

Bogomolets Alexander Aleksandrovich



- Born in Lukyanovskaya prison in Kyiv, where his mother was Sofia Nikolayevna Bogomolets, sentenced to 10 years of hard labor in the case of the South Russian Workers' Union.
- Father - O.M. Bogomolets - doctor



□ In 1900 he graduated from the First Kyiv Gymnasium with a gold medal and entered the Law Faculty of St. Volodymyr University in Kyiv, but in the same year he transferred to the Faculty of Medicine. In January 1901, in health condition, he moved to Odessa, where he continued his studies at the Medical Faculty of Novorossiysk University.

□ While studying at the 2 nd course of the university published the first scientific work



In 1909, at the St. Petersburg Imperial Military Medical Academy, he defended his doctoral dissertation "On the question of the microscopic structure and physiological significance of the adrenal glands in a healthy and sick body". One of the opponents in defense was the famous Russian physiologist academician I. Pavlov, who gave a high profile to the work of a young scientist.

In 1911, he went on a one-year trip abroad to prepare for a professorship, during which he worked at the best clinics and universities in France and Germany.



Main works:

- ❑ In 1923 he organized in Saratov the first anti-malarial laboratory in the USSR.
- ❑ In the late 30's of the twentieth century. wrote works:
- ❑ "Introduction to the doctrine of constitution and diathesis";
- ❑ "The crisis of endocrinology";
- ❑ "The Mystery of Death";
- ❑ "On vegetative exchange centers";
- ❑ "Edema. Essay on pathogenesis ";
- ❑ "Arterial hypertension. Essay on pathogenesis ";
- ❑ reworked and expanded the textbook "Pathological Physiology".



- The works of Bohomol'tsa contributed to the development of almost all branches of pathological physiology. They concerned issues of endocrinology, metabolic disorders, immunity and allergies, cancer, circulatory pathology, shock pathogenesis, mechanism of blood transfusion, aging of the organism, etc.
- The basic idea of many works of Bohomol'tsa is the position put forward by them that the emergence, course and end of the disease depend not only on the cause that caused the disease, but also on the ability of the organism to resist, that is, its reactivity. The last, according to Bohomolets, is determined by the state of the nervous system and connective tissue.



- He created the doctrine of the physiological system of connective tissue, which included various connective tissue cells and intercellular formations. The devotee believed that such a system carries out several functions in the body: protective, plastic and trophic



- In order to increase the functions of the connective tissue in a number of diseases, a special antiretoxic drug was proposed. This whey was widely used in the USSR and other countries.
- Of great importance are the works of O. Bogomolets devoted to transfusion. It is proved that it is expedient to transfuse the blood not only in its lack, but also in order to increase the reactivity of the organism.



- With a group of students wrote a multi-volume work "Fundamentals of Pathological Physiology," for which he was awarded the Stalin Prize (1941).
- He was the founder of the "Physiological Journal" of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the organizer of the annual wide scientific conferences devoted to the most urgent problems of medicine, the editor of many scientific collections.
- He died of tuberculosis, which he was ill in his youth. He was buried in the park in the territory of the former Institute of Clinical Physiology (now - the Institute of Physiology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine named after O. Bogomolets) in Kyiv.



- In recent years, much attention has been paid to the issue of aging of the body.
- Like Ilya Mechnikov, he believed that a person could live 125-150 years by nature; Aging, which occurs 60-70 years, is premature and caused by unfavorable living conditions and diseases.



- ❑ Winner of the Stalin Prize (1941)
- ❑ Honored Scientist of the Ukrainian SSR (1943)
- ❑ Hero of Socialist Labor (1944)
- ❑ He was awarded two Orders of Lenin, with other orders and medals.



Honoring Memory

- In 1953, the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR established the Bohomoltsia Prize, which is awarded by the Department of Biochemistry, Physiology and Molecular Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine for outstanding achievements in the field of technical physiology and pathophysiology.



□ Thank you for attention

