

History of dermatology and venereology in Serbia - part III/1: Dermatovenereology in Serbia from 1881 - 1918

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UDC 616.5(091)"1881/1918"

UDC 616.97(091)"1881/1918"



Abstract

This paper deals with the period from 1881 to 1918, when the following Sanitary Laws were passed: *Law on the Organization of the Sanitary Profession and Public Health Care* (1881), which implemented measures for protection from venereal diseases, as well as restriction of prostitution; *Public Sanitary Fund* (1881), with independent budget for health care; *Announcement on Free of Charge Treatment of Syphilis* (1887). Dermatovenereological Departments were also founded: in the General Public Hospital in Belgrade (1881), and in the General Military Hospital (1909). The Hospital in Knjaževac for Syphilis was reopened (1881), as well as mobile and temporary hospitals for syphilis, and a network of County and Municipality hospitals. The first Serbian dermatovenereologist was Dr. Jevrem Žujović (1860 – 1944), and then Dr. Milorad Savićević (1877 – 1915). Skin and venereal diseases were treated by general practitioners, surgeons, internists and neurologists. Although Dr. Laza Lazarević (1851 – 1890) was not a dermatologist, but a physician and a writer, he published three papers on dermatovenereology, whereas Dr. Milorad Godjevac (1860 – 1933) wrote an important study on endemic syphilis. From 1885 to 1912, organization of dermatovenereology service has significantly improved. Considering the fact that archive documents are often missing, only approximate structure of diseases is specified: in certain monthly reports in Zaječar, out of all the diseased persons, 45% had skin or venereal diseases, while in Užice the number was 10.5%, which points to different distribution of these diseases. High percentage of dermatovenereology diseases was caused by high frequency of venereal diseases and syphilis. During the war: 1912 – 1918, the military medical service dominated, and in 1917 *Prince Alexander Serbian Reserve Hospital was founded in Thessaloniki* with a *Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases*. During this period, work of the Civilian Health Care Service was interrupted, consequently leading to a considerable aggravation of public health.

This chapter focuses on the period from 1881, when the health care service was legally regulated, to 1918, when the First World War ended. After the Serbian-Bulgarian War (1885), being on the crossroads of Turkish, Austrian and Russian interests for a long time, Serbia entered a period of peace, which lasted about 25 years. Despite the political turmoil in the country, it contributed to progress in every aspect. After this period, the country entered yet another period of war (1912 – 1918), and the newly established Sanitary Service was shut down. The number of military physicians, insufficient during the peace, became even more apparent during the war, so that civilian doctors were recruited to the army (1), whereas the Sanitary Service was almost completely transformed into a Military Sanitary Service. The consequences were to be distressing and long lasting.

Legislation and organization of the dermatovenereology service

After the wars which led to the liberation of Serbia (1876 – 1878), things which happened before, occurred again, like in similar situations in the past: the major health problem was the spread of communicable diseases, while their occurrence was associated with historical ups and downs of the country. Apart from venereal diseases, skin diseases spread as well, due to lack of health care, but also due to low life and hygiene standards. Although syphilis remained a dominant health concern, dermatology gained recognition in the frame of general health care.

This period was characterized by establishment of sanitary laws (2), under the authorization of Dr. Vladan Đorđević, the chief of the Sanitary Department

of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - MIA (1879 – 1884) (3). In 1881, on his initiative, a *Public Sanitary Fund* was established, which provided an independent sanitary budget (2, 3). Dr. Vladan Đorđević created a *Law on the Organization of the Sanitary Profession and Public Health Care* (hereinafter: *Sanitary Law*), which was also adopted in 1881 (4). World experts found it to be one of the best and most contemporary laws in Europe (5).

Of the general *Sanitary Law* regulations, which applied to all sanitary districts, two were significant for the development of the dermatovenereology service:

- Foundation of district and county hospitals over the whole country during a 10-year-period (6);
- Submission of formal reports on the public health on regular basis (7, 8).

Certain law articles concerned organization and development of the dermatovenereology profession:

- Measures for the prevention of multiplication and spread of venereal diseases (9);
- Suppression of wanton and all that provoked it (8).

In the same year, *Prostitution Regulations* (10) and *Regulations of the Hospital Funds gained for Prostitutes* were passed. These funds were used for medical check-ups and hospital treatment of prostitutes (11).

The *Announcement dated 1887*, was of utmost importance for the dermatovenereology service. According to the *Announcement*, treatment of syphilis was free of charge for peasants and workers, regardless of their financial status. In 1895, this privilege was exercised by all patients with sexually transmitted diseases, as well as by railway “guardians” and low-paid railway staff (12).

The main obstacles for the enforcement of these laws included lack of physicians, lack of specialists and hospitals, and that is why special attention was paid to the above mentioned.

Hospitals

The Sultan's Edict (“Hatiserif”) from 1830 (12), allowed building of hospitals in Serbia, but they were mostly organized in unsuitable buildings for their purpose, whereas their number and equipment were rather deficient. The conclusions of the *Medical Board for the investigation of “frenka”* in 1846 (see part

II), according to which syphilis was to be treated in hospitals, was extremely important. The new *Sanitary Law* intended development of a hospital network, as well as reorganization of the existing hospitals, defining eradication of venereal diseases as one of the greatest problems.

By the *Sanitary Law*, the previous *County and Belgrade City Hospital* was transformed into the *General Public Hospital* (GPH), with five departments, one of them being the *Department for Skin Diseases and Syphilis*. It was the first dermatovenereology department in Serbia, and it had separate sections for male and female patients (5, 6).

A *Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases* was also founded in the frame of the *General Military Hospital* (GMH), after a new hospital was built in the western part of Vračar, in 1909. The acting chief of the Department was Captain First Class, Dr. Milutin Pop Jovanović (13).

The *Knjaževac Hospital for Syphilis*, burnt down in 1876 in the Serbian – Turkish war (see part II), was reopened in 1881, in a private residence. It remained there for ten years to come, but after that it was moved into a restored, old hospital (14).

The County and District General Hospitals also represented important centers for the treatment of skin and venereal diseases.

Apart from these, in regions with a great number of patients suffering from syphilis, in 1882 a new way of treatment was organized: *two mobile hospitals*, which were active till 1885, with some interruptions. The treatment took place at a person's residence, under the supervision of a doctor, and it lasted for months, even after the end of treatment (12, 14).

For the same reasons, in 1894, three *temporary hospitals for syphilis* were founded: in *Vitkovo, Krupanj and Soko Banja*, as well as a *Hospital for the Treatment of Syphilis* in Boljevac (15).

These kinds of hospitals were possibly organized in other areas with a great number of diseased.

This extraordinarily long period of peace allowed good organization of an antivenereal service, decreasing the number of patients with syphilis. In 1912, a war period started, and lasted till 1918. At that time, the total number of physicians in Serbia was 370, out of which 296 were recruited into the

army, whereas 57 physicians capable of work were left behind (16). It affected the public health a great deal, causing spread of venereal and skin diseases once again. During the war period, a military sanitary network was reorganized, and on March 16, 1917, the “*Prince Alexander Serbian Reserve Hospital*” (PASRH) was founded in Thessaloniki. It was the Central Military Hospital of the Serbian Army in exile; it included a *Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases*, and its chief was Major Dr. Dušan Kopša (17).

In this way, organization of dermatovenereology service gained its position both in peace and in war. However, the discontinuity, which goes hand-in-hand with the Serbian history through centuries, this time, also stopped the progress of the sanitary service.

Physicians

One of the reasons which made enforcement of the *Sanitary Law* extremely difficult was lack of physicians in Serbia: in 1895 there were 150, in 1900 there were 200, and in 1908 there were 288 physicians. Before the outbreak of the Balkan Wars, in 1912, there were 370 physicians in Serbia. Although the law required medical specialists for some positions, with the exception of surgeons (there were 30 surgeons at the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century) (3), they were extremely scarce. Until the twentieth years of the 20th century, dermatovenereologists were really rare. That is why implementation of the *Sanitary Law* took a long time.

Dr. Jevrem Žujović (1860 – 1944) was the first educated Serbian dermatovenereologist (Figure 1). He studied medicine in France, and specialized in dermatovenereology at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris with Professor A. Fournier, a specialist in syphilisology of worldwide reputation (18). He became a Head of the *Department of Skin Diseases and Syphilis* at the GPH in 1889 (19). He implemented modern dermatology doctrine in the whole country, organized struggle against syphilis and surveillance of prostitution, and also studied leprosy. He introduced arsenic into the treatment of syphilis, while in 1909 he organized a laboratory for the Wassermann reaction test and microscopic detection of *Treponema pallidum* in skin lesions (20). He translated a book by A. Fournier: “*Syphilis and Marriage*”. Together with M. Jovanović-

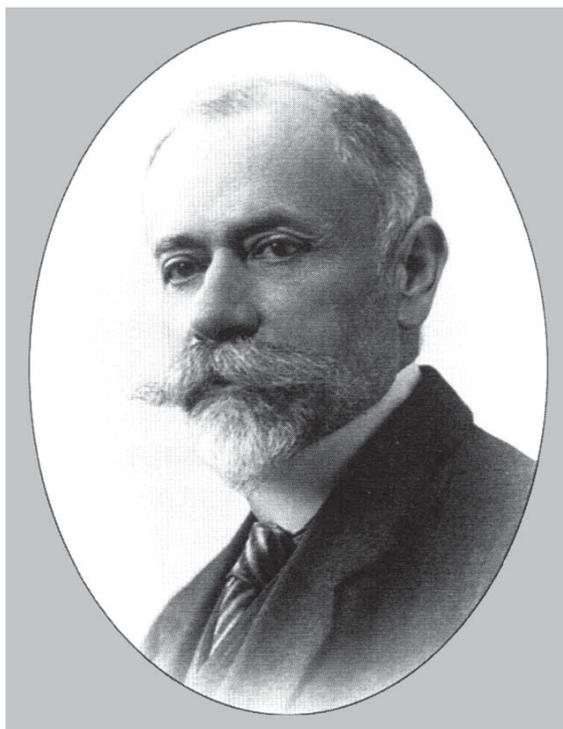


Figure 1. Jevrem M. Žujović

Batut, he wrote “*Instructions on Syphilis*” according to the decision of the Serbian Medical Society (21). He was also the first President of the Yugoslav Dermatology Association.

Dr. Milorad Savićević (1877 – 1915) was a Vienna medical student who specialized in dermatovenereology with Professor Dr. E. Finger. From 1908, he was a secondary physician at the GPH. He died from spotted typhus in 1915 (21). During his short life he had built up an enviable bibliography. Apart from several professional and scientific papers, he wrote the following books: “*Venereal Diseases*”, “*Venereal Diseases and their Effects on Marital Life and on the Offspring*”, “*Prostitutes*”, “*Who May get Married*”, “*Sexual Life and its Consequences*”, “*Physicians and the Audience*”. “*The Beauty of the Body, its Care and Cosmetology*” is probably our first book in cosmetology. He also translated several books on syphilis (22). His early death was a great loss for Serbian dermatovenereology.

Dr. Filip Tajić, a Sanitary Colonel, was a Vienna student; he specialized in dermatovenereology for 11 months in Paris, but he never practiced it. After his return to the country, he joined the army where he

mostly held leading position in the Military Medicine (21).

The above mentioned doctors, *Milutin Pop-Jovanović* (GMH) and *Dušan Kopša* (PAH) were educated dermatovenereologists as well. The former one died in 1914, from sepsis (23).

According to the documents and reports of the Serbian Medical Society, as well as of the Serbian Archive for General Medicine, skin and venereal diseases were mostly treated by general practitioners, surgeons, internists and neurologists. Some of them attracted special attention.

Dr. Laza Lazarević, (1851 – 1890), was a writer, creator of the genre of realistic story, “our first clinician, first scientist and first philosopher-physician” (21). During his short life he left his mark in dermatology as well. He graduated from medicine in Berlin in 1879, with a thesis entitled “Effects of Mercury on Rabbit Tissues” (24). He also published the following papers: “A Contribution on Latent Syphilis” (25); “Two Rare Cases of Erythema Nodosum” (26); “Exanthem – Variola – Syphilitic Exanthem” (27).

Dr. Milorad Gođevac (1860 – 1933), was a physician in Belgrade municipality (21). He spent three years in Knjaževac (1890 – 1893) on a “special mission” by the order of the MIA, in order to study endemic syphilis and suggest solutions for its eradication. After this mission, he published a monograph which remained a valuable document on all circumstances in the region (28).

In this period, *Vojislav Mihailović* (Graz, 1904), (29), *Ivan Marković* (Vienna, 1914), and *Miloš Đorić* (Nancy, 1914) (30), were among our students of medicine who later became eminent dermatovenereologists.

(To be continued in the next issue)

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Abbreviations

MIA: Ministry of Internal Affairs

GPH: General Public Hospital

GMH: General Military Hospital

PASRH: Prince Alexander Serbian Reserve Hospital