

I.V. BUYALSKY - AN OUTSTANDING ANATOMIST OF UKRAINIAN SCHOOL OF THE ANATOMISTS

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By the 17th century, human dissections became an important feature in European medical schools, and anatomical museums were established in many cities. During the 18th and 19th centuries, anatomists published impressive treatises and lavish atlases with illustrations that introduced new standards for depicting the human body. "Anatomo-Surgical Tables" (1842) and "Drawing of Taken-Out Arteries and Veins of Human Kidneys" (1863) were written by outstanding anatomist of Russia and Ukraine, Doctor of Medicine, I.V. Buyalsky.

I.V. Buyalsky was born in Ukraine, in the vil. of Vorobyovka (Chernigov reg.). In 1809 he graduated from the seminary in Chernigov and entered the Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy, (MSA), but in 1810 he was transferred to the 2nd course of St-Petersbourg MSA which he graduated from in 1814. I.V. Buyalsky was a bright representative of anatomical trend in the home surgery. For his works he was elected an Academician of the St-Petersbourg MSA (1842).

I.V. Buyalsky became a founder of plastic anatomy which was reflected in manufacturing the anatomical preparation of the frozen body of a young man (1836), which was later casted in bronze by sculptor Peter K Kioldt. The sculpture is known as "The Lying Body". Its copies were ordered by many European Academies of Sciences. I.V. Buyalsky was the first home world-famed surgeon. V.A. Opiel, a surgeon in his monograph "The History of Russian Surgery" wrote: "I.V. Buyalsky is the European authority". Being a brilliant surgeon, he was distinguished by great sympathy and humanity to patients. In particular, he wrote: "It is too simple to amputate a hand or a leg, to make a show of the operation, but nobody could ever restore the hand or leg, amputated by mistake, and vain mutilation, however splendidly it were made, cannot be rewarded either by the surgeon glory or his late repentance; it is a duty of an honest man to think before leaping. The surgeon makes an operation to preserve the patient's life, but one should also think how to make the life preserved as less painful as possible." On the eve of the 50th anniversary of I.V. Buyalsky's labour activity the Medical-Surgical Academy and Russian medical estate issued special gold medal in his honor. In 1861 he received a civil rank of "Privy Councillor" (which corresponded to the lieutenant-generalship in the army).