the Moldavian militia. It has the merit of having organized the military sanitary service and of establishing the first military hospitals in Iași in 1831 with organization regulations in the logopath houses Costache Sturza with 40 beds reaching 100 beds 1849, in Roman and Galați 1832.He published the first Romanian textbooks of natural sciences (1837) and military medicine (1859) in Romanian language. I. Czihac modernized the military sanitary service of the Moldavian Principality and founded the first school for sanitary soldiers in Iași. (1859) The most important achievement is the establishment together with Dr. Mihai Zota, of the Iași Medical Reading Circle (11 doctors, 5 pharmacists and 7 liberal professions) on January 11, 1830. In 1833 the circle was transformed into the Society of Physicians and Naturalists. This first academic Society in south-eastern Europe contributed to the advancement of medical, pharmaceutical and natural sciences by purchasing books and journals from abroad, organizing meetings, publishing brochures that reflected the experience of physicians and naturalists, and last but not least, developing relationships with renowned scientific societies from abroad. Czihac supported the development of education in Moldova by contributing to the establishment and organization of the Michaelian Academy (1835), where he was a teacher of natural history. He advocated for the establishment of a school of midwives and a course in surgery to form the basis for the establishment of a medical school. Many of the achievements on the sanitary line in Moldova after 1828, including the development of the Epitropy of the House of "St. Spiridon" Hospitals, are also due to Iacob Cihac. He was also concerned with the capitalization of mineral waters in Moldova by studying the mineral springs from Neagra Șarului (Suceava) and Bălțătești (Neamț), being a pioneer in this field in our country. He left the country in 1852, but remained close to the people of Iași, taking an interest in the scientific and cultural progress of these lands and of the SMN. Before leaving the earthly life, he made a donation of great scientific value to the SMN Museum – an important collection of minerals and fossils as well as numerous manuscripts. As Dr. A. Fătu wrote, "Dr. Czihac deserves more our affection, because as a foreigner he knew how to reward hospitality in Moldova, through deeds of those that are worthy of our gratitude." **Keyworks:** CZIHAK, THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND NATURALISTS, IAȘI.

VICTOR GOMOIU – THE FIRST PROMOTER OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION OF ROMANIAN HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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On the occasion of the 48th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine (ISHM), organised in Romania we pay homage to Dr. Victor Gomoiu (1882-1960), the founder of the Royal Romanian Society for the History of Medicine, in Bucharest, 93 years ago, on September 14, 1929. It was directly associated with the inauguration of the National Institute and Museum of History of Medicine within "Her Royal Highness Princess Elena" Health Establishments, which Gomoiu directed since 1925. The Society included the history of pharmacy, veterinarian medicine and medical folklore, as well. The Museum was soon

endowed with invaluable books, paintings and objects of archaeological significance related to the history of medicine in Romania. He was general secretary (1929-1933) and honorary president (1933-1946) of the Romanian Society for the History of Medicine. A skilled and creative surgeon, a philanthropist and a humanist, Dr. Gomoiu was a complex scholar. A disciple and close collaborator of the great Romanian surgeon Thoma Ionescu, he participated as a military surgeon in three wars: the Balkan Campaign, World Wars I and II. At the same time he was a keen historian of medicine writing papers and books on such topics since he was a student. In 1926 he was unanimously elected an ISHM member and soon after its creation, he affiliated the Romanian Society to ISHM. Officially established in 1921 in Paris, ISHM was in full expansion. In keeping with the decisions taken in Rome, in 1930, it held its IX Congress in Bucharest, Romania, from September10 to 18, 1932, exactly 90 years ago. Outstanding personalities from 32 countries participated in that scientific event placed under the high patronage of King Carol II of Romania. There were delegates representing Universities and Faculties, Academies and Museums, Ministries and even Governments, such as those of Spain, Italy, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Albania, Bulgaria, Germany. Two main topics were chosen for the IX ISHM Congress: “Evolution of medicine in the Balkans”, which encompassed the “Evoluition of Medicine in Romania”, too, and “Europe's defence against the plague”. Consequently, a new momentum was given to history of medicine. ISHM itself began to spread out more and more towards Balkan and Eastern European countries. Gomoiu played an important part in this process. He equally supported the foundation of the Balkan Medical Union the same year (1932). A doctor of vast culture, he was elected ISHM vice president in 1933 and president in 1936. Among ISHM officers and members there were famous scientists: vice-presidents Pietro Capparoni (Rome), Paul Diepgen (Leipzig / Berlin), Maxime Laignel-Lavastine (Paris), Charles Singer (London) and, as general secretary, Jules Guiart (Lyon), a renowned French parasitologist. Professor Jean-Joseph G. Tricot-Royer, the ISHM founding father, constantly supported Gomoiu, who internationally integrated Romanian medical-historical research. After the expiration of his term, Gomoiu was elected ISHM honorary president. After the Great Union, Prof. Guiart taught the history of medicine at the Romanian University of Cluj, being mentor to another brilliant Romanian historian of universal medicine, Professor Valeriu Lucian Bologa. Continuing his predecessor`s activity, Professor Bologa organised the 22nd ISHM Congress in Bucharest and Constanta, in 1970. Gomoiu`s public conferences, scientific communication sessions or publications focused on medical science and art, medical folklore and medical deontology, Hippocrates and the Hippocratic collection, the first scientific medical associations in Romania, the elements of folk medicine included in Romanian folklore, the first students of Carol Davila's School of Medicine in Bucharest etc. Gomoiu was twice imprisoned by both fascist-type (1934) and communist (1949) regimes, in a dramatic lifetime which “couldn't always be a bed of roses”, as he put it. Professor Frans - André Sondervorst (Belgium), ISHM vice-president, considered Dr.Victor Gomoiu “one of the most beautiful figures in medicine”. **Keywords:** GOMOIU, BOLOGA, ROMANIAN SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

BIOMEDICAL EPISTEMOLOGY IN GRIGORE T. POPA`S WRITINGS

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A skilled professor of undisputed probity, illustrating the Faculties of Medicine from Iași and Bucharest, anatomy demonstrator at the Universities of Chicago and Cambridge, Grigore T. Popa (1892-1948) remained in the history of medicine for having discovered, together with Una Lucy Fielding, the hypophyseal portal system (1930), thus contributing to the modern concept of neuro-endocrinology. He embraced multiple fields, from Embryology, Human and Comparative Anatomy to Anthropology, from literature, history of science and epistemology to the art of oratory, through which he supported his ethical and deontological creed to the point of sacrifice, aiming at shaping the public conscience and consciousness, too. He wrote, e.g., on Claude Bernard`s experimental method and Louis Pasteur`s "spirit of adventure", appreciating both rationalism and creative imagination in science. His life spanned the interwar period, when fascism and Bolshevism confronted each other, critically approaching both. He believed in the essential purpose of culture and especially of scientific knowledge. Today when the right has been obtained to clarify Gr. T. Popa's historical destiny and to enjoy unhindered, uncensored reading of his medical and non-medical work, the horizon of Romanian wisdom has the chance to rediscover and update this treasure of excellence, that includes "bio-socio-gnoseological" and "bio-philosophical" issues, greatly ignored previously, under the communist regime, deliberately removed or forgotten. Yet, they are still able to stir up constructive polemics, resize human behavioural models and axiological benchmarks. Acquiring a Renaissance erudition, Gr. T. Popa worked on the books and on the truth, managing to assert himself not only as a brilliant researcher, but also as a patriot directly involved in his country's fate, an epistemologist, a rigorous and accurate social and political thinker, a militant for science, he considered the axial factor of evolution. A corresponding member of the Romanian Academy (1936), he was also a missionary scholar, dedicated to his students' complete training. In his lectures, conferences and publications, as a philosopher or epistemologist of biomedical knowledge, he always comparatively reviewed the development stages and personalities due to whom mankind has progressed, outlining the social and ideological implications of this complex process, in which both the human mind and brain, as well as integral education and even genuine Christian faith have a main role to play. Theories of Plato, Descartes, Kant and Schopenhauer, Pavlov, De Vries and Freud, Haeckel, Darwin, Julian and Aldous Huxley, Haldane and Roux, Sherrington and Lillie, the laws of Pflüger and of Von Uexküll, the hypotheses of Moritz Schiff, Lashley, Goldstein, Dusser de Barenne, Paul A. Weiss, Collin, Roussy and Mossinger, Bergson, Ribot and Elliot Smith, among many others, were confronted and their contributions discussed. In his perspective, medicine and biology, physics, chemistry and genetics open to psychology, sociology and ideology, politics and axiology, in an associative approach. Thinking in the light of conscience and morality was meant to repress primitivism and stimulate reflective brain. Not haphazardly, part of his writings was published as a trilogy under the title "Reformation of the Spirit" comprising: A. Education and Teaching Principles; B. Science as Basis of Human Renewal; C. Nervous Tension and the Disease of the Century. It outlined the importance of a moral, knowledge and science based society. Nowadays, this is also the purpose of the Iași University of Medicine and Pharmacy bearing Grigore T. Popa's name since 1991. In 2022, this institution celebrates 130 years since the birth of its spiritual patron. **Keywords:** GR. T. POPA, ANATOMY, NEURO-ENDOCRINOLOGY, MEDICAL EPISTEMOLOGY.

"MRS. POLIDIN": DR. SYLVIA HOIȘIE, A SURVIVOR OF THE HOLOCAUST AND A WITNESS OF SUCCESSFUL MODERN ROMANIAN MICROBIOLOGY

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Biographical notes. Dr. Sylvia Hoișie (June 24, 1927- May 24, 2022) was born in North-East Romania, in Campu-Lung Moldovenesc (Bucovina). Due to her Jewish origin and the ascension to power of a profascist government in Romania, she was expelled from state schools in the fall of 1940. From October 1941 to April 1944: she was deported to Transnistria, in the town of Djurin, with her whole family, including her over 80 year old grandparents. Sylvia Hoișie earned her living by working in a collective farm. This was the most dramatic experience in her life. From 1947 to 1952 she studied Medicine in Iași, graduating with a degree in Hygiene, since the Institute of Medicine in Iași also included a Faculty of Hygiene, by then. Afterwards she worked as a researcher at the Iași Branch of "Dr. Ion Cantacuzino" Institute for Serums and Vaccines of Bucharest. In 1951-1952, the Iași "Cantacuzino" Institute was founded and organized under the leadership of Professor Petre Condrea (1888 – 1967), Sylvia Hoișie`s outstanding master. *The Masters*. Petru Condrea was professor of Bacteriology and Inframicrobiology at the Faculty of Medicine of Iași (1946-1958). From 1928 to 1929, for the first time in Romania, he had taught at the Department of Experimental Medicine in Bucharest "a complete course on diseases caused by ultrafilterable viruses". Condrea had specialised in Berlin with Professor Otto Lubarsch (1922) and in Paris with Professor Victor Balthazard, Professor Michel Weinberg and Professor Gustave Roussy (1925-1926). He had worked at the "Cantacuzino" Institute for Sera and Vaccines in Bucharest since its inauguration in 1921. In 1952, in Iași he was equally involved in the establishment of the first fabric of antibiotics in Romania and South-Eastern Europe. Throughout her entire professional life, Dr. Hoișie benefited from the knowledge and practical experience of her great medical guides and of a valuable working team. Other renowned masters of Dr. Sylvia Hoișie belonged to the same Cantacuzino school of microbiology. One of them was Alexandru Țupa (1886-1956), Professor of Histology in Iași (1930 -1956), former coworker in the field of both morphology and microbiology of Professor Victor Babes and later of Professor Ion Cantacuzino in Bucharest. He had specialised in Paris with Professor Nageotte (1919-1921) and in Lyon with Professor Policard (1925-1930). Another role model was Dumitru Cornelson (1901-1962), Professor of Hygiene (1946–1962) of the Iași Medical Faculty and Director of the Institute of Hygiene in the Modavian capital. Maria Franche (1890-1989) initiated her in the field of contagious diseases. Dr. Franche was the first woman professor of Infectious Diseases in Iași and in Romania in 1940. Specialised in Paris and Strassbourg, she directed the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Iași in a period frequently haunted by epidemics circumscribing WW II years. Mihai Duca (1922-1998), Professor of Virology at the Faculty of Medicine of Iași, was trained in Paris with Profesor Lépine, in London with Profesor Pereira, in Stockholm with Profesor Sven Gard, in Moscow with Professors M. P. Ciumakov and V. M. Jdanov and in Leningrad (Sankt Petersburg) with Profesor A.A. Smorodintev. Since 1968, Professor Duca was a World Health Organisation (WHO) expert for viral diseases and a Senior Medical Officer in the Viral Diseases Service of the Organization's Headquarters in Geneva (1971-1973). WHO accredited Professor Duca's Virology Laboratory as a National Center for the study and surveillance of influenza. *"Mrs. Polidin"*. "Polidin" was a nonspecific

immunostimulant, obtained at the "Cantacuzino" Institute in Iași in 1965. It soon became the hallmark of the Iași establishment. In the 60s, Dr. Hoișie was included in the team designated to develop in Romania of an immunostimulatory preparation able to increase the body's resistance to bacterial infections. Prof. Dr. Nicolae Poszgi and his team from Bucharest closely cooperated with that in Iași at the very beginning. Then the Iași team continued the work alone. It included 14 specialists: besides Dr. Hoișie, there were, e.g, Dr. Ion Pencea, Dr. Nicolae Lașcu, Dr. Marcu Lazăr. Later, biologist Cornelia Popescu, physician Mihaela Georgescu, chemist Ecaterina Grigoraș joined the group of researchers. In 1965, Polidin, an injectable substance manifesting a "multiple (immunostimulatory) force"– "polidyn", was synthesized. After the animal experiments, human experiments were performed on the research team itself, whose members offered as volunteers; each of them was injected 2 milliliters of the product for a number of days. Once approved by OSIM (State Office for Inventions and Trademarks), *Polidin* production was entirely assigned to the Iași Branch of the Institute in 1966 and Dr. Hoișie was in charge of the production of the first batch of 10 ampoules of Polidin, which, reached about 15 million ampoules per year in the 2000s. It was beneficial in bacterial infections of the upper respiratory tract, in genital infections, in the prevention and treatment of influenza, and even in cancer, as adjuvant medication – acting as a nonspecific immunomodulator. It was cheap and efficient: a total national success! Many other efficient serums and vaccines, autovaccines comprised, were obtained in Iași. Another activity performed at the "Cantacuzino" Institute in Iași was diagnosing various infectious diseases: scarlet fever, typhoid fever, dysentery etc. Dr. Hoișie retired in 2003, as a second degree principal researcher and senior specialist physician since 1960. Being the last survivor of the team that created Polidin, Dr. Hoișie was the last researcher to testify about that lapse of time, their creative labor and remarkable results. Soon she became known as "Polidin`s mother" or "Mrs. Polidin".Unfortunately paralleling similar events occurring in Bucharest that affected its mother-institution, in 2010 the decline of the Iași "Cantacuzino" Institute officially started and in 2013 it was completely finished: it was no more a living history, but a historical memory. *Conclusions.* Romanian doctors and patients admit that they have lost one of the best serums: "Polidin is considered one of the very good preparations, with 13 microbial strains that have an immuno-stimulating action, so it covers a rather wide range of infections"... Three aspects and periods in Dr. Sylvia Hoișie`s life are to be outlined and illustrate lessons for contemporary and future generations:1. the holocaust tragedy; 2. the joy of professional recognition and glory; 3. the sadness of globalized medicine with the disappearance of national values and the disappointment of "useless" prior activities. **Keywords:**SYLVIA HOIȘIE, HOLOCAUST, ROMANIAN MICROBIOLOGY, "DR. CANTACUZINO" INSTITUTE FOR SERA AND VACCINES IN IAȘI, POLIDIN

VALERIU BOLOGA'S EUROPEAN CONNECTIONS

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Valeriu Bologa (1892-1971) was the first Romanian professor of History of Medicine from our country. Between 1930 and 1962, he headed the Department of the History of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine from the Romanian University of Cluj. In 1921 took place the foundation of this chair, being a national premiere. Its founder was the prestigious French parasitologist and medico-historian Prof. Dr. Jules Guiart (1870-1965). The one who

suggested Bologa to become assistant to Guiart was the eminent speleologist and explorer Emil Racoviță (1868-1947), biology professor at the Faculty of Sciences from Cluj during the interwar period. In the '30s the name of the chair was "Institute of the History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Medical Folklore". The link between the French master and the Romanian disciple favoured to V. Bologa the development of his European spirit that he already had. One of the important, but less emphasized aspects of Bologa's European conception are his formative stages. At the beginning was his family education: because his father died when Valeriu was only seven years old, his uncle – Prof. Sextil Pușcariu (1877-1948) – took over the formative role of father. S. Puşcariu was philologist, linguist, literary historian, pedagogue and publicist. In 1919, he became the first rector of the Romanian University from Cluj. As a child, Valeriu learned several foreign languages. As an adult, he knew: Latin, ancient Greek, French, German, English, Italian, Hungarian etc. The second level in Bologa's European connections was achieved during the three years in which he attended primary school in Vienna. The third stage was Bologa's university education. In 1911, he enrolled at the Faculty of Science in Leipzig. In 1912, he started attending, in parallel, the courses of the Faculty of Medicine in Jena. The fourth plan was represented by his participation in the First World War. He had a Serbian officer's servant, from whom he learned this language. In 1918, when Bologa was prisoner on the Italian front, he perfected his knowledge of Italian language. Bologa's European connections became more evident when he was member in many prestigious scientific societies. There were 15 scientific societies from: France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc. As a corollary of Bologa's European spirit was the organization and leadership of the 22nd International Congress of the History of Medicine, which took place in 1970, in Bucharest and Constanța. **Keywords**: BOLOGA, EUROPEAN SPIRIT, HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 22ND ISHM CONGRESS, ROMANIA.

THE BEGINNING OF FOOD HYGIENE HIGHER EDUCATION IN JASSY: PROF. DR. ȘTEFAN PETRESCU'S CONTRIBUTION

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The Faculty of Medicine of Jassy was founded in 1879, 15 years after the Faculty of Medicine of Bucharest. In 1948, both faculties were separated from the universities to which they belonged and became nuclei for the founding of medical-pharmaceutical institutes in these cities. The institutes also included hygiene faculties. In our paper, we present the beginnings of food hygiene higher education in Jassy. It was created by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ștefan Petrescu (1908-1997) in 1951, within the Jassy Faculty of Hygiene. Although the existence of this academic institution was short (from 1948 to 1955), the Chair of Food Hygiene remained as an educational field at the Faculty of Medicine. The merit belonged also to Prof. Dr. Ștefan Petrescu. He directed this Chair until 1973, when he retired. Before this period in his didactic activity, Ștefan Petrescu had done significant studies on various aspects of nutrition and basal metabolism in endocrinopathies. At that time he was lecturer at the Department of Neuropsychiatry and Endocrinology of the Jassy Faculty of Medicine. In the '50, he was subdirectory of the Food Section of the Jassy branch of the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (1951-1954). In 1960, he published the chapter on food hygiene,

part of the "Rural District Physician's Guide", edited by Dumitru A. Cornelson (1901-1962) and Paul Pruteanu (1908-1966). For students, Ștefan Petrescu wrote the course entitled "Lectures on food hygiene" (1963) and later "Handbook of practical works on food hygiene". The course is the first one of its kind in our country. It has an original, essentialized and particularly complex conception, with a clear presentation. An aspect which was rarely present at that time was the richness in data from Western European scientific literature. Prof. Dr. Ștefan Petrescu's scientific activity in food hygiene includes over 100 scientific works. The research topics were: the importance of some chemical and bacteriological indicators in the sanitary surveillance of food, the effect of food deficiencies in the growth of children, studies of basal metabolism in nutritional deficiencies, experimental studies of metabolic changes in pesticide poisoning, etc. After his retirement, in 1979 he wrote the complex study entitled "Theoretical and practical orientation of the activity on the Food Hygiene Department in the last 25 years". This was included in the second volume of the scientific session dedicated to the centenary of Jassy Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy. **Keywords:** FOOD HYGIENE, SANITARY SURVEILLANCE, NUTRITION, FOOD DEFICIENCIES.

THE ANATOMIC CEROPLASTIC AND A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF ANATOMY LEARNING

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Human anatomy learning is a fascinating process that goes beyond his pure scientific scope. Progressive anatomy discovering allow us be near, not only of topography of disease, process that was a late onset, but also through the oscillating human body concept, society familiarize with different corporality images that influenced not only study and learning of medical anatomy, but also arts, religion and cosmogony, economy, communication and language, among many other intertwined factors with human body as common element. Into the extent that detailed anatomy learning becomes more and more necessary, and doors for its study was open, anatomists request tools that make easy anatomical instruction, given the numerous technical limitations that existed for this purpose until just over a century ago. Inside this scenery, anatomic ceroplastic irrupted as a discipline that demonstrated its usefulness as a pedagogical tool, in medical issues, but in the artistic field, like expression of interdisciplinarity necessary for its born with experts as dissimilar in origin as doctors, dissectors, draughtsmen, sculptors, moulders, and restorers. Anatomical ceroplastics spread throughout Western Europe from the mid-18th century with great success and arrived in Latin America around the 19th century; Mexico acquired the most important collection in Latin America thanks to the efforts of directors of the School of Medicine who fought to optimize medical education in accordance with the turn of the academy towards positivism, motivated by advances in pathological anatomy, anesthesia, infection control and, consequently, surgical techniques, which required increasingly precise anatomical knowledge. **Keywords:** HISTORY, ANATOMY, WAX, MODELS, BODY, DISSECTION, LEARNING.

L'EVOLUTION DU CONCEPT D'AGENT INFECTIEUX, DU SARCOPTE DE LA GALE AU PRION

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Au V^{e} siècle av. J.C., Hippocrate explique l'apparition des épidémies par la théorie des miasmes qui attribue leur propagation à l'air vicié et nauséabond émanant des marais ou de la putréfaction des cadavres. Cette théorie, associée à celle de la génération spontanée, va persister jusqu'à la fin du XIX^{e} siècle. À la Renaissance, à la suite de l'épidémie de syphilis transmise par voie sexuelle, Girolamo Fracastor propose en 1546 le concept de contagion: les maladies épidémiques sont transmises par des semences imperceptibles provenant de la putréfaction par génération spontanée. Les épidémies seraient liées à un contact direct ou indirect avec les patients ou les objets qu'ils ont contaminés. Ce courant contagioniste contestant la théorie des miasmes restera longtemps minoritaire. Au XVII^{e} siècle, la mise au point du microscope par Antoni van Leeuwenhoek va révéler un monde microscopique foisonnant de vie jusque-là ignoré. En 1687, Giovanni Bonomo et Diacinto Cestoni démontre le rôle causal des sarcoptes, minuscules acariens, dans une maladie contagieuse, la gale. C'est le premier agent infectieux découvert. Au XIX^{e} siècle, de nombreux travaux précurseurs vont aller dans le sens de la théorie de la contagion, notamment ceux d'Agostino Bassi et d'Ignaz Semmelweis. Puis, Louis Pasteur et Robert Koch vont montrer le rôle des germes dans la propagation des maladies contagieuses. Pasteur découvre expérimentalement le rôle des bactéries et des levures dans le processus de fermentation et de putréfaction, puis la fausseté de la théorie de la génération spontanée. Koch découvre les bactéries responsables du charbon, de la tuberculose et du choléra. Pasteur propose en 1878 la théorie des germes à l'origine des maladies infectieuses, une révolution conceptuelle majeure qui ouvre une nouvelle ère. Beaucoup de maladies infectieuses sont dues à des bactéries (peste, choléra, diphtérie, typhoïde, scarlatine…). Ces micro-organismes peuvent être véhiculés par inhalation, ingestion ou par des vecteurs tels que les puces, les moustiques ou les tiques (peste, fièvre jaune, typhus, malaria, filarioses…). Certaines maladies contagieuses étaient transmises apparemment sans germes détectables au microscope (variole, rage, rougeole, poliomyélite, fièvre jaune…). On s'aperçut qu'elles pouvaient être transmises après passage à travers des filtres de porcelaine retenant les bactéries et les champignons. Ces minuscules agents pathogènes sont appelés virus. D'autres parasites moléculaires ont été découverts par la suite, les viroïdes des plantes et les prions. En 1957, Carlton Gajdusek découvre que le kuru, une maladie du système nerveux proche de la maladie de Creutzfeldt-Jakob, est transmissible. La nature de l'agent infectieux a été identifiée par Stanley Prusiner en 1982. Il s'agit d'une protéine de conformation anormale qu'il appelle prion. Très récemment, on a montré que les cellules cancéreuses elles-mêmes pouvaient transmettre des tumeurs chez les chiens et les diables de Tasmanie. Ainsi, la matérialisation de la contagion a permis de montrer que les agents infectieux pouvaient être des organismes vivants (vers, insectes, protozoaires, champignons, bactéries, cellules cancéreuses) ou des parasites moléculaires (virus, viroïdes, prions). **Mots clés**: MIASMES, CONTAGION, AGENTS INFECTIEUX, ÉVOLUTION D`UN CONCEPT.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF CONTAGION, FROM SCABIES SARCOPTES TO PRIONS

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In the 5th century B.C., Hippocrates explained the emergence of epidemics by the theory of miasmas, which attributed their propagation to the vitiated air emanating from swamps or from the putrefaction of corpses. This theory, associated with that of spontaneous generation, persisted until the end of the 19th century. At the Renaissance, following the epidemic of sexually-transmitted syphilis, Girolamo Fracastoro proposed in 1546 the concept of contagion: epidemic diseases are transmitted by imperceptible seeds originating from putrefaction by spontaneous generation. Epidemics would be linked to direct or indirect contact with patients or objects they had contaminated. This contagionist trend challenging the miasma theory, remained in the minority for a long time. In the 17th century, the development of the microscope by Antoni van Leeuwenhoek revealed a microscopic world teeming with life that had previously been ignored. In 1687, Giovanni Bonomo and Diacinto Cestoni demonstrated the causal role of sarcoptes, tiny mites, in scabies, a current contagious disease. This was the first infectious agent discovered. In the 19th century, many precursory works went in the direction of the theory of contagion, notably those of Agostino Bassi and Ignaz Semmelweis. Then, Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch showed the role of germs in the propagation of contagious diseases. Pasteur discovered experimentally the role of bacteria and yeasts in the process of fermentation and putrefaction, and then the falsity of the theory of spontaneous generation. Koch found the bacteria responsible for anthrax, tuberculosis and cholera. In 1878, Pasteur proposed the theory of germs at the origin of infectious diseases, a major conceptual revolution that opens a new era. Many infectious diseases are caused by bacteria (plague, cholera, diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever...). These micro-organisms can be carried by inhalation, ingestion or through living vectors such as fleas, mosquitoes or ticks (plague, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, filariosis...). However, some contagious diseases were transmitted apparently without germs detectable under the microscope (smallpox, rabies, measles, poliomyelitis, yellow fever...). They could be transmitted after passing through porcelain filters that retained bacteria and fungi. These tiny pathogens were called viruses. Other molecular parasites were later discovered, plant viroids and prions. In 1957, Carlton Gajdusek discovered that kuru, a disease of the nervous system similar to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, was transmissible. The nature of the agent was identified by Stanley Prusiner in 1982. It is a protein of abnormal conformation that he called prion. Very recently, it has been shown that cancer cells themselves can transmit tumors in dogs and Tasmanian devils. Thus, the «materialization» of contagion has shown that infectious agents can be living organisms (worms, insects, protozoa, fungi, bacteria, cancer cells), or molecular parasites (viruses, viroids, prions). **Keywords**: MIASMAS, CONTAGION, INFECTIOUS AGENTS, EVOLUTION OF A CONCEPT.

EMERGING REFORMATION TRENDS IN ROMANIAN MEDICINE, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH BETWEEN YEARS 1888-1945, AS SEEN IN THE PH.D. THESES DEFENDED AT THE "CAROL DAVILA" UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

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The objective of the present study was, mainly, to find key emerging reformation trends in Romanian medicine, education and research in the XIXth and early XXth century. The scientific "boom" of knowledge which manifested in international medical literature (in the timeframe mentioned) impacted Romanian medicine, as well, and, moreover, the worldwide trends affected each medical specialty differently, leading to the modernization of the clinical practice. Reversely, research developed by Romanian doctors who followed the worldwide modernization trends resulted in internationally acclaimed medical discoveries, some of which are of practical importance even nowadays. The materials and methods refer to the way in which our goal of studying the bilateral relationship between international and national medicine and research ideas at that time, between 1888 and 1945 was objectified by a close look at medical Ph.D. theses sustained in Bucharest, Romania. In order to accomplish the research, the authors made a retrospective study on 3166 PhD theses at the "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, by identifying and grouping all the theses according to: keywords, surgical/medical sub-specialty, whether they contained original or novelty ideas, whether those ideas were put into practice, and, then, the authors further looked into the future impact of the notions described in the thesis. The results identified main trends of reformation in medicine which affected the daily practice by offering modern options to older and less efficient treatments, original surgical interventions which optimized patient outcome, and novel education opportunities, all alongside new research ideas and trends to optimize and improve reformation. The conclusions looked at the scientific productive bilateral relationship between the Romanian doctor and novel modernization trends in international medicine, medical literature, education and research. The course and the importance of the Ph.D. study in those times represented an immense opportunity, not only to train with the best and most novel technologies of the moment, but also to access, assess and implement innovation in a country that acutely needed reformation in medicine and education. **Keywords:** PH.D. THESIS, REFORMATION IN MEDICINE, MODERNIZATION TRENDS, ACADEMIC STUDIES.

THE NON-AWARDING OF A NOBEL PRIZE TO THE MOST COMPLETE DISCOVERY OF A DISEASE EVER MADE IN MEDICAL SCIENCES. CARLOS CHAGAS AND THE HISTORICAL INDICATIONS TO THE NOBEL PRIZE

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Objective of the study. Chagas disease, originally confined to Latin America, can now be seen throughout the world because immigration, with a world annual cost approaching 8 billion US dollars. The disease was discovered by Carlos Chagas, a Brazilian doctor, in 1909. Spending a decade of hard work in the Brazilian hinterlands and in the laboratory, Chagas discovered all aspects of this new trypanosomiasis for the time, including, the etiology, the vector, the reservoir, the heart involvement in young patients, the pathologic abnormalities, and its major socioeconomic importance. It has been considered the most complete discovery ever made in the realm of medical sciences. Chagas was awarded the Schaudinn Prize in 1912, more prestigious than the Nobel Prize at that time, but he never won a Nobel Prize. The aim of this study was to understand the historical reasons by which Chagas did not win a Nobel Prize. **Materials and Methods**. Examination of the files at the Nobel Committee in Stockholm in 2013. **Results.** Chagas was indicated to the Nobel Prize four times. In 1913, he was indicated only for "the discovery of a new trypanosome disease". By 1920, Chagas had originally placed the heart involvement in young patients as the most important clinical aspect of the disease, thus fulfilling the requirements for a Nobel Prize ("who shall have made the most important discovery in the precedent year, and shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind"). In 1921, he was indicated again twice. One of the indications was received beyond the deadline, and was not considered not even in 1922 by unknow reasons, as should be the case. The other indication emphasized, besides the complete aspects of the discovery, its epidemiologic importance. This indication was evaluated by Gunnar Hedrèn who had a very little experience on scientific activity. Chagas was discarded on 16 April of 1921. Hedrèn should have written the reasons by which Chagas was not a prize-worthy, but no written minute was found at Karolinska Institute. Chagas was also indicated in 1928, but the indications were out of the pattern required for evaluation, and was discarded a priori. **Conclusions.** The reasons by which Chagas was not awarded a Nobel prize remains obscure. However, it is clear that the Karolinska Institute did not perceive the importance of the new disease. Had this discovery been awarded a Nobel Prize, maybe the disease would not be the scourge that now is. **Keywords**: CARLOS CHAGAS, CHAGAS DISEASE, AMERICAN, TRYPANOSOMIASIS, TRYPANOSOMA CRUZI, CHAGAS CARDIOMYOPATHY.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF "ANTI-VACCINATIONISM" IN BAVARIA FORMERLY AND TODAY

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Objective: Vaccination provides the opportunity to prevent contagious diseases. Hereby it is one of the most effective tool in medicine today. Despite the insane scientific progress that was made in the development of vaccines and long term studies to proof efficiency and safety, the number of anti-vaccinationists in Germany, especially in Bavaria is higher than ever. **Materials and methods:** This thesis should be a comparative study of "Anti-vaccinationism" formerly and today locally limited to Bavaria in Germany. Organization, motives and tools should be represented and discussed and ordered in chronological sequence. The network of anti-vaccinationists will be reconstructed and main protagonists will be analyzed individually. Furthermore social circumstances and conditions play an important role and will be represented. Methods of research will be medical-historical collections and expositions in southern Germany together with investigation in historical databases like KVK (Karlsruher Virtueller Katalog), PUBMED and BELIT. In addition, interviews with people of different stances, family backgrounds, environments and society status are planned and will be compared to argumentation and structure in previous years. To work out the local aspect, information of medical-historical collections out of the Bavariathek in Ratisbona and the city archive, also in Ratisbona is going to be gathered and interpreted. Obtained results will be analyzed and evaluated in terms of a dissertation in collaboration with the "Professorship of history of science" of the University in Ratisbona. **Results:** Interestingly the phenomenon of criticism against immunization is found all over the world, particularly in western civilization. However the origin of this phenomenon dates back hundreds and thousands of years. On closer consideration of the history of vaccination, first associations of sceptics and opponents were already built concurrent with the occurrence of the first applied vaccination against smallpox in 1798. **Conclusion:** Due to the present covid pandemic and the associated vaccine, which is utilized worldwide, the denial of vaccination in particular and in general is a present discourse. Although the majority of human population advocates immunization via vaccination, opponents have a dramatic impact on the whole society in terms of death rate as soon as economic and social consequences. **Keywords:** ANTI-VACCINATIONISM, BAVARIA, HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

MALARIA, A PAPAL DISEASE

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The aim of this paper is to shed light on the narratives of malarial popes. In the years 996-1590, a group of 17 popes (from Gregory V to Urban VII) died of malaria. In 9 out of 17 we know the mean age death that was 65.1 years. Urban VII was the last pope to die of malaria. He died before enthroning having reigned in healthy status for 1 out 13 days. Furthermore in

the years 1085-1585 a group of 7 popes (from Gregory VII to Gregory XIII) were affected by malaria but survived. The mean age death in 6 out 7 was 64 years. Malaria is an ancient disease that accompanies humankind since its historical origins, and was already described in a Chinese document of 2700 BC. It is caused by a protozoan parasite of the genus Plasmodium. It is transmitted by female mosquitos of the Anopheles species that feeds on humans. The parasite was described for the first time by Alphonse Laveran in 1880, Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1907. Ronald Ross (1857-1932) elucidated the modality of transmission in culicine mosquitos and birds infected with Plasmodium relictum and he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1902. The whole cycle of the parasite has been elucidated by the Italian malarialogists. Other relevant scientists who contributed to the building of the mosaic of the complete knowledge of malaria were Henry Shott and Cyril Granham who in 1948 showed that the parasite developed in the liver before entering in the blood stream. The existence of dormant stages of the parasite in the liver was finally shown in 1982 by Wojciech Krotoski. Malaria is a serious and sometimes fatal disease. The term malaria appeared for the first time in Venice in the XV century in a writing of Marco Cornaro (Writings on Laguna). The presence of Plasmodium vivax affected the cities of Magna Graecia in Italy since the VII Century BC and that of Plasmodium falciparum since the IV Century AD. Rome and the Pontine plain have been malarial sites. So being pope and obliged to reside in Rome represented a risk factor for contracting the disease. Popes had great interest in the draining marshes and Sixtus V established a special congregation (*Aeterna Dei* …, Jan 22, 1558) that supervised rivers, roads, bridges. **Keywords:** MALARIA, POPES, MIDDLE AGES, ITALY.

THE HISTORY OF INSULIN-DELIVERY DEVICES

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The treatment of diabetes before the discovery of insulin did not offer many options besides restricting food intake. The life expectance of diabetes-suffering patients – particularly type 1 diabetes – was very low. Sir Fredrick G. Banting and Charles Best (under the guidance of John J.R. Macleod) extracted insulin from the animal pancreas in 1921. The first human patient treated with insulin was a 14-year-old boy (Leonard Thompson) in 1922. Since then, a variety of insulin types have been discovered. In the 1980s, with the help of genetic engineering, human insulin was obtained. Due to its polypeptidic structure, insulin is not active when administered orally. In consequence, it requires subcutaneous injections. The purpose of the present study was to present the evolution of insulin-delivery devices. Insulin injection methods have evolved over time – from insulin syringes, and insulin pens to complex insulin pumps, some associated with continuous glucose monitors (CGM). The first insulin syringes were reusable glass and metal syringes. The first disposable glass syringe was launched in 1954, and by the mid-1960s, disposable plastic syringes were largely available on the market. Insulin pens were designed to eliminate some of the inconveniences of the syringe (eq. poor dose accuracy). In 1985, the first reusable insulin pen injector (NovoPen®) was available. The evolution of insulin pens continued over the years and led to the development of modern smart insulin pens. The insulin pump (or continuous

subcutaneous insulin infusion) was introduced in the late 1970s, and it presents a close resemblance to the physiologic delivery of insulin. In 2011, the first tubeless insulin pump appeared. The association of insulin pumps with CGM sensors produced superior outcomes in achieving glycemic control to conventional therapies. At present, the ultimate goal is to obtain a fully functional artificial pancreas with a closed-loop insulin delivery system, that will substantially improve the quality of life for diabetes patients. **Keywords:** DIABETES, INSULIN, INSULIN SYRINGE, INSULIN PEN, INSULIN PUMP.

PULMONARY HEMODYNAMICS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (THREE DECADES OF STUDY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)

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Background: Studies in the field of pathophysiology and treatment of pulmonary hemodynamics disorders in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are of major importance for optimizing the prognosis of the disease. **Aim:** Elucidation of the contribution of researchers from the Republic of Moldova in the study of pulmonary hemodynamics in COPD. **Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted on the basis of publications and memoirs of researchers from the Republic of Moldova related to the topic. **Results:** Professor Sergiu Matcovschi is the first and only one local researcher who studied pulmonary hemodynamics in COPD by cardiac catheterization method (1977-1995). He showed that in COPD, pulmonary hemodynamics disorders progress as the bronchial obstruction worsens and is characterized by increased pulmonary vascular resistance, pressure in the pulmonary artery and right ventricle, increasing his labor. Later Dr. S. Matcovschi, co-authored with Dr. I. Butorov, studied the effects of vasodilator treatment. In 1992, the Department of Internal Medicine conducted complex studies related to pulmonary, central and systemic hemodynamics in COPD. In 1994, Dr. Sergiu Matcovschi and Dr. Nicolae Bodrug defended their PhD thesis. The latter recommends performing myocardial scintigraphy with thallium-201 chloride to diagnose metabolic disorders of the heart at various stages of chronic pulmonary heart formation. In the same year, began the studies of assistant professor Valentin Calancea, focusing on disorders of hemodynamics and heart rhythm. The author demonstrated the efficacy of diltiazem and captopril in the treatment of COPD patients, complicated by heart rhythm disorders. At the beginning of the third millennium, assistant professor Eudochia Terna demonstrates the beneficial effect of bronchodilators in correcting pulmonary hemodynamics disorders, and Dr. Oxana Nalivaico, through her studies, confirms the role of vascular endothelium in maintaining vascular tone in patients with COPD and pulmonary hypertension. Another comprehensive study has been realised by Dr. Constantin Martiniuc, who has been examined the spread, peculiarities of the formation and the clinical and functional manifestations of pulmonary hypertension in COPD. **Conclusion:** The results of studies conducted in the Republic of Moldova highlighted the clinical and functional characteristics, useful for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hemodynamics disorders in patients with COPD. **Keywords:** PULMONARY HEMODYNAMICS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

FROM OUTSTANDING MEDICAL RESEARCH TO HISTOPATHOLOGICAL WORLDWIDE NOMENCLATURE

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The lecture is dedicated to personalities in the medical world whose names are linked to structural entities in the field of histology and histopathology. These personalities had the privilege of history preserving their name beyond their published work, associating it with various types of cells. This type of association is called eponym and can be identified from the early stages of development of different medical fields. From the gallery of eponyms, we focus on three cells. The choice was motivated by the life stories that include their discovery. Karl Wilhelm von Kupffer was born in 1829 in Lestene, Tukums, Courland, now Latvia. Between 1848-1854 he studied medicine at Dorpat University, now Tartu. In 1854 he defended his dissertation. He continued his studies in Vienna, Berlin and Gottingen, after which he returned to his hometown - as a prosector. Between 1866-1875 he was the Head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Kiel. During this time, he identified in the liver, using special stains based on gold chloride, a cell with stellar extensions. The results have been published in 1876, and this cell is the Kupffer cell. Paul Langerhans was born in 1847 in Berlin. He began his medical training at the University of Berlin in 1865, under the guidance of Cohnheim and Virchow. In 1868, although in the process of completing his doctoral dissertation focused on the microscopic anatomy of the pancreas, he started another research, in the annual grant competition organized by the University. Using the Conheim-Langerhans staining, Langerhans identified, in the epidermis, non-pigmented cells with neuron-like dendritic branches. The results have been published in the paper "On nerves in human skin", and this cell is the Langerhans cell. Dorothy Mabel Reed was born in 1847 in Columbus, Ohio. She graduated at John Hopkins School of Medicine, in 1900. She did a year of internship at John Hopkins, after which, in 1902, she began the specialization in pathology. In parallel, the research activity was focused on Hodgkin disease. Her crucial contribution stems from the fact that, in addition to the identification of a large distinctive cell for Hodgkin disease, she clearly and unequivocally differentiated Hodgkin disease from tuberculosis. Thus, the cell added the name Reed to the name Sternberg - Karl von Sternberg being an Austrian pathologist who described the same cell, one year before. **Keywords:** EPONYMS, HISTOPATHOLOGY, KUPFFER, LANGERHANS, STERNBERG-REED.

HUMAN BEHAVIOR DURING EPIDEMICS

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The most famous episodes of infectious diseases which by their intensity have changed history are presented chronologically; there is demographic informations from the epidemics of Ancient Egypt, Asia Minor, Roman and Byzantine Empires, medieval, modern and contemporary Europe; information on the effects of smallpox, influenza, measles in the New World. We compared the attitudes, fear, sadness, anxiety, depression and consequences with

the Covid-19 pandemic, the measures taken by the authorities, their effects. Statistical data. Modification of the use of anxiolytics, antidepressants, hypnotics, alcohol, suicide rate, birth rate. Comparison of Smallpox Vaccination and Covid-19 Vaccination History. **Keywords:** BEHAVIOR, MEDICATION, VACCINATION, SUICIDE, BIRTH RATE.

"SAINT SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL IN IAȘI

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Hospitals originate in the establishments with the initial role of hosting, later with the role of medical care, located in the monasteries and next to the churches. The social assistance activity carried out around the patients is at the origin of the Romanian hospital, the first one would have been at the Vodița monastery from Oltenia (14th century). "St. Spiridon" Hospital initially had a profile of infectious diseases, at a time when the plague was endemic. The hospital officially opened on January 1, 1757 with a total of 30 beds. At its origin is the private initiative and fortune, to which donations were added. Without this income the Hospital could not have worked. During the same period in other localities in Moldova - Focșani, Roman, Bodești-Neamț – two churches and a hermitage appeared, from private fortunes and initiatives, where Hospitals will be later founded later. These churches together with their fortunes will be subordinated to the "St. Spiridon" Monastery. The General Epitropy [Adminisgtration] of the Hospital of St. Spiridon is formed. Despite all the difficulties, progress is continuous. It is currently the largest hospital in Moldova, a university center, with 22 clinical departments with 1128 beds. **Keywords:** "SAINT SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL, IAȘI, HISTORY.

GREEK PSYCHIATRIC TEXTS: A REFLECTION OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY IN GREECE

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In 2011 the World Psychiatric Association produced a book, edited by three of us, that was composed of texts of Greek authors from the classical period up to 1950 [1]. This volume reflected the history of Psychiatry in Greece and highlighted the continuity between the past and the present. The ideological point of reference for Greek thought and science was that of "inheritance" of the scientific and philosophical work produced in classical Greece in a mutated form following its enrichment and transformation by more recent influences mainly from Europe. Ancient as well as more modern texts (reflecting this mutated form of the medico - philosophical thinking of Greek antiquity) have been incorporated in this volume. Fundamental concepts of ancient Greek Psychosomatic Medicine, like the therapeutic relationship, the scientific method, holism and the psyche-soma interaction, if taught

skillfully, may benefit immensely many generations of physicians to come [2]. Modern trends in Greek Psychiatry reflecting developments in the rest of the world but also resulting from local contributions will be addressed in this presentation. **Keywords:** GREEK PSYCHIATRIC TEXTS, PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE, INHERITANCE, MEDICO-PHILOSOPHICAL THINKING, WORLD PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION. [1] Christodoulou GN, Ploumpidis DN, Karavatos A: Anthology of Greek Psychiatric Texts, Beta, Athens, 2011. [2] Christodoulou N. Psychosomatic Medicine in Ancient Greece: An overview. In: Global Psychosomatic Medicine and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (H. Leigh, editor), Springer, Switzerland, 2019, pp 15-26.

UPDATING TRADITIONS OF THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE "GRIGORE T. POPA" UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY – IAȘI, ROMANIA

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Acad. Prof. Dr. Jules Nițulescu approached what was at the moment new science of vitaminology – in 1967 he organized in Iași an international conference on this subject. He proposed the concept of "medicinal drugs" for vitamins given in high doses. Globally, the concept of "functional foods" is already being anticipated. He studied aspects related to nutrition, nutritional deficiencies, pellagra, vitamin deficiency and diabetes mellitus. In 1941, he was appointed substitute professor of General and Experimental Pathology at the Faculty of Medicine in Iași, IIIrd year. In 1948 he published Elements of General Pathology, the first profile course in the country. He investigated diabetes mellitus, insulin and glycemic homeostasis, as well as chronic diseases, especially heart disease. Prof. Nițulescu presided over the Society of Physicians and Naturalists during 1948-1949. Also academician (1955), Prof. Nițulescu symbolized the classical pathophysiology in Iași, because the main directions of development, including nutrition, started from him. Prof. Dr. Aurel Șneer, a disciple of Prof. Dr. Jules Nițulescu coordinated the Department of Pathophysiology between 1965-1988. The main topics addressed were: chronic degenerative diseases, diabetes mellitus and atherosclerosis. He introduced the alloxan-induced experimental diabetes model in 1965. Since 1990 Prof. Dr. Magda Bădescu has been investigating the role of microelements, zinc and magnesium in the damage of beta cells in the Langerhans Islands and in the chronic complications of diabetes. Since 1993, the studies of Prof. Dr. Veronica Colev Luca have focused on the role of oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of chronic complications of diabetes. Prof. Dr. Manuela Ciocoiu has described since 1997 the effects of exogenous antioxidants, vitamin E and C, polyphenolic extracts from Aronia melanocarpa and Sambucus nigra on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, on markers of oxidative stress and on platelet activity in streptozotocin diabetes, as well as in arterial hypertension. Numerous papers and a series of monographs have been published in the Department of Pathophysiology, along with courses and practical papers, updated. With the new therapeutic possibilities in clinical medical practice, the need for in-depth knowledge of pathophysiological mechanisms has increased, in order to introduce new tools and new methodologies in the treatment of patients according to personalized medicine. **Keywords:** PATHOPHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, TRADITIONS.

PROFESSOR GHEORGHE NĂSTASE, DOCTOR OF SCIENCE, DOCENT, CORYPHAEUS OF THE DERMATOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF IAȘI

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Professor Gheorghe Năstase was born on the 14th of July 1887 in the village of Mărăști, Bacău County. In 1909 he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine of Iași. Being an exceptional student, he obtained the Adamache scholarship, received an externship and then an internship. In 1916 he graduated and in 1918 became a secondary physician in the Dermatology-Syphilology Clinic, a position obtained through competition, as well as a teaching assistant at the Surgical Laboratory. At the Dermatology-Syphilology Clinic, Prof. Gheorghe Năstase was trained at Professor Gheorghe Demetriade's school. After 1923, he collaborated, as a lecturer, with Professor Eugen I. Mironescu. In 1935 he specialised at St. Louis Hospital in Paris under Professor Henri Gougerot's leadership. Professor Gheorghe Năstase started practicing medicine on the front lines of the 1913 campaign and in World War I where he ranked as lieutenant. He climbed all the steps of the professional hierarchy ladder, obtaining the title of professor and head of the Dermatology and Venereology Clinic in 1942. After retiring, in 1962, he continued as a consulting professor up to the end of his life - the 5th of June 1975. Professor Gheorghe Năstase has remained in the annals of the clinic as a model of erudition, academic poise, fairness, as a dedicated mentor, valuable researcher, specialist instructor and creator of the Dermatological School of Iași. Being a prodigious researcher, he initiated and conducted original and valuable research which entered the medical practice and published over 300 scientific papers in his name or in collaboration with others. Up until 1942, his research focused on dermatology, syphiligraphy and venereal diseases. To combat the spread of syphilis and prostitution, he organized in Iași, for the first time in Romania, starting with 1937-1938, the anti-venereal center for the detection and treatment of syphilis, which he managed personally. After 1942, he expanded his research area in the fields of skin diseases, skin cancer and skin tuberculosis. For the first time in Romania, he initiated research on occupational skin diseases. He then published the first lithographed edition of his dermatology course, followed by four other editions. He also collaborated in the two editions of the Manual of Dermatology and Venerology which was distinguished with the State Prize First Class in 1955. He was also part of the history of the Institute of Medicine of Iași and of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists, whose president and vice-president he was between 1947-1968. He participated in congresses in the field organized abroad, was elected as member of prestigious scientific societies, organized congresses, scientific manifestations, commemorations and counsels on professional topics in all cities of Moldova. In World War II, he organized the refuge of the Faculty of Medicine, thus helping to preserve the precious and invaluable documentary, historical and material heritage. He undertook the reconstruction, extension and endowment of the Dermatology Clinic in the old headquarters, which had been destroyed by bombs in 1943-1944. With the occasion of the Bicentennial of St. Spiridon Hospital, he received the Order of Labor Second Class and the title of Emeritus Physician. Due to Professor Gheorghe Năstase's contribution, dermatology has earned its well-deserved place in line with the other medical disciplines in Romania. **Keywords:** DERMATOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF IAȘI, GHEORGHE NĂSTASE, CONTRIBUTION.

REMEMBER: 110 YEARS SINCE THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTIN ARSENI – THE FOUNDER OF ROMANIAN NEUROSURGERY

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The history of Romanian neurosurgery and the evolution of ideas in this field are inextricably linked to the evolution of the brain chronography process in its complexity. This process, which has shown an uneven but ascending evolution, in terms of morphology, function and their implications in medical practice, in the spiritual and material life of man continues today. Neurosurgery is the frontier specialty with neurology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery, which has managed to snatch from each of these chapters of pathology, exploration methods and surgical approach, creating its own methods of exploration and diagnosis, technique and specific operator instrumentation, which led to the formation of his own personality. The authors will present one of the great personalities of Romanian neurosurgery, Dr. Constantin Arseni, the descendant of Prof. Dr. Dumitru Bagdasar, who founded it in Bucharest, creating the largest university center of neurosurgery in Europe at that time. **Keywords:** HISTORY, NEUROSURGERY, FOUNDER, DUMITRU BAGDASAR, CONSTANTIN ARSENI.

THE PADUA MEDICAL SCHOOL AND ITS JEWISH MEDICAL GRADUATES

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During the Middle Ages the Medical School at the University of Padua alone consistently admitted Jewish medical students from the early fifteenth century. Some rabbis expressed their concern about entering a university at a time when most were under Christian auspices. However, Jewish students came from all over Europe though predominantly from Northern Italy, Corfu and Crete. They included many religious figures who first attended the classes of Solomon Conegliano in Venice where they learned enough Latin and basic science to enter the Padua Medical School. Recent studies have featured Jewish medical diplomas and evidence of their medical practice on returning home. **Keywords:** PADUA UNIVERSITY, JEWISH MEDICAL STUDENTS, MEDICAL HISTORY.

THE LONG MARCH INTO THE DSM: TRACING THE EMERGENCE OF PROLONGED GRIEF AS A DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY FROM FREUD TO COVID-19

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In a press statement released on September 23, 2021, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) announced that, for the first time, Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) would be recognized as an official psychiatric diagnosis in the APA's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)—the foremost guide utilized by clinicians in the United States to classify a common set of psychiatric disorders. PGD is set to be incorporated into the DSM-5-TR, the forthcoming revision of the DSM 5, in March 2022. Yet, despite its status as "the newest disorder to be added to the DSM", PGD is far from a recently emerged diagnosis (American Psychiatric Association, 2021). Rather, descriptions of "abnormal" grief date back to the early twentieth century and modern grief researchers and clinicians alike have studied and treated PGD for more than 30 years preceding the APA's recent announcement. Further, PGD has already been recognized by the World Health Organization, having been included as part of the 11th edition of the International Classification of Diseases in 2018, four years prior to the APA's announcement (Killikelly & Maercker, 2018). This urges the question: what historical conditions facilitated the incorporation of PGD into the DSM after a three-decade span of its failure to gain recognition as a diagnostic category? Moreover, what are the implications of including this diagnosis into the DSM? In this paper, I first contextualize the emergence of "pathological" grief within the broader historical narrative of psychiatry. I then detail the history of Prolonged Grief Disorder as a popularized syndrome in clinical psychiatric research. Following this, I trace the underlying dissension and the persistent resistance to incorporating Prolonged Grief Disorder into the DSM throughout the early twenty-first century. Ultimately, I postulate that the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the collective trauma spurred as a result of the crisis, crystallized the transformation of Prolonged Grief Disorder from an object of diagnostic consideration to one of diagnostic inclusion. **Keywords:** PROLONGED GRIEF DISORDER, DSM, GRIEF PATHOLOGIZATION, FMRI, AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, COVID-19.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY IN IAȘI

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A history of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Moldavia is a brave attempt due to the lack of sources available. Up until the first half of the 19th century, obstetric care relied on folk medicine. This experience was based on two components: an empirical one, originating from the careful observations of previous generations, representing the real and practical element

built up across the ages, to which the mystical, non-scientific element was over-added; empirical gestures, some of which wrong, were passed down through advice and legends; mystical practices consisted of enchantments, superstitions, talismans. The absence of people trained to aid in childbirth and the multiple errors made due to ignorance have determined responsible personalities to institutionalize midwifery as a profession and to impose the development of a school to train professionals in this medical practice. The Gregorian Institute was established in 1852 by Grigore Alexandru Ghica, Prince of Moldavia, from whom it also got its name. It was a complex medical and social assistance institution, comprising a maternity, a midwifery school, and an outpatient clinic for sick children. One of the characteristics of the institute was its "placed babies" section, an initiative that appeared in the 18th century. The purpose of the Institute: to produce trained midwives for special places in the country, especially in towns and other administrative units; to help pregnant women; to establish an asylum for abandoned babies; to "search" for sick babies, of any denomination; to facilitate for the public to acquire healthy and balanced meals; to vaccinate babies and to tell practical stories about the benefits of vaccination. The Institute would be placed under the patronage of St. Spiridon's House. We are also presenting the next stages of the development of the School of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Iași which is currently at European level. **Keyworks:** OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY, GREGORIAN INSTITUTE, IASI, MEDICAL HISTORY.

GEORGE EMIL PALADE – 110 YEARS SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE FOUNDING FATHER OF CELLULAR BIOLOGY

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Introduction: Born on November 19th, 1912 in Iasi, George Emil Palade is one of the most famous scientists of the 20th century. Due to his discoveries, he was not only awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1974, along with Albert Claude and Christian de Duve, but is considered by many to be, to date, the most influential cell biologist that ever existed. **Content:** After only a few months of working with Robert Chambers, his teacher retires. This, when Palade joins, first as a volunteer, his future colleague with whom he will share the Nobel, Albert Claude, in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the Rockefeller Institute, marks a very important moment in his history. Before Palade came to the Rockefeller Institute, Albert Claude, Keith Porter and Ernest Fullam had already discovered the cell's reticle using the electron microscope. In 1973, Palade left the Rockefeller Institute, ending a beautiful collaboration that lasted more than 15 years. He moved to Yale University of Medicine, where he continued his work as a researcher. Due to Palade's many contributions to cell biology, 1974 is the year he won the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, along with his colleague at the Rockefeller Institute, Albert Claude, and Christian de Duve. His Nobel lecture was entitled "Intracellular aspects of the process of protein synthesis", a reading that has more than 20 years of research in the field

of cell biology. In this paper, the researcher elucidates the ample mechanism underlying the extracellular secretion of protein using as a model the pancreatic acinar cell. It highlights the role of the Golgi apparatus, the endoplasmic reticulum and ribosomes in the synthesis and secretion of proteins. For the Romanian researcher, the road to the Nobel Prize was paved by numerous awards and distinctions, such as: "Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research" (1966), "Gairdner Foundation International Award" (1967), "U.S. National Medal for Science" (1986) – awarded by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. **Conclusion:** George Emil Palade was not only a prestigious researcher, he was also a man with many qualities, such as diplomacy, modesty and charisma. His discoveries not only elucidated the mysteries of cell biology, but also helped to explain many pathologies starting from their smallest component aspect – the cell. Due to the fact that Palade was a visionary man, he was in charge of recruiting future researchers for the San Diego University of Medicine. One of Palade's beliefs was that it was very important in life to "leave something behind for future generations", which happened. On October 7, 2008, George Emil Palade passed away, the date when, in a providential way, Roger Tsien became the Nobel Prize in Chemistry laureate. **Keywords:** PIONEER OF CELL BIOLOGY, NOBEL PRIZE, DISCOVERY OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS.

BICENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE FATHER OF PLANT GENETICS PRELATE GREGOR JOHANN MENDEL (1822-1884) AND 120 YEARS SINCE THE DEATH OF THE FIRST ROMANIAN GENETICIST, PROF. DR. VETERINARIAN CONSTANTIN N. VASILESCU (1854-1902), HAVING THE PRIORITY OF EXPERIMENTATION ON MAMMALS

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Gregor Mendel combined harmoniously his duty as a prelate with his concerns about mathematics and natural sciences. At the Augustinian Monastery of St. Thomas of Brno, he benefitted from an environment favourable to his scientific aspirations, so he began experiments on transmission of hereditary traits to the peas cultivated in the vegetable garden of the Monastery. The conclusions of his research were the subject of papers presented in 1862 at the Society of Naturalists in Brno, which focused on peas, long before the advent of the electron microscope and the discovery of nucleic acids. His work was not understood by his contemporaries, but was in fact rediscovered much later, after 35 years, by botanists Carl Erich Correns, Erich Tschemach and Hugo de Vries in 1900, thus contributing to the emergence of modern Genetics. Mendel found that from green beans crossed with yellow beans all the grains that appear in the first-generation peas are green. It resulted that the yellow pigment disappeared. So, when we put two traits next to each other, one of them is stronger, remains vivid (i.e., phenotypically expressed) and took the name of **dominant trait**, while the other, the hidden one, was called recessive trait. **Law 1**. Gametes are always genetically pure, meaning they contain only one of the pair hereditary factors. **Law 2**. Each pair of hereditary factors (alleles) segregates independently of another pair of hereditary

factors. For one character, the segregation ratio is 3/1, and for two characters the ratio is 9/3/3/1. An important contribution in animal genetics was made by Prof. Dr. Constantin N. Vasilescu, from the School of Veterinary Medicine – Bucharest, due to which he became a forerunner of the rediscovery of Mendel's laws, but, this time, in animals. Wanting to see how hereditary syndactyly in pigs is inherited, between 1889-1895, starting from a boar with syndactyly and three normal females (sows), through successive crosses, he managed to obtain only products with syndactyly, succeeding in this way to fix the dominant character of the syndactyly, the obtained piglets being therefore homozygous. Through the article entitled "Coup d'oeil sur l`existence des porcs monodactyles", Prof. C. Vasilescu published the results of his study in the Journal de Médecine Vétérinaire et de Zootechnie de Lyon in May 1896, where he gave the following definition of heredity: "Heredity is ultimately only an appendix to reproduction, and reproductive elements are nothing more than recorders of all the biological changes suffered by the individuals who produced them". In 1900, an international exhibition was organized in Paris, attended by representatives of states from all continents. Romania organized a stand where, among other things, various publications were exhibited. N. Filip offered to represent the animal husbandry industry, compiling an important 250-page, large-format monograph entitled "Les animaux domestiques de la Roumanie", which describes the native breeds and the attempts to improve them, as well as the role of our races in improving breeds from foreign countries (Germany, Austria, Denmark). Remarkable is the fact that, in the chapter on pigs, N. Filip mentions the trials conducted by C. N. Vasilescu and Augustin Vucol in 1899 on the inheritance of the character of syndactyly in pigs. In fact, the experiments were repeated by N. Filip, reaching the same result, namely that syndactyly is dominant over the character of polydactyly, and in F-2 the ratio between syndactyl and polydactyl individuals is 3: 1. Exactly the result obtained by Mendel in 1865 on peas, about which the Romanian authors had not yet learned by then. **Keywords:** GREGOR MENDEL, PEAS, GENETICS, CONSTANTIN N. VASILESCU, SYNDACTYLY, PIGLETS.

THE SOCIAL MEDICAL INSURANCE SYSTEM IN BANAT

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The houses of Medical Insurance were institutions of mutual help in sickness or death situations, based on the idea of association in situations creating disadvantages provoked by accidents of various diseases. In 1850 the typograph worker Alexander Lieseke from Osnabruck created an association of workers from Timișoara having the objective of helping sick members unable to practice their profession. In 1857 the Association is expanding and in the following years it was prepared for adapting to new legislation forms of exercising activity. The epidemiological and medical situation of the Banat region required new important measures for reorganizing the sanitary system. The organization of the Health Insurance House of Timiș-Toronthal County – part of Banat region – was made through the IXth law dating from 15 June 1883. The law stipulated the minimum wage income of 2 to 4 coronas per capita and according to the principle of subsidiarity and solidarity the modality to pay "on the spot" or repay by guarantees the patient of the families in need. According to the XIVth Law from 1891regarding the insured patient "the financial contribution" was fixed

to 2/3 from the patient and 1/3 from the owner of the business. From 1907 the XIXth Law established "the insurance of the workers and their families in case of illness or accidents". Furthermore, the Law allowed and recommended also the contribution for better medical care of the private health insurance, legislative regulations which persisted until nowadays in the majority of health systems. In Timis County of the Banat region the Health Insurance House was dissolved and nationalized in 1946 and reformatted in 1999. The legal base was the Law of Health Insurance from 1997, the author of this conference being one of the authors and promotors of the law as secretary of state and deputy minister at the Ministry of Health in the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, which voted the Law in unanimity. **Keywords:** HISTORY, INSURANCE HOUSES, BANAT REGION.

LOUIS-RÉNÉ LE CANU: 1830S AND 1840S INVESTIGATIONS TOWARDS ESTABLISHING BLOOD-BASED BIOMARKERS

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This paper will correlate the work of Louis-Réné Le Canu (1800-1871), a chemist, and pharmacist, and starting in 1832, a pharmacy professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy, with other early hematologists in the 1840s and 1850s. Le Canu published the monograph De l'hématosine, ou matière colorante du sang in 1830. The paper had the unusual feature of including a report on the monograph written by Joseph Gay-Lussac and Georges-Simon Serullas, both esteemed chemists, who ended their report by saying "The facts which precede, presented with clarity, and which required many experiments to establish them, make of the report of M. Le Canu a work which deserves the approval of the Academy." The 1830 paper was the beginning of a series of papers that attempted to define the characteristics of blood and its components. It was followed by Nouvelles Recherches sur le Sang (1831) and Analyse du sang des cholériques (1833), an early attempt to define blood-based biomarkers for cholera, both published in Journal de pharmacie et des sciences accessoires. He had one other blood-related publication – Analyse d'un Sang laiteux – that addressed analysis of blood that contained high amounts of fat. His most exceptional work in early hematology was his thesis – Études Chimiques sur le Sang Humain – presented in 1837 to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris in completion of Le Canu's Doctor of Medicine. The dissertation followed up on topics explored in his earlier papers and was awarded the Prix de Montyon by l'Academie des Sciences. This long work concluded his blood-related publications, although he would submit an unfinished "Mémoire" to the Academy of Sciences in 1852. Le Canu's work was so pivotal to later work on blood-based biomarkers that Gabriel Andral (1797-1876), in his 1840 work Sur les modifications de proportion de quelques-principes du sang, defers to Le Canu's thesis instead of running his own control samples. This omission is remarkable in that Andral then reports over 1,850 data points for over twenty-nine conditions and illnesses while relying on Le Canu's work. While Carl Schmidt (1822-1894) instead runs his own control experiments for Charakteristik des epidemischen Cholera (1848), he also works towards the definition of blood-based biomarkers for cholera and several other illnesses. Tables correlating the results from these three physiologists will be presented. **Keywords:** LOUIS- RÉNÉ LE CANU, GABRIEL ANDRAL, CARL SCHMIDT, HEMATOLOGY, BIOMARKERS.

HISTORY OF ALLERGIC DISEASES AND SOME FAMOUS ALLERGIC PATIENTS

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Allergy is one of the newest immunological branches, but the allergies are not quite new! Some of allergic diseases were described from ancient times through history of human society. First lethal anaphylactic shock was reported in Egypt over 3000 years ago. Landmarks in allergy started in 19th century when first book on allergic rhinitis was written by Charles H. Blackley (Experimental Researches on the Causes and Nature of Catarrhus Æstivus", 1873). In the same period eosinophils and mast cells were discovered by Ehrlich (1854-1915). At the beginning of XX century, Clemens von Pirquet (1905) created the word allergy (from two Greek words: allos and ergos). The academic study of allergy started with the discovery of IgE by both Ishizaka Teruko and Kimishige (1967). The road of scientific allergy started with Th2 cells, interleukins (mainly IL-4, IL-5), specific receptors (FcεRI), filaggrin (genetic mutation) etc. In the same time, a lot of information on allergens were widely reported (we already know the structure of epitopes). All of them moved us to the personalized medicine which is using molecular allergen diagnostic. One of doctors which had achievements in the field of allergy research, Zoltan Ovary (1907-2005; he described the passive cutaneous anaphylaxis test) is native from Cluj. In parallel, therapy was developed starting with immunotherapy with allergen – first published article by L. Noon in The Lancet in 1911 - to Nobel Prize received by D. Bovet for the first H1 antihistaminic drug (1957). Now we use monoclonal antibodies in order to control severe allergic diseases. In the end of XX century, we have a huge increase in allergic diseases (rhinitis, asthma and atopic dermatitis) -named first wave – and now we have the second wave with increase in food allergy and anaphylaxis. The theories for the increase in allergy developed, and we have the Hygiene Hypothesis (David Strachan. 1989) and also The Epithelial Barrier Hypothesis (CA Adkins, 2021) to explain the evolution of allergy. In Romania there are some pioneers in the development of allergy: E. Seropian, J.R. Radu, I. Itu. There are famous persons suffering with allergic diseases: for example, suffering of asthma (L. van Beethoven, Leonard Bernstein, A. Vivaldi, M. Scorsese, Sharon Stone etc); Serena Williams (allergy to peanuts); Halle Berry (allergic to shrimps); Emily Blunt and Paula Abdul (allergic to cats) etc.
Keywords: ALLERGY, HISTORY, FAMOUS PATIENTS.

WHO IS ADELA? OR THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE TWO SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

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Through this question we find ourselves in search of this personnage described by the Italians during the constitution of the Medical School of Salerno in the ninth century. And it was probably during one of Assad ibn Al Furat's invasions in Sicily in 827 that one of the

Aghlabiti doctors would have escaped (?), with a warrior spirit to mark with its imprint a date precisely unknown to us to participate in what will make the transfer of Arab-Islamic medical knowledge to the other shore of the Mediterranean a pillar of dialogue between us.And if by mistake Adela would not have existed, because history has not yet found any trace of him, we must nevertheless keep the spirit of this legend so that this dialogue continues to exist! **Chi è Adela? o il dialogo tra le due sponde del Mediterraneo.** Attraverso questa domanda ci troviamo alla ricerca di questo personaggio descritto dagli italiani durante la costituzione della Scuola Medica Salernitana nel IX secolo. E fu probabilmente durante una delle invasioni di Assad ibn Al Furat in Sicilia nell'827 che uno dei medici aghlabiti sarebbe scappato (?), con spirito guerriero, per segnare con la sua impronta una data a noi precisamente sconosciuta, per partecipare a ciò che farà del trasferimento delle conoscenze mediche arabo-islamiche sull'altra sponda del Mediterraneo un pilastro del dialogo tra noi. E se per sbaglio Adela non sarebbe esistito, perché la storia non ha ancora trovato traccia di lui, bisogna comunque conservare lo spirito di questa leggenda perché questo dialogo continui ad esistere! **Qui est Adela? ou le dialogue des deux rives de la méditerranée.** A travers cette question nous nous trouvons à la recherche de ce personnage décrit par les Italiens lors de la constitution de l'Ecole médicale de Salerno au neuvième siècle. Et c'est sans doute lors de l'une des invasions de Assad ibn Al Fourat en Sicile en 827 que l'un des médecins aghlabites aurait échappé (?) à l'esprit guerrier pour marquer de son empreinte une date précisément méconnue de nous pour participer à ce qui fera du transfert des connaissances médicales araboislamiques vers l'autre rive de la méditerranée un pilier du dialogue entre nous. Et si par mégarde Adela n'aurait pas existé, parce que l'histoire n'en a pas encore trouvé la trace, il faut néanmoins garder l'esprit de cette légende pour que ce dialogue continue d'être! **Keywords:** SALERNO MEDICAL SCHOOL, ADELA, ARAB-ISLAMIC MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE**.**

L'UNION MÉDICALE BALKANIQUE: L'HISTOIRE D'UN MESSAGE SCIENTIFIQUE AVEC UNE CONSCIENCE HUMANISTE ET HUMANITAIRE

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L'Union Médicale Balkanique (U.M.B.) constitue une fraternisation apolitique des médecins, des peuples différents du point de vue de la langue, religion et l'histoire, développement économique, pour un credo permanent que le rôle du médicine d'aujourd'hui ne consiste pas seulement dans la lutte contre la maladie et la mort, mais aussi à établir la paix entre les pays. L'U.M.B. a été fondée à Bucarest le 24 Octobre, 1932, ayant comme devise "Santé, Amitié, Paix". La Commission pour la rédaction du statut – Prof. Akil Moucckhtar Özden (Turquie), Dr. Damian Sotiriades (Grèce), Dr. Zika Markovié (l'ancien Yougoslavie), Prof. Mitică Popescu Buzeu (Roumanie) – a présenté un rapport pour créer une Confédération Médicale Balkanique (proposée à Athènes). Finalement on a été acceptée par le nom de L'Union Médicale Balkanique le 24 octobre 1932. Les buts de l'U.M.B. sont scientifiques, médicales et humanitaires. Les Balkans sont une région de passage ou de transit entre l'Europe et l'Asie est zone des rencontres entre peuples et cultures. Parmi les activités plus importantes de l'U.M.B. sont: la morbidité, le moyen de la prophylaxie et

traitement curatif des affections spécifiques de la région balkanique; la connaissance réciproque des médecins et de leur activité scientifique et professionnelle par des contacts et consolidation des relations amicales et collégiales; cultiver parmi les membres de l'U.M.B. une conscience médicale humaniste; organisation des Semaines Médicales Balkaniques, Journées Médicales Balkaniques et des cours de perfectionnement. Les pays balkaniques ont organisé des manifestations scientifiques avec de grands succès, renforçant les lieux professionnelles et amicaux des médecins et laissant des souvenirs précieux. L'U.M.B. a aussi créé des communautés de respect mutuel entre collègues qui appartenaient à des régions politiques différentes ou à d'autres blocs militaires. Prof. Mitică Popescu Buzeu a été 61 ans Secrétaire Général et Président d'honneur. Il représente un personnage brillant dans une époque de troubles et d'incertitudes et il est compris indubitablement dans la galerie des grandes personnalités des créateurs, organisateurs et dirigeants des institutions médicales destinées à vaincre la multitude des siècles. **Mots clés**: UNION MÉDICALE BALKANIQUE, REPRÉSENTANTS, SEMAINES MÉDICALES BALKANIQUES, JOURNÉES MÉDICALES BALKANIQUES.

THE LINKS BETWEEN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF PADUA AND THE HELLENIC MEDICAL WORLD

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Between the 15th and 19th centuries the University of Padua attracted a great number of Greek students, who wanted to study medicine. They came not only from Venetian dominions (where the percentage reaches 97% of the students in Italian universities), but also from Turkish-occupied territories of Greece. It is also characteristic that several professors of the School of Medicine and Philosophy of this famous University were Greeks. They were the following ten: Giovanni Cottunio, Niccolò Calliachi, Giorgio Calafatti, Tomaso Catani, Simone Stratigo, Giovanni Zografo, Pietro Zografo, Marco Carburi, Pietro Antonio Bondioli, and Angelo Dalla Decima. It is concluded that the close traditional relations between Greece and the Medical School of the University of Padua were at their strongest during the period from the 15th to the 19th centuries **Keywords:** PADUA UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHILOSOPHY, GREEK STUDENTS, GREEK PROFESSORS, 15th-19th CENTURIES.

NEPHROLOGY AS A CRAFT AND NOT AS A SCIENCE, ACCORDING TO SOME HIPPOCRATIC WRITINGS

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The kidney was traditionally regarded as an exocrine gland, producing urine. During the last century it was gradually recognised that it also produces several hormones. These include the renin-angiotensin and kallikrein-kinin systems, the production of calcitriol, erythropoietin and prostaglandins. Hence, it is an organ that subtracts and simultaneously

adds substances from and into the body. In this paper, we will discuss an early relationship of kidneys with the Hippocrates' Regimen 11.6, according to which the body's functions resemble sculptors who "take from that which is in excess and add to that which is deficient". The relationship is farfetched but still logical. Because man in his works "copies his inner functions without understanding it". Amorphous ideas of the remote past took centuries to become coherent scientific knowledge. Until then, they were just prophecies. As again, according to Hippocrates, "the seer craft only knows from the visible the invisible". Generally, Hippocrates followed the Ancient Greek approach that a working hypothesis, even if wrong, is better than no hypothesis at all. Thus, he used many hypotheses and conjunctions to explain some then inconceivable actions of the body. A method he favoured was using examples from manual crafts as reflections of the inner workings of the body. Indicatively, in his Regiment he compared the activity of builders "as a copy of the diet of man; moistening the dry, drying the moist, they divide wholes and put together what is divided". There are also similar comparisons with the forging, tempering, and welding of iron by smiths, with the processes used by fullers, cooks, and basket makers "who turn the baskets round as they plait them; they end at the place from which they begin. The circuit (periodos) in the body is the same; it ends where it begins". The same stands true for the carpenters working a pitsaw, one pushing and the other pulling, "who are copying the nature of man". The latter was discussed by us at the recent IAHN Congress in Istanbul. Several Hippocratic ideas have been verified by modern science but also used as metaphors in Antiquity in the fields of Politics and Theology, as is evident from the Thucydides' arguments in the conflict between Nicias and Alcibiades and in St. Athenagoras' defence of the soul's immortality. **Keywords:** HIPPOCRATES, REGIMEN, KIDNEYS, WORKING HYPOTHESES, METAPHORS.

«L'AFFAIRE ZAPPA» MÉDICALEMENT VUE

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Evanghély (Evanghelie) Zappa(s) (1800-1865), bienfaiteur national roumain d'origine hellène, fut un vaillant combattant grec ayant participé à la guerre de l'émancipation de sa première patrie, un éminent philanthrope tant pour la Grèce que la Roumanie – sa seconde patrie – (où il finança, entre autres, la construction de l'hôpital d'Urziceni), un des rénovateurs les plus ardents des Jeux Olympiques, mais, avant tout, un homme d'affaires de la Principauté de Valachie étant devenu propriétaire de vastes terrains; ce qui lui a permis d'accumuler une fortune considérable. Suite à sa maladie mentale progressive inattendue, d'évolution rapidement défavorable, dont le diagnostic fut porté en septembre 1863 par des médecins de renom à Paris, Evanghély Zappa était dépourvu de tout droit sur la gestion de sa propriété dont l'administration fut accordée à son cousin, Constantin Zappa(s) (1814-1892). Après le décès de ce dernier, un conflit gréco-roumain, par rapport à l'héritage et la possession des biens issus du testament des Zappas, surgit, conduisant à la rupture des relations diplomatiques entre les Royaumes de Grèce et de Roumanie de 1892 à 1896. Cette question ardue de droit international – dénommée «affaire Zappa » dans la langue diplomatique (français) – ne tarda pas à dégénérer en une grave crise entre les deux jeunes états balkaniques dépendants essentiellement des Grandes Puissances européennes de

l'époque; qui n'a été résolue définitivement qu'en 1913. Les comptes-rendus médicaux de septembre-octobre 1863 rédigés par des spécialistes français, parmi lesquels figurent les noms des Docteurs Auguste Ambroise Tardieu (1818-1879) et Louis-Florentin Calmeil (1798-1895), révèlent plusieurs détails sur l'affection psychiatrique dont Evanghély Zappa a été frappé, sa symptomatologie psychopathologique ainsi que sur son origine hypothétique. Ces éléments médico-historiques nous rappellent que l'état de la santé d'un particulier peut parfois influencer la politique extérieure d'un pays et avoir même des répercussions sur les rapports inter-étatiques. **Mots clés:** AFFAIRE ZAPPA(S), MALADIE MENTALE, CONFLIT GRECO-ROUMAIN.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS IN A ST. NECTARIOUS TREATISE ON MEDICAL ETHICS

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The **aim** of this work is to present historical aspects on a treatise of Saint Nectarious relative to medical ethics. The **material** is the Saint Nectarious' treatise in 1897 CE, entitled "Christian Ethics", which constituted a book for Ecclesiastical School. **Method** is the textual criticism. On the **results**, this treatise mentions on the man's duties and means to live ethically, regarding his physical and intellectual status. First and foremost, it mentions to the human and the conscience or ethical law on man's behalf with the ethical law in supervision, charge and control. The human law holds the desires and the instincts, for the corporeal and intellectual development, the life's maintenance, too. Additionally, he mentions the means for corporeal development and maintenance of life, in accordance with ethical law, as the correct job, athletics, feeding and sanitation, the avoidance of overindulgences and abuses, as well care for the prevention and therapy from sickness. Also, he mentions means for the intellectual development as sobriety, awareness of God's and everyone's rights, learning and education, filtration of external perceptions, feelings' governing, and will's reinforcement. In **conclusion**, taking all of the above in consideration, I opine this treatise is capacious and useful in the branch of medical ethics. **Keywords:** ST. NECTARIOUS, MEDICAL ETHICS, CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

HISTORICAL REPORTS ON MEDICINE'S AND DISEASE'S DEFINITIONS IN AN OLD CHRISTIAN WRITER

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The **aim** of this work is to present definitions on the subjects of medicine and disease regarding a Christian writer of the early Christian era. **Material** of this work is the Collection of writings ascribed to S. Dionysius the Areopagite (1st - 2nd c. CE) while according others they are written by a Christian author of the later 5th - early 6th c. CE,

without any paraphrase by whoever of the authorative Greek text. **Method** is the criticism of the text. **Results** are, first and foremost, on the writing named "On Ecclesiastic Hierarchy"; it is saying on medicine's definition: "…medicine is the bodies' scientific protector…" (On Ecclesiastic Hierarchy, III.6). Following is the writing by the title "On Divine Names", where there is the disease's definition in two manners, translated in English by Clergyman John Parker (b.1831). On one manner, the writer says: "…disease is a defect of order, not total – for, if this should be, not even the disease itself will continue to exist, but the disease remains and is, by having the lowest possible order of essence, and in this continues to exist as a parasite…" (On Divine Names, IV.20). On the other manner, the writer says: "…deformity and disease are a defect of form, and a deprivation of order…" (IV.27). In **conclusion**, there are obvious historical reports to medicine's and disease's definitions being valid until now. **Keywords:** MEDICINE, DISEASE, OLD CHRISTIAN WRITINGS.

VERMOREL IN BUCHAREST - 1929

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Victor Vermorel (1848-1927) is important for the history of medicine for his contribution to the fighting of grapes parasites and for the study of viticulture, thus importantly linked to lifestyle, diet and health. He was also politician (senator), inventor and pioneer of the automobile history. He had two sons: Edouard and Tito. We describe here a previously unknown document: the personal brochure of Vermorel, participant to the International Meeting of Agriculture in Bucharest in 1929. It contains interesting logistical information including the map of the city and of the venue. As Victor died in 1929, we assume the leaflet belonged to one of his sons. **Keywords:** VERMOREL, BUCHAREST, VITICULTURE.

POSTAL HISTORY AS A SOURCE FOR HISTORIANS OF MEDICINE

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The postal history is a great source of information for the historians of medicine. Collectors of postal history are much interested in documents like war prisoners correspondence (transported and delivered by the Red Cross), or by disinfected mail. Other items include correspondence from famous physicians or pharmacists, or covers and postcards wearing the logo of health institutes or apothicaries. Therefore, students of the history of medicine should pay attention to these old papers reflecting historical postal service. **Keywords**: CORRESPONDENCE, POW, DISINFECTED MAIL.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND STAMP COLLECTORS

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Topical philately means a branch of philately dedicated to a certain cultural aspect. Medical philately is a topical philately dedicated to medicine and related fields. Romania has one of the few national societies for medical philately, between 1980 and 2013. Here were published numerous short articles of history of medicine. Even Gheroghe Bratescu read with pleasure the newsletter MEDIFILA of this group. The presenter led this society starting with 1990 and will display relevant data on the activity of medical history as reflected in MEDIFILA. **Keywords:** MEDICAL HISTORY, MEDICAL PHILATELY.

ALBERT EDELFELDT, THE PAINTER OF LOUIS PASTEUR

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A recent art exhibition in Paris displayed paintings by Albert Edelfeldt, a largely ignored Finnish artist, needing to be rediscovered. Surprisingly, Edelfeldt was a good friend of Louis Pasteur and created several of his famous portraits, many disseminated later as prints of photogravures. He painted also members of Pasteur's family. The presentation will display several works by Edelfeldt and will disclose data on their friendship. **Keywords:** PASTEUR, EDELFELDT, PORTRAIT.

THE FIRST CARTOON ON ROENTGEN IS ROMANIAN

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As we published in Transylvanian Reviews, we discovered a front page of the Romanian satirical journal Nikipercea presenting a full size cartoon: the new discovery of Doctor Roentgen. The brain scanned by Dr. Roentgen shows many birds. And the portrait in the cartoon is of the conservatory politician P.P. Carp. This cartoon is two months earlier than the one from Punch found in the NLM (National Library of Medicine) in USA, thus we consider that this Romanian cartoon is probably the first in the world dedicated to X-Rays and W.C. Roentgen. **Keywords:** ROENTGEN, CARTOON, ROMANIA.

FEMUR FRACTURES IN CHILDREN - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Femur fractures represent a major pediatric trauma chapter. Current data have outlined the huge medical, social and economic impact of this condition in children. Historically, treatment of this condition included both closed and open techniques, which evolved over time. Conservative treatment is represented by closed fracture reduction and casting using spica cast. It is still in use, especially in patients younger than 5 years of age and in the absence of surgical resources. Surgery has evolved from the use of Kuntcher rods to minimal invasive techniques based on elastic titanium nails. Other surgical devices, such as external fixators, locked devices or plate and screws are also available for selected cases. The advance of anesthesiology and postoperative monitoring techniques has also supported the advance of surgical techniques in these cases. The paper presents current concepts in this field of pediatric trauma. Our personal experience is also included with emphasis on the use of minimal invasive surgical techniques. Depending on available resources, we can treat these patients immediately after admission (such as children with polytrauma, open fractures, etc.) or after proper stabilization. Significant experience has been gained in the area of surgical skills and management, as well as postoperative follow-up. With the implementation of a trauma protocol, we consider that a significant progress has been recorded in this area of pediatric surgery. In the future, we foresee improvement of the surgical approach and skills, as well as better care of these patients in coordination with the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) team. **Keywords:** FEMUR FRACTURES, PEDIATRIC SURGERY, DIAGNOSIS, FOLLOW-UP, INTENSIVE CARE

ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORY OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY IN SUCEAVA EMERGENCY COUNTY HOSPITAL

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Surgery evolved from one of the most barbaric branches of medicine into one of the most respected, powerful and best compensated areas of medical specialization. A deep examination of the evolution of surgery during centuries suggests a complex explanation for the changes that occurred in time. Surgeons could point for a long history of successes at least in the treatment of wounds, skin ulcers, fractures and dislocations. The art of surgery gained much from studies of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Medical Imaging and even Chemistry, but it also contributed an empirical, anatomically based point of view that was to have important ramifications for medicine. Pediatric surgery has particular features as a surgical specialty. Pediatric surgeon deals with the patient and also his family- parents and relatives, who need to be explained the disease, surgical procedure, diagnosis and evolution. Age of the patient is between 0-18 years old that complicates the emotional input of the surgeon. Physical impact on the family of a newborn diagnosis - malformation or malignancy- is huge. Because of these reasons, pediatric surgery emerged as a separate specialty from surgery. That happened also in Suceava Emergency County Hospital - as in 1993 the ward emerged from General Surgery. At the present time it has 25 beds. Pathology is

represented by visceral and orthopedic diseases. Since 2021 we have a dedicated operation room, with state of the art medical equipment and instruments, fluoroscopy, arthroscopy and laparoscopy devices. We are able to treat a large number of surgical diseases in children and we have also developed a strong educational and academic program. We are striving to improve our work and help our patients obtain physical and emotional healing. **Keywords:** PEDIATRIC SURGERY, EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, SUCEAVA, HISTORY

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY: FROM ANTONI VAN LEEUWENHOEK TO MOLECULAR CHESS

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Objective: My primary purpose is to provide an overview on history of microbiology during different periods of evolution: from invisible animals transmitting disease, through the development of microscope, to molecular biology techniques that enable result release in a few hours. This progress has a huge impact on patient, public health and economics. **Materials and methods:** I studied books on history of Microbiology, updated articles on diagnosis of tuberculosis – by classical and molecular methods. **Results:** The invisible world began to come into focus with the development of microscopes in the seventeenth century, as naturalists discovered objects invisible to the naked eye. Understanding the relationship between the organisms revealed by the microscope and fermentation and putrefaction reactions and infectious diseases was achieved in the nineteenth century, primarily through the work of Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch and their disciples. Molecular applications enhance the speed, sensitivity and sometimes the specificity of an etiologic diagnosis. The promise of these techniques is the replacement of biological amplification – growth in culture – by enzymatic amplification of specific nucleic acid sequences. **Conclusions:** Advances in molecular biology over the last years have opened a new frontier for the genotypic identification and characterization of microorganisms. These developments are beginning to affect many areas of patient management. This fact has been demonstrated during the SARS CoV-2 pandemic, when laboratory input was crucial, by using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) method in testing patients. **Keywords:** MICROBIOLOGY HISTORY, MICROSCOPE, MOLECULAR METHODS, RT PCR, PANDEMIC.

ROLE OF MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY IN SARS CoV-2 PANDEMIC

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The 2019 coronavirus pandemic disease caused by SARS CoV-2 has led to millions of confirmed cases and deaths worldwide. Efficient and timely diagnosis is crucial in this

disease, more than in other situations. During the last two pandemic years, clinical laboratory – mainly the microbiology section – proved once more its importance in terms of molecular biology investigations. Laboratory results were used to refine the positive and differential diagnosis, to confirm the disease or document the recovery process. Common laboratory markers used were: white blood cell count, inflammatory markers (C reactive protein, procalcitonin or interleukin 6), coagulation tests and indicators of tissue damage (alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, lactate dehydrogenase and creatine kinase). Nucleid acid tests such as real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or next generation sequencing are considered an efficient method for confirming the diagnosis of SARS CoV-2 infection. Nucleic acids of SARS CoV-2 can be detected from samples such as bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, sputum, nasal swabs, bronchoscope brush biopsy specimen, pharyngeal swabs, feces, blood and urine. Serological immunological methods for SARS CoV-2 detection have been developed on-line during the pandemic. Interpretation of results for SARS CoV-2 is complicated by the postvaccine era. In conclusion, microbiology laboratory is a crucial partner in the infectious dance. Its role will considerably increase in the next years, by using molecular biology methods in virus detection – microorganisms difficult to observe and grow –, in the early diagnosis of sepsis or detection of slow growing bacteria, such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis or non-cultivable bacteria. **Keywords:** SARS CoV-2, RT-PCR, PANDEMIC.

HISTORY OF DENTAL MEDICINE IN ROMANIA: LANDMARKS AND UPDATES

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To talk about the present, we must remember the past. The warm wing of the beginnings of each field of activity ennobles the present moment by giving it value, eternalizing it in the universal circuit. The pioneering stage in Romanian dental medicine was particularly important in the foundation of an individualized medical education. In the 71 years since it was established, initially as a section of the Faculty of Medicine, then as an independent faculty, the disciplines of the Faculty of Dental Medicine have continuously evolved, so that their history is inextricably linked to the history of the "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iași. The mentors of each discipline were famous personalities who helped shape the characters of students and disciples and wrote pages of history in the fields they developed. The present of the Faculty of Dental Medicine crowns a glorious past and prepares the ground for performance, in parallel with the emergence of new technologies and techniques. The present foreshadows a future anchored in the circuit of national and international values with significant academic visibility, of scientific research through projects, as well as through the worldwide presence on the map of collaboration contracts. **Keywords:** DENTAL MEDICINE, HISTORY, HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION, IASI, ROMANIA.

GIROLAMO FABRICI D'ACQUAPENDENTE (1533-1619): HIS ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND A NOVEL HYPOTHESIS ON HIS HEALTH

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Girolamo Fabrici d'Acquapendente (Hieronymus Fabricius, 1533-1619) is still remembered as one of the most famous anatomists and surgeons in the history of medicine, his name being forever linked to the University of Padua and its anatomical theatre, which proves highly symbolic in the 800th anniversary since the establishment of the University by Bolognese students who were seeking more academic liberty. This transdisciplinary talk will summarize his main scientific achievements and will offer an overview of his publications, trying to highlight the weight of his contributions to medicine, both theoretical and practical. The last section of the talk will, instead, offer a new interpretation on his health status with a reflection on his death on the basis of iconographical and biographical documentation.
Keywords: FABRICI D'ACQUAPENDENTE, ANATOMY, SURGERY, PUBLICATIONS, HEALTH ISSUES.

INVENTOR VIDEO ESSAY

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Background: Due to the digitalization of film journalism, the format of the video essay is becoming more and more common, as an audiovisual version in which the subject presents a part of his biography or his achievements. Adopting video essays in the presentation of inventions or innovations has a much greater potential, because personal video essays are works of non-fiction, the voice and image of the author must be reliable. **Objectives:** Video essays being a form that is now developing, we consider it an optimal time to promote them. **Materials and methods:** In the first phase, it is worth studying the essay video speech. In the applied discussion of certain video essays, this paper focuses on those that suggest a successful transition between the written essay and the videographic one. **Results:** Video essays are informative, watching videos while the author talks about his achievements, manages to simplify their reception to a significant degree. Video essays allow authors to have already shortened video clips at their fingertips, which simplifies the illustration of an achievement. **Conclusion:** The video presents a biographical fragment of an inventor who, suffering from psoriasis, a disease that medicine classifies as incurable, does not accept reality and after some research discovers a treatment for this disease, a discovery that later helped dozens thousands of sick to be healed. Being a creative spirit, the inventor discovers other methods of treatment to cure paralysis in dogs. The inventor's dream is to create his

own laboratory and his own clinic where, together with famous doctors, he can treat patients whom allopathic medicine could not help. **Keywords:** VIDEO ESSAY, INVENTOR, NATURAL REMEDIES, HERBAL SUPPLEMENTS, NUTRACEUTICALS.

UNIVERSA UNIVERSIS PATAVINA LIBERTAS – 800 YEARS SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE BASTION OF SCIENCE IN THE RENAISSANCE ERA

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Introduction: Being one of the oldest cities in Italy, Padua is known for one of the most prestigious universities in the world – the Università degli Studi di Padova. **Content:** The University is placed in the center of the city, the headquarters being located, since 1493 until now, inside the Bo Palace, a building that enjoys the combinations of Renaissance and Rationalist architectural styles. Currently, in the Bo Palace there is the rectory of the University and the Faculty of Law. Also, in the Palace there is the oldest dissection room in the world, dating from 1595. Last but not least, the building houses an honorary hallway, where we can find exhibited portraits of 40 of the most important foreign students who have worked in this university center. "Riformatori allo studio di Padova" were elected by the Venetian Senate. Leonardo Donato played a crucial role in bringing of Galileo, who taught geometry, astronomy and mechanics, from 1592 to 1610. Also, Leonardo Donato contributed to supporting the construction of the famous Anatomical Dissection Theatre, where Andreas Vesalius performed dissections of human bodies. **Conclusions:** Paduan education formed, together with the great artists of the time, the grand protagonists of the Renaissance. It is no wonder that the University of Padua is still today in the top of the best universities in the world and continues to attract and sculpt the minds of young people. **Keywords:** RENAISSANCE, ANATOMY, SCIENCE IN ITALY, VESALIUS, PADUA UNIVERSITY.

NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU, PROMINENT SCIENTIST, RECTOR, HEALTH MINISTER AND ACADEMICIAN, BORN 95 YEARS AGO

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NICOLAE TESTEMITANU (1927-1986) was a prominent scientist, devoted professor and a forefather of the modern health system in Moldova. We would like to present you a short biography of his life. He

was born in the village of Ochiul Alb, Soroca County, on August 1st 1927. He studied in Chișinău (1946-1951), was rector of the University of Medicine (1959-1968) and Health Minister (1963-1968). He was the chief of the Public Health and Social Medicine Department of the University of Medicine (1973-1986) in Chisinau. He prematurely passed away at the age of 59 (1986). He had some very healthy, positive and innovative visions of perspective development. During his professional career he exerted a very large impact on the society in Moldova: he created new faculties and expanded the number of physicians, improved the teaching process at the University by gathering the best professors around. Nicolae Testemițeanu is one of the best representatives of our country, an emblem of the national medicine and a good example for the doctors of today and of tomorrow. **Keywords**: NICOLAE TESTEMITANU, UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE, MOLDOVA

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HOW DID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CHANGE ANAESTHESIOLOGY?

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2019 the SARS-CoV-2 viral infection spread from Asia toward Europe and rapidly became the COVID-19 pandemic. The fast-increasing number of diseased people around the world resulted in dramatic and profound changes in all aspects of daily life and resulted in a tremendous strain on the healthcare systems, which had to rapidly adapt to new and various challenges. Along with the response of other specialties, Anaesthesiology found various ways of coping with unprecedented challenges: the management of critically ill patients with a new, poorly known viral disease, the shortage of ICU beds, personnel, ventilators, oxygen, drugs and disposables, the profound shift in work patterns (postponement/cancellation of elective surgeries, increased workload, change of working place, work in unfamiliar, newly organized ICUs), profound changes in education/training in Anaesthesiology (shift from face-to-face to hybrid/online education), and others. But, the most important change in Anaesthesiology was the shift of the public image, the specialty being suddenly on the frontline of the battle. This public recognition prompted the change of the name of the European specialty society from The European Society of Anaesthesiology to the European Society of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care. **Keywords**: COVID-19 PANDEMIC, ANAESTHESIOLOGY, INTENSIVE CARE.

HISTORY OF ANESTHESIA - THE FIRST STEPS

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Interesting enough, the first anesthetic act in the history of humanity was (Genesis 2:22), when "the Lord caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and he slept; then He took one of

his ribs and closed up the flesh at that place". The pre-history of anesthesia included various data, such as Caesar's birth, anesthesia for leprous wounds excision, or for cranial trepanation with the aim of treating psychiatric disorders, all of them belonging to a very remote era, thousands of years ago. But the birth of modern anesthesia took place almost two centuries ago, in Boston, at Massachusetts Medical Center, when William Morton administered in October 1846 the first published case of ether anesthesia for the excision of a congenital venous malformation in the left cervical triangle. It went on, years later, with the use of the first intravenous anesthesia by using a barbiturate, the first use of muscle relaxants, the first tracheal intubation, and later on the first automatic monitors of vital functions. It took more than one century up to the moment Anesthesiology was recognized as a separate medical specialty, and this went together with the opening of first intensive care units, first in Scandinavia (1952) and then in the USA (1959), as well as the creation of the post-anesthesia recovery rooms and recognition of pain management as part of the specialty. Today Anesthesiology is known as a medical field which deals not only with providing anesthesia in the operating room, but it is also involved in pre-and postoperative care, analgesia for labor, chronic pain management, critical care (an integral part of the specialty in most parts of the world), cardiopulmonary resuscitation 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, as well as teaching and research. Almost one third of anesthesia manpower is employed outside operating rooms, and today is almost impossible to find a place in a hospital where there is no need for an anesthesiologist assistance and help. As JF Talarico wrote in 2006: "We, anesthesiologists, performed an invaluable service to the patient that nobody other is remotely qualified to provide. We make a tremendous impact on their lives (whether they realize it or not) and we have colleagues who can competently carry on when we go home".
Keywords: ANESTHESIA, ANESTHESIOLOGY, INTENSIVE CARE UNITS, ANALGESIA.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY. FROM HAMMURABI'S CODE TO PATIENT'S INFORMED CONSENT

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Introduction: It could be said that medical practice and professional liability in medicine have a common history, because from the beginning of medicine, the medical mistake was punished, and doctors were called to account according to the specific laws of each era for their mistakes. The aim of this paper is to perform an in-depth analysis of the historical path of medical professional liability, from its beginnings to the present, as well as of the improvements in the medical and legislative field that have followed the analysis of patients' complaints over time. **Material and methods:** The authors conducted a research of the literature in order to identify documents from different historical periods and from different regions of the world which recorded rules of appropriate medical professional conduct, as well as the consequences of non-compliance with these rules. **Results:** From documents such as the Code of Hammurabi and the writings of Hippocrates before the Christian era, from Lex Cornelia from the beginning of the Christian era and from the reign of Richard the Lion-Heart, we get to the first recognized case of medical malpractice in England in the 14th

century, and the first case of medical malpractice in the United States of America, towards the end of the 18th century. The beginning of the 20th century brought with it the first standards for compensation for medical mistakes, and the end of the same century brought legislative changes to the work schedule of doctors, providing the implication of the work overload in the occurrence of medical mistakes. In the 70's of the last century arose the obligation to obtain the informed consent of the patient, as part of the compliance with the principle of patient autonomy, which is in force even in the present day. **Conclusion:** The documents that have regulated the medical professional liability from antiquity to the present day have contributed to the improvement of the medical professional practice, so that the medical act to be carried out in safe conditions for the patient. **Keywords:** MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY, HISTORICAL LANDMARKS, INFORMED CONSENT, PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CORTEX-HAND FEEDBACK IN THE EVOLUTION OF MAN AND HAND TO INCREDIBLE PERFORMANCE

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Until the affirmation and acceptance of the postulate that "the hand made the man" we have established the truth that the hand is an extension of the brain in a functional relationship with it through a mutual positive-negative connection. The hand is a pathway to intelligence and remains the most phylogenetically and ontogenetically elaborated, the most expensive and at the same time the most vulnerable of all grasping tools. The hand, summing up many anatomical elements on a restricted territory, will condition complex and rarely isolated traumas which determine particular orthopaedic-surgical behaviours and the same in functional recovery by means of balneo-physio-masso-kineto-recovery methods. Concomitantly these are means of recovery of simple gestures foreshadowing the professional gesture in which recourse is made to devices created by the patients themselves whenever they are well informed and cooperative. If we refer to the myo-arthro-kinetic system, the hand is something else through its connections with the brain, but also with the affective sphere through the heart and "soul" whose seat is still hard to find in anatomists' studies, to the neuro-motor and sensory-sensitive functions through its high vascularity. The hand also participates significantly in thermoregulation by losing and saving energy. In this regard we have approved opinions in the literature: anatomists in search of the soul and the article by Prof. Dr. Dana Baran ("Mind and heart in Eminescu") recently published in the "Medical Maramureş" journal. From simple injuries, dislocations and fractures, to crush injuries and the drama of amputation of both thoracic limbs in the proximal third, the hand provides an opportunity to meditate on the role of this segment in human evolution and in appreciating the resonance of the hand, without which we would not be what we think we are. The medical film of the teacher from Siret, the one with no hands, lost in a railway accident is evocative: with the help of her brachial blades she managed to write with chalk on the blackboard, in the pupils' notebooks and with an impressive imagination using auxiliary means she managed the preparation of food, daily hygiene or to make artistic stitches with her pupils. Performances by artists: Michelangelo, Brâncuşi, Irimescu and others who, thanks to their hands, became sculptors, architects, engineers and musicians,

right up to the brilliant violinist Nicollo Paganini, who was said to be possessed by the devil, demonstrate the unlimited and unimaginable possibilities of the hand. Much has been written about the hand and especially about Paganini: some have said that he has all his faults, but the Countess Armida, his first love, told him "you are ugly senior Paganini but that is what makes me want you like a big bowl of ice cream on a hot summer evening", the Countess was fascinated by his eyes, by his gaze. The violinist's father called him a "damned monkey" sold to the devil and persecuted him but took him to concerts all over Italy for huge sums of money. Some have described the perfect development of his fingers, palms and wrists, and the superstitious fright on the faces of his listeners as his hands flew like lightning over the violin that hung in the air like a continuation of his noble heart; others claimed that behind the artist they saw the devil himself directing all his movements. Paganini's son did not receive the Catholic Church's permission to bury his father until after 56 years and only after a fee of 1,100,000 gold francs, walking with his father's coffin all over Italy. The mystery of survival lies in the intelligent, perpetual adaptation to biological, social and psychological developments of the sovereignty of mediocrity, the domination of quantity and social neurosis. **Keywords**: HAND, BRAIN, MIND, SOUL, CREATIVITY.

SOLCA AND CACICA - TWO SPA RESORTS IN THE NORTH-WEST MOLDAVIA APPEARED AFTER THE 1775 HABSBURG ANNEXATION OF THE TERRITORY LATER CALLED BUKOVINA

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The court in Vienna was so well informed about the natural resources of Bukovina: salt, wood, animals, mineral waters, people and natural landscape that after the annexation two years earlier of Galicia, north of Bukovina, wanted to get even closer geographically to Russia and the Black Sea. Already the resort of Vatra Dornei was famous in the East of the Empire and Solca and Cacica were candidates for the rank of spa resorts acquired due to Dr. Herman Poras Sanatorium, which moved from Chernivtsi [Cernăuți] to Solca as well as due to the salt waters and underground spaces of Cacica. Dr. Poras appreciated the climate and the fresh air of Solca and gave up everything he had in the capital of Bukovina in favour of the town, which entered a period of medical, commercial, building and religious glory with the fortress church of the ruling prince Tomșa. Through onerous subterranean maneuvers the court of Vienna benefited from the Russian acquiescence mediated by General Rumyantsev "convincingly" bought, as it was later learned from the archives.Thus the Austrians achieved their geographical-territorial objectives, so that Maria Theresa wondered "not from the rostrum" how she would justify the territorial gains, a fact that made me believe that the Russians' revenge of 1812 by the annexation of Bassarabia was in itself a Habsburg-type justification in front of the high European officials. "Madonna of Bukovina" from the painting of the famous Bukovina painter Gh. Lowendal 1937) should be added along with the "Romanian soul" from Ciprian Porumbescu's ballad, that we listened to in Tirana in the opening of the Balkan Medical Congress in 1990 and adopted as "the anthem of Bukovina", all together outlining the historical, geographical and psycho-affective personality of our "home" Bukovina. The "Madonna of Bukovina" had been standing for years since 1937 on Calea Victoriei in Bucharest in the window of the "Orfeu Shop", so much so that the painter had to remove it from the window because the crowd of admirers of the Madonna was disturbing the

traffic, the police asking him to do so. The painting arrived in Germany and in 1942 in a bombing it burned in Köln, so that the inspired poet and writer from Chernivtsi, Maria Toaca, wrote that "the Madonna of Bucovina was born from ashes". The two resorts, Solca and Cacica, were developing in an Austrian province that was becoming more and more famous in the world. **Keywords:** SPA, CAICA, SOLCA, BUKOVINA, HABSBURG EMPIRE.

WHEN DEATH HELPS LIFE – AN ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON HUMAN BODY RESEARCH

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Introduction: Over time, human corpses have been valuable for the progress of science and for the education of future medical professionals. **Material and methods:** In this paper, based on data from the literature, the authors analyze the circumstances in which human corpses or parts of them have been used in research and identify problematic issues from an ethical perspective. **Results:** Research on human corpses began a long time ago and has gradually diversified, being used in many fields of science and allowing results that would not have been possible through research on living human beings. This research raises important ethical issues, especially from the perspective of the status of human corpses and the respect we owe to human beings even after their death. **Conclusions:** The authors conclude by pointing out that research on human corpses is necessary, but that it must be conducted in an ethical framework that promotes respect for people in the context of the interests of society and science. **Keywords:** HUMAN CORPSES, RESEARCH, ETHICS.

LEARN BY HEART

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History of medicine is made by doctors, but also by patients and their condition. In December 2019, reports of a severe respiratory disease came from Wuhan in China. Two months later WHO named the disease "Corona Virus Disease of 2019" and declared that the outbreak had become a pandemic. COVID-19 significantly altered economic, social and intellectual aspects of daily-life. For the first time in our contemporary society, everyone was overwhelmed by the idea of illness and suffering. And also for the first time, medical historians can cross the science, the emotions and how we try to keep moving forward. One of the exits could be art – Picasso once said that the purpose of art is "washing the dust of daily life off our souls" and he probably was right. This work is made by a collection of COVID-19 patient stories during the last 2 years at the Emergency Department of one of the biggest hospitals of Portugal and tries to tell a humankind history accomplished with similarly themed paintings produced at the 20th century by the most well-known artists in

Europe. The main purpose of this project is to promote the dialog between history of emotions and history of medicine through art history. The research involved collecting health records from a COVID-19 unit and searching for references about patients´ emotions; and, at the same time, identification of well-known European paintings on the subject of disease and consultation of artist letters and interviews about the respective paintings. Our findings provide novel insight on history of art by the patient perspective. **Keywords:** HISTORY OF ART, COVID-19, HISTORY OF EMOTIONS, ILLNESS, SUFFERING

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MEDICAL CONTESTS IN EPHESUS OF THE 2nd CENTURY AD: TRENDS IN RESEARCH AND THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY'S INTERESTS OF THE ROMAN TIMES

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Objective: Festivals honoring a local or a Pan-Hellenic god were very common in ancient Greece. In several cases, among parades, rituals and other festivities, games were held in which contestants usually competed in poetry or sports. In Ephesus, during the Great Asclepieia, doctors participated in a contest that seems to have been unique in Greek antiquity: in it avant-garde doctors were awarded prizes for their performance in four different categories of medical aptness, expertise or academic knowledge. Interesting in itself, this piece of inscriptional information sheds light on related matters like the relation between medicine and surgery, the importance of "academic" medical knowledge or the evolution of medical technology. **Materials and methods:** A group of inscriptions that were found in Ephesus dating back to the 2nd century AD and testify the existence of a medical contest during the Great Asclepieia are analyzed to show the medical trends and the principal interests of the medical community of the times. Results: Four fields of medical expertise were considered important in the 2nd century AD: academic competence-writing of medical treatises (σύνταγμα), surgery (χειρουργία), problem solving or protection measures (πρόβλημα) and medical tools (ὄργανα). Inscriptions show that in some cases the same person could be the winner in more than one fields. **Conclusions:** Ephesus became a renowned medical center during the Roman times. It might not be a mere coincidence that the group of inscriptions that testify a medical contest during the Great Asclepieia date back to the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, which gave the world two great physicians: Rufus and Soranus. Public health challenges of the times, as well as medical advances, gave medicine a social prestige along with public visibility. Doctors craved for fame among their colleagues and their contemporaries. Their participation and distinction in an established and acclaimed religious festival of the city under the auspices of Asclepius himself gave them recognition as craftsmen, scientists and professionals and related medicine to the wider society. Surgery was considered part of the craft, whereas technological innovation equally important. Physicians were asked to provide solutions for specific medical cases, while medical treatises were highly appreciated, as they had been before. **Keywords:** GREAT ASCLEPIEIA, EPHESUS, MEDICAL CONTESTS, GRECO–ROMAN TIMES, PUBLIC HEALTH.

GEOGRAPHICAL CORRELATION BETWEEN ASCLEPIUS AND SAINT PARASKEVI: HYPOTHESIS AND FACTS

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Objective: Thessaly, the central part of modern Greece, was considered to be Asclepius' place of birth, very probably a godified version of an apt and famous doctor dating back to the times before Hippocrates. In this region, archeology and epigraphy have verified the presence and function of several sanctuaries dedicated to the god, some of which have functioned as Asclepieia, all within a distance of less than 100 klms; the first one in Gonnoi, a town in the district of Larisa, and the second in the city of Trikala, in the location where the ancient city of Trikka existed, the city where, according to the myth, Asclepius was born. In the same region today two Christian temples exist, both dedicated to Saint Paraskevi, a saint who is well known among the orthodox people as a healer, most often of the blind. The first temple is located in Tempi, within a distance of 6 klms away from the ancient Asclepieion in Gonnoi, in an area with an abundance of water which is considered holy (agiasma), and the second one in the city of Trikala, less than 500 meters from where archeologists today locate the ancient Asclepieion. Given the fact Christianity is both a religious system and a historical phenomenon, the question which arises is how much and in what way Asclepius' veneration was here the precursor of Saint Paraskevi's veneration. In this case, a special kind of religious continuity in the district of Thessaly should have extended over 25 centuries. **Materials and methods:** Ancient inscriptions found in Thessaly related to the Asclepieia of the district and texts that testify Saint Paraskevi's veneration in the region are examined to evaluate the continuity of the region's sanctification. **Results:** Although there seems to be a strong correlation of the two venerated personalities, existing primary sources are not enough to safely prove the one succeeding the other as a substitute. Further research in unpublished data is required. **Conclusions:** Although Asclepieia can be found everywhere in the Greek speaking world in Antiquity, and Saint Paraskevi is venerated as a healing saint in every region of Greece or the Balkans or, generally, the orthodox world, in no other Greek region is there such a strong geographical correlation between the two healing personalities. Historical research fails, though, to track safely the historical point, if existed, when the Christian saint succeeded the ancient deity as the equivalent and substitute of the first. **Keywords:** SAINT PARASKEVI, SAINT VENERA, ASCLEPIUS.

THE DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN ION CANTACUZINO (1863-1934): PROMOTER OF MICROBIOLOGY AND VACCINATION

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The **objective:** To highlight the leading scientific work of the distinguished Romanian physician Ion Cantacuzino in the fields of microbiology and infectious disease control through vaccination. **Materials and methods:** An in depth analysis of the work of Ion Cantacuzino was performed using primary sources as well as obituaries from French and

Romanian medical authors. A research has been also performed at the "BIU Santé Médecine", "Gallica" and at the Historical Archive of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. **Results:** The physician Ion Cantacuzino, a Romanian aristocrat, descending from a branch of the Byzantine Kantakouzenos family, contributed to the propagation and further development of Pasteur's heritage. In 1901, after completing his studies and medical training in Paris, Cantacuzino was appointed Professor at the newly created chair of experimental medicine, at the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest. During that period he focused on the preparation of various sera: antistreptococcal, anticholeric, and, later, antidiphtheria and antitetanic. Cantacuzino organized the Romanian health system and created the "Sanitary Law". In 1921 he founded the Institute of serums and vaccines, following the model of Pasteur Institute. In the considerable scientific work of Cantacuzino, it is worth mentioning his study on cellular and humoral immunity, scarlet fever and vaccinations. Furthermore, he studied the goose spirochetosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculous bacilli, the antiferments and finally leprosy. Under the vigorous impulse of Cantacuzino, preventive vaccination campaigns against a whole series of epidemics and endemics were organized in Romania. In 1921, when Albert Calmette (1863-1933) had published the first results concerning B.C.G., Cantacuzino undertook systematically and on a large scale the vaccination of newborns. Thanks to him, Romania became the first country after France, to have vaccinated the majority of children. In 1931 he was appointed minister of health and labour. In 1932 the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens awarded him the title of "doctor honoris causa" for his leading work in the field of microbiology and immunology. Cantacuzino died on 14 January 1934 due to bronchopneumonia. **Conclusions:** Ion Cantacuzino contributed enormously to the evolution of microbiology and to vaccines development not only in Romania but also in an international level. **Keywords:** CANTACUZINO, HISTORY OF VACCINATION, MICROBIOLOGY, TUBERCULOSIS.

A DISTINGUISHED TEACHER IN EUROPE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE: AVICENNA

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Objective: In this study, it will be discussed that Avicenna (Ibn Sina) taught in Europe for centuries with his books and teachings. Avicenna, who influenced both the East and the West for centuries, not only in medicine but also in philosophy, left his mark on medicine. He not only had the opportunity to explore a wide variety of topics in Arabic written sources, but also benefited from the synthesis of ancient knowledge from different sources. **Materials and methods:** All documents found in Turkey libraries, books and manuscripts written about Ibn Sina, education of medicine in Europe, and all accessible sources of internet are reviewed. **Results:** New translations of Arabic medical works, which began to emerge first from Constantinus Africanus in southern Italy in the late 11th century, and then from the working offices of Gerard of Cremona in Spain in the 12th century, were later accompanied by translations of ancient Greek works. The advanced scientific level in Islamic geography and the European acceptance of books and knowledge by such giants as Avicenna provided a broad chronological framework for the development of medicine in medieval and Renaissance Western Europe. Early examples of such encyclopedic attempts are the earlier works of al-Razi's Kitab al-Havi (Continens) and Ali Ibn Abbas' (Haly Abbas)

Kitab al-Maliki (Liber Regius, Regalis Dispositio) and Avicenna's Al-Qanun fit-Tıb (The Canon of Medicine). As Gionanni Da Monte notes, "Avicenna, seeing that neither among the Greeks nor among the Arabs there is a single, complete, continuous book teaching the art of medicine, he turned to writing the Qanun. Galen's writings are vague and extremely long. Razi's writings are confusing." Avicenna's book was the most popular and clearly outperformed its predecessors. Regarding of Canon containing the vast majority of medical knowledge until the eighteenth century. Avicenna's writings were translated in various languages, including Latin, and included in the curricula of some European universities. Nancy G. Siraisi collected her extensive studies on the content of the curriculum in European Medical Schools, especially after 1500, in her book "Avicenna in Renaissance Italy: Teaching Law and Medicine in Italian Universities After 1500". It shows that Avicenna's teachings have an important place in the curriculum content of medical schools in Padua, Bologna and Pavia, and Avicenna's Qanun is considered an important textbook. **Conclusion:** Other traces of the influence of the Qanun outside the universities can be seen in local medical treatises in quotations from Avicenna, as well as in the availability of local medical summaries allegedly based on Avicenna's work. It is understood that Avicenna's famous medicine book, The Canon of Medicine and his articles, is one of the most influential, perhaps the most important, medicine professors. **Keywords:** AVICENNA, IBN SINA, MEDICINE, CANON.

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY IN TURKEY

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Objective: In this study, the History of Ophthalmology Science and Clinic in Turkey is discussed. **Materials and methods:** All documents found in Turkey libraries, books and manuscripts written about Health Services, widespread ophthalmologic problems, epidemics in Ottoman Empire and Turkish Republic, education and training of medicine and ophthalmology in Turkey, and all accessible sources of internet are reviewed. **Results:** Eye diseases, parasitic diseases and especially trachoma are common diseases in Turkey and the Middle East due to the hot climate and wetlands. In both Mesopotamian and Egyptian Medicine, there is information on ophthalmological diseases on papyrus and clay tablets. There were specialized ophthalmologists trained as Kehhal (Oculist) in Islamic Medicine, who inherited this great legacy. In addition to Islamic Medicine, this science was further developed in Seljuk Medicine, which inherited from Central Asian and Uyghur Medicine. Many "oculists" were trained among Ottoman physicians who took over Seljuk Medicine, some of whom wrote Ophthalmology books. In the Ottoman Empire, the medical school in the modern sense was opened as the Faculty of Military Medicine in 1839. The first ophthalmology courses in this school were given by Dean Prof. Bernard of Austria. Dr. Bernard performed operations for cataract and strabismus, pupilloplasty, and paracentesis for hypopyon. Dr. Bernard died in 1844; Konstantin Karateodori continued his ophthalmological activities. In 1853, the Ophthalmology course was introduced in the final grades. Behçet Bey gave eye lectures at the Civil Medicine School which opened in 1867 and continued as an eye teacher for 27 years. Beginning from the 1850s, foreign ophthalmologists named Trantas, Hübsch, Gabrialides and Tahinci attracted attention, as well as Turkish teachers. They made valuable contributions to the Turkish Ophthalmology world with many scientific

articles. They pioneered in Turkey in Gazette Medicale d'Orient, the media organ of that time. In 1868, three young physicians Bahattin İzzet, İlya Avram and İlya Abdünnur were sent to Paris to study ophthalmology. On their return, they were assigned to various hospitals in Istanbul. In 1874, when İlya Abdünnur became an Assistant Teacher at the Military Medical School and later a Teacher, Ophthalmology training officially started. Despite the Ophthalmology courses, there were no beds for eye patients and no exam for this course yet. Sent to Paris to study ophthalmology in 1890 and returning home in 1894, Dr. Esat Bey was appointed as an Assistant Teacher to the Military Medical School, and after Dr. İlya Abdünnur went to Paris, he first established an inpatient ophthalmology service here and started performing surgical practices. As an important step, he started to train assistants. The students he trained have published various ophthalmology books. Dr. Esat, with the addition of a flat mirror to the back of the simple ophthalmoscope mirror, made the retinoscope/ ophthalmoscope known as the "Esat Ophthalmoscope" accepted in the world literature. The Esat ophthalmoscope includes a flat mirror for skiascopy on one side and a concave mirror for ophthalmoscopy on the other side on the same handle. **Conclusion:** Between 1911 and 1927, there were major disruptions in education due to the Balkan War, World War I and Turkish Independence War. The Turkish Ophthalmology Association, one of the first scientific associations established in Turkish Republic in 1928, started its publication activities under the name of Turkish Ophthalmology Gazette in the same year. After the 1933 University Reform, Prof. Igersheimer was appointed as the Director of the Istanbul Medical Faculty Eye Clinic. One of the most important innovations Prof. Igersheimer brought to Turkey is keratoplasty surgery. Dr. Nuri Fehmi Ayberk should be remembered for taking an active role in the fight against trachoma, which was an important endemic disease especially in the East and Southeast of Turkey at that time, and taking active roles in the programs initiated by the Minister of Health, Dr. Refik Saydam. **Keywords:** HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, TURKEY, OCULIST, ESAT OPHTHALMOSCOPE, TURKISH OPHTHALMOLOGY ASSOCIATION.

HISTORY OF HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT OF WIDESPREAD DISEASES DURING EARLY YEARS IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

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Objective: In this study, it is tried to summarize the struggle with the important health problems that the young Republic of Turkey, which was established in the lands of the Ottoman Empire in Thrace and Anatolia, took over. **Materials and methods:** All documents found in Turkey libraries, books and manuscripts written about Health Services, widespread diseases, and epidemics in Ottoman Empire and Turkish Republic, education and training of medicine in Turkey, and all accessible sources of internet are reviewed. **Results:** Anatolia had been comprehensively debilitated after the years of wars of Balkan[3], World War I, and The Turkish Independence. Following the years of the establishment of The Republic of Turkey, economic crises arising in the world (1929-30) had interrupted the development of

[3] Remond G. *Bir Fransız Gazetecinin Balkan İzlenimleri: Mağluplarla Beraber* (*Bir Fransız Gazetecinin Balkan İzlenimleri: Mağluplarla Beraber)*. İstanbul, Profil Yayıncılık, 2007, s. 160.

the country, apart from Eastern Anatolia District had been burned, destroyed and ruined by Russians and Armenians during WWI.[4] It was not easy to rescue the country economically from foreign dependence. In spite of all of these problems, the faithful administrators of the country had entered a serious effort for development. The State had a lot of serious health matters which needed to be settled. Some diseases which we do not remember by name today were epidemic and were generating serious problems nationwide. The number of victims of disability, even if they get rid of death, were causing crises which caused loss of workforce. Reformist decisions taken by the young Republic of Turkey for the transformation of the economic and social body sometimes caused commotions between the society and government forces.[5] The geographical structure of the district[6] was both hardening principally the reconstruction works to be exercised here as well as making it expensive to proceed since natural conditions were very hard, the winter season lasted eight months, no roads had been built.[7] Trying to develop a district disregarding these factors will be no more useful than throwing the country under a financial burden.[8] According to Yerasimos, the land order of Eastern Anatolia district reflected the region's economical and social relations exactly, furthermore the land distribution in the region was unequal.[9] **Conclusion:** The first Health Minister of the Republican era is Dr. Refik Saydam. He is the person who had the utmost contribution for the establishment of health services in Turkey. According to his explanations malaria, trachoma, tuberculosis, and pox were widespread diseases. Malaria was a disease which needed long years of struggling and therefore it was not possible to get results in just three to five years. Even in 1934, the number of treated people of malaria, where struggling was exercised, rated hardly over 17%. During those years, it could be possible to reach the end of struggling with malaria in places like Ankara. When it comes to struggling against pox: 21.372 out of 213.716 pox victims were treated, 37.975 died or left for some reasons in 1924 and when it came to 1925 there were 154.668 patients which rated 0.9% of the population. **Keywords:** HEALTH SERVICES, EPIDEMIC DISEASES, TURKISH REPUBLIC, REFIK SAYDAM.

VITICULTURE AND ENOTHERAPHY IN THE HISTORY OF GEORGIAN MEDICINE

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In the history of counties producing the vine and viticulture, using the products of vine for treatment purposes counts plenty of years. Georgia is considered, as a one of the ancient motherlands of vine culture. Since the ancient times – Hippocrates, Marco Polo, Italian

[4] https://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2022/04/3789-attacks-perpetrated-on-january-8.html (access: Apr. 24, 2022).
[5] Goloğlu M. *Devrimler ve Tepkileri* (Revolutions and Their Reactions). Ankara, 1972, p.101-128.
[6] Saraçoğlu H. *Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi* (*Eastern Anatolia*), İstanbul 1989.
[7] Bulut F. *Belgelerle Dersim Raporları (Dersim Reports with Documents).* İstanbul, 1992.
[8] Erkal M. *Bölgelerarası Dengesizlik ve Doğu Kalkınması (Interregional Imbalance and Eastern Development).* İstanbul, 1978, p.213-225.
[9] Yerasimos S. *Azgelişmişlik Sürecinde Türkiye (Turkey in the Process of Underdevelopment)*. Istanbul, 1977, p.506.

missionaries (Castelli, Lambert, Judiche) French travelers (Tavernier, Sharden, Dumas), Russian doctors (Guldenshtedt, Rolov) – have been observing the Georgian medical traditions. They especially mentioned that Georgian healers were aware of humoral-pathological theory; according to the theory human's health is mainly depended on humoral factors. They paid much attention to the recipes of using vine and its products (ripe and unripe grapes, raisins, wine, vinegar, vine vodka, vine leaf, grape skin, crunch, vine tears) which are often mentioned in Georgian medical folk-lore and Georgian medical manuscripts. The study of more than 526 Georgian medical manuscripts and analysis of medical recipes revealed, that treatment with vine and its products has quite wide range. Ancient healers considered vine as a treatment mean, it was used with a various herbs (phytoenotherapy) to treat bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis, anemia, asthenia, urological diseases, gynecological diseases. Based on vine and vinegar medications usage was purposed for older persons, in case of diseases such are hypertension, parkinsonism, weakening, insomnia, worsening of vision and hearing, falling out of teeth, turning gray, pulse weakening, lowering of reproduction abilities, delay of urination, vertigo, etc. For the treatment of various ageing pathologies or stand along symptoms various potions and clysters are recommended by authors, such as: Elixir of life, Elixir of longevity, Mother of life, Elixir of forgetfulness, etc. Close examination of those old recipes showed that most of them are of multi-component kind. We have identified and evaluated the components used in above recipes. Any ingredients used in various multi-component recipes appear biologically active substances which increase general reactivity, metabolism, level up immunobiological status and raise organism's protective functions. Folk healers considered "chacha vodka" as a good antiseptic mean due to its alcoholic including. They used ointment based on the alcohol to treat wounds during surgical manipulations. Noticeable that in medical folk-lore, unripe vine with herb name of "tagvisara" – Ruscus ponticus L. used to treat high level of prothrombin in case of veins varicose disease. In the recipes examined by us often used 70 species of herbs. Having in mind above mentioned, we consider medications recommended by old physicians may be used be old people. The future studies may be able to prove quintessential of recipes by old physicians and use it in modern medical practice. It must be mentioned, that Georgian investigators, based on data of traditional medicine, worked out and probed in clinic the preparation "Sanugen", containing aloes, honey and red wine. This preparation is effective against different diseases. In 2000-2012, Georgian physicians developed two medications: Procyanidin and Phenovin. (2000-2012 წწ. ქართველ ექიმთა მიერ შეიქმნა ორი პრეპარატი: პროციანიდი და ფენოვინი) **Procyanidin** Content: each tablet contains 100 mg dry grape-seed extract, standardized with total 65% content of procyanidins. Pharmacological properties: binds free radicals, inhibits peroxidation of lipids, ensures strength of collagen, reduces vascular permeability, improves microcirculation in the retina, brain, heart, regulates hormone metabolism in reproductive organs (mammal glands and genitals). Indications: improvement of cardiovascular system, venous system of lower extremities vein system functioning, retinal microcirculation improvement, treatment and prevention of fibrocystic disease of mammal glands, lymphedema after surgical operations on mammal glands. Dosage: 1 tablet 2 times per day, at a time of meals. **Phenovin** Composition: each tablet contains 100 mg dry extract of red grapes skin, standardized with 9% resveratrol and 15% anthocyanin Pharmacological action: characterized with antiplatelet, antithrombotic, anti-inflammation properties; reduces the level of general cholesterol, low density lipoproteins in the blood. Grape polyphenols are characterized with the action similar to the aspirin – they reduce aggregation and adhesion of the thrombocytes, they have phytoestrogen activity, regulate metabolism of the substances and hormones in reproductive organs (mammal glands and genitals). Resveratrol contributes to improvement of the

memory in elderlies, retards development of Alzheimer disease. Indications: medication is used for improvement of functioning of cardiovascular and nervous systems, against fibrocystic diseases of mammal glands. Dosage: 1 tablet 2 times per day, at a time of meals; maintenance dose – ½ - 1 tablet per day. **Keywords:** VITICULTURE, ENOTHERAPHY, PHYTOENOTHERAPY, GEORGIAN MEDICINE.

A CENTURY OF PEDIATRICS IN CLUJ – DOCTORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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The first department of Pediatrics in Cluj was founded in 1919 by **Professor Titu Gane**, the founder of Pediatrics in Transylvania. He is responsible for the establishment and development of university and postgraduate education, as well as education for nurses and caregivers. **Prof. Dr. Gheorghe Popoviciu**, the leader of Cluj Pediatrics between 1895-1946 founded the Society of Pediatrics and Childcare in Cluj (1936) and organized the First National Congress of Pediatrics and Childcare in Romania (1939). During 1947-1964 the leadership of the Department of Pediatrics 1 was provided by **Prof. Dr. Axente Iancu** who founded the first Mother's School in the country and was the first Dean of the Faculty of Pediatrics, founded in 1948 at the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Cluj. **Prof. Dr. Aurel Chişu** (also Dean of the Faculty of General Medicine and Pediatrics) led the Pediatrics 1 Clinic between 1969-1984, organizing the Intensive Care Unit and the cardiology department. Between 1990-2006 **Prof. Dr. Paula Grigorescu-Sido** structured the clinic in the field of genetic, endocrine and metabolic diseases, setting up the Medical Genetics Department and the Genetic Laboratory, the first of its kind in the country. The Pediatric Department and Clinic II was established in 1949, under the leadership of **Prof. Dr. Eugenia Mihalca**. **Prof. Dr. Nicolae Miu** (head of the discipline between 1989-2008 and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine) focused on gastroenterology, hepatology and digestive endoscopy, being the founder of the Romanian Society of Social Pediatrics and of the Romanian Society of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Pediatric Nutrition. The first center of pediatric dialysis in Romania was established in 1994, under the leadership of **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aurel Bizo**, later the Department of Pediatric Nephrology was created there. Within the Pediatrics II Clinic was created the Pediatric Oncohematology Department in 2006, led by **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gheorghe Popa**. Discipline and Pediatrics Clinic III were found in 1971. **Professor Dr. Jianu Alexandru Butnariu** developed pediatric healthcare and university education, conducting research on hepatitis B virus and HIV infections, hypothyroidism, hyperlipoproteinemias and hypertension prophylaxis. Between 1991-2005 **Professor Dr. Mircea Nanulescu** was the promoter of Pediatric Pneumology in Romania and developed the activity of Intensive Care and Nursing, being the initiator of the University of Medical Assistants within UMF Cluj-Napoca. For each of the three clinics, the current achievements of the present-day teams are briefly presented, as well as future plans related to the Department. **Keywords:** HISTORY, PEDIATRICS, CLUJ-NAPOCA.

LES MISSIONS MÉDICALES FRANÇAISES EN ROUMANIE. UNE PAGE D'HISTOIRE À L'ÉPOQUE DE LA GRANDE GUERRE

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On ne saurait réduire l'aide française à la Roumanie à l'époque de la Grande Guerre à la mission Berthelot. Il faut y ajouter l'action médicale, car elle a sa place bien méritée dans l'histoire franco-roumaine tant par ses héros, que par ses résultats. Il nous a paru donc nécessaire d'élargir la connaissance historique sur les services sanitaires français en mission sur le front roumain. La présence de ceux-ci en Roumanie est la suite naturelle de la volonté du Gouvernement roumain de bénéficier de l'expérience acquise dans le domaine médical par la France dès le début des hostilités (la méthode du docteur Carrel, par exemple). Le Quai d'Orsay répond favorablement à cette demande, qui lui permet de compléter son action diplomatique et militaire en Roumanie par une présence humanitaire. La valeur symbolique de celle-ci n'est donc point à démontrer. Certains particuliers, qui sont touchés par l'effort commun franco-roumain sur le front de l'Est, s'y impliquent aussi. Mais l'action humanitaire de la France sur le front roumain ne manque pas de moments difficiles. Ceux-ci sont dus à la rivalité croissante entre les institutions et les organisations françaises qui s'y impliquent. D'un côté, la Légation de France et la mission Berthelot font front commun pour maintenir une forte présence médicale française distincte en Moldavie. De l'autre côté, la Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires et le Service de Santé sont moins convaincus des idées exprimées au Quai par Saint-Aulaire et Berthelot et souhaitent redéfinir la façon dont ces missions font leur travail sur place. L'affaire de la souscription du Figaro en témoigne largement. Mais Pierre de Margerie, directeur politique au Quai d'Orsay, intervient pour apaiser les tensions qui risquent de faire mauvaise impression aux décideurs roumains. Les missions médicales françaises sur le front roumain ont constitué un épisode important non seulement du point de vue humanitaire, mais aussi du point de vue de la transmission des savoirs. Appuyé sur des documents tirés des archives diplomatiques françaises, notre intervention tentera de relire un épisode classique des rapports franco-roumains. **Mots clés:** GRANDE GUERRE, BERTHELOT, MISSION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE, MISSION MÉDICALE FRANÇAISE, IASI.

EXOTICISM, COLONIALISM AND PHARMACY. THE EXAMPLE OF THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF SWISS PHARMACY

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The Historical Library of Swiss Pharmacy, which holds many ancient works, allows showing how scientific journeys and the discovery of distant continents have enriched therapeutic practice and ensured a transfer of knowledge over the centuries. **Keywords:** HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF SWISS PHARMACY, COLLECTIONS, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE.

ORGANOTHERAPY OF DIABETES MELLITUS (1889-1923): HISTORY OF CONTROVERSIES ON THE PRIORITY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE ANTIDIABETIC HORMONE

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The demonstration that pancreatectomy causes diabetes mellitus in the dog by Oskar Minkowski (1889) triggered the interest of experimental scientists to elaborate pancreatic extracts containing the antidiabetic principle. In October 1923 the Nobel Foundation awarded the Prize of Physiology or Medicine to F.G. Banting and J.J.R. Macleod, University of Toronto, for the discovery of insulin a year before. This decision generated many protests. Controversies over the priority of the discovery of the antidiabetic hormone are still alive. We conducted a historiographic review about the organotherapy of diabetes (1889-1923). Our investigation reached the main conclusion that the priority of the discovery belongs to the European researchers E. Gley (1900), G. Zülzer (1908) and N.C. Paulescu (1916), antedating insulin (1922). Socio-economic and political factors related with the First World War and the inter-war period delayed the process of purification of the antidiabetic hormone in Europe. The decision of the Karolinska Institute ignored or underestimated the research carried out in Europe on this regard. **Keywords:** DIABETES MELLITUS, ORGANO-THERAPY, PRIORITY OF THE DISCOVERY, INSULIN, NOBEL PRIZE.

THE SYMBOLISM OF BLOOD THROUGH HISTORY

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Blood is more than a biological fluid. From the earliest recorded history, mankind was fascinated by it and ascribed different meanings to this special substance. In the XXth century, the discovery of blood groups and of sodium citrate as an anti-coagulant agent for blood paved the way for its manipulation. As a consequence, blood lost its supposed magical properties and became an important therapeutic resource. **Objective:** The objective of this communication is to trace the cultural and symbolic significance of blood through history. **Materials and methods:** Narrative review of historical and contemporary sources. **Results:** Symbolism around blood can be divided into several categories, as it has been considered: 1- A life-sustaining substance with invigorating and rejuvenating properties. A symbol of suffering and death (when blood is spilled out). In several religions, a representation of the bond between God(s) and men. A metaphor for guilt. A representation of lineage, personal and collective identity. A symbol of solidarity. A sign of impurity. This communication examines each of these meanings on the basis of examples from cultural history and history of religions. **Keywords:** BLOOD, SYMBOLISM, RITUAL, BLOODLETTING, TABOO**.**

GREAT SURGEONS OF IASI SPIRIDONIA: MIREA CHIFAN (1926-2000)

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Writing about Mirea Chifan, one of the greatest surgeons in Iași, gifted with grace, professional conscience, sealed by perfection, is difficult, although 22 years have passed since his death. He was an anatomical surgeon, a perfect technician, brave, inventive, tenacious, energetic, close to and loved by patients and collaborators. He was born on March 28, 1926, in Stănilești (Huși). He attended primary school in Huși (1933-1937), graduating during the war years, and graduated from high school at the "Cuza Voda" Theoretical High School in Huși, taking the baccalaureate in 1945. He graduated with a diploma of merit from the Faculty of Medicine of Iași in 1951. He worked in the Anatomy Laboratory, since the third year, as an aspirant and then as a preparator. After graduating, in 1952 he was retained in higher medical education as an assistant professor at the Laboratory of Topographic Anatomy, where he worked with Professors Ion Iancu and Gheorghe Adomnicai. Here he collaborated in the lithography of the first treatise of "Topographic Anatomy and Surgical Surgery" in four volumes, totaling 1200 pages, an essential book training the young surgeons. He stated that a surgeon who did not work in Anatomy for at least 10 years could not be considered prepared enough, a principle respected in the First Surgery Clinic until the 1989 Revolution. Noticed by the great Professor Vladimir Bușureanu, he transferred to the First Surgery Clinic of the "St. Spirirdon" Hospital in 1956, as an assistant professor.He shared the surgical talent of the master he "copied", including in the comprehensive approach to the patient. He inspired full confidence, which turned into healing energy; when he entered a patient room, the sick people's faces lit up. And now, after 20 years, sick people come to the Clinic and still boast that they were masterfully operated by Prof. Chifan. He defended his doctoral thesis on the "Surgical treatment of pulmonary suppurations" in 1959, also under the guidance of the great professor Vl. Bușureanu. In 1972 he became lecturer. The political conditions in the country rendered difficult his promotion, so that in the golden age, although he operated members of the "communist nomenclature" he was not promoted. He became associate professor late, in 1990 and full professor in 1995, leading the First Surgery Clinic for 5 years. He was the only lecturer who was called "Professor", a fact that also created resentment at that time. He formed a real school of surgery, inspiring confidence and hope. He was a teacher with didactic skills, loved by students for his correctness, by secondary doctors school and specialist surgeons for his surgical talent. He drafted a 3-volume "Treatise on Surgery", comprising 1,500 pages, called the "Blue Bible", the clearest Romanian book on surgery. He read, translated and wrote a lot and published accordingly. And today, after 22 years, in a search on PUB MED (BDI) we found 125 works, in which the name M. Chifan appears among the authors. Endowed with a special modesty, he never came out in front of others, always being behind the team, although everyone knew that he was the engine of the First Surgery Clinic. He devoted his entire life to surgery, performing nearly 20,000 surgeries for 30 years, saving lives and training many generations of surgeons. It was the measure of an ideal, embodied in what we might call the Model that has accumulated some of the rarest human virtues. **Keywords:** MIREA CHIFAN, SURGERY, IASI, ST. SPIRIDON HOSPITAL.

THE STORY OF EBEN BYERS AND RADITHOR – "A CURE FOR THE LIVING DEAD"

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There have been many dark episodes in the history of medicine and pharmacy regarding the use of certain substances in therapy. Such an example concerns the genesis of radiopharmaceuticals in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1918, Radithor, a radium-containing product, was launched on the market by the Bailey Radium Laboratories. In short time it became very popular due to advertisement that claimed Radithor as an effective treatment for many endocrine diseases, including impotence, "A Cure for the Living Dead". Eben Byers, a wealthy American sportsman and industrialist, was the most popular Radithor user. Exceeding his doctor's instructions he took about 1400 doses from 1927 to 1930, when his jaw literally fell down. He died in 1932 (aged 51) and he is buried in a lead-lined coffin. When his body was exhumed after 33 years, the specialists stated that the radium amounts were still high enough. The death of Eben Byers increased the FDA's controls for all radiopharmaceuticals. **Keywords:** RADITHOR, EBEN BYERS, RADIOPHARMA-CEUTICALS.

HISTORY OF THE I AND II SURGERY CLINICS OF THE "ST. SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL IN IASI

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Present day First Surgical Clinic of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iași was founded in 1906. Continuing a long tradition, it resulted from the "St. Spiridon" Hospital Surgical Service, which possessed 40 beds and was led by Prof. Dr. C. Botez since 1882. The new university surgical clinic, created in 1906, was called the Second Surgical Clinic until 1947 and developed under Professor Ernest Juvara, who was, since 1899 (at the age of 28), head of the Department of Topographic Anatomy. Since the end of 1906, Dr. Juvara directed both the Department of Topographic Anatomy and the II Surgical Clinic. With studies in Paris, he was among Professor Poirier`s students. Brilliant scholar and teacher, surgeon of rare skill and inventive spirit, Ernest Juvara enhanced the general use of asepsis in the Hospital, performed, among the first, spinal anesthesia, abdominal and bone surgery. He was the president of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași (1910-1911). He published numerous studies on new surgical procedures, clinical cases or presentations of new instruments, and a Manual of Surgical Anatomy. He developed in Iași a real surgical

school where N. Hortolomei was also trained. Ernest Juvara invented the external fixator in fractures and fathered osteosynthesis. He led the clinic from 1906 to1912, when he moved to Bucharest. Since 1913, many valuable professors, graduates from the Faculty of Medicine from Iași, followed at the head of the II Surgery Clinic. The first was Professor Ion Tănăsescu, who ran the Clinic over three decades. Professor Peride`s assistant at the Chair of Anatomy, in 1899 he defended his doctorate, then, for 4 years, he performed advanced stages in Paris, in the surgical clinics of Professors Tuffier, Le Dentu, Terrier and worked for 2 years in Professor Poirier`s Anatomy Laboratory. Back to the country, he became a lecturer, then an associate professor, and later a full professor at the Department of Descriptive Anatomy, in 1913. He transferred to the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Surgical Clinic; since 1933, he led alone the Second Semiological Surgery Clinic, installed in the new and modern Palace of Surgical Clinics, erected due to his efforts, too. He retired in 1940, but continued to work. He was dean of the Faculty of Medicine (1930-1935), rector of the Iași University (1938-1940), president of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași (1914-1915, 1920), member of the Society of Surgery in Paris (1929), associate member of the Paris Academy of Surgery (1935), member of the International Society of Surgery. An honest, sober, very orderly and demanding spirit, Professor Tănăsescu was an unsurpassed diagnostician with an innate didactic talent. His structure as an anatomist and exceptional surgeon left a strong impression especially in the operating room where he excelled in calm, perfect gestures, “respect” for tissues, impeccable technique. He absolutely mastered interventions on the stomach, thyroid, bile ducts, uterine or prostate cancers. He created an anatomy school with famous descendants (I. Nubert, I. Iancu, I. Repciuc, N. Barbilian) and a surgery school (V. Bușureanu, N. Costinescu, V. Dobrovici), too. Between 1940-1966, Professor Vladimir Bușureanu, a renowned surgeon and clinician, trained by professors N. Hortolomei and I. Tănăsescu, was in charge of the First Surgery Clinic. A graduate from the Faculty of Medicine in Iași, he became a university assistant in a surgical clinic in 1923. He completed his training in Paris at the clinics of professors J. Gosset, V. Pauchet, S. Blondin and became professor of operative medicine in 1936 until 1938, when he transferred to Professor Tănăsescu's clinic, becoming is head in 1940. Either in Iași or in Alba Iulia, he ran this Clinic during the refuge and WWII. After 1945, he resumed his activity in the Iași Clinic, which he developed brilliantly until 1966. He was member of the International Society of Surgery (since 1938), president of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași (1943-1945), member of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences (since 1948), dean of the Faculty of General Medicine (1949-1950), and professor emeritus (since 1967). He wrote over 200 papers published in the country and abroad. He published the monograph “Surgery of gastric and duodenal ulcer”, at Ed. Masson (Paris), in 1931, and wrote important chapters in the national treatises of surgery edited by Iacobovici (1948), N. Hortolomei and I. Ţurai (1955). Since 1953, he practiced esophagoplasties with ileocolon, developed thyroid surgery, thoracic surgery and, especially, digestive surgery. A special talent in the art of surgery, he charmed with the ease and finesse of his gestures. Distinguished intellectually by a vast culture, close to those who suffered, he formed a valuable school whose representatives led the destinies of surgery in Iași, in Moldova and in the country (C. Lazăr, D. Dragomir, I. Tănăsescu, Gh. Popovici, D. Pascu, I. Jitaru, Gh. Floareș, V. Strat, M. Chifan, C. Dolinescu). Since 1966, the management of the clinic was taken over by Prof. Dr. Docent Costache Lazăr, when the organization and functionality of the service improved, an intensive care unit was established, the first surgery course of the clinic was edited (1972) and a monograph was published on the treatment of hyperthyroidism. From 1984 to 1993,

the Clinic was run by Professor Victor Strat, a worthy successor of the Bușureanu school. During this period, the surgical, didactic and scientific activity of the clinic staff was enriched. The 2nd edition of the surgical pathology course appeared. Relations developed with the other university clinics in the country, in the Republic of Moldova, France, Belgium, England, Germany, Spain. The first National Congress of Surgery was organized in Iași, with a wide international participation. Between 1993-1997, the clinic was directed by Professor Mirea Chifan, a skilled surgeon, a perfect technician, who carried on the prestige of Professor Vl. Bușureanu`s surgery school. Between 1997-2002, the management of the clinic was taken over by Prof. Dr. Costel Pleşa, who diversified the activity of the Clinic, and organised two national surgery conferences. From 2002 to 2012, Prof. Dr. Eugen Târcoveanu, member of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences, became the head of the Clinic. The management of the clinic then returns to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nicolae Dănilă. Since 2008, the Second Surgery Clinic has been established, led by Prof. Dr. Stefan Georgescu and succeeded in 2013 by prof. Cristian Lupașcu, who performed the first liver transplant in Iași. The latest period of the Clinic was characterised by scientific impetus, with the organization of domestic and international scientific events (Romanian-Belgian Medical Symposium "Up-Date" 2000, International Surgery Conferences 1999 and 2002, 4th National Congress of Laparoscopic Surgery 2003, ROMTRANSPLANT 2020, National Conference of the Romanian Association of Hepato-Bilio-Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation (ACHBPT) 2021 etc.), with concerns for modernization, renovation and service endowment. Laparoscopic surgery has been developed and diversified, a research centre in classical and laparoscopic surgery has been established, over 40 postgraduate courses with international participation have been organized, new courses have been introduced for students and residents (in laparoscopic surgery, robotics), simulators have been purchased. More than 20 books or monographs have been edited by the academic staff that participated to all national surgical treaties with various chapters and published numerous articles in prestigious journals. Starting with Prof. Vl. Bușureanu almost 100 doctoral theses were completed in the Clinic. Here the first official website of a surgical clinic (www.laparosurg.ro) was created providing useful information for patients but, especially, for resident students and young doctors. Since 2005 the Clinic publishes online, the open access Journal of Surgery. ro, indexed B plus, in which young surgeons publish free of charge. Through its achievements, the current leadership of the I Surgery Clinic tries to honour the memory of its predecessors, wishing to reach their level of merit and success as valuable teachers, scientists and surgeons. **Keywords:** SURGERY CLINICS, "ST. SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL, IAȘI, MEDICAL HISTORY.

HISTORY OF LIVER TRANSPLANTATION IN ROMANIA

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The first concerns regarding liver transplantation in our country belonged to Professor I. Făgărășanu (1965). The first experimental liver transplants were performed by Vladimir Fluture in Timișoara and by Sergiu Duca in Cluj, at the beginning of the 70's. Animal liver conservation studies were performed at the Floreasca Hospital in Bucharest, by Dr. Dumitru

Popescu-Fălticeni. In the Fundeni Surgery Clinic in 1980, urged by Professor Dan Setlacec, Irinel Popescu performed the first experimental liver transplants. In the early 90's I. Popescu performed a 3-year specialization in several transplant centres in the USA, after which he organized and performed the first human liver transplant in Romania at Fundeni Hospital in 1997, the patient dying postoperatively. A liver transplant followed by the patient's survival was performed on April 15, 2000, by the same team, for HBV liver cirrhosis, the patient being still alive. In the autumn of the same year, the first liver transplant was performed from a living donor (from mother to daughter) to a child with biliary atresia with the help of Professor Cristoph Broelsch from the University of Essen. In 2001, at Fundeni, the first "domino" transplant in Romania was performed on a patient with familial hypercholesterolemia. In 2006 I.Popescu began collaboration with the team of Professor S.G. Lee from Seoul, where several members of the Fundeni team specialized in liver transplantation from a living donor. In 2011 and 2012, other premieres were performed: split liver transplantation for 2 adults (or for an adult and a child) and dual transplantation from two living donors (mother and sister donated portions of liver for another sister). Between 2000 and 2006, the number of liver transplant cases did not exceed 20 per year. Since 2006, following the establishment of the National Transplant Agency (director Dr. Victor Zota, president of the Scientific Council prof. I. Popescu), the foundations of a National Organ and Tissue Transplant Program financed by the Ministry of Health are laid. In 1997, the "Romtransplant" Association was founded with the founding members: Irinel Popescu, Ionel Sinescu, Dan Tulbure, an association that promoted the encouragement of organ donation and transplantation, increasing the consent rate of the population for these procedures close to the European average. According to the European model, in Romania, Transplant Day is celebrated annually, starting with 2005, in April. The annual number of liver transplant procedures has steadily increased, reaching a maximum of 122 transplants in 2014 and a total of 637 at the end of the same year. At the Surgical Clinic from Fundeni are created at this moment 2 teams with independent activity led by Professor Vlad Brasoveanu and Dr. Doina Hrehoreţ. The multi-organ sampling teams at national level (Dr. Radu Zamfir) and the organ allocations between the transplant centers were organized and improved. In 2013, it was decided to set up a second Liver Transplant Center at the "St. Maria" Hospital in Bucharest, in collaboration with the center at Fundeni. In 2011 the treatise entitled "Liver Transplantation" appeared in the Academy Publishing House, edited by prof. Irinel Popescu. In 2013, at the "St. Spiridon" Emergency Clinical Hospital in Iași the foundations were laid for creating a new multi-organ sampling team from a brain-dead donor, and in June 2016, a new accredited liver transplant center was inaugurated in the same unit. The first liver transplant in Iași was performed in September 2016, under the coordination of Professor Irinel Popescu, in a 60-year-old patient with toxic liver cirrhosis. Since then, the team led by Prof. Dr. Cristian D. Lupașcu has so far performed 35 orthotopic liver transplants from brain-dead donors. The year 2019 was marked by the jubilee moment of performing liver transplants in our country, summing up the activity of the Liver Transplant Centers from the Fundeni Institute and "St. Maria" Hospital in Bucharest, and the "St. Spiridon" Hospital in Iași, a moment marked at the 13th Congress of the Romanian Association of Hepato-Bilio-Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation (ARCHBPTH) which took place at the Palace of Culture in Iași with a large international participation. The pre-Congress course, organised under the auspices of the International Association of Surgeons, Gastroenterologists and Oncologists – IASGO, benefited from the participation of Prof. K. Takaori (IASGO Vice-President), D. Duda (IASGO Vice-President), Irinel Popescu

(Executive Committee) and N. Vladov (member). Due to the sustained activity of liver transplantation and the activity of the "Romtransplant" Association our country is part of ESOT (European Society for Organ Transplantation) since 2008. At the same time, as a member of the European Union, Romania has a scientific representative on board EMU (European Union of Medical Specialists) – Transplant Surgery Division, a body attached to the European Parliament in Brussels and whose main purpose is the training, certification and accreditation of current. **Keywords:** LIVER, TRANSPLANTATION, ROMANIA, ST. SPIRIDON HOSPITAL, IAȘI.

MEDICINE IN THE STEPHENIAN ERA AND THE VOIVODE`S DISEASES

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The medical approach to the sufferings of the great voivode of Moldova, Stephen the Great, dates back to the time of the chroniclers who, pointing out the medical problems of the voivode, also refer to the treatment methods of the time. Over time, however, several researchers, based on these reports, have tried to diagnose the pathology of the ruler. Despite all these attempts, some of the ruler's sufferings still float in the area of uncertainty and assumptions. This situation is also due to the fact that, according to the reports of the Voivode's chroniclers and contemporaries, Stephen's death was not at all a "gentle" one, as Nicolae Iorga described it, but full of torment and suffering. In this paper, the authors try a new pathographic approach based on the same data from the chronicles of the time in parallel with the possibilities of contemporary medicine in the Voivode's era. Of the four medical hypotheses on his death, two (hypotheses two and four) seem to be the most plausible: severe septis secondary to the wide thermal cauterization (with red hot iron) of his old leg wound that was extending against the background of gout, or due to renal and cardiac complications of gout (renal and heart failure). As for his funeral, apart from the grief that the people experienced, because they remained without defense, we find no other account but the discoveries on the occasion of the Voivode`s successive exhumations (1758 and 1856) proving his worldly end as a monk. **Keywords:** STEPHEN THE GREAT, VOIVODE, DISEASE, CHRONICLERS.

JUAN DIAZ DE ARCE AND HIS VISION OF HOSPITAL CARE IN MEXICO. XVI-XVII CENTURIES

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Objective: Analyze hospital care in the 16th and 17th centuries through the written work of Juan Díaz de Arce. **Materials and methods:** This research work is based on the analysis of

the book by Juan Díaz de Arce "Book of the life of the next evangelical, the venerable Father Bernardino Álvarez patriarch and founder of the sacred religion of Charity and S. Hypolito martyr in this New Spain". Printed in Mexico in 1651. **Results:** Juan Díaz de Arce (1594-1653), Mexican theologian and professor, dedicated part of his life to the study of characters such as Gregorio López and Bernardino Álvarez, the latter involved in caring for the sick, elderly, poor, convalescent and mentally ill, such as contemporary of these events describes the care of these groups and the hospitals where this work was carried out in the 16th century, so his narrative and vision through his book "The Life of the Next Evangelical the Venerable Father Bernardino Álvarez" offers us a sociocultural and philosophical proposal of hospital care. Through the careful analysis of this work, which has been fundamental for the study of the work of the Brothers of Charity, which was the first Mexican hospital order, new visions of hospitality and the caregiver-patient relationship can be identified, as well as as the function that this hospital had, not only as a place of asylum, but as a place of teaching the medical knowledge of the time. **Conclusions:** By reading and interpreting of what was described by Juan Díaz de Arce, during the seventeenth century, it is possible to identify, in addition to the characteristics of hospital care, the various manifestations of the exercise of charity, and how the caregiver – patient relationship was established, in what could be considered "palliative care", and healing both the body and the soul. **Keywords:** JUAN DÍAZ DE ARCE, HOSPITALS, CHARITY, SAN HIPOLITO.

AN APPROACH FOR A CENTURY: NICOLAE PAULESCU'S SUBTEMPORAL APPROACH OF THE PITUITARY GLAND

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The pituitary gland was a mystery for a long time. Associated diseases were first described for the first time in 19th century by Pierre Marie and Hutchinson, but the hypophysis remained an elusive study object due to its restricted accessibility. Our aim was to rediscover the contribution that Nicolae Paulescu had in the surgical approach of the pituitary gland. We searched in the literature the topic of the pituitary gland, and we found out that Paulescu had a crucial role in the pituitary approach. The operative processes used by different authors until that time can be grouped into 3 categories: by oral approach, through the upper part of the skull, and through the spheno-palatine fossa. Any attempt to approach the pituitary gland up to that moment ended with very high hemorrhage and death of the patient. Paulescu's succeed for the first time a complete and safe in vivo hypophysectomy. In order to approach the pituitary, Paulescu chose an original approach, the subtemporal approach and explained every step of this approach in his article "L'Hypophyse du Cerveau". He also demonstrated the hypophysis` essential part in preserving life through a study of 4 years. Through this study of the pituitary gland, which also influenced Harvey Cushing in his career, Paulescu is considered one of the elite pioneers of neuroendocrinology. Another important aspect is the fact that N. Paulescu's international prestige allowed him to

recommend to Harvey Cushing, in order to be awarded a scholarship, the young surgeon Dimitrie Bagdasar who will become the founder of the Romanian School of Neurosurgery. Even if Paulescu's subtemporal approach was the first in vivo approach of the pituitary with long-term survival and without any complications, it was not the main approach used in pituitary pathology. Cushing and Oskar Hirsch started this new path of the hypophysis with the transsphenoidal approach. **Keywords:** PITUITARY GLAND, NEUROSURGERY, NICOLAE PAULESCU, HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR CONSTANTIN ARSENI'S PERSONALITY AND PARAMOUNT CONTRIBUTION TO MODERN ROMANIAN NEUROSURGERY

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This year marks the 110th anniversary from the birth of one the most influential neuro-surgeons in Romania, the person who took further the legacy of Prof. Dimitrie Bagdasar, the great Professor Constantin Arseni. Although Romanian neurosurgery was founded by Prof. Bagdasar, the person who made this medical specialty flourish, who brought the golden age in Romanian brain surgery will indefinitely remain Prof. Constantin Arseni. Born in a provincial town from Moldavia, Arseni was raised in the interbellic period, when our country was reaching a very prosperous time. Having studied at Cluj Napoca Faculty of Medicine, he was under the direct guidance of none-other than Prof. Iuliu Hațieganu. He was indeed a truly dedicated student and a hard worker, being fascinated by the knowledge and clinical thinking of his professor. During his time as a student, he once participated at a brain surgery performed by Dr. Bagdasar in Bucharest, and since then he fell in love with the idea of being a neurosurgeon, finishing his medical studies with a neurological related thesis. The decision being taken, the young Dr. Arseni managed to get his role as a secondary doctor in Bucharest. Here, he became the colleague and pupil of Prof. Bagdasar whose medical knowledge was enriched by his experience in the United States, under Harvey Cushing, the founder of Neurosurgery. It is also known that in those times, Dr. Arseni had an interest in histology studies; he specially reviewed tumoral brain tissue obtained from neurosurgical operations. After 11 years of mentorship, Dr. Bagdasar, died at the young age of 53, in full neurosurgical ascension. The only hope for Romanian Neurosurgery's continuity remained in the hands of the young Dr. Arseni Constantin, now 34 years old. The times in Romania became hard when the communists rose to power, such a political climate making an even harder task for Dr. Arseni to keep up the development of the neurosurgery department. Being a very honest person, an incorruptible and hard-working citizen, made his career even harder, for such traits were not appreciated by the communist regime, which sought to replace him with an obedient doctor. Anyway, their efforts were in vain because they could not hide Dr. Arseni's capabilities and talent in neurosurgery. Throughout his

career he shaped tens of neurosurgeons, founding neurosurgery departments in almost every important city of Romania, he published over 54 treaties and left a legacy that is continued today by the renowned professor A.V. Ciurea. **Keywords:** MODERN NEUROSURGERY, ROMANIA, HISTORY OF MEDICINE, CONSTANTIN ARSENI.

A LITTLE KNOWN PAGE FROM THE "PREHISTORY" OF THE "NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU" STATE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

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Background: "Nicolae Testemițanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy was established based on the Leningrad Institutes of Medicine no. 1, no. 2 and Pediatric Institute and representatives of other Russian medical institutions, who were evacuated during World War II to Kislovodsk and later transferred to Chisinau, along with students and the entire teaching staff, being founded the State Institute of Medicine in Chisinau. **Aim:** To elucidate the real reason for the transfer of the Institute of Medicine from Kislovodsk to Chisinau and what lies behind the few official documents we have at our disposal. **Materials and methods:** I studied available open sources: publications on the Internet, memoirs of former students and teachers who worked in Kislovodsk, etc. **Results:** The staff of the Leningrad Medical Institutes, after arriving to Kislovodsk on May 2, 1942, opened the branch of the Leningrad Institute of Medicine No. 1 and continued the study process. Meanwhile, the German army was advancing on the Caucasus. Part of the teaching staff went to Tbilisi, and then through Baku – to Krasnoyarsk, where they founded another branch of the same Institute. But most of it remained. A few days later Kislovodsk was occupied by the Germans. The occupation of the city lasted from August 1942 to January 1943. Those who remained in Kislovodsk continued the usual study process. The leadership of the branch, later the Institute of Medicine, was taken over by Prof. Wilhelm Schaack, who was in charge until the withdrawal of the German army. The Germans welcomed him with open arms and hired him as a consulting physician, and the institute was subscribed to German medical journals. When the Germans left, Professor V. Schaak, a German by nationality, left with them. After the arrival of the Soviet army, in 1943-1944 entire peoples of the North Caucasus were subjected to terror, repression and deportation. Victims of the communist regime were people who were not to blame, both simple people and world-famous personalities, scientists who were the pride of society. The Kislovodsk Institute of Medicine was no exception. The Soviets decided to punish the entire staff of the Institute by transferring to Chisinau and banning them from returning to Leningrad, because, in their opinion, they would have collaborated with the Nazis. **Conclusion:** In fact, the transfer of the Kislovodsk Institute of Medicine to Chisinau was an exile. **Keywords:** UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE, CHISINAU, KISLOVODSK.

FROM THE UNIVERSE OF ROMANIAN DENTAL TECHNIQUE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20th CENTURY

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The purpose of this study is to highlight the main aspects of the status of dental technician in Romania in the first half of the twentieth century. We also followed the main types of prosthetic works made by them, respectively the materials used. From a historiographical perspective, if we have some important contributions regarding the situation of dentists and their activity, regarding the status of dental technicians, the specialized literature has not enjoyed any such approach. This contribution is based on various studies and publications in the field of Dentistry, from that period. Our approach has been quite difficult, largely due to the uneven dissemination of information on this topic. All the data that we analyzed and synthesized are supported by a series of subjective appendices for the debated topic. From the consulted bibliography it emerged that, in the first half of the twentieth century, dental technicians did not have a complex specialized training. Their work was carried out on the basis of a master's license, which gave them the right to work as assistants to dentists or licensed dentists, in their offices and under their responsibility. Most technicians obtained these patents abroad, according to documentary sources in our country, as there is no such school. As a result, they wanted to create a school to deal with the training of future dental technicians. The main types of prosthetic work that dental technicians performed were: fixed braces represented by dental crowns and bridges and that of "plate" prosthetic braces. They were made of a series of materials represented by noble and non-noble alloys, as well as acrylic masses. In conclusion, in the first half of the twentieth century we are witnessing a growing diversity of types of prosthetic work performed by dental technicians, as well as manufacturing techniques. Until after the Second World War, Dentistry, which also included dental techniques, was considered a minor specialty in our country, often confused with dentistry, leading to an inadequate and insufficient development of dental care in Romania. An important change occurred through the creation of the first school of dental technicians in Romania by Prof. Dr. Dan Theodorescu, within the new Clinical-Dental Institute, established next to Colentina Hospital, an Institute subordinated to the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest. **Keywords:** DENTAL TECHNICIAN, PROSTHETIC WORK, EDUCATION, SPECIALTY.

THE PROPHYLACTIC ROLE OF QUARANTINES IN THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY

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At the beginning of the 19th century, especially after the outbreak of the plague and cholera epidemics in 1830, it was decided to organize the first quarantine by the Russian military doctor Johann Martin Minderer, first in Moldova, followed by those in Wallachia. To these was added a security cordon, as an additional measure of prophylaxis in stopping this scourge. The purpose of this presentation is to locate the quarantines mentioned, to describe their main characteristics and, especially, of the medical procedures of that time applied in the prevention and stopping of these extremely contagious diseases. In our presentation we will use both the studies and the various reference works that dealt with the importance of quarantines in the Romanian Principalities in the first half of the 19th century, as well as various archival sources, first hand, illustrative especially in describing these quarantines and the available medical resources. Under the pretext of fighting epidemics and tightening surveillance of the principalities' border with the Ottoman territories, the Russian administration organized quarantines or lazarette. In fact, in addition to their anti-epidemic role, a major cause of their establishment was also a better control of immigration from the Danube borders with the Ottoman Empire. From what has been written it results that most quarantines were established in urban or semi-urban areas, here the population being the most affected by epidemics. The Organic Regulations of Moldavia and Wallachia, adopted since 1831, provided for certain measures to be followed by quarantined travelers. Thus, after the passengers arrived at the quarantine house, they were taken with their documents for verification, after which they were asked under oath about their state of health and the places where they passed. After presenting the documents to the authorities, they submitted to the visit of the doctor there, and if they were healthy, a register was concluded of all the things, money and other documents that had to be sanitized, according to the quarantine rules; then they had to remain quarantined in that space for several days. The image of the quarantines in the Romanian Principalities during the first half of the 19th century is presented to us as having an evolution as difficult as possible due to the conditions in which they operated, but also as interesting due to the prophylactic role they had. Also, from a political point of view, we could notice the often delayed measures of the authorities in the management of the plague and cholera epidemics from the first part of the 19th century, this aspect also influencing the activity of quarantines. **Keywords:** QUARANTINE, ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES, PROPHYLAXIS, PLAGUE, CHOLERA.

LIFE AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSORS EMERITI AND RETIRED PROFESSORS ON UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR

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Introduction: University professors go through a long developmental path from graduate students to academic title of professor. On this path, the most delicate period is the retirement. The senior professors could still contribute and participate in the development of society. The **aim:** of our research was to assess the academic and life activities of retired professors of the University of Maribor. **Materials and methods:** The study involved 50 retired and emeriti professors from the University of Maribor, aged 65 to 87 years. An anonymous questionnaire, consisting of closed and opened type of questions were designed for the purposes of the research and covered three different areas: demographic data and data on length of service and retirement, data regarding the health status and specific questions about the lifestyle and questions about their involvement in the scientific, research and academic environment. The questionnaire was prepared with online application and it was distributed to the study participants through e-mail. Data were collected from January to March 2021 and statistically processed using IBM SPSS 27.0 (IBM Corp. Armonk, NY). The **results:** showed that the vast majority of retired and professors emeriti were still active in academic life and contributed to the development and functioning of the University. We identified the following main categories of activities in retirement: Dedication to family and friends, Continuation of academic life and Use of knowledge and experience in a different way and in a different field, interdisciplinary. **Conclusion:** Retired and professors emeriti most likely represent the privileged retirees. We had a secure and solidly paid work, received a good pension and most importantly most of us did our job with joy, in constant contact with young, bright students, whose questions needed to be answered according to the latest scientific knowledge. The fact that we live longer and healthier than the generations before us is also reflected in the results of our research, which showed that the majority of the retired professors were in good health and still quite active with more than half of them still attending scientific and professional meetings and conferences. Some of participants still lectured at foreign universities as invited speakers. The results of our research showed that the majority of retired professors are still academically active and associated with University of Maribor. **Keywords:** ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES, PROFESSORS EMERITI, RETIRED PROFESSORS, SLOVENIA.

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS BATTLE IN GREECE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20th CENTURY

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Objective: The study of the anti-tuberculosis battle in Greece. **Material and methods**: Greek literature was was thoroughly studied. **Results:** Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is a species of pathogenic bacteria in the family of Mycobacteriaceae and the causative agent of tuberculosis; it was discovered by Robert Koch in 1882. The rapid spread of the disease in the 19th century and unsuccessful efforts at developing a cure led the medical community to take mainly protective measures. **Conclusions:** From about 1918 to 1939, tuberculosis in Greece was characterized as a social disease because it seemed to spread among the lower social classes, including displaced people living in refugee camps. The struggle against tuberculosis involved private initiatives aimed at educating people on hygiene and establishing anti-tuberculosis institutions, such as sanatoria and preventoria. **Keywords:** ROBERT KOCH, SANATORIA, BCG VACCINE, ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX, PHRENICOTOMY.

THE FOUNDER OF THE ROMANIAN SCHOOL OF PNEUMOPHTHISIOLOGY – DR. ȘTEFAN IRIMESCU (1871-1956)

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Ștefan Irimescu attended the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, completed his doctorate with the thesis 'Considérations sur les néphrites à longue échéance et les albuminuries prolongées" (1902). Upon his return to the country, he was an intern and assistant in the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest, until 1906, together with I. Cantacuzino, director, and Alexandru Slătineanu, lecturer; secondary doctor of the Board of Civil Hospitals (Eforia Spitalelor Civile), working at the Mărcuța Hospice (1904-1906). Under the guidance of I. Cantacuzino, he participated in anti-malarial campaigns (1904-1908). But his main preoccupations were to be related to the study of tuberculosis, which he also began under the guidance of Prof. I. Cantacuzino, in the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine. Together with I. Cantacuzino and M. Petrini-Galați, Irimescu founded the Society for Tuberculosis Prophylaxis (1901); he was the founder (1904) and later, until 1944, the director of the Filaret Sanatorium and Dispensary in Bucharest, today forming the "Marius Nasta" Institute of Pneumophtisiology. He introduced the method of artificial pneumothorax (1906). Aware of the exceptional importance of the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, he initiated the establishment of a roentgenological service in Filaret Hospital (1922), where the first 240 radioscopic examinations were performed. In order to prevent tuberculosis in Romania, he campaigned and was among the initiators of curative-prophylactic units:

sanatoriums at Bisericani, Bârnova, Techirghiol, and Bucharest – Zerlendi Sanatorium. Due to the efforts and institutional achievements of the National League against Tuberculosis (1934-1935), whose secretary was Dr. Irimescu, the sanatoriums of Moroeni, Turia, Bugaz, Dobrița, Marila, Câmpeni, Aleșd, Vorniceni were built; a great mass detection of tuberculosis was triggered by radioscopies performed with portable radiology devices on series of pupils and students from Bucharest (1935-1940). Dr. Stefan Irimescu was a member of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences. **Keywords:** DR. STEFAN IRIMESCU; FOUNDER; PNEUMOPHTHISIOLOGY; FILARET DISPENSARY; SANATORIUMS.

THE ROMANIAN ROAD FROM TUBERCULOSIS TO PULMONOLOGY

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Objective. To presents the difficult road of Romanian medicine from the awareness of the importance of treating tuberculosis in the 19th century until nowadays, marked by the appearance of pulmonology as a specialty. **Materials and methods**. The contributions and concerns of some illustrious predecessors in the field are reported. The first Romanian Health Law (1874) is owed to Dr. I.Felix. The society for the Prevention and Assistance of Poor Tuberculosis was established under the leadership of M. Petrini Galatz. The first female tuberculosis specialist in Bucharest was Ecaterina Arbore. The scientist V.Babeş has an important contribution to reducing the effects of tuberculosis. Professor I. Cantacuzino founded the Filaret Sanatorium and Hospital in 1906, considered "a turning point of the anti-tuberculosis struggle in our country". Ștefan Irimescu, the first director of Filaret Hospital (1906-1936) led a permanent campaign of health education among both the medical care and the population for the prevention and fight against tuberculosis. At the same time, A. Slătineanu actively participated in combating tuberculosis in Moldova. Marius Nasta has been the author of numerous papers on the issues of immunity, tuberculosis, BCG vaccination, and the particular clinical aspects of tuberculosis. L.Daniello, in collaboration with Prof. Haţieganu, laid the foundation for the first training of the specialized personnel in Cluj. L Daniello had also the merit of supporting the first courses of phthisiology for respiratory specialists of tomorrow. All of these actions have promoted the fight against chronic lung disease since 1962. According to the new medical requirements, instead of phthisiology, the pneumophthisiology name was adopted (1974-1998) and from 1999 the name pulmonology was used. **Results.** The hard work and the concerns of various figures of the time and of the professional-scientific associations had as initial consequences the decrease in the number of tuberculosis patients and also tuberculosis prevention. Progressively, non-tuberculous diseases were assimilated by the phthisiologist who becomes a pulmonologist by enriching his training area, thus making the transition to the pulmonology specialty. The good training of the medical staff, the constant concern of the specialists in the field, and the continuous enlargement of their tasks led to an upward evolution of Romanian pulmonology. **Conclusions**. The existence of Romanian pulmonology is due to the particular efforts of all those who have actively called for this field through medical and scientific practice. **Keywords:** TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONOLOGY, PROPHYLAXIS, SANATORIUM.

LA PARASITOLOGIE ANIMALE À LA FACULTÉ DE BIOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ „AL. I. CUZA" DE JASSY

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Le monde des parasites représente une catégorie écologique à part, non seulement du point de vue fonctionnel et pratique, mais aussi théorique. En Roumanie, la recherche parasitologique à bases scientifiques commence à partir de l'activité de **V. Babeș**, qui a découvert le sporozoaire Babesia ovis, responsable de la parasitose „cârceagul" (la maladie) des moutons et, plus tard, le vecteur de ce sporozoaire, les tiques Ixodidae. Dans le domaine de l'enseignement parasitologique, **N. Leon** a fondé le premier Laboratoire de Parasitologie de Roumanie, à la Faculté de Médecine de Jassy. A Bucarest, toujours à la Faculté de Médecine, Gh. Zotta a établi les prémisses de l'enseignement parasitologique. Des contributions importantes au développement de la parasitologie sont dues à **M. Ciucă, V. Nitzulescu, Ernest Ungureanu, M. Bornuz, Valentina Dahnovici, M. Elias, T. Furtunescu, Gh. Lupașcu** et bien d'autres. **E. Ungureanu**, expert de l'OMS dans le domaine du paludisme, a effectué des recherches d'Epidemiologie et de combat contre le paludisme au niveau global, à commencer par l'Europe et jusqu'au Moyen Orient, l'Afrique, le Sud de l'Asie, l'Australie, l'Indonésie, l'Amérique Centrale et du Sud, ce qui l'a rendu connu et apprécié partout dans le monde. Ses recherches dans différents pays et ses recommandations dans ce domaine ont eu une importance essentielle dans l'éradication du paludisme, fait reconnu par tous les Instituts de profil de ces pays et qui ont manifesté leur gratitude à son égard. Il a été professeur universitaire à la Faculté de Médecine de Jassy, titulaire de cette discipline à la chaire de Parasitologie, ayant en même temps différentes fonctions importantes au niveau national et international. A la Faculté de Biologie de l'Université „Al.I. Cuza" de Jassy, on a présenté dans le cadre de la discipline Zoologie des invertébrés, dès la fondation de cette Faculté, des informations sur la morfologie, la biologie, la dispersion de certaines espèces de parasites, tout comme sur des mesures de prévention des parasitoses les concernant. En même temps, des informations se rapportant à l'existence des parasites animaliers chez les insectes nuisibles ont été présentées dans le cadre de l'Entomologie, discipline qui a contribué à l'élaboration de dizaines de thèses de Doctorat sur ce sujet. L'introduction de l'étude de la Parasitologie médicale dans le Plan d'enseignement de cette Faculté a eu lieu pendant la VIIe décennie du XXe siècle, suite à l'activité du professeur Ionel Petcu, cette discipline étant étudiée même à présent, malgré les nombreuses réformes. Cette discipline s'est vu allouées deux heures de cours et deux heures de travaux de laboratoire, pour le premier semestre. En 1978, on a édité le premier manuel de Parasitologie médicale sous la coordination du professeur **I. Petcu**, à la Maison d'Edition appartenant à la Faculté de Biologie de l'Université de Jassy. Cette discipline a une importance particulière pour ce qui est de l'enrichissement des connaissances de culture biologique de nos étudiants, qui l'apprécient. Il y a beaucoup d'étudiants dont le choix des thèmes pour le Travail de Diplôme concerne justement des sujets appartenant au domaine de la PARASITOLOGIE MEDICALE. A la fin de leurs études, il y en a qui entrent comme parasitologues dans le réseau sanitaire roumain. **Mots clés:** PARASITOLOGY, MÉDECINE, DÉVELOPEMENT, ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE, ROUMANIE.

"PAȘCANU" HOSPITAL - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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The founders of the "Sf. Treime" ["Holy Trinity"] Hospital in Iași in the neighbourhood of Tătărași (between 1851-1858), known today as the Pașcanu Hospital, were Dimitrie Cantacuzino - Pașcanu and his wife Pulheria. It was the third oldest hospital in the city, after "St. Spiridon" and the Jewish one. For many people of Iași, the letter addressed to the "St. Spiridon" Epitropy [Administatrative Board] in 1858 by the logothete [chancellor] Dumitrache Cantacuzino-Pașcanu, founder of the hospital in Tătărași – and partially reproduced on a plaque existing until the war years, at the entrance of the "Saint Spiridon" Hospital – is a worthy example. Intended to have "rooms for one hundred and more beds" or beds, adequately equipped, including medical staff, the hospital opened in 1858 and dedicated to the Epitropy of St. Spiridon was to become a reference point in Moldova, serving the population of Iași and neighbouring counties. The functional layout illustrates the adaptation to the rigours of spaces designed in the mid-19th century and reflects the conceptions of the time in terms of the organisation of hospital spaces. The chapel was arranged "above the carriage vault" and operated until after the Second World War. It is painted throughout, with various biblical scenes and figures of saints. It is rectangular in shape, with a polygonal (three-sided) altar. The upper part is vaulted. After 160 years of medical activity, the "Cantacuzino-Pașcanu" Hospital, now a section of the Iași Pneumophthisiology Clinical Hospital, has acquired a reputation and a tradition both in the medical world and among patients in Iași county and throughout Moldavia, which is due primarily to the competence of the doctors who worked here, the diligence and devotion of the current medical staff, who, through their apparently modest work, have contributed greatly to the care of the sick and to raising the prestige of this ancient medical establishment. **Keywords:** PASCANU HOSPITAL, IAȘI, "ST SPIRIDON" EPITROPY, PNEUMOPHTHISIOLOGY.

TERRE DE LOUIS PASTEUR – THE MUSEUMS OF ARBOIS AND DOLE

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Louis Pasteur was born in Dole in 1822 in a tanning house. Despite only living two years in Dole, Pasteur was particularly fond of that "small house where his parents so humbly lived" which he inaugurated on July 14th, 1883. Thus, the house became part of the legend of the benefactor of humanity. Louis Pasteur was equally attached to his Arbois home, the only one that he ever owned in his life. This house, a place meant both for holidays and research, was kept intact after his death in 1895. **Keywords:** LOUIS PASTEUR, PERSONALITY, MUSEUMS, ARBOIS, DOLE.

THOMAS LINACRE AND PADUA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL PRESENCE IN ENGLAND

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In the early twentieth century William Osler claimed Thomas Linacre to be nothing less than the first of the great medical humanists. Whilst few would question such commendation, there has been little recent interest in identifying why Linacre was able to achieve much that was so ahead of his time. In this presentation, it will be argued that it was the short though highly influential time spent at Padua which allowed him to develop beyond the traditional model of medicine, and in ways which ensured his legacy remains an integral part of medical history today. **Keywords:** THOMAS LINACRE, PADUA UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, MEDICAL HISTORY.

MEDICAL AND OTHER DIPLOMAS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PADUA IN THE TIME OF WILLIAM HARVEY

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Renaissance and early modern Italian universities and other institutions are famous among historians of medicine and historians of the book for the book-form manuscript diplomas issued to graduates. These fine productions consist of an illuminated text written on vellum, often preceded by full-page paintings of the recipient, the Virgin, a patron saint, or a coat of arms. Some of them have pages where each border is decorated with flowers or other decoration, or ruled in gold or red. Sometimes proper names are written in gold. In addition to universities, diplomas were given to new occupants of high office, for example in the case of medicine, for the Vice Proto-Medicus of Rome, and also for diplomats (hence the word diploma), including those receiving appointments from the Doge of Venice. These documents were then bound in a sumptuous style, depending to some extent on the resources of the recipient. Sometimes they bore his name, coat of arms or other heraldic insignia, or those of the appointing authority such as the Pope. Among the most celebrated of the excellent diplomas from Padua was the one given in 1602 to Dr. William Harvey (1578-1657) discoverer of the circulation of the blood. There have been a number of publications about this document beginning with a facsimile reproduction in 1908 (London: Chiswick Press). The diploma was presented in 1764 to the Royal College of Physicians of London, at the instigation of Sir William Browne, FRS (1692-1774), the noted medical polemicist, where it is preserved, a true relic of their most illustrious member. Modern attention to these diplomas in the Anglophone world was furthered by the great Canadian physician, Sir William Osler (1849-1919), Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. He was also a historian of medicine and a bibliophile, and an admirer and scholar of physicians who were educated and taught at Padua. His extraordinary book collection is at McGill University, Montreal, where it is known as the Osler Library. Among thousands of antiquarian books, Osler collected early manuscript diplomas. He had at least 15, all of which except two were

Italian. Six were from Padua. Much recent work, including that of Molli, Rea, and Ceseracciu, has served to cement the reputation of the University of Padua as a center for the production of these splendid diplomas. This is yet another measure of the pre-eminence of Padua in the Renaissance and beyond. **Keywords**: PADUA UNIVERSITY, BOOK-FORM MANUSCRIPT DIPLOMAS, WILLIAM HARVEY, OSLER LIBRARY.

MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

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The objective of the study: Short overview of the main events and development steps of blood transfusion. **Materials and methods:** Study of appropriate and relevant literature of different epochs and countries. **Results / Content:** Apart from some mythological narratives (Medea), no knowledge of blood transfusion has been transmitted from antiquity, although humoral theory was the basis of physiological concepts of those times. Only after consolidating knowledge of blood circulation, a discovery attributed to William Harvey (London, 1628), did interest in experiments for blood transfusion grow. In 1665, the physician Richard Lower (Oxford) transfused blood successfully from one dog to another. Edmund King (London) reported in 1667 the transfusion of calf blood into a sheep. In the same year, Jean-Baptiste Denis and Pièrre Emmerez (Paris) performed the first transfusion of lamb's blood into a human. One of the main proposals was the transmission or transfer of spiritual properties or enviable virtues (piety, courage, peaceableness) and less the healing of a disease or an ailment. Transfusion gathered some popularity in Western Europe, however the ensuring medical and theological debates resulted in the practice being prohibited (1668). It was not until around a century later, that animal blood transfusions were resumed (A. Portal, F.X. Bichat, M. Rosa, A. Scarpa, J.H. Leacock, P. Russel, E. Viborg, P. Scheel, J.F. Diffenbach). In 1818, James Blundell (London) attempted to treat a major illness (gastric cancer) with the transfusion of human blood. Later in 1825, he went on to perform the first successful transfusion of human blood into a woman suffering from postpartum haemorrhage. Consequently, Blundell is now deservedly celebrated as “the father of modern transfusion medicine”. Despite many experiments and notable experiences, this treatment approach was rarely successful. It was only after the discovery of blood cells, AB0 blood groups and the creation of rules for compatible blood transfusion (K. Landsteiner, Viena, 1901), blood clotting (P. Morawitz, Tübingen, 1905) and the safe preservation of donated blood (A. Hustin, Brussels, 1914) that blood transfusion began to play an important role in the therapeutic arsenal of healing methods. Further significant steps in the development and utilisation of blood transfusion include: the establishment of blood banks (New York, 1919; London 1921), the discovery of additional blood groups, (e.g. Rhesus), the separation of donor blood into its components, mechanical apheresis as a blood collection technique, the storage of donated blood and cryopreservation of hematopoietic stem cells. **Conclusions:** The high quality and safety profile of present-day blood products is due to the complex and modern infection diagnostics. Today, transfusion medicine is an indispensable, integral part of modern medical therapies, not least in the cell-mediated immunotherapy. **Keywords:** ANIMAL TRIALS, POSTPARTUM BLEEDING, JAMES BLUNDELL, BLOOD GROUPS, KARL LANDSTEINER.

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS IN THE FORMATION OF MEDIEVAL WESTERN EUROPEAN MEDICINE

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Objective: to study the role and place of religious and philosophical ideas on the history and formation of medieval Western European medicine. **Material and methods:** a comprehensive analysis of medieval medical treatises, works of medieval Christian theologians and resolutions of church councils, secular medieval chronicles, archaeological research data. **Methods**: historical, theological, cultural. **Results:** 1. It is shown in the article, that in middle ages the sanitary-epidemiology condition was characterized by absence of the sewage system and water-supply; by a complete insanitariness, both in a city on the whole and in separate houses; by absence of elementary rules of the personal hygiene; by the high percent of child's death rate and almost not ceasing epidemics. 2. It is shown that medicine in the epoch of middle ages was based on principles of scholastics, which on one hand rejected in principle any scientific discoveries and on the other hand contrasted with faith and science that did medicine's development impossible in principle. 3. The methods of treatment used by medieval medicine were based on gross superstitions, which boiled down to belief in the healing power of amulets and talismans; attributing the influence on human health to the location of the stars; the role of conspiracies and the healing power of crushed stones and minerals. 4. It has been established that the basis of medieval medicine was primarily the teachings and ideas of the medieval church about the immortality of the soul, saints, illness, education, in which rude pagan beliefs and philosophy prevailed. **Conclusions:** The dominance of medieval beliefs and ideas in medicine made not only impossible the development of medicine as such, but also led to mass epidemics, unsanitary conditions, an increase in neuropsychiatric diseases, and to a decrease in the duration and quality of life of the population. **Keywords:** MIDDLE AGES, MEDICINE, SUPERSTITIONS, CEREMONY, INSANITARINESS.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CANNABIS IN PORTUGAL (16th-21st CENTURIES)

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Objective of the study: The use of cannabis is ancient and vast. We can mention its use in food, clothing, in magic-religious rituals and also its medicinal use. In Portugal, at the time of the Discoveries, it played a very important role, being used to make sails, ropes and other very resistant material without which sea voyages would not have been possible. During the 20th century, cannabis again had several practical uses and consumptions and had different stages. In1970 Portugal ratified international agreements. The era of prohibitionism begins in our country. After the decriminalization of drugs, at the beginning of the 21st century,

recognized as an example worldwide, in 2018 a new milestone in the history of cannabis in Portugal was marked: the approval of the Medicinal Cannabis Law. This communication presents some results of a doctoral research that is being carried out on the history of cannabis in Portugal from the point of view of the natural, social and cultural history of cannabis. The study shows the winding and peculiar path of cannabis in Portugal. **Materials and methods:** The analysis of literature, national scientific articles and national newspapers will be the focus of this work. **Results:** After a culture of forgetfulness strengthened by prohibitionist laws, the Medicinal Cannabis Law came to create a paradigm shift. With therapeutic indications approved by Infarmed (Ministry of Health), cannabis became available in Portuguese pharmacies, from April 1, 2021. **Conclusions:** Cannabis has a long history in Portugal. It was used (and still is used) for commercial purposes and the manufacture of clothing and medicinal purposes, it has been used for recreational and illicit purposes (which led to a period of prohibitionism) and in recent years its medicinal use has developed. In the year 2020 Portugal had the largest culture of medicinal cannabis in Europe and according to the projects in progress we are only at the beginning. Is this the revival of cannabis culture in Portugal. **Keywords:** CANNABIS, HISTORY, PORTUGAL.

THE EVOLUTION OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS FROM ANTIQUITY TO MODERN DAY – A LEGAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

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The objective of the study was to analyze the development of the healthcare systems on the European continent from the antiquity period until present day, including the legal framework and how it changed through time. Relevant books and articles were studied in order to create a timeline of the most important concepts and moments that shaped the notion of public health, including the development of the state and public administration in providing access to healthcare. The results of the study are represented by the identification of the fundamental moments, laws and social events that led to the creation of the public health system, together with the evolution of science and social concepts. In conclusion, the existence of a modern health system is the result of thousands of years of evolution from a scientific, legal and social perspective. **Keywords**: HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS, LAW, EVOLUTION.

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF A CENTURIES-OLD INSTITUTION – THE HOSPITAL IN ROMANIA

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The introductory part refers to the structure and content of the work and falls into the category of collector's studies, in which the first source of information is the thematic iconographic pieces. It is a historical foray, starting from the healing practices of our ancestors, continuing with the special relationship that was created from the beginning

between the church and human health care, pointing out the first institutions meant to assist diseases, particularly leprosy, as precursors to hospitals. Then the oldest hospitals on the current territory of Romania there are presented, starting with the Holy Spirit from Sibiu (1292), Colțea from Bucharest (1715), Saint Spiridon from Iași (1757) and continuing with the following ones that were established in the most important cities. References were also made to the process of elaborating the rules for preventing the occurrence and spread of diseases, to the institutional organization of the sanitary activity, to the creation of the institution of the public doctor, to the acts of philanthropy and to the activity of some famous doctors. It continues with the beginning of the modern period, recalling the establishment of the Red Cross and the Ephoria of Civil Hospitals. From the modern period the Bucharest hospitals are presented – Saint Pantelimon, Colentina, Philanthropy, Brâncovenesc, Military Hospital, Elias, Victor Gomoiu, Central Hospital, Filaret Hospital, Forensic Institute, Elena Cuza Asylum – followed by those in the territory, from Craiova, Buzau, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Pitești, Slatina, Călărași, Hospital of the European Danube Commission from Sulina, Hospital from Mărcuța Monastery, Old Hospital from Piatra-Neamț, Tuberculosis Hospital from Bisericani – Neamț, hospitals from Târgu Neamț, Dorohoi, Huși, Fălticeni, Iași Military Hospital, old hospitals in Galați – Spiridonia, Elisabeta Doamna, Israelite Hospital, Isolation Hospital –, Rudolf Hospital in Dej, hospitals in Târgu Mureș, Arad, Deva, Făgăraș, Reghin, Sighișoara, Sebeș, Satu Mare, Zalău, Târnăveni and others. **Keywords:** OLDEST HOSPITALS, HISTORY IN PICTURES, ROMANIA.

ROMANIAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE SANITARY SERVICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES (1936-1939)

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On July 18, 1936, high rank commanders of the Spanish Army directed a bloody uprising against the legitimate govern of the II Spanish Republic, marking the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). Weeks later, the Communist International (Comintern) decided to recruit international volunteers to fight against the rebel troops headed by General Franco and foreign forces from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Over 33,000 volunteers from more than 50 countries came to Spain to aid the young Republic, abandoned by Western democracies. In October 1936, the International Brigades (IB) were created and established their headquarter in the city of Albacete. Their health service (SSIB) was organized by the Centrale Sanitaire Internationale, located in Paris. Primary sources have estimated the number of Romanian brigadiers (RB) as 403, 161 were Jewish and 51 health care professionals. This manuscript features relevant information regarding the biographies of the RB members of the SSIB, the activities they developed during the Spanish civil war and other events afterwards (their confinement in French concentration camps, their collaboration with the Resistance and their recruitment to the Sino-Japanese conflict during the II World War). **Keywords:** SPANISH CIVIL WAR, COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES, HEALTH SERVICE, ROMANIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A ROMANIAN PHYSICIAN – TRAVELER ON THREE CONTINENTS – HILARIE MITREA (1842-1904) – 180 YEARS SINCE BIRTH

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This year marks the 180th anniversary of the birth of Romanian-born physician Hilarie Mitrea. He was born in 1842, in Rasinari (Sibiu) and he served as a physician in The Royal Netherlands East Indies Army. Hilarie Mitrea studied at the Roman-Catholic School in Sibiu. In 1862, he becomes a student at the Medical and Surgical School, and one year later he left to Vienna to obtain a doctorate of medicine. In 1864, in Würzburg, he presented his thesis in medicine and surgery, on the subject of "De cloroformio", in which he was advocating the use of narcosis in surgery, a premiere for those days. Between March-August 1865 Hilarie Mitrea worked as a surgeon on the ship "Peter Godefroy" which sailed Hamburg-Brisbane, then became a military physician at Pola, a port on the Adriatic Sea. A few months later, between June 1866 – April 1867, he travels to Mexico. He embarked as a military physician in the expeditionary force that accompanied Maximilian of Habsburg, Emperor of Mexico and served as a medical officer of the Austrian expeditionary force, which was sent in his support. Hilarie Mitrea settled as a health officer between 1869-1894 in Indonesia (Dutch East Indies) in the the Dutch colonial army. Between 1869-1872 he is in Sumatra, 1872-1876 in Borneo (Kalimantan) and between 1883-1894 in Celebes. In parallel with the prodigious medical activity, Mitrea will start collecting various animals, ethnographic objects, ornaments, weapons, fabrics and braids from the Sumatra Islands, Java and Celebes (Sulawesi), following the tradition of Dutch army physicians who were required to collect exotic flora and fauna for museums in the Netherlands. All these specimens, more than one thousand, were donated to the Museum of Zoology from Bucharest. In gratitude for his gesture as a great donor Hilarie Mitrea was rewarded by King Carol I with two "Romanian Crown" decorations. Returning to his country after 25 years, he settled in Vienna (1894), but he spent the summers in Rasinari. He passed away in Vienna on January 31, 1904. **Keywords:** HILARIE MITREA, MILITARY PHYSICIAN, EXPLORER, COLLECTOR OF RARE PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

PATRIMOINES DE LA SANTÉ ET HISTOIRE HOSPITALIÈRE EN FRANCE: RETOUR D'EXPÉRIENCES

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Depuis quelques années, la Société Française d'Histoire des Hôpitaux s'est attachée à promouvoir les études portant sur les patrimoines de la santé en liaison avec les innovations médicales et hospitalières. Plusieurs rencontres nationales et internationales (journées d'étude, colloques) ont cherché à développer cette orientation qui n'est évidemment pas sans rapports avec l'histoire de la médecine. La présentation proposée s'attachera à souligner l'apport de cette démarche patrimoniale associée à des études plus spécifiques concernant

l'histoire hospitalière, à travers des initiatives menées depuis plusieurs années par la SFHH. **Mots clés**: SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'HISTOIRE DES HOPITAUX, PATRIMOINE, RECHERCHE, CONTRIBUTION.

A HISTORICAL VIEW ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF HISTOCHEMISTRY AND MICROSCOPY TO THE STUDY OF INSULIN AND ISLET PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

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The discovery of insulin remains one of the most remarkable achievements of biomedical research of all time. In 2021 and 2022, we celebrate the centenary of insulin discovery and, respectively, the beginning of insulin use in the clinic. A crucial step for the discovery of insulin (attributed to F. Banting and C. Best from the University of Toronto), was the discovery of its place of biosynthesis, in the structures called 'islets' of the pancreas, by Paul Langerhans in 1869. In his thesis entitled "Contributions to the microscopic anatomy of the pancreas", he described in detail the islet-shaped structures of the gland but concluded erroneously that they were lymph nodes and that he had found "nothing new"; he remained unware of the importance of his work for the rest of his life, tragically ended at only 41. The early endeavours to identify the pancreatic islets, have been based on tinctorial stains, like safranin and gentian violet, used by many researchers at the end of the XIXth century, but without value in discriminating the endocrine cell types. They were, however, useful in studying the distribution of the newly discovered 'islands' (DeWitt, 1906) within the pancreas or for measuring their size in the human gland. The first identification of islet cell types (designated as 'A' and 'B') was achieved by Lane in 1907, based on the principle that the granular content observed in the islet cells precipitates differentially in alcohol. A more robust method set up by Bloom in 1931, was long time used by laboratories and revolutionized by the Gomori protocols in '40-'50. The development of the immunofluorescence technique (1950) and the advance of enzyme-labeled antibody method for immunohistochemistry, revolutionized islet biology in the early 1970s. An important milestone was set by Lacy (1957), the first who described the ultrastructural morphology of islet cells by using electron microscopy. Methods to decipher beta-cell (and other endocrine cells) features in the context of the disease have evolved all along the last three decades of the XX c., mainly based on fluorescence microscopy and TEM. Today we use multiplex IHC or ISH methods, together with cytometry, NGS or 'nanotomy', as the main research tools to study, for instance, the fate of the insulin-secreting beta-cells during diabetes progression and possibilities of beta-cell regeneration. More sophisticated methodologies have emerged in the last decade, allowing single-cell analysis of human pancreas and 3D-organoids' throughput screening, with applications in diabetes research and drug testing. **Keywords:** IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY, MICROSCOPY, INSULIN, PANCREATIC ISLETS, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY.

FUNERARY RITUALS IN PREHISTORIC SICILY BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND MEDICINE: A METANALYSIS FROM THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC PERIODS TO THE NEOLITHIC ONE

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Introduction: The focus of this work is to outline a picture of the funerary customs and traditions of Sicilian communities, starting from the Upper Palaeolithic (12,500 B.C.) up to the Neolithic (5,000-4,000 B.C.), examining the entire insular territory and recording its funerary aspects synchronically and diachronically, comparing different realities usually studied individually and not synoptically for the entire prehistoric period. Biomedical aspects such as the use of ochre will also be mentioned. **Materials & Methods:** The work carried out has been characterised by a preliminary chronological division, analysing in parallel the two Upper Palaeolithic burials and the two Mesolithic burials (for a total of no. 4 burials) and then the Neolithic burials (for a total of no. 22 burials), and geographically, taking only Sicily and its archipelagos into consideration. A further territorial division was then made by province, excluding those sites that yielded remains of human bones out of context, i.e. of no stratigraphic value, or whose period of frequentation for funerary purposes is unknown. The collected data were processed in percentages, always maintaining the chronological and geographical distinction. Dedicated websites were used to share scientific articles from the academic field. **Results:** Through the meta-analysis carried out, it was possible to identify not only the minimum number of individuals buried, but also the ritual aspect. The identified burials are listed below by chronological span: - Palaeo-Mesolithic: 4 sites analysed of which minimum number of burials 24, minimum number of inhumations 26. - Neolithic: 21 sites, of which minimum number of burials 49, minimum number of inhumations 74. **Conclusions:** In the interpretative phase of the collected data, their diachronic observation has allowed trends in the funerary sphere of these communities of the past. **Keywords:** FUNERARY RITUALS, PREHISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY, HISTORY OF MEDICINE, METANALYSIS, SICILY.

PULMONARY REHABILITATION IN ROMANIA: WE LEARN FROM THE PAST AND LOOK TO THE FUTURE

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In 1974, the American College of Chest Physicians issued a definition of pulmonary rehabilitation (PR), which was described as an art of medical practice, individually adapted. On behalf of the European Respiratory Society, Drs. Donner and Howard wrote in 1992 the first international report on PR with a firm recommendation for its use in the management of patients with COPD. The concept of medical rehabilitation appeared in the Romanian medical world in 1920, and the pulmonary one began to develop in Romania in 1970. This year the management of the Department of Public Health from Iași and Cluj brought this concept to the attention of the Romanian Ministry of Health, which understood the need for this type of care. The Ministry approved in 1973 the construction of rehabilitation hospitals in Iași and Cluj, which offer standardized pulmonary rehabilitation programs. 2006 was a significant year in the history of PR by publishing the Joint Declaration on pulmonary rehabilitation of American Thoracic Society / European Respiratory Society and in Romania by setting up the Working Group for Respiratory Rehabilitation of the Romanian Society of Pneumology at the initiative of the undersigned, from the Clinical Rehabilitation Hospital and "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iași. Over time, in Romania, PR has established itself as an extremely important concept for the proper management of patients with chronic, restrictive and mixed obstructive pulmonary disease, playing a key role in increasing quality of life and, indirectly, survival rate. Romania is at the beginning of a new path of pulmonary rehabilitation, which is a step forward for a better life. **Keywords:** PULMONARY REHABILITATION, COPD, CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASES, QUALITY OF LIFE.

APOSTOLOS ARSAKIS (1792-1874), PHYSICIAN, POLITICIAN AND BENEFACTOR

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Aims and objectives: To present the life and works of Apostolos Arsakis (Apostol Arsache in Romania), a Greek-Romanian politician and one of the major benefactors of the 19th century in Greece. **Material and methods:** The review of Greek and Romanian historical sources, as well as the existing biographies. **Results:** Apostolos Arsakis was born in the village of Hotorë Përmet District, North Epirus (now Albania, then in Ottoman Empire) and he moved at the age of 8 to Vienna. He was taught by Neophytos Doukas, a prominent figure of the modern Greek Enlightenment. He studied Medicine at Halle University and his doctoral thesis was entitled "De Piscium Cerebro et Medulla Spinali" (in Latin). Arsakis also composed a treatise under the title "Concise Report of the History of Medicine" which was published at the Greek journal "Hermes o Logios" in Vienna. He practiced the medical profession until the age of 30 and then he became a leading political figure of Romania. The

great National Vision of the Romanian patriots for the unification of the two Principalities (Wallachia and Moldova) was realized by the contribution of Arsakis, later Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister for a short time. He is considered as one of the great benefactors of the newly established Greek State. In 1850 he offered large sums of money for the establishment of a female educational institution of the Greek Society for promoting Education and Learning (Philekpaideftiki Etaireia) in the Greek capital, Athens, housed in a luxurious mansion at the city center. He donated 600000 golden drachmas for this purpose and the institution was named "Arsakeion" after him. **Conclusions:** Apostolos Arsakis lived an adventurous life, and he became a significant personality in science, in politics and philanthropy. **Keywords:** APOSTOLOS ARSAKIS, PHILEKPAIDEFTIKI ETAIREIA, ARSAKEION.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE NUCLEAR MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF THE "C. I. PARHON" NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY

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The history of the treatment and follow up patients with thyroid cancer (TC) or other thyroid diseases in the Nuclear Medicine Department of "C.I. Parhon" National Institute of Endocrinology of Bucharest, Romania, started over 50 years ago. The first authorization was issued by CNCAN (CSEN) in 1972 as a Sector – "Sectorul pentru investigatii si terapie cu radioiod in bolile tiroidei" (1972-1977) [Sector for and radioiodine investigations and therapy in thyroid diseases]. The name was changed to "Laboratorul pentru studiul utilizarii radioizotopilor in endocrinologie" [Laboratory for the study of the use of radioisotopes in endocrinology], and after as "Laboratorul de medicina nucleara pentru diagnostic, tratament si cercetare" [Nuclear medicine laboratory for diagnosis, treatment and research]. Today it works as two entities "Compartimentul terapie izotopica" [Isotopic therapy department] and "Laboratorul de Medicina Nucleara" [Nuclear Medicine Laboratory]. Today, the casuistic of patients with TC registered in the Institute's archives has over 20.000 cases. About 800 new cases of TC are registered / year. Activities during all these years were focused on: therapy and follow up of patients with thyroid cancer and other thyroid diseases, in Vivo and in Vitro investigations, research and education. In 2016 Summarizing 50 years of activity with a huge number of information, we developed a modern DATA BASE, BIOMAT - ENDO for patient follow up from the first hospitalization and during all periods of radioiodine therapy (years) as well as for thyroid nodule screening (retrospective studies). Mathematic applications can be performed: correlations & statistic, dynamic studies, modelling the trends for different population groups. Today BIOMAT - ENDO contains more than 20000 cases of patients with all type of thyroid cancer for the casuistic of INE Parhon. We present the history and the developing of Nuclear Medicine Department of "C.I. Parhon" National Institute of Endocrinology of Bucharest as well as some results regarding our research activities. **Keywords:** NUCLEAR MEDICINE, "C. I. PARHON" NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY, BUCHAREST.

THE AIDS-HIV EPIDEMIC. FOUR DECADES AFTER ITS APPEARANCE IN MEXICO

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The first AIDS-HIV cases were diagnosed in 1983. Currently, Mexico is the third country with the highest number of patients in the Latin American region, and combating the epidemic has been one of the main challenges for the Public Health Policies. It is estimated that half of the diagnosed cases of sexually transmitted diseases are due to AIDS-HIV in the group between 15 and 29 years old. AIDS-HIV has been related to high discrimination and vulnerability in people who suffer from it. The highest prevalence is found among men who have sex with men, the transgender population, sex workers, drug users, although migration is one of the factors that increases risk, especially in Mexico. The objective in this paper was to analyze the actions undertaken in Mexico to control the epidemic, along with discrimination and stigma due to the disease. An example could be the organization of Foundations oriented to provide medical attention to special vulnerable groups as FONSIDA, which provide medical drugs to children. **Keywords:** AIDS-HIV, MEXICO, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTROL, DISCRIMINATION.

SHARING AND PRESERVING THE HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF INSULIN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library at the University of Toronto is home to the original documents that pertain to the discovery of insulin. The early history and development of insulin are thoroughly documented in the archives of Sir Frederick G. Banting, Charles H. Best, James B. Collip, and J.J.R. Macleod. This presentation will explore the ways in which archival material in the Fisher Library's collections – including original handwritten notes, notebooks, academic articles, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and photographs – tell the story of the development of insulin through each scientist's contribution to the discovery. It will also discuss the Fisher's mandate of physically preserving these important documents while making them widely available to researchers and the general public. **Keywords:** THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, DOCUMENT PRESERVATION, INSULIN DISCOVERY.

TRIBUTE TO THE PORTUGUESE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MAKERS, PROMOTERS OF THE PROGRESS OF SURGERY AND HEALTH IN PORTUGAL

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It dates from the second half of the 18th century the beginning of the manufacture of surgical instruments, systematically, in Portugal. After the destruction resulting from the earthquake of 1755, a restructuring and development was required. The Secretary of State of the Kingdom of D. José I (1750-1777), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (1699-1782), implemented an important national reform. Surrounded by highly qualified counselors, he promoted the development and differentiation of national productivity. The silk manufacturing industry was one of the first to be developed in Lisbon and, under the control of these manufacturers, other industries were hosted and a contract was required to assure the quality of manufacture and the guarantee of knowledge transfer. In this space arises a cutlery with recognized merit in the manufacture of surgical instruments that will constitute the seed promoting this production among us. In 1822, in the historic center of Lisbon, the Cutelaria Polycarpo emerged, whose value was proven during its participation in the main national and international industrial exhibitions. In the 40s and 50s of the twentieth century, the Pasteur Institute of Lisbon, an institution founded at the end of the 19th century in Portugal, created a workshop for the manufacture of surgical instruments that would become the school from which future professionals would come out who would build their companies in the central area of the country and Lisbon: Manuel Valente dos Santos (1947), Constantino da Costa Lopes (1948) and Brothers António and Jorge Costa (1953). This Institute was responsible for the dissemination and marketing of products prepared according to the requirements of antisepsis and asepsis. In 1956, an employee of Valente dos Santos, Nunes Antão, established himself and, in 1973, Eurocitel was created. As a whole, they promoted the progress of surgery and, consequently, health in Portugal. The analysis of the instruments produced in Portugal allows us to follow the Portuguese scientific, technological and technical evolution and establish a parallelism with the international reality. It was possible to carry out this study from the collection existing in the Museum of Medicine History "Maximiano Lemos" of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto. International dissemination is a tribute to its legacy and a way of sensitizing the scientific community to conduct parallel studies in their countries that allow us to know the history of the manufacture of surgical instruments and its sphere of national and international influence. **Keywords:** PORTUGUESE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MAKERS, SURGERY, MUSEU DE HISTÓRIA DA MEDICINA "MAXIMIANO LEMOS".

FAMOUS UKRAINIAN SURGEON-INNOVATOR APOLLINARIUS PODREZ (1852–1900). CELEBRATING THE 170th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

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The **objective** of the jubilee paper devoted to the 170th anniversary of the birth of outstanding Ukrainian surgeon, scientist, and lecturer, Professor of Imperial Kharkiv University A. G. Podrez is to outline main life and career milestones of the medic, his contribution to world surgery as well as to make them accessible to a wider group of scientists, in particular English-speaking ones. **Materials and methods:** Biographical approach is the main one in the study. It helps to find reasons for emergence of medical ideas and innovations made by the surgeon, to outline formation of physician's outlook. Phenomenological and paradigmatic approaches provide the necessary scientific tools to reconstruct A. G. Podrez's outlook, determine his impact on surgery development. Similarly, systematic approach is used for detachment of professional development periods. A wide range of used historical and medical literature as well as other materials ensures the completeness of the task implementation. **Results:** Authors analyse formation of the surgeon as a specialist basing on study of his early years, education, and, especially, his participation in the Serbian-Turkish war which gave a great impetus for further A. G. Podrez's professional growth. Second period of his life we can point starting from the defense of the doctoral thesis in 1879, when the scientist not only continued gathering medical experience in Ukraine and abroad, but also started implementation of his own professional ideas. The third and the last period of his life started from 1897, when he, for the first time in the world, performed a successful surgical removal of the bullet from the heart, offering original surgical access to this organ. That was the time of world glory. Moreover, A. G. Podrez became one of the founders of spleen surgery and domestic urology, the author of original surgical instruments and techniques. However, sudden death did not give a chance for further development of these directions of his professional interests. **Conclusions:** Apollinarius Podrez became the founder of heart surgery in Ukraine and the Russian empire, developed some other surgical directions, instruments, and methods which made a great contribution to world surgery. He was a person of great knowledge and talent. However, his potential was not completely realised because of tragic death during its heyday. **Keywords:** BIOGRAPHY, SURGEONS, UKRAINE, HEART SURGERY, UROLOGY.

THE LARREY MEDICAL-SURGICAL ASSOCIATION IN MEXICO, 1874

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In 1874, the surgeon Francisco Montes de Oca founded in Mexico City the first scientific academic group made up of military doctors in the country, the Larrey Medical-Surgical Association, which met at the Military Hospital and had a diffusion text, the "Anales" of the

Larrey Association, of which two volumes were published in 1875 and 1876. The purpose of the Annals was to disseminate everything related to the Association, which worked for the advancement of the health professions in Mexico, physician-surgeons, dentists and pharmacists. The main sections of the Annals were medicine and surgery; both showed the circulation of knowledge, since they translated articles mainly from Europe. Similarly, the production of knowledge is evident, as did, among others, Montes de Oca himself, a surgeon specializing in shoulder disarticulation and pelvic limb amputation. The objective of this exhibition is to analyze the journal as an object of study. As the difusión text of a group, the Annals were formed as a result of intense scientific activity, showing the development of medical knowledge and the circulation of knowledge. **Keywords:** LARREY, FRANCISCO MONTES DE OCA, LARREY MEDICAL-SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, ANNALS.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN BANAT

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Starting from Neolithic ages it was found by the shores of Maris (Mureș) river trepanned skulls approximately 40 years old and some metallic medical tools. From the medicine in antiquity archeologists discovered some evidence of baths in Herculane (Ad Mediam), Călan (Aquae) and Geoagiu (Germisara). The first documented medical knowledge in Banat's XIIth Century was found in the Benedictines' and Misericordians' ("Brothers of Mercy") monasteries. The medical assistance was provided by barbers regarding surgical, dental and birth of children type interventions. After the collapse of medieval Hungary following the battle of Mohacs (1536), besides the medical interventions in monasteries, many doctors with various diplomas and academic degrees from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Germany, Switzerland and Holland alongside with new sanitary legislation contributed significantly to improving medical practice and evidently lowering mortality in the Banat region. After the peace of Pasarowitz (1718), social, administrative and medical reforms were implemented by the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. The medical profession was regulated by new laws regarding also the funding of the medical system. In this period it was stipulated the fact that two distinct sections of medical practice exist: external medicine (surgeons, obstetricians, dermatologists) and internal medicine with its future specialties. The application of the "Generale normativum in re sanitatis" revolutionized the medical system in Banat region, a territory devastated till then by huge epidemics of small-pox, cholera and typhus. In the XIXth century appeared a lot of medical settlements (medical facilities, hospitals etc) and a consistent documentation about medical practice (papers, reviews and books). Furthermore, the foundation of the County Medical Insurance House in 1901 and of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy represented the cornerstones of the XXth century for the future development of medicine in the Banat region. **Keywords:** HISTORY, MEDICINE, BANAT REGION.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL FIELD IN THE ANCIENT EGYPT AND GREECE SOCIETY

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Objective: Compare the status and attitude towards women in Ancient Egyptian and Greek societies and point out their influence on the development of female physicians inside the medical field. **Materials and methods**: We searched for information in related sources to the topic of women and their assessment in the Antiquity: Egyptian Gynecological papyri, classical philosophical authors, Hippocratic Corpus' writers, medical and philosophical sources on women characterization, together with the historical and present research about this bibliography. Results: In ancient Egypt, women, highly socially respected throughout its history, could also exercise in the medical field since the earliest times. There were medical schools for female doctors, being the first women in History to exercise that profession. In Greece, instead, women were considered not suited to practice medicine. Greek females, regarded highly as sexual beings without political rights, were controlled by men in all stages of their lives. The wandering womb were thought to affect the woman's organism and causing problems health showing symptoms of irrationality (hysteria) and they were not able to achieve the required logical and rational research level for the profession. **Conclusions:** During the later and more tolerant Hellenistic era, the continuous tradition of freedom, education and equality of women in Egyptian society influenced the women's position in Greek society. Greek women were allowed to be educated and also followed the medical profession, influenced by the Egyptian female status, from the 4th century onwards. Among them stand out **Agnodice,** the first female physician to practice legally in 4th century BC in Athens; Pantheia from Pergamum; Aurelia Alexandria Zosime and Auguste, both physician's wives; Metilia, Anthiochis of Tlos, cited by Galen, Aspasia, quoted by Aetius on gynecology, Metrodora who wrote Concerning the Feminine Diseases of the Womb.
Keywords: FEMALE PHYSICIANS, ANCIENT EGYPTIAN AND GREEK SOCIETIES.

THE STEINACH REJUVENATION PROCEDURE, A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT OR AN ABERRANT TORTURE? ALICE OF BATTENBERG' CASE AND SIGMUND FREUD

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The objective of the study: Determine whether Eugen Steinach's novel sterilization treatment recommended by Freud to cure Princess Alice psychosis, mental breakdown or 'religious ecstasy', was able to achieve her rejuvenation, or instead to accelerate her menopause or just an useless torment. **Materials and methods:** Related scientific and historical literature was reviewed. On the one hand, we delved into the issues related to Austrian physiologist Eugen Steinach procedures for hormonal rejuvenation and, on the other, the Alice of Battenberg' life and her 'mystical crisis', diagnosed first as premenopausal disorders and later as paranoid schizophrenia and her stay in Schloß Tegel,

Simmel's inpatient psychoanalytic hospital, appeared the first. **Results:** In the early 20th century, building on the earlier work of Berthold and Brown-Séquard, Eugen Steinach developed a combination of vasectomy and vasoligature, known as the Steinach operation. It was an attempt to regain physical, psychical and sexual fitness, and offer the prospect of rejuvenation to men by increasing their production of sex hormones. To have the same effect on women, he found in the X-raying of the ovaries, the female equivalent of the vasoligature. Since Alice could not be treated psychoanalytically due to congenital deafness, Freud approved the sterilization for her, to undergo some form of organic, somatic intervention. It was the first and only application of the Steinach technique to a woman with a severe mental health problem. For the libido theory there was almost an absolute parallellism between biology and psychoanalysis and the human psyche reflected what, in the depth of the body, is being realised by cells and hormones. The patient's ovaries were exposed to high-intensity X-rays to induce or accelerate the menopause, but with a view to re-balancing her hormones and seeing her youthful vitality restored. Freud's suggestion was not based on any psychoanalytic treatment principles, but rooted in a rejuvenation technique to which he himself had subscribed. In recommending that psychotic patients should be treated with physical interventions, Freud confirmed his conviction that the clinical applicability of psychoanalysis should not be extrapolated beyond the neuroses, yet he also asserted that a proper consideration of endocrinological factors in the aetiology and treatment of the psychoses should never be excluded. **Conclusions:** The efforts of the rejuvenists comprise an interesting chapter in the development of urology, endocrinology and transplant surgery, although sometimes they got unexpected results, leading to serious scientific errors and outrageous and unnecessary tortures, as in the case of Princess Alice. **Keywords:** STERILIZATION METHOD, FREUD, ALICE OF BATTENBERG.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND USSR – GDR COLLABORATION IN THE PERIOD FROM 1975 TO 1989

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The history of Russian-German medical relations has always been within the scope of medical historians. During the Cold War, these studies were ideologically driven. An example of this is a series of USSR - GDR symposia on the history of medicine, initiated by the historians of medicine in the GDR. In the period from 1975 to 1989, there were eight symposiums on the history of medicine USSR - GDR, held every two years in two countries in turn. After the geopolitical changes in Europe in the early 1990s in the 20th century, Ingrid Kästner (Germany) and Pavel Ratmanov (Russia) became the successors of the symposiums USSR - GDR and the study on Russian-German medical relations. Kästner successfully continued to develop the theme in the form of international conferences and a series of publications in German for more than 20 years after the collapse of the USSR. Ratmanov recently announced extensive research on the topic. The symposia USSR - GDR were also in his field of interest, about which he wrote "despite the fact that the main role in the symposiums on the history of medicine USSR - GDR was played by the political situation (a reflection of the "Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence between nations", the search for the origins of scientific cooperation between the two socialist countries), their holding

stimulated interest in the previously forgotten (if not forbidden) topic of Soviet-German relations in the field of medicine. On this wave, the abstracts presented at the symposia were developed in the form of scientific articles in medical periodicals"[10]. The Pauls Stradins Museum of the History of Medicine in Riga has been systematically collecting sources on the history of medicine in the USSR for over 30 years. The collection has not been subject to political revision after the restoration of the independence of Latvia in 1991. Some of the exhibits were moved from the public exposition to museum storage, and the collection can still claim the title of the largest in the history of medicine in the USSR in the former Soviet Union. The study of the topic how the circulation of knowledge in medicine during the Cold War within the framework of the network 'Bridging the Baltic: Medicine in the Baltic Sea Region' made it possible to identify new sources for the USSR-GDR symposiums at the Museum of the History of Medicine in Riga. During the conference, we will introduce this unique contact tool in the field of the history of medicine between professionals from the USSR and the GDR on the eve of the collapse of the Berlin Wall. **Keywords:** RUSSIAN-GERMAN MEDICAL RELATIONS, COLD WAR, PAULS STRADINS MUSEUM COLLECTIONS, RIGA.

BLISSFUL DEATH FOR CARING WOMEN IN GREEK-ROMAN FUNERARY EPIGRAMS

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Death is a sacred, blissful and generous mother, especially for women, surprisingly even in male dominated and traditionally misogynist cultures. In Greek-Roman funerary literature women are praised as daughters, wives, mothers, house-wives, workers, often deified by their close relatives. Sometimes they are exalted for taking care of the others, beyond their families, as female physicians. Their relatives are often also physicians. Sometimes the deceased departed early, still as medical students, a promising career. Similar male medical student epigrams are extant. Good caring, excellent medical practice, contribution to the art of medicine are frequently exalted, in about fifty Greek and Roman funerary inscriptions, dating from the 4th century B.C. until the 10th century A.D. In after Christian Roman funerary epigrams, women physicians are compared to heavenly caring angels. Some inscriptions, similarly to some male doctor's inscriptions, are quite laconic, mentioning just the name, sometimes the age of death, and the medical profession. Others convey useful data regarding the medical practice and familiar and professional esteem. Beyond funerary conventions, bright glimpses of vivid everyday life in family, in assistance and medical practice can be viewed. For this presentation traits of gender fairness, deifying in Roman time, and Christian ethereal praising have been especially selected. **Keywords:** GREEK, ROMAN, CHRISTIAN, FUNERARY INSCRIPTIONS, PHYSICIAN-WOMEN.

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CAROLINA BEATRIZ ANGELO AND ADELAIDE CABETE – PIONEER MEDICAL DOCTORS

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Carolina Beatriz Àngelo (1878-1911) and Adelaide Cabete (1876-1935) were two of the earliest Portuguese Republican medical doctors. Carolina devoted herself to Gynaecology and political activity. She was the first Portuguese female surgeon and the first woman who voted in Europe in the elections for the National Constituent Assembly on 28 May 1911. She died on 3 October 1911, returning home after a political meeting. The Government frustrated women's enshrinement in the law of the right to vote. However, Carolina had already stepped into the gallery of the heroes. Adelaide Cabete lived long enough to contribute to consolidating some social rights, such as the right to medical assistance, especially for women and children within maternities/hospitals, the struggle and achievements of republican women. Having embroidered republican flags, both women stand out like candles on the night of the defence of women and human rights. **Keywords:** CAROLINA BEATRIZ ÂNGELO, ADELAIDE CABETE, FEMALE MEDICAL DOCTORS, WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

SEPTIC ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY, A LEADING CAUSE OF 20 PAPAL DEATHS IN THE YEAR 1277-2005

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Aims: There are few studies that describe the renal deaths of popes, a category of long-lived religious and political rulers whose mean lifespan between 1492-2005 was 73.6 years. Only one study exists on acute kidney injury (AKI) in popes that was due to crush-syndrome was the cause of death of Pope John XXI in 1277 and urinary sepsis with anuria was a cause of death of Pope John Paul II in 2008.Therefore the study was devised to investigate papal deaths due to AKI a topic for which scarce data exist. **Methods:** We have studied all popes who died of acute kidney injury (AKI) through the works of Retlief and Cilliers, Lorenzo Gualino (Storia medica dei romani pontefici,1934), Giovanni Ceccarelli (La salute dei pontefici, 2001), Giorgio Cosmacini (La medicina dei papi, 2018), Agostino Paravicini-Bagliani (The Pope's Body, 2000), Peter G. Maxwell-Stuart (Chronicle of the Popes, 2000), and Wendy J. Reardon (The death of the popes, 2004). **Results:** A total of 21 of 78 popes (26.9%) reigning between the years 1277-2005, died of AKI. Sepsis was identified as the leading cause of Acute Kidney Injury and death in 20 of 21 (95.2%) popes. Age at death of the 21 popes was 69.4±2.26 years (Mean ±SE). Six of them (28.6%) died of stroke. Sepsis, which attracted the interest of many ancient and modern investigators, has a complex pathogenesis far from being fully understood, and its guidelines for therapy are still progressing, which explains the high number of papal deaths due to urosepsis. **Conclusion:**

The study discloses a high, hitherto unnoticed number of papal deaths, in the years 1277-2005, caused by AKI following urosepsis complicating kidney stone disease of gouty and non-gouty origins. **Keywords:** AKI, UROSEPSIS, POPES, DEATH.

FOR THE HISTORY OF SLEEP APNEA IN KIDNEY DISEASE

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Introduction: Sleep apnea (SA) is a chronic sleep disorder characterized by repeated cessation of breath during sleep. It is characterized by loud snoring, breathlessness, waking up and may be obstructive, central or mixed. In 1985, a few years after the discovery that hypertension was associated with sleep apnea, Millman, et al. published in Nephron data on hemodialyzed patients with a 41% prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) using polysomnography, the golden standard for its diagnosis. It must be stressed that AM Fein et al described a patient who presented with severe OSA while in an advanced untreated uremic state, which resolved following intensive dialysis. They speculated that the sleep disturbances, which are common in uremia, may be accounted for in some patients by OSA and may resolve with specific therapy for advanced renal failure. In 1988 Krieger et al. used for the first time CPAP in13 patients with renal failure. **Aims:** This study was devised to build up the timeline of knowledge advancement in sleep apnea from 1985 to 2022 by literature search through chronic kidney disease (CKD), end stage kidney disease (ESKD) and replacement therapy with hemodialysis (HD), peritoneal dialysis (PD) and transplantation (TX). **Results:** In the last 48 years we have learned that in ESKD the prevalence of SA varies between 50 and 60% (polysomnography) and 70-80% (questionnaires) and that CKD patients (i) may have a sleep disordered breathing (SDB) that deteriorates with progressive decline of glomerular filtration rate (GFR), (ii) have 24h-hypertension, nocturnal hypertension, daily hypertension. SA causes (iii). hypoxemia with increased chemoreceptor responsiveness, increased ANP, increased sympathetic tone and stimulation of the Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone System (RAAS), fluid retention and rostral movement of leg fluids that cause neck enlargement and increased collapsibility of the airway; (iv) oxidative stress, endothelial dysfunction, inflammation, (v), is associated with diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular morbidity and mortality; (vi). is not cured by dialysis or peritoneal dialysis; (vii) is cured by nocturnal daily hemodialysis and by cycler assisted peritoneal dialysis; (viii) is ameliorated but not cured by transplantation probably for the fact that the transplanted kidney is denervated; (ix) is cured by CPAP. The high prevalence of hypertension (x) is not a risk for mortality of any cause (2021). **Comment:** We are far from solving problems of pathogenesis and therapy of SA in renal failure. The most striking news is the association of SA with CKD in general population. **Keywords:** SLEEP APNEA, OXIDATIVE STRESS, ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION, RENAL DISEASE.

DR. CORALIA CORNĂȚEANU, PRÉCURSEUR DE LA FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE, FONDATRICE DE LA MATERNITÉ DE CONSTANȚA ET COLLECTIONNEUR D'ART

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L'article présente un brillant représentant de la gynécologie-obstétrique de Constanța, le promoteure en 1935 de la césarienne dans cette ville, en utilisant des matériaux des archives familiales, fournis par Gh. Sibiceanu. Le Dr. Octavian Unc a commencé à écrire un volume sur Coralia Cornățeanu, mais a été tué dans l'épidémie de COVID le 24 octobre 2020. Le Dr. Coralia Cornățeanu était une brillante diplômée de la médecine de Bucarest, mariée au Dr Dumitru Cornățeanu, un grand collectionneur d'art. Leur collection de peintures célèbres a été confisquée à l'occasion de l'arrestation politique du colonel Dr. D. Cornățeanu par, et décore actuellement les salles du Musée d'Art de Constanța. **Mots clés:** CORALIA CORNĂȚEANU, MATERNITÉ, COLLECTIONS, ART, RÉCUPÉRATION.

FRANCISCO TAVARES (1750-1812) – HYDROLOGIST AND AUTHOR TO THE FIRST PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL PHARMACOPOEIA

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Objective of the study: This study aims at presenting the contribution of Francisco Tavares (1750-1812) to medicine and pharmacy. **Materials and methods:** Bibliographical research in digital and physical libraries on medical and pharmaceutical literature, as well as historiographical studies, followed by an historical review of the retrieved works. **Results:** Francisco Tavares became a doctor in 1771 and got his PhD in Medicine in 1778. For several years he was a doctor of the Royal Chambers, having assisted the Portuguese Queen D. Maria I. He was also a teacher at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Coimbra in Portugal. First, he taught materia medica, and later Medical-Surgical Institutions. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon and the Barcelona Academy of Medicine. He published several works related to medicine and pharmacy. Chiefly among those ranks the Pharmacopeia Geral, the first Portuguese official pharmacopoeia, whose first edition was printed in 1794. He also dedicated himself to the study of medicinal waters. In one of his works, Instrucções e cautelas praticas sobre a natureza, differentes especies em geral, e uso legitimo das aguas mineraes, principalmente de caldas (1810), he classified Portuguese mineral waters, dividing them into various groups, and named several Portuguese sources of water. He also defined uses for the medicinal waters, including their method of administration, doses, and non-pharmacological measures that should be considered. His book Pharmacologia novis recognita curis, aucta, emendata, et hodierno saeculo accomodata in usum praelectionum acadernicarum conimbricensium (1809) was used as a teaching

material at the Coimbra University. In addition, he published other books on pharmacology and works on the treatment of gout and rheumatism. One of his works on the treatment of gout, Observações, e reflexões sobre o uso proveitoso, e saudavel da quina na gota (1802), which was simultaneously printed in Portuguese and in Latin, was later translated into the English and French languages (most of the book was translated and part of it was summarized). This work was also lauded as a promoter of a new method of treatment for gout in England and France. Conclusions: Francisco Tavares is considered to have founded the scientific hydrology studies in Portugal. He also published the first Portuguese official pharmacopoeia, thus aiding the standardization of medicines in Portugal. Furthermore, his work on the treatment of gout was recognized internationally. **Keywords**: FRANCISCO TAVARES (1750-1812), HYDROLOGY, OFFICIAL PHARMACOPOEIA, PORTUGAL.

ACADEMICIAN ION ENESCU – FATHER OF ROMANIAN CARDIOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE

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Evoking the traditions of the medical school from Iași, the didactic and scientific merits of the forerunners, which remained as examples dug deep in the chronicles of Iași and the country's medicine, it is appropriate to record the new ideas and paths opened by these personalities. that of Acad. Prof. Dr. I. Enescu (1884-1972), who was one of the founders of Romanian cardiology, true founder of medical school. His multiple scientific activity is illustrated by a huge number of studies and articles published in specialized journals in the country and abroad and by six monographs on bilateral hematogenous nephropathy, circulatory system therapeutics, internal disease therapy, balneology studies, nephrosis with a predominance of heart disorders and heart failure. Prof. Dr. Ion Enescu was the one who introduced in Romania instrumental vectocardiography, a new field, which he approached after 1945, publishing the first research done in the country on the vector interpretation of ECG. Simultaneously with electrocardiography, he was the first in the country to use invasive methods of cardiovascular exploration, through cardiac catheterization. It addressed almost all important areas of cardiovascular diagnosis and treatment, including the role of carbonated mineral waters on cardiovascular disease. The prominent contributions brought by Acad. Prof. Dr. Ion Enescu in the field of medical science development, together with the didactic and public activity, scientific and professional probity, civic and human dignity brought him a huge prestige both nationally and internationally. **Keywords:** ACADEMICIAN ION ENESCU, CARDIOLOGY, VECTOCARDIOGRAPHY, CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION, MEDICAL SCHOOL.

METFORMIN - 100 YEARS SINCE THE SYNTHESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS

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Metformin, the most widely used oral anti-diabetic drug in non-insulin-dependent diabetes, has an interesting history spanning over a century. Galega officinalis (known as goat's rue) was responsible for the development of metformin (dimethylbiguanide), which is used to treat the symptoms of diabetes due to its high guanidine content. After observing the hypoglycemic effect in 1918, the following years were ruled by the synthesis of guanidine derivatives, including metformin being synthesised by Emil Werner and James Bell in 1922. The French diabetologist, Jean Sterne, highlighted the hypoglycemic effect of metformin in 1957 by publishing his clinical research, so that in 1958 the molecule was introduced into the therapy of diabetic patients in the UK (British National Formulary) and other European countries. The approval (1994) / introduction (1995) of metformin in the USA was met with resistance, because of the withdrawal of two other molecules (namely phenphormin and buformin, the former biguanide compounds developed before metformin) due to the high risk of lactic acidosis. After the 2000s, innovative pharmaceutical formulations emerged through the development of extended-release tablets and fixed-dose combination drugs, in which metformin is the primary active substance. Currently, pharmaceutical forms of metformin include: tablets (conventional release); XR tablets (extended-release); liquid formulation and powder sachets. Metformin is included by the World Health Organization in the essential medicines list as a first-line pharmacological therapy not only for type 2 diabetes, but also for type 1 diabetes in order to improve glycemic status and reduce insulin dose. In recent years, metformin proved to be effective in other diseases such as: polycystic ovary syndrome, in various neurodegenerative diseases and in cancer risk reduction.
Keywords: METFORMIN, TYPE 2 DIABETES, JEAN STERNE, GALEGA OFFICINALIS, BIGUANIDE.

GEORGIAN MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE FOREIGN COLLECTIONS

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One of the significant sectors, in cataloging of Georgian medical manuscripts, is identification and studying of the treasures preserved in the libraries located outside Georgian borders. Cause of Georgian cultural heritage existence in the foreign countries was integration of Georgia with the most important centers of Christian world in the process of Christian culture formation. Since 6th century, Georgian political and cultural migrants established Georgian monasteries, at first in Palestine, further in Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, later in Byzantium, Constantinople, Antioch, Mount Athos, and Petritsoni, where they were engaged in educational and cultural activities. Political events in 17th-18th centuries caused

relocation of such centers to Russia, in particular, to St. Petersburg, where numerous rich collections of Georgian medical cultural heritage are concentrated and they comprise the subject of our research. Studying of Georgian medical manuscripts preserved at Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library showed that the group of Georgians working in St. Petersburg, including Gaioz Archimandrite, Ioane Sidamonidze, Vasil Chiladze and others, led by Ioane Bagrationi, was engaged in creating of the collections of original works with medical contents; translation of texts with medical contents from the foreign languages, introducing discoveries in the natural science of various European countries; they developed medical and defining dictionaries; rewrote the collections of formulas of remedies, including, together with the lists of Georgian remedies, there were provided the specimens of both, oriental (Persian, Arabian, Ottoman) and European (Greek, Latin, Russian) formulas. Representatives of progressive Georgian intellectuals residing in St. Petersburg were engaged in copying of the handwritten medical books and sending them to Georgia to familiarize local population and interested persons with the achievements of European medicine. For example, the "Remedies Formulas" by David Bagrationi, kept at Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library was written in St. Petersburg and the original is maintained there, supposedly, the author has rewritten several variants and sent to his native country. Due to their practical purpose they were quite popular and widespread in Georgia. The diseases and formulas described there were sorted by alphabet and clearly reflect the whole arsenal of remedies known in that period. 13 Georgian medical handwritten books are preserved at Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library in St. Petersburg, mostly in collections of Sabinin, Gren and Ioane Batonishvili. These are: 5(25) Mascot for David Batonishvili, 1 sh.; 17(2) Karabadini, XIX, 119 p.; 20 Collection, XIX, 178 p.; 53 Karabadini, XVII, 261 p.; 63 Karabadini, XIX, 29 p.; 74 Interpreting American yellow fever, 1811, 38 p.; 114 Karabadini, XIX, 93 p.; 134 Hydrops and its treatment, XIX, 21 p.; 149 History and medical manuals about cholera, 1823, 14 p.; 173 Dictionary of medicines, XIX, 165 p.; 176 Recipes of treatment, 1877, 175 p.; 186 Business discussion of patients with a scurvy, 1792, 61 p.; 187 Treatment of the person, XIX, 41 p. Georgian medical manuscripts at St. Petersburg Institute of Oriental Studies are mostly concentrated in Teimuraz Bagrationi's collection. These manuscripts were described by R. Orbeli, in his monograph "Georgian manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies" (Akademiia nauk SSSR 1956). These 13 manuscripts are as follows: 10 Georgian-Latin Dictionary of alpha-beta plants, 33 p.; 763 Karabadini, XIX, 118 p.; 105 Medical book in alphabetical order, XIX, 59 p.; 118 Manuals of an inoculation of a flower, XIX, 2 p.; 28(G-25; H-20) Teimuraz Bagrationi. Natural History of Georgia, 1814, 4 sh.; 31/1 (G 96; H40) Explanatory multilingual dictionary of terminology, 1824, 34 sh.; 31/2 (G96; H40) Multilingual dictionary of Botanical terms, 1808, 14 p.; 31/3 (G96; H40) Ioane Bagrationi. Terminology dictionary, XIX, 24 sh.; 38 (H16) Teimuraz Bagrationi. Explanatory dictionary, 1838, 15 sh.; 63 (H-13) Cyprian Damaski. Funny dictionary, 1821, 2 sh.; 13 Incomparable Karabadini XVII, 407 sh.; 37 Treatment of the horses, 1788, 190 p.; P 8 (P7) Ioane Bagrationi. Dictionary, 1807, 24 sh. Among the listed manuscripts the most important is Explanatory multilingual dictionary of terminology by Teimuraz Bagrationi, its different handwritten versions are widespread among Georgian population. 2 dictionaries of natural sciences in Russian and Georgian languages by Ioane Bagrationi attract attention as well. It would be interesting to compare these works with the text of "Explanatory dictionary of natural science" by Ioane Bagrationi, preserved at the National Center of Manuscripts of Georgia (S-3986). We have identified Georgian medical manuscripts preserved in St. Petersburg, we have developed the indices, provided detailed descriptions and identified the

natural remedies mentioned in these manuscripts. We intend to systematize them with respect of the diseases and their identification for safe use in the old classical medicine and ethnical medicine. In our opinion, the results of our research would expand knowledge about the natural remedies and they will be used in the process of development of the consolidated database of Georgian traditional medicine Materia Medica. **Keywords:** GEORGIAN MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS, COLLECTIONS, MATERIA MEDICA, PATHOLOGIY, DICTIONARIES.

ETHICAL VALUES AND ANTI-DOPING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ATHLETES

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The main feature of the sport – necessity of competition – has direct and significant impact on moral-ethical formation of personality. The use of doping to win the competition has become a serious challenge for modern sports. There are three convincing reasons for doping prohibition: guarantee of fair sports competition (i), protection of the athletes' physical and moral integrity (ii), and maintaining the sense and main value of sports (iii). Our research was dedicated to the study of the doping situation in Georgia and the proper planning of the fight against it. **Research materials and methods:** First series of studies were conducted on the basis of internationally recognized and slightly modified education course in 2019 and second study, strengthened with ethical aspects – in 2020. Based on the scheme elaborated through qualitative study of year 2019 the design of quantitative study was refined. First wave fieldworks were conducted from 25 June to 10 September 2019. In aggregate, 220 athletes were interviewed, among them: team sports n=136 (61.8%) and individual sports n=84 (38.2%). From 16.09.2019 to 24.10.2019, the seminars were conducted for the athletes, participants of the first stage of quantitative study. Second wave fieldworks were conducted with the methodology similar to the first wave, from 23 October to 4 December 2019. In aggregate 180 athletes were interviewed, including: team sports n=114 (63.3%), individual sports n=66 (36.7%). As the instrument, for quantitative study we have use standard questionnaire with 52 questions (study of the opinion of elite athletes on the issues of sports) and the ones with 20 questions (the measurement questions in ethics and fraud) developed by WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) and translated into Georgian. The questionnaire contained various statements and the respondents evaluated them based on Likert-type 3, 4 or 5-point scales. As the **conclusion,** we can state that though the athletes mostly show negative attitudes to the banned substances, there is lack of significant information, with respect of knowledge about the specific substances, their effects, action and consumption, as well as with respect of testing. The athletes' attitude to the banned substances is quite negative and their absolute majority does not regard consumption of such substances in the future, but lack of information related to this issue takes place. **Keywords:** ANTIDOPING, EDUCATION, ATHLETS, GEORGIA, ETHICS.

ALLERGY TO BEEF (HISTORY, IMMUNOLOGY, HYPERSENSITIVITY, CONTROVERSY, GASTRONOMY)

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Meat allergies in general have long been considered rare: beef, pork, poultry, etc. In recent years their frequency increased. Beef red meat can produce multiple clinical manifestations of sensitization. Molecular determinations indicated the major and minor epitopes: actin bovine serum albumin, actin, myoglobin, tropomyosin, alpha gal and sensitization to the saliva of the tick, and to contaminants (nanobacteria). At the same time, the use of numerous vaccines, whose culture base (medium) is calf serum, leads to an enhanced sensitization. History demonstrates the benefits of using vaccines and saving many lives. But it also shows the negative effects in allergic sensitization. Gulf War veterans returned with known pathologies (nervous system, bone, etc.), but equally displayed polipathologies which required multiple investigations for more than three years. Allergy to beef was confirmed as the cause of their sufferings. Controversies arose in the history of food and gastronomy, as well, when gastronomic science and culinary arts were econsidered. Calf red meat raised controversy over the causal meals, which were numerous. "Beef Rossini" remained famous in the history of gastronomy. **In conclusion:** sensitization to red meat of beef has increased both its prevalence and incidence. Bovine serum is part of many vaccines composition. In the era of nano-molecular medicine scrutiny of multiple sensitizing causes is necessary.
Keywords: BEEF ALLERGY, EPITOPE ALPHA GALL, GULF WAR SYNDROME, VACCINES, HISTORY OF GASTRONOMY.

HISTORY OF THERAPEUTIC ANTIBODIES AND NOBEL PRIZES

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Polyclonal and monoclonal therapeutic antibodies (Ab) are to be considered starting with the history of serotherapy. Emil von Behring received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1901 for researching infectious diseases. Antidifteric vaccine was among the first vaccines manufactured. Nowadays, monoclonal antibodies are biological target agents recognizing specific antigens, being the major therapeutic innovation of the last 130 years. The production technique was published in 1975 by Georges J.F. Köhler and César Milstein for which they received the Nobel Prize in 1984. We note that an important contribution was made by Rosalind Franklin, the specialist in the analysis of diffraction photographs who helped showing the double-hellix structure of DNA; "photo 51" is famous. Monoclonal Ab are used as antiinflammatory, antitumoral, antiinfectious, anticolesterolemic and antiallergic agents in severe asthma and severe dermatitis. Using immunostimulants as anticancer drugs constituted "a revolution in oncology" and the discoverers, James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo, received the Nobel Prize in 2018. In conclusion, Monoclonal and polyclonal Ab expanded new therapeutic pathways, and the discoverers were rewarded with Nobel Prizes.
Keywords: HISTORY OF SEROTHERAPY, POLYCLONAL AB, MONOCLONAL AB, ONCOLOGICAL IMMUNOTHERAPY, NOBEL PRIZES.

HISTORY OF HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA

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Hereditary angioedema is a genetic disease characterized by transitory and transient subcutaneous and submucosal edemas with laryngeal frequent localization, that can lead to death (25%) and abdominal localization leading to abdominal pain, pseudo-occlusive syndromes and hypovolemic shock. The first clinical descriptions were made by the German doctor Von Quincke in 1882, and in 1888 the Canadian Sir William Osler described the first cases of death. In 1886 the gene that codes for C1 esterase inhibitor was described on chromosome 11. Edema occurs either due to anomaly or lack of the gene, leading to the two types of angioneurotic edema. In 1998 Nussberger showed that the key mediator is bradykinin. The kininogenase was described for the first time in the year 2000 and so the third type of angioedema was cataloged. The identification of the gene that codes for the Hageman factor was made in 2006. Molecular cytogenetics in heredopathology has led to an important diagnostic and therapeutic contribution in the last 50 years. So, the study of linkage was described by T. H. Morgan, while the study of numeric chromosomal anomalies or structures was due to M. Berthone and C. Junien. Cellular hybridization was described by D. Pantecervo and molecular in situ hybridization with marked probes was performed by Disselroth. These studies lead to many clarifications in genetic and molecular medicine. A.T. Harvig contributed to explaining chromosomal pathology through a great statistical study along with the Mendel-Morgan concept in genetic pathology. Hereditary angioedema is associated with two genes in cause: the SERPING gene and the F12 gene. Current treatment acts on different levels of the kallikrein-kinin activation pathways, the veritable cascade activated through factor XII (the Hageman factor), engaging production and accumulation of bradikinin. **Conclusions:** recent enzymatic and genetic diagnostic determinations, proper therapeutic of actuality allso allow for a history of hereditary angioedema. **Keywords:** HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA, HISTORY, GENETIC AND ENZYMATIC DETERMINATIONS.

"SACRED MILK" AND THE PREVENTION OF CHILD SENSITIZATION (from history to today's reality)

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The child is healthy if he is fed correctly. As the "sacred gift of life" is the child, this, i.e. natural nutrition, is required. The first sensitizing factor of the child is cow's milk. Cow's milk allergy includes many manifestations: general, cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, renal and skin ones. Immunologically, immunoallergic reactions are type I, II and IV, according to the Gell and Coombs classification. Their incidence and prevalence is 10%. Even Hippocrates categorised reactions to cow's milk in gastrointestinal and skin disorders. Galen reported allergic-like reactions in a child after the ingestion of goat's milk, and Richet in 1902 described food anaphylaxis, while Schlosmann and Finkelstein proposed oral

immunotherapy in 1912. Breastfeeding is the "reference model" in terms of growth, development, short-term and long-term health of the child (American Academy of Pediatrics). "Nothing is better than mother's milk" is the saying from Antiquity and the Middle Ages, to Renaissance and until today. On the walls of Egyptian temples, the goddess Isis appears nursing her son, Horus, with divine milk. Breast milk, the "sacred milk", in these crucial points of life conferred immortality. The concept of sacred milk also spread in the Greco-Roman world where some tombs also contained statuettes of the goddesses Demeter, Gaia and Hera, nursing their babies. In the catacombs of Rome, on the walls, the Virgin Mary is depicted feeding baby Jesus. A rare icon named "Galaktotrophousa" is a representation of the Mother of God with the baby Jesus at her breast (in Greece, Serbia, Russia and Israel). In the Renaissance, the profession of nurse was imposed because mothers did not breastfeed (aristocrats, bourgeois, but also working women). The regime of the nurses was described by Galen, Avicenna and Averroes. Prophet Muhamad, an orphan from birth, survived because he was nursed by a wet nurse. The Koran emphasizes the importance of breastfeeding in the first 2 years of life, which was also supported by Avicenna and Maimonides. Erasmus praised nursing mothers. Marie Antoinette, queen of France, defies the rules and breastfeeded her four children alone. **Conlusions**: In the current er, of nano-molecular medicine, of the existence of hypoallergenic and artificial milk, it has been shown that it is no better food for the child than the mother's milk, which is the first preventive factor in his sensitization. **Keywords:** SACRED MILK, NURSES, MIDDLE AGES, MARIA ANTOINETTE.

LOCAL BIOGRAPHICAL RESTITUTION ABOUT DR. A. LEONTE AND DR. C. LEONTE

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I chose to support this theme because the following information is not only from the history of medical field but it's also part of a locality's history: Poienarii Rali, Prahova County. The place is situated on the left bank of Ialomita River, in an area where the ancient Vlasiei Forests were. Doctor A. Leonte (Anastasievici or Atanasievici) was born on the 28th of February 1851, being one of the first medical students of the Medical Faculty in Bucharest, who graduated in 1875. He was considered a Carol Davila's School doctor. He practiced as a primary doctor and surgeon in hospitals such as Coltea and Brancovenesc. The doctor attended many international congresses being a founder and president of General Doctor Association in Romania and also a senator and congressman. In recognition of his achievements, a street in Bucharest has his name: Dr. Leonte Street that hosts the "Public Health and Hygiene Institute". He was recognized as one of the best surgeons at the beginning of the twentieth century. He died on the 25th of November 1914. What was published less or was only mentioned in "Poienarii Burchi's Monograph" in 1978 is the fact that he owned a property in Poienarii Rali (village of the locality but with locality status up to 1949-1950). He also had heirs such as doctor Constanti (Titi) Leonte. The property, land and building, was bought after a trial following the death of its first owner and philanthropist Gh. Andreescu (the one who was also founder of the local school and church). Doctor

Constantin Leonte (born in 1884 or 1889) was a former teacher at the Pantelimon Hospital's Surgery Clinic and manager of the same hospital (around 1949-1950). I only found data about him in the "Clipa" Magazine in September 2011 in an article written by Acad. Prof. Balaceanu-Stolnici where he briefly describes his activity and nature. Doctor Leonte's personality was well known among the inhabitants of Poienarii Rali (my native place) and I was able to collect testimonies from a couple of persons who benefited from his medical services in the hospital as well as at his home. The building was abandoned after 1950 and served several destinations after 1961, without any conservation. The doctor died in 1954, according to Doctor Horia Berceanu's testimony. In the full length paper pictorures and bibliography will be added.. **Keywords**: LEONTE ANASTASIEVICI, CONSTANTIN LEONTE, POIENARII RALI, PHYSICIANS.

THE PROFESSORS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN BUCHAREST – A SATIRICAL DRAWING FROM 1924

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This work presents a very rare satirical drawing from 1924, depicting the professors from the Faculty of Medicine of Bucharest. It was printed in colour in a large format measuring 90 cm x 60 by Caraianu & Co from Bucharest. The scene depicts a women giving birth and the collective of 26 professors (including the secretary) from the Faculty of Medicine assisting the procedure. It caricaturize several famous professors as Mina Minovici (1858-1933), Dimitrie Gerota (1867-1939), Nicolae Paulescu (1869-1931), Constantin Angelescu (1869-1948) and many others. The author is Dr. Henry Ginsberg who was a satirical drawer from Interwar Period. The names of the professors and the staff of the faculty were written in brown ink. Probably the original imprint didn't contain any names. Each professor depicted in the drawing will be presented individually and the portraits will be compared with known or unpublished photos of them. **Keywords:** SATIRICAL DRAWING, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, BUCHAREST, 1924, HENRI GINSBERG.

PHARMACIST CONSTANTIN C. HEPITES (1804-1880) AND 160 YEARS SINCE THE FIRST ROMANIAN PHARMACOPOEIA

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Many European countries set out to develop their own Pharmacopoeia to regulate the pharmaceutical market, starting in the second half of the 19th century. The first edition of the Romanian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1862, during the reign of Al. I. Cuza, an iconic figure in the history of Romania. Significant changes were made during his reign, which were also reflected in the pharmaceutical field. The concern with replacing the

Austrian pharmacopoeias with a Romanian one stands as proof of the level of maturity of the pharmaceutical professionals in the Romanian Principalities. In order to create a local terminology, the paper was written in Latin and Romanian by six subcommissions coordinated by C-tin C. Hepites, an inconic figure among doctors and pharmacists. The First Edition of the Pharmacompoeia is made up of three parts:- **Materia Pharmaceutica** comprising 301 monographs of drug substances and auxiliary substances of herbal, mineral and animal origin used in the pharmaceutical practice; - **Preparata Pharmaceutica** comprising 538 monographs that describe the preparation of various pharmaceutical forms;- **Reagentia et Tabulae Varia** containing the reagents used in the pharmaceutical practice for identification and quality control as well as various tables. Carol Davila, the personality who has undeniably marked the Romanian healthcare system development, had decided to adopt the metric system from 1 January 1860. Nevertheless, when the First Edition of the Romanian Pharmacopoeia was out, the Austrian weights, the Romanian measures and the Nürnberg pharmaceutical weights were still in use. That is why the Superior Medical Council resolved on 5 December 1862 that the work finished by the members subcommissions coordinated by C.C. Hepites would become effective in order to ensure the uniformity of the pharmaceutical activities accross the United Principalities. Keywords: HEPITES, ROMANIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.

A FAMILY OF PSYCHIATRISTS – THE CORTEZ

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Through this paper, the authors pay homage to the family of psychiatrists – Cortez, 100 years after the birth of Dr. Psychiatrist Paul Cortez (1922-1988). A scientist, he has carried out a rich activity in the field of psychiatry, being known in Romania and abroad. He was born on February 10, 1922, in Iași, in a family of intellectuals with old cultural traditions. He attended the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest (1940-1946) and had year colleagues, personalities of Romanian medicine: Nicolae Cajal, Dan Setlacek, Aurel Denischi, Iuliu Șuteu, Alexandru Trestioreanu and others. A clinician and researcher, he has distinguished himself in over 350 scientific papers, including 70 in the history of psychiatry. He has been a member of several academies and scientific societies in the country and abroad. The psychiatrist Marinela-Luiza Cortez-Sărmăşanu (1946-1980), daughter of Dr. Paul Cortez, graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest (1970), with the diploma thesis "Considerations on postpartum and lactation psychoses", with studies on 180 cases; psychiatrist at "Gh. Marinescu" Hospital in Bucharest (1975), she defended her doctoral thesis in medical sciences with the topic: "Contributions to the study of the development of psychiatry in Romania" (1976) and other important works on the history of medicine. Father and daughter, both were psychiatrists with important valuable contributions in this field. Outstanding writer, in his last book, Prof. dr. Cortez evokes his home city, Iași, and its people. **Keywords:** PSYCHIATRISTS, PAUL CORTEZ, MARILENA-LUIZA CORTEZ SĂRMĂȘANU.

THE MEDICO-SURGICAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND NATURALISTS OF IAȘI – THE OLDEST ROMANIAN MEDICAL PERIODICAL

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In 1830, (January 11), the Medical Reading Circle was established in Iași – Dr. Mihail Zotta and Dr. Iacob Czihac (with 21 members), which in 1833 was transformed into the Society of Physicians and Naturalists (SMN) of the Moldavian Principality. A scientific society like SMN could not exist without a publication, even if the first medical practice manuals were published in it. On January 1, 1844, C. Vîrnav founded the "Health and Economy Advisor" a periodical for the Romanian people, which in 1851 became the "SPN Leaflet". In 1887 it was transformed into the "SPN Bulletin" at the proposal of Gr. Cobălcescu, I. Ciurea and Aristide Peride. The life of this first scientific journal has 4 periods: – the first 1887-1923, – the second 1924-1948, – the third from 1956 to 2012 (the most productive), – the fourth from 2012 to the present. From the very beginning, SNP Bulletin had a well-defined European personality, with the mission of consolidating and consecrating an authentic scientific spirit. If at first the journal appeared under the direction of an Editorial Committee (Prof. Peride, Prof. Cobălcescu, Dr. Otremba, Dr. Rizu, Dr. Bottez, Dr. Konya), including the SPN leadership, later, until 1893 it appeared with the mention "under the direction of Dr. G. Bogdan" (the first medical personality in the history of the periodical), which soon rendered it known in Europe. In the first years, the contribution with articles by naturalists was important, the most active being Prof. Nicolae Leon. Subsequently, the presence of doctors increased, and in 1924, volume 35, the SPN Bulletin was renamed "The Medical-Surgical Journal.SPN Bulletin" (MSJ). In the early years, in the Journal`s editorial office, there were important figures of scientific Iași: the chemist Petru Poni, the geologist Grigore Cobălcescu, the philosopher Vasile Conta, the physiologist Leon Cosmovici, the pediatrician Dr. Anastasie Fătu, the anatomist Dr. Aristide Peride, the chemist and pharmacist Dr. Samuel Konya, the dermatologist Dr. Gheorghe Demetriade, the internist and cardiologist Dr. Constantin Bacaloglu, the neurologist and endocrinologist Dr. Constantin I. Parhon, the surgeon Dr. Nicolae Hortolomei, the hygienist and malariologist Dr. Mihai Ciucă, the bacteriologist Dr. Alexandru Slătineanu, the ophthalmologist Dr. Elena Pușcariu, the internist and hematologist Dr. Gheorghe Tudoranu. The first volume of the new MSJ series had only 44 pages, authored by personalities of the Romanian medical history: the epidemiologist, internist, balneologist and hematologist Dr. Gh. Tudoranu, the surgeons Dr.Vl. Bușureanu and Dr. Gh. Plăcințeanu. The most productive years were 1926-1931, when each volume contained over 600 pages. The articles addressed major medical topics of the time and reflected the progress of basic research. The journal publication was affected by World War II; however, until 1943, the issues followed one another regularly. In 1949, the communist dictatorship banned both the SPN and its Medical-Surgical Journal due to the political obsession of centralizing scientific activities and the medical press, thoroughly implemented by the new authorities of the time. In 1956, the periodical reappeared (vol. 60), thanks to Acad. V. Rășcanu, who also saved the SPN itself. The "MSJ of the SPN of Iași" appears also today, being a plea to ensure in the long run the continuity of the journal and of the oldest Romanian scientific institution. In 1956, the editorial board included: Acad. V.

Răşcanu (responsible editor), Prof. Ş. Brătianu and Prof. Vl. Buţureanu (associated responsible editor), Assoc. Prof. Th. Economu, Assoc. Prof. G. Popovici and Prof. E. Ungureanu (editorial secretaries). The third, golden, most productive period of the Journal began with the appointment as deputy editor of Prof. Grigore Teodorovici (1960). In 1966, in the editorial "Ten years after" the balance of the "Medical-Surgical Journal" was incredible: 20 million pages had been printed, there were 2000 annual subscriptions. Due to exchanges with 44 countries, 157 titles of foreign journals were received, along with treatises appeared in great publishing houses. All these enriched the book fund of the SPN Library. In time, the SPN noblest goal, formulated in the draft statute of 1832, was happily fulfilled: "To follow the progress of the medical sciences and to contribute to them as much as possible". 100 years after its appearance, in 1987, the MSJ was the best general medical periodical in the country, benefited from 275 exchanges with journals from 43 countries, being indexed in 22 databases, the most prestigious of them being PUB MED. The publication included reviews, letter to the editor, notes on practical medicine, case reports, medical chronicles, original articles, book reviews. Prof. Teodorovici shared his professional activity with the MSJ until his death, when, on his hospital bed, he supervised the last issue for him: No. 1-2 of 1992. The editor-in-chief`s death shocked the medical community, most of them contributors to the publication, to which he devoted so many years. If no. 1 of the 1991 MSJ was edited in 1500 copies comprising 240 pages, no. 1 in 1993, dropped to 156 pages and 800 copies. In 1992, Prof. Dr. Valeriu Rusu became editor-in-chief and continued to give the Journal his competence and talent, until the end of his life, in 2014. In 2008, 1160 pages for the MSJ annual four issues were printed and there were 1000 subscribers. MSJ strated being printed in English since 2012 and it indexed in Clarivate Analytics database. Prof. Dr. Gabriel Ungureanu until 2016 and Prof. Dr. E. Târcoveanu followed as editors-in-chief. It was particularly Prof. Dr. Aurel Ivan, helped by Prof. Florin Petrariu, who was directly involved in this historical publication survival. In 2022, when 192 years since SPN foundation together with 126 editorial years (volumes) of MSJ publication are celebrated, browsing theis periodical recalls with emotion the essential moments and personalities in the Iaşi and Romanian medicine evolution. The Journal keeps the same format, is a generalist publication, has a modern cover, a high editorial and typographic quality, appears regularly, has a national and international editorial board and includes articles from the country and from abroad (20 articles per issue). In this century and a quarter of life, MSJ stimulated and enriched the Romanian medical vocabulary, acknowledged new medical terminology, constantly improved higher medical education, eficiently supporting the first Romanian academic institutions, promoting scientific research, and dissemination of knowledge. An international journal from the beginning, MSJ reflected the scientific orientation of the time, rendered the medical school of Iaşi known in the world, and faithfully accomplished the exhortation on the 192-year-old SPN seal "Semper altius" (Always higher). **Keywords:** MEDICAL-SURGICAL JOURNAL, SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND NATURALISTS, IAŞI, MOLDAVIA, ROMANIA.

A EUROPEAN SURGEON: THOMA IONESCU (1860-1926) – FOUNDER OF THE MODERN ROMANIAN SCHOOL OF SURGERY

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Professor Thoma Ionescu (Thomas Jonnesco) led thirty years of dedicated activity as a clinician, as an experimentalist and a teacher, creating through his exceptional efforts a Romanian school of surgery capable to rival that of any state in Europe or elsewhere. As its founder and promotor, he imposed, through his original works, descriptive and topographic anatomy in Romania, developed an increased awareness of the importance of experimental surgery both for perfecting medical techniques and for scientific research, and at the same time broadened the perspectives and vision of physiologic surgery, transforming surgery from a pragmatic approach into a medical science. By creating in Bucharest, in 1895, the Institute of Topographic Anatomy and Experimental Surgery, with separate departments for topographic anatomy, experimental surgery, experimental physiology, histology and comparative anatomy, Thoma Ionescu successfully applied a new scientific concept of surgery that had not yet been introduced anywhere else, his achievements remaining for half a century unrivalled throughout Europe. He may also be ascribed the merit of having created a genuine school of surgery in Romania, bringing it to the level of modern surgery, based on integral asepsis, a concept called for by the revolutionary discoveries of Pasteur. New methods of surgery were developed, the existing ones were improved, certain aspects of topographic anatomy were outlined, various medical instruments were invented, and a proper training of students in his school of surgery was ensured, enabling them to gain high professional qualifications, and contributing in this way to raising standards of surgery all over Romania. Ionescu also contributed to one of the most important treatises of anatomy, coordinated by P. J. Poirier, improving the topographic knowledge of the abdominal region by correctly describing the anatomic structures that later received his name. He developed and perfected numerous surgical techniques and instruments. Through his pupils, and their respective disciples, Thoma Ionescu surpassed all his predecessors by setting up a net of surgery services all over Romania. He was responsible for the fact that every surgical department in Romania got provided with highly competent surgeons; his personal efforts as a surgeon have helped the progress of in-depth surgery, with numerous innovations in anaesthetics, and a great number of new or perfected surgical instruments. He has also introduced new surgical methods, based on anatomical knowledge and rigorous haemostasis. He studied presacral cervical sympathectomy and extended lymphadenectomy in cancer; he introduced ulcer gastrectomy 20 years before it became a common medical practice; he perfected the technique of rectal resection, and introduced enlarged hysterectomy for uterine cancer. Last but not least, Thoma Ionescu is one of the first surgeons in the world who contributed to the development of functional surgery. **Keywords:** THOMA JONNESCO, BUCHAREST, SURGERY, HIGH SPINAL ANESTHESIA, SYMPATHECTOMY.

"ST. SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL – TRADITION AND CONCERN FOR PROGRESS

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The history of the first hospital in Moldova began on Măgura Iașilor [Iași Hillock], on a place donated by Dimitrie Bosie to be the plague cemetery. Here after 1734, the first primitive sanitary organization appeared for isolation and quarantine of plague patients - a stone hermitage (Tărâță Hermitage), built by Grigori Ghica Voivode. Extending this initiative, in 1743 Ștefan Bosie started the construction of a new church surrounded by buildings for the diseased people in the city center, after a miracle-working silver icon of St. Spiridon was discovered in a neighbouring chapel on Hagioaei Street. From 1750 on, private donations were collected (made by N.V. Kogălniceanu, Vasile Ruset and Atanasie Lipscanul) and in 1753 the church was erected, around which a hospital dedicated to St. Spiridon [gr. Spyridon] was built in 1755. On January 1, 1757, Ruling Prince Cehan Racoviță issued a charter where he officially recognised the Epitropy [Administration] of St. Spiridon Establishment. He provided an income for it by donating the Targu-Ocna estate and the Princely properties in Galați, designated the epitropes [managers] who run the Hospital. Chosen from the guild of the merchants of Iași, they were the main donors. The Hospital with 30 beds, testifying a valuable public institution, was thus officially inaugurated. In 1777, in his second reign, Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica appointed a doctor of the city and founded the House of Doctors - the first attempt to organize the health service. Prince Alexandru Ion Mavrocordat established the position of doctor of the country, and on May 19, 1785, he isused the "Statute of the House of St. Spiridon Hospital". In 1785, the bed number increased to 60, and after 1797 a new pavilion was built, the capacity of the Hospital reaching 100 beds. Doctors from abroad were also integrated into the House of Doctors in Iași, who maintained, as much as possible, the medical and health care activity at a minimal European level. On June 25, 1828, the Doctoral Council was established, which included Dr. Eustație Rolla, Iosif Viola, Mihail Zotta, E. Huber and the surgeon Jacob Czihak. Every year, the Epitropy fortune registered a continuous growth, the institution itself experiencing a sustained development. The overall secularization of the monastic assets did not affect any property of the Epitropy of St. Spiridon Hospital, proof that it was never entirely subordinated to the Orthodox Church. In 1870 the St. Spiridon Epitropy was a fully established, well-defined foundation with considerable economic and scientific potential, with a remarkable ability to intervene operatively, promptly, in cases of emergency, and exerting a higher, "European" level of health care services in Moldova. Invited by Dr. Czihac, the Austrian born Dr. Ludovic Russ senior, came to Iași in 1843, where he would work for 44 years; he founded the "St. Spiridon" surgery service in 1851, with 75 beds, introduced new techniques, asepsis, ether anaesthesia, formed a school, being considered the father of scientific surgery in Iași. Spiridonia's doctors actually participated in the Romanian War of Independence. On April 24, 1877, Maria Rosnovanu set up a committee to help the Romanian soldiers, where Dr. Ludovic Russ senior, Dr. Ioan Ciure and colonel Dr. Gustav Otremba, chief physician of the Iași IInd Army Corps were reunited. The committee offered 10,000 francs to Ludovic Russ and appointed him head of the Iași military ambulance. The "St. Spiridon" Epitropy contributed to the establishment foundation of the Iași Faculty of Medicine. After efforts for about 20 years (after Dr. Negura`s School of Surgery between

1859-1860, and Dr. Ludovic Russ senior`s Course of Anatomy and Surgery in 1863), the courses of the Faculty of Medicine started on December 1, 1879. Leon Sculy, the first dean, provided spaces in Spiridonia Hospital for lectures. The collaboration was difficult. St. Spiridon's Hospitals thus acquired the quality of university clinics. The first professors were primary physicians of Spiridonia, with an undisputed reputation: Dr. Leon Sculy in anatomy and surgery, Dr. Ludovic Russ-senior in operative medicine, Ludovic Russ-junior in medical pathology. The St. Spiridon Epitropy made available to the Faculty spaces for clinics, without the state making even the slightest expense (it would have cost about 3,000,000 lei). St. SpySpiridonridon Hospital and members of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași (SPN) participated in the creation of the Faculty of Medicine (1879), "which, although recently established and still under construction, represented a centre of scientific activity", and enabled the publication of one of the first Romanian medical periodicals – "Bulletin of the SPN", later renamed "The Medical Surgical Journal. Bulletin of the SPN". The St. Spiridon Epitropy grew richer. Statistics from 1914 showed that its properties included 73,000 ha of arable land, 23,000 ha of forest, Slănic Moldova resort, vineyards, ponds, houses, fortunes out of which hospitals and hermitages could be built and maintained throughout Moldova. The income was used for maintaining 840 beds, salaries were paid to 1400 employees, pensions were provided for the elderly, aid for the needy and medicines for the poor sick. The Epitropy of the House of St. Spiridon Hospitals established a new educational institution – The Superior School of Nursing Sisters and Social Service Sisters and an orphanage at Popricani (when finishing school, orphans were employed by the Epitropy). Epitropy had become a specialized first rank institution, having its own material support and autonomy, profitably subordinated to state control, an institution with personality and prestige in the field, at a European level. Such competence was also validated during the first great world conflagration (1916-1918) when Iași and the Epitropy of St. Spiridon were forced to assume the entire responsibility for fighting against the overwhelming epidemic scourges. After the war, in 1932, an achievement of great value for the city of Iași – was the construction of the palace of surgical clinics (Prof. I. Tănăsescu), "the most modern and beautiful hospital in Europe built in Iași" ("World" no. 4293/23 September 1932). It can be said that at the head of this settlement was the social, political, legal and literary elite of Moldova. The rulers of Moldova Principality, the great nobility, princes and princesses, then the kings and queens of Romania gave from their fortune lands, forests, money, books, jewels, houses, mills etc., goods that totalized impressive values. A new recognition of the competence of St. Spiridon Hospitals occurred during the Second World War, when the hospital and the medical staff took refuge with the Hospital in Alba Iulia – in Transilvania, providing medical assistance during the war. The St. Spiridon Epitropy was brutally abolished in 1948 by the communist regime, which could not accept to preserve in the health system charitable institutions having a public-private character. The name of "St. Spiridon epitropy" was forbidden, but the fame of this "Central Hospital" has been perpetuated over time, until today; its religious character was denied, although "Hospital no. 1" was until 1989 the only Hospital in Iași that had a vivid church inside its courtyard. The scientific spirit of St. Spiridon was preserved by the great teachers, who took this secular spirit from their forefathers and passed it on to disciples who knew how to carry it on. St Spiridon Hospital contributed to the development of Romanian medicine; provided medical assistance in epidemics during the War of Independence (the first ambulances in 1877), provided medical and surgical assistance in the two World Wars, provided medical and surgical assistance to the population of Moldavia for 265 years. Here worked the

medical elite of Iași, here the FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL in Moldavia was created, here the first cardiac catheterization in the country was done (I. Enescu), the first lens implant and the first pericardectomy (Gh. Chipail) were performed; here Radiology and interventional endoscopy were born, laparoscopic surgery has been implemented and diversified here, liver transplantation is performed here today and many modern methods continue to be rendered possible here for the entire Moldova, the Eastern region of Romania. **Keywords**: ST. SPIRIDON HOSPITAL, IAȘI, MEDICAL HISTORY, TRADITION.

CORIOLAN TĂTARU – THE FIRST ROMANIAN PROFESSOR OF DERMATOLOGY IN CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA

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In this lecture I want to present a short biography of Coriolan Tătaru (1889-1957), the first Romanian professor of dermatology in Cluj, Romania, and its historical context. The city of Cluj was an important university center in the Austro-Hungarian Empire with its "Franz Joseph II" University, teaching exclusively in Hungarian. After the World War I, Transylvania and Cluj became part of the Romanian Kingdom, the University changed its name in the "King Ferdinand I" University and started to teach in Romanian. The new Romanian authorities proposed to old Hungarian speaking professors to remain at the University but they all refused and moved to Hungary. In that historical context the remaining Romanian assistant professors had a good opportunity to affirm themselves. One was the young assistant professor Coriolan Tătaru at the chair of Dermatology, the head of department being prof. Francisc Veress until 1919, when he left the University. Between 1919-1921 the department was conducted by prof. Ștefan Gh. Nicolau, a reputed dermatologist sent from Bucharest for a short period to organise and develop the new Romanian department of dermatology. Selected as the most prominent dermatologist among the remaining Romanians, C. Tătaru was sent by the University in a one year tour of the most important university centers in Europe (Vienna, Paris and London) and promoted at only 34 years of age professor and head of the dermatology department, in 1923. He remained in that position until his sudden death in January 1957. Prof. Coriolan Tătaru organised the regional centers of dermatology in all the main cities of Transylvania, promoting his prominent students; he was chosen vice-dean (1928-1930) and dean of the Faculty of Medicine (1931-1932) and was president of the Council of University Clinics in Cluj. His scientific activity was focused on improving treatments in syphilis, at that time one of the most important issues of Public Health, by collaborating with Paul Erlich, discoverer of arseno-benzene treatments, and Constantin Levaditi, discoverer of bismuth treatments. He created the first laboratory of skin histology in Transylvania, was the initiator of the Wax Museum of the Dermatology Department with pieces representing dermatological diseases, he wrote with his lecturer Valer Cimoca the first learnig manual of dermatology in Romanian and formed the futures professors: Petru Țârlea and Iuliu Capușan, my own master. **Keywords:** DERMATOLOGY, CORIOLAN TATARU, "KING FERDINAND I" UNIVERSITY, CLUJ.

CARLOS ALFONSO SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ (4 NOVEMBER 1946 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2016)

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The story begins at ground level, with the steps. (Michel de Certeau. L`invention du quotidien, 2010) In July 1993, the UAEM (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México) Rector's Office signed the Agreement creating the institution's university chronicler position. Five years later, the honor and responsibility of being the FIRST CHRONIST of the Faculty of Medicine fell to the zootechnist veterinary doctor Carlos Alfonso Sánchez Hernández, popularly known as Callye, Head of the Faculty's Vivarium. Although he began to attend the sessions of university chroniclers in November 1998, his appointment was authorized by the HH Academic and Government Councils as of January 1, 1999. Among his first obligations, he was invited to attend specialized courses that would give him the necessary methodological tools to carry out the functions inherent in the narrative of everyday events in his environment, in addition to writing and presenting them in the university spaces that required it. In his narratives of everyday history, he rescues the names of the founding professors and students of the first generation, participates in the writing of the series of publications on the university chronicle, about the life of the Scientific and Literary Institute and its transition to University. On this occasion we are allowed to present the work carried out by Callye, the rescue of those events that are part of the history of an institution that did not escape the careful gaze of the chronicler, of the inquisitive man fascinated by the identity of the Toluqueños, of the university staff. For this work we use the original documentation from the personal archive of his biography, as well as the chronicles stored in the Institutional Repository. In the first part we present a brief sketch of this biography, we continue with the presentation of his chronicles, to conclude with his participation in book writing and conferences. **Keywords:** CARLOS ALFONSO SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ, CALLYE, CHRONICLER, HISTORY, SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.

CARAGIOLDASE ACHMED BEY DECEIVING GREEK PHYSICIAN PHOTAKOS AND THE MURDER OF HEGEMONA GRIGORIOS ALEXANDROS GHICAS (1724-1777 AD)

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Grigorios Alexandros Ghicas, known as Ghicas the 3rd, was a Phanariotes noble with origin from Epirus territory. As a gentleman was an enemy of the Austrian Empire and friend of the Russians, something which helped him to be Hegemonas of both Moldavia and Wallachia. He had been appointed as a Dragoman, a translator of the Ottoman fleet and later on of the High Gate. During 1768 he had abandoned the throne of Moldavia to be the prince of Wallachia. He had managed to establish schools and hospitals in both Hegemonies. During the Russian-Turkish war he was taken as a prisoner in Saint Petropolis. After his release, he became once more Hegemonas of Moldavia. He had refused to give away Bucovina to the

Austrians, provoking the wrath of both Austrians and Turks. Caragioldase Achmed Bey (Ahmed Cara Hisarli-aga) was sent to kill him. The trap was set. Caragioldase, pretending to be ill, requested to see Hegemonas after being examined by the Greek physician Photakos (or Photios). The examination of a noble required only the measurement of the pulse, which in case was weak due to a hidden tight tying of the hands. Photakos was deceived and Ghicas with only a few men entered to a room full of Turks to be decapitated. Photakos demonstrated courtesy towards the Turk ruler, but also negligence with an incomplete patient examination. This fact testified deficiency towards both his duty to his Hegemona and the medical art as well. **Keywords**: TURKS, AHMED CARA HISARLI-AGA, PHOTIOS, PHANARIOTS, PHYSICIANS.

CRETAN PHYSICIANS IN THE DANUBE HEGEMONIES DURING THE PERIOD 17th-19th CENTURIES

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As early as the 16th century in the Hellenic peninsula and the islands of the Aegean Archipelagos warfare emerged between Venice occupations and the Ottoman Empire, ruler of the former Late Eastern Roman Empire. Frequent disputes among the Greek natives and the Ottomans and a paradox clash between the two Christian churches Orthodox and Catholic worsened the situation for the local inhabitants. Migratory flows, mainly wealthy nobles, scholars and soldiers from islands such as Cyprus and Crete and coastal cities such as Nafplio and Monemvasia were directed towards the trade routes of the Balkans. The Danube Hegemonies, which were governed by Phanariote rulers from the beginning of the 18th century, accepted immigrants who were mostly educated young people who sought their professional and/or religious restoration and freedom. Among the immigrants were many Cretans who suffered from the Venetian-Turkish conflict in their island. The medico-philosopher Alexandros Kangellarios from Crete, studied medicine at the University of Padua and then offered his services at Flangini Hospital in Venice. It seems that he practiced medicine in the first years of his career, while later he engaged in ethnographic publishing work. Mentioned as paramedical practitioner, he had finally settled in Wallachia protégé of Alexandros Mavrocordatos. Jeremias Kakavelas, a priest, medico-philosopher and teacher from Rethymno, Crete, studied in Germany and Austria and in 1866 he had been located in Wallachia where a year later he had been ordained abbot-bishop of the monastery of Plaviceni. In 1891 he moved to Moldavia where he became abbot of Saint Savas. The medico-philosopher Andreas Licinios, born in Crete, had received great honors from both the Sultan and the Moldavian court. After studying in Padua, he was appointed chief physician of Russian Ambassador Antiochus Kademir [Kantemir]. Sarakinos Georgios of Crete was located in Wallachia in 1685, where he became a physician of the ruler Grigorios Ghicas. Ioannis Stais from Cydonia, Crete studied medical philosophy in Padua, while was also mentioned as a monk and teacher. In 1698 he was located in Bucharest. In a time of intense ecclesiastical controversy, he will eventually become a missionary of the Catholic Church and a follower of the Pope. Danube Hegemonies had established tight relations with Universities of the Italian peninsula, attracting physicians from all over the eastern Mediterranean territories. **Keywords:** MOLDAVIA, WALLACHIA, PHYSICIANS, CHURCH.

PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY AT FRANZ JOSEPH UNIVERSITY OF CLUJ (1872-1919)

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Franz Joseph University of Cluj was founded in 1872 with four faculties: 1. Philosophy, Philology and History, 2. Medicine, 3. Law and Political Science, 4. Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Pharmaceutical education for students in the period 1872-1919 was two years, with four semesters. In the first year at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and in the second year at the Faculty of Medicine. The material and institutional basis of the University of Cluj was the two existing colleges: Orvos-Sebészi Tanintézet (Medical-Surgical Institute) and Királyi Jogakadémia (Royal Academy of Law), which housed well-known professors in the country, as well as Erdélyi Múzeum - Egyesület (EME) (Transylvanian Museum Society), founded in 1859 by Count Imre Mikó, which had a library, necessary collections for education, buildings and scientists in various fields, EME exists and operates today. The professors were of a high scientific standard, studying at various prestigious universities in Europe. The most important (40) teachers of medicine and pharmacy, from different disciplines, of different nationalities, are briefly mentioned, considering the biographical data and the professional activity. It is worth mentioning that the Romanian professor at the Department of Romanian Language and Literature Grigoriu Moldovan (Moldován Gergely) (1845-1930), born in Gherla in a Greek-Catholic family, was the rector of the university in 1906/1907 and twice dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Philology and History in 1892/93 and 1902/03. Here are some famous professors from Franz Joseph University in Cluj: Botanist Professor August Kanitz was a member of two Scientific Academies: Romanian and Hungarian, and decorated by the Italian Academy, Professor Endre Hőgyes invented the world's first audiometer, Professor Béla Páter founded the world's first Experimental Research Institute of Medicinal Plants, Professor Pál Steiner is the first urologist in Transylvania and founded the Jewish Hospital in Cluj, which still operates today under another name, Professor Zsigmond Purjesz is the creator of the Cluj school of internal medicine, He was the mentor of the famous Romanian internist Iuliu Haţieganu. **Keywords:** CLUJ UNIVERSITY, PROFESSORS, MEDICINE, PHARMACY, 1872-1919.

A HISTORICAL APPROACH TO VACCINATION IN TURKEY DURING THE 19th CENTURY

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The nineteenth century was a period of reformation for the Ottoman Society as a whole; the determined efforts for modernisation beginning in the first decades had its reflections in the field of education, as well. Modern institutions of higher education started with the establishment of the Military Academy (1773), the Naval Academy (1793), and the School

of Medicine, Tıbhane-i Amire, (1827) which was combined with the School of Surgery, Cerrahhane-i Mamure, later in 1832. Soon after, Tıbhane-i Amire ve Cerrahhane-i Mamure (School of Medicine and Surgery) failed to cover the needs of contemporary medicine and brought about demands for educational reform and for a more functional education system necesitating a larger building. An old palace school in Galata Saray at Pera (Istanbul) was modified and rebuilt to that aim, and the institution began to serve as the Imperial School of Medicine (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şahane) (1838), named in honour of the Sultan Mahmud II, Adli, the Just and Equitable. In reference to its location, this institution was mentioned as "Ecole Impériale de Médecine de Galata-Sérai" or "Medical College of Galata-Sérai" or "Galatasaray Medical School" by foreign sources. The Imperial School of Medicine operated there as a modern medical institution for ten years. Even though it is originally a military medical school, this institution initiated public health services movement. The School not only produced but administred vaccination against contagious diseases such as smallpox on children and adults both Muslim and non-Muslim. They were vaccinated for free against smallpox every year by trained vaccinators. This presentation aims to have a look at the vaccination issue during the late Ottoman Empire (19th century); to contextualize the topic within the modernization perspective as a state policy; to examine the topic mostly under the flagship of the School of Medicine, and to deal with the story of vaccines and vaccination during the late Ottoman Empire, focusing on the institutions and professional contributions of the Faculty. **Keywords:** OTTOMAN SOCIETY, GALATASARAY MEDICAL SCHOOL, VACCINATION, 19TH CENTURY.

CORALIA CORNĂȚEANU, THE FOUNDER OF GYNECOLOGIC SURGERY AND MATERNITY IN CONSTANȚA

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The paper brings to attention a chapter from the volume "A century of surgery in Constanta", a fabulous book about Constanta`s history of surgery and medicine, documented with extraordinary passion and created in the idea of celebrating the Centenary of our country`s Great Union by Prof. dr. Octavian Dumitru Unc (1957-2020), surgeon and professor of Medicine at "Ovidius" University of Constanta. The book also presents medical prominent figures of Dobrogea, building an important segment of Tomitan life over the course of 100 years (1918-2018), in which Dr. Coralia Cornățeanu (1902-2000), a talented obstetrician-gynecologist, founder of Constanta`s gynecologic surgery and maternity can also be found. Dr. Coralia Cornățeanu is illustrated not only as an emblematic figure in the history of medicine of the land between the Danube and the Black Sea, but also in its cultural history. As a collector she increased the prestige of art in Dobrogea, through a collection exhibited at the Art Museum of Constanța. In this volume`s pages the reader will discover a great number of photos, certificates, graduation diplomas, distinctions and royal decrees, many of which unique in presentation as part of our historical medical literature and also from a bibliophile point of view. Therefore, this paper reflects the outstanding contribution of Prof. dr. Octavian Dumitru Unc as a researcher and historian, outstanding medical and cultural personality of Dobrogea. By having access to first hand sources, through an intense work of

documentation in the National and County Archives, but also thanks to direct connections with the doctors` descendants, having the true belief that we cannot and must not forget our forerunners, for the first time in the history of Romanian medicine Prof. dr. Octavian Dumitru Unc gave birth from the past and brought forward the destiny of Dr. Coralia Cornateanu, an admirable 20th century female obstetrician-gynecologist in Constanta.
Keywords: HISTORY OF MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS-GYNECOLOGY, MATERNITY, ART COLLECTOR, DOBROGEA.

UNE VIE DÉDIÉE AU BIEN DE L'HUMANITÉ. PROFESSEUR ÉMÉRITE DR. DOCENT ERNEST M. UNGUREANU ET SA CONTRIBUTION AU PROGRÈS DE LA SCIENCE

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Le Professeur Ernest Ungureanu, un scientifique de renommée mondiale, s'inscrit dans la galerie d'or de la science roumaine et universelle, auprès des savants tels que Nicolae Leon, Gh. Zotta, Paul Bujor, Mihai Ciucă, P.C.Schute, G.MacDonald, Dumitru Cornelson et bien d'autres. Expert international de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS), le Professeur Dr. Ernest M Ungureanu a été aussi membre de la Commission pour le Paludisme de l'O.M.S., Membre du Comité Spécial de l'O.M.S. pour les recherches appliquées en terrain, dans le domaine du paludisme, membre du Comité d'Experts pour l'Eradication du paludisme, ayant le Siège à Genève, en Suisse. Sa contribution au progrès de la science commence depuis l'époque où il était étudiant en troisième année quand à la suite des recherches entreprises dans l'étude systématique de la dynamique sécrétoire de la tyroïde, des surrénales et des ovaires, sous l'influence de l'hormone hypophysaire, il fait des découvertes intéressantes qu'il publie avec le Professeur Leon Ballif et le Dr.Gheracovici. En ayant l'idée de faire une étude comparative des caractères morphologiques qui permettent la reconnaissance des espèces d'Anophèles qui peuvent transmettre le paludisme, il découvre des caractères inconnus jusqu' alors. Les résultats de ces recherches il les communique à la Société Royale de Londres, pendant son séjour d'études comme titulaire d'une bourse accordée par la Ligue des Nations, à la Station de Malariologie de Horton, Angleterre. Le Professeur Ernest Ungureanu a une contribution importante en entomologie médicale en découvrant des espèces nouvelles de moustiques, pour notre pays, et une nouvelle espèce pour la science, l'espèce Théobaldia glaphiloroptera, Var. Zottai, qu'il a dédiée à son professeur Gheorghe Zotta. Les résultats de ces recherches ont étés demandés par les experts de plus de 300 pays, et ont été cités dans des revues étrangères de spécialité. Toujours dans le domaine de l'entomologie il a découvert les caractères morphologiques des vecteurs du paludisme en Europe. A la demande de l'O.M.S., il a évalué les possibilités de recherche dans le domaine du paludisme, dans divers Instituts de Microbiologie et Parasitologie de plusieurs pays: Inde, Népal, Indonésie, Australie, Thaïlande, Sri Lanka, Chine, etc. Il a aussi initié et réalisé des projets de pré-éradication de la malaria en Afrique du Sud, Amérique Centrale, Iles Maurice, Iran, Egypte Ethiopie, Tunis, Israël etc. Pour rendre plus efficace l'activité de l'O.M.S. sur le terrain, il a introduit pour la première fois, dans l'histoire de l'activité de l'O.M.S., une nouvelle méthode d'enseignement, les visites d'étude guidées, qui

se sont révélées plus efficaces que les visites d'étude individuelles qui ne donnaient pas de bons résultats. En ce qui concerne la place de la parasitologie dans l'enseignement médical, le Professeur Dr. Ernest M. Ungureanu soulignait: «La Parasitologie doit occuper une place centrale dans le programme d'étude des étudiants en Médecine et des médecins, puisque les maladies parasitaires qui sont très répandues et à l'avenir se multiplieront à cause des changements climatiques, miment les symptômes de diverses maladies. Il est nécessaire que l'étude de la parasitologie soit abordée d d'une manière interdisciplinaire. La discipline de parasitologie doit avoir des cadres suffisants, des heures suffisantes et il faut lui accorder le temps nécessaire pour pouvoir réaliser une spécialisation en parasitologie solide des futurs médecins et des cadres de spécialité». L'Activité scientifique, didactique et administrative déroulée par le Professeur Dr. Ernest M. Ungureanu en Roumanie et dans des pays du monde entier, représente un exemple brillant, de dévouement et de travail fécond poursuivi avec abnégation et passion, qui est apprécié aujourd'hui tant en Roumanie qu'en Suisse et dans plusieurs pays à travers le monde entier. **Mots clés:** ERNEST UNGUREANU, PARASITOLOGIE, ENTOMOLOGIE, PALUDISME.

REMEDIES FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS IN THE MEDICAL BOOKS BY HILDEGARD VON BINGEN (1098-1179)

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Introduction: Hildegard von Bingen (Hildegardis Bingensis; Saint Hildegard) also known as or "Sibyl of the Rhine" (1098-1179 AD), was a Benedictine abbess, musician, poet, writer, counselor and healer [1-4]. As the tenth child of a wealthy and devout family at the age of eight she was given into the care the anchoressand noblewoman Jutta von Spanheim, in the Benedictine monastery of Disibodenberg. At an age of 38 she was elected abbess. She was one of the very few female writers of her age, with her interests ranging from medicine, natural history, and cosmology, to theology, philosophy, and music. As an influencial personality she was advisor of kings, princes and bishops. Hildegard von Bingen's medical work is collected in two books (1152-1163 AD): "Physica" and "Causae et curae". The aim of out paper is to investigate the characteristics of the nephrology oriented remedies in "Physica" and compare them with the respective remedies in "de Materia Medica" (1st cent AD) by Dioscorides Pedanios Anazarbeus. **Methods:** "Physica" is a collection of nine books with an inventory of plants, trees, elements, stones, animals, and metals, describing their natural therapeutic properties. We studied all 230 plants and 63 trees in this treatise and recorded all nephrology related remedies. In addition we recorded the treatment indications of the same remedies in "de Materia Medica". As nephrology oriented was defined every material with nephrology related pharmacological action (diuretic) or indication (dysury, nephritis, stones, sand, dropsy). The findings are given by plain descriptive statistics. **Results:** Among all plants there were 15 (5.1%) of nephrological interest (11 within plants and 4 within trees). Only some of the natural ingredients were found with the same indication in the ancient text (9 out of 15). The nephrological treatment indications found included dysuria, nephritic pain and lithiasis in 87% and dropsy (oedema) in 13.0% – comparable with 10% in the Materia Medica. **Conclusion:** "Physica" gives a reliable picture

of medicine in the 12th c. as it was practiced by the clergy for generations. It also incorporates Hildegard's own observations and contemporary folk remedies. This fact is supported by the limited homology of nephrological remedies in Hildegard's "Physica" with the respective remedies in "De Materia Medica". **Keywords:** HILDEGARD VON BINGEN, MEDIEVAL MEDICINE, KIDNEY DISEASE, KIDNEY REMEDIES.

THE ACTIVITIES OF VESALIUS IN PADUA: A PARAGON FOR THE 21st CENTURY PROFESSOR

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The period that Vesalius wrote his famous Fabrica, was the period, that Vesalius was professor of anatomy and surgery in Padua. In these 6 years Vesalius became a paragon of what duties represent for an academic professor in the 21st century. University professors indeed are supposed to combine three sorts of activities at the possibly highest level, namely teaching, research and social service. Vesalius's activities are an example of all these three duties he fulfilled in Padua and beyond. 21st century professor therefore should take a look at Vesalius's achievements. **Keywords**: VESALIUS, PADUA UNIVERSITY, ACADEMIC PROFESSOR, ROLE MODEL.

PROF. DR. VICTOR STRAT (1926-2022), A REMARKABLE SURGEON

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Victor Strat, who was born on August 13, 1926, in Iași, in a family of university professors (his father being the renowned Prof. Dr. Constantin Strat, the founder of gastroenterology in Iași, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine). He attended primary school in Iași, then he was a student at the "C. Negruzzi" Boarding High School. In the period 1945-1951, he attended the courses of the Faculty of General Medicine in Iași, enjoying the training provided by renowned professors. In December 1947, he became an external physicianby competition at the First Surgery Clinic, led by Prof. Dr. Vladimir Butureanu, who was for the young man at that time the role Model he followed throughout his life; between 1948-1949 he was a teacher at the Institute of Anatomy, led by Prof. I. Iancu. Between 1949-1966 he was a preparator and university assistant at the First Surgery Clinic. In 1962, he defended his doctorate in medical sciences with the thesis "The value of splenoportography in portal hypertension", and in 1966 he became lecturer. He went through all the stages of a prestigious teaching career: in 1972, associate professor, and in 1984, full professor, head of clinic. In 1993, being a consulting professor, he supervised doctorates at "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iași and succeeded in promoting 30 doctors in medicine. During this beautiful career, he was driven by the desire for continuous improvement, in a closed period, opposed to the exchanges of experience: in 1964 – specialization course in vascular surgery at the Fundeni Hospital in Bucharest with Prof.

Voinea Marinescu; in 1969 he performed a documentation internship in the German Democratic Republic (Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig); in 1970 he participated in an exchange of experience at Caritas Hospital in Bucharest under the leadership of Prof. D. Burlui, on portal hypertension problems; in 1972 he participated in the Congress of Gastroenterology in Paris.Prof. Dr. Victor Strat had a **special teaching activity.** He managed to form a school of well-trained surgeons, many of whom became teachers (prof. dr. M. R. Diaconescu, prof. dr. Șt. Georgescu, prof. dr. E. Târcoveanu, prof. dr. Cristian D. Lupașcu, conf. dr. N. Dănilă, Prof. Dr. Costel Bradea, lecturer Alin Vasilescu), primary doctors and department heads (Dr. V. Palade, Dr. Elena Cotea, Dr. C. Sandu, Dr. A. Juncu), able to solve the most difficult problems of the specialty. Prof. Dr. Victor Strat developed a **very rich scientific activity,** comprised in 180 works published in extenso, 156 works published in abstract volumes, 398 oral communications, posters and videos and 12 round tables. The last book written at the age of 95 was entitled "From my memories and life as a surgeon" and was included among the testaments of the great professors who left their mark on Romanian surgery. He participated in numerous congresses, conferences and national surgery symposia in Bucharest, Iași, Constanța, Cluj, Tg. Mureș, to which is added the participation in the annual scientific sessions organized by UMF Iași and SMN Iași. He often directly contributed to the organization of many local scientific events at Piatra Neamț (Moldovan Surgeons Meetings), Suceava. Abroad, he participated with papers in various scientific events: the various editions of the Balkan Medical Week in Paris (1977), Athens (1977, 1978), Belgrade (1977), Thessaloniki (1983); Paris (1990), Chisinau (1991), Brussels (1992), Brest (1993). He was elected president of the XIX National Congress of Surgery, which he organized in Iași, the first and last national congress held in the capital of Moldova. He was a member of national and international scientific societies: honorary member of the Romanian Society of Surgery (SRC), founding member of the Romanian Society of Hepato-bilio-pancreatic Surgery, member of the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași, in the Balkan Medical Union, in the Moldovian Surgeons Association, in International Surgery Society (SIC /ISS), Basel (1985), in the Society of Hepatic, Pancreatic and Biliary Surgery, Lund (1987), and in the French Association od Surgery (AFC), Paris (1990). He was an active participant in the SRC Surgery Section and in SPN Iași, which he led as secretary for over 10 years. For his entire activity, he received diplomas of honor and excellence from the SRC and the Iași College of Physicians; he was professor emeritus of "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iași. His **operative activity** was very rich, involving almost all fields of surgery, but especially abdominal surgery (digestive, biliary, spleen, portal hypertension), endocrine, vascular surgery. Receptive to the clinical application of new techniques and procedures, he promoted the introduction, as early as 1983-1984, in collaboration with Prof. Carol Stanciu and Prof. Cezar Daniil, of some methods recently implemented into the international practice of endoscopy and interventional radiology. He boosted, aware of its value, laparoscopic surgery that his collaborators developed, and applied the concept of multidisciplinary team. Prof. Dr. Victor Strat had special concerns regarding the history of surgery and medicine in general. He organized documentary exhibitions on the occasion of the centenary of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iași – "100 years of medical education in Iași, 1879-1979", "Vl. Bușureanu Centenary", (1985, 2005), "Constantin Strat Centenary" (2005). The Professor also loved music, painting, nature, in a word, "beauty" in all its forms. He was a universal spirit, a true man, of a rare modesty, deeply attached to the First Surgery Clinic, the "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iași, the Romanian Society of Surgery, the Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iași. **Keywords:** VICTOR STRAT, SURGERY, ST. SPIRIDON HOSPITAL, IAȘI.

HISTORY OF TEACHING MEDICAL POLICE AT ST. VLADIMIR'S UNIVERSITY IN KYIV (1843-1917)

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Objective: To find out the main stages of Medical Police teaching at the University of St. Vladimir. **Materials and methods:** Materials are published historical sources; method is historical. **Results:** The Faculty of Medicine at St. Vladimir University dates back to 1841. In 1917, due to political changes in Ukraine, the period of transformation of this University began, which led to the fact that the Faculty of Medicine became the basis for the creation of a new University, i.e. Bogomolets National Medical University at present. The Department of State Medicine was created at the University under the influence of German-speaking countries of Europe. It was established that the history of the Department of State Medicine and Medical Police teaching began in 1843, not in 1842, as previously thought. There were three stages in the history of Medical Police teaching in Kyiv (in 1843-1917). The first stage of Medical Police teaching: 1843-1871. The medical police was taught at the Department of State Medicine. The named department was headed by I.F. Leonov (1809-1854) in 1843-1853. It was headed by F.F. Mering (1822-1887) in 1853-1857 and later by F.F. Ergardt (1828-1896) since 1857. The Professor of Public Medicine was primarily Professor of Forensic Medicine. The second stage of Medical Police teaching: 1871-1903. The Medical Police was taught at the Department of Hygiene, Medical Police, Medical Geography and Statistics, and V.A. Subbotin (1844-1898) was Professor in 1871-1893. After his departure, the Department became known as the Department of Hygiene and Medical Police. Since 1893, V.D. Orlov (1856-1915) was Professor at the Department. Both Professors were hygienists, but as high school teachers they also taught the Medical Police. The third stage: 1907-1917. At the Department of Hygiene and Medical Police, private associate Professor A.V. Korczak-Chepurkovsky (1857-1947) taught an optional course in Public Medicine with some elements of Social Hygiene. **Conclusions:** The periodization of teaching Medical Police at Saint Vladimir's University in Kyiv was proposed. **Keywords:** MEDICAL POLICE, TEACHING, HIGHER SCHOOL, UKRAINE, 1843-1917.

PETRUS APONENSIS (CA. 1250-CA. 1315) AND THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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The Padua University starts as a Studio, first only including the study of Law, first canonical, after civil, and soon became Universitas scholarium. This fact comes from 1260, as it is recorded in the first statutes conserved, those of 1331. The foundation of the medical studia comes from the influence of Lovato di Lovati, an important Paduan jurist and notary which, after the Pietro di Abano return to Padua, worked intensely in order to change the

Studium reglements in order to include medicine, first as a separate instance. The professor nominated and supported by him was Pietro di Abano. He was adscribed as a Professor of Medicine, with a reasonable payment in 1306. Who was Pietrro di Abano? Born at Abano, in the Paduan nearby, in 1257 or 1260, after different authors, an inconsistent date if we analyze his biography, studied medicine at Bologna and after, around 1270!!! (another a highly inconsistent date), goes to Constantinople and around 1290 to Paris, where he becomes interested and promoter of Averroes doctrines. He returns to Padua between 1303 and 1306, when he became Professor of Medicine. Until now, I have not found this first program, and only could make inference about the Bologna and Paris curricula as its models. He had many problems with the Inquisition, accused of heresy, averroism specifically and was put out of his cathedra and returned to it several times. Some biographers give 1315 as his death date, but another sustains that in 1318 he returned to Paris, where died after some years. Without any doubt Pietro di Abano was the founder of the Paduan Studio of Medicine and left an important group of disciples and followers. **Keywords:** PADUA UNIVERSITY, PIETRO D`ABANO, STUDIO OF MEDICINE, LOVATO DI LOVATI, AVERROES.

PADUAN MEDICAL THOUGHT PRESENCE IN MEXICAN COLONIAL MEDICINE

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In Mexico, then the New Spain, Paduan medical thought was present from early times. Vesalio's Fabrica was known and possessed by medical practitioners, as Juan de la Fuente, but it was not present in the early programs of the Medical Faculty at the University because the total curricula was that of Salamanca University and retained the medieval characteristics. But Vesalio and, mainly, Valverde de Hamusco`s Vesalian anatomy were well known and discussed in the New Spain academic world. Also, in the medical and surgical works of this late 16th century, Pietro d'Abano was cited as an important reference. The appearance of Harvey and blood circulation theory, curiously, only in the 17th century last decade, represented the first impulse to modernization of medical knowledge. **Keywords:** PADUA UNIVERSITY, MEXICO, VESALIUS, VALVERDE, PIETRO D`ABANO.

PASTEUR EARLY PRESENCE IN MEXICO. AN HOMAGE IN THE SECOND CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

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In an ambiance of refusal to accept French influences after the failure of the invasion searching the imposition of a Francophile Empire and the Mexican Republic triumph, the Mexican physicians soon recognized the Pasteur contribution to Medicine and his seminal

work on microbiology. As early examples we have a publication of his studies of inalterable beer in 1874; the introduction of Lister antiseptic procedures; the visit of Eduardo Liceaga to Pasteur laboratories bringing to Mexico a rabbit brain infected with rabies virus and the immediate reproduction of these attenuated virus in order to develop an laboratory and office to provide the material and offer vaccination; the foundation of Pasteur Institute was celebrated in the National Academy of Medicine and in this same year, 1888, a National Medical Institute (Instituto Médico Nacional) was founded, including a laboratory for microbiological research. Later, some Mexican researchers visit Pasteur laboratories, come back with the new ideas and techniques and founded here a parallel institute ironically called Instituto Bacteriológico Nacional, but directly related with the Pasteur Institute. **Keywords:** PASTEUR, EDUARDO LICEAGA, INSTITUTO BACTERIOLÓGICO NACIONAL, MEXICO.

PROFESSOR PHD. HAB. PHARMACIST NICOLAE I. IOANID (1897-1990) - 125 YEARS SINCE HIS BIRTH

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He was born in Tulcea, on September 16. 1897, son of pharmacist; graduate of the Faculty of Sciences in Bucharest, obtaining a degree in chemistry (1922), of the Faculty of Pharmacy (1926) and of the Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art in Bucharest (1926); PhD in chemistry at the Forensic Institute (1928); doctor of chemical sciences (1929); locum tenens associate professor of toxicology (1931) and graduate (1934); professor (1942); Chief Professor of Toxicology (1954); dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy (1956-1961); certified head of department professor (1961); PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences (1963); certified head of department doctoral professor (1963). He played an important role in reorganizing the toxicology laboratory of the Forensic Institute, based on the latest achievements in science and technology, which he had found during his specialization in Paris, his professional qualities, in suspected cases of poisoning, were appreciated by Prof. Mina Minovici, calling N. Ioanid “Lavoisier”, who was directly involved in elucidating the countless cases of poisoning, some criminal, who became famous in their time, and when he showed high professional competence and moral probity. Under his direct guidance, over 35 generations of pharmacists have benefited from a high level of professional training in the field of toxicology, many of them obtaining the title of doctor of pharmacy, specializing in toxicology. As gifted and very active researcher, his work has been translated into over 120 scientific papers in the field of industrial toxicology, analytical chemistry, biochemistry, forensic expertise, occupational medicine, making new and particularly valuable contributions to the fields addressed. **Keywords:** PROFESSOR PHD. N. I. IOANID (1897-1990); FATHER OF ROMANIAN TOXICOLOGY.

FRAGMENTS DE VIE ET DE CORRESPONDANCE ENTRE FLORICA CERNĂTESCU – POPA ET GRIGORE T. POPA

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La famille Florica Cernătescu – Popa et Grigore T. Popa s`est imposée à l`attention de la société roumaine par ses contributions scientifiques, illustrant en même temps des modèles humains dignes d'être suivis. Les deux ont étudié ensemble à la Faculté de Médecine de Iași, ils ont connu les épreuves et la tragédie de la Première Guerre Mondiale, lorsque en tant que jeunes médecins ils ont été mobilisés et se sont dédiés au secours des blessés et des malades en général. Ils ont soutenu la Grande Union de la Roumanie et se sont consacrés ensuite à leur profession, devenant et restant d`étroits collaborateurs dans le domaine de l'anatomie fonctionnelle pour le reste de leur vie. A l`occasion de cette communication, Florica Cernătescu Popa (1891-1986) et son mari, le renommé scientifique Gr. T. Popa (1892-1948), sont présentés à travers le prisme de la correspondance qu'ils ont portée, en soulignant leur mérite d'avoir enrichi la science médicale par des recherches originales en anatomie et des ouvrages publiés, mais aussi en mettant en évidence l`harmonie et le respect mutuel cultivés dans leur propre famille, leur solidarité dans le combat pour un idéal supérieur à une époque confrontée avec la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale et les renversements politiques et sociaux qui lui ont fait suite en Roumanie. **Mots clés:** FLORICA CERNATESCU, GRIGORE T. POPA, BIOGRAPHIES, CORRESPONDANCE.

THE HISTORY OF ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM MANAGEMENT

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An arterial aneurysm is defined as a localised dilation of an artery to greater than 50% of its normal diameter. Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is common with an incidence five times greater in men than women. The prevalence of AAAs is 4.8% in men aged 65-69 years rising to 10.8% in those aged 80 years and over. The mortality from ruptured AAA is very high, approximately 80%, whilst the aneurysm-related mortality of surgically treated, asymptomatic AAA is around 5%. AAAs make up 2.4% of the burden of cardiovascular disease, contributing 14,375 disability adjusted life years (DALYs), ahead of hypertension (14,324) and valvular heart disease (13,995). Risk factors for AAA of greater than four centimetres include smoking, family history, coronary artery disease, hypercholesterolaemia and cerebrovascular disease. Currently, the approach to AAA management involves active surveillance, risk factor reduction and surgical intervention. The surgical management of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) dates back over 3000 years and has evolved greatly since its conception. India's Sushruta (800 ~ 600 BC) mentions aneurysm, or 'Granthi', in chapter 17 of his great medical text 'Sushruta Samhita'. Although undistinguished from painful varicose veins in his text, Sushruta shared a similar sentiment to the Egyptians when he wrote "[Granthi] can be cured only with the greatest difficulty". Over the course of surgical

history arose three landmark developments in aortic surgery: crude ligation, open repair and endovascular AAA repair (EVAR). This paper aims to examine the development of surgical interventions for AAA, from its experimental beginnings in ancient Egypt to current evidence-based practice defining EVAR therapy, and to pay homage to the surgical and anatomical masters who made significant advances in this field. The journey towards truly effective surgical intervention for AAA has been a long and experimental one. Once regarded as one of the deadliest pathologies, with little chance of a favourable surgical outcome, AAAs can now be successfully treated with minimally-invasive procedures. Sushruta's millennia-old fear of abdominal aortic surgery appears well and truly overcome.
Keywords: ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM, SURGICAL MANAGEMENT, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS? THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND MEDICAL THEORY ON THE SOCIETAL RESPONSE TO THE 1889 RUSSIAN FLU

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The 1889 Russian (also called 'Asiatic') Flu epidemic can be described as an early pandemic. Prior to this period, infectious diseases were limited in extent due relatively circumscribed human mobility. Yet, the development of extensive railroad networks during this period facilitated the previously unprecedented movement of goods and people around the world. It additionally propagated the process of shrinking the barriers between the countryside and major metropolises. While the current COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in lockdown measures nearly worldwide and has prompted widespread social, economic, and cultural disruptions, the Russian Flu was not accompanied by such drastic changes. The 1889 Russian Flu pandemic has been estimated to have resulted in the death of over 1,000,000 people, to have spread to the majority of the humanly habitable globe, and to have infected between 300 and 900 million individuals. Regardless of this major toll the historical memory of this virus has been relatively forgotten and overshadowed by the 1919 Spanish Influenza. However, the Russian flu has recently been suggested to have been a coronavirus rather than influenza, and thus may serve as a closer cognate of the COVID-19 pandemic. Using accounts of the societal and medical response to the Russian Flu, as well as clinical case reports I intend to discuss the potential reasons for why this virus did not have a major effect on society at the time. My primary source will be the broad ranging clinical and statistical information in Dr. Franklin Parsons synoptic reports (1891 & 1893) on the epidemic. I will also assess contemporary journal articles and published materials on the societal impact of the epidemic. In sum, I will attempt to elucidate why this epidemic did not have a major effect on society at the time. Was it a result of the lack of medical or epidemiological ability to functionally counteract the virus? Was there a lack of public health organization to advocate for preventative measures? Was it a result of the relative disrepute of the medical profession at the time? Discrepancies in the theoretical explanation of the spread of disease? I will argue that all these played substantive roles in the relatively muted response to this pandemic. I will also argue that the different conceptual

understanding of 'infectious illnesses' at this time highlight the way scientific and societal conceptions radically alter psychological responses to disease. **Keywords:** INFLUENZA, EPIDEMIC, INFECTIOUS, GLOBALIZATION.

PADUA, CRADLE OF MODERN MEDICINE

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During late Middle Age, in Europe different factors contributed to a renewed attention focused upon the physical world in opposition to theological themes, in particular the rediscovery of the so called "physical" writings of Aristotle. As an expression of these naturalistic interests in the anatomical field, during the 1300s the dissection of the human body began to be performed in the Bologna-Padua area. The renaissance of medical studies gave exceptional results in Padua, such as the birth of modern anatomy with the publication of the Fabrica (1543) by Andreas Vesalius, the method of clinical instruction at the bedside by Giovanni Battista da Monte (1489–1551). Moreover, the foudation of the Botanical Garden (1545) by Francesco Bonafede allowed the "ostensio simplicium", that is the demonstration and the study for therapeutic purpose of real plants, the naturalistic counterpart of the "lectura simplicium", i.e. the theoretical description of the subject. Fabrici d'Acquapendente (ca 1533-1619) renovated the embryological studies and described the venous valves. The first permanent anatomical theatre that Fabrici erected in 1594, became the model of the demonstrative teaching of anatomy in Europe, since similar structures were to be built by pupils returning from their medical studies in Padua to universities such as Leiden, Copenhagen, Basel. D'Acquapendente was also the teacher of William Harvey (1578–1657), the discoverer of the blood circulation. This outstanding discovery is recognized as directly connected with Harvey's Paduan education, where he learned about the valves of the veins as an unidirectional structure from d'Acquapendente, and the experimental method from Galilei. A second flourishing season took place in the 18th century, with the foundation of Occupational Medicine by Ramazzini (De morbis artificum diatriba, 1700), and with the shift from humoral galenic medicine to solidistic medicine, through the introduction of the anatomo-clinical method by Morgagni (De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis, 1761). For the facts considered above, there is general consensus among medical historians on the pivotal role played by the Padua Medical School in the development of medical knowledge: quoting Henry Sigerist, Padua "..has the merit of having opened the decisive path to modern medicine". **Keywords**: PADUA UNIVERSITY, MODERN MEDICINE, BOTANICS, ANATOMICAL THEATRE, PERSONALITIES.

MORGAGNI (1682 – 1771) AND THE ANATOMO-CLINICAL METHOD. CONSIDERATIONS ON HEADACHE

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Among the outstanding contributions of the Padua Medical School, stands out the introduction of the anatomo-clinical approach to human pathology by Giovanni Battista Morgagni ("De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis" 1761). The remote origin of this imposing work, a pillar of contemporary medicine, goes back to March 17, 1712, when Morgagni inaugurated the course of medical theory entrusted to him in Padua with his lecture "Nova institutionum medicarum idea". There, the author presented an educational project for the "medicus perfectissimus". Based on solid philosophical, literary, scientific and clinical-pathological studies, Morgagni's curriculum recommended to search for the knowledge through observations and experiments. Moreover, this "perfect physician" received a fundamental, undeniable precept "It is not possible to put forward any hypothesis on the nature and the causes of a disease, without the support of dissection of the body". "De sedibus" has been analyzed with reference to a specific clinical chapter, headache. Among the cases considered, only about 20% refer to primary headaches, while the vast majority consider secondary, organic headaches. How could be explained this apparent conflict with epidemiological data, which in the population report a ratio of 10:1 between primary and secondary headache? A possible explanation will be discussed, considering the relevance in the anatomo-clinical method (summarized in the quotation reported above) of the description of an underlying structural lesion. **Keywords:** PADUA, UNIVERSITY, MORGAGNI, ANATOMO-CLINICAL METHOD, HEADACHE.

EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS FOR POISONINGS IN THE BOOK OF AL-HAWI FI AL-TIB

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Objective: Poisoning is a major public health issue that causes many deaths worldwide each year. Considering the existence of valuable treatments among the sources of historical Persian medicine, this study aimed to investigate effective treatments of poisoning in one of the most famous books of Persian medicine namely Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib (Liber Continens; Continens), authored by Muhammad Ibn Zakariya Al-Razi also known as Rhazes (865-925 CE). **Materials and Methods**: This research is a historical descriptive study by utilization of library resources to survey Rhazes therapeutic agents proposed for poisonings and envenomations in his medical textbook Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib through using medical terms and keywords including poison, poisoning, envenomation, treatment, and drug in Arabic, English, and Persian languages. **Results:** Based on the results of our research in the Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib book, 201 effective medicinal agents have been introduced for the treatment of various poisonings. In detail, these medicinal agents included 142 plant agents, 38 animal products, 13 mineral items, and 8 human products. **Conclusion:** Persian medical texts in particular the book Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib are a valuable source for poisoning management. In this book, the diagnosis of poisonings, animal envenomations as well as appropriate treatments have been discussed. By partitioning poisonous creatures into separate categories of plant and animal origin, Rhazes's Persian medicine text of Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib has tried to ease the work of diagnosis and treatment of poisonings and animal bites in such a way that many of these treatments can be introduced today. The Al-Hawi Fi Al-Tib is an important source for future research to provide new treatments for poisonings and envenomations.
Keywords: POISONING, HISTORY OF MEDICINE, TREATMENT, PERSIAN MEDICINE.

A SHORT HISTORY AND UPDATE ON FOOD FRAUD

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The objective of the study. Food fraud exists since the beginning of trade and at present it is the object of interdisciplinary research. The purpose of this study is to highlight the most recent aspects regarding the importance of identifying falsified food products, the types of food counterfeiting and the risks to which the consumer is exposed through consumption of adulterated food products. **Materials and methods.** Over 200 scientific papers published in the last 3 years and indexed in MEDLINE, ScienceDirect and Web of Science were examined. A number of 19 papers were selected for data synthesis, of which 63.1% were

case studies, 26.3% short communications and 10.6% reviews and meta-analyses. The conceptual framework was defined, based on Codex Alimentarius, International Organization for Standardization, Food and Drug Administration, Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed regulations regarding the types of food fraud, the vulnerabilities of the food supply chain and the relation between the basic food risks. A classification of the methods for identifying food fraud and establishing the authenticity of food products was conducted. The most recent cases of food counterfeiting / adulteration of the main types of food products were systematized. **Results**. Hazard Analysis by Critical Control Point (HACCP) is the system that oversees food manufacturing and all activities that do not comply with this system represent counterfeiting (damage to intellectual property) and falsification (use of adulterating substances – by dilution, substitution, masking; unapproved modifications; errors in labelling; manufacturing for the "gray" market). The detection of falsified food products is frequently achieved by employing chromatographic methods, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and DNA-based techniques, immunoassays or microscopy. Metabolomic studies based on Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) showed promising opportunities for the determination of biomarkers and for establishing the "metabolomic fingerprint" that could have implications in the evaluation of the quality, authenticity and safety of alcoholic beverages. Nano-sensors can rapidly, precisely and selectively detect analytes. **Conclusions.** Falsification of food products has become more and more complex and difficult to identify through conventional methods, but modern methods offer encouraging solutions for fighting and reducing this phenomenon. The integrity and authenticity of food products is vital for human health and for the compliance to diets based on religious principles. The social impact (panic) and the economic impact (financial damage) of food fraud are important. **Keywords:** FOOD COUNTERFEITING, FOOD FRAUD, FOOD SAFETY.

DE L'HISTOIRE MOUVEMENTÉE AU BRILLANT AVENIR DES DIU

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Les objectifs de cette étude sont de décrire les origines, l'évolution des dispositifs intra-utérins (DIU) et de synthétiser ces informations pour faciliter la vie des femmes. **Matériels et méthodes**: Les données ont été recueillies à partir de publications scientifiques et de différents articles sur les bases de données et les sources d'histoire médicale. **Résultats**: Avant le XX^{ème} siècle, il n'y avait pas beaucoup de preuves claires de l'insertion d'objets étrangers dans l'utérus humain pour agir comme méthode de contraception, sauf les pessaires. Il semble, qu'il y a quelques siècles, les commerçants du Moyen-Orient empêchaient la grossesse des chameaux en insérant des cailloux dans l'utérus avant de faire de longues randonnées dans le désert. En 1909, en Allemagne, le premier ouvrage sur les vraies insertions de DIU est publié par le Dr. R. Richter. Le dispositif qu'il a inséré était une bague en boyau de ver à soie avec 2 extrémités dépassant de l'orifice cervical, lui permettant de vérifier à la fois le dispositif et son retrait. Au milieu des années 1920, E. Graefenberg a réalisé qu'il valait mieux proposer une version moderne de la bague en boyau de ver à soie. Ainsi, il a fabriqué une bague métallique à laquelle il a attaché un fil d'argent afin d'identifier la position de la bague dans l'utérus par rayons X. Plus tard, Dr. Graefenberg a

complètement enroulé de l'argent pur autour de la bague. De manière inattendue, l'argent a été absorbé et les gencives des femmes sont devenues bleu-noir. La dernière tentative a semblé être couronnée de succès, lorsque la bague était faite d'un mélange de métaux (cuivre, argent et zinc). Malheureusement, cela s'est avéré être une méthode risquante en Europe continentale et aux États-Unis. En 1969, Dr. Jaime Zipper du Chili a découvert que mettre un fil de cuivre dans une corne dans l'utérus d'une lapine protégeait celle-là de la grossesse. Ainsi, l'effet contraceptif du cuivre intra-utérin a été découvert, révolutionnant l'efficacité des stérilets. En 1988, un nouveau stérilet fait son apparition, le Copper T 380A. Au début, FDA a approuvé son utilisation pour seulement 4 ans, mais au fur et à mesure que les données s'accumulaient, son efficacité a été portée à 10 ans. Le système intra-utérin qui libère du lévonorgestrel a été rendu disponible aux États-Unis en 2001. **Conclusions**: Si le stérilet a eu une histoire tumultueuse, son avenir s'annonce radieux. Les dispositifs en cuivre, semblent prometteurs, sans risque pour les femmes, basés sur la formation locale de prostaglandines. **Mots clés**: DIU, EFFET CONTRACEPTIF, CUIVRE, UTÉRUS.

BIOELECTROMAGNETISM AND QUANTUM BIOMAGNETOMETRY – A LIVED HISTORY

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The paper presents results (on relatively recent historical research) regarding complementary fields of medicine: bioelectromagnetism and quantum biomagnetometry. A Bioelectromagnetism and a Quantum Biomagnetometry Laboratory were realized at the “Grigore T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iași, Faculty of Medical Bioengineering. The emplacement of the laboratory in the building was made considering the perturbing factors (communications antennas, high voltage lines, transformers and auto traffic). This lab was mainly focused on creating an educational and research environment in bioelectromagnetism domain for master students, PhD students, professors and researchers. The main areas of research were: detection and measurement of biomagnetic fields; thermography in IR and microwave range exploration; bioelectromagnetic compatibility, generation and control of the magnetic and electromagnetic fields; research and obtaining materials for the protection of life against electromagnetic fields. The main equipment was: anechoic chamber, SQUID biogradiometer, large Helmholtz coil system for dynamic environmental field control, microwave radiometer for medical applications, infrared camera, and different systems for measurement and control of magnetic and electromagnetic fields. All these devices and installations were built by the research team, using original concepts. In 2004, research was conducted on the influence of magnetic fields on living structures. The studies were performed on adult Wistar rats. Research has continued in the upper extremity of the electromagnetic field, with the study of microwave effects. In 2007, for the first time in Romania a thermographic image of the human body using microwave radiometry was realized. The research was carried out as part of a project on the early detection of breast cancer. In 2011 was detected and recorded the first magnetocardiogram of a human subject. Other research focuses on the influence of microwaves on the germination of plant seeds used in food: wheat, sunflower, lentils. The research results were communicated, published, patented and presented in doctoral theses. These researches are

carried out for the first time in Romania, and the laboratory is presented as a unique structure in the academic and university space. The laboratory and the research carried out were an absolute premiere both through the field approached and through the experimental and theoretical results obtained. **Keywords:** BIOELECTROMAGNETISM, QUANTUM BIOMAGNETOMETRY, MEDICAL BIOENGINEERING, IAȘI.

PHYSICS, CIVIL AND WAR MEDICINE – INTERFERENCES

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The paper presents a synthesis of the some scientific discoveries and inventions made by professors Dragomir Hurmuzescu (1865-1954) and Stefan Procopiu (1890-1972) with reference to several medical applications. In Romania the first connections between physics and medicine were made on the occasion of the first course in medical physics was taught by Professor Ioan G. Stravolca (1847-1910) as an adjunct professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Iași from 1893 until his death on February 17, 1910. Immediately after Roentgen published the X-ray discovery in December 1895, Hurmuzescu and Benoist imagined a new type of tube, which, on May 4 1896 and presented to the Academy, this being the first French X-ray tube. Gheorghe Marinescu (1863-1938), a friend of Hurmuzescu, suggested that he bring patients for radiographic examination. As a result, in February-March 1896, a number of patients were radiographically examined and a series of other world scientific awards were made: the first radiographs of the skull, in patients suffering from acromegaly and in the extremities in patients with polydactyly. The surprise of examining these radiographs was great, Gh. Marinescu revealing the aspect of the sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale) and the Turkish saddle. Hurmuzescu organized the first Laboratory at the Faculty of Physics in Iași so that it had a “Radiography and Radioscopy Section” and a “Photographic Section” in addition to the other sections. Medical radiology has evolved and it can be said that Hurmuzescu is the promoter of a new science called medical imaging that appeared much later. As a result of the war for the unification of the Romanian nation, in 1916 we find the young Stefan Procopiu mobilized at an **aerostat** monitoring station in Moldova. Two papers stand out, showing the physicist's concern for medical problems arising from military conflicts; the works refer to the detection of splinters in the body of the wounded. Concerned about the applications of electromagnetism, St. Procopiu also succeeded in conducting a series of experimental investigations into the detection of the metal bodies used in the “Hughes Libra”, foreseeing an important application in military medicine. It can be assumed that these two works, like the other, were written and sent for publication during the military mobilization and the refuge. Although the two works have the same titles: Appareil d’induction pour la recherche des projectiles published in “Revue générale de l’électricité”, their content is slightly different. The work is classified by the publisher as part of the “Électricité médicale” field. **Keywords:** GHEORGHE MARINESCU, DRAGOMIR HURMUZESCU, STEFAN PROCOPIU, MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ERNEST JUVARA, A EUROPEAN-TYPE SURGEON AND MODERNIZER OF THE IAȘI MEDICAL SCHOOL

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The paper illustrates the professional career of a prominent founding personality of modern Romanian surgery, Ernest Juvara (1870-1933). After graduating from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and benefited from the excellence of the French medical school, he continued his proficient activity in Romania, both in Bucharest and Iași, the two university centers of the country by the end of the nineteenth century. Already greatly appreciated and rapidly promoted by his Masters in Paris, Juvara further developed his skills and surgical intelligence in Romania, cooperating with other renowned Romanian surgeons illustrating various generations, like, e.g. Constantin Dimitrescu-Severeanu, Thoma Ionescu, Paul Anghel, Amza Jianu. He maintained tight connections with the progressive Western European medicine and its famous representatives. In Iași, Dr. Ernest Juvara taught Topographic Anatomy from 1888 until 1912. Only in 1906, a 40-bed surgical service was created for him in the "St. Spiridon" Hospital surgery section. There he laid the foundations of the Second Surgery Clinic, which he brilliantly led for six years (1906-1912) and which will later become the First Surgery Clinic. In this way Topographic Anatomy and Clinical Surgery were associated within the same Department, similarly to what happened in Bucharest, under Thoma Ionescu`s leadership. Since 1906 Professor Juvara equally directed the Laboratory of Topographic Anatomy and The Institute and Museum of Anatomy of the Faculty of Medicine in Iași. He largely enriched the Museum collections by drawings and anatomical preparations he accurately made himself. Juvara had a high respect for all human beings, for the diseased, and was completely dedicated to them. He was also an artist, an art collector, a hunter in love with nature, meditation and life, a pioneer of motoring in Romania. **Keywords**: ERNEST JUVARA, SURGERY, PARIS, IAȘI, TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY.

HISTORY OF SURGERY IN PROFESSOR ALEXANDRU MORUZI`S INAUGURAL LESSON

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Professor Dr. Alexandru Moruzi (1900-1957) lived in the first half of the XX century. Born in an aristocratic family, he studied in Paris where he graduated from both high school and the Faculty of Medicine. It was also in Paris that Moruzi worked as a young doctor and specialised in general surgery and neurosurgery, a domain that just then was being born as an independent field. He was trained in Dr. Maurice Robineau`s service and in Professor Thierry de Martel`s surgery clinic, two outstanding French medical personalities of the time. In October 1929, Dr. Moruzi returned to Bucharest, where he completed his military service and enrolled as a reserve medical officer lieutenant. In 1931, Moruzi started his brilliant

career in Iasi, when he was appointed senior [primar] doctor in the Surgery Service of the "Caritatea" [Charity] Hospital. A complex medical personality, he systematically opened new fields of surgical activity and teaching, in keeping with the latest advances of Western European medicine. Due to his qualities and expertise, Prof. Dr. Leon Ballif, director of the "Socola" Hospital of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Iași, decided to set up a separate pavilion for neurosurgical interventions in 1933, and Moruzi was appointed coordinator of this first Neurosurgery Service ever established in Romania. Little by little, similarly to his masters, De Martel and Robineau, Moruzi enabled neurosurgery to gain the status of an autonomous branch of surgery in his country, too. An assistant professor since 1935, he was promoted full professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Iași, in 1938. He became professor of External Pathology and Surgery and Orthopedic, as well as professor of Surgery Clinic and Diseases of the Urinary Tract. During World War II he assisted the wounded with great devotion. This article outlines several aspects of Professor Moruzi`s professional life and points out the main ideas of his inaugural lecture, given in November 1938. Not only outstanding medical personalities and their work were sketched, but concepts, trends, tendencies and debates were pointed out, reflecting the complex surgery metamorphoses of those days. Alexandru Moruzi lived in a revolutionary era of surgery and he took part in the important modernisation of medical teaching and practice in Iași. Until now, his lecture illustrates a substantial and personally experienced lesson of history of medicine.
Keywords: ALEXANDRU MORUZI, NEUROSURGERY, IAȘI, INAUGURAL LESSON, MEDICAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR DR. TRAIAN BARAN, ORGANISER OF THE FIRST LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN MOLDAVIA

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The first Laboratory for Radioactive Isotope Investigations in Moldavia – the Eastern part of the country - was established within the "St. Siridon" Hospital in Iași, in 1963. Traian Baran, MD, PhD (1923-2009), was professor of biophysics, and the organizer and head of this structure, which complemented other types of functional and morphological tests. Initially specialized in functional explorations, with competences in electrocardiography, he later was trained in nuclear medicine in the country, in Bucharest, and, after 1965, abroad, in Brussels, Liège, Ghent, Warsaw, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna. He worked under the leadership of world-wide known personalities in the sphere of atomic and molecular physics, radiochemistry and radiobiology, physical chemistry and biophysicists, such as Jules Duchesne, Zénon M. Bacq, Jacques Errera, Walter Beier, Engelbert Broda. In the course of several years limited radio-therapy was equally performed, particularly with radioactive iodine and phosphorus. Various research projects were initiated, involving the whole team of the Laboratory. Undertaken from a multidisciplinary perspective, interclinic and interinstitutional collaboration develo-ped. Simple and economical fluorimetry devices were created for biological solutions and preparations, emission and absorption spectrophotometry in ultraviolet and infrared and pho-todosimetry, on dental films, for X and gamma radiation (1967). Apart from scintigraphy of various organs and systems, and dynamic function tests, radioimmunoassays (RIA) were

practiced by dedicated specialists of the laboratory. Cell membrane permeability and senescence were studied, as well. Effectiveness of original radioprotective substances, prepared by prominent scientists of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Iași, was tested and finally certified. In 1975, 1976 and 1986, the collective was awarded other inventor's certificates and patents. Theoretical lectures on radioisotopes and nuclear medicine were given to medical students during the courses of medical biophysics. Electron spin resonance and nuclear magnetic resonance techniques were implemented by a qualified physicist. RES spectrography method was applied by the team of this Laboratory, and along with Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elena Baran, with expertise in hematology, from the I Medical Clinic, the changes in leukemia signals due to free radicals, recorded on total blood, plasma, leukocytes, red blood cells, erythrocyte membranes and hemoglobin, were for the first time reported in Romanian literature (1978). **Keywords:** RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, NUCLEAR MEDICINE, LABORATORY, "ST. SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL.

ORIGINAL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN CLUJ-NAPOCA

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The Pharmaceutical Institute operated between 1919 and 1934, being headed by Prof. Dr. Gh. P. Pamfil (1883-1965), as director. In the same space, Prof. Pamfil installed the Department of Clinical and Galenic. Pharmacists in collaboration with doctors have been involved in scientific research, in order to discover new cheaper drugs, for 11 clinics and for the treatment of over 1000 patients. Thus, some original, highly valued medicines were obtained: "Bismiochin", "Ozonogen", "Lecitina", "Fluiodbarit", which proved to be very effective therapeutically. "Bismojochin-Pamfil" was made by Prof. Dr. G. Pamfil and was used by the Dermato-Venereal University Clinics in Cluj-Napoca. "Ozonogen Iacobovici - Pamfil" - an original antiseptic, was made in collaboration with Prof. Dr. I. Iacobovici (Surgery Clinic), for the operating rooms in Cluj. The third original drug, lecithin for intrarachidic injections, was intended for the Neurology Clinic. Another preparation for radiological use was "Fluiodbaritul". These drugs, as well as some injectable solutions (solutions of potassium aspartate, 10% sodium amytal, 0.5% apomorphine, 1% toluidine blue, 1% protamine sulfate, etc.) or galenical preparations have contribute to the treatment of many patients, but also to reducing hospital spending, which has become even more acute due to the political and financial crisis [1-5]. **Keywords:** PHARMACY, NEW DRUG PREPARATIONS.

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LES PRINCIPAUX MOMENTS HISTORIQUES DES OPÉRATIONS CRÂNIENNES – SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA MOLDAVIE – AU FIL DES SIÈCLES...!

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Après une brève présentation de la zone territoriale, historique et ethnique de la MOLDAVIE, l'étude donne un aperçu des principaux moments qui ont marqué l'évolution des interventions opératoires - au niveau de la boîte crânienne - de la fin du Néolithique à nos jours dans cette zone géographique. Comme les preuves historiques - les crânes trépanés - qui ont survécu au fil des siècles: Holboca - Iași (nécropole tumulaire, datant de la période de transition, entre le Néolithique et le Bronze), Poiana - Galati (datant de la période Latène, sans dépasser les premiers siècles av. J.C.), Mihălășeni (Roumanie, Comté de Botosani, Nécropole Santana de Mures Cernjachov, IVe siècle). Lozova, à la frontière avec Vorniceni (République de Moldavie, Nécropole Lozova, XIVe-XVe siècles). La période qui va de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle au début du XXe siècle fait suite, lorsque des interventions sur le crâne ont été pratiquées par des chirurgiens, dans les trois grandes villes de la région étudiée: Iași, Chisinau et Cernauti, à partir des trépanations effectuées pour des hématomes crâniens post-traumatiques et jusqu'aux ablations des tumeurs crâniennes. Dans un ordre chronologique, ces grands chirurgiens furent: Ludovic Russ, Leon Sculy Logothetides, Constantin Botez, Ernest Juvara, Alexandru Tzaicu, Amza Jianu, Nicolae Hortolomei etc. Le début des interventions chirurgicales au niveau du crâne, effectuées par des médecins spécialisés dans le domaine de la neurochirurgie dans des cliniques à l'étranger, est présenté à travers le travail des médecins: Dumitru Bagdasar à Cernauti (1931-1933) et Alexandru Moruzi, à Iași (1933-1947). Dans la dernière partie, sont présentées les environ neuf décennies qui ont suivi la consécration de la spécialité de neurochirurgie en Roumanie entre les deux guerres, en 1935, en passant par les descendants de ceux qui lui ont ouvert la voie en Moldavie, et jusqu'à nos jours, à travers les deux écoles de notoriété européenne: celle de Iași (Vsevolod Urbanovici, Nicolae Oblu, Mihai Rusu, Aurora Stanciu, Izu Schachter, Theodor Obreja, Victor Dimov, Ion Ianovici, Hortensiu Aldea, Ion Poiată, Ștefan Mircea Iencean, Lucian Eva, Dana Turliuc - chef de l'école actuelle) et celle de Chisinau (Leonid Kreiderman, Anatol Margulis, Vasile Rață, Eugeniu Tofănică, Iulian Glăvan, Vladimir Părpăuț, Boris Antipovici Mânăscurtă, Eduard Eftodiev, Viorel Hurmuzache, Ion Marina, Valeriu Timirgaz, Aurel Bodiu, Alla Pajure, Grigore Zapuhlîh - le premier professeur de neurochirurgie et fondateur de l'école). **Mots clés**: MOLDAVIE, TREPANATION, NECROPOLE, BAGDASAR, MORUZI.

PERSONALITIES OF ROMANIAN DERMATOLOGY

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As a distinct medical specialty, dermatology was distinguished only at the end of the nineteenth century, even if the study of skin diseases dates back to antiquity, and in Dioscorides' famous treatise "De materia medica", we find the plants used by the Dacians to treat cutaneous injuries. If at first skin and venereal diseases were treated in the internal medicine and surgery centers, in 1848, Dr. Cuciureanu, from Iași, established the first venereal disease service, which had 46 beds, followed by the section from Galați with 30 beds in 1855, in which the ruler of Moldova himself, Grigore Ghica, was involved. Carol Davila (1828-1884), the father of the Romanian medical and pharmaceutical education, chose "Syphilis prophylaxis" as the topic for his doctoral thesis, and then sent graduates of the Davilist school, which in 1869 became the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest, to Paris or Berlin as doctors to complete their PhDs in dermato-venereology. We will start our foray with an analysis of Dr. Carol Davila's thesis, written in Paris in 1853, dedicated to his tutor, Dr. Guépin of Nantes. Our paper will highlight the achievements and discoveries of the most important representatives of Romanian dermatology. Prof. Dr. Mihail Petrini Galați, first professor of the Department of Dermatology of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest, selected by competition in 1892, who has outstanding contributions in the field; Prof. Dr. Ștefan Gh. Nicolau, collaborator of scientists Victor Babeș and Ion Cantacuzino, the founder of the Romanian Society of Dermatology and Syphiligraphy, in 1928, and the one who founded the Romanian school of dermatology will find their rightful place in our study. Last but not least, the world-famous scientist Constantin Levaditi, with outstanding research on syphilis and the treatment of this ruthless scourge, the dear friend of the sculptor Constantin Brâncuși, collaborator of the Nobel Prize winners for medicine (1908) Paul Erlich and Ilia Mecinikov, considered the founders of virology and immunology, will also be mentioned.
Keywords: DERMATOLOGY, CAROL DAVILA, MIHAIL PETRINI-GALAȚI, ȘTEFAN GH. NICOLAU, CONSTANTIN LEVADITI.

HISTORY OF THE PHARMACY OF THE "SAINT SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL IN IAȘI, THE FIRST GREAT HOSPITAL IN MOLDAVIA

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The "Saint Spiridon" Hospital in Iași, the first and largest hospital in Moldavia, was founded on 1st January 1757 by the Prince Constantin Racoviță-Cehan who wanted to found this hospital after the loss of his wife due to a wrongly prescribed treatment. Since then, the hospital has been operating continuously for 265 years. The history of the establishment of the "St. Spiridon" Hospital is related to the plague epidemics. In 1752, the boyar Ștefan Bosie started the foundation of the "St. Spiridon" Church (where a miracle-working icon of St. Spiridon will be relocated) and, around it, a "church-hospice" for 30-40 patients, where the plague sick, isolated before on the outskirts of the city, were transferred. In 1765, Prince

Grigore Ghica III signed the act for the foundation of the hospital pharmacy, the first pharmacist being Andonie Faerman who worked there until his death (1769). His successor was Johann Benedict Lochman, a pharmacist and surgeon, the head of a family that gave generations of outstanding pharmacists, who served the hospital's pharmacy until 1771. In 1772, the Greek-pharmacist Hristodor served at the "St. Spiridon" Hospital. The first Romanian pharmacist who served the hospital's pharmacy was Ioan Pădure, who worked there until 1827. Between 1830 and 1840, the pharmacy activity was performed by Anton Abrahamfi, a pharmacist of Hungarian origin, licensed in Vienna. In 1853 (1834?), the doctor, pharmacist, and botanist of Hungarian origin, Josef Szabó, is mentioned as the hospital's pharmacist. Theofil Stenner, a doctor of pharmacy in Vienna, was the Hospital's first pharmacist between 1855-1890. Towards the end of the 19th century, the Hospital administration arranged a new headquarters for the pharmacy. The new modern pharmacy was led for 20 years by the pharmacist D. Filipescu. The headquarters, mostly destroyed in World War II, was renovated in 1946, and the pharmacist Constantin Ichim received the task of reorganizing the pharmacy after that difficult period. Today, the "St. Spiridon" Hospital has 23 clinics, an emergency unit, and an outpatient clinic; the pharmacy serves all this activity. **Keywords:** "SAINT SPIRIDON" HOSPITAL, PHARMACY, HISTORY.

COCAINE – THE HISTORY OF THERAPEUTIC USE

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Cocaine has been used in medical practice for centuries as a topical anesthetic agent. The alkaloid of the coca leaves (Erythroxvlon coca), was discovered in 1855 by the German chemist Friedrich Gaedcke. A period of 24 years (1860-1884) was marked by the discovery of the therapeutic properties of cocaine, maybe the greatest medical discoveries of the century. After Friedrich Gardcke's report was apparently overlooked, it remained for Alfred Niemann to isolate and purify the drug and name it cocaine, in 1860. In 1879, Vassily Von Anrep commented on the possible local anesthetic effects of cocaine following topical application (tongue) and infiltration (skin). Carl Koller (1884) as a young Viennese ophthalmologist, spent many years searching for an anesthetic compound for eye surgery, to realize that cocaine was a local anesthetic suitable for rendering the frog eye temporarily insensible to pain. Cocaine was initially brought to Koller's attention by his close friend, Sigmund Freud, a neurology physician, who saw the possible benefits of the use of cocaine as a CNS stimulant, and its ability to be beneficial in weaning addicts away from morphine, treating a friend, Ernest Flechl von Marxow (1979). Its use as an ophthalmologic anesthetic was followed by toxic effects such as pitting and ulceration of the cornea, further aggravated by the loss of the normal protective ocular reflexes. Emil Jellinek (1884) proved cocaine`s unique qualities, as a topic anesthetic and vasoconstrictor of the respiratory tract, William Stewart Halsted (1885) demonstrated the use of cocaine in nerve block anesthesia, James Leonard Corning (1885) used cocaine for peridural anesthesia, and Heinrich Quincke (1898) induced spinal anesthesia with cocaine. Sympathomimetic properties of cocaine have given it an important therapeutic role in many medical specialties. At the end of the 19th century, its undesirable effects, including addiction, adverse effects even at low doses, were demonstrated and less toxic compounds have been synthesized (procaine in 1905) and replaced cocaine. **Keywords:** COCAINE, LOCAL ANESTHETIC, VASOCONSTRICTOR, OPHTHALMOLOGY.

EUREKA IN THE ETYMOLOGY OF HOSPITAL

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Every word has its meanings and origins. But when it comes to the word hospital, we have neither adequate historical information on its origins, nor any etymological analysis that dissects the word into its basic units and defines its roots or morphemes to a reasonable extent. The significance and familiarity of the word have prompted us to research into its origins. Our findings are very revealing, startling and above all, exciting. Yes, those root words in hospital are some of the earliest words that humans spoke, and the pictorial scripting of the word and its roots go as far back as pre-3000 BCE, or possibly even to human speech origins in Africa. The paper will start with a brief overview of the limited historical and etymological information we have now in English, Latin and Greek. Then we will direct our attention to the word's Hindi cognate aspathal, which is derived from its parent language, Sanskrit. The Sanskrit belongs to the Indo-European language family. However, we will see that the word and its roots did not originate in Sanskrit. We will present the morphemes in aspathal, and explain their meanings and origins in the Afro-Asian and Dravidian languages. The word literally means snake-bite healing house. We will establish the need that originated the patient-stay treatment system in the ancient past, as well as the historical existence of such a system. Once the linguistics of the word hospital are established, we will move on to validating those concepts. Outside of the legendary stories related to the caduceus and the Asclepius staff, the medical community and academia have not yet presented an authentic explanation for the medical symbol involving the staff and snakes. We know that the mythologies were created to support some thoughts and ideas; however, those stories had evolved based on concepts or issues that had pre-existed. So, we will explain how the three-element caduceus is a distinct and perfect representation of the word hospital or aspathal. Yes, the caduceus was read aspathal even from the time of its origin. The paper clearly decodes the word hospital in its cognate aspathal, and its pictogram the caduceus. We acknowledge and believe that this research is a significant step forward in the etymology and physical origins of hospital and it will present significant opportunities for further investigations and studies. **Keywords:** HOSPITAL-ASPATHAL, ETYMOLOGY, SANSKRIT, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

DATA REGARDING THE INCIDENCE OF TRICHINELLOSIS IN ROMANIA UNTIL THE YEAR 1999

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The pig is the main component of the epidemio-epizootiologic chain of trichinellosis in man; it is also worth mentioning consumption of meat salami and sausages made from bear and wild boar meat, as well as, more recently, horse meat or beef in some countries of Europe and dog meat in South-Eastern Asia. In **1913**, trichinoscopes were used in Romania for the first time in the compulsory examination of swine killed in the slaughter house in Bucharest.

In Romania, the frequency of trichinellosis in swine has been reported in the specialized literature along the years by several authors: Popa and Cristescu (**1963**) showed that the incidence of infection with Trichinella spiralis in the swine killed in the slaughter house in Bucharest between 1913-1961 was of 0.073%. Of a total number of 5,312,064 pigs slaughtered and examined at trichinoscope in the above mentioned time period, 3,914 pigs presented different degrees of infection with T. spiralis. In **1962-1965**, Lupaşcu and collab. reported that in the slaughter house in Bucharest, the incidence of trichinellosis was as follows: 1963 – 0.010%; 1964 – 0.005%; 1965 – 0.011%. Later, in **1986**, Popa and collab. reported that in 1971-1985 time interval, trichinellosis incidence was of 0.00185%, 0.001136% presenting a mild infection. Starting 1982, at the level of the National Sanitary Veterinary Agency within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, clinical observations were performed all over the country, in an attempt to develop strategies for controlling trichinellosis, by applying general and specific prophylactic measures, including drug therapy. However, various foci occurred, among which ISCIP-C, where trichinellosis incidence was as follows: 1985 – 2.35%; 1986 – 1.38%; 1987 – 4.00%; 1988 – 1.90%; 1989 – 1.31%; 1990 – 0.90%; 1991 – 0.50%; 1992 – 0.40%. In **1989**, among the rats from the same unit, of 451 investigated **rats**, 12 were infected with T. spiralis (2.6%). **Keywords:** TRICHINELLOSIS, PIGS, RATS, WORLDWIDE, HISTORY, ROMANIA.

100 YEARS UNIVERSITY SURGERY IN BULGARIA. PARASKEV STOYANOV (1871-1940) - THE FOUNDER OF THE BULGARIAN ACADEMIC SURGERY. A LIFE DEVOTED TO SURGERY, TEACHING, SCIENCE, TOURISM, AND SEA

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Background: Prof. Dr. Paraskev Stoyanov was elected as the first Bulgarian professor of surgery at Bulgarian Medical Faculty founded in Sofia in 1917, less than 50 years after the liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman Empire. He created the first Bulgarian university surgical school. More than 100 years ago, on October the 19th, 1920 he gave the first academic lecture on surgery, and in the period 1922 -1935 he wrote the first Bulgarian textbooks and manuals on surgery - Textbook of general surgery; Manual of operative medicine; Guide to special surgery; Surgical diagnosis, semiotics and symptomatology. The present study analyzes and presents the contribution of Paraskev Stoyanov to the creation and development of the university surgery in Bulgaria and gives light to his extraordinary life. **Synopsis:** Paraskev Stoyanov was born on January 30, 1871 in Giurgiu, Romania. In 1889 he graduated from the classical lyceum in Bucharest. He studied medicine in Paris, Geneva, Bucharest and Würzburg, where he graduated in 1895. He specialized in major surgical clinics in France, Germany, and Switzerland under leading European surgeons at that time from the period September 1897 - August 1899. Full professor at the Faculty of Medicine, head of the Department of Surgical Propaedeutics and Operative Medicine and director of the University Surgical Propaedeutic Clinic from 1918 to 1940. Paraskev Stoyanov remains in history as the head of numerous departments and hospitals in Bulgaria

from 1895 to 1917. He was the founder of the Aquarium in Varna in 1907, together with Tsar Ferdinand. He founded the archeological societies in Pleven and Varna in 1903. Honorary member of the surgical societies in Belgrade, Bucharest, and Paris, he was founder and first chairman of the Bulgarian Surgical Society. Prof. Stoyanov published scientific papers in Bulgarian, French, Russian, German, and Romanian. Most of them are in the field of surgery but there are also such areas as mud and sea treatment, the history of medicine, hygiene, archeology, tourism, and others. There are also popular science and educational medical articles, as well as publications concerning public and political life at that time. **Historical Significance**: Paraskev Stoyanov, as skilled operator, is a teacher of generations of Bulgarian surgeons. He is the founder of the modern scientific surgery in Bulgaria based on leading European surgical schools. He wrote the first manuals and textbooks in Bulgarian language with creation of modern Bulgarian surgical terminology. **Keywords:** HISTORY OF SURGERY, BULGARIAN MEDICINE, TEXTBOOKS IN SURGERY.

THE VALUE OF MEDICINE'S STUDY OF THE PAST, IN HIPPOCRATIC TREATISES

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The aim of this work to present the usefulness of the study of medicine of the past, by modern physicians. **Material** is treatises of the Hippocratic Collection, as "Ancient Medicine" "Epidemics I" and "Epidemics III". **Method** is the textual criticism. **Results** are, first and foremost, in the treatise "Ancient Medicine" the writer mentions: "…medicine always exists, it has found a principle and a method, by which the findings are many and valuable and the remnants will be discovered whether someone who is able and knows the present discoveries from these darted researches. Who has rejected them and tries in different manner, he is deceiving; for it is impossible absolutely." (Ancient Medicine, II.1 – 9). In addition, in "Epidemics I" is referred: "…Declare the past, diagnose the present, fortell the future; study these…" (Epidemics I, XI.9 – 10). On the other hand, in another treatise for the study of Medicine of the past its writer puts as presumption to study only the things which are written correctly, mentioning: "…Important part of the training of medicine is to study these which are written correctly…" (Epidemics III, 16.1 – 4). In c**onclusion**, it is obvious the mentioning of Hippocratic Medicine in the study of medicine's past and its importance for the practice of medical work. **Keywords:** HIPPOCRATIC COLLECTION, ANCIENT MEDICINE, EPIDEMICS, MODERN PHYSICIANS.

A HISTORICAL WITNESS ON SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE'S BEGINNING

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Objective: The purpose of this work is to present a witness of the beginning of scientific medicine in space and in time by an ancient writer. **Research Methodology:** Material of this work is the treatise "Ancient Medicine" by a writer of the Hippocratic Collection. Method is

the textual criticism. **Summary:** Results, first and foremost, the writer mentions the methodological tendency of some physicians and philosophers to proclaim their opinion it is impossible someone to be aware of medicine whether he is ignorant of the human nature, thus representing the method from the natural (physiology) to morbidity (pathology) and pointing as representatives the physicians and philosophers of Magna Grecia and Greek Ionia in 6th – 5th c. BC. On the other hand, the writer by himself proposes an alternative method to know the human organism, in a reciprocal manner, which is from pathology to physiology. Last but not least, the writer's mien of authority, using the personal pronoun in first person, does not exclude to be Hippocrates by himself the writer of this treatise. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, it is obvious the historical witness for the chronology of the beginning of scientific medicine in this treatise of Hippocratic Collection. **Keywords:** HIPPOCRATIC COLLECTION, ANCIENT MEDICINE, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY.

FACTORS OF MEDICINE IN A HIPPOCRATIC TREATISE

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The aim of this work is to present the factors which have role in medicine according a Hippocratic treatise. Material of this work is the Hippocratic collection's treatise "Epidemics I" c. in 5th – 3th c. BCE, which with "Epidemics III" together is "… the most remarkable product of Greek science…" and where "…The physician is acting, not qua physician but qua scientist…" according the classicist W. H. S. Jones. Method is the textual criticism. In the results, the treatise's writer denotes, "…The art has three factors, the disease, the patient, and the physician; the physician is the servant of the art; the disease is combated by the patient and the physician together…" (Epidemics, I, XI.11). Analyzing it, indeed, the disease is the first and foremost factor, which by various causes will creates the patient man. Subsequently, the patient is the second factor, who will call the physician, the third factor, who by turns with his education and in cooperation with the patient, composing a sum, both will combat the disease of any species by scientific means. In conclusion, taking all the above in consideration, I am convinced that the above mentioned three factors are fundamental and principal factors of medicine and valid until now. **Keywords:** HIPPOCRATES, EPIDEMICS, MEDICINE**,** PATIENT, PHYSICIAN, DISEASE.

THE PATIENT'S EXAMINING METHOD IN HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE

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The aim of this work is to present the clinical examination's manner according to Hippocratic medicine. The **material** of this work is the treatise of Hippocratic Collection, which is called "Epidemics 4". **Method** of the work is the textual criticism. In the **results**, first and foremost, the treatise's writer denotes: "…that give us knowledge is by the eyes, ears, nose, hand, the ill person, by seeing, touching, smelling, or tasting; and to know the others, hair, complexion, skin, veins, nerves, tendons – muscles, flesh, bones, marrow – medulla, brain, the things from

blood, the intestines, belly, bile, the other humors, joints…"(Epidemics, 4, 43 and 43a). Additionally, the writer considers necessary to know any physician the "…conditions, and what kinds of things become greater and less in what seasons and places; the diseases' acmes as to crisis as daily. Also, what happens earlier and what later; of periods, in which ones the critical things occur…in which ones the relapses occur; blood vessels in the temples and their collapses, changes of skin color with crisis and before crisis especially from red to pale without crisis; tossing about, skin's straining without crisis, vision's collapse, eyes' involuntary flow, gaping of the mouth by teeth's stickiness…" (Epidemics, 4, 46). In **conclusion**, taking in consideration all above, I opine this method is valid until now and especially on the humors, blood and bile predicted the laboratory's examination. **Keywords:** PATIENT, EXAMINATION, HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE.

THE TERM "IMMUNITY" IN MEDICINE

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Work's **aim** is to present historical aspects on the meaning and use of the term "immunity" to medicine. **Material** is the treatise "Precepts" of Hippocratic medicine, works of ancient Greek and Latin authors, dictionaries of Greek and Latin languages, books of modern scientific medicine and electronical pages. **Method** is the textual criticism. **Results**, concerning the Greek Literature is the existence of the term ἄνοσον/ànoson ("immune") and/or ἀνόσητον/anósiton ("immunize) with contemporary meaning, that is free of sickness, in the Hippocratic treatises "Precepts, VI.12"; "Epidemics I, I.29" (ca. 5th – 3th c. BCE), in the ancient Greek Julius Polydeucus' (Julii Pollucus) dictionary named "Onomasticon, C. 107 – Sophocles, TGF 914" (2nd c. CE), in Thucydides "Peloponnesian War XLIX, 1" (5th c. BCE), in Sophocles' work "Creusa, Fragms. 354, 356", Sophocles' "Fragments of uncertain Plays, 1014" (5th c. BCE) and in H. Liddell's and R. Scott's "Great Dictionary of Greek Language", v. 1, p. 237 (1901 CE). Respecting the Latin Literature is the term "**immune**" with the same contemporary meaning in Marcus Annaeus Lucanus "Pharsalia" (1st c. BCE) and in Pliny the Elder "Natural History, 26.2; 28.80; 32.37" (1st c. CE). Regarding the European Languages, Late Modern Period (1750 – 1945 CE), this term proceeds to be used with the same meaning, by Paul Ehrlich's work entitled "Experimentelle Untersuchungen über Immunität" in 1891. In **conclusion**, the term "immune" has its use from ancient era and it is continuing. **Keywords:** IMMUNITY, ANCIENT AUTHORS, GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

ASPECTS IN HIPPOCRATIC "PRECEPTS"

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The **aim** of this work is to present aspects of the Hippocratic medicine. The **material** is the Hippocratic treatise "Precepts" and relative dictionaries. The **method** is the textual criticism. On the **results**, at first, concerning the historical aspects, it is mentioned the inversely reciprocal relation between time and opportunity, the straight reciprocal relation between talk and fact for scientific affirmation, the coexistence between abundance and lack in someone, the quotation in a lecture argues a feeble industry, the avoidance of excessive fear

and happiness, the relation between happiness and age, and that the diligence gains by the encouragement, the solar heat, the song and the salubrious milieu. Secondly, respecting the medical aspects, it refers to the relation between healing and time, to the indispensable coexistence between theory and experience, to the usefulness of information's derivation from anything, to protect the healthy people, to the preference of practice from learning, to remember the employment of instruments, and that the man's healthy condition is a combination of functions. Thirdly, regarding ethical aspects, this treatise mentions to not discuss about a fee in emergency case, not to be jealous of another physician, in contrast to call in difficulties fellow-workers, to avoid luxurious dressing and perfumes, and that better is the skilled physician than the late-learner of medicine. In **conclusion**, taking everything in consideration, I am convinced there are interesting aspects in this treatise, useful and valid until now. **Keywords**: HIPPOCRATES, PRECEPTS, ETHICS.

MANDIBLE'S INJURY IN A BYZANTINE WARRIOR TREATED BY HIPPOCRATIC METHOD

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The **aim** of this work is to present a mandible's fracture as archaeological finding, in a Byzantine warrior treated by Hippocratic method. The **material** is an article recently published in the Mediterranean Archaeological Archaeometry Journal and the Hippocratic treatise "On Joints". The **method** is the textual criticism. The **result** is the recovery of decapitated remnants of a Byzantine warrior in the mid-1380s, during the excavation of a cist grave in 1991 at Polystylon in Western Thrace (ancient Abdera) by Agelarakis (Adelphi University NY – USA). The relative finding is a healed mandibular left-unilateral parasymphyseal fracture with accompanied fracture of the dento-alveolar and basal region of the mandible. Upon palaeopathological examination, the mandibular fracture had been treated medically only by closed reduction without any traces of bandage, modifying the Hippocratic method ("On Joints", XXXIII), but securing the realignment of the dentate jaw fragments by implantation a dental inter-wiring or threading, as apposed anchors the remaining mandibular teeth of the two fragments in accordance to Hippocratic treatise ("On Joints", XXXII - XXXIV). Through inspectional evaluations of the wire/thread, according archaeologist, were no traces of silver or bronze but possibly of gold, according the Hippocratic method ("On Joints", XXXII). In **conclusion**, it is obvious, in general, the continuity in medical treatment between ancient and Byzantine period. **Keywords:** HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE, BYZANTINE MEDICINE, MANDIBLE FRACTURE.

HIPPOCRATIC PRINCIPLE ON FRACTURE'S REDUCTION

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The **aim** of this work is to present the principle of Hippocratic Medicine to the reduction of fractures in bones. The **material** is the Hippocratic collection's treatises "On Joints" and "On Fractures". The **method** is the textual criticism. In the **results**, first and foremost, the

reduction in bones' fractures must bring the bone's fragments in natural position than to turn the bones' fragments inwards or override one another ("On Joints" XXXIII, 54; XXXIV, 12 – 14). Follow, the laying of compresses, anointed with a little cerate (On fractures, IV.35 – 36) and the application of bandage. In addition, it is of inferior worth the bandaging of bone's fragment after reduction, according the Hippocratic treatise "On Joints", in which it is said: "…bandaging a fractured … will do little good when well done, but will do great harm when it is done badly…" ("On Joints" XXXII, 15 – 17). In completion, the bandages must be few, and with no great pressure (On Joints, XXXII, 13 – 15; on fractures, IV. 20 - 22). In **conclusion**, all above considering, the natural position of the bone's fragments with the right bandaging in fracture's reduction is a principle of Hippocratic medicine valid until now. **Keywords**: HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE, FRACTURE'S REDUCTION.

LA RELATION MÉDECIN-PATIENT DANS UN ÉTAT TOTALITAIRE. ÉTUDE DE CAS: LA ROUMANIE COMMUNISTE DANS LA DEUXIÈME MOITIÉ DU XXe SIÈCLE

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L'intervention de l'État et de l'idéologie communiste dans la relation médecin-patient représente la caractéristique fondamentale de la médecine roumaine dans la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle. On ne peut parler de l'éthique médicale, quand dans un acte médical précaire, dans une relation médecin- malade impersonnelle, on endommage involontaire et le serment d'Hippocrate "surtout ne pas nuire-primum non nocere" ne peut être respecter. On ne peut parler de l'éthique médicale, quand les droits du médecin et aussi du patient sont limités et lésés. La pénurie de la dictature, surtout dans les années '80, signifie des cabinets et des hôpitaux insalubres avec des appareils médicaux inadéquats.Les contrôles administratifs permanents, la politique de démographie forcée (le Décret 770/1966), l'isolement progressif du médecin sont les caractéristiques d'une assistance médicale déficitaire.La dictature est synonyme avec la disparition presque totale de la relation médecin-patient éthique et morale. Comment définir la relation médecin-patient de cette époque. En quelques mots: le manque de confiance et l'impersonnalité; l'isolation et le déficit de confraternité; l'incapacité de travailler professionnellement et la restriction du travail par les contraintes administratives, économiques; la violation des droits et la vie privée du patient et aussi du médecin; l'incapacité de respecter le devoir de faire le bien ou de promouvoir le bien; l'altération de l'image et l'intégrité du médecin; le manque de la notion du consentement éclairé; la violation du secret professionnel par l'obligation de livraison des données à caractère personnel et des données de l'état de santé. L'étude présente la route de l'assistance médicale roumaine dans la deuxième partie du XXe siècle: de l'origine de l'organisation, en passant par l'idéologie politique et dictature, la pauvreté et l'intervention de l'État dans la relation médecin-patient, jusqu'à la renaissance de l'exercice professionnel libre du médecin après 1989 (l'année de la désintégration du régime totalitaire). La perception objective de la médecine de la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle, c'est l'obligation morale de la société médicale roumaine. Ce processus doit être objectif, sur la base de recherché. Il ne peut pas être un instrument d'opportunisme et de la propagande. Aujourd'hui, la protection des droits humains est difficile et la démocratie est fragile. Cela soulève de sérieuses questions pour nous à l'avenir. **Mots clés:** RELATION MÉDECIN-PATIENT, ÉTHIQUE MEDICALE, TOTALITARISME, DÉMOCRATIE, DROITS HUMAINS.

THE FIRST WOMEN DOCTORS IN WARS AND EPIDEMICS IN ROMANIA

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The last great pandemic, the Spanish flu of 1918, took place at a time when the number of women graduating from medical schools was still very low. Assistants, nurses, and volunteer helpers worked in military and camp hospitals in World War I in treating war wounds and injuries and caring for the flu patients. However, at that time the number of women- doctors was very small. Maria Cutarida-Cratunescu (1857-1919), the first woman doctor in Romania graduated the Faculty of Medicine in Montpellier and became doctor in medicine in 1884 after doctoral training in Paris. She presented the paper ("Le travail de la femme en Roumanie"-"Work of Women in Romania") at the Feminist Congress in Paris in 1900. The acceptance of female doctors was much more difficult in this part of Europe. Several professors considered that women are incapable of practicing medicine, citing the "feminine nature" as the cause. However, the professor of morpho-pathology, Antal Genersich from Cluj promoted the education of women in medicine, noting that some patients do not always have full confidence in male doctors. Therefore, Professor Genersich's three daughters enrolled at the faculty of Medicine. Unfortunately, two of them died during the studies. Lastly, the third sister Genersich Margit (1878-1918) became the second female doctor who graduated the Faculty of Medicine in Budapest in 1902, after Sarolta Steinberger. Margit specialized in ophthalmology and she treated during the First World War the returned soldiers with eye wounds. She became a victim of the Spanish flu in 1918.Educated and independent, often from a multicultural background, medical and pharmacy women graduates obtained a practice license and work alone or marry their colleagues and run a medical practice or pharmacy together. For instance, Scheint Frida, the first woman-pharmacist in Transylvania, a graduate of Wien and Seidnitzer Hugo founded a pharmacy together in Bistrita. Several women doctors (Berall Henriette, Kohn Margit, Nadler Eta, Kassriel Blanka) worked also at the Jewish Hospital in Satu-Mare (Bet Hacholim Haivri), which opened in the spring of 1927. They specialized in laboratory medicine, pediatrics, internal medicine, ophthalmology, often graduating from universities in Prague or Vienna. Being already specialist doctors in the 1920s, their participation in 1918-1919 in the Spanish flu pandemic is not excluded. In 1944, like most Jewish doctors in Satu-Mare (at that time part of Hungary) they were largely deported and killed in concentration camps. Nowadays the female doctors are participating in large numbers for the first time in the history of medicine at the forefront of a significant pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is their first major epidemic, their first experience with the feeling of being able to help and the feeling of not being able to help in extreme conditions. Do you think that if they weren't in the front line of the pandemic, something would have changed? Paraphrasing Alice Munro, the answer is no, but of course yes, forever. **Keywords:** FEMALE DOCTORS, PANDEMIC, GENDER, COVID-19.

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY IN THE 1950s-1960s IN THE USSR: THE FORMATION AND ARTICULATION OF KNOWLEDGE

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The article is devoted to how a new industry was formed and developed in the 1950s in the USSR - radiology. On the one hand, radiologists received a new round of knowledge for the development of treatment and diagnosis of cancer, on the other hand, hygienists developed a completely new industry - radiation safety, which mostly worked for the military industry and contradicted the postulates of the “peaceful atom”. The purpose of this study is to reconstruct how medical scientists understood the study of radiation medicine in the USSR. The study will be based on the reports and plans of two institutes: the Leningrad Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene and the Central Research Institute of Radiology and Radiology named after V. V. Molotov. On the basis of Foucault's lecture “the order of discourse”, forms of control over discourses were considered, such as: prohibition, division and rejection, opposition of true and false, internal order of discourse. Two discursive fields of radiologists and hygienists have been delineated: their language and practices. **Keywords:** SOVIET RADIOLOGY, RADIATION MEDICINE, HYGIENE, KNOWLEDGE FORMATION.

CONTRIBUTION OF VETERINARIAN SURGEONS REGARDING THE CONTROL / COMBATING AND ERADICATION OF THE GLANDER IN ROMANIA

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The glanders was one of the most serious horse infection diseases till the middle of the XIX century, being considered impossible to be treated in those times. The economical bases due to this disease were enormous, in connection with the sanitary-veterinary measures applied in order to control it. There were periods of time when the horse mortality due to the glanders, overlook the losses due to all the others diseases, together of this species. In Romania, the official glanders control begins in 1897, when the number of affected horses raised to 300-350 yearly. Prophylaxis in glanders constituted for a long time one of the principal preoccupations of veterinary surgeons in the world. Among the great Romanian scientists with renowned names, who by their works contributed largely in limiting the effects of this severe disease, both in human and animal, we must mention at the head of them, Professor Paul Riegler. In daring reaserches in the first half of the twentieth century, together with Professor Alexandru Ciucă, he strove to obtain a therapeutic serum and to use the natural resistance of bovines towards this infecion. The disease extension in 1938 comprised 16 counties with 215 villages and 803 infected yards, with a total of 1098 ill horses, from which 96 died and 1002 were killed. In 1946 the glanders was declared in 45 counties with 346 villages and 706 infected yards with a total of 827 ill horses from which

19 died and 808 were killed. By prophylactic measures, severely applied, by slaughtering, every year, thousands of ill horses, glanders decreased gradually in intensity. Consequently, in 1957, there were 18 cases of glanders in horses, and in 1960 Romania was declared free of glanders. The therapy for glanders in humans was carried out with sulphonamides by the veterinary surgeon Nicolae Munțiu (1909-1977), in 1943 (Schutzwirkung des Sulfamides bei akzidentellen und experimental Rotzinfektionen. Dtsch. trzt. Wschr., 1943, 1, p. 37-38). The glander as a biological weapon U.S. military documents have revealed that in 1916 a Prussian medical officer, cultivated anthrax and glanders spores in a secret laboratory in Chevy Chase, Md., Maryland, then, approximately 3000 horses, mules and cattle were inoculated and then sent to Allied forces in Europe, where they reportedly infected several hundred military personnel. These activities were part of an international network of German operatives who were attempting to use anthrax and glanders to disrupt animal populations in France, Argentina, Irak, Romania, and Norway. **Keywords:** GLANDERS, PROPHYLACTIC, THERAPY, MEASURES/REGARDING.

PERVITIN – PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS IN THE 1930s

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Amphetamine, one of the most widely used illicit drugs today, was first synthesized in 1887 by the Romanian chemist Lazăr Edeleanu (1861-1941), which was the basis for the discovery of methamphetamine and its legal use. Pervitin, a psychostimulant drug produced in 1938 by the German firm Temmler Werke (Berlin), containing methamphetamine hydrochloride as the active substance, was widely used during the Second World War by German soldiers. The pharmaceutical company succeeded in patenting methylamphetamine hydrochloride under the name Pervitin (Reich Patent No 767-186), the pharmaceutical formulations being: 3 mg tablets ("Stuka-Tabetten", also called "Hermann-Göring-Pille"), 15 mg capsules and ampoules solution for injection. At that time, army psychologist Otto Ranke saw methamphetamine as a wonder drug, an added advantage during wartime, offering the ability to increase the mental and physical resistance of soldiers and pilots. Ranke's studies of students showed a significant increase in productivity, even when they were getting little sleep. The drug was found to reduce feelings of fear, increase concentration and willingness to take risks, and reduce sensitivity to pain. Pervitin was studied at the Institute of Physiology in Dortmund on alert and fatigued volunteers, but the results were unclear and inconsistent, leading investigators to conclude that the mechanism of action was not to increase metabolism, but to induce neurostimulation to the volunteers. **Keywords:** PERVITIN, METHAMPHETAMINE, TABLETS, SECOND WORLD WAR.

SIRUPI - OVER 150 YEARS IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL FORM OF SYRUP IN THE ROMANIAN PHARMACOPOEIA

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The general monograph "Sirupi", within the Romanian Pharmacopoeia 10th edition (FR X), defines syrups as: "liquid pharmaceutical preparations with an increased sugar content, of a viscous consistency, intended for internal administration", being a pharmaceutical form used since ancient times, first formulated using bees honey as a sweetener. The discovery of the way to obtain sugar from sugar cane, and then the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet in 1747 by the German chemist Andreas Sigismund Marggraf (son of the pharmacist Henning Christian Marggraf who owned a pharmacy in Berlin and teacher at the Collegium Medico-Chirurgicum), allowed the development of this pharmaceutical formulation in Romania, starting from the 19th century. The Romanian Pharmacopoeia 1st edition, published in 1862 under the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, officialized a number of 24 individual monographs. Among these, we can still currently find the monographs of Simple syrup and Tolu balsam syrup, for which pharmaceutical formula and preparation technology are similar to that reported nowadays; however, differences in the monographs are noticed in the quality control of the preparations, FR X containing a more complex protocol for this section. The Romanian Pharmacopoeia, 3rd edition (FR III) shows a slight decrease in the number of individual monographs, more precisely 21, but we find for the first time the monograph of generalities for syrups, entitled "Siropurĭ". Codeine syrup, present for the first time in FR III, shows slight modifications compared to the current official version, by adding a quantity of water instead of alcohol. The fourth edition, published in 1926, contains 29 individual monographs, a number which decreases in the following editions to 15 individual monographs (FR VII). In the ninth edition of the FR, we find a number of 12 monographs, some of the preparations such as Simple syrup, Orange syrup, Lemon syrup, being used as a vehicle for dissolving or suspending various medicinal substances. The current edition contains 4 individual monographs: Simple syrup, Tolu balsam syrup, Codeine syrup, Belladonna syrup and a general monograph - Sirupi. The decrease in the number of individual monographs over time is the consequence of the reduction in the use of the pharmaceutical form, at present it is very often used in pediatric medication for the administration of industrial pharmaceutical preparations. **Keywords:** SYRUP, FR X, SIRUPI, SIMPLE SYRUP, INDIVIDUAL MONOGRAPHS, 1862.

HISTORY OF FOOD ALLERGIES

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The history of food allergies is much poorer compared to the history of allergies in general, given the fact that they had the possibility of demonstration and explanation only in the last century, with the development of immunology. Observations of the manifestations of food allergies were, however, less than those of respiratory allergies over time. The increase in

the prevalence and incidence of allergic diseases in general, but also of food allergies, in particular, the observation of the fact that chronologically the first human (child) allergen is food explains the appearance of numerous studies in the last 20 years. Reflections on food allergy observations exist over the years in the history of medicine. The current history of food allergies is marked by "their growth as an explosion in which numerous food allergens and new food allergens participate" (G. Dutau and F. Rance). **Conclusions:** Over the years medicine has undergone a metamorphosis that "is not carried out by one man, by one generation, but by a cohort of intelligent workers from generation to generation and from one country to another [...] to penetrate the secrets of life and books in the fight against diseases". (Jean Hamburger, The Medical adventure in counterpoint to the human adventure, 1979). **Keywords:** HISTORY OF FOOD ALLERGIES, MEDICAL METAMORPHOSIS OVER YEARS, HISTORY OF IMMUNO-ALLERGOLOGY.

FROM THE HISTORY OF HYGIENE TO METAGENOMA STUDIES IN IMMUNE DISEASES AND MICROBIOME

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The history of hygiene began several centuries before the Christian era, and Moses included health guidelines in the Torah. In ancient Greece, the God of medicine was Aesculapius whereas Hygia, his daughter, promoted a haelthy way of life. Hippocrates, "the father of medicine", laid its first scientific basis, he understood the reality of epidemics and infectious diseases. We discuss environmental hygiene, the benefits of water followed by personal hygiene and hospital hygiene.Avicenna was a Persian physician and philosopher who was interested in preventive medicine. Environmental hygiene began with Roman civilization. Five great pandemics followed. Every health professional became an "actor" fighting disease. Ignac Semmelweis noted the contagious nature of puerperal fever. In 1850, Lister laid the foundations of asepsis and antisepsis. Pasteur highlighted the pathogenic role of microbes. The construction of the first autoclave by Charles Chamberland followed in in 1879. In 1928 penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming and in 1935 sulphonamides were identified by Gerhard Domagk. The role of hand washing, handkerchief, soap, perfume is discussed. Hospital nosocomial infections are described. Studies of the metagenome in immune diseases and the beneficial role of the immune defense role of the microbiome in allergic and other diseases is presently revealed. Conclusions: The history of hygiene needs to be known along with the new theories of immune defense brought about by the microbiome concept. **Keywords:** HISTORY, HYGIENE, MICROBIOME.

THE HISTORY OF THE HANDKERCHIEF

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The tissue – handkerchief - has been used for centuries and had different names. The Egyptians called the "tissue of the divinity" and used the "Jumel" cotton. From "sudarium", the first latin name, to "oranium" in the Roman Imperial Society when it was used to clean the mouth and lips or "facialiu", to "fazzoletto" in Venice in 1540, when the tissue was used to clean the face of transpiration and fat, and to the French "mouchoir". In the 3rd century BC Roman mistresses called the tissue "le muccini" derived from the Latin "mappa"- napkin, piece of tissue to clean the forefront. During the 9th century in Japan the paper silk handkerchief appeared. In Heian period (794-1185), the ladies from the Court and nobles wore at the belt white sheets serving as handkerchiefs; in Edo era, they were called "Nuigishi". In Western Europe, after the Middle Ages, they were called "coffin à roupies", the object of the higher classes of the society. The tissue was initially used as a "hygenic vocation", but has been also the subject of sociology studies, marking the wealthy class. As materials used for manufacturing various tissues, in the 13th century the Indians used cotton tissue – "Madras", the Chinese of the Ming Dinasty already used silk tissue. In France, "le mouchoir rouge de Cholet**"** (the "Cholet red tissue") became famous. After 1924 the paper napkin has been introduced, and in 1928 paper napkins appeared in one package. Hankerchiefs have always been an object of hygiene, expressing education or familiar luxury, used when sneezing, suffering from allergic rhinorrhea or having a running nose, symbolically used in battles as a request to surrender, or the trophy of a chivalrous fight. From eco-factor to hygiene, and topic of culture - cinema, music, painting, poetry - the "tissue" was an interesting object of study. **Keywords:** HISTORY, TISSUE, HYGIENE FACTOR, CULTURE, ECOLOGY.

SOAP HISTORY

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Hygiene history includes the soaps. The oldest document concerning soap manufacture is considered to have been found in ancient Babylon in 2800 BC. Ebers Papyrus (1500 BC), a celebrated Egyptian document, described a combination of oils with alkaline salts used for washing. In 600 B.C. the Phoenicians used soap for cleaning wool and cotton. The soap was mentioned in the Bible in Jeremiah 2:22 and Malachi 3: 2. The name "Soap" would come from Mount Sapo in ancient Rome. In the seventeenth century AD, the first guild of soap appeared, and soap was manufactured in Italy and Spain. Materials from which the soap was made were tallow in England and northern France, and olive oils in Spain, Italy and southern France. Plinius the Elder noted the use of lye mixed with sea salt. Afterwards, Belgian chemist Ernest Solvay used sodium hydroxide and seawater. Later natural vegetable oils were used. In the soap manufacture, they also combined wetting agents, solubilizers, foaming and antifoaming agents. Egyptians were preparing soap with alkaline salt found naturally in the waters of the Nile, animal or vegetable oils and aromatic oils. The term of

"sapo" was first found in the texts of Plintius the Elder. The first French soap manufacturer was recorded in the sixteenth century. In Syria, Aleppo soap made of olive oils and laurel oil first appeared in the 1500s. Soap factories emerged in the Middle Ages. Masella soap appeared in the XIV century and was considered famous. In Mexico City an American soap factory was built in 1575, and in the seventeenth century there was a "soapwort" in Guayaquil using cow fat and herbs. The first big European "soap factory" was in Andalusia in Sevilla. The soaps were originally intended for the needs of the social elite. Muslims made soap from olive, palm, and laurel oils. In 1837 William Proctor and James Chandler Gable created a system for obtaining soap in large amounts, and in 1806, in New York, William Colgate opened a soap factory; then in 1872 he introduced scent in soap. Galen, the Greek physician of the IInd century AD, considered soap a medicine. The soap, discussed in hygiene or medicinally used from the elite persons in society to the poorest man of a community, was used for personal hygiene. The German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig said that "the wealth of a nation and its degree of civilization can be judged depending on the amount of soap which is consumed". Although they sometimes exaggerated, soap history remains an important topic to be known and applied in everyday life. **Keywords:** HISTORY, SOAP, SOAPWORT, ALEP SOAP, MASELLA SOAP.

PARFUMES

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The olfactory sense was studied by biologists, psychologists, doctors, economists, urban planners. The smells and their perceptions were studied from the biological, psychological, sociological, cultural, medical, hygienic, economic, urban architecture perspectives. The aromatic products are used for esthetic purposes, but also for aromatic therapies. They may acquire growing interest and this can be interpreted like a reaction to the trend of deodorizing public spaces. The Aromatic products can influence your lifestyle: increasing the hygiene, but decreasing the tolerance level for the unpleasant odors. The so-called "olfactory perception revolution" took place in the XVIII century when societies proceeded to improve the cities, the public toilets and plan the urban spaces. In King Louis XV`s time, the courtiers used another perfume daily, while the Sun King was nicknamed "The monarch with sweet smell". In contemporary societies, the ideal man is a businessman, elegant, clean, but often "without smell". Aristotle said that "the smells are divided into six classes; pungent, sweet, bitter, sour, oily, rotten". In Christian liturgy, smells have constantly played an important role. The writers, the philosophers and poets noted that the smell has identity and memory. It was also discussed that the odors have monopoly among women and they contain sex pheromones. The aphrodisiac odors are another chapter in history. We can also remind that in paintings, e.g., the smells are suggested by fruits and flowers. In the Greek mythology there legends about flowers, love and death. The perfumes were found to be in the first place among allergens in allergic sensitization. In conclusion, the perfumes, odors and olfactory sense stimulators, all have artistic, philosophical, medical and social potential. The perfumes are not only mythological factors, or elements of the soul but also disease factors. Knowing and mastering the ecology of perfumes corresponds to a complex theory of the olfactory sense, of esthetics and healthy cohabitation with environmental factors. **Keywords**: HISTORY, PERFUMES, ECOLOGY, ALLERGIC SENSITIZATION.

THE DENTIST`S ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS TO PROTECTIVE MASKS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Protective masks in COVID 19 viral infections must be worn for protection. The risk of contamination depends on: the duration of the interaction with environmental factors, the infectivity of people with COVID 19, as well as the type of mask worn: surgical or public utility ones. The duration of contact with the mask is important. Clinical manifestations can be: irritation and dryness of the facial skin, the appearance of rosacea, exacerbation of acne, pruritus, redness of the face, urticarial or eczematous lesions caused by allergic sensitization. The sensitizing substances of the protective mask are: thiuran (present in the elastic tissue), dibromocyanobutane, cocospraylenediamido-guanidine diacetate and formaldehyde. Anyone, doctors in general, the dentist, in particular, is exposed to allergic sensitization when wearing a mask. **In conclusion**, we note that the substances contained in the masks can cause skin contact reactions, especially those with allergic sensitization. **Keywords**: COVID 19 PROTECTIVE MASKS, IRRITATED DERMATITIS, SKIN CONTACT ALLERGY.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND THE FAMILY DOCTOR

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Air pollution has been shown to influence the course and severity of COVID 19 infection during the pandemic. Numerous studies have demonstrated the role of fine atmospheric particles in the propagation of SARS CoV 2, and later other factors. Propagation would be by micro-drops of five microns more than two meters away and which would increase the risk of infection. People, who are part of the "risk groups" with respiratory, cardiovascular, diabetes, overweight, cancer, will be particularly affected. The main pollutants contain primary and secondary emissions, along with the intervention of meteorological factors. Crowded and accelerated road traffic is noteworthy, increasing nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia, as well as richly industrialized areas. The family doctor - or general practitioner - is the first doctor who knows the patient, his family and the environment in which he lives and works. The COVID19 pandemic has kept him at the forefront by adding new responsibilities and an active role in prevention, and air pollutants are in the context of his observations. **In conclusion**, air pollution is a risk factor for COVID 19 viral infection and contributes to its evolution and severity. K**eywords**: AIR POLLUTION, AIR POLLUTANTS, VIRAL INFECTION, COVID-19 PANDEMIC, FAMILY DOCTOR.

DIABETES MELLITUS HISTORY FROM ANCIENT PAPYRI TO PRESENT DAY PREVENTIVE MICROBIOME

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In Ebers papyrus discovered at Thebes (1550 BC) a disease characterized by an abnormally high amount of urine was described. In ancient Greece the same thing was mentioned and the term "diabetes" was first used to name this disease. Metabolic theories followed, establishing food regimes, then demonstrating the function of glycogenesis and highlighting the role of the pancreas (1879). The two forms of diabetes were distinguished. The description of insulin dosage methods followed. The role of autoimmunity in type I diabetes mellitus and the discovery of HLA by Jean B.G.J. Dausset, mitochondrial modifications (1990), gene mutations involved in insulin-glucokinase secretion (1992), along with dietary manganese variety in type II diabetes were described. In August 1921, N. Paulescu described "pancreine" and its hypoglycaemic effect, that Banting and Best called insulin in December 1921. Banting and Mcleod were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1923. The oral antidiabetic drugs - sulfonamide and biguanidine (1950s) - appeared. In 2000 insulin secretagogues and then insulin sensitizers were obtained. The insulin gene was decoded 35 years ago.The human microbiom is described in 2007, and this and methagenomics have been a methamorphosis of medicine and predictive genomic markers have been described in nutrition and new therapies. In conclusion, diabetes is a "long life patent" provided that some defects are known along with changing social behaviors and precepts new metagenomics have preventive role. **Keywords**: HISTORY OF DIABETES, HISTORY OF INSULIN THERAPY, ORAL THERAPIES, THE HISTORY OF MICROBIOME, METAGENOMICS.

ASPECTS REGARDING THE MEDICINE INDUSTRY IN ROMANIA OVER TIME

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The industrial micro-production that took place during the last decades of the nineteenth century in the pre-World War I years expanded due to the development of pharmaceutical chemistry and technology, and modernization of the production processes, which promoted the contiuous growth of the medicine industry. Before 1989, the Romanian pharmaceutical market was dominated by the domestic production – Antibiotice Iaşi, Terapia Cluj, Armedica Târgu Mureş, Biofarm Bucureşti, Sintofarm Bucureşti, all subordinated to the Ministry of Chemistry. Private manufacturers started to emerge after 1990 such as: Europharm Braşov, Helcor Baia Mare, Labormed Bucureşti, Pharmatech Târgu Mureş, Sindan Bucureşti. The Romanian pharmaceutical industry was organized in such a way that the range of medicines made in Romania managed to address the therapeutical needs to a large extent. Some of the products made in Romania have enjoyed an international appreciation, and thus they were requested for

export. This is the case with Gerovital H3 and Aslavital medicines whose formula was developed by Dr. Ana Aslan, Academician, but also with other products: Phosphobion, Sinerdol, Etambutol, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Penicillin V, Scobutil, Vitamin C, catgut, infusion solution kits. The industrial manufacture of medicines relies on the recommendations made by the European guide GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) prepared by the European Commission. The conditions for the production and marketing of medicinal products, as well as the quality assurance conditions and measures in Romania are regulated under an Order of the Ministry of Health. Nowadays, medicine manufacture is strictly regulated, and both the machinery and the industrial technological procedures must be compliant with strict Good Manufacturing Practice rules. **Keywords:** PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, INTERNATIONAL APPRECIATION, GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES.

TO HOARD OR NOT TO HOARD? TOILET PAPER IN A TIME OF COVID-19

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Disease outbreaks are chaotic moments in history that force humans to confront their own mortality, harshly reminding us of our vulnerability. Historically, when threatened with a disease outbreak, humans will gravitate towards an explanation that promises control and minimizes vulnerability – even if the explanation must sacrifice a degree of rationality. This is how particular, seemingly crazy narratives take hold and drive public responses to crises, or how formerly mundane objects come to hold disproportionate significance; they acquire metaphorical meanings, transforming them into tangible receptacles for human narratives. This was the case with toilet paper early in the COVID-19 pandemic. Toilet paper reveals the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on material culture. The panic buying of toilet paper showed not only the shift in how people ascribed meaning to mundane objects but also changed shopping behaviors and revealed the overspecialization of fragile supply chains that are vulnerable to disruptions. The patterned embodied behaviors by which toilet paper was distributed, bought, and stored shifted as consumers attempted to manage their disorienting experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Disease outbreaks offer scholars an opportunity to investigate human behavior and social structure. As medical historians Erica Charters and Richard McKay write, epidemics are a function of how society is structured, how political power is wielded in the name of public health, how quantitative data is collected, how diseases are categorized and modeled, and how histories of disease are narrated. When studying disease outbreaks, the framework theorized by Charles Rosenberg in "What is an Epidemic? AIDS in Historical Perspective" is seminal. Rosenberg characterizes disease outbreaks as dramaturgical events. Similar to many dramatic productions, he argues, they mobilize communities to act out proprietary rituals that incorporate and reaffirm fundamental social values and modes of understanding. We use Rosenberg's paradigm to examine the toilet paper hoarding during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. If the past is prologue, then understanding this sociocultural phenomenon may help us better contextualize our reactions to pandemics and potentially gesture towards more useful responses in future outbreaks. **Keywords:** TOILET PAPER, MATERIAL CULTURE, COVID-19, DISEASE OUTBREAKS, PANDEMIC.

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