

SECOND SCIENTIFIC MEETING: "RIJEKA AND ITS INHABITANTS IN MEDICAL HISTORY"

Organised by: Croatian Scientific Society for the History of Health Culture and Rijeka University School of Medicine

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SELECTED ABSTRACTS

Milović Đ, Uremović V.

PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF LAWFUL PUNISHMENT OF POLITICAL DELICTS ACCORDING TO RIJEKA STATUTE FROM 16 CENTURY. MEDICINA 2001;37:47-50.

In this work, the authors are dealing with an interesting delict (one from the group of political delict, according to Rijeka Statute from 1530 A.D.) and exceptionally with the punishment determined for it. The punishment contains many psychical components which authors consider interesting for studying the health culture of this area in 16th century. It is a delict of starting conspiracy again king of his inheritors or his inheritors or existing regional government. For the executor of that delict the Statute prescribes: "...the should be dragged across main square or wherever Mr. Captain or vicarship would wish, hooked on a horse-tail. Ather that he should be hanged on a public place with iron chain on his neck, so that should die and would be left there as a reminder for the others..." Authors are particularly dealing with psychical dealing aspect of the punishment and moral destruction of the convict which arise from dragging the convict across the square (it represented the center of the town, where all public manifestations and honours took place). Furthermore, the directive which says that, the directive which says, that the hanging should take place on a public place and the corpse should be left there, points on a spe-

cific form of a collective responsibility of all citizen. In that way they were punished with an specific form of psychical torture that was supposed to intimidate them.

Dugački V.

**BARTHOLOMEW PATUNA OF RIJEKA,
MORGAGNI'S PROSECTOR, VAN SWIETEN'S STUDENT,
PROTOMEDICUS OF GRADISCA D'ISONZO.
MEDICINA 2001;37:51-4.**

Bartholomew Patuna (Rijeka, 1738 - Gradisca d'Isonzo 1823) started his medical studies in Padua where he was prosector to the famous pathological anatomist Gian Battista Morgagni. He completed the studies in Vienna as a student of Gerhard van Swieten, reformer of the Austrian health service. After working for four years in the "Spanish hospital" in Vienna Patuna took up the position of district in Gradisca d'Isonzo. In addition to practical work he was also engaged in scientific research. He reported on an interesting post mortem case of extrauterine pregnancy, described the effects of regional climate and the environment on the health of the population of Gradisca, wrote a critical survey on the views of veterinarians of the time concerning cattle plague, carried out an investigation into a children's disease caused by mites, and also a study of tetanus among the newborn.. His name is found in Hirsch's biographical lexicon among those of the most famous physicians of all nations and all times.

Pavlović E.

**DR. ĐURO AUGUSTINOVIĆ AND ATTEMPTS IN FORMING
CROATIAN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY.
MEDICINA 2001;37:55-8.**

Work and activity of dr. Đuro Augustinović (1816-1870) was resultant of influence from the period of enlightenment (XVII-XVIII) and the period of Croatian national revival (XIX) according to plan of health education and health culture. Dr. Jean Baptiste Lalangue (1743-1799) could influence on the activity of dr. Augustinović, but

dr. Augustinović could influence on activities of Deman, Schwarz and even on the activity of Šulek according to form the Croatian medical terminology. City of Rijeka was very important in the activity of dr. Augustinović, too Augustinović published his journal for health culture, known as "Hrvatski prvenci o naravi i bolesti" in Rijeka (1861). It is the oldest Croatian journal for health culture.

Toševa Karpowicz Lj.

THE LEGISLATION OF TEMPORARY GOVERNMENTS IN RIJEKA
(1919-1924).

MEDICINA 2001;37:59-62.

In the public health domain between January 2nd 1919, when a decree established operational norms of the Italian national Council and March 12th, when article 222 of the Civil Law as applied to the legal territory of Rijeka, in that city nine temporary governments were changed. The government of Italian National Council was the one that lasted the longest. A doctor of Rijeka, Antonio Grossich, was the head of the executive board of the Council and thus the one who for the longest period led the temporary governments. In that period, a number of laws were passed on social safety, health insurance and insurance against injuries at work, donation, organization of public health and suppression of drug and alcohol abuse.

The most important of these regulations were passed on May 15th 1923. With this, a significant improvement in the existing norms of health insurance and insurance against injuries from work is recorded. A particular incentive is given to the social safety, the protection of children and the fight against tuberculosis. One of the biggest roles in the process of establishment of these measures was played by the military governor of Rijeka, general Giardino, thanks to whom the revision of the Hungarian private law was thus replaced by the private law of the Kingdom of Italy

Pavlovc P, Pavlovć-Ružić I, Pavlović I.

**THE PROGRESS IN THE ONCOLOGY IN RIJEKA DURING 20TH
CENTURY.
MEDICINA 2001;37:63-70.**

There is a big shortage of adequate information and archival data about the development of health service, especially oncology in Rijeka for the first part of 20th century. However, the important facts is that already in 1923. first X-rays therapy of tumors has started in General hospital Holly Spirit in Rijeka, and in 1930. Oncological diagnostic center was established. Four years later, in the some hospital, its work has started t Institute for diagnostic and therapy of malignant tumors with applications of radium Therapy. Very soon after, in 1936, X-rays therapy of different malignancies has also started in general hospital Sušak. After the World War II, all hospital departments have been restored and organized as well as the radiotherapy unit. In sixties, big progress has been achieved in establishing the regional Radiotherapy and oncology institute in Rijeka. It was well equipped with all modern radiotherapy facilities, as for chemotherapy and especially with excellent trained medical staff. Teamwork is implemented with some other specialities and hospitals. Modern pattern in diagnostic procedure for different tumors was introduced in practice.

Improvement has been achieved in oncological care in general for all specialties and oncology has been introduced in different studies at Rijeka University School of Medicine. Many excellent oncologists have significantly contributed for successful for development on oncology in Rijeka in past century.

Vučak I.

**PROF. ŠPIRO JANOVIĆ'S ROLE IN FIGHT
AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.
MEDICINA 2001;37:71-78.**

Dr. Špiro Janović was born in 1902 in Rijeka and there he has finished his primary and started secondary school. After Italian occupa-

tion of Rijeka, during the First World War, his family moved to Zagreb in which he finished his secondary school. At the School of medicine in Zagreb he was promoted in 1926. After finishing his specialization in pneumophthisiology in 1930 he got a position in the Dispensary for tuberculosis within the Institute for tuberculosis in Zagreb. His articles were dealing with the diagnostics, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and he actively participated at the numerous meetings. In 1940 he moved, with his family, to Split. During the Second World War he belonged to antifascists in occupied Split. After the German nazi occupation of Split in September 1943 he followed partisans army to Brač and Vis. He escorted wounded and diseases partisans to the British military hospital in Malta. Towards the end of the war he was moved to the southern Italy, and after the war he was assigned to Zagreb. From 1947 till the retirement in 1966 he worked in Sarajevo. He was the chairmen of the Clinic for pulmonary diseases and in 1954 he became an associate professor (from 1957 a full professor) at the re-established School of medicine at the University of Sarajevo. His textbook "Tuberculosis" had two editions, 1959 and 1967, He died in 1986. in Split

Vukas D, Komljenović D, Vukas D ml.

**JANKO KOMLJENOVIĆ - THE FOUNDER OF SURGICAL
SCIENTIFIC WORK AT SUŠAK HOSPITAL.
MEDICINA 2001;37:79-86.**

This paper is dealing with the life and work of Janko Komljenović (1897-1961), M.D. Ass. professor of Medical School University of Rijeka. He was one among greatest persons in the field medicine through the 20th century in the region of Rijeka. Dr. Komljenović was the founder of modern surgical department of the new Sušak Hospital in 1936, and its head through many years, except in the time of Second World War. His life time was marked by his impressive polispecialystic education in best centers of excellence. He took part in development of University Surgical Clinic in Zagreb in ten years period. Dr. Komljenović was a model of surgeon of exemplary energy, knowledge and surgical perfection. He was interested in various

fields of surgery and his main scientific successes are remembered in abdominal, thoracic surgery and traumatology. And was especially known because he introduced in practice his own methods of internal osteosynthesis (compressive screw synthesis). He was also the pioneer of our transfusiology. His work and achievements as well as high level of his scientific and professional practice were facts that introduced the surgery of Sušak hospital into the era of modern scientific clinical medicine.

Lukežić I.

THE FOUR PHYSICIANS FROM RIJEKA DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 19TH CENTURY. MEDICINA 2001;37:87-91.

During second half of 19th century, in Rijeka had been employed four physicians and a same time town-council. Those were: dr. Antonio Felice Giuseppe Giacich (1813-1898), dr. Francesco Gelcich (1813-1888), dr. Giovanni Battista Dell'Oste (1823-1896) and dr. Augusto Pilepicch (1828-1917). The point of this review is a survey of professional and public activity of mentioned in social, cultural and political life at the same time.