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Sheremetev Hospital and N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute in 1916–1925 (for the 210th Anniversary of the Hospice House of Count N.P. Sheremetev in Moscow)

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ABSTRACT This work provides information concerning the insufficiently studied period in the history of Sheremetev Hospital and Sklifosovsky Institute for Emergency Medicine in 1916–1925. The data of Russian historical and medical literature were used, some archival documents were introduced into scientific circulation, which explain the reasons for the significant reduction in the activities of the Sheremetev Hospital and the Hospice House in 1916, the closure of the hospital and the House in 1917, as well as the circumstances of the resumption of the Sheremetev Hospital in 1919, organization of the Moscow City Ambulance Station in 1919 and N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute for Emergency Medicine in 1923.

Keywords: dataset, stroke, computed tomography, DICOM-images, radiomics, machine learning

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MMSD – Main Military Sanitary Directorate

IMU – Imperial Moscow University

PCH – People's Commissariat of Health

RRKS – Russian Red Cross Society

EMA – emergency medical aid

CPC – Council of People's Commissars

INTRODUCTION

In the historical research of M.Sh. Khubutia and S.A. Kabanova (2011), published on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Hospice House of Count Sheremetev in Moscow, the main stages of the design, construction and activities of this charitable institution, starting from the last years of the 18th century were highlighted [1]. Further in the article by M.Sh. Khubutia et al. [2] the history of the formation and development of the surgical service of the N.I. N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine since its foundation in 1923 and until 1951 was outlined [2]. In a later work by S.A. Kabanova et al. (2019) the process of developing the scientific and organizational foundations of emergency medical care at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute was studied and presented [3].

This work provides information concerning the insufficiently studied period in the history of the Sheremetev hospital and the Institute of Emergency Medicine named after N.V. Sklifosovsky – 1916-1925 (and especially – 1917-1923), against the background of the state of

medicine and surgery in Russia and the USSR in the same time frame. The authors studied and presented the data published in the domestic historical and medical literature, a number of archival documents were introduced into scientific circulation, which explain the reasons for the significant reduction in the activities of the Sheremetev hospital and the Hospice House in 1916, the closure of the hospital and the Hospice House in 1917, as well as the circumstances of the resumption of the work of the Sheremetev hospital in 1919, the organization on its basis of the Moscow city ambulance station in 1919 and the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute in 1923. The role of the Sheremetev Hospital and the Institute of Emergency Medicine named after N.V. Sklifosovsky in the development of domestic emergency medicine in the period under review is presented.

THE STATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN RUSSIA AND THE USSR IN 1916-1923.

Before the October Revolution of 1917, there was no single state center in Russia that would perform the functions of the Ministry of Health. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the government of the Russian Empire had repeatedly created commissions under the Medical Council for the revision of medical and sanitary legislation with the aim of organizing central public health authorities. The activities of these commissions met with resistance from the liberal zemstvo intelligentsia, in particular, public doctors – participants in the Pirogov congresses. The main reason for this confrontation was the fears of representatives of local self-government bodies about the possibility of a significant restriction of their powers. As a result, it was only in September 1916 that the Main Directorate of Public Health was created (as a ministry), headed by Professor G.E. Reine, but it lasted only until the February revolution of 1917 and did not have time to play any noticeable organizational role. [4, 5].

The medical community represented by the Society of Russian Doctors in memory of N.I. Pirogov at its meetings and congresses tried to find ways to reform the national health care system. However, numerous projects to improve medical care for the population did not find proper responses either in the government of the Russian Empire or in the State Duma [6].

Until 1917, private, that is, paid, medicine occupied a significant place in the civil health care system of Russia. Only 1/4 of the country's workers were covered by health insurance, at the same time, medical institutions of the Red Cross and university clinics provided only paid medical care, as well as departmental medical institutions located in the structure of various state bodies [7–9].

Nevertheless, it should be noted that government spending on medicine in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century was constantly increasing. So, in 1903, the government spent 59,800,000 rubles for health care, in 1906 - 77,000,000 rubles, in 1909 - 100,000,000 rubles. Thanks to the ongoing construction of medical institutions in Russia, by 1910 there were 7503 civil hospitals with a total of 193,139 beds, of which 35% were in hospitals of provincial and district zemstvos, another 13% were in rural hospitals of the Land Administration, the Order and the Council of Public Charity [10]. At the beginning of 1914, there were 8,110 hospitals of all departments and types in Russia with a total number of beds of 220,000 [11].

However, by no means everything in Russian medicine at the beginning of the 20th century was presented in a positive light. For example, what was the state of health care in the capital of the Russian Empire shortly before World War I, is shown by the report of a group of members of the Petersburg City Duma, who examined city hospitals in 1910. It, in particular, reported: "... In the center of the city with an exit to three streets, there is the Obukhov hospital, a place of human suffering, not only natural, but also artificial.

...The hospital kitchen is located next to the deceased, i.e. "Corpse warehouse": in warm weather, when you have to open the windows, cooks complain about the smell of cadavers and flies that fly from the dead room and sit down on food prepared for the sick persons...

Even in the worst condition is the Peter and Paul Hospital, which has not seen major repairs for about a hundred years and is rotten through and through ...».¹

If the bourgeois February revolution of 1917 was greeted by the medical community of Russia with enthusiasm, then the majority of doctors reacted negatively to the October Revolution of 1917. Thus, the board of the Pirogov Society on November 22, 1917, adopted an appeal published in No. 9-10 of the Public Doctor magazine, calling on all medical workers to boycott Soviet power. In the following issues of the magazine, a "black board" was even introduced, on which the names of the Bolshevik doctors were published. In Moscow, the Zemsky and City Unions took a sharply hostile position towards the new government [11]. As a result of these events in 1917-1918 the civil healthcare system was practically destroyed, and only the Main Military Sanitary Directorate (MMSD) of the Russian Army remained the only medical and sanitary organization that, possessing huge reserves of property, continued to work without interruption. During this period, against the background of the complete collapse of health care, the MMSD was forced to serve the civilian population as well [11–13].

By a decree of the Council of People's Commissars (CPC) of the RSFSR of January 4, 1918, the management of the Russian Red Cross Society (RRCS) was liquidated, the capital and property of the society were nationalized. In June of the same year, the Council of People's Commissars adopted a decree "On the establishment of the People's Commissariat of Health (PCH)" – the first supreme state body in the history of domestic medicine, which united under its leadership all branches of the country's medical and sanitary affairs. Doctor and revolutionary Nikolai Aleksandrovich Semashko headed the People's Commissariat for Health of the RSFSR. With the formation of the CPC RSFSR, there was a turning point in the mood of the medical environment. Around the head of the health department of the Moscow City Council V.A. Obukh, Moscow city and district doctors began to group together, and by March 1918 the sabotage of doctors was practically over [5, 12–14].

In 1922, the 15th Congress of Russian Surgeons was held in Petrograd. This was the first congress of surgeons after the October Revolution of 1917, convened on the initiative and efforts of the outstanding Russian surgeon and scientist prof. I.I. Grekov. In his closing remarks, the chairman of the congress prof. F. Rein said: "... The 15th Congress gathered us again, showed us that, despite the extremely

¹ An excerpt from this report was taken from the work of I.D. Strashun [6].

difficult time, Russian scientific thought in the field of surgery did not sleep, and gave us confidence that our common work for the benefit of the science dear to all of us would live and develop" [15].

It should be emphasized that the creation in 1918 of a unified state centralized health care system already in the initial period of its activity played a very progressive role in organizing effective medical care for the population of Soviet Russia and laid the foundation for the further accelerated development of domestic medicine.

SHEREMETEV HOSPITAL IN 1916-1923

The medical organization of Moscow until 1917, as well as of the entire Russian Empire, did not represent a single system. One part of the medical institutions was at the disposal of the Moscow City Administration, the other belonged to various departments and charitable organizations. In 1914, there were 412 hospitals in Moscow, but 173 of them had up to 5 beds (emergency rooms), and 91 (clinics) – up to 15 beds [9]. The entire hospital fund in Moscow before World War I was 15 808 beds, which was not enough for such a large city [8]. In large Moscow city hospitals, such as Staro-Ekaterinskaya, Soldatenkovskaya, Basmannaya, a significant number of emergency patients were treated [16]. For example, in the Basmannaya hospital, the number of emergency surgeries performed outside school hours reached 400-500 per year. However, the system of medical care in city hospitals was far from perfect, and the general situation was unsatisfactory: a chronic shortage of medical personnel, premises, beds, and a low sanitary culture remained a common occurrence [6].

So, in January 1910 the City Duma commission examined the Basmannaya hospital. At the same time it became clear: «...Surgical patients, who are <in the outpatient clinic> up to 140 per day, are placed for waiting in only one room of 16 cubic fathoms. ... Along with this, there is kerosene lighting. ... The doctor's office is one - in addition, low, cramped and poorly lit. In addition to the doctor, there is also a paramedic or midwife and a nurse.

... The number of baths in the hospital is insufficient. ... There is no disinfection chamber at all. The dress of the sick people is kept in a special knots where it is hung in knots and is not ventilated. ... Disinfection of beds is almost absent. ... There is no canteen for the sick. There is not even a room for serving food. In the main building ... opposite the <place where food is distributed> there is a washroom, a bathroom and closets».

Against the background of Moscow city hospitals, the hospital at the Hospice House of Count Sheremetev stood out favorably with its well-thought-out layout, spacious, bright wards, good food and favorable sanitary and hygienic conditions [1]. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the number of beds in it has always been limited (50 beds at the beginning of activity, and by 1913 - only 82 beds), which could not be compared with large city hospitals with 400-500 beds and, accordingly, it greatly reduced the importance of the private Sheremetev hospital in the provision of medical care to the population of Moscow.

Before the outbreak of World War I, the gradual improvement of various aspects of the activities of the Sheremetev hospital, its equipment, took place, among other things, due to the vigorous activity of S.E. Berezovsky (Fig. 1), who in 1900, being a privat-docent of the Imperial Moscow University (IMU), was admitted to the Sheremetev hospital as a staff resident under senior doctor S.M. Kleiner [1a]. Since that time, the title of operator passed to the gynecologist S.I. Khalafov, and all general surgery was subordinated to S.E. Berezovsky [18]. In 1907 S.E. Berezovsky received the title of super-shatter extraordinary professor at the IMU in the Department of Surgical Pathology with Desmurgy and the Study of Dislocations and Fractures [2a]. In 1908 he was appointed senior resident, and in 1910 - senior doctor of the Sheremetev hospital [3a]. With the arrival of S.E. Berezovsky, the number of operations performed increased significantly (up to 150-175 per year), and postoperative mortality decreased from 12-14% to 4-5%. In 1902 he performed the first operations of gastric resection, craniotomy. In 1903, the first gastroenterostomy and strumectomy were made, in 1906 - removal of a brain tumor and suturing of a vagus kidney, in 1907 - opening of a lung abscess, in 1910 - removal of a stone from the gallbladder. Since 1909, rubber gloves have been used in the Sheremetev hospital when performing operations [17].



Fig. 1. Berezovsky Sergey Elizarovich in 1914

In 1909-1910 hospital wards and an outpatient clinic were renovated, electric lighting and ventilation, central heating, mechanical laundry were installed. By 1910, the number of staff beds in the hospital reached 81 (35 for men, 40 for women and 6 for children). On average, about 840 people were treated in the hospital per year. In 1910, the hospital consisted of three parts isolated from each other: 1) the hospital itself, 2) the infectious department, 3) the department for incoming outpatients. On the 1st floor (men's department) there was a reception room, dressing room, pharmacy, operating room, 1 ward with 11 beds for surgical patients and wards for therapeutic patients. On the 2nd floor (women's department) there were a laboratory, 2 dressing rooms, 2 wards with 6 beds for adults and children with surgical diseases, 2 wards (5 and 9 beds) for gynecological patients, wards for therapeutic patients. The outpatient clinic received about 27,000 patients a year [17].

In April 1912, Count S.D. Sheremetev donated 3,000 rubles for the installation of a modern X-ray room at the hospital. The trustee and other benefactors transferred all the money to the House's account in the Moscow Merchant Bank [4a].

In September 1913 in the surgical department of the hospital with the knowledge of the trustee Count S. D. Sheremetev and the Council of the Hospice House, a hospital surgical clinic of the Women's Medical Institute, headed by prof. Statkevich and Dr. Izachik was opened [5a]. The permission to lecture for students and conduct practical classes was used by senior doctor professor of IMU S.E. Berezovsky, as well as his assistants. Other professors were denied such requests by the Hospice Council on the grounds that they were not staff members of the House and could not fully bear responsibility for the health of patients [6a].

By 1914, the number of regular beds in the hospital was 82. The gradual expansion of the bed fund took place mainly at the expense of philanthropists (it was practiced to deposit capital into the bank account of the Hospice House to open and maintain the so-called "nominal" beds) [18]. In 1914, 877 patients were treated in the hospital, 765 of them recovered, 49 died and 63 people remained in 1915. There were 22,867 visits to the outpatient clinic, and the poorest patients were given 19,549 prescriptions worth 1,542 rubles 85 kopecks [7a].

With the outbreak of World War I, according to the proposal of the trustee Count S. D. Sheremetev, on August 13, 1914, an infirmary for the wounded with 40 beds was opened on the territory of the Hospice House in two hospital barracks. The infirmary was equipped and maintained at the expense of the House and was placed at the disposal of the RRCS. Doctors N.I. Nasonovsky and K.V. Kazakov, 4 paramedics, 8 nurses and 3 orderlies worked here [8a].

In November 1916 by the Imperial Order of the Civil Department No. 95 S.E. Berezovsky was appointed an ordinary professor at the IMU in the Department of Surgical Pathology with Desmurgy and the Study of Dislocations and Fractures [9a]. In addition to senior doctor S.E. Berezovsky in 1916, the staff of the Sheremetev hospital consisted of 4 residents, 1 operator, 1 paramedic and 7 women paramedics, as well as 1 midwife [10a]. In connection with the exceptional circumstances of wartime, the budget of the Hospice for 1916 was adopted with a huge deficit at that time of 27,000 rubles. To cover this deficit, a number of economic measures were taken, among which it should be noted the closure of the military hospital existing at the expense of the Hospice and the provision of the almshouse, the dining room and two barracks for the organization of the hospital at the expense of the RRCS [11a]. It was also decided to close the outpatient clinic and transfer the almshouse to the hospital premises, which in turn was reduced from 82 to 40 beds. It is noteworthy that in order to save money, the trustee of the Hospice, Count S.D. Sheremetev gave up his salary for 1917 [12a].

At the end of 1916, the Council of the Hospice House considered the budget for 1917, and the budget deficit was reduced to 4,546 rubles [12a]. But in 1917 the general situation in the country and in Moscow changed for the worse. For example, it is known that on July 21, 1917, the mayor received a deputation from the employees of the Hospice House, which reported that the trustee had decided to close the Sheremetev hospital due to the lack of funds for its maintenance. House officials requested that the hospital be taken over by the city government, but this issue was never resolved. In 1918, after the conclusion of a separate peace treaty between Soviet Russia and Germany, the military hospital was closed in the Hospice House, and the almshouse ceased to exist in the same year [18].

After the October Revolution of 1917, the number of hospitals in Moscow decreased, but the number of beds in them increased. So, if in 1914 in Moscow there were 412 different-sized hospitals with a capacity from 5 to 300-400 beds, then in 1923 this number was limited to 65 large hospitals [9]. It should be noted that the Sheremetev hospital until 1917 did not play any significant role in the development and implementation of the advanced ideas of medical science, being limited by the narrow framework of providing qualified medical care to the poor in accordance with the main task of the Hospice House – the implementation of charitable activities. In addition, private funding for the hospital also limited the scope of its practical and scientific work.

In August 1918, the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council, in accordance with the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars, approved a decree on the municipalization of real estate in Moscow. Medical institutions began to be located in the best and most suitable buildings. A special state commission, which included the head of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR V.D. Bonch-Bruевич and People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR N.A. Semashko, examined the former Hospice House and came to the conclusion about the need to use it as a health care institution and preserve it as a monument of Russian architecture of the early 19th century [1]. In 1919, the Sheremetev hospital began to function again, and soon an emergency ambulance station (EAS) was organized at it [1, 18].

It is important to note that after the October Revolution of 1917, Moscow for 2 years remained without the service of the EAS. Again this question arose on the initiative of the doctor of the Moscow Post Office V.P. Pomortsov (Fig. 2), the author of the project of the EAS city carriage, proposed by him already in 1912. Based on the memorandum of V.P. Pomortsov Collegium of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Moscow City Council chaired by the People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR N.A. Semashko on July 18, 1919 (Protocol No. 1473) made a decision to organize in Moscow the EAS Station on the basis of the Sheremetev Hospital, as the most suitable for this purpose. The Moscow EAS station began operating in the renovated premises of the left wing of the Sheremetev Hospital on October 15, 1919. [1].

Since 1919, the Sheremetevskaya hospital was headed by a well-known Moscow surgeon G.M. Gerstein (Fig. 3), and the EAS Station organized with it was headed by V.P. Pomortsov. But in 1920 V.P. Pomortsov fell seriously ill, because of which G.M. Gerstein was forced to perform the functions of the chief physician of the ambulance station until 1922. In 1919, an epidemic of typhus broke out in Moscow. At the

beginning of 1921, 5 experienced doctors were sent to Moscow from the ranks of the Red Army to fight the ongoing epidemic, among them A.S. Puchkov (Fig. 4). On behalf of the Moscow Healthcare Department, he organized and headed the Central Department for the Transportation of Patients – the Centropunct, which worked in close contact with the Ambulance Station. Heading the Centropunct, A.S. Puchkov began to vigorously reorganize and strengthen the ESA Station, and in 1922 he was appointed its head. In 1923, the Centropunct was merged with the Ambulance Station and became its department for the transportation of patients [1, 19].



Fig. 2. Pomortsov Vladimir Petrovich



Fig. 3. Gershtein Grigory Moiseyevich



Fig. 4. Puchkov Aleksander Sergeyevich

In the first years of the operation of the city EMA station, most of the emergency patients from all over Moscow were delivered to the Sheremetev hospital. Thus, from the beginning of the 20s of the twentieth century Sheremetevskaya hospital for the first time began to work as the Moscow citywide emergency hospital.

N.V. SKLIFOSOVSKY INSTITUTE IN 1923-1925.

In the new conditions of centralized public health care, it was very important to create a large hospital in Moscow, which could concentrate patients with acute forms of various diseases, as well as victims of injuries. The concentration of such patients in one special institution was supposed to contribute to an in-depth study of acute diseases and injuries, as well as the development of the best methods for their diagnosis and treatment. Powerful state support, competent formulation and successful solution of the tasks of round-the-clock ambulance medical care in a big city, the invitation to work of qualified specialists, a convenient location, the availability of opportunities for expanding the bed capacity and an efficiently operating EMA Station served as the basis for the creation in 1923.2 on the basis of the Sheremetev hospital of the Institute of Traumatology and Emergency Care named after N.V. Sklifosovsky (Decree No. 315 of the Moscow Health Department of July 23, 1923 No. 315) [1, 2]. The tasks of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine included not only the development of the best diagnostic methods and medical care for injuries and sudden illnesses, but also (as a scientific and methodological center) teaching to other medical institutions [3].

G.M. Gershtein, being the chief physician of the Sheremetev hospital since 1919, was at the same time its senior surgeon, holding these positions until July 1924, when I.V. Trushkovsky, who previously worked as the chief physician of the hospital named after Semashko (by order of the Moscow Health Department No. 49 / 1 dated 07/12/24, they were moved one to the place of the other), and the well-known Russian universal surgeon V.A. Krasintsev³ was appointed senior surgeon of the Institute (fig. 5), who previously worked as the chief physician and head of the surgical department of the hospital named after Dostoevsky in Moscow. It is interesting that when V.A. Krasintsev as the chief physician of the Dostoevsky hospital, it was ahead of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute in the main indicators of surgical activity. So, from October 1923 to April 1924 at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute (a total of 180 functioning beds, a staff of 221 people, including 31 doctors), 48 operations were performed; at the same time in the Dostoevsky hospital (a total of 250 functioning beds, staff of 219 people,

² 1923 - year of celebration of the 5th anniversary of Soviet health care.

³ Krasintsev Vasily Alekseevich (1866-1928). Graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, IMU (1888). In 1890, supernumerary, since May 11, 1892, a full-time resident of the faculty surgical clinic of the IMU, which was headed by N.V. Sklifosovsky. In 1893 he was transferred to the Kaluga provincial zemstvo hospital. Participant in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 - headed the Kaluga detachment in a hospital with 100 beds. Participated in the VI Congress of Physicians in memory of N.I. Pirogov (1896), as well as II (1902), IV (1904), IX (1909), XIII (1913), XIV (1916), XVI (1924), XVIII (1926) and XIX (1927) congresses of Russian surgeons. In 1908 and 1911 he took part in the work of the 2nd and 3rd International Congresses of Surgeons in Brussels. From 1914 to 1916 he worked as a surgeon in Moscow military hospitals, Yauzskaya, Rusakovskaya hospitals. Since 1916 - the chief physician of the Golitsyn hospital, since 1918 - the chief physician and head of the surgical department of the Mariinsky hospital (later - the Dostoevsky hospital). Here he organized training courses for doctors, who then grew into the Central Institute for Advanced Medical Studies (CIAM). In 1920 he was elected chairman of the Bureau of the medical section of the Medsantrud Union. Author of 20 scientific papers on the surgical treatment of hernias, appendicitis, stomach cancer, intestinal obstruction, perforated stomach ulcers, gunshot wounds of the abdomen, nephrolithiasis. Conducted an active social work, was a member of the International Society of Surgeons, the Moscow Surgical Society.

including 18 doctors) 52 operations were performed.⁴ In May 1924, with the same number of beds and staff at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute 50 operations were performed, and at the Dostoevsky hospital – 117 operations.⁷ Over time, the number of operations performed increased significantly, and the ratio of figures changed as follows: in January – March 1925 at the Sklifosovsky Institute (the number of beds is 280, the staff is 238 people, including 14 doctors), 851 operations were performed; at the Dostoevsky hospital (250 beds, staff 237 people, including 20 doctors) 978 operations were performed.⁵ In January – March 1926 at the Sklifosovsky Institute (280 beds), 839 operations were performed; at the Dostoevsky hospital (300 beds), 324 operations were performed. Thus, with the arrival of V.A. Krasintsev at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute, surgical activity here has grown. Senior assistant of V.A. Krasintsev became P.D. Solovov, then A.Kh. Babasinov. The residents of the surgical department, which had 150 beds, were L.D. Vasa, M.G. Geller, N.I. Fomin, A.D. Esipov, G.Z. Yakushev, R.G. Sahakyan, A.F. Agapov, B.S. Rozanov, B.A. Petrov, B.G. Egorov, A.M. Nechaev, M.G. Kurgan, A.A. Robinson [20]. Great merit of V.A. Krasintsev, who held the post of senior surgeon of the Institute until February 1928, was that he laid down and strengthened the basic principles of emergency surgical service: a qualified surgical aid at any hour of the day, unity in diagnosis, establishment of indications, the technique of operations, as well as in the tactics of postoperative management of patients.



Fig. 5. Krasintsev Vasily Alekseyevich

The organization of the first in the USSR Institute of First Aid, working in close connection with the city EMA Station, made it possible to quickly obtain the expected positive results. So, if in 1924 at the Institute a total of 1783 patients were treated [20], then in 1925 2425 patients were treated in only one surgical department, 1643 were operated on, of which urgently – 591 (36%) patients [19]. In 1925, the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute published his first report. The surgical department of the Institute then had 150 beds, and the share of emergency operations in 1925 was 35% [16].

In conclusion, it must be said that the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine, in the first years of its existence, went through a difficult path of searching for the correct tactics for various kinds of acute diseases and injuries. All this happened thanks to the great research, scientific, methodological and practical work, enthusiastically carried out by the staff of the Institute. The unity of scientific and organizational attitudes, adherence to continuity and consistency in the provision of emergency medical care, targeted training of personnel, the consolidation of clinical units and the expansion of the range of their activities have brought significant success, which determined not only the leading role of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine among emergency hospitals in Moscow, but also his rapid occupation of the leading positions in the field of emergency medical care and related disciplines on the scale of the USSR.

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⁴ Weekly Moszdravotdela No. 32–33, 1924 August. P. 661. Appointments of chief and senior doctors. 1) Director of the Institute of Emergency Medicine. Sklifasovsky G.M. Gerstein and the chief physician of the hospital. Semashko I.V. Trushkovsky move one to the place of the other (Order 49 / L - 12 / VII - 1924). 2) Chief physician of the hospital. Dostoevsky V.A. Krasintsev moved to the post of senior surgeon at the Institute of Emergency Medicine named after V.I. Sklifasovsky (Order 50 / L - 12 / VII-1924).

⁵ Weekly Moszdravotdela No. 23-24 for June 1924, p. 419.

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