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**Health care. Soviet period of Russian  
medicine**

## **Stages of development of Soviet medicine**

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**I. 1917 - 1921 years. - The period of the Great October Revolution and the Civil War**

• **II. 1922 - 1941 years. - The period of socialist construction**

• **III. Of 1941 - 1945. - Medicine in the Great Patriotic War**

• **IV. 1946 - 1976 years. - Medicine in the period of recovery and development of the socialist economy**



## **Main features of health of the Russian population in the pre-revolutionary period**

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- **1. The epidemics of highly infectious disease**
- **2. High infant and child mortality**
- **3. The low average life expectancy**
- **4. Significant spread of tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases**
- **5. Growth of professional diseases**

## **Health care in the early years of the Soviet regime (1917 - 1920 years.)**

**1. Establishing of the health departments of local councils - October, November 1917**

**2. The most important decrees were issued about the safety and health of workers:**

**Ø About the Social Insurance (1917)**

**Ø About free transfer of medical institutions to sickness funds (1917)**

**Ø About the protection of mothers and children (1917)**

**Ø About the nationalization of pharmacies and medical equipment**

**Ø About compulsory vaccination against variola (1918)**

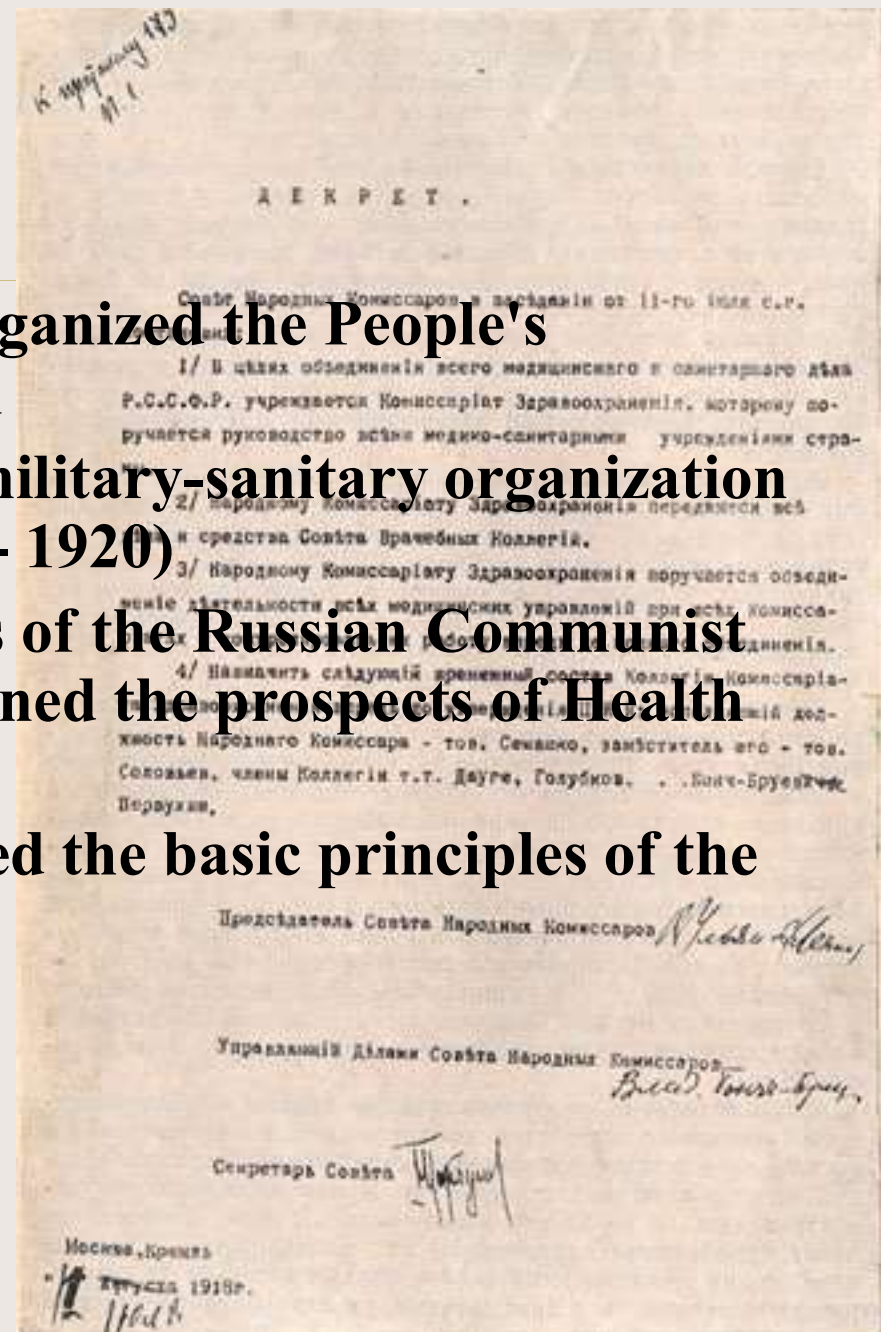
**Ø About the fight against typhus (1919)**

**3. June 11, 1918 was organized the People's Commissariat of Health**

**4. The creation of the military-sanitary organization in the Red Army (1918 - 1920)**

**5. The Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks defined the prospects of Health (March 1919)**

**6. There were formulated the basic principles of the Soviet health care**



**Nicholas  
Aleksandrovich  
Semashko**



## **Nikolai Semashko's contribution to the development of national health care**

- **Preventive direction of the Soviet health care**
- **He organized the country's first department of social hygiene**
- **He studied aspects of the interaction of social and biological factors and their impact on human health**
- **He created a great medical encyclopedia and was its editor**
- **He founded the Moscow House of Scientists**
- **He established the Institute of Physical Education of the USSR**



**Scientific Research Institute named after  
Semashko, Moscow**





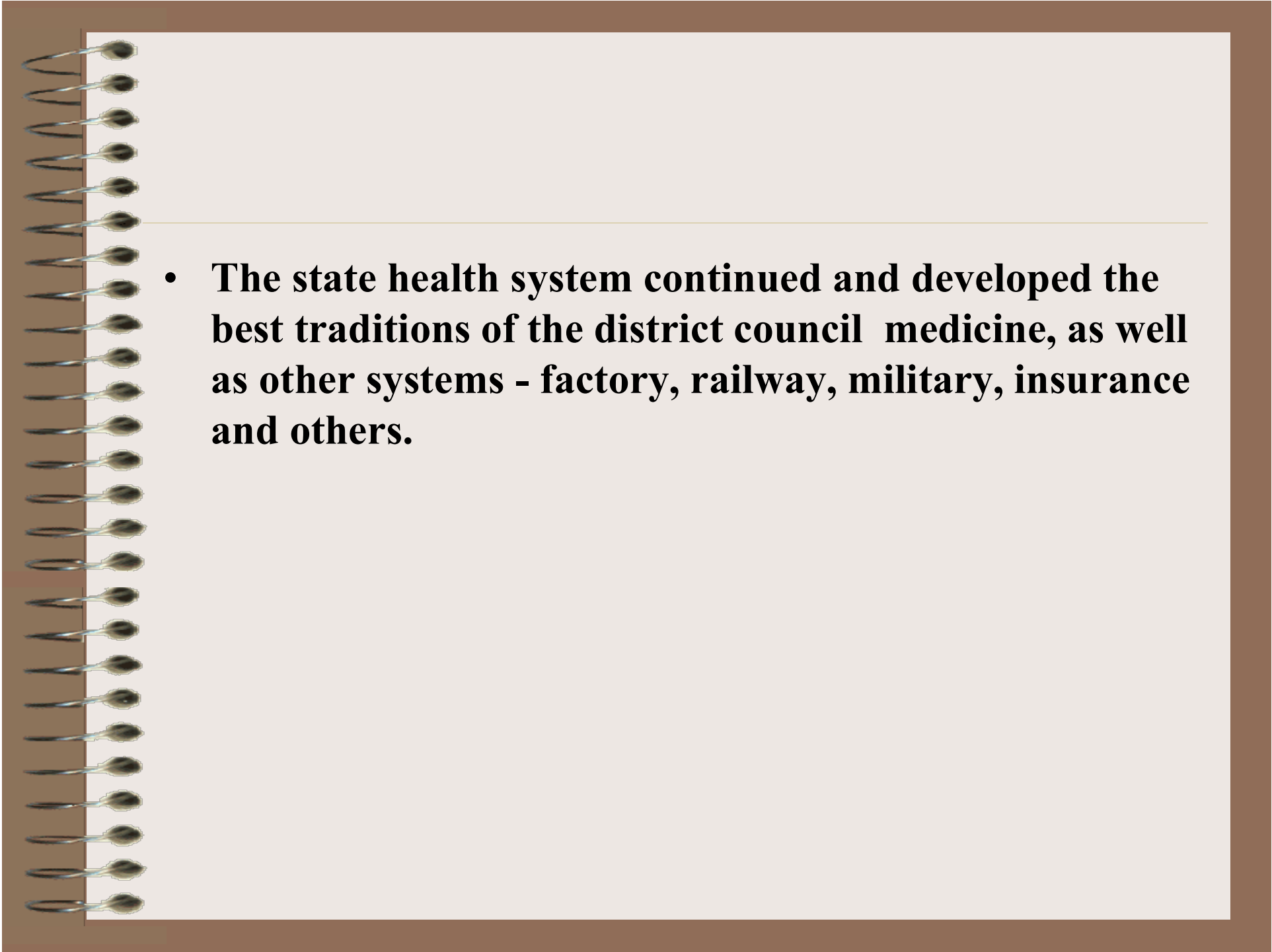
**Soloviev Zinovy  
Petrovich**



## **The principles of the Soviet health care**

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- 1. State and planned nature**
- 2. Preventive direction**
- 3. The unity of medical science and practice**
- 4. The public, free and quality medical assistance to the population**
- 5. Social security in the event of losing health**
- 6. Public participation in the development of health**

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- A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a brown cover and a light beige page. The spiral binding is on the left side. A horizontal line is drawn across the page, and a single bullet point is located below it.
- **The state health system continued and developed the best traditions of the district council medicine, as well as other systems - factory, railway, military, insurance and others.**

## **Preventative health care**

- **It has become the main feature of the Russian public health**
- **Nikolai Semashko believed that prevention should not be understood narrowly as the departmental public health problem. Prevention in the broadest sense - is the concern of the state about people health promotion.**
- **This principle is consistently implemented since the early years of the People's Commissariat of Health**

## **The first decrees of preventative**

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- **About measures to combat typhus**
- **About measures to combat epidemics**
- **About compulsory smallpox vaccination**
- **About sanitary protection dwellings**

**Immediately after the end of the civil war there was a slogan : "From fighting epidemics to the improvement of working and living conditions"**



## **The principle of unity of medical science and public health practice**

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- **It directly linked to the state nature of public health**
- **Despite the economic difficulties of the 20s, the state found means for the development of research priorities that are vital to the country**
- **In 1920 was organized the National Institute of Public Health (ГИИЗ)- the first comprehensive research institution of the country**

## **The principle of unity of medical science and public health practice**

- **ГИИЗ combined 7 research institutes (nutrition, control of vaccines and serums, microbiological, tropical, chemistry, experimental biology, sanitary hygiene)**
- **Many prominent Russian scientists - IP Pavlov, NF Gamaleja, DC Zabolotny, VM Bekhterev, NN Burdenko, MP Konchalovsky, EN Pavlovsky, LA Tarasevich et al - participated in the development of national science**



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#### **4. Public, free and qualified medical assistance to the population**

- A wide network of outpatient and inpatient facilities**
- A large number of physicians on different subjects**
- Institute of precinct doctors working in certain areas (sector) and manufacturing**

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**5. Social security in the event of losing health**

**6. Social security in the event of losing health**

**- Creating enterprise sanitary posts**

**- Creating a health inspector positions in order to provide first aid, keep safety rules.**

## **Health care in the period 1921 - 1925 years.**

- **The main slogan of this period - improvement of working and living**
- **In March 1920, was established a department of maternal and child (in the structure of People's Commissariat of Health)**
- **Measures were taken to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases**
- **1922 - Decree by the Council of People's Commissars (RSFSR) "About the sanitary authorities of the republic"**

## **Health care in the period 1921 - 1925 years.**


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- **1925 - At the V All-Russian Congress of health departments - adopted the basic provisions relating to the treatment and prevention of Unity**
- **1925 – The First All-Russian Congress of precinct doctors**
- **1925 - The seventh Russian Congress of Soviets - formulated the principles of the organization rural precinct network**
- **The reform of medical education was carried out**

## **In the mid-1920s**

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- **Were developed the basic theoretical principles of prophylactic medical examination**
- **Created new types of preventive treatment institutions - specialized dispensaries, day and night sanatoria, health centers**
- **Clinical examination of workers in large enterprises**
- **Dispensary observation of mother and child began to perform in children's and women's clinics**



## **Health care in the years of socialist industrialization of the country (1926 - 1940)**

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- 1. The work of health authorities were rebuilt to meet the needs of industry, construction, including the construction of collective and state farms in the countryside**
- 2. Wide organization of health centers in enterprises**
- 3. 1932 - was established the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine<sup>4</sup>.**
- 4. 1932 - Organization of sanitary-epidemiological stations**
- 5. 1933 - was established the State Sanitary Inspection**

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**6. 1934 - XVII Party Congress - the number of students in medical schools has been significantly increased**

**7. 1936 - Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars (Soviet Union) to expand the institutions network of maternal and child health**

**8. Established financial aid to large families**

**9. 1936 - organized by the People's Commissariat of Health**



**Gregory Kaminsky - the first People's  
Commissar of Health (USSR)**



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**10. Improving the quality of medical care in urban and rural areas:**

Ø **district-based (precinct) polyclinic help in cities**

Ø **Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars (Soviet Union) about the strengthening of the rural medical district (1938)**

## The successes of theoretical science

**Alexei Zavarzin**  
substantiate the theory  
of evolution tissue



## The successes of theoretical science

### **Vladimir Vorobyev**

- **He developed a unique method of embalming bodies**
- **He created the first Soviet original Atlas of Human Anatomy**



## The successes of theoretical science

### **Nikolai Kravkov**

- **He developed a technique of vascular perfusion for isolated organs**
- **He was conducting experiments to study the effects of drugs**



## The successes of theoretical science

### **Alexey Abrikosov**

- He first introduced the clinical-anatomical conferences in the USSR
- He wrote the best textbook on pathological anatomy



## The successes of theoretical science

### Sergei Brukhonenko

- He created the world's first device "artificial heart"
- He developed a method of artificial blood circulation







## **The success of clinical medicine**

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- **New methods of examination of patients were developed**
- **Nikolay Burdenko worked on problems: the struggle with shock and bleeding, blood transfusion, anesthesia, and others.**

## The success of clinical medicine

- **Sergei Spasokukotsky developed a new method of handwashing surgeon**



## **The period of Stalin's personality cult**

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- **Mode super secrecy in regard to statistical data about the indicators of public health**
- **In 1937 was arrested Gregory Kaminsky**
- **The persecution of new areas of science - genetics, experimental biology**

## **Before the start of the Great Patriotic War**

- **Were created material and technical base of health and medical industry was also trained a large number of medical personnel, medical science achieved the big successes**
- **Developed new methods of patients examination However, further development of the health was seriously hampered by the country's economic problems**
- **The effects of mass repression negatively affected the**
- **Health care**

## **The main objectives of public health in the Great Patriotic War**

- **Medical aid to injured (a system of treatment of the wounded, a wide network of organized evacuation hospitals)**
- **Extensive measures to combat epidemics**
- **Child health (increased number of children's hospitals)**
- **Health care of workers in the rear (increase in the number of health units in industry)**



**In responsible positions were prominent Soviet scientists**

**The chief surgeon of the Red Army Nikolai Burdenko**

**The chief surgeon of the Navy Justin Dzhanelidze**

**Chief physician of the Red Army Miron Vovsi**

**Chief physician of the Navy Alexander Myasnikov**

**Chief surgeons on the fronts were Arapov Dmitry,**

**Alexander Vishnevsky, Nikolai Elansky, Boris Petrov.**



**The chief surgeon  
of the Red Army  
Nikolai Burdenko**



## Vice-chief surgeons of the Red Army



Portrait of Sergey Yudin,  
painted by the artist Mikhail Nesterov



Justin Dzhanelidze



**Chief physician of the  
Red Army Miron Vovsi**



**Chief physician of the  
Navy Alexander  
Myasnikov**

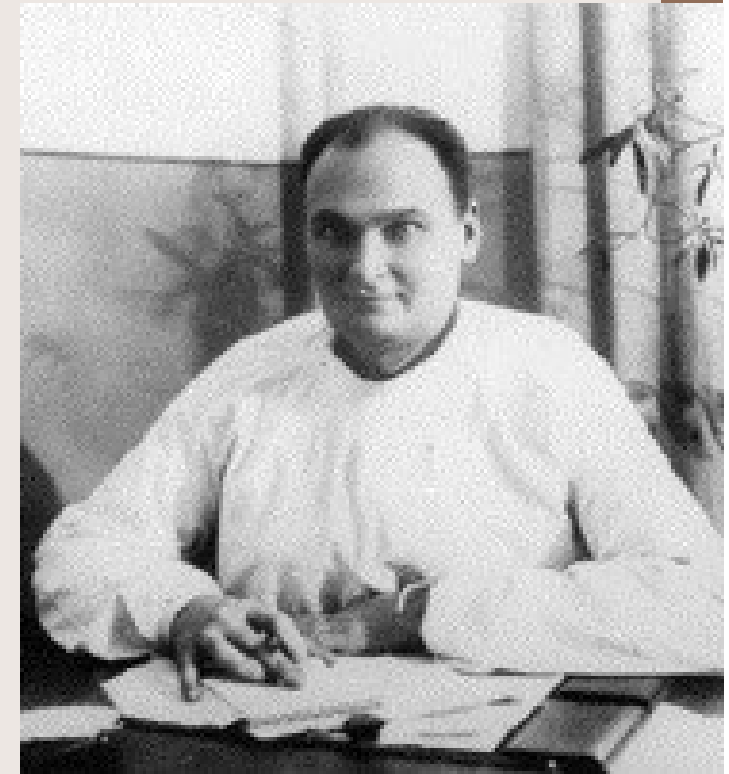
## Chief surgeons on the fronts



**Alexander  
Vishnevsky**



**Dmitry Arapov**



**Nikolai  
Elansky**

## **Health in the Great Patriotic War (1941 - 1945 years)**

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- 1. Was developed an original military ambulance tactics:**
  - Ø unity and continuity of treatment and evacuation measures in all phases**
  - Ø use of the latest achievements of all branches of medical science**





**Medical care  
came near to the  
place of fighting**



**A network of evacuation hospitals in the near rear, and the same in the heartland**



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**3. Sanitary work to prevent epidemics**

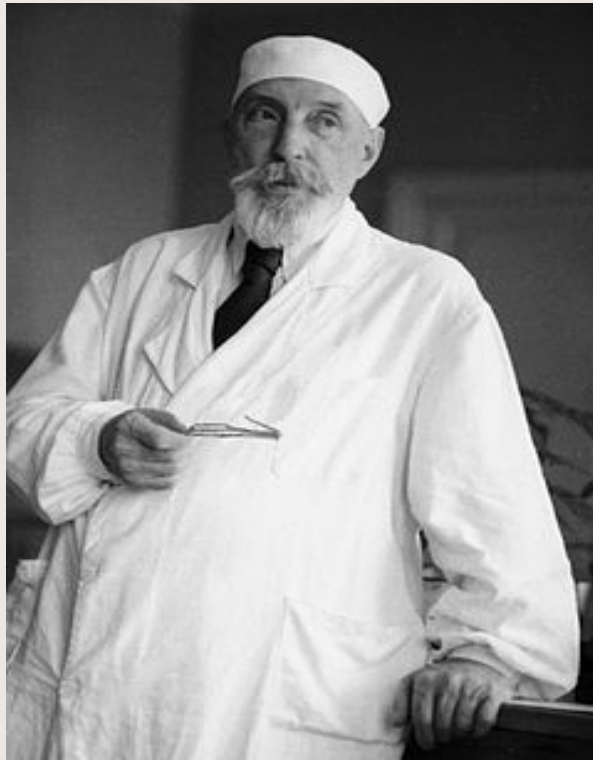
**4 There were health units on the large enterprises of the defense industry**

**5. July 8, 1944 - Decree of the Supreme Council "About increase of state aid to pregnant women, many children and single mothers"**

**6 Medical science has made a significant contribution to the victory**

**It has been found effective ways to treat the  
weak healing wounds**

**Vladimir Filatov**



**Alexander Bogomolets**





**It was developed domestic antibiotics to fight  
sepsis**

- **Zinaida  
Yermolyeva**



**Was implemented a new method of treatment of  
damage the nervous system**

- **Burdenko Nikolai  
Nilovich**



## Research during the war

- **Alexander Vishnevsky has developed a method of local anesthesia**



## Research during the war


- **Alexander Palladin has synthesized vitamin K**



## Research during the war

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- **In 1944, was established the Academy of Medical Sciences (USSR), wich has been bringing together the activities of the leading scientific institutions in the country**
- **Nikolai Burdenko headed the Academy**



## **The outcome of the military doctors were unprecedented in the history of warfare**

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- **Health workers save lives and restore the health of millions defenders of the Motherland**
- **After treatment at the front were returned more than 72% of the wounded, and 90% of patients**
- **Sanitation service has put an effective barrier to epidemics of infectious diseases**

## **Damage to health care**

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- **7 billion rubles**
- **It were destroyed about 40 thousand hospitals and other medical institutions**

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- A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a brown cover and a light beige page. The spiral binding is on the left side. A horizontal line is drawn across the page, and a bullet point is positioned to the left of the text.
- **1946 - The People's Commissariat of Health USSR and RSFSR was reorganized into the Ministry of Health**






## **Health in times of reconstruction and development of the national economy (1945 - 1953)**

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- 1. Reconstruction of destroyed health facilities**
- 2. Were organized a special system of follow-up care in hospitals**
- 3. Particular attention was focused on improving the quality of care**
- 4. 1947 - polyclinics merged with hospitals**
- 5. Was established a uniform nomenclature of medical institutions, their structure**

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- 6. Strengthened the sanitary organization**
  - 7. Continued to develop preventive direction**
  - 8 Increased tasks of rural health care in connection with development of virgin and fallow lands**
  - 9. 1950 - Scientific Session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, devoted to problems of physiology**
  - 10. Medical protective mode was introduced in the practice**

## The 1950s

- **Marked by a number of important discoveries. They have made a significant contribution to improving health**
- **Surgical treatment of heart diseases have been developed and applied**
- **Was completed the work on the elimination of malaria as a mass disease**
- **It has been proposed new methods of preservation of blood and created original blood substitutes**

## **The 1950s**

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- **Introduce new vaccines and serums for the prevention and treatment of a number of infectious diseases**
- **Were developed methods using in medical practice radioactive isotopes**
- **Was studied the pathogenesis of radiation sickness**
- **The foundations for Space Medicine were laid**
- **Created large hospitals with 600 beds or more, much attention was paid to the organization of specialized care**

## Mid-1960s

- **There were interconnected processes of differentiation and integration of medical knowledge**
- **This has affected the separation to independent specialty of cardiology, rheumatology, pulmonology, gastroenterology and others.**
- **Began to apply new effective vaccines against measles and polio, a new treatment for pneumonia and toxic dyspepsia**

## **The 1970s**

- **It was an important step in the development and improvement of therapeutic support**
- **Came into operation hundreds of new outpatient clinics for more than 500 visits per shift**
- **Construction of large versatile hospitals with capacity for 1000 beds, acute care hospitals for 800-900 beds**
- **The construction of large scientific diagnostic and treatment centers (oncology, cardiology, and others.)**