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HISTORY OF FORMATION OF PATHOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF MEDICINE IN UKRAINE IN THE WORLD CONTEXT

Abstract. *This article aims to recall history of medicine, especially, formation of pathophysiological approach in the study of human diseases. The development of ideas about the causes of illness in Ukraine is considered in the context of the development of world medicine. The study of the history of medicine in Ukraine should begin with the study of treatment in Scythia, in Kyivan Rus. Today, researchers turn to the origins of science, understanding the importance of the priority of universal values. The study of the historical and cultural heritage of antiquity, Middle Ages and Renaissance allows to reproduce the progressive movement of medical thought. The history of the development of pathological physiology and pathological anatomy is closely related to the evolution of views on the essence of the disease and on the general regularities of the occurrence and progression of diseases. Thousands of years passed from primitive ideas about the essence of things to medical ideas about diseases. For a long time, the vitalist worldview regarding the development of the disease, which recognized the existence of the soul, prevailed. However, already in ancient Babylonia and Assyria, in addition to religious ideas about the causes of diseases, reasons related to natural phenomena and lifestyle were named, in particular, consumption of unhealthy food, bathing in a dirty river, contact with impurities. The first views on disease as a result of changes in the human body appeared in Ancient China. The development of the pathological approach to the study of the causes of human diseases was significantly influenced by the studies of such famous scientists as Andreas Vesalius and Harvey. The beginning of pathological anatomy as a science was laid by the Italian anatomist and doctor Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682–1771). The formation of the experimental method of research in the study of the pathogenesis of diseases is connected with the ideas of K. Bernard (1813–1878), R. Virchow (1821–1902), I.I. Mechnikov (1845–1916). The purpose of the work is to highlight the historical ways of the development of knowledge about the causes of the disease, to reveal the patterns of formation and development of pathophysiological knowledge, their relationship with medicine, to show their evolution and significance for the past and present.*

Keywords: *history of medicine; pathology; disease.*

INTRODUCTION

Research on the formation of medical knowledge in the world and in Ukraine, in particular, is constantly taking place worldwide. The results of such a search are presented in a number of works

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by both foreign and Ukrainian historians of science. The authors of this article devoted their search to clarifying the feasibility of forming a scientific, pathophysiological approach to the study of the causes of the disease. This topic remains unstudied in both foreign and Ukrainian historical-medical literature.

These events have been widely discussed in the literature. The first large-scale studies were carried out by the Austrian historian of medicine and popularizer of the achievements of world medical science and natural science Hugo Glaser. Historians of medicine know his book *Die Entdecker des Menschen Von Hippokrates bis Pawlow* (Glaser H., 1954). Among the modern authors who explored the period of antiquity, we can see such D. Koutsouris (2017), M. Teppone (2019), C. Petit (2021), Oxonius A. (2022).

Dimitris Koutsouris (2017) shows the connection between the development of medicine and the development of technology. Interesting information we found in articles of Oxonius A. (2022), devoted to explore the various forms of healing magic and herbal medicine, of the Late Scandinavian Iron Age. Autor show the pagan views about magical as a causes of diseases.

Analyzing the development of medical services in the world, Mikhail Teppone (2019) emphasizes "Furthermore, there is no valid historical representation of medicinal practice in Europe before the time of Hippocrates. Only Eastern countries have retained the ancient art of healing, and hence have the advantage of developing it into a comprehensive medical knowledge-based system"

The information about the worldview, the phenomena of nature, man as well as the experience of folk medicine those time is reflected in numerous historical and historical stories of the time. Among them – "Six Days" of Bulgarian John the Exarch (X century), "Svyatoslav's Collection" (XI century), "Word of Right Faith" by John of Damascus (XII century), "Physiologist" (XIII century) and others.

Some Ukrainian authors of textbooks on the history of medicine consider the key moments of the formation and development of medical and hygienic knowledge in primitive society, the formation of medicine in the Ancient World, the Middle Ages, the New and Modern Times (Holyachenko O. Hanitkevych 2016, Stupak 2017). A brief overview of the development of medical knowledge in Ukraine can be found in the article by Nechajiv S. (2020). We can find about guild medicine in Western Ukraine in articles of Vakula (2006) and Prysiazniuk (2010).

Some other sources which might be considered dated, such as Eknoyan, G. (1999), Vakula N. S. (2006), Prysiazniuk (2010), Dedyshina L. (2005), Verchratskii S. A. (2011) we used as these books present still relevant information on their subjects and still display admissible content.

Almost all authors have common opinion that the primitive communal system is universal in history of humanity: all the peoples of our planet have passed through it without exception. During this period decisive preconditions for the further development of humanity are laid: labor activity, thinking, consciousness, language, economic activity, social relations, culture, art, and with them treatment and hygienic skills. The provision of care by one person to another for injuries and illnesses had already shown the emergence of medical care as a form of social practice. The beginning of such help can be attributed to the Stone Age, they were already characteristic of the Neanderthals.

Therefore, it must be taken into account to form the concept of the historical development of pathology as a science that having originated in primitive times, medical knowledge continued to develop and improve, gradually reaching the present.

METHODS AND METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH

In analyzing the problem of foundation and development of pathophysiological approach in the study of human diseases we used next methods: the theoretical ones – historiographical, chronological and comparative analysis of historical knowledge, as well as the empirical methods – the analysis of documents, systematization and generalization of historical sources and bibliographic

materials. This approach provides an opportunity for objective coverage of the historical processes of formation and development a scientific approach in the study of diseases, critically evaluate the sources used, highlight the contribution of some scientists in the studying of causes of diseases. Historical and problem-chronological methods were used to reveal the periods of formation of pathophysiological approach in the study of human diseases.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The first views on the disease as a result of changes in the human body appeared in ancient China (mid-2nd millennium BC – 3rd century AD). The concept of disease and treatment in ancient China had a natural philosophical basis. Health was seen as the result of the balance of yin and yang and the five elements, and disease was seen as the result of a violation of their proper interaction. The various ratios of these disorders were combined into several syndromes, which were divided into two groups: the syndrome of excess – yang and the syndrome of deficiency – yin. The variety of diseases was explained by the interaction of the organism's with the environment and nature, the peculiarities of the organism each human.

This time coincides with the period of formation of similar ideas in ancient Greece. The progressive step of the ancient Greeks in clarifying human disease was the examination of sick people, in contrast to other nations, where they still resorted to spells, magical acts, appeals to the gods. Views on the disease as a result of physiological changes in certain human organs were first expressed in Greece by Democritus (460–371 BC) and Hippocrates (460–377 BC) (H. Glaser 1954, D. Koutsouris (2017), M. Teppone (2019), C. Petit (2021), Oxonius A.(2022).

The ancient Greek scientist and philosopher Democritus wanted to know about disease more, so he started to observe the patient. His investigation contributed to the creation of atomistic doctrine. Unfortunately, the works of Democritus have come down to us only in fragments. According to Democritus, all bodies in nature consist of an innumerable set of the smallest indivisible particles – atoms, and disease is the result of the incorrect arrangement of atoms. Democritus wrote: "To find one scientific proof for me is much more than to be the ruler of the whole Persian kingdom." Democritus' philosophical views are the top of the natural science (materialist) teachings of antiquity.

The development of treatment in the era of ancient Greek culture is associated with the name of Hippocrates. Hippocrates founded the humoral direction in medicine. He believed that the disease was the result of violations of the ratio of 4 main juices: blood, mucus, black bile and red bile, which are part of the body. Health is the right mixing of juices, disease is wrong mixing of juices (Glaser H. 1954).

Roman science at the end of the II century BC had not only an empirical-descriptive but also an applied character, because that is characteristic of Roman practicalism, it was formed as a result of the transformation and mutual penetration of ancient Greek and Eastern cultures.

"Bathing, wine, sex ruin our bodies, but bathing, wine and love make life worth living."

This inscription from the tomb of Tiberius Claudius Secundus, a Roman merchant in Ephesus, shows that the Romans already understood the causes of certain diseases, and also tried to find a logical balance between riotous and healthy lifestyles.

The most prominent figure in the ancient world is the famous physician of Rome – Claudius Galen (129–201), a Greek by birth, worked at the Gladiator School in Pergamum. His doctrine of the genesis of the diseases was based on the ideas of the 4 main juices of the body: blood, mucus, bile and black bile, the balance of which in the body is an integral part of health. In determining the causes of disease, Galen developed an eclectic view of the origin of disease. He recognized the damage of body juices, mainly blood, in various diseases, but this damage occurs under the influence of the soul.

The development of medical knowledge in the Ukrainian lands in ancient times is connected with the formation of the Trypilian culture, the birth of which began in the IV millennium BC. The people of Trypil were pagans believed in the existence of all kinds of other supernatural beings, which could inhabit a person and cause various diseases. Medical care on the territory of ancient Ukraine was mainly provided by magi, wizards and all-around gifted people.

Of the ancient peoples who inhabited Ukrainian southern steppe lands, the Scythians left behind the most monuments. Scythian medicine is folk medicine, and in the treatment of this period a significant place was occupied by surgery (cutting). They saw a supernatural force in the origin of diseases. Notes of ancient writers and physicians about Scythia have survived to the present day. Thus, Pliny the Elder (I century BC), Hippocrates, Galen wrote about the use of medicinal herbs by the Scythians for the treatment of diseases, hardening of children, cauterization, bloodletting, the use of surgical treatments and more. It should be noted that the cultivation of medicinal plants was progressive in the medical business of the Scythians, and this continued in Kyivan Rus. In Ukraine, until the end of the XVII century, the leading role was played by folk medicine and witchcraft, and in the treatment of this period a significant place was occupied by surgery (Lutsyk L. F and els., 2018, Verchratskii S.A., 2011).

So, the medicine of the Trypians and Scythians followed the rational path as the medicine of the Chinese, Indians, Greeks and other peoples.

The Middle Ages were a time of formation and development of Christianity. Christianity became the ideology of the Middle Ages and had a decisive influence on political and social processes, including medicine. In general, medieval science, education and medicine in most countries of the world were scholastic in nature. The main sources and basis of medical knowledge were the "Collection of Hippocrates" and the works of K. Galen. The search for a natural-scientific explanation for the causes of the disease has been suspended, and the study of practical treatments that have been developed in previous centuries has come to the front.

Kyivan Rus during the Middle Ages was one of the most powerful states with a high culture, including and medicine. M. Hrushevsky scientifically proved that the state history of Ukraine begins with the thousand-year-old princely Rus, which was primarily connected with the Ukrainian ethnic group. (Grushevskii M. C., 1991–1998). The development of the medicine of Kyivan Rus has been influenced by the links with the countries of Eastern and Northern Europe. The development of trade has contributed to the expansion of knowledge about foreign drugs. However, overseas trade had a downside: the country was brought plague, sexually transmitted diseases and other. The magi were a significant part of the priestly state, they treated people with rational means of folk medicine. But at the same time there was a lot of irrationality in the interpretation of the causes of disease. The ideas about the disease were permeated with pagan views. Thus, in the "Tales of the Times" when describing the plague in Polotsk in 1092, the chronicler writes that the spirits of the dead rode invisible on horses through the streets of the city and struck those who left their homes with ulcers: people died from this ulcer. In Kyivan Rus, as in other countries of that time, monasteries appeared, which became centers of culture as well as a medicine. In particular, in the Kiev-Pechersk Monastery, which was founded in the XI century by Reverend Anthony and Theodosius, monks arranged shelters for the sick and disabled. The monks believed that the cause of the disease was the providence of God.

The scientific development of medicine, like most other sciences, began in the Renaissance. But ideas about the nature of the disease were still quite unclear. However, medieval scholasticism is being replaced by the experimental method in science. For example, the Swiss physician and alchemist Paracelsus (Philipp Aureol Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim (1493–1541) strongly criticized Galenism and promoted the new medicine, based not on authority but on experience and knowl-

edge. Paracelsus introduced into medical practice various chemicals and mineral waters, because he considered the cause of chronic diseases, disorders of chemical transformations during digestion and absorption. It brought the healers closer to seeing the disease as a pathological process.

It should be noted that during this period there were numerous epidemics of infectious diseases, the cause of which was unknown. These are epidemics of plague, syphilis, smallpox, typhus, etc. The first scientifically determined concept of the spread of infectious diseases was put forward by Italian scientist Fracastoro Girolamo (1478–553) in his major work: “De contagione et contagio-sis morbis et curatione libri tres” (1546). Fracastoro was convinced of the presence of the pathogen, and called them “specific seed”. He named three ways of transmitting the infection: by direct contact with the patient, through infected objects and through the air at a distance. As we can see, these statements coincide with modern views on the transmission of infectious diseases. He introduced the term infection (Latin infectio - to penetrate, infect). In this way, he brought medicine closer to the pathological justification of the origin of the disease.

The Italian physician Santorio-Santorini (1561–1636) developed interesting views on the causes of disease. He considered the cause of the disease to be a disturbance between the processes of digestion and excretion (Eknayan G., (1999).

In 1554, the French humanist J. Fernel first termed “pathology” as a branch of medicine that studies the causes of disease, as well as anatomical and functional disorders in disease. His work was considered the first textbook on pathology. The development of pathology was significantly influenced by the studies of such well-known anatomists, physiologists, physicians, including the already mentioned Andreas Vesalius and Harvey (1578–1657), as well as Descartes (1596–1650), Malpighi (1628–1694).

The first comprehensive work on occupational diseases, outlining the health hazards of irritating chemicals, dust, metals, and other abrasive agents encountered by workers in about 60 occupations were written by Professor of Clinical Medicine Bernardino Ramazzini (1633–1714) from the University of Padua. In 1700 he published the classic work “De morbis artificum diatriba” (Ramazzini, 2008) In the history of medicine, Ramazzini is rightly considered the founder of the study of occupational pathology and occupational health.

In the second half of the 16th century Italian anatomist Bartolomeo Eustachi was the first, who introduced a systematic autopsy in a Roman hospital and thus contributed to the formation of pathological anatomy.

The Italian anatomist and physician Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, (1682-1771) laid the foundations of pathological anatomy as a science. He is an extremely talented scientist. In dissecting the dead, G. B. Morgani tried to understand the correlation between the changes in the organs with the symptoms of the disease. Summarizing his data and the data of his predecessors, in 1761 he published a classic six-volume study “On the location and causes of diseases discovered by dissection” His accurate anatomical descriptions of human organs enhanced his reputation as the most famous anatomist of Europe during that period. Morgani showed that each disease causes certain material changes in a particular organ, so he defined the organ as the location of the painful process. Thus, the concept of disease was associated with a material substrate, which became a powerful breakthrough in medicine. Bringing anatomy closer to clinical medicine, Morgani laid the foundation for the clinical-anatomical principle and created the first scientifically based classification of diseases. G. B. Morgani was awarded him honorary diplomas of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, Paris, London and St. Petersburg (Sanjib K. G., 2016).

Recalling the formation and development of medicine in Ukraine should be noted that in Transcarpathia from the end of the XIV century in the cities there were shops of hairdressers, who

received the monopoly right to engage in medical care: first aid, surgery, treatment of skin and external diseases, tooth extraction, treatment with mineral water and more (Vakula N.S., 2006).

Anatomical and physiological approach began to prevail in determining the causes of diseases. Barbers represented medicine in the XVI-XVII centuries and in the Zaporozhian Sich.

In 1440, the Kyiv principality was restored as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with Olelko Volodymyrovych. The political revival of the Kyiv principality had a favorable effect on the economic and cultural development of the population. This can be evidenced by the large number of translations of various theological, scientific and natural books, including medical ones. A new surge of interest in education and science required new knowledge. That is why the Ostroh Academy was founded, which is one of the first scientific and educational institutions in Ukraine and Eastern Europe. The Academy was founded by Prince Vasyl-Kostyantyn Ostrozki in 1576. The activities of the Ostroh Academy were based on the traditional ones for the study of medieval Europe. For the first time in Ukraine Yan Lyatosz organized a hospital at Ostroh Academy, where he treated patients.

In 1593 Zamosc Academy (near Lviv) was founded by the initiative of Count Jan Zamoyski, where students could study medicine. In the Zamoyski Academy, future doctors received knowledge in the best traditions of European education. A hospital was created at the academy from the first years of its existence, where future doctors studied medical practice (Prysiazniuk V.Ya. 2010).

Among the famous scientists of that time should be noted Yuri Drohobych-Kotermak (1450–1494), who was born in Drohobych (Galicia), but studied and worked in Europe. He was a doctor of medicine and philosophy, rector of the Bologna University of Medicine and Liberal Arts, professor and vice-chancellor of the Istropolitan Academy in Bratislava, professor of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Dedyshyna L., 2005).

In the 16th and 17th centuries in Ukraine the brotherhoods and Cossacks provided help to the sick and infirm. Thus, the Zaporozhian army had its hospitals in the town of Trakhtemirov (from the end of the 16th century) and the Mezhihirsky Monastery (17th century). There were also military hospitals in the Lebedynskyi (near the town of Chigyrin) and Levkivskyi (near the town of Ovruch) monasteries. They became the first unique military medical institutions in Ukraine. Hospitals were also created at large craft workshops. For example, at the butchers' shop in Boryspil, at the tailors' shop in Kovel. The basis and source of both monastic and secular medicine at that time was folk medicine, and in the genesis of the disease they saw the influence of nature.

In the 17th century a significant role in the training of medical personnel in connection with the organization of hospital medical schools was won by the Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium (now the National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy").

Epidemics have not escaped Ukraine, like other European countries. The most devastating were epidemics of plague, smallpox, and typhus. A plague pandemic called the "Black Death" swept through all the countries known at the time, destroying a quarter of all humanity. The plague did not leave Ukraine during three years in 1661–1664. At that time, it was already known in Ukraine that the disease was transmitted through the belongings of the sick, through touch. The Nikon Chronicle says: "Seeing each other dying soon and waiting for death themselves too, they gave their property to the poor and needy, but no one took it; if someone takes something from someone, they will die unhealed at that time." At same time the cause of epidemics was seen as God's punishment for sins. The doctors of that time, who worked in cities, due to their views on the origin of infectious diseases and the way to treatment its, took a step back compared to Fracastoro, who was mentioned above. Their views on the origin of diseases still remained scholastic. This is evidenced by some medical works that have survived to our time. Thus, the doctor of medicine Slezhevsky in his book "On the prevention of plague and its treatment" (1623) saw the cause of the plague only in God's punishment.

A terrible plague outbreak took place in Kyiv in 1770–1771. Nonsensical orders of various superiors were the main obstacle for doctors in the performance of their duties and greatly harmed the measures taken for the common good. Government tried to isolate and to separate peoples in different parts of the city, moreover, they tried to smoke people. For example, Podil was surrounded by troops, people were not allowed to leave, but doctors were also not allowed to provide assistance. In 1771, Ukrainian doctor Danylo Samoilovych, came to Kyiv and gave a lot of good advice to doctors. Later, the epidemic subsided. It was Samoilovych who was one of the first in the world to establish how the plague is transmitted. He rejected the miasmatic theory of the origin of this disease and proved the contagious nature of the plague (Lutsyk L. F., Maliuta V. R. (2018).

General pathology as a base of medicine formed only in 18th century due to experiments of Hunter, who was a founder of experimental pathology and Rudolph Virchow (1821–1902), who was a public health activist and reformer of general pathology as science. Virchow had a radical impact on medicine in Germany as well as in other countries in Europe. Rudolf Virchow established principles of morphological method in pathology. Virchow introduced into science a number of new ideas about the role of cellular structures in the body, described pathomorphology and explained the pathogenesis of the main general pathological processes. He claimed that a whole organism does not get sick, but only certain cells or groups of cells. In 1858 he published his significant work “Cellular Pathology (Die Cellularpathologie in ihrer Begründung auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre)”. With this approach Virchow established new field of cellular pathology. He appointed, that all diseases involve changes in normal cells, so, all pathology ultimately is cellular pathology. His very innovative work received wide recognition in the world and was translated into almost all languages. His contemporary, Ukrainian scientist V. Pidvysotsky wrote: “To appreciate Virchow’s worldwide fame and the veneration he enjoys in science, it would be enough to list all those who consider themselves his students. To do this, it would be necessary to compile a huge list in the ranks of which the names of all the medical celebrities of the second half of this century would shine.” (Pidvysotsky V. 1882).

In the formation of pathological physiology as a fundamental science in the training of doctors in Ukraine, a major role was played by the departments of general pathology, created first at the medical faculty of Kyiv St. Volodymyr University in 1869, then at Kharkiv University in 1871. In 1887, the department was headed by Nikanor Adamovych Khrjonshchevskiy (1836–1906). In order to establish and develop a pathophysiological approach to clarifying the causes of the disease, N. A. Khrjonshchevskiy develops experimental studies using the method of physiological injections of vital dyes. These studies were highly appreciated by R. Virkhov and were widely implemented in medical practice. This method successfully combines histology and physiology.

In Ukraine, the creation of the first school of pathophysiolgists is associated with the name of Volodymyr Valerianovich Podvysotskyi. On August 1, 1888, in connection with the retirement of Professor N. A. Khrjonshchevskiy he became leader of department. With the arrival of V. Podvysotskyi, experimental research was intensified at the department. At this time, two directions of scientific work of the department are distinguished: traditional experimental-morphological and new, essentially medical-biological, research in the field of bacteriology and immunology. It was quite progressive at the time. These experiments established a pathological approach to the medical causes of illness.

CONCLUSIONS

The ideas about the causes of diseases in the countries of the ancient world, on the one hand, had common features, on the other – each region had its own characteristics associated with the historical and cultural development of the region.

Discoveries in natural science gave rise to new medical ideas, and the achievements of physiology and anatomy contributed to the development of a pathophysiological approach in clarifying the causes of the disease. Even in the ancient world, philosophers developed an anatomical and physiological approach to elucidating the problem of diagnosis and treatment.

General pathology as a base of medicine formed only in 18th century due to experiments of Rudolf Virchow in Europe. In Ukraine anatomical and physiological approach in determining the causes of the disease were laid by Nikanor Khrjonshchevskii and Volodymyr Valerianovich Podvysotskyi.

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Історія становлення патологічного підходу у вивченні медицини в Україні у світовому контексті

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Анотація. У статті описані шляхи становлення патофізіології, як науки, що вивчає причини виникнення, розвиток та закінчення хвороби на основі знань патологічної анатомії. Розвиток уявлень про причини хвороби в Україні розглядається в контексті розвитку світової медицини.

Вивчення історії медицини України слід починати від вивчення лікування в Скіфії та в Київській Русі. Сьогодні дослідники звертаються до витоків науки, розуміючи важливість вивчення історико-культурної спадщини античності, середньовіччя та Відродження, що дозволяє відтворити прогресивний рух медичної думки. Історія розвитку патологічної фізіології та патологічної анатомії тісно пов'язана з еволюцією поглядів на сутність хвороби і на загальні закономірності виникнення і протікання захворювань. Від примітивних уявлень про сутність речей до медичних уявлень щодо захворювань пройшли тисячоліття. Довгий час панував віталістичний світогляд щодо розвитку хвороби, що визнавав наявність душі. Однак, вже у стародавній Вавілонії і Асирії крім релігійних уявлень про причини хвороб були названі причини, що пов'язані з явищами природи і способом життя, зокрема вживання нездорової їжі, купанням в брудній річці, зіткненням з нечистотами. Перші погляди на хворобу як на результат змін в організмі людини з'явилися в Давньому Китаї. На розвиток саме такого підходу у вивченні причин захворювань людини суттєво вплинули дослідження таких відомих вчених Андреаса Везалія та Гарвея. Початок патологічної анатомії як науки заклав італійський анатом і лікар Джованні Батіста Морганьї (1682–1771). Формування експериментального методу досліджень у вивченні патогенезу хвороб пов'язаний з ідеями К. Бернара (1813–1878), Р. Вірхова (1821–1902), І. І. Мечникова (1845–1916). **Мета роботи** – висвітлити історичні шляхи розвитку патофізіології та патологічної анатомії, що формують уявлення про причини виникнення хвороб, закономірності їх розвитку та завершення, та тісний взаємозв'язок цих знань з медициною, показати їх еволюцію і значущість для минулих часів і сьогодення.

Ключові слова: історія медицини; патологія; хвороба.

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