

**28 GODINA
ANATOMSKOG
INSTITUTA
MEDICINSKOG
FAKULTETA
UNIVERZITETA
U SARAJEVU**



1946 - 1974

MEDICINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU
INSTITUT ZA ANATOMIJU

Direktor: Prof. dr Hajrudin Hadžiselimović

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NASTAVNOG, NAUČNOG I STRUČNOG RADA
U INSTITUTU ZA ANATOMIJU
MEDICINSKOG FAKULTETA
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SADRŽAJ

CONTENTS

I	Medicinski Fakultet u Sarajevu (1946 — 1974)	9
	The Medical Faculty in Sarajevo (1946 — 1974)	9
II	Osnivanje Anatomskog instituta i njegova organizacija	28
	The Foundation of the Anatomy Department and its organization	28
III	Plan, program i oprema	37
	Planning, programme and equipment	40
IV	Nastavni rad	41
	Teaching in Anatomy	45
V	Naučni i stručni rad	46
	The scientific and professional work	49
VI	Ostale aktivnosti	50
	Other activities	51
VII	Bibliografija Instituta za anatomiju	52
	Bibliography of the Anatomy Department	52

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RADA U
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ZA ANATOMIJU
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SARAJEVO 1974

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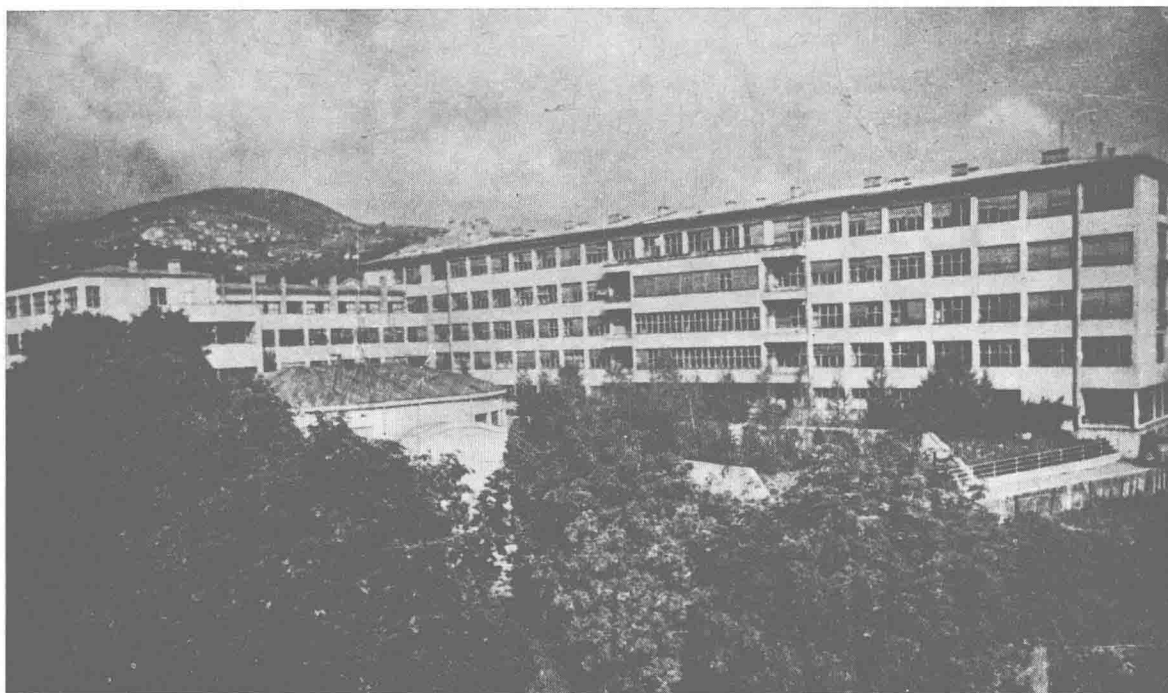


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Instituti predkliničkog dijela Medicinskog fakulteta
The Institutes of the Pre-Clinical Part of the Medical Faculty

MEDICINSKI FAKULTET U SARAJEVU (1946 — 1974)

Da bi se ukratko prikazali neki istorijski periodi koji su prethodili osnivanju Medicinskog Fakulteta osvrnuću se na neke momente čije poznavanje je važno za shvatanje značaja osnivanja Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.

Zemaljska bolnica u Sarajevu je osnovana 1894. godine sa 238 postelja. Bolnica je 1969. godine navršila 75 godina svog postojanja. Ona se je u prvoj deceniji XX vijeka proširila na 325 kreveta. Njen tadašnji upravnik je bio dr Ignaz Knotz, Njemac iz Banata. U to doba se intenzivno radilo na Zakonu o usavršavanju zdravstvenih ustanova u BiH koga je izglasao Bosanski Sabor. Tim zakonom je bila odobrena izgradnja nove Zemaljske bolnice od 800 kreveta. Prije I svjetskog rata i u toku rata u Bolnici su radili istaknuti ljekari različitih narodnosti. Dr Ludemil Korezynsky, bivši profesor Krakovskog medicinskog fakulteta je vodio interno odjeljenje. Šef ginekološkog odjeljenja je bio primarius dr Vladislav Mikucki. Kožno-venerično odjeljenje je nakon smrti Leopolda Glück-a, vodio njegov sin Aleksandar, koji je kasnije primio zasluženi poziv za profesora Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Hirurg je bio iz Beča dr Josef Preindsberger i na njegovom odjeljenju se obrazovala nekolicina domaćih ljekara, među njima dr Risto Jeremić i dr Milivoje Kostić. Neurolog i psihijatar je bio dr Teofil Koetschet, sin ljekara iz Švajcarske, koji je prije okupacije došao u Sarajevo i imao važnu ulogu na Pašinom dvoru. Dr Emil Prašek je kao zemaljski bakteriolog preuzeo i prosekturu Zemaljske bolnice. Godine 1921. on je izabran za profesora higijene na Zagrebačkom medicinskom fakultetu. Njegova supruga dr Bronislava

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF SARAJEVO (1946 — 1974)

In order to illustrate briefly certain historical periods prior to the foundation of the Medical Faculty, we are going to review certain moments we have to be familiar with, if the significance of the foundation of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo is to be understood.

In 1894 there was established in Sarajevo the Country Hospital with 238 beds. In 1969 it was 75 years from its foundation. The size of the hospital was enlarged and the number of beds raised to 325 in the first decade of the XXth century. Ignaz Knotz M.D., a German from Banat, was its Governor at that period. At that time an Act on the improvement of Health Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina was intensively advocated and approved by "Bosanski Sabor". The erection of a new Country Hospital with 800 beds was granted by this law. Before World War I and in the course of the War eminent physicians of various nationalities were engaged in hospital work. Ludemil Korezynsky, M.D., former Professor at the Medical Faculty of Cracow, was running the Ward for Internal Diseases. Chief of the Gynecological Ward was physician in charge Vladislav Mikucki, M. D. The Dermato-Vene-real Ward was run, after Leopold Glück's death, by his son Alexander, who was later conferred upon the deserved professorship at the Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb. Joseph Preindsberger (Vienna) was a surgeon. A few native physicians, among whom Risto Jeremić, M. D. and Milivoje Kostić, M. D. were trained at his ward. The neurologist and psychiatrist Theophilus Koetschet a Swiss physician's son, came to Sarajevo before the occupation. He played an important role at the

Prašek je naročito mnogo učinila u organizovanju pedijatrijske službe u BiH. Na svakom odjeljenju asistenti su odgajani za nasljednike šefova. Na internom odjeljenju su bili asistenti dr Hamdija Karamehmedović i dr Ljubo Bilić, na hirurgiji dr Milivoje Kostić, koji je poslije rata postao profesor hirurgije Beogradskog medicinskog fakulteta. Na Ginekologiji je bio dr Jovo Bokonjić. Nova Zemaljska bolnica, koju je planirao dr Hamdija Karamehmedović, Zakonom je od strane Bosanskog Sabora prihvaćena i ona je trebala da posluži kao baza za osnivanje Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Tom cilju je prethodilo i okupljanje eminentnih stručnjaka iz poznatih evropskih medicinskih centara. Naravno I Svjetski rat i docnije prilike u Jugoslaviji nisu omogućile ostvarenje ove zamisli. Tek poslije II Svjetskog rata stvoreni su uslovi da se u ratom opustošenoj i namučenoj Bosni i Hercegovini pristupi ispitivanju uslova za stvaranje Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Kao ministar zdravlja dr Nedo Zec određuje komisiju za uređenje Medicinskog fakulteta. Ta se je komisija sastala u sobi dr Feldmana 9. marta 1946. godine. Iz zapisnika te sjednice se vidi da je, Ministarstvo Narodnog zdravlja Bosne i Hercegovine, odlučilo da na jesen 1946. godine otvori Medicinski fakultet u Sarajevu i to odmah kao cijeli fakultet, a ne semestar po semestar. Na sjednici se ističe potreba naročite štednje i tu dr Feldman upozorava da treba da vlada princip »sa što manje novca — što veći efekat«. Dr Salatić na toj sjednici postavlja pitanje: »da li će se cijela bolnica upotrijebiti za fakultet ili će jedan dio ostati kao bolnica«. Odlučeno je da cijela Opšta državna bolnica postane klinička bolnica Medicinskog fakulteta.

Ministar Narodnog zdravlja BiH dr Nedo Zec piše 18. marta 1946. godine me-

manor-house of the pasha. Emil Prašek M. D., took over the prosectorium of the Country Hospital as bacteriologist of the Country. In 1921 he was elected Professor of Hygiene at the Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb. His wife Bronislava Prašek, M. D. did not spare any endeavour to organize the Child Health Service in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At each ward the assistants were inspired and provided for succession of their chiefs. Assistants Hamdija Karamehmedović M. D. and Ljubo Bilić, M. D. were working at the Ward of Internal Diseases. Milivoje Kostić, M. D., from the Surgical Ward was elected after the war Professor of Surgery at the Medical Faculty of Belgrade, Jovo Bokonjić, M. D. was at the Gynecology Ward. A new Country Hospital planned by Hamdija Karamehmedović, M. D. was legally approved by the Bosnian Assembly. It had to serve as basis for the foundation of the Medical Faculty of Sarajevo. There was a preliminary gathering of eminent experts from known European medical centers. World War I and further circumstances in Yugoslavia prevented the realization of this idea. It was only following World War II that conditions for the enquiry into facilities of how to build a Medical Faculty in Sarajevo arose in devastated and tired out Bosnia and Herzegovina. As Minister of Public Health Nedo Zec, M. D. summoned a Commission for the foundation of the Medical Faculty. The meeting was held in the room of Mr. Feldman, M. D. on March 9, 1946. According to its protocol, the Ministry of Public Health of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought the decision to open formally the Medical Faculty of Sarajevo in Autumn 1946, i. e. at once as a complete faculty and not partially term by term. At the Meeting the need for particular economy was emphasized and Mr. Feldman, M. D. drew attention to the prin-

memorandum o osnivanju Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Taj memorandum je upućen Predsjedniku Narodne vlade FNRJ, Komitetu za zaštitu Narodnog zdravlja i drugu Ministru prosvjete u Beogradu. Ovaj memorandum glasi: »Briga oko unapređenja narodnog zdravlja i uspjeh oko toga unapređenja ovisit će o valjanom i brojnom ljebarskom kadru, koji bude stajao na raspolaganju. Današnjih 3—4000 na cca 15 miliona stanovnika FNRJ ne znači upravo ništa i nije dovoljno ni za izvršenje najosnovnijih zadataka zdravstvene, sanitarne i socijalno-medicinske politike, a kamoli za izvršenje svih onih zadataka, koje se na zdravstvene rukovodioce stavljaju kao apodiktčni zahtjevi sadašnjosti. Prema nalazu stručnjaka potrebno je da jedan ljekar dolazi prosječno na 2000 stanovnika, ako se hoće da se bar donekle zadovolje potrebe naroda (Štampar). Još bolje je i to treba zahtijevati, prosječno na jednog ljekara da dolazi 1000 stanovnika. Da bi se to postiglo, treba osim propagande, koja bi išta za tim, da što veći broj mladih ljudi pođe na studije medicine (stipendijama itd.) urediti i što veće mogućnosti za taj studij kao stipendije, menze, domovi itd. Sadašnja tri medicinska fakulteta u državi jedva mogu taj zahtjev zadovoljiti, ne samo zato, što nisu građena za veći broj studenata, nego i zato, što u slučaju velikog broja studenata na jednom mjestu, trpi kvalitet nastave. Zato je potrebno da se poveća broj medicinskih fakulteta u državi, kako je to učinjeno u naprednom svijetu. U SSSR-u ima danas ništa manje nego 72 medicinska instituta (fakulteta i visokih škola), na kojima uče oko 115.000 studenata (Štampar).

Neodloživa je dakle potreba cijele države, da uredi, otvori i na vrijedne temelje postavi nekoliko *novih medicinskih fakulteta* i to u onim mjestima, gdje za to po-

ciple "with the least amount of money — the best achieved effect". Mr. Salatić, M. D. put the question at this meeting as follows: "Is the whole hospital going to be used as faculty or is one part of it remaining what it is?" It was decided upon that the entire General State Hospital should be converted into a Teaching Hospital of the Medical Faculty.

In March 1946 the Minister of Public Health of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mr. Nedo Zec, M. D. wrote a memorandum on the foundation of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo. This memorandum was forwarded to the President of the People's Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, to the Committee for Public Health Protection and to the Minister of Education in Belgrade. It says in this memorandum: "The concern in Public Health promotion and its success will depend on a competent and large staff of physicians being available. The present 3—4000 physicians per about 15 million inhabitants of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia are nothing at all; they are not even sufficient for the achievement of the most fundamental tasks of the health, sanitation and socio-medical policy, without mentioning the performance of all those tasks the leaders of the Health Service are confronted with, since they are apodictic requirements of recent times. According to the statement of experts one physician per 2000 inhabitants is required on the average, if requirements of the population are taken at least to a certain degree, into account. (Štampar). It is still wiser to have one physician per 1000 inhabitants and this should be insisted upon. In order to achieve this aim there should be, besides propaganda on these lines, encouraged to study medicine as large a number as possible of younger people (by bursaries,

stoje toliko velike bolnice, koje bi zadovoljile potrebe kliničke nastave. Jedno od takovih mjesta je Sarajevo, gdje postoje za nastavu sve mogućnosti i kuda gravitira velik krug bolesnika ne samo iz Bosne i Hercegovine, nego i iz Srednje i Južne Dalmacije, iz Sandžaka i Kosova, te iz Crne Gore. Isti taj djelokrug imalo bi Sarajevo i po svom položaju i po osobenosti svoje patologije kao nastavni medicinski centar. Postoji dakle ne samo neodloživa potreba za otvaranjem Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, nego se nameće i dužnost, da se cijela država angažuje u otvaranju takovog fakulteta u Sarajevu, od kojeg bi imala korist ne samo u pogledu mogućnosti novih kadrova, liječnika, nego i u pravcu odterećenja postojećih fakulteta, pošto se jedva može zamisliti, da će biti očekivanog uspjeha od nastave oko 1200 studenata u Beogradu i oko 1500 studenata u Zagrebu, a da se o onima 600—700 studenata u Ljubljani i ne govori. Kako je od rečenog broja studenata u Beogradu i u Zagrebu oko 200 iz Bosne i Hercegovine (a nije poznat broj onih, koji bi iz ostalih narodnih republika u Sarajevu studirali, da je kojim slučajem već do sada ovdje uređen fakultet) te je i ta činjenica jedan argumenat više, da bi ovim studentima trebalo omogućiti studij medicine u Sarajevu, time prije, što bi taj studij ovdje bio omogućen mnogo bolje, nego li (iz prije navedenih razloga) u Zagrebu i Beogradu.

Za otvaranje Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu mogu se uzeti dvije alternative. Prva bi bila ova:

U Sarajevu postoji velika državna bolnica sa bogatim materijalom i naročitom patologijom, koja po svojoj veličini spada u red najvećih naših bolnica. S neznatnim adaptacijama u toj bi se bolnici mogao urediti sav klinički dio Medicinskog fakulteta. Osim toga bolnica ima tendenciju,

etc.) As many facilities as possible should be catered for this study, i. e. grants, can-
teens, hostels etc. The present three medical faculties in our State are hardly sufficient for this urgent demand; not only because they are not constructed for a larger number of students, but with many students crowded in one premise, the quality of instruction deteriorates. Hence it is necessary to increase the number of Medical Faculties in the State, as this has been done by the progressive world. The Soviet Republic of Russia has got to date not less than 72 medical institutions (faculties and high schools) attended by about 115.000 students (Štampar).

Thus there was the urgent need concerning the whole country: i. e. to organize, to open and to establish several *New Medical Faculties* in such places in which there were as many large hospitals as to satisfy clinical teaching requirements. One of those places was Sarajevo, where there were all teaching faculties. Apart from this a large number of patients not only from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but from Middle and Southern Dalmatia, from Sandžak, Kosovo and Montenegro gravitated toward it. Sarajevo would have the same sphere of activity both with regard to its geographical situation and the particularity of its pathology as medical teaching center. Hence there was not only the urgent need for the foundation of a Medical Faculty in Sarajevo, but it was the whole country's concern to encourage the foundation of such a faculty in Sarajevo, since it would benefit not only by the possibility of obtaining new staffs of physicians, but it would also help to lift the burden from the existing faculties. Satisfactory instruction of 1200 students in Belgrade and of about 1500 students in Zagreb could be hardly expected, without even mentioning the 600—700 students in

a oko toga se i nastoji, da se proširi na taj način, što bi se za svrhe bolnice dobila bolnička novogradnja na Jezeru nedaleko od sadašnje bolnice, a koja je novogradnja vlasništvo Bolničkog fonda državnog saobraćajnog osoblja. Isto tako nastoji se da se dobije susjedni Konvikt društva »Napredak«, čime bi se kapacitet bolnice digao na preko 1600 postelja. Sav taj veliki kapacitet služio bi za nastavu Medicinskog fakulteta i dobro bi joj došao.

Prema jednoj osnovi, po kojoj bi trebalo izvršiti najnužnije pregradnje sadašnjih zgrada bolnice u kliničke ustanove trebalo bi oko 2,000.000 dinara za građevne potrebe i oko 1,000.000 za uređaj onih prostorija, koje su za rad klinika kao

Ljubljana. Since among the number of students in Belgrade and Zagreb there were about 200 from Bosnia and Herzegovina (the number of those coming from other people's republics, that would have studied in Sarajevo, had there been an already established Faculty). This fact was another argument to encourage these students to study medicine in Sarajevo, the more so since instruction could be provided with better means here than (out of aforesaid reasons) in Zagreb and Belgrade.

There were two alternatives for the opening of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo. One was as follows:



Opšta državna bolnica je 1946. godine pretvorena u Kliničku bolnicu Medicinskog fakulteta
In 1946 the General State Hospital became the Clinical Faculty of the Medical Faculty

nastavnih ustanova potrebne, a do sada ih bolnica za svoj obični bolnički rad nije trebala. U to treba uračunati razne nastavne aparate, mikroskope, oftalmoskope, otološke instrumente i radne prostorije za praktične vježbe itd.

Za nastavne svrhe trebalo bi za svotu od 8,000.000 dinara izgraditi dva velika amfiteatra kao stilski i arhitektonski povoljne nadogradnje na sadašnju glavnu bolničku zgradu. Ova bi dva amfiteatra zadovoljila potrebe nastave koja bi se vršila u dva tečaja, kako to predviđaju moderni nastavni planovi. Naime, treći bi rigoroz, posvećen sav kliničkim predmetima, bio razdjeljen u dva tečaja, interni i hirurški. Interni bi tečaj sadržavao sljedeće predmete: internu medicinu, ftizilogiju, infektivne bolesti, pedijatriju, neurologiju sa psihijatrijom i dermatovenerologiju, a hirurški bi tečaj sadržavao: hirurgiju, urologiju, ginekologiju, ortopediju, oftalmologiju i otorinolaringologiju. U amfiteatrima bi se držala glavna predavanja, ostali praktični radovi vršili bi se na odjeljenjima i u bolesničkim sobama.

Na taj bi način sadašnji bogati materijal Državne bolnice u Sarajevu bio iskorišten u nastavne svrhe i doprineo bi svoj udio za povećanje i valjani odgoj većeg broja potrebnog ljekarskog kadra.

Rekapitulacija:

za pregradnje postojećih zgrada	2,000.000
za kliničku aparaturu i sl.	1,000.000
za dva amfiteatra	8,000.000
za uređenje »Napredkovog konvikta«	1,000.000
za uređenje zgrade »Jezero«	8,000.000
Ukupno:	20,000.000

Način nastave kao i postojeći raspoloživi materijal omogućuju i zahtjevaju,

In Sarajevo there existed a large State Hospital with an abundant case material and a particular pathology. It was conform by its size to our largest hospital. The entire Clinical Unit of the Medical Faculty could be accommodated by reconstruction not worth mentioning. Moreover, the hospital had the tendency and efforts were made to extent itself by the new building on Jezero not far away from the present hospital. This new building was owned by the Hospital Fond of the Railway personnel. There were attempts made at obtaining the neighbouring boarding school "Napredak" as part of the hospital. This would raise the total possible accommodation to 1600 beds. This entire large capacity would serve for medical instruction and be rather welcome.

Owing to an estimate, the most urgent reconstruction of the present hospital buildings into Clinical Units required about 2,000.000 dinars for construction and about 1,000.000 for the equipment of those premises necessary for the work in Clinical Units as teaching institutions. This was, so far, not required by the hospital for its routine hospital work. Herewith various teaching devices, microscopes, ophthalmoscopes, otologic instruments and work premises for practicals etc. had to be calculated.

There had to be constructed two large amphitheatres, complying with the style of the building, on the top floor of the former General State Hospital at the expense of 8,000.000 dinars. Both amphitheatres had to be conform to the requirements of instruction which would be carried out in two courses owing to the scheme of modern curricula, i. e.: the Third Examination for Medical Degrees, entirely devoted to clinical subjects, was divided into two courses: into internal medicine and into surgery. The course of