



Jelena Dumančić

## Prvi diplomirani doktor dentalne medicine na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu

### *The First Graduate of Dental Medicine at the University of Zagreb*

Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i Klinika za stomatologiju Kliničkog bolničkog centra Zagreb  
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#### Sažetak

Stomatološka nastava na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu počela je 1922. godine kao predmet *Stomatologija i zubarstvo* za studente medicine na Liječničkom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Prvi nastavnik bio je docent Eduard Radošević, liječnik opće medicine i specijalist stomatologije. Iduća etapa je osnivanje Odonatološkog odsjeka Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu u rujnu 1948. godine, zalaganjem profesora Ive Čupara. Studij stomatologije upisalo je prvih 47 polaznika. Prvi je diplomirao Milenko Lainović 26. svibnja 1954. te je promoviran u diplomiranog doktora zubne medicine, prvog u povijesti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Dr. Lainović se nakon toga vraća u svoj rodni grad – u Podgoricu u Crnoj Gori. Ondje reorganizira zubarsku službu i osniva Srednju školu za zubare, tehničare, sanitarne tehničare i medicinske laborante. Specijalizira oralnu kirurgiju 1969. godine, a 1971. utemeljuje stomatološku sekciju pri Društvu liječnika Crne Gore. Inicijator je i organizator više znanstveno-stručnih skupova u Crnoj Gori. Dr. Lainović je stekao titulu primarijusa i ostvario radni staž od punih 58 godina. O doprinosu prim. Lainovića razvoju stomatologije u Crnoj Gori i u tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji svjedoče mnogobrojna priznanja i nagrade. Zahvalni smo prim. Lainoviću na promicanju i afirmaciji stomatološke struke i Stomatološkog fakulteta, te za mnogobrojne podatke o razvoju naše struke jer su dragocjeni dokument povijesti. Ovaj rad posvećujemo mu u povodu 70. obljetnice studija stomatologije na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu (1948.–2018.).

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#### Adresa za dopisivanje

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#### Ključne riječi

stomatološko diplomsko obrazovanje; Sveučilište u Zagrebu; stomatolozi; povijest stomatologije; Hrvatska

#### Uvod

Početak visokoškolske nastave iz stomatologije u Hrvatskoj veže se za Eduarda Radoševića, prvog nastavnika. Završio je studij medicine u Beču 1909. godine, a stomatologiju je specijalizirao u Berlinu. Dana 20. siječnja 1922. godine dodijeljen mu je *venia docendi* iz stomatologije i zubarstva na Medicinskom fakultetu u Zagrebu, tada Liječničkom fakultetu (1). Utemeljena je Katedra za stomatologiju i zubarstvo te se počela održavati nastava iz predmeta Stomatologija za studente opće medicine na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Predmet je bio jednosemestralni, slušao se u VIII. semestru, a tjedni fond sati bio je dva sata predavanja i četiri sata vježbi (2). Vježbe iz stomatologije održavale su se u privatnoj ordinaciji E. Radoševića do 1933. godine, kada je u sklopu Otorinolaringološke klinike na Šalati otvoren stomatološki ambulatorij. Već 1934. godine liječnicima medicine omogućeno je specijaliziranje stomatologije za (2). E. Radošević stomatologiju razvija na znanstvenim osnovama i usko je veže za prirodne znanosti i medicinu (1).

Iduća etapa u razvoju stomatologije veže se ponajviše za rad dr. Ive Čupara, doktora sveukupnog liječništva i specijalista stomatologije i čeljusne kirurgije. Bio je profesor iz stoma-

#### Introduction

The beginning of higher education in dentistry in Croatia is linked to Eduard Radošević, the first teacher. Eduard Radošević completed his medical studies in Vienna in 1909 and he specialized in dentistry in Berlin. On January 20, 1922, he was awarded the title of *venia docendi* in dentistry at the School of Medicine in Zagreb, at that time the Faculty of Medicine (1). He founded the Chair of Dentistry, thus setting up the dentistry course for students of general medicine at the University of Zagreb. The course lasted for only one semester- the 8th, and the weekly workload were two hours of lectures and four hours of practicals (2). Dental practicals were held in Eduard Radošević's private clinic until 1933 when an outpatient clinic was opened within the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic in Šalata. In 1934, specialization of dentistry for medical doctors was possible (2). Eduard Radošević developed dental science on scientific grounds and such a science which was closely related to natural sciences and medicine (1).

The next stage of development of dentistry is mainly related to the work of Doctor Ivo Čupar who was a doctor of general medicine and specialist in dentistry and maxillofacial

tologije na Medicinskom fakultetu u Zagrebu te akademik. U naslovu njegova nastupnog predavanja *Stomatologija u svjetlu opće medicine*, održanog 14. svibnja 1938. godine, očituje se usmjerenost prema razvoju stomatologije kao biomedicinske znanosti i struke. Potkraj 1938. godine otvara se Stomatološka klinika na Šalati, poslije Klinika za bolesti usta, zubi i čeljusti, koja postaje radilište na kojemu se održava nastava iz stomatologije. Profesor Čupar ključna je osoba u osnutku Odontološkog odsjeka Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u rujnu 1948. godine. Prema statistici slušača, na dan 31. listopada 1948., studij stomatologije na Odontološkom odsjeku upisalo je prvih 47 studenata (3), među kojima i Vladimir Amšel, poslije profesor i dekan Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Odsjek će biti temelj za osnivanje samostalnog Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu odlukom Sabora NR Hrvatske od 26. rujna 1962. godine (2).

U povodu 70. obljetnice studija stomatologije na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu (1948. – 2018.), ovaj je rad posvećen prvom diplomiranom doktoru zubne medicine/stomatologije na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu – Milenku Lainoviću.

### Milenko Lainović – život i djelo

Prvih osam studenata polaznika visokoškolskog studija stomatologije završava studij 1954. godine te stječe titulu doktora zubne medicine – *doctor medicinae dentariae*. Prvi je diplomirao Milenko Lainović, 26. svibnja 1954., te je prvi u povijesti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu promoviran u diplomiranog doktora zubne medicine 31. svibnja 1954. godine (slika 1.).

Milenko Lainović rođen je 19. prosinca 1928. u Podgorici u Crnoj Gori. Prvi doticaj sa stomatologijom imao je kao dječak kad je posjećivao ordinaciju bratića koji je bio zubar. Fascinirao ga je rad u ambulanti, posebno preobrazba bezubog pacijenta koji je dobio zubnu protezu. Tijekom Drugoga svjetskog rata zubarstvo uči kod Riste Kusleva, poznatog zubnog liječnika u Podgorici. Nakon njegove smrti 1943. godine, s nepunih 15 godina, nasljeđuje njegovu ambulantu u kojoj radi do svibnja 1944. kada je bilo savezničko bombardiranje Podgorice. Pridružuje se partizanima i ostaje na dužnosti u zapovjedništvu mjesta do srpnja 1945. Nakon oslobođenja Podgorice, osniva zubnu ambulantu. Godine 1946. upisuje dvogodišnju Srednju zubarsku školu u Sarajevu (4). Kad je došlo vrijeme za upis na fakultet, u upitniku je trebao napisati tri fakulteta na kojima želi studirati, a zatim je povjerenstvo određivalo koji će studij kandidat upisati u skladu s potrebama Crne Gore. Odlučan u svojim namjerama, u sve tri rubrike kao svoj izbor upisao je stomatologija i tako osvojio simpatije članova povjerenstva, te su mu odobrili upis. Kako su mu dvojica bratića već bila u Zagrebu – jedan na specijalizaciji iz interne medicine, a drugi na studiju na Likovnoj akademiji – njihovi pozitivni dojmovi o gradu Zagrebu i Zagrepčanima, a posebno o odnosu profesora prema studentima, prevagnuli su u izboru mjesta studija (5).

Milenko Lainović upisao se na Odontološki odsjek Medicinskog fakulteta u rujnu 1948. godine (slika 2.). U studentskoj legitimaciji navedeni status bio je *redoviti slušač Me-*

surgery. Ivo Čupar was a professor of dental medicine at the Medical School in Zagreb and an academician. In the title of his inaugural lecture “Dental Medicine in the Light of General Medicine” held on May 14, 1938, the focus was on the development of dentistry as a biomedical science and profession. At the end of 1938, the Dental Clinic was opened at Šalata, later the Clinic for the Diseases of the Mouth, Teeth and Jaws, which became a site for dental practicals. Professor Čupar was a key person in the foundation of the Odontology Department at the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb in September 1948. The first 47 students, including Vladimir Amšel, later a professor and dean of the School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, enrolled in the Odontology Department (3). The Odontology Department was later a foundation for the establishment of the independent School of Dental Medicine at the University of Zagreb by the decision of the Croatian National Assembly on September 26, 1962 (2).

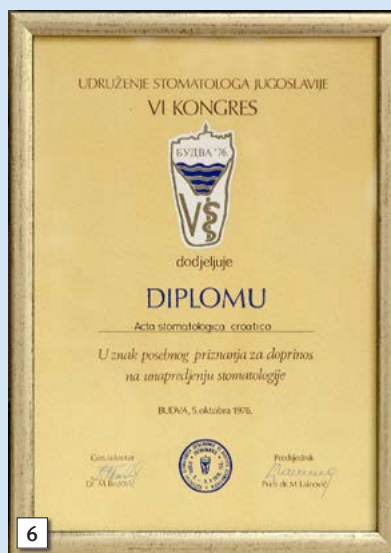
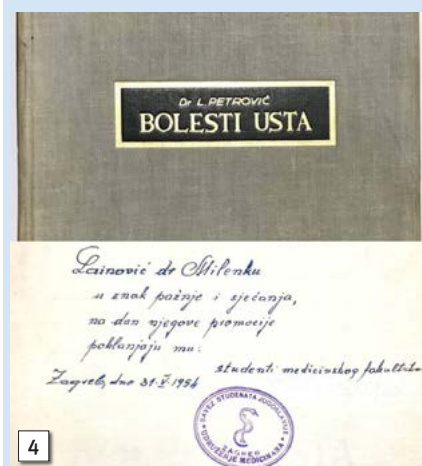
On the occasion of the 70th Anniversary of Dental Studies at the University of Zagreb from 1948 to 2018, this paper is dedicated to the first graduate doctor of dental medicine at the University of Zagreb - Milenko Lainović.

### Milenko Lainović - life and work

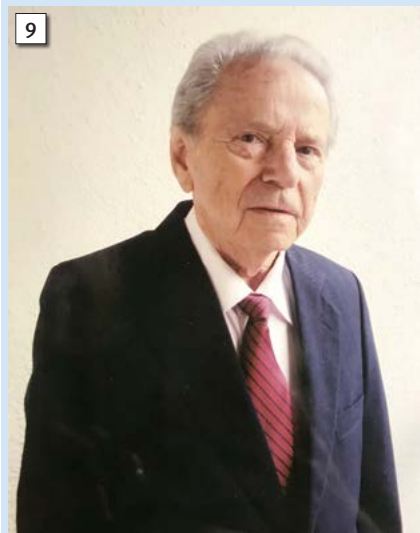
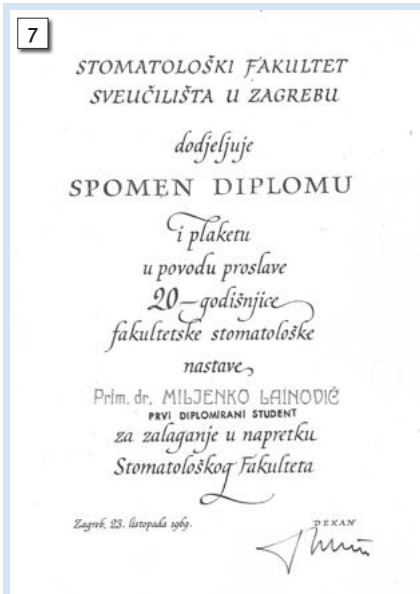
The first eight students attending a university study of dental medicine completed the study in 1954 and obtained the title of dental medicine doctor – in Latin *doctor medicinae dentariae*. The first student who graduated on May 26, 1954 was Milenko Lainović. He was the first doctor of dental medicine at the University of Zagreb and received his degree on May 31, 1954 (Figure 1).

Milenko Lainović was born on 19 December 1928 in Podgorica, Montenegro. He had the first contact with dentistry as a boy when he visited the office of his cousin who was a dentist. He was fascinated by his cousin's work in his dental office, especially the transformation of an edentulous patient who received a prosthetic appliance. During the Second World War, Milenko Lainović received dental education from Risto Kuslev, a well-known dental practitioner in Podgorica. Upon his death in 1943, when he was 15 years old, Milenko Lainović inherited Kuslev's dental practice where he worked until May 1944 when there was an Allied bombing of Podgorica. He joined the partisans and remained at the command post until July 1945. After Podgorica had been liberated, he set up a new dental practice. In 1946, he enrolled in a two-year secondary dental school in Sarajevo (4).

At the time for college enrollment, he was offered a questionnaire in which he was supposed to complete three study choices, and then the committee would decide which applicant would enroll in accordance with the needs of Montenegro. Since he was determined in his intentions, he completed dentistry in all three choices, thus gaining the sympathy of the committee members who approved his enrollment. Since his two cousins were already in Zagreb, one as resident in the field of internal medicine and the other was studying at the Academy of Fine Arts, their positive impressions of Zagreb and inhabitants of Zagreb, and especially the relati-



Slika 1. Milenko Lainović – diploma prvog diplomiranog doktora zubne medicine/stomatologije  
 Figure 1 Milenko Lainović's diploma- the first graduate doctor of dental medicine / dentistry  
 Slika 2. Milenko Lainović – indeks Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu  
 Figure 2 Milenko Lainović's index of the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb.  
 Slika 3. a) do c) Milenko Lainović – legitimacija redovitog studenta Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu  
 Figure 3 a) to c) Milenko Lainović's student identity card showing that he was a regular student at the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb.  
 Slika 4. Knjiga Bolesti usta s posvetom i pečatom Udruženja medicinara Zagreb  
 Figure 4 Book of "Diseases of the mouth" with a dedication and the stamp of the Zagreb Medical Association.  
 Slika 5. Ljudska lubanja koju je M. Lainović dobio pri dodjeli diplome od profesora sudske medicine Vladimira Palmovića  
 Figure 5 Human skull which Milenko Lainović obtained upon graduation from Dr. Vladimir Palmović, a forensic medicine professor.  
 Slika 6. Diploma časopisu Acta stomatologica Croatica dodijeljena na Šestom kongresu Udruženja stomatologa Jugoslavije  
 Figure 6 Diploma awarded to Acta Stomatologica Croatica scientific journal at the Sixth Congress of the Association of Dentists of Yugoslavia



**Slika 7.** Milenko Lainović – spomen diploma Stomatološkog fakulteta  
**Figure 7** Milenko Lainović's solemn diploma of the School of Dental Medicine.

**Slika 8.** U uredu dekana Stomatološkog fakulteta 6. veljače 2015. godine; slijeva: dr. Karmen Potočki Tukša, izv. prof. dr. sc. Jelena Dumančić, dekan prof. dr. sc. Hrvoje Brkić, prim. dr. Milenko Lainović, prof. dr. sc. Zvonimir Kaić, akademik Berislav Topić, kćerka prim. Lainovića Milica Kovačević i izv. prof. dr. sc. Marin Vodanović.

**Figure 8** At the Dean's office at the School of Dental Medicine on February 6, 2015. From left: Dr. Karmen Potočki Tukša, Professor Jelena Dumančić, PhD, Dean of the School Professor Hrvoje Brkić, PhD, primarius doctor Milenko Lainović, Professor Zvonimir Kaić, PhD, Academician Berislav Topić, Primarius Lainović's daughter Milica Kovačević, and Professor Marin Vodanović, PhD.

**Slika 9.** Milenko Lainović – portret 2018. godine.

**Figure 9** Milenko Lainović's portrait in 2018.

dicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (slika 3.a-c). Prva generacija studira prema šestogodišnjem programu. Prve dvije godine studenti imaju nastavu zajedno sa studentima medicine, prema programu Medicinskog fakulteta. Fiziku slušaju i polažu na Veterinarskom fakultetu. Na drugoj godini slušaju prvi stomatološki predmet – Protetska propedeutika, a prvo je predavanje održao dr. Živko Bolf. Na trećoj godini slušaju kolegije Patologija i terapija zuba i Odontološka propedeutika, koje vodi dr. Letica. Praktična nastava iz tih predmeta najprije se obavljala na izvađenim zubima, a zatim se nastavila na pacijentima. Protetsku propedeutiku vodi dr. Miroslav Suvin koji je napisao i prvu skriptu iz navedenog predmeta. Ostale predmete studenti uče iz bilježaka s predavanja jer za stomatologiju nije postojala ni jedna knjiga. Jedini nastavnik sa zvanjem profesora bio je prof. dr. Ivo Čupar, koji je bio i predstojnik Stomatološke klinike na Šalati (6).

Svi studenti na Medicinskom fakultetu, kako oni s općeg odsjeka tako i s odontološkoga, bili su članovi Saveza studenata Jugoslavije pod nazivom Udruženje medicinara Zagreb (6). Dr. Lainović je na promociji od kolega dobio na poklon knjigu Bolesti usta, a na posveti se nalazi i pečat Udruženja

onship between professors and students, prevailed in choosing the place of study (5) .

Milenko Lainović enrolled in the Odontology Department at the School of Medicine in September 1948 (Figure 2). In his student identity card, the aforementioned status was "a regular student of the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb" (Figure 3a-c). The first generations of students were studying a six-year program. In the first two years, students had classes together with medical students, according to the Medical School program. The students attended the lectures on Physics at the Veterinary Faculty. During the second year of the study, they attended the first dental course - Propedeutics of Prosthetic Dentistry, and the first lecture was given by Doctor Živko Bolf. In the third year, they were attending the courses of Pathology and Tooth Therapy and Odontology Propedeutics, conducted by Doctor Letica. Practicals related to these courses were first performed on the extracted teeth and subsequently on the patients.

Propedeutics of Prosthetic Dentistry was conducted by Doctor Miroslav Suvin, who also prepared the first written materials from the mentioned course. The students could le-

medicinara Zagreb (slika 4.). Prigodom čestitanja kao prvom diplomiranom stomatologu, profesor sudske medicine Medicinskog fakulteta dr. Vladimir Palmović darovao mu je originalnu ljudsku lubanju (slika 5.).

Dr. Lainović odigrao je značajnu ulogu u razvoju stomatologije u svojoj rodnoj Crnoj Gori i Jugoslaviji. Nakon završetka studija vraća se u Titograd, današnju Podgoricu, gdje se zapošljava kao jedini diplomirani doktor zubne medicine. Nakon godine dana staža trebao je polagati državno-stručni ispit, ali u Crnoj Gori nije bilo nikoga kvalificiranog da ga ispita. Na prijedlog dr. Lainovića, Ministarstvo zdravlja obratilo se Stomatološkom fakultetu u Zagrebu te je u Crnu Goru upućen dr. Erich Jelinek koji ga je ispitao stručni dio, a ostali članovi povjerenstva Ministarstva zdravlja pravni dio ispita (5). Sljedećih godina svi su stomatolozi, viši i srednji zubari i zubotehničari u Republici Crnoj Gori polagali stručni ispit kod dr. Lainovića.

Na zahtjev Ministarstva zdravlja Crne Gore, dr. Lainović reorganizira tadašnju zubarsku službu koju čine manjim dijelom školovani, a većinom priučeni zubari te zubni tehničari. Već 1955. osniva Udruženje zubozdravstvenih radnika Crne Gore. Zbog manjka kadra, 1961. godine utemeljuje i vodi Srednju školu za zubare, zubne tehničare, sanitarne tehničare i medicinske laborante koju je završilo 11 generacija (7).

Specijalističku izobrazbu iz oralne kirurgije pohađa na Klinici za čeljusnu kirurgiju u Zagrebu kod prof. I. Čupara, na *Instituto Superiore di Odontoiatria George Eastman* u Rimu kod prof. A. Benagiana, na Općoj kirurgiji Medicinskog centra u Podgorici kod dr. O. Milačića i na Maksilofacijalnoj kirurgiji u Beogradu kod prof. A. Piščevića, gdje polaže specijalistički ispit 1969. godine. Vraća se u Titograd kao prvi oralni kirurg u Crnoj Gori. Osim oralno-kirurških zahvata, idućih 15 godina bavi se i obradom prijeloma kostiju lica i čeljusti do zapošljavanja prvog maksilofacijalnog kirurga (5).

Milenko Lainović počeo je aktivno sudjelovati na kongresima još kao student. U studenome 1952. godine u Zagrebu je sudjelovao na Prvom kongresu stomatologa Jugoslavije, kao predstavnik studenata Odontološkog odsjeka, te je zastupao stajalište da se nakon diplome treba dobiti titula *doktor stomatologije*, a ne *doktor zubne medicine* (7).

Inicijator je i organizator prvog znanstveno-stručnog skupa u Crnoj Gori pod nazivom Prva stomatološka nedjelja Crne Gore, 1970. godine. Na poziv dr. Lainovića, na skupu je sudjelovao i svečano ga otvorio prof. Ivo Čupar (7).

Dr. Lainović je osnivač stomatološke sekcije pri Društvu liječnika Crne Gore (1971.), kojom je predsjedao niz godina. Godine 1972. izabran je za predsjednika Udruženja stomatologa Jugoslavije. Predsjednik je Kongresnog odbora Šestog kongresa stomatologa Jugoslavije koji je održan od 5. do 9. listopada 1976. godine u Budvi, s više od dvije tisuće sudionika iz Jugoslavije i šezdeset stranih gostiju (7). Rezolucija Kongresa objavljena je u *Acta stomatologica Croatica*, a časopisu je dodijeljena Diploma za unaprjeđenje stomatologije (slika 6.) (8).

Godine 1969. Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu dodijelio mu je spomen diplomu i plaketu za zalaganje u napretku Stomatološkog fakulteta (slika 7.). Diploma mu je dodijeljena na proslavi 20. godišnjice fakultetske stomatološke nastave, a održana je godinu dana poslije navedene obljet-

arn other courses from lesson notes because there were no textbooks on dentistry. The only teacher with the title of professor was Professor Ivo Čupar, PhD, who was also head of the Dental Clinic in Šalata (6).

All the students of the School of Medicine, those from general departments and the students from the Odontology Department, were members of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia under the name of the Zagreb Medical Association (6). On his graduation ceremony, doctor Lainović received a gift from the colleagues. It was the book "Diseases of the mouth", with a dedication and the seal of the Zagreb Medical Association (Figure 4). When congratulating him as the first graduate dentist, Doctor Vladimir Palmović, professor of Forensic Medicine at the School of Medicine, gave him the original human skull (Figure 5).

Dr. Lainović played a significant role in the development of dentistry in his native Montenegro and Yugoslavia. After graduation, he returned to Titograd, today Podgorica, where he was employed as the only graduate doctor of dental medicine. After a year of residency, he was expected to pass a state-professional exam, but there was no one in Montenegro who was qualified to examine him. At the suggestion of Dr. Lainović, the Ministry of Health addressed the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb and Doctor Erich Jelinek was sent to Montenegro to examine the expert part and other members of the Ministry of Health Committee were in charge of the legal part of the exam (5). In the following years, all the dental professionals: graduate, those with high school or secondary school diploma and dental technicians in the Republic of Montenegro were examined by Dr. Lainović at their state professional exam.

At the request of the Ministry of Health of Montenegro, Dr. Lainović reorganizes the dental service at that time, which was made up of a small part of educated dentists and a large number of less qualified or lay dentists and dental technicians. As early as in 1955, Dr. Lainović founded the Association of Dental Health Workers of Montenegro. Due to lack of staff, in 1961, he founded and led a secondary school for dentists, dental technicians, sanitary technicians and medical laboratory technicians, which was completed by 11 generations (7).

He attended a specialist training in oral surgery at the Clinic for Maxillofacial Surgery in Zagreb mentored by Professor Ivo Čupar, and at the *Instituto Superiore di Odontoiatria George Eastman* in Rome mentored by Professor A. Benagiano, at the General Surgery of the Medical Center in Podgorica mentored by Doctor O. Milačić and at Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic in Belgrade mentored by Professor A. Piščević, PhD, where he passed a specialist exam in 1969. He returned to Titograd as the first oral surgeon in Montenegro. In addition to oral surgery, the following 15 years he was also dealing with the treatment of facial and jaw fractures until the appointment of the first maxillofacial surgeon (5).

Milenko Lainović started to actively attend congresses as early as a student. In November 1952, he participated in the First Congress of the Dentists of Yugoslavia as a representative of the students of the Odontology Department, and he suggested that the title of "Doctor of Stomatology" instead

nice – 1969. godine. Prim. Lainović posebno ističe Plaketu i Godišnju nagradu Ljekarske komore Crne Gore *Dr. Branko Zogović* koju je dobio 2011. godine *za poseban doprinos u radu i afirmaciji humanih načela profesije* (7).

Dr. Lainović ostvario je radni staž u ukupnom trajanju od 58 godina i stekao titulu primarijusa. Objavio je 29 radova iz područja oralne kirurgije. Na beogradskom Stomatološkom fakultetu prijavio je tezu doktorske disertacije i položio doktorandski pristupni ispit 1991. godine, no zbog zdravstvenih problema i tadašnjih ratnih zbivanja na području bivše Jugoslavije nije dovršio doktorsku disertaciju (7).

Primarijus Lainović posjetio je Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u rujnu 2013. godine u povodu 65. obljetnice studija stomatologije. Tada je učlanjen u Alumnus Stomatološkog fakulteta, a u razgovoru s dekanom prof. Hrvojem Brkićem za čitatelje *Acta stomatologica Croatica* otkrio je mnoge detalje kojih se sjeća o studiju (5). Posjet je ponovio 6. veljače 2015. godine, kada ga je upoznala i autorica ovih redaka (slika 8.). Na slici 9. je portret primarijusa dr. M. Lainovića iz 2018. godine.

of “Doctor of Dental Medicine” is awarded upon graduation (7).

He was the initiator and also the organizer of the first scientific and professional conference in Montenegro, entitled First Dental Sunday in Montenegro in 1970. At the invitation of Dr. Lainović, Professor Ivo Čupar solemnly opened and attended the meeting (7).

Dr. Lainović is the founder of dental section of the Society of Physicians of Montenegro (1971), which he presided over for many years. In 1972, he was elected president of the Association of Dentists of Yugoslavia. Besides, he was the President of Congress Committee of the Sixth Congress of Dentists of Yugoslavia, held from 5 to 9 October 1976 in Budva, with more than two thousand participants from Yugoslavia and sixty international guests (7). The Congress Resolution was published in *Acta Stomatologica Croatica* scientific journal, and the journal was awarded a Diploma for the advancement in the field of dentistry (Figure 6) (8).

In 1969, the School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb awarded him a solemn diploma and plaque for the advancement of the School of Dental Medicine (Figure 7). The diploma was awarded at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of university education in dental medicine, which was held one year later than the anniversary, in 1969. Primarius Dr. Lainović is especially proud of the Plaque and the Annual Award of the Medical Chamber of Montenegro “Dr. Branko Zogović”, which was awarded to him in 2011 for “special contribution to dental medicine and affirmation of humane principles of the profession” (7).

Dr. Lainović was working in the field of dental medicine for 58 years and gained the title of primarius. He has published 29 papers in the field of oral surgery. At the Faculty of Dental Medicine in Belgrade, he applied for a doctoral dissertation and passed a PhD candidacy exam in 1991. However, due to his health problems and the war events in the former Yugoslavia, he did not complete his doctoral dissertation (7).

Primarius Dr. Milenko Lainović visited the School of Dental Medicine of the University of Zagreb in September 2013 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of dental studies. On that occasion, he joined the Alumni of the School of Dental Medicine and in conversation with the dean of the School Professor Hrvoje Brkić, PhD, he mentioned a large number of details he recalled about studying at the School for the readers of *Acta Stomatologica Croatica* (5). The visit was repeated on February 6, 2015, when he had the opportunity to get acquainted with the author of these lines (Figure 8). Figure 9 is a portrait of Primarius Dr. Milenko Lainović from 2018.

## Zaključak

Milenko Lainović započeo je svoj profesionalni put u doba kada su se na tlu tadašnje Jugoslavije stomatologijom bavili priučeni *zubari* i zubari sa završenom srednjom ili višom školom. U Hrvatskoj su radili liječnici opće medicine koji su specijalizirali stomatologiju na nekom od stranih učilišta (Beč, Graz, Budimpešta, Prag, Padova, Bologna) te zubari koji su diplomirali na visokim školama zubnog liječništva u

## Conclusion

Milenko Lainović started his professional career at a time when dental patients in the former Yugoslavia were treated by dentists without formal education as well as dentists with a secondary school or high school diploma. On the ground of Croatia, dentistry was practiced by doctors of general medicine who specialized in dentistry at a foreign institution (Vienna, Graz, Budapest, Prague) as well as doctors of dental

Njemačkoj, Švicarskoj ili Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama (9). Premda je i sam počeo raditi kao priučeni zubar, ne zadovoljava se zubarstvom kao zanatom nego upisuje srednju zubarsku školu, a poslije studij stomatologije na Odontološkom odsjeku Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu 1948. godine. Njegove ozbiljne težnje prema stomatologiji kao struci, očituju se u uspješno završenom studiju u najkraćem mogućem roku. Nesporan je njegov doprinos razvoju stomatologije u Crnoj Gori i tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji, o kojemu svjedoče mnogobrojna priznanja i dužnosti koje je obnašao.

Nastojanja nastavnika i prvih generacija visokoškolaških stomatologa da se ozbiljnost studija te jak opće-medicinski naglasak očituje i u stečenoj tituli nakon diplome ostvarena su 1957. godine kad je Odontološki odsjek promijenio ime u Stomatološki odjel, a diplomirani studenti dobivali su strukovni naziv *doktora stomatologije* (*doctor medicinae stomatologicae*) (2). Približavanjem Hrvatske Europskoj uniji, prema preporuci je titula *doctor of stomatology* u engleskom prijevodu zamijenjena s *doctor of dental medicine*. Međutim, bez javno objavljenog i argumentiranog objašnjenja, nova titula je uvedena i u hrvatski naziv struke te se od 2009. godine *stomatologija* zamjenjuje s *dentalna medicina*, a nakon završenog 6-godišnjeg studija dobiva se titula *doktor dentalne medicine* (10). S obzirom na to da je u fokusu stomatološke skrbi cijela usna šupljina (grčki *stoma*) kao dio orofacijesa, a ne samo zub (latinski *dens*), ta nekritička i neargumentirana promjena nazivlja čini se kao korak unatrag u povijesnom razvoju naše struke u Hrvatskoj.

Zahvalni smo prim. Lainoviću na promicanju i afirmaciji stomatološke struke i Stomatološkog fakulteta, te što je s nama podijelio mnogobrojne detalje o razvoju naše struke i o svojem bogatom životnom iskustvu, jer to su dragocjeni dokumenti povijesti.

Poštovani prim. dr. Lainoviću, bila nam je čast i zadovoljstvo upoznati Vas osobno. Vaš živahan duh i ljubav za struku nadahnuće su i poticaj mladim generacijama na stručnom i životnom putu.

medicine who had graduated from dental medicine schools in Germany, Switzerland or the United States (9).

Although he started his dental career as a dental practitioner without formal education, he was not content with practicing dentistry as a craftsmanship. Thus, he enrolled into a secondary dental school and, subsequently, he enrolled at the Odontology Department at the School of Medicine in Zagreb in 1948. His serious approach to dentistry as a profession is reflected in a successfully completed study in the earliest possible time. His contribution to the development of dentistry in Montenegro and then Yugoslavia is undisputed, which is attested by numerous recognitions and duties he has performed.

The efforts of teachers and first generations of highly educated dentists that the seriousness of the study and the strong general medical emphasis become apparent in the scientific title acquired by diploma came true in 1957 when the Odontology Department changed its name to the Department of Stomatology and the graduate students received the professional title doctor of stomatology (Latin *doctor medicinae stomatologicae*) (2). By the time when Croatia was joining the European Union, according to the EU recommendations, the title *doctor of stomatology* was in English translation replaced with *doctor of dental medicine*. However, without any explanations published in media that could be argued by dental professionals and general public, a new title has been introduced also in the Croatian language and name of the profession since 2009: "stomatology" has been replaced with "dental medicine" and after a 6 year study a graduate student is awarded the title "doctor of dental medicine" (10). Given that the entire mouth (Greek *stoma*) as part of orofacial area is the focus of dental care, not just the tooth (Latin *dens*), this uncritical and unsubstantiated change in terminology seems to be a step back in the historical development of dental profession in Croatia.

We are grateful to Primarius Dr. Lainovic for the promotion and affirmation of the dental profession and the School of Dental Medicine, as well as for many details of the development of dental profession and his rich life experience, which are precious documents of our history.

Dear Mr. Primarius Dr. Milenko Lainović! It was our honor and pleasure to meet you personally. Your lively spirit and love for dental profession are inspiration and encouragement for young generations on their way to a successful dental career.

## Sukob interesa

Nije ga bilo

## Conflict of interest

None declared

**Abstract**

Dental Medicine Study in Croatia started as a course *Dentistry and Dental Medicine* for medical students at the School of Medicine in Zagreb in 1922. The first teacher was Professor Eduard Radošević, doctor of medicine and dentistry specialist. The next stage was formation of the Odontology Department at the School of Medicine in Zagreb in September 1948, which was supported by Professor Ivo Čupar. The first 47 students enrolled in dentistry. Milenko Lainović was the first student who graduated from the School on May 26, 1954 and he received the title of a graduated doctor of dental medicine. He was the first doctor of dental medicine in the history of the University of Zagreb. Following graduation, Dr. Lainović returned to his native town Podgorica in Montenegro. He reorganized the dental service in Montenegro and founded the Secondary School for Dentists, Technicians, Sanitary Technicians and Medical Laboratory Technicians. He specialized in oral surgery in 1969, and in 1971 he founded a dental section at the Society of Physicians of Montenegro. Also, he was the initiator and organizer of several scientific and expert meetings in Montenegro. Dr. Lainović was awarded the title of primarius and his busy career lasted 58 years. Numerous awards and prizes have witnessed the contribution of Primarius Dr. Lainović to dental development in Montenegro and Yugoslavia. We are grateful to Primarius Dr. Lainović for the promotion and affirmation of dental profession and the School of Dental Medicine, as well as for collecting numerous data on the development of dental profession, which are precious documents of history. This paper is dedicated to Primarius Dr. Lainović on the occasion of the 70th Anniversary of Dental Medicine at the University of Zagreb (1948-2018).

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Dental Education; University of Zagreb; Dentists; History of Dentistry; Croatia

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