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O.I. Glazova and Her Contribution to the Development of Domestic Emergency Clinical Toxicology

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ABSTRACT The biography of Olga Ivanovna Glazova, doctor of medical sciences, honoured doctor of the RSFSR, member of the Scientific Council of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute, is an example of an exceptionally successful diversification of scientific activity, both in the field of cardiology and clinical toxicology, which is the new direction of Russian medicine.

There are suggestions in the works of O.I. Glazova similar to modern ideas of acute poisonings (AP), as confirmed by later publications in this field. The pathogenetic approach to the study of AP was considered by O.I. Glazova from the perspective of the teachings of I.P. Pavlov about the body as a single entity, and the action of the poison hypothetically dependent on its concentration in the blood. She emphasized the need for the early removal of poison from the body to prevent the adverse course of poisoning. The role of antidote therapy as an example of a detoxification approach to the treatment of AP was noted, while antidotes for parenteral administration were recommended in order to increase the effectiveness of detoxification.

Some thoughts were expressed about the dependence of the toxic effects of poisons on physical and chemical properties, as well as similar ideas about the quantitative measure of poisoning, selective and situational toxicity, the presence of concentration, space and temporal factors in the pathogenesis of poisoning. The systematization of the AP was presented.

Thus, O.I. Glazova made a significant contribution to the study of AP thanks to her enthusiasm, constant creative eagerness and high professional competence, which contributed to a significant growth the role of representatives of the emergency medical clinic in AP treatment, and in turn positively affected the regularity and quality of further research in this area.

Keywords: foreign body in the esophagus, thoracotomy, mediastinitis, repeated toracotomy, tetrahydrocannabinol acid

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APs – acute poisonings
GI-tract – gastrointerstinal tract

The biography of Olga Ivanovna Glazova, doctor of medical sciences, honored doctor of the RSFSR (1947), member of the Scientific Council of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine (Fig. 1) is an example of an exceptionally successful diversification of scientific activity both in the field of cardiology and the new direction of domestic medicine — emergency clinical toxicology [1].

Fig. 1. OI Glazova, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Honored Doctor of the RSFSR

O.I. Glazova was born on February 19, 1889 in Moscow. In 1907, she graduated from the Moscow Women's Classical Gymnasium, and in 1915 she graduated from the Medical Faculty of Moscow Higher Women's Courses. From 1915 to 1918 she worked at the Golitsin Moscow Hospital as a therapeutic department resident until 1916, and after its closure she became in charge of the hospital X-ray room. Since 1918 she had worked as a resident of the therapeutic department of the Dostoyevsky Hospital (former Mariinsky). In 1920-1922 she served in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army as a senior doctor in the telephone and telegraph regiment and as a garrison doctor of Nizhny Tagil. In 1922-1924 she was a resident at the Therapeutic Clinic of Clinical and Diagnostic Institute on the basis of the Dostoyevsky Hospital. In 1924 to 1926 she was an assistant at the Clinic for Internal Medicine of the advanced training course for doctors of the People's Commissariat of Health at the same hospital. In 1926, in connection with the closure of the Dostoevsky hospital and its merge with the 1st Soviet Tuberculosis Institute, already having the experience of a therapist, radiologist and military doctor, she was transferred to the Sklifasovsky Institute for Emergency Medicine (the name of the institute is given according to the source - *author*), now N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine [1a[1]] (Fig. 2). She had worked here for more than 35 years until 1963 (1964) ─ as a resident (until 1932), deputy head of the Therapeutic Department (until 1935), head of the Therapeutic Department (since 1935), deputy director of the Therapeutic Clinic (since 1943), senior researcher (since 1958) and interim head of the 2nd Therapeutic Department (1959). In 1929, she ran one of the first electrocardiographic rooms in the city, managing it for many years and also studying gas exchange in patients [2a, 3a: l. 2, 2 backpage, 3, 3 backpage, 4a].

[1] — hereinafter references with the letter "a" - archived materials

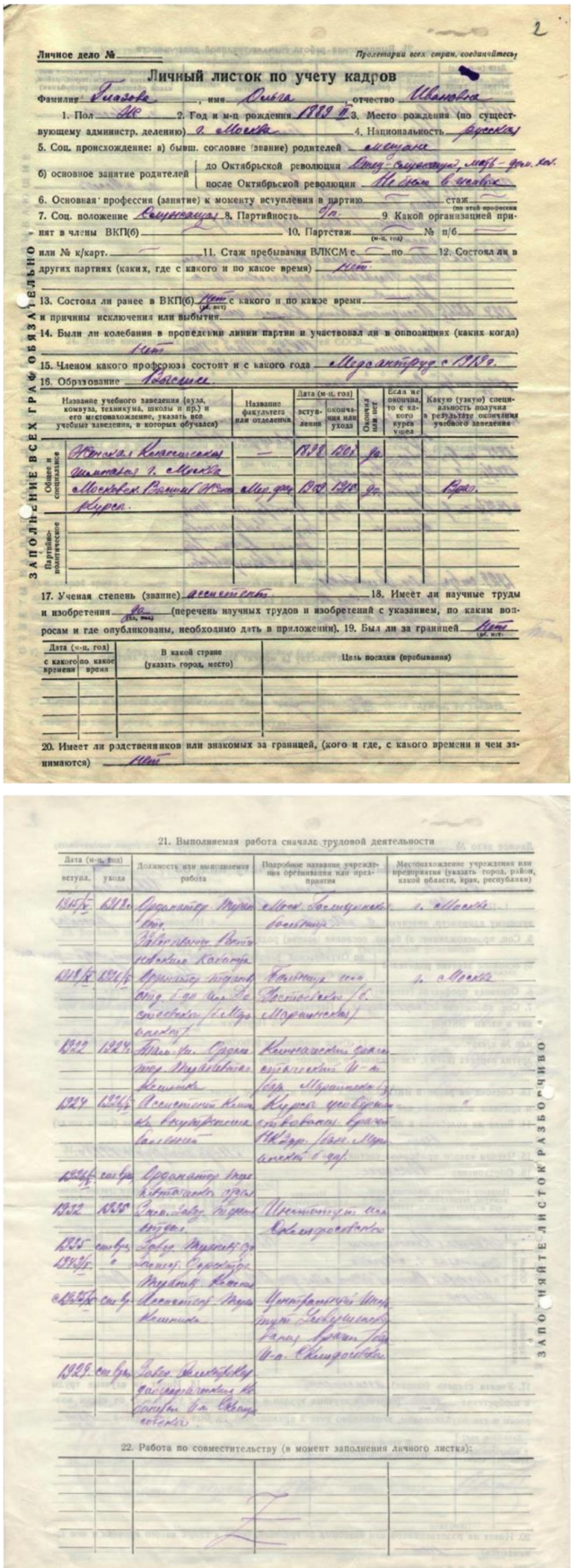
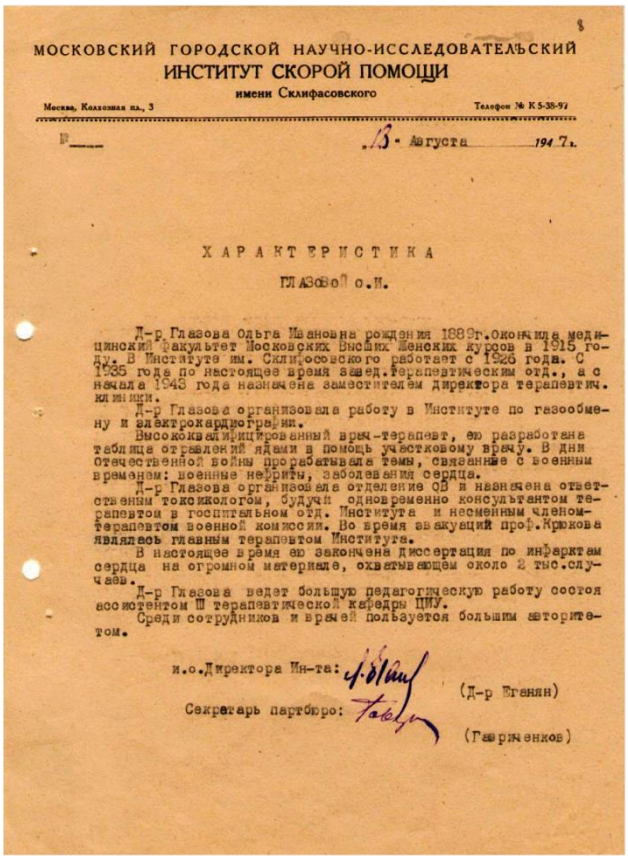


Fig. 2. The career path of O.I. Glazova

During the Great Patriotic War O.I. Glazova was appointed the responsible toxicologist of the Institute and followed up patients with acute poisoning (APs), who were grouped into an independent structural unit at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute, "the Department of APs" [3a: l. 6-8]. At the same time, she served as a consulting therapist in the Hospital Department of the Institute, was a irremovable member (as in the documents - *author*) of the military commission of the Institute [3a: 6–8] (Fig. 3).



МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОРОДСКОЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ
имени Склифасовского

Москва, Колхозная пл., 3 Телефон № К 5-38-97

№ ____ «13» Августа 1947 г.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА

ГЛАЗОВОЙ О.И.

Д-р Глазова Ольга Ивановна рождения 1889г. окончила медицинский факультет Московских Высших Женских курсов в 1915 году. В Институте им. Склифосовского работает с 1926 года. С 1935 года по настоящее время завед. терапевтическим отд., а с начала 1943 года назначена заместителем директора терапевтической клиники.

Д-р Глазова организовала работу в Институте по газообмену и электрокардиографии.

Высококвалифицированный врач-терапевт, ею разработана таблица отравлений ядами в помощь участковому врачу. В дни Отечественной войны проработала темы, связанные с военными временем: военные неврриты, заболевания сердца.

Д-р Глазова организовала отделение ОВ и назначена ответственным токсикологом, будучи одновременно консультантом терапевтом в госпитальном отд. Института и несменным членом-терапевтом военной комиссии. Во время эвакуаций проф. Крюкова являлась главным терапевтом Института.

В настоящее время ею закончена диссертация по инфарктам сердца на огромном материале, охватывающем около 2 тыс. случаев.

Д-р Глазова ведет большую педагогическую работу состоя ассистентом III терапевтической кафедры ЦИУ.

Среди сотрудников и врачей пользуется большим авторитетом.

и.о. Директора Ин-та: (Д-р Еганян)

Секретарь партбюро: (Гавриленков)

Fig. 3. Personal information file of O.I. Glazova, issued at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine

O.I. Glazova also continued her teaching activities at the N.V. Sklifosovsky Institute. In 1931–1933 she was in charge of the organized courses for nursing staff (later converted to Paramedic School), at the same time teaching internal medicine. Since 1935, she was an assistant at the III Therapeutic Clinic of the Central Institute for Advanced Medical Studies (School for Advanced Studies, currently the Russian Medical Academy of Continuing Professional Education of the Russian Ministry of Health). By the decision of the Academic Council of the School for Advanced Studies dated May 6,1941 she was approved in the academic rank of assistant [3a: l. 2, 6] (Fig. 4).

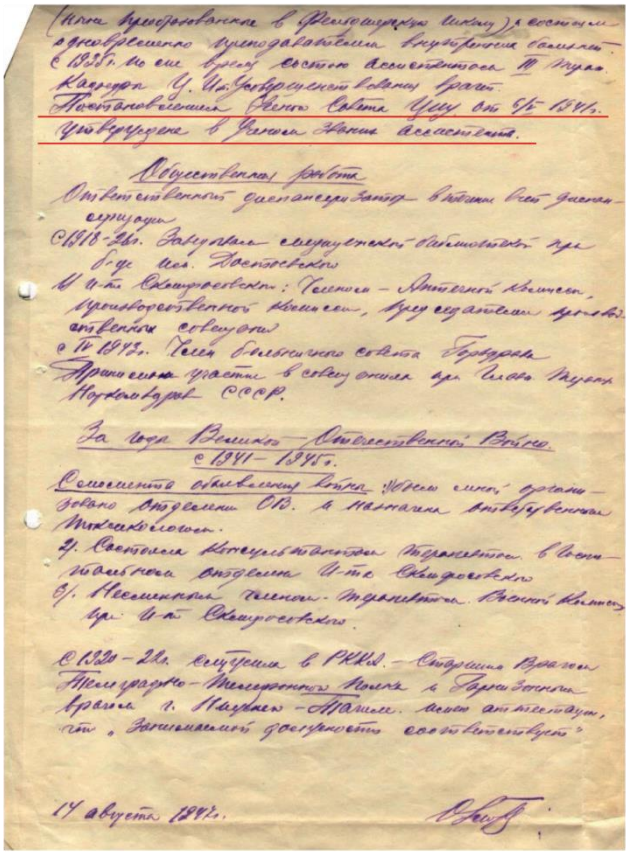
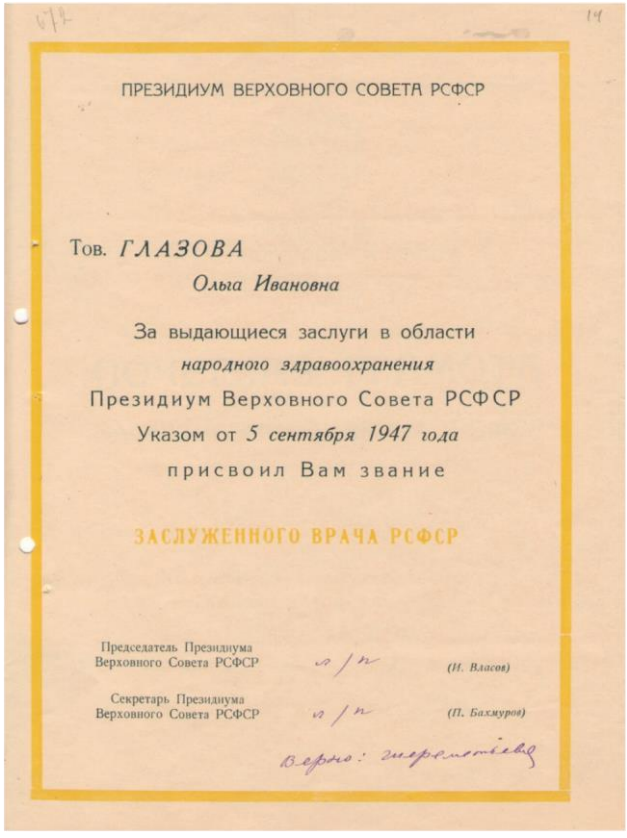


Fig. 4. A page from the autobiography of O.I. Glazova

O.I. Glazova was fluent in English (in her opinion, she poorly knew English), good in French (spoke) and German [3a: l. 3].

With the support of the Ministry of Health of the RSFSR and the Central Committee of the Medsantrud Union, the executive committee of the Moscow City Council of Workers' Deputies nominated her to the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the RSFSR with the honorary title of Honored Doctor of the RSFSR, which was approved by the relevant Decree of Sept 5, 1947 [3a: l. 9, 10, 14] (Fig. 5).


ПРЕЗИДИУМ ВЕРХОВНОГО СОВЕТА РСФСР

Тов. ГЛАЗОВА

Ольга Ивановна

За выдающиеся заслуги в области

народного здравоохранения

Президиум Верховного Совета РСФСР

Указом от 5 сентября 1947 года

присвоил Вам звание

ЗАСЛУЖЕННОГО ВРАЧА РСФСР

Председатель Президиума Верховного Совета РСФСР (И. Власов)

Секретарь Президиума Верховного Совета РСФСР (П. Бахмуров)

Верно: Гнеушева

Fig. 5. Certificate of the Supreme Council of the RSFSR on the promotion of O.I. Glazova to the honorary title “Honored Doctor of the RSFSR”

She was awarded the medals "For the Defense of Moscow" (1944) and "For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War" (1945) [3a: l. 3 backpage, 4, 7].

O.I. Glazova died on May 3, 1976 in Moscow. She was buried at the Rogozhsky Cemetery [5a, 2] (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6. The resting place of O.I. Glazova at the Rogozhsky cemetery in Moscow

Under the leadership of the academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences A.N. Kryukov, one of the founders of the study of acute therapeutic diseases, O.I. Glazova studied wartime diseases: war nephritis and heart disease. After the death of A.N. Kryukov on January 18, 1956 she offered the thesis “Etiology, Pathogenesis, Clinic and Treatment of Angina Pectoris” as a Candidate Degree dissertation. It summarized the experience of treating more than 2,000 patients. The Corresponding Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR V.F. Zelenin, N.A. Kurshakov and V.K. Vasilenko were opponents. According to the archival documents we have, this work was approved on February 1, 1958 by the Higher Attestation Commission of the USSR as a Doctor Degree dissertation [6a] (Fig. 7, 8).

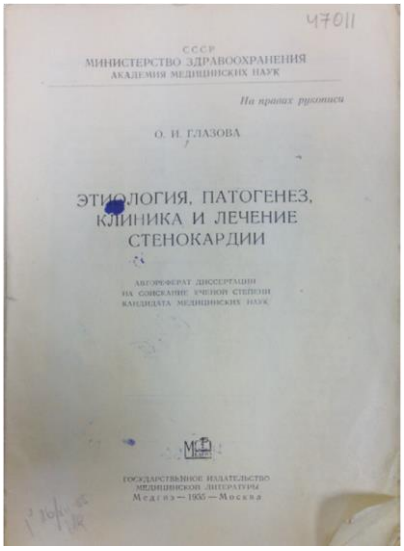
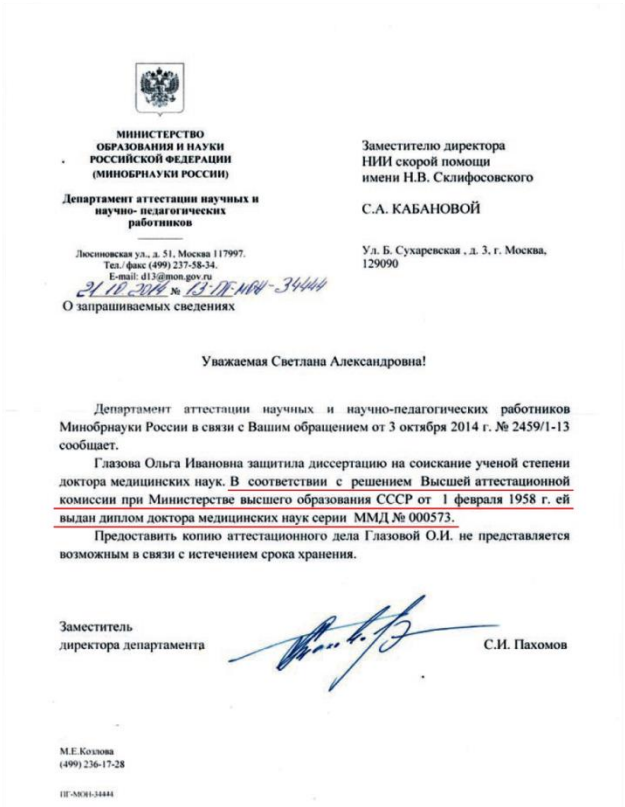


Fig. 7. The title page of the abstract of O.I. Glazova’s dissertation for the degree of candidate of medical sciences



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
(МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ)

Департамент аттестации научных и научно- педагогических работников

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О запрашиваемых сведениях

Заместителю директора
НИИ скорой помощи
имени Н.В. Склифосовского

С.А. КАБАНОВОЙ

Ул. Б. Сухаревская , д. 3, г. Москва,
129090

Уважаемая Светлана Александровна!

Департамент аттестации научных и научно-педагогических работников Минобрнауки России в связи с Вашим обращением от 3 октября 2014 г. № 2459/1-13 сообщает.

Глазова Ольга Ивановна защитила диссертацию на соискание ученой степени доктора медицинских наук. В соответствии с решением Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования СССР от 1 февраля 1958 г. ей выдан диплом доктора медицинских наук серии ММД № 000573.

Предоставить копию аттестационного дела Глазовой О.И. не представляется возможным в связи с истечением срока хранения.

Заместитель
директора департамента С.И. Пахомов

М.Е.Козлова
(499) 236-17-28

ПГ-МОН-34444

Fig. 8. Information from the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia on giving the Diploma of Doctor of Medical Sciences to O.I. Glazova

We have the memories of Professor V.G. Teryaev about O.I. Glazova, kindly provided to the authors of this article. O.I. Glazova was the treating physician of his father and repeatedly provided him as a cardiological patient with help in a hospital and at home (on his own initiative).

V.G. Teryaev remembers O.I. Glazova as a modest and punctual woman. She paid a lot of attention to her patient, brought him the necessary medicines and talked with him for a long time on various topics, thereby providing him with great psychological support. According to the same recollections, O.I. Glazova was also the attending physician of the chief surgeon of the N.V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine S.S. Yudin. Talking with V.G. Teryaev, academician of RAMS prof. V.S. Moiseyev, son of prof. S.G. Moiseyev, who was at one time the chief therapist of Moscow, said: “O.I. Glazova was an excellent cardiologist, diagnostician and attending physician. She was the first violin in the orchestra of Professor S.G. Moiseyev. She was a strict administrator in the department, demanding in work with young specialists, an experienced organizer of the therapeutic service in Moscow, helping Sergei Glebovich ”[7a].

In the 30-50s of the XX century, under the leadership of A.N. Kryukov she also conducted active work on the study of APs. He paid great attention to the treatment of APs that were frequent at that time with mercury and arsenic preparations and cauterizing substances [3–5]. Since the beginning of the 1930s, Olga Ivanovna Glazova successfully combined the activities of a cardiologist with activities in the field of APs. She prepared tables that have found widespread practical use, as well as monographs summarizing material on assistance in poisoning with more than 250 toxic substances [6–9] (Fig. 9).

ЦЕЛЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ	ПРОТИВОЯДИЕ
Адсорбция яда	1. Животный или растительный активированный уголь 2. Tanninum 3. Bolus alba (белая глина)
Промывание желудка	1. Животный или растительный ативированный уголь 2. Tanninum 3. Kalii hypermangan. 4. Magnesia usta 5. Natrim bicarbonicum
Рвотное	1. Apomorphin. hidrochl. 2. Cuprum sulfur. 3. Мыльная вода
Нейтрализация яда	1. Natr. Hyposulfurosum (Natr. Thiosulfurosum) 2. Magnesia usta 3. Kalii hypermangan.
Уменьшение концентрации яда в крови	1. Sol. natr. chlor. isoton. 2. 4½% Sol. glucosae 3. Щелочной раствор хлористого натрия 4. Двууглекислая сода (раствор)

ЦЕЛЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ	ПРОТИВОЯДИЕ
Понижение возбудимости центральной нервной системы	1. Chloral hydrat 2. Scopolaminum hydrobrom. 3. Morphil muriat. 4. Pantoponum
Возбуждение центральной нервной системы	1. Liquor. Ammonii caust. 2. Уксусные клизмы 3. Фенамин
Возбуждение сердечной деятельности	1. Coff. natriosal. 2. Ol. Camphorae 3. Corazol 4. Cordiamin 5. Aether sulf. 6. Spir. aether.
Повышение сосудистого тонуса	1. Sol. Adrenalini 1:1000 2. Sympatol 10% в амп. 3. Ephedrin 4. Cortin
Возбуждение дыхательного центра	1. Смесь углеислоты с воздухом 2. CO_2 5-7% + O_2 95% (карбоксиген, карбоген) 3. Lobelinum hydrochlor. 4. Neospiran (спирамин) 5. Cytitonum
Для уменьшения болей	1. Morphil muriat. 2. Pantopon 3. T-ra opii 4. Amygdalin
При тенезмах	1. Papaverinum 2. Atropinum

Fig. 9. Works of O.I. Glazova

After the death of A.N. Kryukov in 1952, due to the large number of patients with myocardial infarction and APs, the therapeutic clinic was divided into two, one of which was headed by the mentioned prof. S.G. Moiseyev, and the second one was headed by prof. P.L. Sukhinin [10]. Assistants of S.G. Moiseyev were major specialist of the Institute in the field of heart and vascular diseases, who successfully developed this problem, and O.I. Glazova was among them [11].

According to the authors of the article, after the death of A.N. Kryukov, when creating the second therapeutic department, in which the study of APs was more deep, O.I. Glazova could no longer participate in the competition for holding the position of head of the clinic due to retirement age, and prof. P.L. Sukhinin was put into the chair. O.I. Glazova continued to work in the Therapy Department, headed by S.G. Moiseyev, and at the same time actively continued her research on public education. The Center for the Treatment of Acute Poisoning was created only in 1962 on the basis of the Therapeutic Clinic of the Institute, led by prof. P.L. Sukhinin [8a].

In the study of scientific papers of O.I. Glazova, dedicated to the APs, the greatest interest was caused by her last monograph, in which she summarized her experience [8]. The pathogenetic approach to the study of APs is considered by O.I. Glazova from the perspective of the teachings of I.P. Pavlov about the body as a single whole, when the poison, acting on the whole body as an exogenous toxic substance, has a predominant effect on individual internal organs. Both of these concepe are taken into account in modern toxicology, and in the latter case we are talking about selective toxicity of poisons [12].

The action of the poison is hypothetically dependent on its concentration in the blood, while the effect of the poison on the body is distinguished, corresponding to its concentration and not corresponding to it, associated with the individual sensitivity of the body. The latter is also associated with the possibility of enhancing the toxic effect, depending on the patient's condition (weakening, exhaustion), which is currently considered as one of the points included in the concept of situational toxicity [13].

According to O.I. Glazova, only the totality of the action of poison and the body's resistance determines the outcome; therefore, the same dose of poison in some cases causes death, in other cases, poisoning ends in recovery. In general, the comparison of quantitative data on the presence of exogenous toxins in the blood with the other clinical and laboratory changes, accompanying APs, led to the development of a separate direction in clinical toxicology - clinical toxicometry, which results allowed the pathogenesis of APs in different stages of their course to be revealed and find reasonable ways of their specialized treatment [14–17].

In addition, according to the author, painful manifestations when taking certain substances, for example, drugs, may be associated with increased individual sensitivity to them due to idiosyncrasy, when this can be incorrectly regarded as poisoning. Currently, with the help of a chemical and toxicological determination of the level of exogenous toxicants in the blood, one can

definitely say about the role of the toxic factor in the development of the disease, which is of great importance both in clinical and in forensic practice.

An important remark in this case is that O.I. Glazova allocated poisons of endogenous type, for example, produced by the body for metabolic disorders, when the abnormal functions of the organs and systems are formed in different circumstances. This is observed with APs and is currently considered as the development of concomitant endotoxemia, which significantly aggravates their course [18, 19].

O.I. Glazova draws attention to changes in toxicity depending on the route of entry of the poison into the body. Regarding the effectiveness of therapeutic measures, she reasonably raises the question of accelerating the elimination of poisons from the body, because the sooner, in her opinion, the poison is removed from the body, the less it leaves behind persistent severe changes, including chronic ones, for example, with mercury poisoning: the general principles of the treatment of poisoning are the removal of the poison performed as soon as possible or, in extreme cases, limiting its absorption, removing the poison from the body, or at least reducing the concentration of the already resorbed poison, neutralizing of already absorbed poison, symptomatic therapy [8]. There is also a similar statement about the need to accelerate detoxification, which corresponds to the period of O.I. Glazova on issues of APs [20], and at present detoxification therapy is the basis for the treatment of APs, exerting a primary influence on its results [13, 21-23]. At the same time, according to the author, detoxification can be carried out not only taking into account the routes of poison ingestion into the body, but also taking into account the routes of its elimination, including morphine and mercuric chloride, through the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract (GI-tract). This idea is currently confirmed by the high efficiency of intestinal lavage in case of poisoning with methadone administered intravenously [24, 25]. The role of antidote therapy as an example of a detoxification approach to the treatment of APs is emphasized, in addition to the widespread oral administration of antidotes, antidotes for parenteral administration were recommended, which contributed to a significant increase in the effectiveness of detoxification; for the same purpose, the use of antidote therapy in combination with gastrointestinal cleansing has been proposed. It should be noted that the majority of antidotes of recent years are intended for parenteral administration [26, 27].

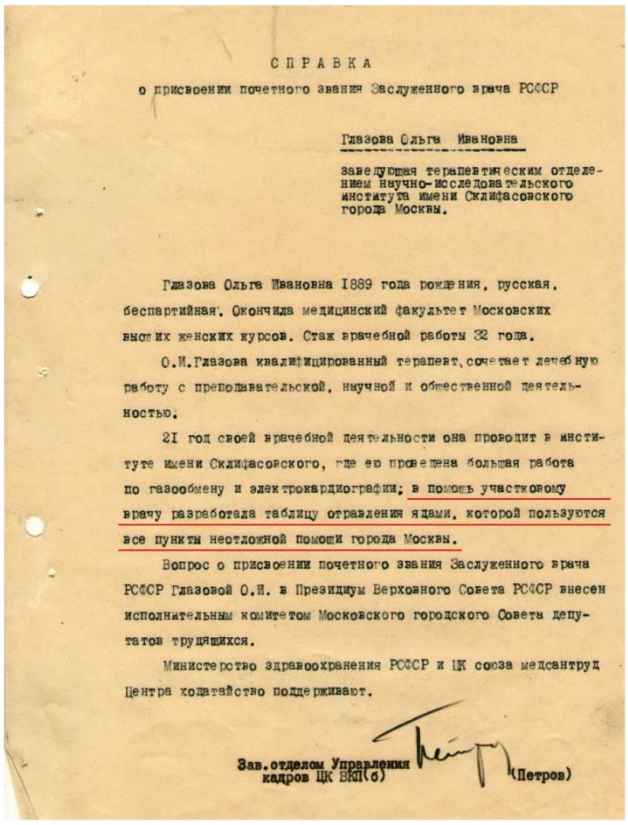
It suggested depending on the toxic effect of poisons on their physical and chemical properties and the absorbability of the various routes of administration. There were some suggestions (although not supported by laboratory data) that were subsequently developed and transformed into the concept of quantitative measures poisoning concentration availability, steric and temporal factors in the pathogenesis of poisoning.

The systematization of APs is presented for reasons (random - professional and domestic, and suicidal), the type of the course (acute, subacute, chronic), the predominance of local and resorptive effects on organs and systems; the latter is very valuable for diagnostic measures.

Relative and understandable shortcomings of the mentioned works, in our opinion, are:

- lack of laboratory data on the concentration of poisons in the blood;
- the inclusion in the concept of APs of food poisoning (acute bacterial infections of the gastrointestinal tract), the pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of which are fundamentally different from those in APs of non-infectious etiology;
- poisoning, in which the action of the poison manifests itself quickly and lasts several days until death or recovery, is considered subacute, which differs from the modern concept of the subacute course of APs [13];
- the experience of antidote therapy includes a small number of antidotes (within 10), which does not allow us to systematize the antidotes recommended by the author according to the mechanisms of their interaction with various poisons. There are recommendations for the use of some potentially dangerous antidotes (for example, sodium bicarbonate during gastric lavage and copper sulfate as a nauseant). Most of the drugs presented as antidotes, in fact, are not and serve for symptomatic treatment (pain medications aimed at restoring the activity of the cardiovascular system, etc.). It should be noted that this approach to the definition of the term “antidote” has been taking place for many years [28–30], partially preserved in this work, confirming a certain conservatism of thinking in this area of medicine.

Full scientific works prepared by O.I. Glazova were actively used by practicing doctors [5a: p. 9] (Fig. 10), which contributed to the improvement of treatment outcomes for APs.



СПРАВКА

о присвоении почетного звания Заслуженного врача РСФСР

Глазова Ольга Ивановна

заведующая терапевтическим отделением научно-исследовательского института имени Склифасовского города Москвы.

Глазова Ольга Ивановна 1889 года рождения, русская, беспартийная. Окончила медицинский факультет Московских высших женских курсов. Стаж врачебной работы 32 года.

О.И.Глазова квалифицированный терапевт, сочетает лечебную работу с преподавательской, научной и общественной деятельностью.

21 год своей врачебной деятельности она проводит в институте имени Склифасовского, где ею проведена большая работа по газообмену и электрокардиографии; в помощь участковому врачу разработала таблицу отравления ядами, которой пользуются все пункты неотложной помощи города Москвы.

Вопрос о присвоении почетного звания Заслуженного врача РСФСР Глазовой О.И. в Президиум Верховного Совета РСФСР внесен исполнительным комитетом Московского городского Совета депутатов трудящихся.

Министерство здравоохранения РСФСР и ЦК союза медсантруд Центра ходатайство поддерживают.

Зав.отделом Управления кадров ЦК ВКП(б) (Петров)

Fig. 10. Certificate from the Office of Personnel of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the promotion of O.I. Glazova to honorary title “Honored Doctor of the RSFSR”

Thus, O.I. Glazova, thanks to her enthusiasm and high professional competence, made a significant contribution to the study of APs, which to a large extent contributed to a significant increase in the role of representatives of the emergency medical clinic in this and in turn positively influenced the continuity of ideas, the systematic nature and quality of further research in this area.

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