

Doctors in the Great Patriotic War

Fulfilled student of group 71219
Isichenko Alexander and Amiraliev
Anzor



Years go down in history, but the memory of the events of the war years does not disappear and does not age. Veterans remember them, we students must also remember. The Great Victory Day unites all of us, giving rise to a sense of pride, reminds us of how valuable peace and unquenchable pain are.



“What was done by Soviet military medicine during the years of the last war can rightfully be called a feat. ”

Marshal Baghramyan I.Kh.





No need to tear the adhered bandages, When they can be removed almost without pain. I understood this, you will understand ... It is a pity that the science of kindness You can't learn from books in school!

Julia Drunina



The most difficult area of medical service is the timely removal of wounded soldiers from the battlefield and their delivery to hospitals.

The main role in the collection and removal of the wounded from the battlefield was played by the orderlies of the company, the medical orderlies of the battalions and brigades.

In the last period of the war, this category of doctors removed 51% of all wounded from the battlefield, the remaining victims left on their own or were evacuated by comrades.



For the removal of 15 wounded with their rifles or machine guns from the battlefield, present to the government award the medal “For Combat Merits” or “For Courage” of each orderly and porter; for the removal of 25 wounded with their rifles or machine guns from the battlefield, submit to the government award the order of the Red Star of each orderly and porter; for the removal of 40 wounded with their rifles or light machine guns from the battlefield, submit to the government award the order of the Red Banner of every orderly and porter; for the removal from the battlefield of 80 wounded with their rifles or light machine guns to represent to the government award the Order of Lenin of every orderly and porter. ”

Among the medical instructors there were 40% of women.

Among 44 physicians - Heroes of the Soviet Union –17 women.



PETROVA GALINA IVANOVNA

(1920-1943)



A student at the Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute graduated from nursing courses in Krasnodar and volunteered for the Black Sea Fleet, and a marine corps battalion was sent as a medical instructor. The sailors called her "Comrade Life" - she pulled about 50 seriously wounded soldiers from the battlefield. It was Galya who led the infantry during the Kerch-Eltigen operation in 1943. She led through a minefield, skillfully avoiding death awaiting at every step. The Germans decided that there was a blond cast in the minefield, and therefore did not shoot. Galina emerged unharmed from this battle.



And our troops fulfilled the task assigned to them - they were able to gain a foothold on the Crimean coast, and “Comrade Life” on November 17, 1943 was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

A week later, Galina died at the age of 23 ... Protecting the wounded in the trenches from the German tanks marching on them, the Hero of the Soviet Union blew up one of the iron cars with a Molotov cocktail. But she herself suffered very much (her legs were torn off) and ended up in a sanatorium located at the school, which during the next raid was bombed by the invaders ...





EKATERINA ILLARIONOVNA MIKHAILOVA (DEMINA)

In 1941 she graduated from 9 classes and a school of nursing. In the Red Army since June 1941 (added another two years to her 15-year-old age). She was wounded three times. Sanitary officer of the Marine Corps Battalion of the Danube Military Flotilla Sergeant foreman Mikhailova E.I. On August 22, 1944, while crossing the Dniester estuary as part of a landing, she was one of the first to reach the shore, provided first aid to seventeen seriously wounded sailors, suppressed the fire of a heavy machine gun, threw bunkers with grenades and destroyed over 10 Nazis. By presidential decree of May 5, 1990, was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.





KOROLEVA MARIONELLA VLADIMIROVNA (GULYA KOROLEVA)(1922 - 1942)

In 1941, volunteered for the front in the medical battalion of the 280th Rifle Regiment.

On November 23, 1942, during a fierce battle for a height of 56.8 near the Panshino farm, the medical officer provided assistance and took out 50 seriously wounded soldiers and commanders with weapons from the battlefield. By the end of the day, when there were few soldiers left in the ranks, she and a group of Red Army men went on the attack to a height. Under the bullets, the first broke into the enemy's trenches and destroyed 15 people with grenades. Mortally wounded, she continued to conduct an unequal battle until the weapon fell out of her hands. Gule was 20 years old. On January 9, 1943, the command of the Don Front was awarded the Order of the Red Banner (posthumous).





KSENIA SEMENOVNA KONSTANTINOVA (1925—1943)

On October 1, 1943, the sanitary instructor of the medical service K.S. Konstantinova near the village of Shatilovo, Smolensk region, being surrounded by the enemy and protecting the wounded soldiers, fought the Nazis breaking into our positions to the last bullet. She was seriously wounded in the head and captured by the Nazis. After torture, she was killed. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 4, 1944, the foreman of the medical service, Ksenia Semenovna, was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.





GNAROVSKAYA VALERIA OSIPOVNA (1923-1943)

The medical officer of the rifle regiment (South-Western Front) saved the lives of many soldiers and officers. In the battle near the village of Golaya Dolina, Donetsk region of Ukraine, she carried 47 wounded from the battlefield. Protecting the wounded, it destroyed over 20 enemy soldiers and officers. On September 23, 1943, in the vicinity of the village of Ivanenki, a brave twenty-year-old girl with a bunch of grenades threw herself under a tank and blew it up. She was buried in the village of Gnarovskoye. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 3, 1944, Red Army soldier Valery Osipovna Gnarovskaya was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.





During the Great Patriotic War, doctors in uniform carried on their shoulders the whole burden of the struggle to restore the health and combat effectiveness of the soldiers of the Red Army. At the fronts, people in white coats rescued soldiers from epidemics and massive infectious diseases, which in wars of past years often claimed more lives than the hostilities themselves.





Military doctors and nurses showed courage and high dedication in the name of saving the wounded. With their help, 72.3% of the wounded were returned to service. This is more than 10.2 million people. From hospitals, 90.6%, or more than 6.5 million soldiers and officers returned to their units. Similar successes did not know any of the medical services of the warring countries. In general, the work of doctors in their effectiveness in many cases can be equated to winning the largest battles!



The feat accomplished by the front-line soldiers, physicians, and home front workers during the years of World War II is immortal!

This victory is priceless, and the stricter our obligation to preserve and protect the legacy of the Great Victory!

May each of us, remembering that great time, make victories over problems and difficulties in his life. May the sky always be peaceful, and every new day good and kind.

