



Health care of Simbirsk guberniya and the Ulyanovsk region



- January 7, 1648, Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich "pointed, and boyars sentenced" the courtier Bogdan Matveevich Khitrovo sent to lower cities for protection of the Russian border from the raids of the nomads and "to build new cities and frontier fortresses from the Barysh river to the Volga river".



Simbirsk XVII



The first coat of arms of Simbirsk

Simbirsk built in 1648 – 1654 years



**Simbirsk in the middle of the XVIII century.
View from the South-East, from the Volga
Print by M. I. Makhaev (1716 - 1770)**



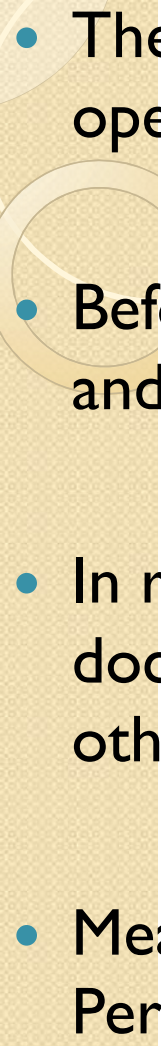
Simbirsk Kremlin.

Was demolished in the last quarter of XVIII century

Fragment of print by M. I. Makhaev.



Simbirsk after the fire of 1864.
1865 – 1866 years.

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- The order of public contempt, which operated health care, was open in Simbirsk in 1780.
 - Before this medical care by the patient appeared certain doctors and doctors.
 - In records of the order for 1660 it was noted that there was a doctor Ivan Igumentsov who was on the state providing, just as other employees.
 - Means some health service in Simbirsk was already organized. Perhaps, Ivan Igumentsov was the first doctor of Simbirsk.



In 1713 the hospital at the temple of Spassky convent was organized, later there was a hospital temple.

- The monastery occupied the territory which is limited to the real streets: Bebel, Soviet, Karl Marx and Pozharny Lane.
- Here the almshouse and school for orphan-girls was organized. There nuns, some governors, freeman were buried.

- In 1796, due to the new administrative division of Russia, it was founded Simbirsk province.
- First Hospital in Simbirsk was opened in 1782.





- In 1801 Simbirsk nobles after accession to the throne of Alexander I built a two-storey hospital, named Alexander.
- The emperor expressed his gratitude for it, the city received a gold commemorative medal.
- Karl Rudolf was the first chief physician of the Alexander Hospital.

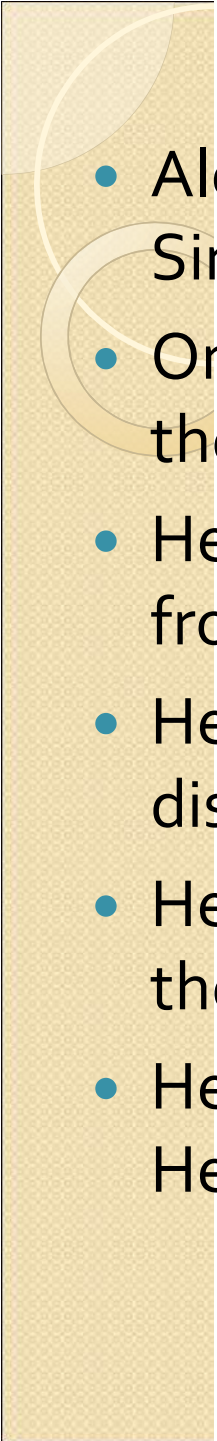
Subsequently, the hospital were made an extension. This is called the Simbirsk hospital (now Ulyanovsk Regional Clinical Hospital).



Simbirsk during the territorial reform (1864) was considered the most backward in central Russia.

During this period, most progressive role in public health has played a doctor Alexander Kadyan



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- Alexander Kadyan introduced antiseptics in 1881 in Simbirsk district hospital.
 - On his initiative, a card file of patients was established in the hospital.
 - He organized monitoring of patients after their discharge from the hospital.
 - He held a deep analysis of all surgical operations Simbirsk district hospitals for the years 1885-1886.
 - He did his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Materials for the study of architecture of the foot."
 - He had great authority. He was called the People's doctor. He was a doctor of the Ulyanov family.

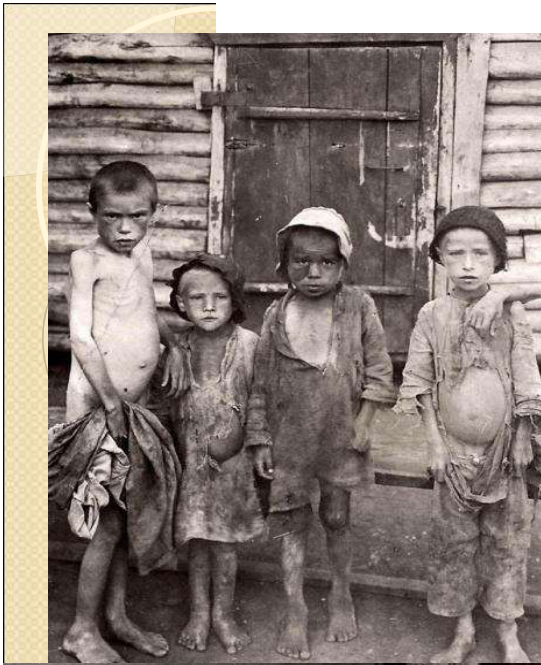


Only in 1880 were started receiving patients by different specialists. For this purpose, each compartment separated room.

Hospitals were not in the villages. Only in the years 1872-1873 hospital for 25 beds opened a in the villages Nagatkinno, Tagay, Soldier Tashla.

Infectious diseases (malaria, cholera) ranks first among the diseases of country people.

Cholera epidemics in Simbirsk are registered in 1830, 1846, 1866, 1892. Epidemic in 1892 was the heaviest, it was preceded by hunger. Usually cholera was brought to Simbirsk from Lower Volga from Astrakhan.



- There was a high incidence and infant mortality due to poor material condition of the people.
- In Simbirsk province died 328 children of 1,000 births.
- Nursery shelters were opened in the 60 villages of Simbirsk province .



Day nursery was usually arranged at schools. A day nursery was visited by about 2,5 thousand children.

The territorial doctor or the paramedic conducted medical supervision. A day nursery was headed by a teachers, nurses , and is frequent also priests.

As a result of it children's incidence decreased.

The fight against infectious diseases

- One of important actions for fight against infectious diseases was the organization of the medical-observation or medical-food points in the crowds .
- Medical observation points were organized on piers of the cities of Simbirsk, Syzran, Sengiley, and later and at railway stations of the Alaty , Inza.
- Points were very simple. In the same place gave tea with sugar and bread. Medical care was provided free of charge.



- Sick people were sent from the points to hospital. Patients with cholera immediately isolated, point carried out disinfection. .

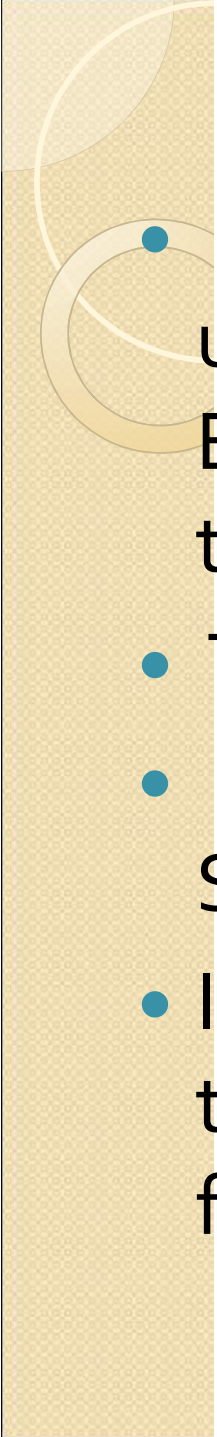
- Doctors, paramedics, and medicine students headed points.
- Points played a positive role in the prevention of infectious diseases, especially cholera.

In Simbirsk was opened psychiatric hospital on money resources of Senator VN Karamzin, the son of a famous historian and writer Nikolai Karamzin.

Vasily Aleksandrovich Kopusov was the first head of the hospital.



- Kaposov entered hydrotherapy, work therapy for psychiatric patients.
- Were organized a Kuznetsk and shoe workshop for men and sewing – for women.
- Kaposov was the great psychologist, was a master of hypnosis and had big power of suggestion.
- He paid attention to leisure patients. He organized literary parties. Was created a large choir, and later his theater.
- Kaposov paid great attention to social activities. He was a member of the First Congress of Russian psychiatrists, participant of international congresses in Paris, Madrid, Budapest. As a member of the Paris Society of Clinical.
- On his savings he built house for 50 beds for patients. Now he is named Kaposova.



K.M. Tseleritsky, the graduate of the Kazan university, the pupil of professor V. N. Bekhterev was a famous figure in psychiatry of that time.

- Tseleritsky carried out extensive public work.
- From 1905 to 1911 he was the chairman of Simbirsk society of doctors.
- In the psychiatric hospital, he was in charge of the medical section and was in charge of the forensic psychiatric examination.



Dmitry Ilyich Ulyanov

- doctor, since spring 1905 held the position of sanitary doctor.
- Organized health service in the province.
- He studied all the cholera epidemic which occurred during those years.
- He took a deep analysis, found errors in the fight against the epidemic.
- In his work he pointed to the role of water quality in the development of a cholera epidemic. He noted that in Undory area, whose population use water from the wellspring, a cholera was not.



D. I. Ulyanov set specific objectives of public health service:

- About the need to study the water supply.
- Health monitoring of schools and periodic inspections of students.
- Health monitoring of industrial plants for the purpose of specifying the methods against pollution of rivers.

- The memorial board is established on the building of the county government (nowadays Officers' Club). D. I. Ulyanov often worked here in 1905-1906.





Zinoviy Petrovich Solovyov

Theorist and organizer of the Soviet health care, professor of social hygiene. Head of Military public health service of Red Army. Chairman of the Russian society of the Red Cross.

He was born on November 10, 1876 in Grodno. I studied in the Simbirsk gymnasium. In 1897 he arrived on medical faculty of the Kazan university. In 1904 he went to Manchuria together with group of the Russian society of the Red Cross where gave help to patients and wounded on Russian-Japanese war. Some years he worked as the territorial doctor in Simbirsk and Saratov provinces.

He paid much attention to sanitary education and prevention in fight against tuberculosis in Russia. He called for mass fight against this serious illness.



Andrey Lvovich Polenov, Russian scientist-surgeon, founder of traumatology and neurosurgery.

- In 1896 A. L. Polenov graduated from army medical college, worked as a doctor in the city of Orel, and then in the Naval Hospital in Kronshtate. In 1904-1905 A. L. Polenov trained in France, Switzerland.
- At the beginning of 1911 Polenov resigned, and in the same year was elected a senior physician Simbirsk provincial district hospital.

- Polenov made a fundamental reorganization of the hospital. It was rebuilt, expanded and re-equipped with advanced clinical equipment.
- Vivarium was established at the hospital, where doctors made research.
- Range of surgical activity of A. L. Polenov was great. It and his pupils operated on all organs of the body, except heart.
- At that time they performed difficult surgery on the gastrointestinal tract, resection of rectal cancer, craniotomy for injuries and haemorrhage, surgery on the chest, legs.

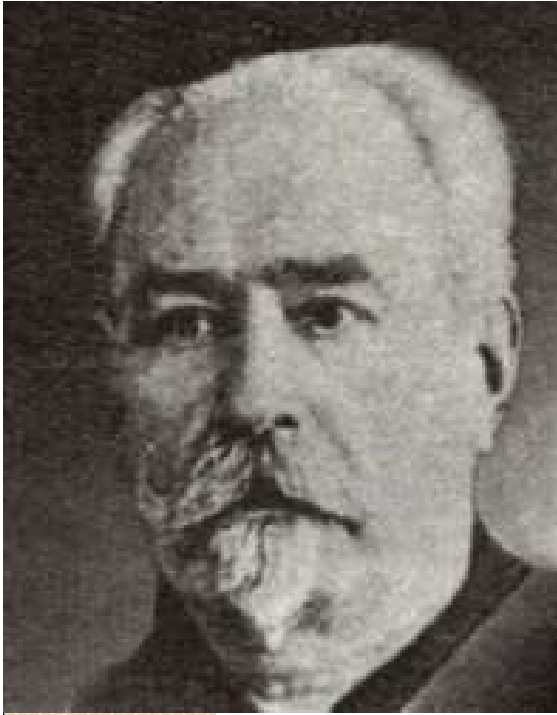
- Under the chairmanship of Polenov activity of society of Simbirsk doctors develops. Once a month Polenov held scientific conferences of doctors. These "polenovsky" conferences were very popular in the city and the province.
- Patients, roentgenograms, color photos were shown at conferences. All staff of hospital was involved in scientific work. Since August, 1911 reports of conference began to be published "Works of Simbirsk provincial hospital".
- In 1914 Polenov was transferred to service to Petrograd where subsequently they he founded first institute of neurosurgery.



In October, 1914 the leading surgeon of Simbirsk provincial hospital I became **Vladimir Semenovich Levitte**.

Levitte carried out difficult operations on abdominal organs, and also obstetric and gynecologic operations.

- He published the book "To a Question of a Cancer of a Stomach and Palliative Operations on It". In 1914 it presented this book to the Kazan university where he was entitled the doctor of medicine.
- Since 1926. Levitte managed surgical clinic of the 2nd Moscow medical institute. In days of the Great Patriotic War it had a rank of the major general of medical service and was the deputy chief surgeon of army N. N. Burdenko.



The huge role in origin and formation of ophthalmologic service in Ulyanovsk was played by Grigory Ivanovich Surov.


In 1911 he created eye department in Simbirsk provincial hospital.

He executed the doctoral dissertation on "To a Question of Change of a Cornea".

- In pre-revolutionary time he was one of active members of society of guardianship blind, organized in Simbirsk school shelter for blind children.
- In the period of the Great Patriotic War he headed regional hospital of Ulyanovsk.
- He the first in the Ulyanovsk region was entitled – the honored doctor.
- One of streets in Ulyanovsk is called a name of G. I. Surov.

- On November 17, 1918 the special public health department in Simbirsk was organized.
- In December, 1918 heavy epidemic of parasitic typhus. For fight against a typhus the provincial extraordinary commission under the leadership of the chairman of Simbirsk provincial executive committee Mikhail Andreevich Gimov was created.




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- The extraordinary commissions were created in Simbirsk. The strict account of patients was entered. The most strict measures for isolation were taken.
 - In 1919-1920 seven health officers worked in Simbirsk. They took a water supply system, the sewerage under rigid control, organized water chlorination, bacteriological research, established sanitary control over bakeries, table, tea.



- Sanitary parts at the enterprises and among inhabitants were created.
- During this period of hospital were open in the villages of Timoshkino, Yazykovo, Profit, and also at large railway station of Inz.

- In 1919 in Ulyanovsk the central working out-patient clinic (nowadays polyclinic No. 1) with offices on all specialties opens and clinical laboratory, local service is established.
- In 1920 the first children's hospital was open. The doctor of medicine, Semyon Grigoryevich Matt was her first senior doctor.
- Fight against social diseases was headed by the qualified doctor of Simbirsk Provincial hospital Sergey Nikolaevich Yakovlev.
- At first the isolated offices were open for patients with tuberculosis and skin diseases.
- In 1920 tubercular sanatoriums were open in Simbirsk, Alatyry and at railway station of Inz

- In 1928, the Ulyanovsk province was transformed into a district.
- Hospital care in the district was provided in 36 hospitals, including 8 - in Ulyanovsk.
- People received outpatient care in 52 institutions. From them 34 out-patient clinics were at hospitals and 18 – independent out-patient clinics of medical type.
- 2 antitubercular clinics functioned.
- Sanitary services in the area carried 11 doctors.
- Training courses of rural doctors were organized.
- There were Regional and interdistrict conferences. Inspection check of rural hospitals practiced.

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- In 1930, the Ulyanovsk Region was eliminated. Ulyanovsk became a city of Samara Region. (1935 - Kuibyshev).
 - From 1930 to 1942 changes in a medical network and public health service happened the small.
 - The Zavolzhye hospital, the building of consultation in the Zavolzhye district of the city, 5 day nursery are during this time constructed. In 1938 the maternity hospital on 13 beds is open.

- During the Great Patriotic War on the territory of the Ulyanovsk region was formed and deployed several evacuation hospitals (EH), where 133 were treated thousands of wounded and sick.
- Great contribution to the practical activities of the hospitals made by the scientists of Voronezh Medical Institute, evacuated to Ulyanovsk in 1942.
- Among them, the chief surgeon, Professor EG Management MG Sokolovsky and Professor VS Nesterov, V. Bobrov, MN Crawl.

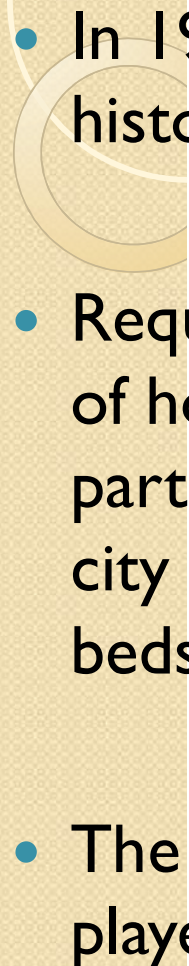


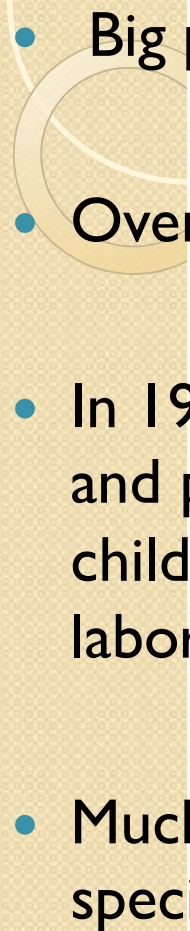
- From July 1942 EH take daily military hospital trains with the wounded.
- During the war, the EH on average 70% cured the sick and wounded. During the war, 50% of staff physicians of the Ulyanovsk region was mobilized into the army.



Many doctors have shown themselves heroes in the Great Patriotic War. One of them was Ulyanovsk physician Fyodor Mikhailovich Mikhailov. He died in 1942. May 9, 1945 Mikhailov posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. It is named in honor of one of the streets of Ulyanovsk (st. Doctor Mikhailova)



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- In 1943 the Ulyanovsk region was formed, new pages in the history of health care from this point begin.
 - Requirements to health care raised. In many areas new buildings of hospitals began to build. At large plants of Ulyanovsk sanitary parts with hospitals were organized, 4 maternity hospitals and 2 city hospitals are open. The regional hospital was expanded (700 beds).
 - The special role in development of health care of area was played by congresses of rural and district doctors.

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- Big progress was observed in 1971-1975.
 - Over 12 million rubles were spent for health care.
 - In 1977 in area there were 118 medical institutions, 146 out-patient and polyclinic, about 600 ФАПов, 100 female consultations and children's polyclinics, 1005 beds for pregnant women and women in labor are developed.
 - Much attention is paid to development of the highly skilled specialized therapeutic help.


Undorovsky local hospital (125 years)

- The first manager - the territorial doctor Pavel Semenovich Petrov.
- He promoted cancellation of a payment for treatment.
- Obligatory smallpox inoculations were entered.
- He organized public health service in the province.



Artemy Vasilyevich Vorobyov

- Since 1911 he worked in Undorovsky local hospital.
- At this time in hospital the infectious office is opened.
- Already at that time he treated urological patients with undorovsky mineral water.
- He carried out vaccination for elimination of smallpox.
- In 1905 ihe opened national library in Undorakh.

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- He promoted introduction of free school food in connection with mass incidence of a scurvy.
 - At Undorovsky hospital the meteorological station on his initiative is constructed
 - In 1990 the name of the doctor Vorobyov is appropriated to Undorovsky local hospital.

Anna Mikhaelovna Osmago.

- For 40 years she was the chief physician of Undorovsky local hospital.
- Under its management the hospital turned into well equipped medical institution with a physical therapy office, laboratory, the X-ray room.
- Wide recognition was gained by treatment by Undorovsky mineral water.
- For big merits in health care in 1966 A.M. Osmago gave the rank of the Honored doctor. She was awarded the order the Labour Red banner, the award Honour Sign.
- One of streets in Undorakh is called by the name of the doctor A.M. Osmago. On the building of polyclinic the memorial board is established.

- The curative force of Undorovsky sources was known long ago. Researches of mineral water and its influence on an organism at various diseases were repeatedly conducted. However long time wasn't possible to draw certain conclusions.
- The big role in promotion and further research of Undorovsky mineral water belongs to the honored doctor **Evgeny Mikhaylovich Chuchkalov.**



- He is the author of many scientific works.
- Since 1948 he worked in a public health department, then the chief physician of regional hospital No. 2 and the chief physician of sanatorium dispensary "Volga dawns". He invented "Treatment of stomach ulcer of a 12-perstny gut ultrasound via the endoscope".
- In 1971 he is awarded the order «Honour Sign».
- On his initiative the plant on flood of mineral water, sanatorium of V. I. Lenin were constructed. With active participation of Chuchkalov the Ulyanovsk regional social and rehabilitation center - the country's first rehabilitation center of veterans of war and work was constructed.
- At the initiative of regional council of veterans name E.M Chuchkalova is appropriated to the Ulyanovsk center regional social rehabilitation.

- In 1960 in Undorakh the gastroenterologic department on 15 beds was open. Indications for treatment were: diseases of a gullet, stomach, intestines, bilious ways, kidneys and urinary tract, chronic hepatitises, cholecystitises. For the first 20 years of existence of gastroenterologic department about 10 thousand people were treated.
- Popularity of Undorovsky local hospital considerably increased.
- Undora's sanatorium was open. It gained wide popularity in Russia.



Medical faculty



In 1991 in Ulyanovsk the medical faculty of branch of Moscow State University was open. It was headed by T.Z. Biktimirov.

- The medical faculty works in structure of university since 1991.
- Associate professor Tofik Ziyatdinovich Biktimirov became the first dean of faculty (1991-1995).
- From 1995 to 2001 faculty was headed by professor Larisa Ignatyevna Trubnikova.
- From 2001 to 2014 the faculty was headed by professor Vasily Ivanovich Gorbunov.
- With 2014 dean of faculty – Valery Viktorovich Gnoyevykh

In 2011 the name
T.Z.Biktimirova was
appropriated to medical
faculty.



At faculty there are 17 chairs, 32 doctors of science (16 professors), 69 candidates of science (54 senior lectures), 5 scientists of faculty are elected full members of the Russian academy of natural sciences.

Among teachers of faculty of 5 Honored doctors of the Russian Federation, 2 Honoured workers of the higher school, 8 Honourable workers of higher education.

For training of doctors the library works with fund about 100 000 volumes, 2 computer classes, a vivarium, the center of a telemedicine are used.

Clinical learning is conducted on 13 clinical bases.
At faculty 70–75 graduate students are trained.

52 candidate and 12 doctoral dissertations are only over the last 5 years defended.



Today, perhaps, will become not less important in the history of health care of the Ulyanovsk region.



An aerial photograph of a university campus. In the foreground, a large, multi-story white building with a grid-like window pattern is prominent. To its right is a lush green courtyard with a circular path and a central fountain. The background shows a dense urban area with various buildings and a large body of water under a blue sky with light clouds. The text "Thank you for attantion!" is overlaid in the center in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

Thank you for attantion!