

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS BETWEEN MORPHOLOGISTS OF UKRAINE AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN DIFFERENT TIMES

Nataliia Melnyk

Masaryk University, Department of Histology and Embryology Brno, Czech Republic

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E-mail: melnyknata0311@ukr.net

Resume. Scientific morphological schools in Ukraine and the Czech Republic formed strong junctions along more years. In addition, great scientists were involved in establishing morphological science in the two countries..

ІСТОРИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ НАУКОВИХ ВЗАЄМОДІЙ МОРФОЛОГІВ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЧЕХІЇ В РІЗНІ ЧАСИ

Н. Мельник

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Резюме. Наукові морфологічні школи в Україні та Чехії протягом багатьох років утворювали міцні вузли. Крім того, великі вчені брали участь у становленні морфологічної науки в двох країнах.

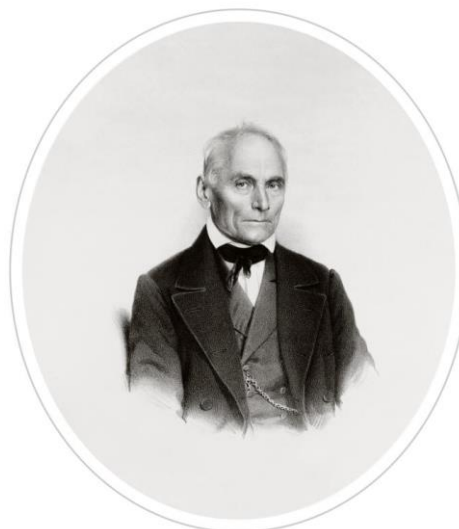
Scientific relations between morphological scientists of Ukraine and the Czech Republic have different interesting facts. In addition, the development and supply of scientific relations in morphology provided the formation of new morphological schools in the XIX century and new departments in the universities of Ukraine, which stayed in part of the Russian Imperia.

Scientific morphological schools in Ukraine and the Czech Republic formed strong junctions along more years. In addition, great scientists were involved in establishing morphological science in the two countries.

Jan Evangelista Purkyně was born 17 December 1787 in Czech small city Libochovice. The great morphologists, Jan Evangelista Purkyně investigated neurons in cerebellum, cells in myocardium (since 1839, cells bear the name Purkyně), in 1825 formed knowledge about nucleus in oocytes and "protoplasm".

In 1818, he graduated from the Karlova University in Prague and started work in 1823 as a professor at the University of Breslau (Wroclaw). In 1850 he began working at the University of Prague. He was the organizer of the world's first Institute of Physiology in Breslau (Wroclaw) (1839), and the Institute of Physiology in Prague in 1851. He was the author of great discoveries in histology, cytology, and physiology.

Jan Evangelista Purkyně was a public figure. He was a corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (since 1836) and an honorary member of the St. Petersburg Medical and Surgical Academy - in its period,



JAN PURKYŇE

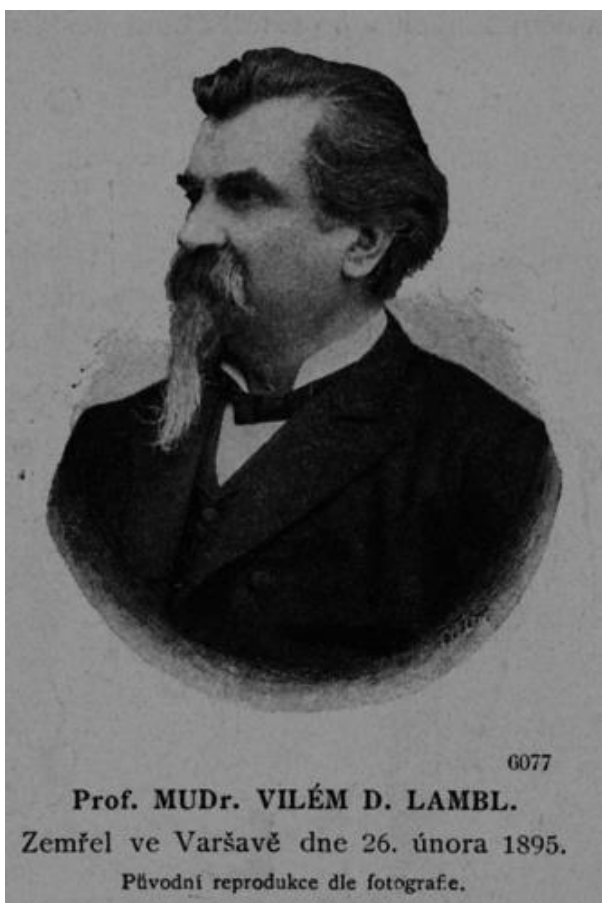
<https://www.payne.cz/3xS43787/PurkyneJan.htm>

Ukraine occupied the Russian Imperia. (<https://ziva.avcr.cz/jan-evangelista-purkyne.html>).

In Ústí nad Labem, Univerzita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně (UJEP) was founded in 1954. More than 12 thousand students currently study at UJEP, in 65 programs and 192 courses. (<https://antra.study/universitet-yana-evangelista-purkyne-univerzita-jana-vangelisty-purkyne-ujep-usti-nad-labem/>).

Сторінки історії

Vilém Dušan Lambl, Czech histopathologist, was born on December 5, 1824 in the Kingdom of Bohemia (then the Austrian Empire) in the town of Letiny near the city of Plzeň. In 1843, D. Lambl entered the medical faculty of the University of Prague. While studying at the university in 1848, D. Lambl joined the student revolutionary movement, which was called the "Spring of Nations". After graduating from the university in 1849, D. Lambl worked at the Franz Josef Children's Hospital under the direction of Josef von Löschner and as assistant to Václav Treitz at the Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Univerzita Karlova in Prague.



<https://prabook.com/web/vilem.lambl/1770993>

In 1856, D. Lambl was promoted to associate professor and began teaching histopathology and pathology to students in different languages - English, German, French, Russian, and Polish.

In 1859, professor Treitz resigned, and associate professor D. Lambl should have taken his place, but the administration found information in the archives about his participation in revolutionary movements ten years earlier. D. Lambl was leave Austria - Hungary and suspended from teaching. The scientist submitted his candidacy for the competition and elected to the position of professor of anatomy at Kharkiv University on January 12, 1861. It was then that he changed his middle name Vilem to Fedorovych and became Dušan Fedorovych Lambl.

In 1861-1867, Dušan Fedorovych was the head of the Department of Anatomy at the Medical Faculty of Kharkiv University. In 1867, a new department of pathological anatomy opened at the Medical Faculty of Kharkiv University, and D. Lambl became its first head.

On November 13, 1871, Professor Lambl transferred to the University of Warsaw as a professor at the Department of Therapeutic Faculty Clinic, where he worked until the end of his life (Protsenko OS, Kyrychenko MI, Remnyova NO., 2020). D.F. Lambl's discovery: he was the first to describe the fibers of the ciliary muscle, Giarbl's villi on the aortic valve, he was the first to describe a microorganism in excrement, which he called "Cercomonas intestinalis", and in 1888 the French parasitologist Raphaël Blanchard, renamed this organism in honor of D. Lambla – *Lamblia intestinalis* (intestinal giardia).

Scientific junctions between the development and integration of the Czech Republic and Ukraine have formed a new stage of cooperation.

Until 27.09.2023 to start to work on a new organization - Czech-Ukrainian Scientific Society. The main function of the Czech-Ukrainian Scientific Society - "unite all Ukrainian scientific forces in the Czech Republic, coordinate and support various scientific centers, initiatives, projects, ideas, individual scientists, and develop collaboration between Czech and Ukrainian scientists" (<http://czuss.cz/>). Cooperation, integration, and development can ensure the rebuilding of science in Ukraine and the formation of new paths for scientific research.

References

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