



HISTORY OF DERMATOLOGY

DERMATOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN KIEV BEFORE THE REVOLUTION 1917

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Introduction: On November 8, 1833 Emperor Nikolay I issued an edict to found St. Vladimir Kiev Imperial University. This was the second university on the Territory of Malorussia. At first the University had only one faculty – the Faculty of Philosophy where 62 students studied. In 1835, the Faculty of Law was established, and in 1841 – the Faculty of Medicine. For entering faculty of medicine existed special rules.

Materials and methods: Bibliography, structural and logical analysis were used in this work

Results: From the very beginning of operations of the Faculty of Medicine its students studied therapeutics, surgery, anatomy, pathologic anatomy and forensic medicine. There was no Department of skin diseases. Certain information about the skin diseases were given at the therapeutic department while Christian J. Gubbenet was employed for teaching venereal diseases. In 1847 he was appointed as an assistant professor of the Faculty of Medicine and was assigned to the position of the junior attending physician of the hospital. In 1850 Christian J. Gubbenet was promoted to an extraordinary professor of the Department of theoretical surgery. From the same year he headed surgical clinic. At that time surgical clinic consisted of two departments – surgical and syphilitic. On September 25, 1863 the decision was taken to start tuition of skin diseases at the Faculty of Medicine of St. Vladimir University. The whole course of skin diseases was read within one year. The lectures were delivered to students of the 9th and 10th semesters. In a few years Kiev dermatological school became the richest in the Russian Empire. Some aspects of that educational system could be actual today for optimization of training of qualified specialists.

