

## QUESTIONS FOR THE FINAL MODULE CONTROL ON HISTORY OF MEDICINE

1. History of medicine as science and subject of teaching.
2. The value of the history of medicine to prepare future doctors.
3. Sources for the study of primitive medicine.
4. Formation of primitive society and primitive healing.
5. Disease of people in the primitive period.
6. Treatment in the Golden Age of primitive society.
7. Rational methods of treatment in the period of primitive society.
8. Magical methods of treatment in primitive society.
9. Changes in treatment in accordance with changes in economic activity in prehistoric society.
10. Germ surgical methods of treatment in primitive society.
11. Common features of medicine in the countries of the Ancient world.
12. Medicine in the countries of the ancient Mesopotamia (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria).
13. The characteristic features of ancient Egyptian culture and medicine.
14. Egyptian medical papyri.
15. The development of medical knowledge in ancient India.
16. Medical ethics of ancient Indian doctors.
17. Philosophical basis of ancient Chinese medicine.
18. Pulse diagnosis in ancient Chinese medicine.
19. Anatomical knowledge in ancient China.
20. Medicines ancient Chinese medicine.
21. The relationship of ancient science and medicine culture (mythology, religion, philosophy).
22. Organization of medical Affairs in Ancient Greece.
23. Hippocrates, his life and work.
24. «Hippocratic collection», its structure and content.
25. Medical ethics Greek physicians.
26. The doctors, scientists Alexandria (Gerofi, Erazistrat).
27. The conditions created at Alexandria for the advancement of science and medicine.
28. Organization of medical Affairs in Ancient Rome.
29. Medical system and methods for the treatment Asclepiad.
30. Sanitary facilities in Ancient Rome.
31. Celsus, and his treatise «On medicine».
32. Military medicine of Ancient Rome.
33. Galen and galenism in the history of medicine.
34. Features of Byzantine culture and medicine.
35. Encyclopedism late antiquity. Oribasius.
36. Doctors are scientists of the Byzantine Empire.
37. Monastic hospitals and organization of medical Affairs in the Byzantine Empire.
38. The development of medicine in the Arab Caliphate.
39. Al-Razi and his works.
40. Ibn Sina and his «Canon of medical science».
41. Medieval European universities.
42. Medieval monastic hospitals.
43. Scholasticism and medieval medicine.
44. Surgery in medieval Europe.
45. The epidemic of «black death» and of leprosy in Europe in the middle ages.
46. «Salerno code of health».

47. The main authority in the medieval European medicine (Galen, Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Avicenna).
48. Alchemy and medicine in the middle ages.
49. Medicine Of Kiev an Rus.
50. People's hygiene in Kiev an Rus.
51. Medicine in Kiev an Rus.
52. Medicine of the Renaissance.
53. The anatomical work of Leonardo da Vinci.
54. The University of Padua in the XVI century.
55. The struggle with scholasticism in medicine Renaissance.
56. Andreas Vesalius and his work «On the structure of the human body».
57. Medicine in the works of the utopians of the Renaissance.
58. The development of clinical medicine in the Renaissance.
59. Paracelsus and his medical system.
60. Formation of physiology as a science in the Renaissance.
61. Astrofiziki and jatrohimii.
62. William Harvey and his work «Anatomical study of the motion of the heart and blood in animals».
63. The opening of a small and big circle of blood circulation.
64. The development of surgery in the late middle Ages. Ambroise Paré.
65. D. Frakastoro and his work «On contagia, contagious diseases and treatment» and «syphilis».
66. Challenges of medicine in the works of philosophers of the Renaissance. F. Bacon, R. Descartes.
67. Microscopic studies in the Renaissance. R. Hooke, A. Leeuwenhoek, M. Malpighi.
68. The study of occupational diseases. Ramazzini and his work «On the diseases of artisans».
69. George Drophobych.
70. The training of doctors in hospital schools of Russia in the XVIII century.
71. Great scientific discoveries of the XIX century and their impact on medicine.
72. The introduction of clinical teaching in advanced medical centers of Western Europe. The University of Leiden.
73. The opening percussion and auscultation.
74. The beginning of the development of pathological anatomy in the eighteenth century John Blinking.
75. Localistion approach to the disease and its representatives.
76. Humoral theory of pathogenesis. K. Rokitansky.
77. The cellular theory in pathology. R. Virchow.
78. Neurogenic theory of pathology. S.P. Botkin.
79. The development of experimental medicine.
80. Physiology of the XIX century, H. Bell, F. Magendie, I. Mueller, K. Bernard, and Helmholtz.
81. Physiology in Russia. I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlov.
82. The discovery of the method of vaccination. E. Jenner.
83. The establishment of Microbiology as an independent science.
84. The founders of Microbiology. L. Pasteur, R. Koch.
85. Scientific justification for prophylactic vaccination Louis Pasteur.
86. Basic principles of microbiological testing – «triad Koch».
87. The phagocytic theory of immunity I.I. Mechnikov.

88. The second half of the XIX century – «the Bacteriological era» in the development of medicine.
89. Radical changes in surgery during the nineteenth century.
90. The solution to the problem of anesthesia in surgery.
91. Empirical methods prevent the development of suppurative processes in wounds. I. Semmelweis, I.V. Buyalsky.
92. The solution to the problem of prevention of purulent complications in surgery. Antisepsis and asepsis. John Lister.
93. Struggle with the loss of blood during operations.
94. The discovery of blood groups. K. Landsteiner, J. Jansky.
95. The rapid development of medicine in modern times. Differentiation of medical Sciences.
96. D.S. Samoilovich is the founder of domestic epidemiology.
97. Ukrainian N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik – the first Russian Professor of obstetrics.
98. Medical academies in Russia in XVIII–XIX centuries.
99. The training of doctors in Ukraine. The medical-surgical school. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
100. P.A. Zagorskii – founder of the first Ukrainian/Russian anatomical school of science.
101. E. Th. Mukhin, his writings on anatomy and surgery.
102. The contribution of I.V. Buyalsky and Pirogov to the development of anatomy and surgery.
103. N.I. Pirogov – the founder of military field surgery.
104. Medical faculties of universities of Ukraine (Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odessa).
105. The students of the medical faculty of the Kharkiv University F.I. Inozemtsev and O.M. Filamofitsky outstanding scientists of the first half of the XIX century.
106. The contribution of Ukrainian physicians in the development of the domestic and global medicine.
107. S.H. Khotovitsky the Martyr and his work in «Pediatrics».
108. M.V. Sklifosovsky and his contribution to the development of surgery.
109. Kiev scientific therapeutic school. V.P. Obratsov, N.D. Strazhesko.
110. Opening in the field of medicine and physiology, awarded the Nobel prize.
111. The main directions and achievements of development of experimental, clinical, preventive medicine and organization of health care in Ukraine in the XX century.
112. The theoretical development of the Ukrainian scientific schools in the twentieth century.
113. V.P. Filatov is the founder of the scientific school of ophthalmologists in Odessa.
114. D.K. Zabolotny was the author of the doctrine of natural foci of plague.
115. M.F. Gamal – the initiator of the introduction of General compulsory smallpox vaccination in the country.
116. Stages of development of the Kharkov higher medical school.
117. Eminent physicians, whose names are immortalized in the names of the streets of Kharkov.
118. Outstanding doctors of Kharkiv, the organizers of the research institutions that bear their name.
119. V.P. Vorobyov, the founder of the Kharkov scientific school of anatomists. The Kharkov scientific medical society.