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Специальность: Лечебное дело

ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ

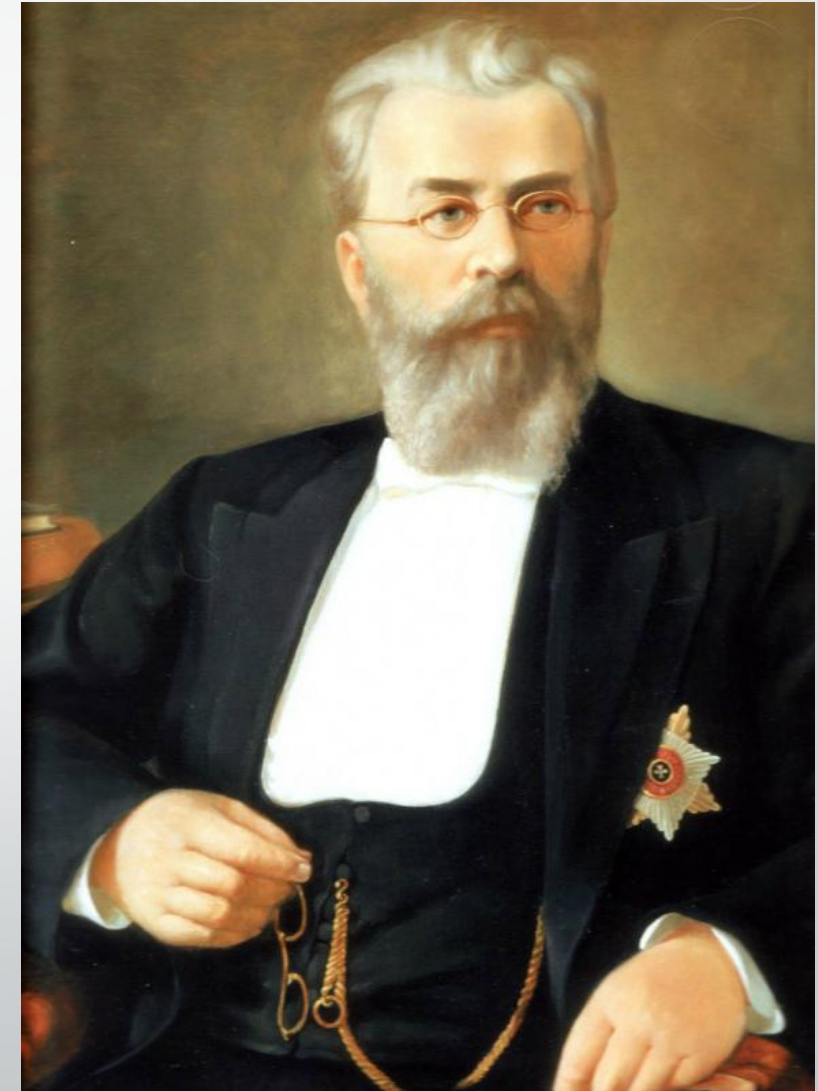
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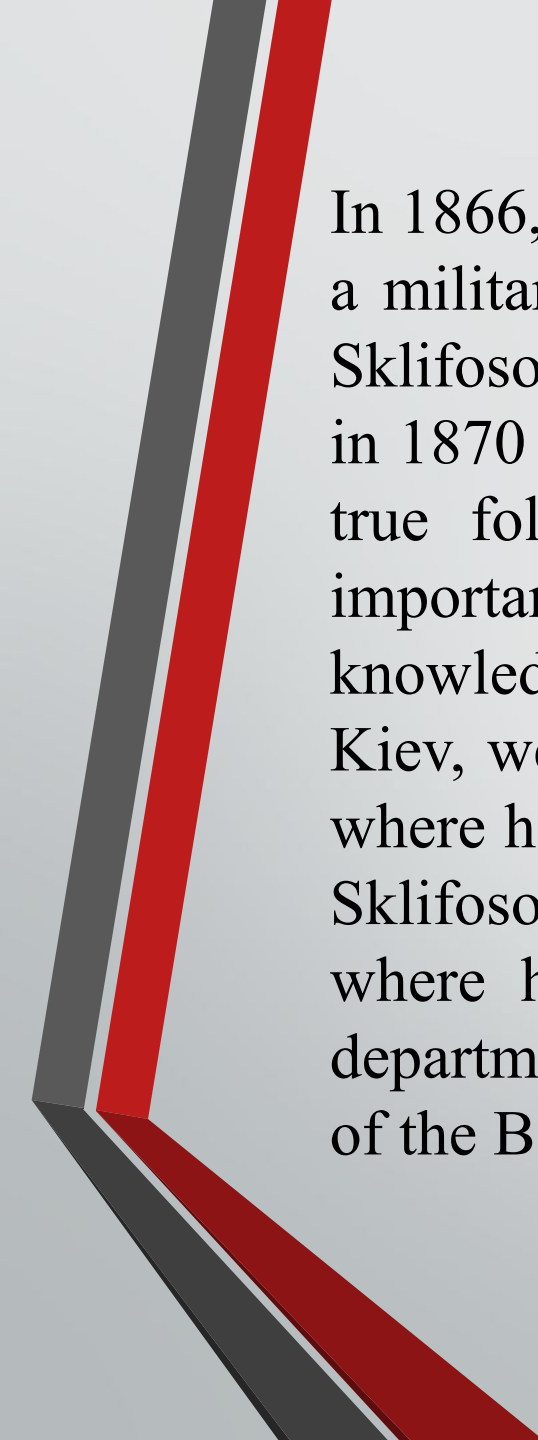
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Борзя, 2019

Nikolai Vasilievich Sklifosovsky (1836–1904)

I. V. Sklifosovsky, an outstanding Russian surgeon, professor and scientist, was born on April 6, 1836 near the town of Duboksary, Kherson Province. After graduating from the Odessa gymnasium, he entered the Moscow University, Faculty of Medicine, which he graduated in 1859. Upon completion of the course, I.V. Sklifosovsky became an intern, then head of the surgical department of the Odessa City Hospital. In 1863, he defended his thesis for the degree of doctor of medicine. In 1866, N. V. Sklifosovsky was sent abroad for two years. During this time he traveled to Germany, France and England. This trip allowed I. V. Sklifosovsky to get acquainted with surgical schools and directions in the advanced countries of Europe.





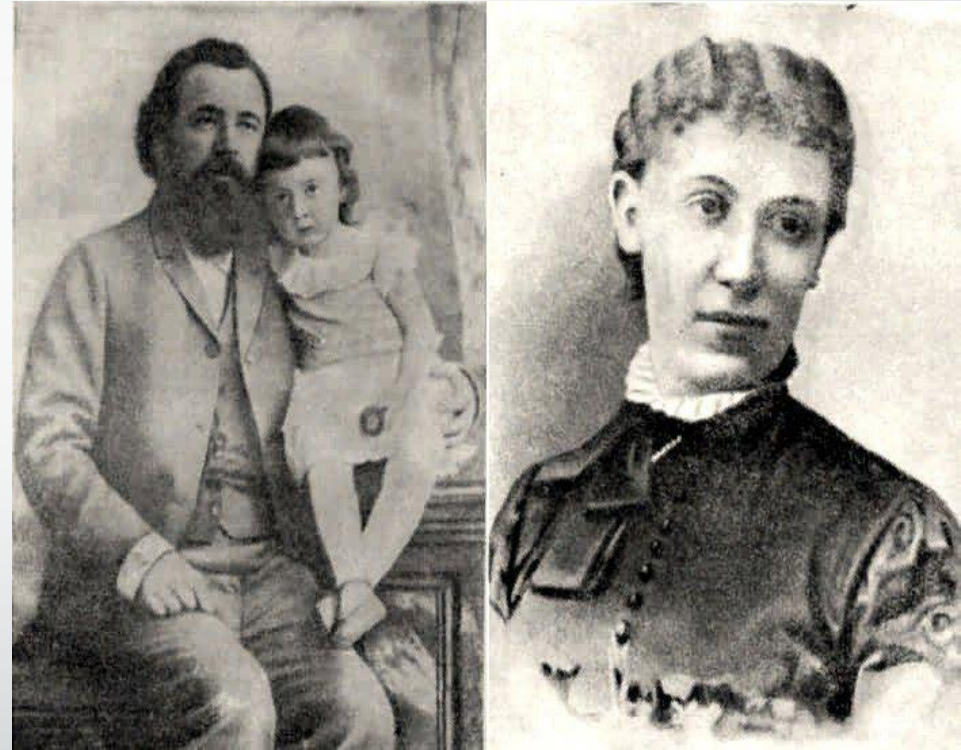
In 1866, I. V. Sklifosovsky worked with the consent of the Russian government as a military doctor during the Austro-Prussian War. At the end of the trip, N. V. Sklifosovsky returned to the surgical department of the Odessa City Hospital, and in 1870 he was invited to Kiev University. But in Kiev, he was not for long. As a true follower of N. I. Pirogov, N. V. Sklifosovsky correctly assessed the importance and importance for the surgeon of practical education, especially knowledge of military field surgery, and, temporarily leaving the department in Kiev, went to the theater of military operations during the Franco - Prussian war where he studied the formulation of the work of military hospitals. In 1871, N. V. Sklifosovsky was invited to the St. Petersburg Medical and Surgical Academy, where he taught surgical pathology, at the same time managing the clinical department of a military hospital. After 5 years, N. V. Sklifosovsky was a member of the Balkan (1876), and then the Russian - Turkish (1877–1978) wars.

In 1880, N. V. Sklifosovsky was unanimously elected head of the department of the faculty surgical clinic of the medical faculty of Moscow University. N. Sklifosovsky was in charge of this clinic for 14 years. In 1893, he was appointed director of the Institute for Advanced Medical Studies, where he worked until 1900.



Family of Nikolay Sklifosovsky

- ✓ Brother - Vasiliy Vasilievich Sklifosovsky - railroad worker, the first head of the station Minsk (Lindvarovo-Romenskaya railway);
- ✓ Brother - Timofey Vasilievich Sklifosovsky - Clerk of the Izmail Quarantine Office of the Bessarabian Governorate;
- ✓ Brother - Trofim Vasilievich Sklifosovsky - Kherson county solicitor;
- ✓ Nephew - Pavel Timofeevich Sklifosovsky (1854-1918) - military surgeon;
- ✓ Wife - Sofya Aleksandrovna Sklifosovskaya. Being paralyzed, she was brutally murdered by the Bolsheviks in the estate of Yakovtsy in 1918.



Children of Nikolai Sklifosovsky

Daughter - Tamara Nikolaevna Sklifosovskaya (in marriage Terskaya), killed in the estate of Yakovtsy by the Bolsheviks in 1918;

Son Boris - died [en] in infancy;

Son Konstantin - died at the age of 17 from kidney tuberculosis;

Son Nicholas - killed in the Russian-Japanese war;

Son Alexander - went missing in a civil war;

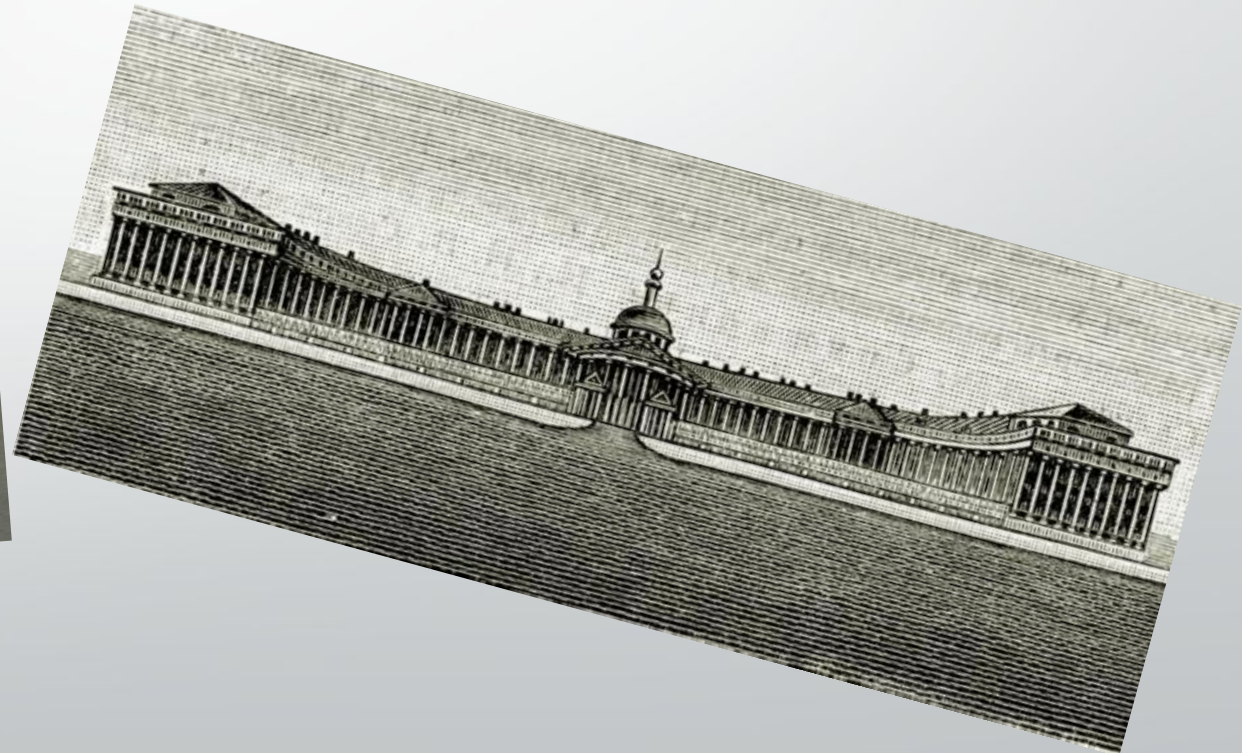
Son Vladimir - committed suicide. The reason was the fact that he in a secret terrorist group, where he had by naivety and youth entered, was assigned to kill the governor of Poltava. The governor was a friend of the Sklifos family. The young man could not kill a man who repeatedly visited his home, and chose to die himself;

Daughter Olga Nikolaevna Sklifosovskaya-Yakovleva (1865-1960) - was buried in Moscow at the cemetery of the Donskoy Monastery, her husband, Mikhail Pavlovich Yakovlev (1855-1930), was a surgeon and assistant N.V. Sklifosovsky, lived in Moscow on the Arbat

The value of N. V. Sklifosovsky in the history of Russian surgery is very large. He lived in one of the most interesting eras of surgery: the middle of the XIX century was marked by important discoveries - the introduction of the Lister method, that is, the introduction of antiseptics, and the introduction of general anesthesia with ether and chloroform. These discoveries divided the history of surgery into two periods. Purulent inflammations and gangrene (necrosis) led to high mortality among patients



For seven years of the head of the Institute for the Advanced Training of Doctors, N. V. Sklifosovsky (he assumed this position in 60 years) built new buildings, electrified them, achieved a significant increase in allocations for the institute, rebuilt operational buildings, increased staffing, salaries, etc. while the institute grew into an institution that Europe could be proud of.



Major life events

1859 - N. V. Sklifosovsky graduated from the Medical Faculty of Moscow University.

1863 - N. V. Sklifosovsky defended his thesis for the degree of doctor of medicine.

1866 - N.V. Sklifosovsky was sent abroad for two years.

1866 - N.V. Sklifosovsky worked as a military doctor during the Austro-Prussian War.

1870 - N.V. Sklifosovsky invited to the department of Kiev University.

1871 - N. V. Sklifosovsky was invited to the department at the St. Petersburg Medico-Surgical Academy.

1876 - N.V. Sklifosovsky participates in the Balkan war, working as a consultant to the Red Cross.

1877–1878 - N.V. Sklifosovsky is a practicing surgeon during the Turkish campaign.

1880 - N. V. Sklifosovsky was unanimously elected head of the department of the faculty surgical clinic of the medical faculty of Moscow University.

1893 - N.V. Sklifosovsky was appointed director of the Institute for Advanced Medical Education.



For the last four years, N. V. Sklifosovsky was seriously ill, suffered several seizures of apoplexy and lived in his estate near Poltava, where he was engaged in gardening he loved.

December 13, 1904
Nikolai Vasilyevich
died. He was buried
near Poltava.



Thank You!

