

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
«KUBAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY»
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH CARE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(FSBEI HE KubSMU of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia)



WORK BOOK
HISTORY of MEDICINE
For the 1st and 2nd – year students of the Medical Faculty

Krasnodar 2020

UDC 61(091):075.8

LBC 63/5

P 13

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History of Medicine: Work Book for the 1st and 2nd-year foreign students of the Medical Faculty. – Krasnodar, FSBEI HE KubSMU of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia, 2020. – 100 ps.

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The Work Book contains learning activities and materials for studying the discipline History of Medicine. It is intended for the 1st and 2nd-year foreign students of the Medical Faculty.

Recommended for publication by the CMC of the FSBEI HE of the KubSMU of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia,
report № 16 dated 17.12.2020r.

UDC 61(091):075.8

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FOREWORD

The workbook aims at providing methodological assistance and at forming the holistic view of the history of the future profession in the students of the medical faculty of the medical university. The history of medicine concretizes the idea of medical students about their future specialty, raises the level of both general humanization and professional culture, and also forms the moral and ethical principles of the future medical activity.

In 2018, the Association of Lean Universities was created. 12 universities of the Russian Federation, including the Kuban State Medical University, joined the Association. This model of higher educational institutions is based on teaching students lean production and implementation of project activities, the purpose of which is to optimize internal processes. At the Kuban State Medical University, students are also involved in this work. It is important to involve service consumers in the optimization process, as this is the best way to create comfortable and effective educational environment.

That is why, when selecting assignments for the workbook, a senior student of the medical faculty was invited to join the team of compilers alongside the teachers of the Department of Public Health, Healthcare and History of Medicine. This consolidation made it possible to produce methodological manual which includes both classical and modern learning content that is interesting and accessible for the students.

In order to implement the students' proposals concerning the improvements in the educational process Appendix 5 is presented which contains the list of proposals. In the teaching process, each student can make suggestions for improving both the workbook and teaching the discipline "History of Medicine". At the end of the semester, all students' proposals will be discussed by the head of the department and the teachers.

The workbook consists of the introduction that motivates students to master the discipline, the information block, the list of topics for reports (requirements for proper paper work are presented in Appendix 4), practical tasks aimed at carrying out historical and medical analysis. The manual provides the list of references for advanced and independent study of the discipline.

For the study of the discipline History of Medicine the following sources are recommended:

a) Basic Sources:

1. Jackson M., Global history of medicine / edited by Mark Jackson. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2018, 320 p.

2. Amlaev K.R. History of medicine: Textbook for students of General Medicine (in English) / K.R. Amlaev, I.B. Shikina.- Stavropol Publishing house StSMU,2018.- 102p.

b) Additional Sources:

1.Parker S., Medicine: the definitive illustrated history / Steve Parker; contributors Alexandra Black, Philip Parker, Sally Regan, Marcus Weeks. New York, New York: DK Publishing, 2016, 320 p.

2.Parker S., Kill or cure: an illustrated history of medicine / Steve Parker. London; New York: DK, 2014, 400 p.

3.Magner L.N., Kim O. J., A History of Medicine / Lois N. Magner, Oliver J. Kim. CRC Press, 2017, 459p.

c) Periodicals:

1. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences. Available at: https://academic.oup.com/jhmas/pages/General_Instructions

2. History of Medicine. Available at: <https://historymedjournal.com/en/news/item/95-create-journal-history-of-medicine>

INTRODUCTION

The history of medicine is part of the general theoretical block of fundamental disciplines which integrates not only curriculum disciplines within the specialty, but also those of different levels of higher medical education. The history of medicine reveals the laws of the formation and development of healing from ancient times to the present day. It originates from the need of the people to fight for their lives and to preserve health. It is important for the younger generation to realize that the way of thinking and the sequence of actions of doctors of different historical periods, as well as their experimental researches, served the formation and development of medical science as a whole.

First-year students often have a misconception about their specialty. It leads to misunderstanding of certain disciplines in the process of their development and, accordingly, to the loss of the most important element in the structure of the knowledge acquired by the future specialists. The study of various events and processes in the course of the history of medicine forms historical continuity in future doctors as well as their spiritual, moral and patriotic consciousness and add to the inextricable connection among all generations of doctors which is a characteristic feature inherent in the history of medicine.

Humanities and Sciences as well as the disciplines of professional cycles assist in developing a fully functioning person. This is especially important under the modern conditions of the humanization of medicine in the Russian society and the importance of patriotic education for the development of future doctors and the society as a whole.

Theme №1. History of Medicine as a Science and a Subject of Teaching.

Questions:

1. Definition of the history of medicine as a science and a subject of teaching. Describe the main stages in the development of medicine in the context of the development and change of socio-economic formations. Make a list of sources for studying the history of medicine.
2. Study the goals and objectives of studying the history of medicine.
3. The image of modern scientific medicine.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. What knowledge would you like to acquire from a course on the History of medicine?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What current knowledge are you ready to share?

Answer:

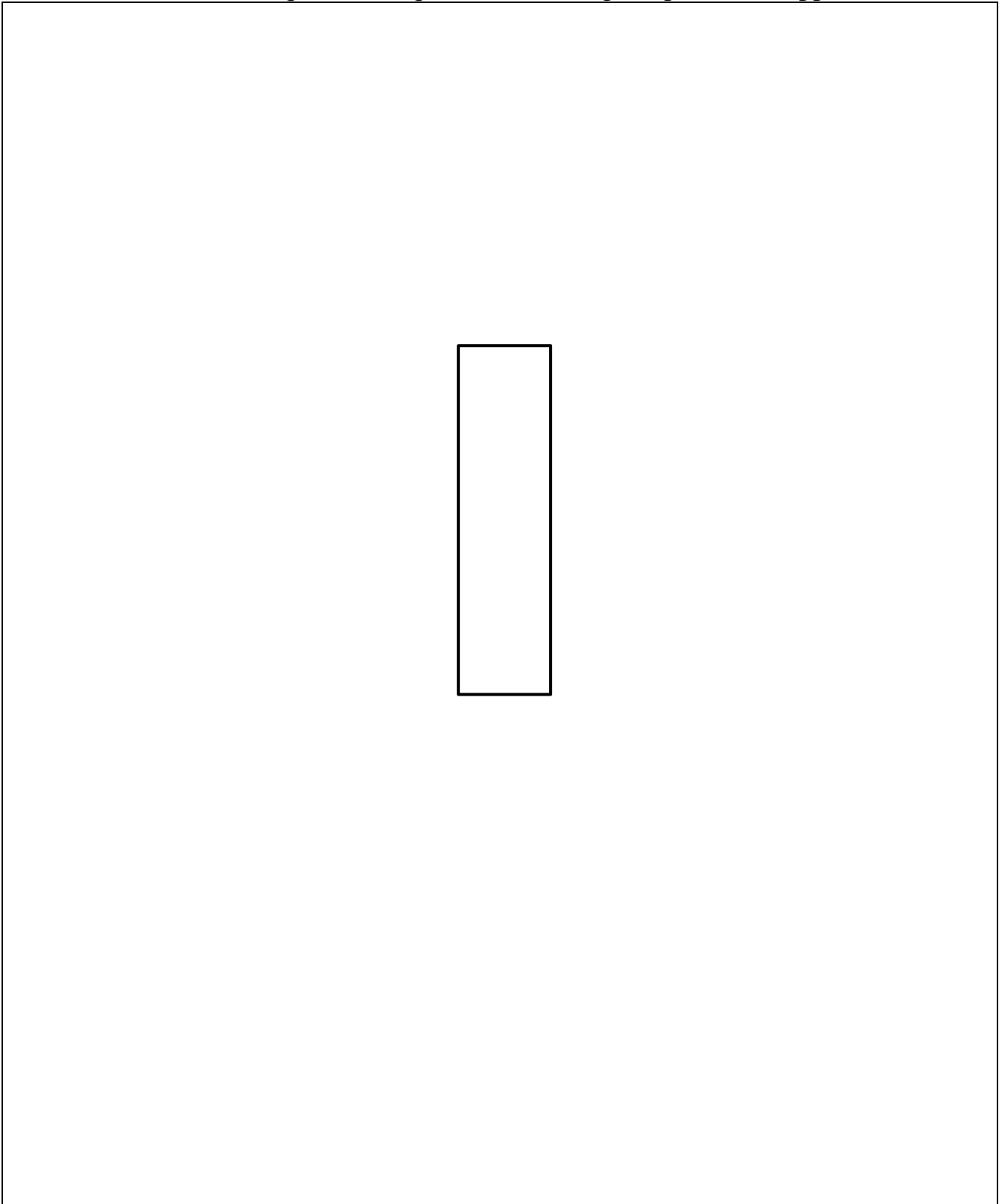
Exercise 3

Fill in the table. State three reasons why you need to study the history of medicine, explain your point of view.

Reason	Explanation

Exercise 4

Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.

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Theme №2. History of Kuban medicine

Questions:

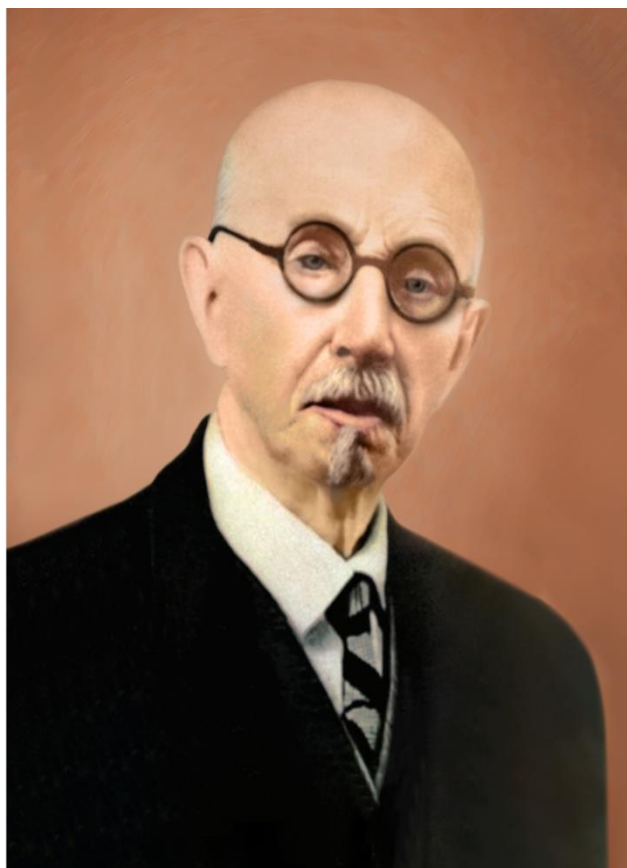
1. The history of the formation and development of the Kuban State Medical University.
2. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Kuban in retrospect.
3. Formation of health care in the Kuban.
4. The history of health care in the Kuban in the pre-revolutionary period (late XIX - early XX centuries)

Topic for the reports:

1. Formation of the higher education system in the Kuban.
2. Medical care in the Kuban during the Second World War.
3. The role of the Kuban State Medical University in the health care system of the Krasnodar Territory.
4. The history of the development of medicine in the Kuban.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. Whose portrait is this? What scientific direction is associated with this person? What is his contribution to the history of KubSMU? Describe his major medical achievements.



Answer:

Exercise 2

Answer the question. Consider the history of the creation of the Kuban Medical University, list the founding fathers and their contribution to the formation and development of the university.

Answer:

Exercise 3

Describe the main scientific achievements of N.F. Melnikov- Razvedenkov.

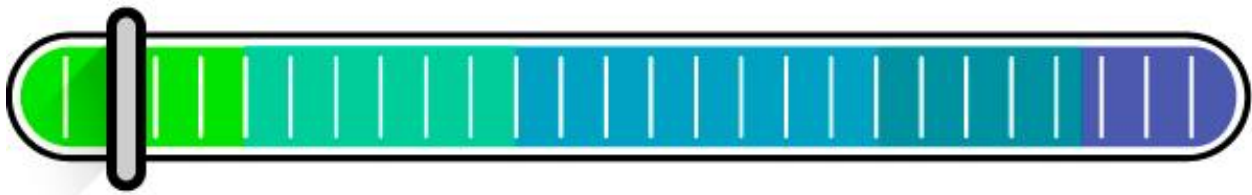
Answer:

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Первобытное общество

2 млн. лет назад



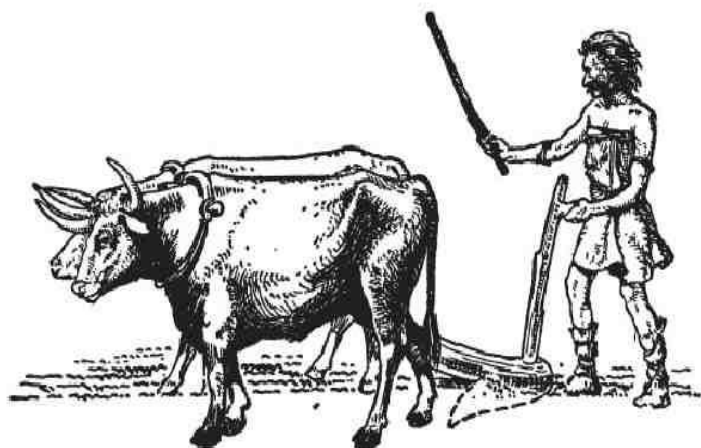
Theme № 3. Medicine in a primitive society. Folk medicine. The history of the formation and development of hygiene skills in primitive times.

Questions:

1. Historical sources of information about healing in primitive society.
2. Sources of information about the diseases of primitive man. The hypothesis of the "golden age".
3. Two approaches to defining the criteria of a person: anthropological, philosophical.
4. Medicine during the formation of primitive society: empirical basis, collective character, remedies, hygiene skills.
5. The formation of a cult practice and early types of religious beliefs during the heyday of primitive society: totemism, animism, fetishism, magic.
6. Healing during the period of decay of primitive society.

Topics for the reports:

1. Medicine in a primitive society.
2. The evolution of medicinal medicine in the countries of the Ancient World.
3. Surgical methods of healing and trepanation of skulls in the history of primitiveness.



Exercise 1

Fill in the table.

Question	Answer
Causes of the disease, according to primitive man.	
What surgical treatments have been available to primitive people?	
What knowledge did primitive people have about the human body?	
Who cured diseases in a primitive society?	

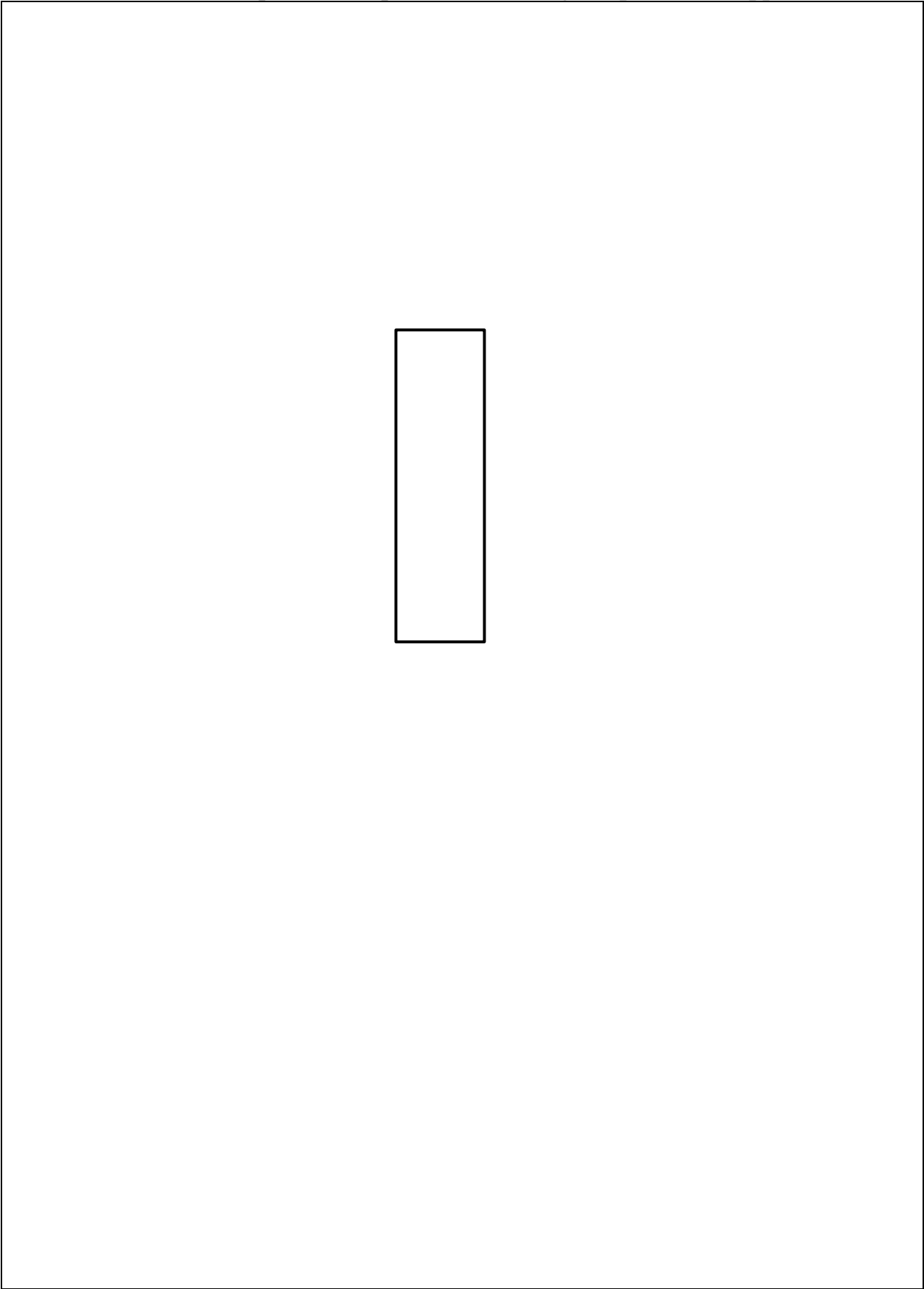
Exercise 2

List the main properties of the beliefs. Fill in the table.

Religion	Characteristics
Animism	
Fetishism	
Magic	
Totemism	

Exercise 3

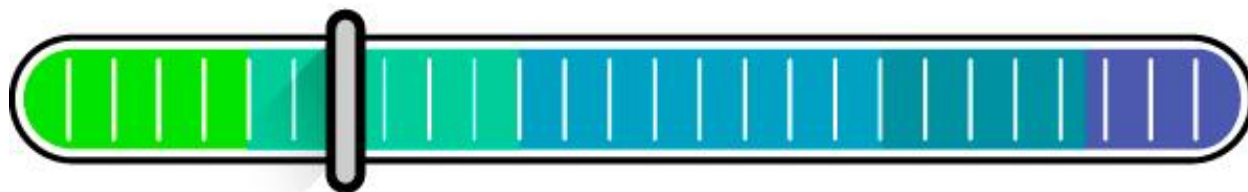
Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.

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Signature:



Древний мир
IV тыс. до н.э. - сер. I тыс. н.э.



Theme №4. Medicine in the countries of Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt

Questions:

1. General features of the evolution of healing in the countries of the Ancient World.
2. Features of the development of medicine in Sumer.
3. Medicine in the countries of Ancient Mesopotamia (sources of information, peculiarities of the development of medicine, hygienic traditions, medical ethics).
4. Two main areas of medicine in Mesopotamia, and their characteristics.
5. Understanding the causes of disease in Ancient Mesopotamia.
6. Reflection of the legal aspects of the activities of healers in the laws of King Hammurabi.
7. Sources of information on the history of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
8. Training in healing in Ancient Egypt.
9. Development of individual branches of medicine in Ancient Egypt.

Topics for the reports:

1. Medicine and the evolution of pharmacy in Ancient Egypt.
2. Ancient Egyptian papyri as a source of information on the development of medicine.
3. The practice of embalming and advancing knowledge of the structure of the human body.
4. The relationship between medicine and religion.
5. Medical ethics in the civilizations of the Ancient East. The laws of Hammurabi.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
The laws of Hammurabi	
Asiputu	
Asutu	

Exercise 2

Analyze the causes of disease, as well as the ethical aspects of healing in the countries of Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. Fill the table.

Country	Causes of disease	Medical ethics
Mesopotamia		
Ancient Egypt		

Exercise 3

Analyze the main directions of healing in the countries of Mesopotamia. Fill the table.

Directions of healing	Treatment prognosis	Treatment methods
Asutu		
Asiputu		

Exercise 4

Conduct a comparative analysis of the main medical texts of Ancient Egypt. Fill in the table.

Name of the text	Causes of disease	Treatment methods	Ethical aspects
Ebers Papyrus			
Edwin Smith Papyrus			

Exercise 5

According to medical analysis of Egyptian mummies, in ancient Egypt, people suffered from the following diseases:

Answer:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Signature:

Theme №5. Medicine in Ancient India

Questions:

1. Periodization of the history of Ancient India.
2. The main philosophical, cultural and medical characteristics of Ancient India.
3. Sanitary facilities of Ancient India.
4. Ayurveda is the art of healing.
5. The main provisions of the medical treatise "Charaka-samhita".
6. The main provisions of the medical treatise "Sushruta-samhita".
7. Surgical art in ancient India. Ideas about the structure of the human body.
8. Medical ethics and medical schools of ancient India.

Topics for the reports:

1. Medicine and development of pharmacy in Ancient India.
2. The oldest hydraulic structures of the Indian civilization.
3. Traditional Ayurvedic Medicine of Ancient India: Past and Present.
4. Religious and philosophical teachings of Ancient India and their influence on healing.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Veda	
Manu's laws	
Kasta (varna)	
Bhishaj	
Dharmashala	
Ayurveda	

Exercise 2

Answer the question. Why did the ancient Indian doctors have the most complete ideas about the structure of the human body?

Answer:

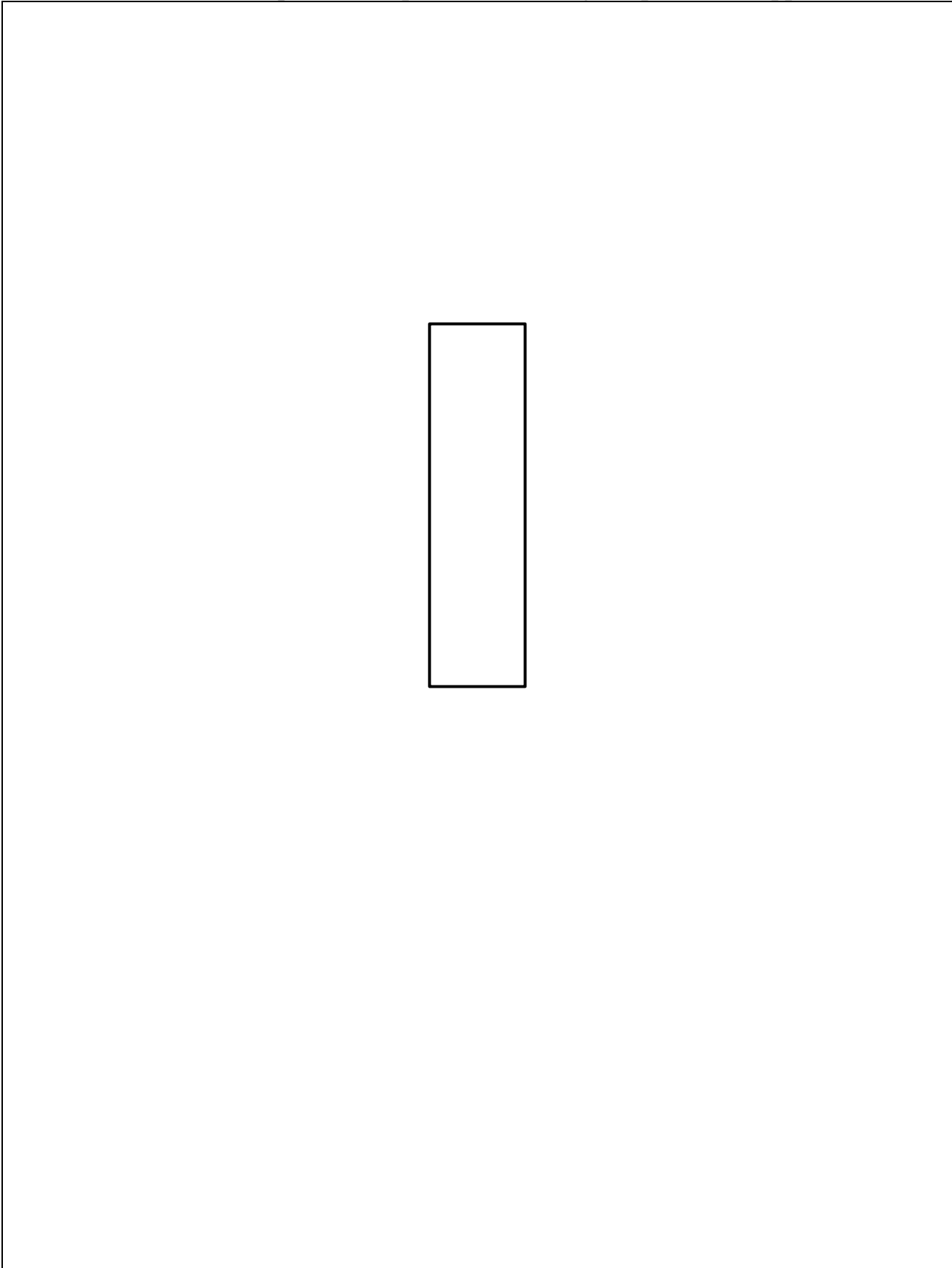
Exercise 3

Conduct a comparative analysis of the two foundational medical treatises of ancient India.

Title of the treatise	Causes of disease	Treatment methods	Ethical aspects
Charaka-samhita			
Sushruta Samhita			

Exercise 4

Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.

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Signature:

Theme №6. Medicine in Ancient China

Questions:

1. Periodization and chronology of history and healing in ancient China.
2. Philosophical foundations of Chinese medicine and their reflection in the method of Zhen-Chiu therapy.
3. Methods and features of patient examination in ancient China.
4. The doctrine of the pulse in ancient China.
5. The art of diagnostics in ancient China.
6. Preventive medicine in ancient China.
7. Medicinal medicine and surgical treatment in Ancient China.
8. Philosophical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine.
9. Differences between the traditional systems of medicine in Ancient China and Ancient India.

Topics for the reports:

1. Features of the development of surgery in the Ancient World.
2. Philosophical foundations of Chinese traditional medicine.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Variolation	
Confucianism	
Taoism	

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What is the name of the medical text written in the form of a dialogue between the Chinese emperor and his chief physician?

Answer:

Exercise 3

What methods of examining a patient did the doctors of ancient China know?

Answer:

Exercise 4

Compile a crossword puzzle on the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 2.

[illegible]

HORIZONTALLY:

VERTICALLY:

Signature:

Theme №7. Medicine in ancient Greece

Questions:

1. Characteristics of the era in which the medicine of ancient Greece developed.
2. Philosophical basis of ancient Greek medicine.
3. Medical schools of Ancient Greece.
4. Mythology and healing in Ancient Greece: the gods are the patrons of healing.
5. Hippocrates: years of life, contribution to the development of medicine.
6. The historical significance of the creation of Hippocrates.
7. The main body types and temperament according to Hippocrates.
8. Works of Aristotle.
9. Hellenistic culture and medicine. The Alexandria Museion is the center of culture and medicine of the Hellenistic era.
10. Advances in anatomy and surgery during the Hellenistic era.

Topics for the reports:

1. Hippocrates - an outstanding physician of antiquity. The modern meaning of the "Collection by Hippocrates".
2. The Hippocratic Oath and its influence on modern bioethical concepts.
3. Medical ethics in the works of "Hippocrates collection".
4. Ancient Greek mythology about medicine and healers.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. Who is the author of the theory of the four humors?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Label each item in the picture. Describe the history of its origin in the table



Item	Origin story
Hygea vessel	
Staff of Asclepius	
Caduceus	

Exercise 3

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Policies	
Asclepeion	
Natural philosophy	
Diadoch	
Museion	
Humoralism	

Exercise 4

Conduct a comparative analysis of the concept of the main medical schools of Ancient Greece. Fill the table.

Name of the medical school	Philosophical Foundations	Causes of Disease	Outstanding Physicians
Croton Medical School			
Cnidus Medical School			
Sicilian medical school			
Kosk medical school			

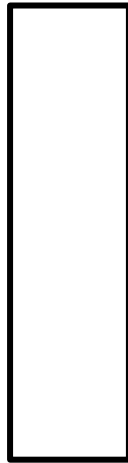
Exercise 5

Describe the main achievements by Hippocrates. Fill in the table.

Understanding the causes of disease	Methods of treatment	Tools / methods of treatment proposed by Hippocrates

Exercise 6

Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.



Signature:

Theme №8. Medicine in Ancient Rome

Questions:

1. Characteristics of the era when the medicine of ancient Rome developed.
2. Theory of diseases by Asklepiada.
3. Galen, years of life and work, contribution to the development of medicine.
4. Works by Soranus of Ephesus and their role in the development of medicine.
5. The main achievements of ancient Roman medicine.
6. Medical schools and the formation of military medicine.
7. Philosophical foundations of medicine in Ancient Rome; development of encyclopedic knowledge.
8. First professional doctors in ancient Rome.

Topics for the reports:

1. Galen is a physician of Ancient Rome, his experimental activities and theoretical views.
2. Formation of military medicine in the Roman Empire.
3. Hydraulic structures in the Ancient Rome Estate.
4. Formation of medical science in Ancient Rome.

Exercise 1

List the advances in medicine of Sorana from Ephesus.

Answer:

Exercise 2

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Thermes	
Miasm	
Valetudinaria	
Haruspics	
Pneuma	
Aqueduct	

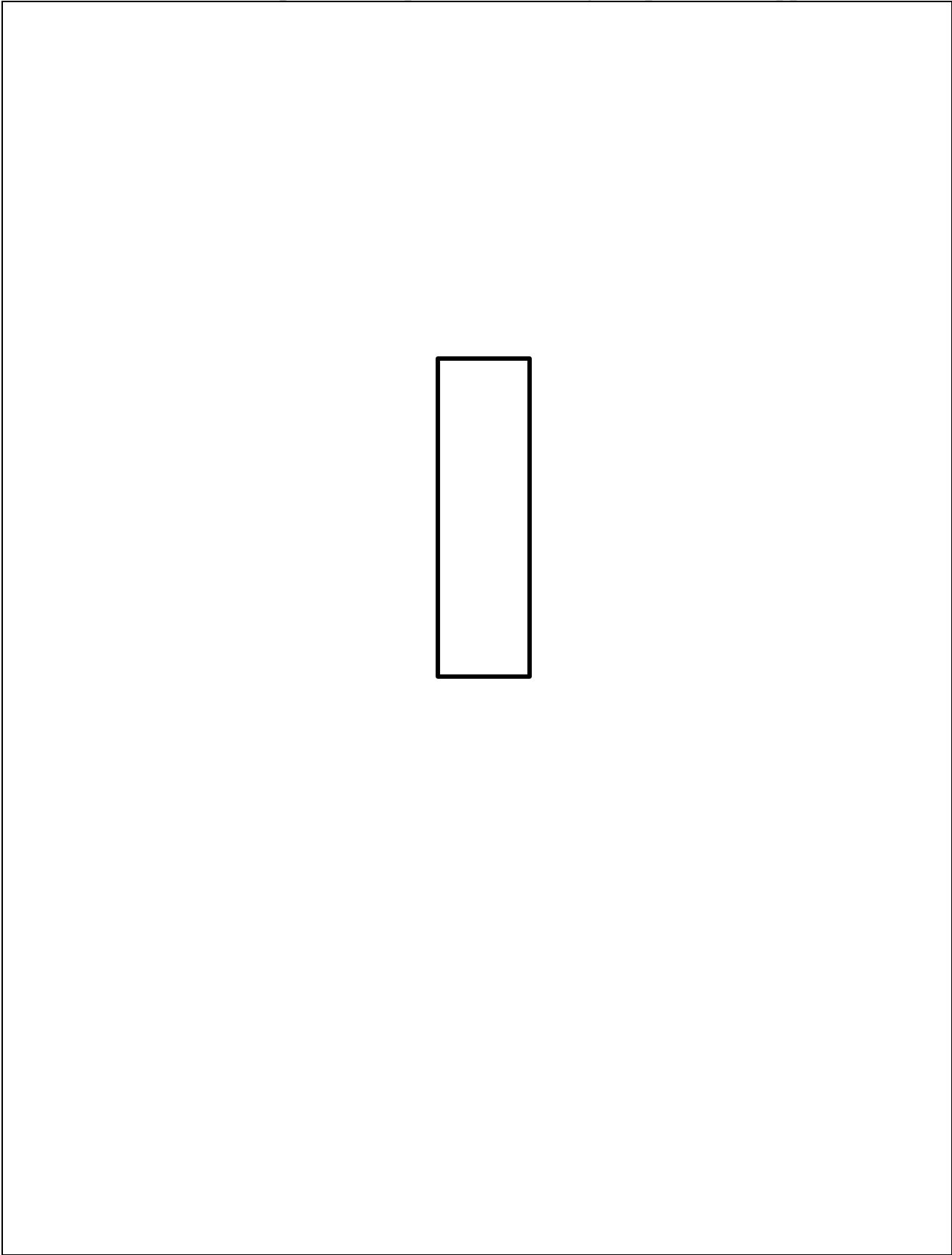
Exercise 3

Study the concepts by Claudius Galen (c. 131 - 217) about the structure of the human body. Fill in the table.

Understanding the causes of disease	The concept of life processes (physiology)	The concept of the structure of the human body (anatomy)

Exercise 4

Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.

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Signature:

Theme № 9. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire, Old Russian state

Questions:

1. Medicine in the Byzantine Empire - the successor of Greek and Hellenistic medicine: features of the development of medicine and medical business, sanitary facilities.
2. Oribasius and his work "Synopsis".
3. Pavel Eginsky and his contribution to the development of medicine.
4. Development of the hospital business in the Byzantine Empire.
5. The origins of culture and medicine of Ancient (Kievan Rus).
6. The history of the development of medicine in the Old Russian state.

Topics for the reports:

1. The role of Byzantine culture and medicine in the transfer of heritage to the countries of the East and Europe.
2. Medicine in Ancient Rus: folk, monastic, secular.
3. Monastic hospitals in Christian Russia. Kiev-Pechora Lavra in the history of domestic medicine.
4. Epidemics of general diseases in medieval Russia and measures for their suppression. Russian chronicles about "pestilent beliefs".

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Magi	
Xenodochia	

Exercise 2

Study the medical activities of the doctors in the Byzantine Empire. Fill in the table.

Physician	Major advances in medicine	Medical treatises
Oribasiy		
Aetius		
Alexander of Thrall		
Paul from the island of Aegina		

Exercise 3

Answer the question. What information about medical ethics in Russia in the XI-XII centuries was first indicated in the Kiev-Pechersk patericon?

Answer:

Exercise 4

Answer the question. What manipulations were surgeons in the Old Russian state able to carry out?

Answer:

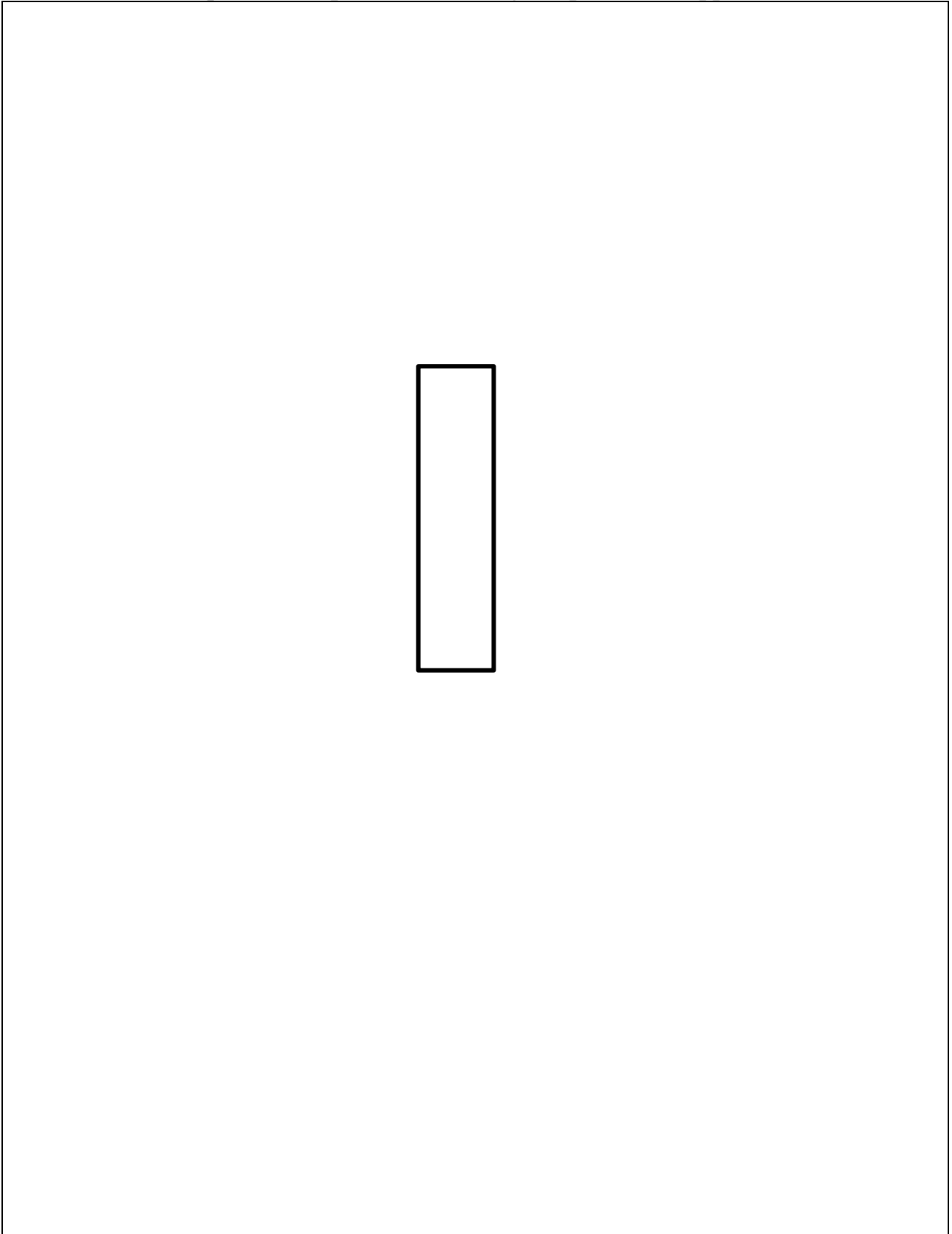
Exercise 5

Study the forms of healing in the Ancient Russian state, conduct a comparative analysis. Fill in the table.

Forms of healing	Famous doctors	Treatment Methods	Medical Treatises
Folk healing			
Monastic medicine			
Secular medicine			

Exercise 6

Make a “mind map” of the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 1.

A large rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a mind map. In the center of this box is a smaller, vertically oriented rectangle, also with a black border, which serves as a starting point or central node for the mind map.

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Theme № 10. Medicine in the Arabic-speaking Caliphates. Medicine of the peoples of Central Asia

Questions:

1. Features of the development of medicine and medical business in the Arabic-speaking Caliphate.
2. Development of certain areas of anatomy and surgery in the East in the Middle Ages.
3. Hospital care in the Arabic-speaking Caliphate.
4. Avicenna and his treatise "The Canon of Medicine".
5. Medical schools in the Caliphate.

Topics for the reports:

1. Avicenna's "Canon of Medicine" and its importance for the development of medicine.
2. Hygiene issues in the Quran.
3. Features of the development of medicine in the medieval Arab-Muslim world. Alchemy. Pharmacies.
4. Development of the doctrine of eye diseases in medieval Arabic-language literature.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Alchemy	
Cauterization	
Madrasah	

Exercise 2

Analyze the main features of the development of medicine in the Caliphate. Fill in the table.

Period	Causes of diseases	Internal medicine treatment	Surgical interventions

Exercise 3

Describe the main achievements of Arab doctors. Fill in the table.

Doctor	Major achievements
Hunayna ibn Ishaq	
Ibn al-Talmit	
Al-Razi	
Ibn al-Nafis	
Al-Zahrawi	
Ibn al-Haytham	

Exercise 4

Describe the main achievements of Ibn Sina in medicine.

Answer:

Signature:

Theme №11. Medicine in the states of Southeast Asia

Questions:

1. Medicine and medical business in the states of Transcaucasia.
2. Periodization and chronology of the history and healing of feudal China.
3. Traditional Chinese Medicine.
4. The influence of traditional Chinese medicine on the development of medicine in the countries of the East.
4. The system of training specialists in acupuncture in medieval China.
5. Medicine and medicine in medieval India, the development of Tibetan medicine. The canon of Tibetan medicine is "Chzhud-shi".

Topics for the reports:

1. Formation and development of medicine in Armenia.
2. Formation and development of medicine in Georgia.
3. Medicine of China in the Middle Ages.
4. Tibetan medicine: origins, development and modernity.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. What medicines used in traditional Chinese medicine are currently used?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Study the drawing and answer the questions. What is shown in the picture? What were these statues used for? Who was the first to make such figures?

Answer:



Exercise 3

Conduct a comparative analysis of the medicine of Ancient and Medieval China. Fill in the table.

Historical period	Causes of diseases	Treatment methods
Ancient China		
Medieval China		

Signature:

Theme № 12. Medicine in Western Europe during the early and advanced Middle Ages.

Questions:

1. Characteristics of the era when medicine developed in Western Europe during the early and advanced Middle Ages.
2. The influence of religion on the development of medicine in Western Europe during the classical Middle Ages.
3. Scholasticism and medicine. Galenism in Medieval Medicine.
4. Medical education in Western Europe during the early and advanced Middle Ages.
5. Hospital care in Western Europe (V-XV centuries).
6. Epidemics of general diseases in Western Europe during the classical Middle Ages. Infirmaries. Quarantines.

Topics for the reports:

1. The main features of medieval medicine in Western Europe.
2. "Black Death" 1346-1348. Infirmaries. Quarantines.
3. University education in medieval Europe.
4. "Salerno code of health" as a historical medical source.
5. The role of the "worldview" of the scientist in the development of medical knowledge in the Middle Ages.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
"Black Death"	
Department	
Inquisition	

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What influence did Christianity have on medieval medicine?

Answer:

Exercise 3.

Consider the types of surgical care provided in Western Europe during the classical Middle Ages. Fill in the table.

Profession	Surgical procedures carried out
Bath attendants	
Barbers	
Surgeons	

Exercise 4

Analyze the emergence of epidemics of general diseases in the early and advanced Middle Ages. Fill in the table.

Epidemic	Causes

Exercise 5

In order to obtain a bachelor's degree in medicine, starting from the 12th century, it was necessary to graduate from a high school (university). Draw the diagram representing the hierarchy of a medieval university. Explain the etymology of the words used.

Rector -

Exercise 6

Compile a crossword puzzle on the topic covered using the pattern in Appendix 2.

[illegible]

HORIZONTALLY:

VERTICALLY:

Signature:

Theme №13. Medicine in the late Middle Ages. Western Europe during the Renaissance

Questions:

1. The main features of natural science in the Renaissance.
2. The main provisions of the works of A. Vesalius "Anatomical tables" and "About the structure of the human body."
3. Significance of the discovery made by W. Harvey for the development of medicine.
4. Classification of factors according to Paracelsus, affecting human health.
5. Contribution of A. Paré to the development of surgery.
6. Infectious diseases of the Renaissance.

Topics for the reports:

1. The development of medicine in Western Europe during the Renaissance.
2. Medieval scholasticism and medicine.
3. Girolamo Frakastro and the doctrine of contagious diseases.
4. Ambroise Paré is a French surgeon and obstetrician.
5. A. Vesalius and his contribution to the development of scientific anatomy; the struggle against galenism and scholasticism.
6. Leonardo da Vinci as an artist, a scientist and an anatomist.
7. Paracelsus. Chemical theory of pathology.
8. The history of the formation of ideas about blood circulation: from Ibn al-Nafis to William Harvey.

Exercise 1

Indicate the period of the Renaissance and what is the reason for the name of the era?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What was the evidence base in the studies of Andreas Vesalius, regarding Galen's mistakes about the structure of the human body?

Answer:

Exercise 3

Answer the question. What did W. Harvey prove?

Answer:

Exercise 4

Study Andreas Vesalius' concepts of the human body. Compare the views of Galen and A. Vesalius. Fill in the table.

Galen's concept of the structure of the human body	Refutation of Andreas Vesalius

Exercise 5

Answer the question. Who is Ambroise Pare and what is his contribution to medicine?

Answer:

Exercise 6

Specify the classification of diseases and factors affecting human health according to Paracelsus.

Answer:

1.

2.

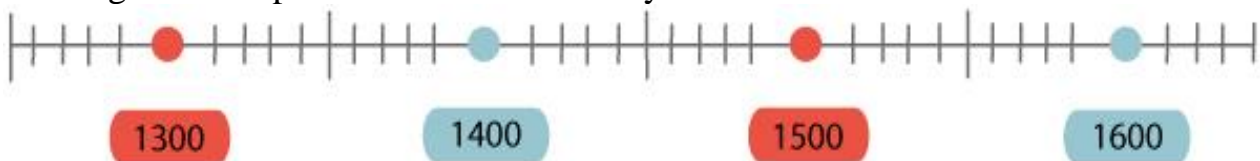
3.

4.

5.

Exercise 7

Check the appropriate box on the timeline for the events that you think have had the greatest impact on medicine. Prove your answer.



Signature:

Theme №14. Medicine of the peoples of the American continent (Maya, Aztecs, Incas)

Questions:

1. Sources of information about the healing and medicine of the peoples of the American continent.
2. Elements of state regulation of medical affairs of the peoples of the American continent.
3. Medicinal healing among the peoples of the American continent.
4. Development of surgical treatment among the peoples of the American continent.
5. The influence of religious beliefs and traditional rituals on healing.
6. Hygienic traditions of the peoples of the American continent.
7. Obstetrics and treatment of female diseases.
8. Understanding the causes of disease among the aborigines of the American continent.
9. Reasons for the death of civilizations in pre-Columbian America.

Topics for the reports:

1. State organization of medical affairs among the Aztecs: urban planning, hygiene of populated areas, shelters for the crippled and the sick.
2. Achievements of the great peoples of the American continent in the field of healing.

Exercise 1

What do the following terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Tematskal	
Tumi	

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What kind of deadly disease did Columbus bring with him after his returning to Europe in 1493?

Answer:

Exercise 3

Make a comparative analysis of the characteristics of the development of medicine among the inhabitants of pre-Columbian America. Fill in the table.

Peoples of pre-Columbian America	Features of the development of medicine
The Incas	
Mayan	
Aztecs	

Exercise 4

Answer the questions. What is shown in the picture? Describe why the indigenous peoples of America did this.



Answer:

Exercise 5

Answer the question. How were female diseases treated in pre-Columbian America?

Answer:

Exercise 6

Describe the measures for organizing medical affairs among the peoples of the American continent aimed at reducing the number of hereditary diseases in the general population.

Answer:

Signature:

Theme № 15. Medicine in the Moscow State

Questions:

1. The history of the development of medicine in the Moscow state: the beginning of state medicine, the training of doctors.
2. Epidemics of general diseases in the Moscow state.
3. Pharmaceutical order and the beginning of state medicine in the Moscow state.
4. Training of doctors and the first medical school under the Pharmaceutical Order.

Topics for the reports:

1. Pharmaceutical order and the beginning of state medicine in the Russian state.
2. "Sovereign Medicine" or how the Russian tsars were treated.
3. Descriptions of help to the weak and sick in the literary and historical monuments of Russia.
4. Medicine in the Moscow State in the XV-XVII centuries.

Exercise 1

What do these terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Pharmaceutical order	
Berry duty	

Exercise 2

Answer the question. In Russia, the first pharmacy appeared only in 1581. Who was the first pharmacy created for?

Answer:

Exercise 3

Consider the position of the physician at different historical stages. Fill in the table.

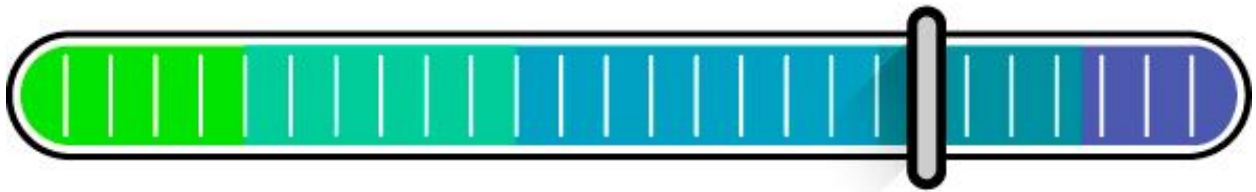
Country	Remuneration for doctor's work
Mesopotamia	
Ancient Rome	
Moscow state	
Caliphate	

Exercise 4

Describe the main features of the development of pharmaceutical and medical business in the Moscow state. Fill in the table.

The period of the development of the pharmaceutical order	State	Supply
Gosudarev's pharmacy		
"New" pharmacy		
Third pharmacy		

Signature:



Theme № 16. Medicine of modern times: medical and biological direction

Questions:

1. Great natural science discoveries of the late 18th-19th centuries and their impact on the development of medicine.
2. Theory of evolution of the organic world: history and modern understanding.
3. The doctrine of heredity and variability. G. Mendel. Contemporary views.
4. Cellular theory of the structure of plant and animal organisms (M. Schleiden, T. Schwann).
5. The history of the origin and development of embryology as a science.

Topics for the reports:

1. The theory of the evolution of the organic world (K. Linnaeus, JB Lamarck, Charles Darwin).
2. T. Morgan and his chromosomal theory of heredity.
3. J. Purkinje, discoverer of cerebellar cells.
4. A.M. Shumlyansky is the first Russian microscopist, the founder of Russian histology.

Exercise 1

What do the following terms mean? Fill in the table.

Term	Definition
Preformism	
Epigenesis	
Humoral direction	
Solidary direction	

Exercise 2

Make a comparative analysis of the main provisions of the theory of the evolution of the organic world. Fill in the table.

Comparative provisions	K. Linnaeus	Zh.B. Lamarck	C. Darwin
Existence of species			
The emergence of new species			
Driving forces of the evolution			
The theory of the emergence of adaptations in organisms			

Exercise 3

Analyze the achievements of scientists in the field of embryology. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Advances in Embryology
I. Fabritsy	
W. Harvey	
R. de Graaf	
K.F. Wolf	
K.M. Baer	

Signature:

Theme №17. Medicine of modern times: the development of anatomy and general pathology

Questions:

1. Russian anatomical school (XVII-XX centuries).
2. Leiden anatomical school. F. Ruysch (XVII-XX centuries).
3. N.I. Pirogov and his contribution to the development of topographic anatomy.
4. Development of anatomy in Russia. Outstanding anatomists of Russia in the 18th century.
5. Macroscopic period in the development of general pathology.
6. Microscopic period in the development of general pathology.
7. The history of the creation and development of pathological physiology in Russia.

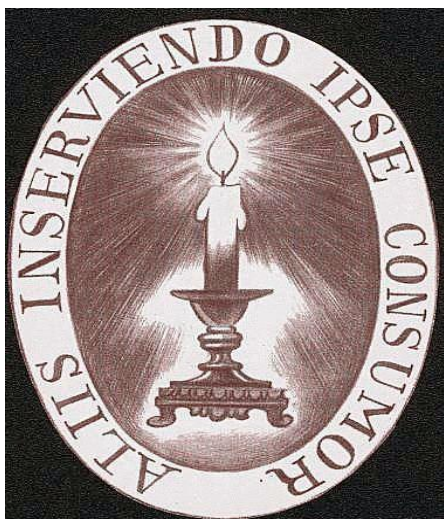
Topics for the reports:

1. F. Ruysch in the history of anatomy.
2. Development of anatomy in Russia in the 18th century.
3. R. Virkhov and his contribution to the formation of pathological anatomy.
4. V.V. Pashutin is the founder of pathological physiology.
5. The emergence of pathological anatomy (D. Morgagni, K. Bisha).
6. P.A. Zagorsky and his scientific anatomical school.
7. The emergence of scientific (anatomical and surgical) schools in Russia in the first half of the XIX century.
8. Contribution of N.I. Pirogov in the development of anatomy.
9. V.A. Oppel is an outstanding Russian surgeon and historian of Russian surgery.
10. S.I. Spasokukotsky and his surgical school.
11. N.L. Bidloo is the head of the first hospital school in Russia and his work.

Exercise 1

Tell us about the creator and the meaning of the symbol shown in the picture.

Answer:



Exercise 2

Consider the contribution of the scientists to the formation of general pathology as a science. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Contribution to the development of general pathology
K. Bisha	
J. B. Morgagni	

Exercise 3

Answer the question. Who is the founder of general pathology as a science and why?

Answer:

Exercise 4

Answer the question. The main achievements by R. Virkhov.

Answer:

Exercise 5

Describe the main achievements in the field of anatomy (in modern times) of the scientists presented below. Fill in the table.

Doctors	Achievements
P.A. Zagorsky	
I. V. Buyalsky	
N.L. Bidloo	
M.I. Shein	
N.I. Pirogov	

Exercise 6

Analyze the contribution of these scientists to the development of the microscopic research method. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Contribution to the development of microscopic research method
Hans Jansen and Zacharia Jansen	
Robert Hooke	
Marcello Malpighi	
Anthony van Leeuwenhoek	

Exercise 7

Make a comparative analysis of the features of the macro and microscopic period in the development of general pathology. Fill in the table.

Period in the formation of general pathology	
Macroscopic	Microscopic

Signature:

Theme № 18. Medicine of modern times: development of microbiology and physiology

Questions:

1. Empirical period in the development of microbiology.
2. Experimental period in the development of microbiology.
3. L. Pasteur, the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.
4. I.I. Mechnikov, the founder of the phagocytic theory of immunity.
5. The history of the development of bacteriology: R. Koch, D.I. Ivanovsky.
6. I.P. Pavlov and his contribution to the development of the physiological school of our time.
7. Empirical methods of dealing with epidemics of especially dangerous infections. Inoculation.

Topics for the reports:

1. The history of smallpox control: from smallpox vaccination to smallpox eradication on the globe.
2. The value of L. Pasteur's works for the development of medicine.
3. Theory of immunity: I.I. Mechnikov and E. Paul. Opposing theories, but overall success.
4. D.I. Ivanovsky: the formation and development of virology in Russia.
5. R. Koch's contribution to the development of microbiology.
6. I.M. Sechenov, the significance of his works for Russian and world physiology and medicine
7. I.P. Pavlov, the founder of the largest physiological school.

Exercise 1

List the most important discoveries of L. Pasteur in the field of scientific microbiology and immunology.

Answer:

Exercise 2

Answer the question. What discovery was made by R. Koch in 1882? Describe the epidemiological and therapeutic significance of this discovery.

Answer:

Exercise 3

Make a comparative analysis of the features of the empirical and experimental period in the development of microbiology. Fill in the table.

Period in the development of microbiology	
Empirical	Experimental

Exercise 4

Answer the questions. What discovery did A. Fleming make? Describe the significance of his discovery for the development of medicine. Why was he unable to apply his discovery on an industrial scale?

Answer:

Exercise 5

Read the text and answer the question. Particularly painful experiments had to be endured by the inventors of painkillers. They hurt themselves in order to experience the effects of the anesthesia. The experiments were not always successful, and scientists had to endure pain over and over again. What kind of poison did the Englishman R. Smith test on himself? How did his experiment end?

Answer:

Exercise 6

Answer the question. To what movement, which arose in Great Britain in 1866 in response to the experiments of E. Jenner, did James Gilray dedicate his painting “Cowpox, or the Miraculous Effect of a New Vaccination!”? Describe the causes and activity of this movement.



Answer:

Exercise 7

Analyze the scientific discoveries of I.P. Pavlova. Fill in the table.

Research area	Features of the method	Results
Digestive physiology		
Physiology of nervous activity		

Signature:

Theme № 19. Medicine of modern times: the development of clinical medicine (therapy)

Questions:

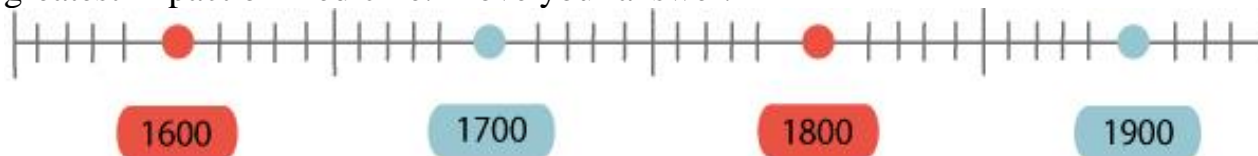
1. Development of methods of physical examination of the patient: D.G. Fahrenheit, R. Reaumur, L. Auenbrugger, T. Laennec, A. Pjorri.
2. G.A. Zakharyin, S.P. Botkin, V.P. Samples and their contribution to the development of therapy.
3. Development of public medicine in Russia: zemstvo movement and zemstvo medicine, urban and factory medicine.
4. The history of the development of science and mental illness: F. Pinel, D. Connoli, E. Kraepelin, S.S. Korsakov.
5. The history of the development of pediatrics: T. Sidengam, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik, S.F. Hotovitsky.
6. Development of higher medical education for women in Russia. N.P. Suslova is the first Russian woman doctor.
7. Formation of psychiatry as a scientific discipline.

Topics for the reports:

1. History of the fight against the plague. Contribution of Russian scientists to the development of plague control methods.
2. S.P. Botkin, the founder of the largest therapeutic scientific school in Russia.
3. T. Sidengam, the founder of clinical medicine.
4. Percussion, auscultation as objective physical methods of patient examination (L. Auenbrugger, J. Corvisard, R. Laennec) and their application in Russia.
5. N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik , the founder of Russian obstetrics and pediatrics.
6. Development of higher education for women in Russia. The first Russian women doctors (N.P.Suslova, M.A.Bokova, V.A.Kashevarova-Rudneva).
7. S.S. Korsakov and his contribution to the development of psychiatry.
8. F. Pinel and hospital reform in France.

Exercise 1

Check the appropriate box on the timeline for the events that you think have had the greatest impact on medicine. Prove your answer.



Answer:

Exercise 2

Read the text and answer the question. Three waves of the epidemic of 1889-1890 claimed the lives of 110 thousand Britons. Among them was the grandson of Queen Victoria. It was then that a 15-year-old schoolboy in the poem "The Influenza" wrote that illness makes no difference between the rich and the poor. Study this poem using additional sources of information. What was the name of this student?

Answer:

Exercise 3

What is there in the briefcase? Check the correct answer.



- a) Aerosol for disinfection
- b) Smoke enema
- c) Surgical instrument case

What kind of apparatus is this? Check the correct answer.



- a) Holder for scalpels
- b) Reusable syringe
- c) Artificial leech

Exercise 4

Identify and analyze the contribution of D.G. Fahrenheit, R. Reaumur, L. Auenbrugger, T. Laennec, A. Piorri in the development of physical methods for examining patients. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Contribution to the development of physical examination methods
D.G. Fahrenheit	
R. Reaumur	
L. Auenbrugger	
T. Laennec	
A. Piorri	

Signature:

Theme № 20. Medicine of modern times: the development of clinical medicine (surgery)

Questions:

1. N.I. Pirogov, the founder of Russian military field surgery.
2. The successes of surgery in connection with the discovery of antiseptic and aseptic methods: D. Lister, E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch.
3. The discovery of blood groups, the history of the development of the doctrine of blood transfusion: K. Potter, D. Blundell, G. Wolf, K. Landsteiner, J. Jansky.
4. The history of the discovery of anesthesia: ether, chloroform (W. Morton, C. Jackson, D. Simpson, NI Pirogov).
5. The history of the creation and development of topographic anatomy: L. Geister, N.I. Pirogov.
6. Development of dentistry and dentistry in the XVIII-XX centuries.

Topics for the reports:

1. The introduction of anesthesia into surgical practice?
2. Contribution of N.I. Pirogov to the development of domestic and world surgery.
3. History of the Exaltation of the Cross community.
4. Discovery of antiseptics by D. Lister and improvement of its methods in Russia.
5. Achievements of surgery in the second half of the 19th century in Russia based on the widespread use of anesthesia and antiseptics.
6. Discovery of blood groups and history of blood transfusion.
7. F. Nightingale and the creation of nursing education system.
8. V.F. Snegirev and his contribution to the development of obstetrics.
9. History of the discovery and implementation of local anesthesia and anesthesia in surgery.

Exercise 1

Analyze the history of the development of asepsis and antiseptics. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Advances in antisepsis and asepsis
I. Semmelweis	
L. Pasteur	
J. Lister	

Exercise 2

Answer the questions. Who invented this tool? What else is the author-inventor known for?

Answer:



Exercise 3

Study the history of the discovery and introduction of anesthesia into surgical practice. Fill the table.

Doctor	Contribution to the introduction of anesthesia in medical practice
K. Long	
W. Morton	
N.I. Pirogov	

Exercise 4

Study the history of the development of the doctrine of blood transfusion. Fill in the table.

Scientist	Contribution to the development of the doctrine of blood transfusion
J. Denis	
I.I. Mechnikov, P. Ehrlich	
K. Landsteiner	
J. Yansky	

Exercise 5

Answer the question. Who was Florence Nightingale? Her contribution to the development of medicine.

Answer:

Exercise 6

Analyze N.I. Pirogov's method of sorting the wounded and distinguish four groups. Fill in the table.

Group	The condition of the wounded	Positive results from the introduction of triage of the wounded
First group		
Second group		
Third group		
Fourth group		

Signature:

Theme № 21. Modern medicine: hygiene and public health

Questions:

1. The history of the origin and development of demographic statistics: D. Graunt, W. Petty.
2. Development of experimental hygiene: M. Pettenkofer.
3. Formation of occupational pathology: B. Ramazzini.
4. F.F. Erisman in the history of Russian medicine.
5. Formation of experimental hygiene in Russia. A.P. Dobroslavin, F.F. Erisman.
6. Development of public medicine in Russia: zemstvo movement and zemstvo medicine, urban and factory medicine.
7. M.V. Lomonosov, a great Russian scientist, encyclopedist and educator.

Topics for the reports:

1. The development of experimental hygiene. M. Pettenkofer.
2. The influence of M.V. Lomonosov on the development of medicine.
3. Domestic hygienists - A.P. Dobroslavin, F.F. Erisman and their role in the development of hygiene.
4. G.A. Zakharyin, the founder of the scientific anamnestic method, a supporter of prevention and hygiene.
5. D.K. Zabolotny I, the founder of Russian epidemiology.
6. B. Ramazzini, the founder of the doctrine of occupational diseases.
7. The emergence of zemstvo medicine in Russia in the second half of the 19th century. The social nature of zemstvo medicine.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. For what purpose were “mortality bulletins” published in London in 1527 for the first time?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Read the text and answer the question. It is estimated that between 1500 and 1800 more than 2 million sailors died from scurvy. But it wasn't until the 1790s that the British navy began accepting citrus fruits based on research by James Lind. How did James Lind prove that citrus fruits are effective in treating scurvy?

Answer:

Exercise 3

Make a comparative analysis of the contribution of scientists to the development of occupational pathology. Fill in the table.

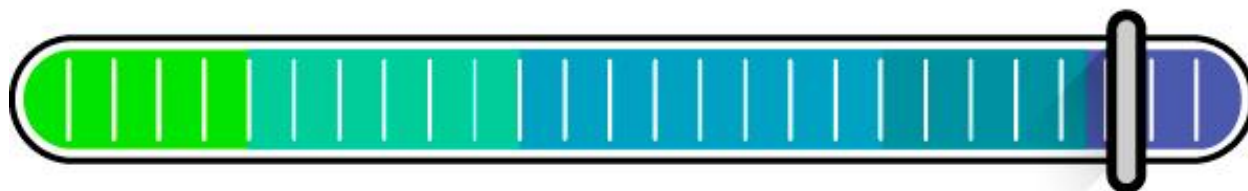
Scientist	Contribution to the development of occupational pathology
Paracelsus	
Agricola	
B. Ramazzini	

Exercise 4

What activities did the area of activity of the zemstvo doctor include? How did the powers of doctors expand after 1864? What was the reason for this? Fill in the table.

Field of activity of the doctor until 1864	Field of activity of the doctor after 1864

Signature:



Theme № 22. Modern medicine: major achievements

Questions:

1. History of organ transplantation: kidney, liver, heart and others. Ethical problems of organ and tissue transplantation.
2. Formation and development of cardiac surgery in Russia and the world (K. Barnard, D. Cooley, A. N. Bakulev, V. I. Burakovsky, A. A. Vishnevsky).
3. Formation and development of oncology in Russia
4. The significance of the discovery and of antibiotics (A. Fleming, Z. Ermolyeva).
5. S.S. Bryukhonenko, the creator of the world's first heart-lung machine.
6. Infectious diseases of the XX century.

Topics for the reports:

1. Modern methods and devices for diagnostics and treatment: the history of their creation and implementation in medical practice.
2. Formation and development of nephrology in Russia.
3. Formation and development of hepatology in Russia. A.L. Myasnikov.
4. Medical deontology in Russia. N.N. Petrov.
5. Contribution of A.A. Vishnevsky to the development of domestic surgery and anesthesiology.
6. History of organ and tissue transplantation. Achievements of domestic scientists in this area.
7. N.F. Gamaleya and his contribution to the development of microbiology.
8. V.P. Filatov, the founder of the national school of ophthalmologists.
9. M.P. Konchalovsky, the founder of the Russian school of rheumatology.

Exercise 1

Read the text and answer the question. Diabetes mellitus is one of the priority diseases in the healthcare system of all countries of the world. The disease has been known since ancient times, but it wasn't until the 20th century that an effective treatment for the disease was discovered: injections of a hormone called insulin. Which Canadian scientist is recognized as the discoverer of insulin?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Consider organ transplantation issues. Fill in the table and answer the question: when were the first transplantations performed?

Organ	First transplant in the world	First transplant in Russia
Cornea		
Bud		
Liver		
Lung		
A heart		

Exercise 3

Analyze the history of the discovery and production of penicillin and evaluate the contribution of these scientists. Fill the table.

Scientist	Opening year	Scientific contribution
A. Fleming		
E. Cheyne		
3.V. Ermolyeva		

Exercise 4

Analyze the history of the creation of diagnostic research methods and their importance for medicine. Fill in the table.

Method	Year of discovery, name of the scientist	Application in medicine
Electrocardiography		
X-ray		
Ultrasound diagnostics		
Magnetic resonance imaging		
CT scan		

Exercise 5

Compile a crossword puzzle on the topic using the pattern in Appendix 2.

A large grid of graph paper, resembling a coordinate plane. The grid is composed of small squares. In the center of the grid, the word "DEONTOLOGY" is written vertically in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letters are aligned to the right of a central vertical line, with each letter occupying one row. The grid extends to the left and right of the text, and above and below it, providing ample space for drawing or writing.

HORIZONTALLY:

VERTICALLY:

Signature:

Theme № 23. Modern medicine: the development of medicine and healthcare in Russia

Questions:

1. Principles of the Soviet medicine and their importance for the development of health care in other states.
2. Preventive direction of the Soviet health care system.
3. People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR (NA Semashko, ZP Soloviev, GN Kaminsky).
4. Elimination of infectious diseases in the early years of Soviet power.
5. Medicine and health care during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.
6. Creation of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

Topics for the reports:

1. N.A. Semashko , the theorist and organizer of the Soviet health care system.
2. The heroism and courage of doctors during the Great Patriotic War.
3. The history of the creation and development of space medicine in the USSR.
4. Elimination of especially dangerous infections in the USSR.
5. Infectious diseases of the 20th century.
6. Formation of medical ethics and deontology in Russia and the USSR.

Exercise 1

Answer the question. What epidemics raged in Russia in the early years of the Soviet power?

Answer:

Exercise 2

What difficulties did the medical service experience during the Great Patriotic War? What measures were taken to eliminate them?

Answer:

Exercise 3

List and describe the basic principles of the Soviet health care system. Fill in the table.

Principle	Description
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Exercise 4

Answer the question. What diseases were eliminated in the post-war period?

Answer:

Signature:

Theme №24. Modern medicine: Nobel laureates in medicine and physiology. Physicians-Truents

Questions:

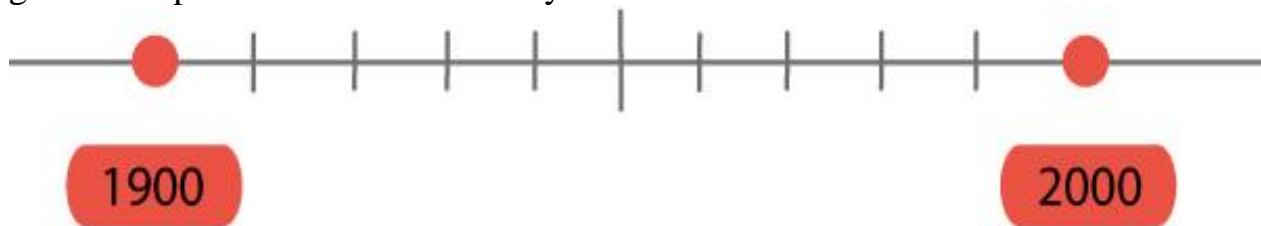
1. The history of the establishment of the Nobel Prizes.
2. Russian scientists - laureates of the Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine.
3. I.P. Pavlov is a Nobel Prize Laureate in Physiology or Medicine.
4. Saint Luke Voino-Yasenetsky, an archbishop and a brilliant surgeon.
5. V. Apgar, the first woman - anesthesiologist, doctor - truent.
5. Medical truentism.

Topics for the reports:

1. A. Schweitzer is a great humanist.
2. Medicine in the life and work of A.P. Chekhov.
3. Medicine in visual arts.
4. Doctors - Nobel Prize winners.

Exercise 1

Check the appropriate box on the timeline for the events that you think have had the greatest impact on medicine. Prove your answer.



Answer:

Exercise 2

Fill in the table, fill in the names of the Nobel laureates and the date of the prize.

Attainment	Name, year
...received the very first Nobel Prize in Physics for an invention used in medicine	
... discovered that mosquitoes carry malaria	
...proved the infectious nature of tuberculosis	
...described the mechanism of occurrence of electrical processes in the heart	
Discovered the antibacterial effect of sulfonamides	
...discovered movable elements of the genome, which makes it possible to describe the development of antibiotic resistance in bacteria and the formation of new species	
...discovered prions - a new biological cause of infections	

Exercise 3

Prepare the report about a physician-truend. Explain your choice.

Answer:

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Signature:

Theme № 25. Modern medicine: international cooperation in the field of medicine and health care

Questions:

1. Tasks and functions of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
2. Tasks and functions of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.
3. Health Organization of the League of Nations.
4. International Bureau of Public Hygiene.
5. History of the creation of the World Health Organization.
6. Tasks and functions of the World Health Organization.
7. Movement "Doctors of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

Topics for the reports:

1. Medicine in symbols and emblems.
2. World Health Organization and its role in the modern world.
3. Medical ethics in modern healthcare and medicine.
4. Henri Dunant - Founder of the Red Cross.
5. The Red Cross and Red Crescent in the modern world.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions. Who was Henri Dunant? What kind of movement did he start?

Answer:

Exercise 2

Answer the questions. What association does this emblem refer to? Describe the history of its creation and activities. Indicate the date of the foundation of this organization. Why is this date significant for health care?



Answer:

Exercise 3

Answer the question. What organization was founded by E.I. Chazov and B. Laun? Describe the main directions of its activities.

Answer:

[illegible]

Exercise 4

Answer the question. What organization does this logo refer to? Describe the history of its creation and activities.

Answer:

[illegible]

Exercise 5

Read the assignment and answer the question. Think of all the physicians / physicians whose personalities you studied in the history of medicine course. Which of them did you like / remember the most and why? Indicate the qualities you like that this doctor possesses.

Answer:

Exercise 6

Answer the questions. What information acquired in the course of the history of medicine is the most interesting and meaningful for you? How will it help you in your further professional development?

Answer:

Signature:

Theme №26. Certification Test

Questions:

1. Historical sources of information about healing in primitive society.
2. Sources of information about the diseases of primitive men. The hypothesis of the "golden age".
3. Two approaches in determining the criteria of a person: anthropological, philosophical.
4. Medicine during the formation of primitive society: empirical basis, collective character, remedies, hygiene skills.
5. Formation of cult practice and early types of religious beliefs during the heyday of primitive society: totemism, animism, fetishism, magic.
6. Medicine during the period of decay of primitive society.
7. General features of the development of medicine in the countries of the ancient world.
8. Features of the development of medicine in Sumer.
9. Two main areas of medicine in Mesopotamia, their characteristics.
10. Understanding the causes of disease in ancient Mesopotamia.
11. Reflection of the legal aspects of the activities of healers in the laws of King Hammurabi.
12. Sources of information on the history of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
13. Training in healing in Ancient Egypt.
14. Development of individual branches of medicine in Ancient Egypt.
15. The periodization of the history of Ancient India - the main philosophical, cultural and medical characteristics.
16. Ayurveda is the art of healing.
17. The main provisions of the medical treatise "Charaka-samhita".
18. The main provisions of the medical treatise "Sushruta-samhita".
19. Surgical art in ancient India.
20. Philosophical foundations of Chinese medicine and their reflection in the method of zhen-chiu therapy.
21. The doctrine of the pulse in ancient China.
22. The art of diagnostics in ancient China.
23. Preventive medicine in ancient China.
24. Medicinal medicine and surgical treatment in Ancient China.
25. Characteristics of the era in which the medicine of ancient Greece developed.
26. Philosophical basis of ancient Greek medicine.
27. Medical schools of Ancient Greece.
28. Mythology and healing in Ancient Greece: the gods are the patrons of healing.
29. Hippocrates: years of life, work.
30. The historical significance of the creation of Hippocrates.
31. The main body types and temperament according to Hippocrates.
32. Works of Aristotle.
33. Characteristics of the era in which the medicine of ancient Rome developed.
34. Theory of diseases Asklepiada.

35. Galen, years of life and work, contribution to the development of medicine.
36. Works by Soranus from Ephesus.
37. The main achievements of ancient Roman medicine.
38. Medicine of the Byzantine Empire - the successor of Greek and Hellenistic medicine: the peculiarities of the development of medicine and medical business, sanitary facilities.
39. Oribasius and his work "Synopsis".
40. The origins of culture and medicine of Ancient (Kievan Rus).
41. The history of the development of medicine in the Old Russian state.
42. Epidemics of general diseases in medieval Russia.
43. The history of the development of medicine in the Moscow state: the origin of state medicine, the training of doctors.
44. Features of the development of medicine and medical business in the Arabic-speaking caliphate.
45. Development of certain areas of anatomy and surgery in the medieval East.
46. Hospital care in the Arabic-speaking caliphate.
47. Avicenna and his "Canon of Medicine".
48. Medicine and medical business in the states of the Caucasus.
49. Medicine and medicine in medieval India, the development of Tibetan medicine.
50. The system of training specialists in acupuncture in medieval China.
51. Characteristics of the era in which medicine developed in Western Europe during the early and advanced Middle Ages.
52. Socio-economic prerequisites for the emergence of the Renaissance.
53. The main features of natural science in the Renaissance.
54. The main provisions of the works of A. Vesalius "Anatomical tables" and "On the structure of the human body."
55. Significance of the discovery made by W. Harvey for the development of medicine.
56. Classification of factors influencing human health according to Paracelsus.
57. Contribution of A. Paré to the development of surgery.
58. Epidemics and fight against them during the early and advanced Middle Ages.
59. Sources of information about the healing and medicine of the peoples of the American continent.
60. Elements of the state organization of medical affairs of the peoples of the American continent.
61. Causes of death of civilizations of pre-Columbian America.
62. Teaching anatomy in Western Europe: the introduction of anatomical dissection in the teaching of medicine, anatomy textbooks.
63. National and medical reforms of Peter I.
64. M.V. Lomonosov is a great Russian scientist, encyclopedist and educator.
65. Founders of anatomical schools in Russia: M.I. Shein, I. V. Buyalsky, N.I. Pirogov.
66. Macroscopic period in the development of general pathology.
67. Microscopic period in the formation of general pathology.
68. The history of the creation and development of pathological physiology in Russia.

69. The empirical period of the development of microbiology.
70. The experimental period in the development of microbiology.
71. L. Pasteur - the founder of scientific microbiology and immunology.
72. I.I. Mechnikov is the founder of the phagocytic theory of immunity.
73. The history of the development of bacteriology: R. Koch, D.I. Ivanovsky.
74. I.P. Pavlov and his contribution to the development of the physiological school of our time.
75. Development of methods of physical examination of the patient: D.G. Fahrenheit, R. Haremer, L. Iienbrugger, T. Laennec, J. B. Pierri.
76. S.P. Botkin is the founder of the therapeutic school in Russia.
77. Development of public medicine in Russia: zemstvo movement and zemstvo medicine, urban and factory medicine.
78. The history of the development of science and mental illness: F. Pinel, D. Connolly, E. Kraepelin, S.S. Korsakov.
79. The history of the development of pediatrics: T. Sidengam, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik, S.F. Hotovitsky.
80. N.I. Pirogov is the founder of Russian military field surgery.
81. Advances in surgery due to the discovery of antiseptic and aseptic methods: D. Lister, E. Bergmann, K. Schimmelbusch.
82. The discovery of blood groups, the history of the development of the doctrine of blood transfusion: K. Potter, D. Blundell, G. Wolf, K. Landsteiner, J. Jansky.
83. The history of the discovery of anesthesia: ether, chloroform (W. Morton, C. Jackson, D. Simpson, N.I. Pirogov).
84. The history of the creation and development of topographic anatomy: L. Geister, N.I. Pirogov.
85. The history of the origin and formation of demographic statistics: D. Graunt, W. Petty.
86. Development of experimental hygiene: M. Pettenkoff, A.P. Dobroslavin, F.F. Erisman.
87. Formation of occupational pathology: B. Ramazzini.
88. Organizational principles of Soviet medicine.
89. People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR (N.A. Semashko, Z.P. Soloviev, G.N. Kaminsky).
90. Elimination of infectious diseases in the early years of Soviet power.
91. Medicine and health care during the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945.
92. N.P. Suslova - the first Russian woman - doctor.
93. The history of the creation of the World Health Organization.
94. The history of the formation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
95. Russian scientists - Nobel Prize winners in Physiology or Medicine.
96. I.P. Pavlov is a Nobel Prize Laureate in Physiology or Medicine.
97. St. Luke Voino-Yasenetsky Archbishop and a brilliant surgeon.
98. V. Apgar the first woman - anesthesiologist, doctor-truent.
99. Medical truentism.
100. History of the formation and development of the Kuban State Medical University.

REFERENCES

1. Parker S., Medicine: the definitive illustrated history / Steve Parker; contributors Alexandra Black, Philip Parker, Sally Regan, Marcus Weeks. New York, New York: DK Publishing, 2016, 320 p.
2. Parker S., Kill or cure: an illustrated history of medicine / Steve Parker. London; New York: DK, 2014, 400 p.
3. Magner L.N., Kim O.J., A History of Medicine / Lois N. Magner, Oliver J. Kim. CRC Press, 2017, 459p.
4. Jackson M., Global history of medicine / edited by Mark Jackson. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2018, 320 p.
5. Amlaev K.R. History of medicine: Textbook for students of General Medicine (in English) / K.R. Amlaev, I.B. Shikina.- Stavropol Publishing house StSMU, 2018.-102p.
6. Jackson M., Global history of medicine / edited by Mark Jackson. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2018.
7. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences. Available at: https://academic.oup.com/jhmas/pages/General_Instructions
8. History of Medicine. Available at: <https://historymedjournal.com/en/news/item/95-create-journal-history-of-medicine>

Mind map – a widely used memory training technique used for taking notes and preparing for exams (Figure 1).

Compilation method a mind map:

1. Start building your mind map from the center of the sheet.
2. Highlight the main topic. This is a key word or image from which, as from the root of a tree, the tree of your thought will be formed.
3. The main themes come from the central one, as if surrounding it. The themes emanating from the main image are the main formative ideas. It is important to use colored pencils or pens to better memorize the main themes of your memory card.
4. The memory card works only if you yourself will work with your associations. Therefore, select the main ones and "tie" to the main image.
5. Having formed the first and second levels of your memory card and move on, experiment, use funny images, or something unusual, the brain does not really like routine and banal images.

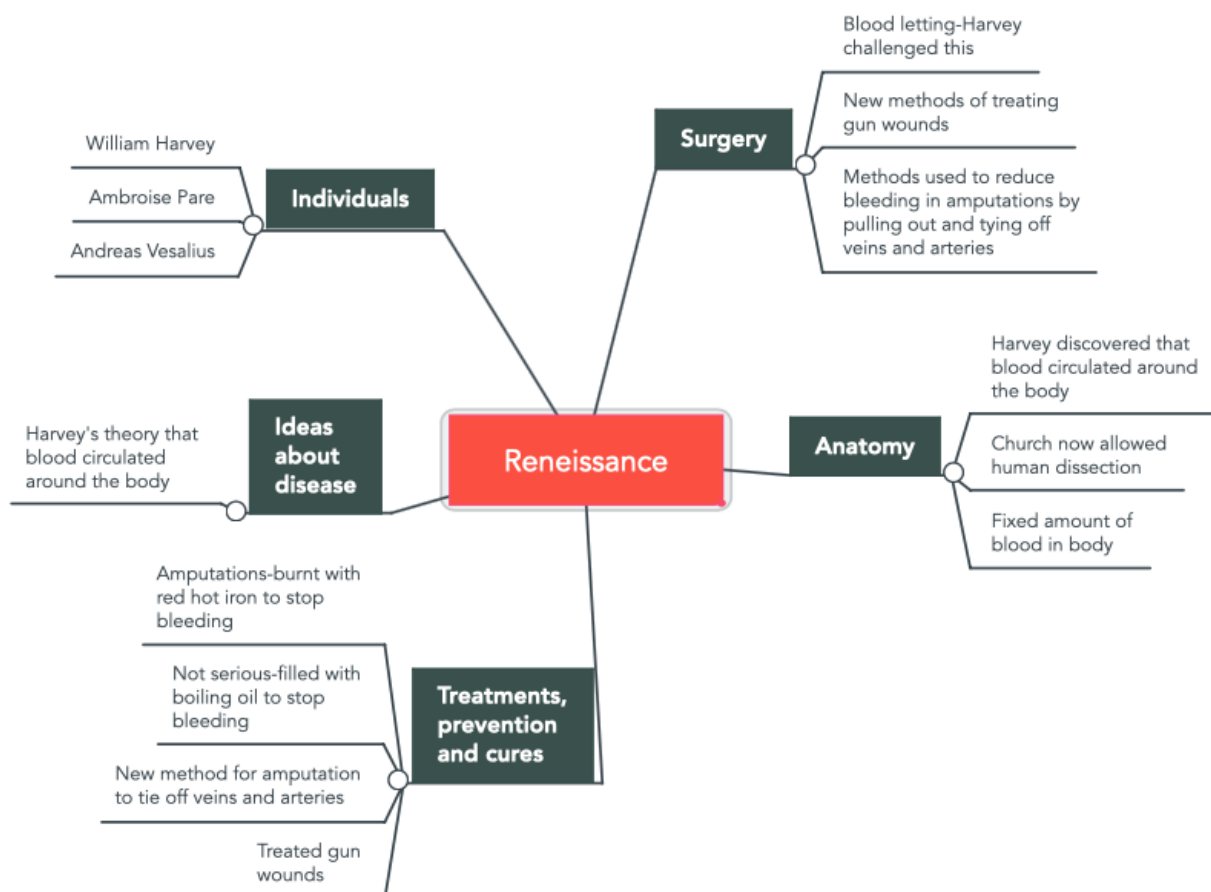


Figure - 2 Pattern for composing a mind map

Appendix 2

A crossword puzzle is a puzzle task, its essence is filling in intersecting rows of cells with words that can be solved from the given list of definitions of the meaning of these words (Figure 2). The main function of the crossword puzzle is to remember familiar but forgotten terms, fix them in memory, develop intelligence.

Requirements for composing a crossword puzzle:

1. Optimal number of words in a crossword puzzle is 20.
2. A crossword puzzle is considered correct if all sides are sevenfold.
3. Each word in the crossword puzzle must have at least two intersections.
4. The crossword puzzle should not fall apart into unconnected parts.
5. In crosswords, only nouns, singular, in the nominative case are allowed.
6. The cells of the crossword puzzle, where the first letters of the words fit, must be sequentially numbered.

																	3.A
																	S
									2.L	A	1.M	A	S	H	T	U	
											E						
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3.H	A	M	M	U	R	A	B	2.N	I		O						
									N		P						
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									Z		I						
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									D								
									A								

Figure - 2. Pattern for compiling a crossword puzzle

HORIZONTALLY:

1. The ancient Babylonians believed that the image of this goddess brings healing from diseases.

2. The inhabitants of Mesopotamia imagined her as a slovenly old woman with the paws of a bird of prey and the head of a grimacing lion, according to legend, it was she who spread children's fever at night. Write her name.

3. The laws of this ruler, carved on a basalt pillar 2.25 m high, included articles regulating the activities of doctors in ancient Mesopotamia?

VERTICALLY:

1. This term was introduced by the Greek historian Herodotus of Halicarnassus (Herodotos, c. 484-425 BC), who visited the countries of the Tigris and Euphrates basin in the middle of the 5th century. BC e.

2. The emblem of this Babylonian goddess - the patroness of healing was a staff entwined with two snakes, which later became one of the emblems of medicine

3. What was the name of empiric healers in ancient Mesopotamia?

Topics for the reports for the students of the medical faculty on the discipline "History of Medicine" 2nd semester

1. Medicine in primitive society.
2. The development of medicine in the countries of the Ancient World.
3. Surgical treatments and trepanation of the skull in the history of primacy.
4. Medicine and the development of pharmacy in Ancient Egypt.
5. Ancient Egyptian papyri as a source of information about the development of medicine.
6. The practice of embalming and the development of knowledge about the structure of the human body.
7. Communication of medicine and religion.
8. Medical ethics in the civilizations of the Ancient East. Laws of Hammurabi.
9. Medicine and the development of pharmacy in Ancient India.
10. The oldest hydraulic structures of Indian civilization.
11. Traditional Ayurvedic Medicine Ancient India: past and present
12. Religious and philosophical teachings of ancient India and their influence on medicine
13. Features of the development of surgery in the ancient world.
14. Philosophical foundations of Chinese traditional medicine.
15. Hippocrates - an outstanding physician of antiquity. The modern meaning of "Collection of Hippocrates".
16. The Inferno of Hippocrates and its influence on modern bioethical concepts.
17. Medical ethics in the work of "Hippocrates collection".
18. Ancient Greek mythology about doctors and healers.
19. Galen - the physician of Ancient Rome, his experimental activity and theoretical insights.
20. The establishment of military medicine in the Roman Empire.
21. Hydrotechnical constructions in the reigns of Ancient Rome.
22. Establishment of a medical case in Ancient Rome.
23. The role of Byzantine culture and medicine in the transmission of heritage in the countries of the East and Europe.
24. Medicine in Ancient Russia: folk, monastic, secular.
25. Monastery healers in Christian Russia. Kiev-Pechorskaya Lavra in the history of domestic medicine.
26. Epidemic of Povalny diseases in medieval Russia and the measure of their exile. Russian chronicles of "sea beliefs"
27. The meaning of the "Canon of Medical Science" Avicenna for the development of medicine.
28. Questions of hygiene in the Koran.
29. Features of the development of medicine in the Middle Ages in the Arab-Muslim world. Alchemy. Pharmacy.
30. The development of the doctrine of eye diseases in medieval Arabic literature.

31. Establishment and development of medicine in Armenia.
32. Establishment and development of medicine in Georgia.
33. Chinese medicine in the Middle Ages.
34. Tibetan medicine: origins, development and modernity.
35. The main drawings of medieval medicine in Western Europe.
36. "Black Death" 1346-1348. Infirmaries. Quarantine.
37. University education in medieval Europe
38. "Saler Code of Health" as a historical medical source.
39. The role of "pictures of the world" of a scientist in the development of medical knowledge in the Middle Ages.
40. The development of medicine in Western Europe in the Renaissance.
41. Medieval scholasticism and medicine.
42. Girolamo Fracastro and the doctrine of contagious diseases.
43. Ambroise Pare French surgeon and obstetrician.
44. A. Vezaliy and his contribution to the development of scientific anatomy; struggle against galenism and scholasticism.
45. Leonardo da Vinci - artist, scientist, anatomist.
46. Paracelsus. Chemical theory of pathology.
47. The history of the formation of blood circulation: from Ibn an-Nafisa to William Harvey.
48. State medical organization of the Aztecs: town-planning, hygiene of populated areas, shelters for sheep and goats.
49. Achievements of the great peoples of the American continent in the field of medicine.
50. Medicine in the Moscow state in the XV-XVII centuries.
51. Pharmacy order and the beginning of state medicine in the Russian state.
52. "Gosudareva medicine", or how the Russian tsars were treated.
53. Description of the help of the weak and sick in the literary and historical monuments of Russia.
54. The theory of the evolution of the organic world (K. Linnaeus, JB Lamarck, C. Darwin).
55. T. Morgan and his chromosomal theory of heredity.
56. Я. Purkinje, the primary opener of the brain cells.
57. A.M. Shumlyansky is the first Russian microscopist, the founder of domestic histology.
58. Ф. Ruysh in the history of anatomy.
59. Development of anatomy in Russia in the XVIII century.
60. P. Virchow and his contribution to the formation of pathological anatomy.
61. B.B. Pashutin is the founder of pathological physiology.
62. Recognition of pathological anatomy (D. Morgani, K. Bisha).
63. P.A. Zagorsky and his scientific anatomical school.
64. The emergence of scientific (anatomical and surgical) schools in Russia in the first half of the XIX century.
65. Deposit NI Pie in the development of anatomy.

66. V.A. Oppel is an outstanding Russian surgeon and a historian of domestic surgery.
67. S.I. Spasokukotsky and his surgical school.
68. N.L. Bidloo is the head of the first hospital school in Russia and his work.
69. The history of the fight with smallpox: from vaccination to the liquidation of smallpox on Earth.
70. Theory of immunity: II. Mechnikov and E. Paul. Contradictory theories, but general success.
71. D.I. Ivanovsky: the establishment and development of virology in Russia.
72. The meaning of labor L. Pasteur for the development of medicine.
73. Вклад Р. Koch in the development of microbiology.
74. И.П. Pavlov is the founder of the largest physiological school.
75. И.М. Sechenov, the value of his work for Russian and world physiology and medicine.
76. A.A. Philomafitsky and the development of experimental physiology in the first half of the XIX century.

3rd semester

1. Two leading centers of medical science in Russia: Medical and Surgical Academy in St. Petersburg and the Medical Faculty of Moscow University in Moscow.
2. The history of the plague. The contribution of Russian scholars in the development of methods of wrestling with the plague.
3. S.P. Botkin is the founder of the largest therapeutic scientific school in Russia.
4. T. Sidengam is the cornerstone of clinical medicine.
5. S.F. Hotovitsky and the value of his work for the development of pediatrics.
6. B.M. Bekhterev is an outstanding neurologist and public figure.
7. Percussion, auscultation - objective physical methods of examination of the patient (L. Auenbrugger, J. Corvizar, R. Laennec) and their application in Russia.
8. N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik is the founder of domestic obstetrics and pediatrics.
9. Development of higher education in Russia. The first Russian women-doctors (NP Suslova, MA Bokova, VA Kashevarova-Rudneva).
10. S.S. Korsakov and his contribution to the development of psychiatry.
11. Ф. Pinel and the hospital reform in France.
12. The emergence of Zemsky medicine in Russia in the second half of the XIX century. The public character of Zemsky medicine.
13. Introduction of anesthesia in the theater of military operations.
14. Deposit NI Pirogov in the development of domestic and world surgery.
15. History of the Crusades.
16. Открытие Д. List of antiseptics and the improvement of its methods in Russia.
17. Achievements of surgery in the second half of the XIX century in Russia on the basis of widespread use of anesthesia and antiseptics.
18. Discovery of the blood group and the history of blood transfusions.
19. Ф. Nightingale and the creation of a sister education system.
20. B.Ф. Snegirev and his contribution to the development of obstetrics.

21. The history of the discovery and introduction of local anesthesia and anesthesia in surgery.
22. Establishment of experimental hygiene. M. Pettenkofer.
23. Influence of labor MV Lomonosov on the development of medicine.
24. Domestic hygienists - A.P. Dobroslavin, F.F. Erisman their role in the development of hygiene.
25. G.A. Zakharin is the founder of the scientific anamnestic method, a proponent of prevention and hygiene.
26. D.K. Zabolotny is the mainstay of domestic epidemiology.
27. Б. Ramatszini is the foundation of the doctrine of professional illness.
28. Modern methods and devices of diagnosis and treatment: history of their creation and introduction into medical practice.
29. Establishment of nephrology Development of nephrology in Russia.
30. Establishment and development of hepatology in Russia. A.L. Мясников.
31. Medical deontology in Russia. NN Petrov.
32. Deposit AA. Vishnevsky in the development of domestic surgery and anesthesiology.
33. History of organ and tissue transplantation. Achievements of domestic scholars in this area.
34. N.F. Gamaleya and his contribution to the development of microbiology.
35. B.П. Filatov is the founder of the domestic school of ophthalmologists.
36. M.P. Konchalovsky is the founder of the domestic school of rheumatologists.
37. NA Semashko - theorist and organizer of the Soviet health care.
38. Heroism and courage of physicians during the Great Patriotic War.
39. History of the creation and development of space medicine in the USSR.
40. Elimination of especially dangerous infections in the USSR.
41. "Madam penicillin" - Z.V. Ermolyeva.
42. Infectious diseases of the twentieth century.
43. Z.P. Soloviev was a theorist and organizer of the Soviet military and civil defense.
44. Basic principles of medical ethics and deontology.
45. A. Schweizer is a great humanist.
46. Medicine in life and work AP Chekhov.
47. Medicine in the fine arts.
48. Mediki is a laureate of the Nobel Prize.
49. Medicine in symbols and emblems.
50. World Health Organization and its role in the modern world.
51. Medical ethics in modern health care and medicine.
52. Henri Dunant - the founder of the Red Cross.
53. The Red Cross and the Red Crescent in the modern world.
54. Recognition of medical congresses and scientific societies in Russia. Their role in the development of medicine.
55. Establishment of higher education systems in Kuban.
56. Occurrence of medical assistance to Kuban in the years of VOV.
57. Kubani Medical Institution (for student choice) in retrospect.

58. Reflection of Kuban medicine in the newspapers of the Soviet period.
59. The role of the Kuban State Medical University in the health care system of the Krasnodar Territory.
60. N.F. Melnikov-Razvedenkov is the first rector of the Kuban State Medical Institute, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, an outstanding pathologist.
61. History of the development of medicine in Kuban.

Requirements for topics of report design

Topics of report - a summary of scientific issues and the results of scientific research. The purpose of the abstract work is to acquire skills in working with literature, generalizing literary sources and practical material on the topic, the ability to competently present the issues of the topic, draw conclusions.

Topics of report is a scientific work, because it contains elements of scientific research. In this regard, requirements are imposed on it as to a scientific work.

The total volume of work is 10-12 pages of printed text (including the title page, content and references), executed on one side of a sheet of A4 white paper (210x297 mm). Line spacing is one and a half. The font color is black. The font of the main text is "Times New Roman". Point size (size) 14 points. Sizes of page margins (not less): left - 30 mm, top and bottom, right - 20 mm. Paragraph format: full alignment ("fit"). The indentation of the red line is 1.25 centimeters. Pages should be numbered taking into account the title page, which is not numbered. Headings are not underlined. The period at the end of the heading, located in the middle of the sheet, is not put.

Topics of report must contain: title page, table of contents, introduction, main part, conclusions, appendices, numbered list of used literature (at least 5 sources) with an indication of the author, title, place of publication, publisher, year of publication.

The introduction should reflect the place of the issue under consideration in natural science problems, its theoretical and applied significance. (Justify the choice of this topic, briefly talk about why the author is interested in it). The main part should be presented in accordance with the plan, clearly and consistently, preferably in your own words. The text should contain references to the literature used. When verbatim reproduction of the material, each quotation should have a link to the corresponding position in the list of references with the indication of page numbers, for example: "In [11] considered". Each chapter of the text should begin on a new sheet, regardless of where the previous one ended.

For clarity of presentation, it is desirable to accompany the text with figures and / or tables; the text should contain appropriate references to figures. All illustrations in the topics of report should be numbered. The numbering should be continuous, that is, through the entire work. If there are several tables, they are numbered with Arabic numerals within the entire text. Above the upper right corner of the table, place the inscription "Table ..." with an indication of the serial number of the table (for example, "Table 4") without the number sign in front of the number and a dot after it. Tables should have thematic headings, which are located in the middle of the page and are capitalized without a period at the end.

Conclusions should contain a brief summary of the material considered, highlighting the most reliable and well-grounded provisions and statements, as well as the most problematic ones developed at the level of hypotheses, the importance of the problem considered in terms of practical application, worldview, ethics, etc. In this part, the author summarizes the work, makes a brief analysis and draws conclusions.

At the end of the work a list of used literature is attached, for example::

1. Marcos Cueto, Theodore M. Brown, and Elizabeth Fee. The World Health Organization: A History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019. 384 pp.
2. Wendy Gonaver. The Peculiar Institution and the Making of Modern Psychiatry, 1840-1880. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2019. 260 pp.

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
«**KUBAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**»
MINISTRY OF HEALTH CARE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(FSBEI HE KubSMU of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia)

Topic "NAME OF THEME"

Abstract / research work on the history of medicine

Student: Full name,
student _____ faculty
Group № ____

Teacher: Full name,
Position

Krasnodar, 2020