

Questions for the credit on History of Medicine

1. When medicine appeared and what contributed to its formation
2. How the way of life of ancient people influenced the development of medicine?
3. Features of traditional medicine
4. Differences between traditional medicine and modern medicine.
5. The concept of medicine
6. The opinion of Academician I. P. Pavlov on the emergence of medicine.
7. The role of paleopathology in the development of medicine.
8. The significance of the found mummies in understanding the features of ancient medicine.
9. What diseases could ancient man avoid and why?
10. The relations of ancient people to sick members of society
11. Ancient people's ideas about pharmacology.
12. What was the most famous surgical operation in ancient times?
13. Who were "baru", "asu" and "ashipu" in ancient Mesopotamia?
14. . Features of therapy and surgical treatment used in Mesopotamia.
15. What was used to treat people in Ancient Egypt?
16. Methods of disease prevention used in Egypt.
17. What causes of diseases were identified by doctors in Ancient China?
18. What method of treatment was developed in ancient China and is used to this day?
19. Theoretical foundations of medicine in Ancient India.
20. What causes of diseases were identified in Ancient India, and how the diagnosis of diseases was carried out?
21. What were the characteristic features of the disease treatment in ancient Indian medicine?
22. . What should be the ideal doctor from the point of view of Indian medicine?
23. What were the theoretical foundations of medicine in ancient Greece?
24. The founder of what principles of treatment was Hippocrates?
25. What causes of diseases were identified by Hippocrates?

26. What achievements of Ancient Roman medicine are still in use?
27. Galen's point of view on the use of environmental factors for treatment and recovery.
28. The main achievements of Byzantine medicine.
29. Features of medical science in the Caliphates.
30. What causes of diseases were identified by Ibn Sina?
31. What attitude towards patients was characteristic of Ibn Sina?
32. What was the medicine of Ancient Russia?
33. What measures were taken to prevent infectious diseases in Ancient Russia?
34. The role of Apothecary Chancery in the development of healthcare in the Moscow state.
35. The discoveries of Andreas Vesalius in the field of medicine.
36. The contribution to medicine that was made by Leonardo da Vinci.
37. Contribution of Edward Jenner to the prevention of infectious diseases.
38. General prerequisites for the development of medicine in Russia in the 18th century. The role of Emperor Peter the Great.
39. . The role of M. V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine and medical science.
40. I. M. Sechenov's contribution to the development of physiology.
41. Contribution of N. I. Pirogov to the development of topographic anatomy and surgery.
42. Contribution of M. Y. Mudrov to the development of clinical medicine in Russia.
43. Theodor Billroth and its role in the development of new surgical procedures.
44. The role of I. P. Semmelweis and J. Lister in understanding the cause and prevention of postoperative complications
45. Scientific and practical achievements of the outstanding surgeon N. V. Sklifosovsky.
46. S. S. Korsakov and his view on the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

47. S. P. Botkin and his role in the development of theoretical and practical medicine.
48. The significance of the views of G. A. Zakharyin for the development of the system of diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases.
49. Development of pediatrics in Europe
50. The formation of ophthalmology in European countries in the 19th century.
51. Contribution of L. Pasteur to the formation and development of microbiology.
52. The role of W. C. Roentgen, M. Sklodowska-Curie and P. Curie in the discovery and application of new diagnostic methods in medicine.
53. F. F. Erismann's contribution to the development of hygiene in Russia
54. Features of the organization of medical care to the population of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century.
55. The main legislative measures taken by the Soviet Government immediately after the Revolution to organize medical care for the population.
56. The role of N. A. Semashko in the organization of medical care to the population in the first years of Soviet power.
57. The influence of the Soviet health care system on the development of the theory and practice of the World Health Organization (WHO).
58. Development of health systems in countries based on the experience of Soviet medicine.
59. Factors that promote and hinder the development of health care.
60. Characteristics of Pathology Types (Profiles) by the end of 20th century
61. The main causes of mortality in developed countries in the XX century and their impact on the development of health care.
62. The significance of the research of S. S. Bryukhonenko and V. P. Demikhov in the development of cardiovascular surgery.
63. N. N. Burdenko's main achievements in the field of healthcare organization and neurosurgery.

64. The development of resuscitation and the special role of V. A. Negovsky in its formation.
65. V. M. Bekhterev's merits in the development of Russian and Soviet neurology and psychiatry.
66. I. P. Pavlov's main achievements and their significance for modern medicine.
67. H. Selye and his ideas about stress and adaptation syndrome.
68. S. Freud and the main achievements and significance of his theory.
69. Psychosomatic medicine and the role of F. Alexander and F. Dunbar in its development.
70. The significance of W. Cannon's concept of homeostasis for the development of modern medicine.
71. Basic concepts of medicine of the 20th century.
72. The main causes of the development of diseases according to the theory of risk factors.
73. The structure of the lifestyle according to Yu. P. Lisitsyn. The concept of a healthy lifestyle.

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