

## HISTORY OF NEPHROLOGY

### FP908 THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH NEPHROLOGY FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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**Introduction and Aims:** To introduce the history of Nephrology with scientific data.

**Methods:** Collecting historical data on Nephrology up to present.

**Results:** Anatolia, has witnessed the birth of several sciences, one of the most important of which was medicine.

The earliest known Turkish book about Urology is Cerrahiye-i İlhanîye (Ilhanian Surgery), which was written by Sabuncuoğlu Şerafeddin from Amasya (1385-1468).

Some of the important Turkish Scientists who worked on urinalysis, bladder stones and kidneys are Avicenna, Hekim (doctor) Ahi Çelebi and Hekim Altuncuzade.

Modern medical school was established in Istanbul in 14th March 1827. After 1908, the two schools were became Faculty of Medicine with the arrival of German scientists, there was a university reform on 14th March 1946.

Erich Frank (1884-1957) was the pioneer and inspirer of Turkish Nephrology. He established the discipline of nephrology in Turkey.

Another pioneer in Internal Medicine and Nephrology was Cavit Sokmen with his book Internal Renal Diseases published in 1951.

Prof. Kemal Onen (1923-) is another pioneer of Nephrology, who first organized the International Nephrology Symposium in the form of seminars, after 1965. He also chaired the European Dialysis and Transplant Association and European Dialysis and Transplant Nurses Association congresses successfully in Istanbul in 1978.

Turkish Nephrology dates back to 1940s. And it has been through great endeavor and development that we have reached year 2000. The small movements, which started in 1950s in the historical development of Nephrology in our country, increased in 1960s, and were accelerated through 1970s. Initially, it enjoyed a rather slow progress since it was fed by only personal efforts and endeavors, and yet it made progress in 1980s due to the establishment of hemodialysis centers, and finally it managed in 1990s to live up to world standards. And in more recent years, increase in the number of dialysis centers reached considerable extent.

According to recent research, it is clear that Nephrology and Urology started together in Turkey.

The Pediatric Nephrology was founded by Faik Tanman from Istanbul University and by Ümit Saatçı from Hacettepe University.

Peritoneal Dialysis Practices started in 1950s and Chronical Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis started in 1981. Home hemodialysis started in Turkey in 2006. There are about 200 patients now.

According to the 2013 figures from Ministry of Health, the number of hemodialysis patients is 52.675, Periton dialysis patients 3.530, transplantation patients 2.944 (2.359 alive 585 cadaveric). With the total number of 59.149 patients.

According to Ministry of Health 1975-2013 renal transplantation, figures the number of live donors is 18.808, cadaveric donor 5.475, totally 24.283.

Turkish Nephrology Society has developed since 2000 and its growth has been more dramatic since 2010. In all fields of Nephrology Turkish Nephrologists are known internationally with their cooperative contributions to science.

ERA-EDTA Congresses took place in Turkey three times with remarkable organizations. Turkish nephrologists stil serve in the management of Kidney associations. There are courses like CME organized in national programs.

**Conclusions:** In brief, Turkish Nephrology has flourished and become efficient internationally. Its improvement is our biggest wish.