

MARITIME MEDICINE- EXPERIENCE FROM THE PAST RUSSIA-USSR-RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Karl Otto Rosenberger

- Director of the Maritime Health Department
- 1856-1860



Society of the Maritime Physicians

Устав общества морских врачей

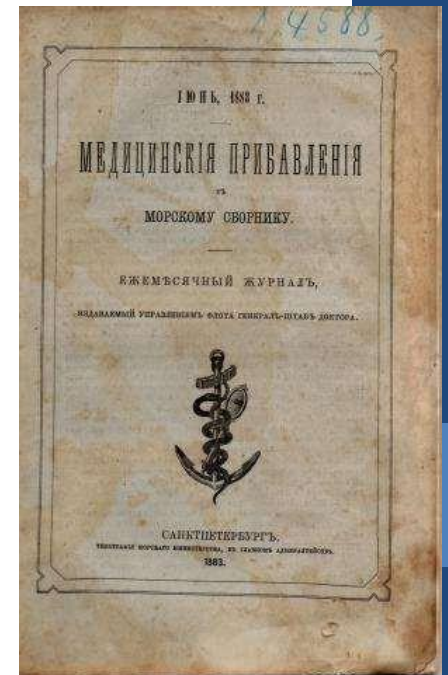
- *"С целью посредством взаимного обмена мыслей и приобретенной на практике опытности доставить врачам Морского ведомства средство к совершенствованию и дальнейшему образованию в теоретической науности и практической медицине дозволяется врачам этим учреждать в портах Империи ученые медицинские общества".*

Societies of the Maritime Physicians

- St.Petersburg-1 December 1858
- Astrakhan -5 February 1859
- Kronshtadt – 7 February 1859
- Nikolaev – 28 April 1859
- End of the 19th beginning 20th century-
Vladivostok,Sevastopol,Libava,Revel

Medical Attachments to the Maritime Digest

- 1861-annually
- 1882-monthly
- 1911-1918- 'Maritime Doctor'
- 368 books
- 1975 Articles



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- Dr.Yablonskiy- Thermal shock(working at the machine department
Dr.Glovetskiy-results of the artillery shooting for the hearing
Dr.Rakovich and Dr.Bachinskiy-methods of the quality control for food and water
- Dr.Trezhenskiy –Hygienic characteristics of the uniforms
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- - Dr.Neronov – Sanitary lists
 - 1901-special “bandage/dressing” department on Board battleship “Cesarevich”
 - At the beginning of the Russian-Japanese war 1902-1903 such a compartments were established on almost all biggest battleships (Aurora,Victory,Pallada etc)

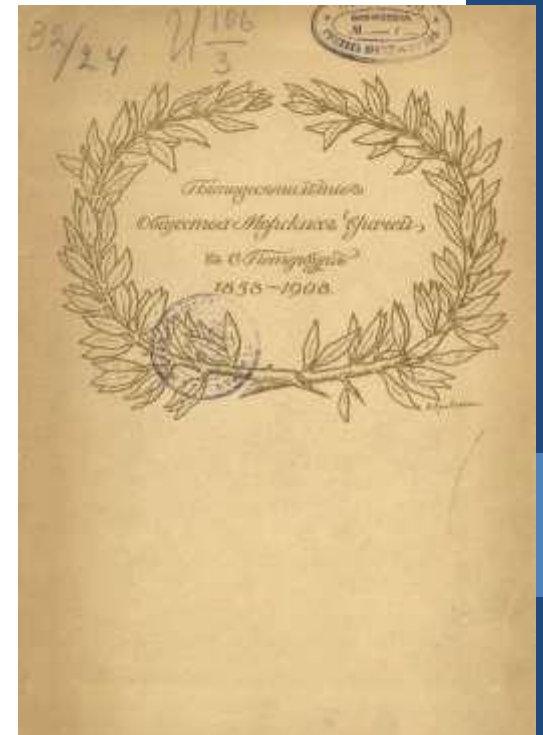


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- 1805- Maritime Medical Expedition
- 1827-Directorate general headquarters doctors
- 1854-Medical Department in Admiralty
- 1869- Maritime Medical Administration
- 1867-Administration of the Fleet General Doctor
- 1886-Administration of the Chief medical Inspector of the fleet

Underwater doctors training

- Training of the doctor at the base in Libava
- 2 years training course
- Obligatory 2 month of sailing with the follow up Research work
- 1906-1911 12 doctors were trained

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- We need not only hospital doctors, we need doctors who are aware about the life of seafarers, who very clearly understand the ethology of the diseases among the crew



Maritime Hospitals

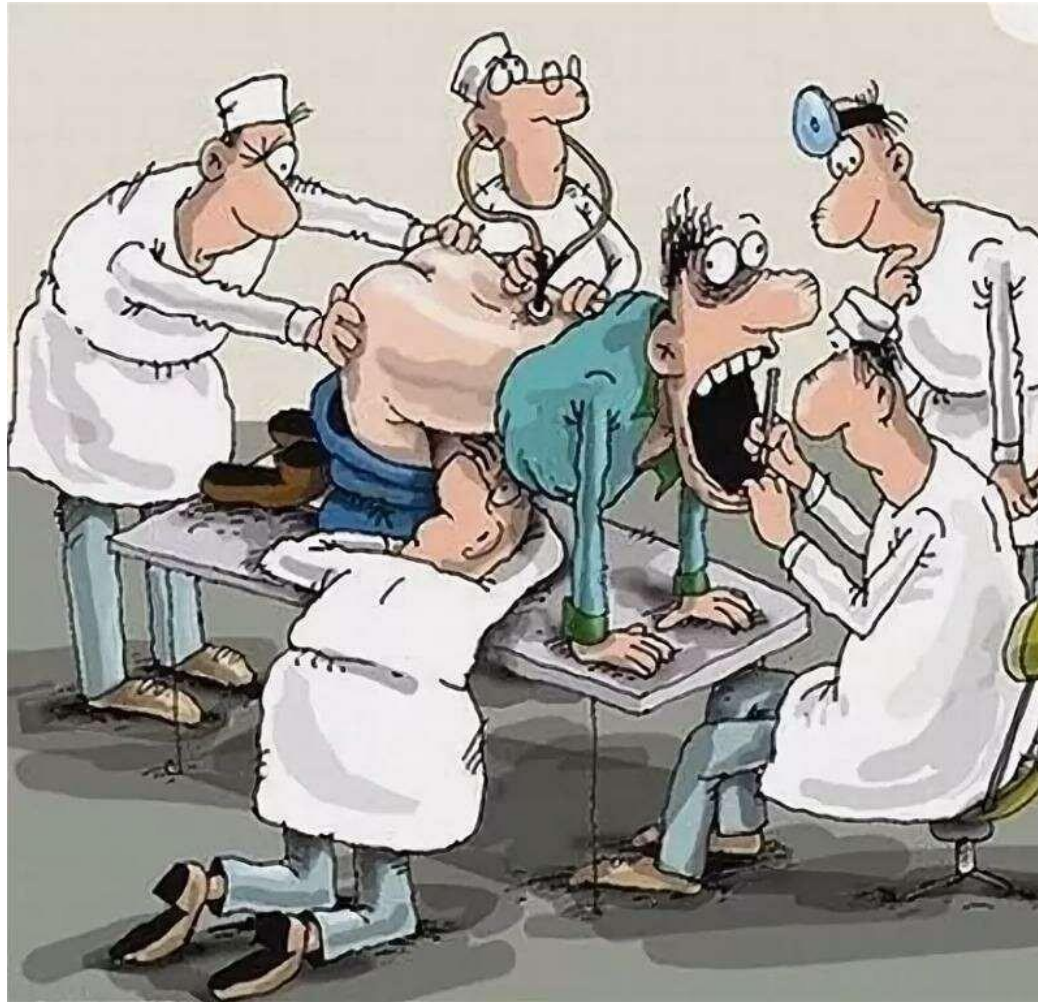


USSR

- POOL HOSPITALS
- SHIP DOCTORS



Russian Federation



In addition to the license to carry out “medical examinations (preliminary, periodic),” a medical organization must also have a license in the following medical areas:

- cardiology,
- radiology,
- otorhinolaryngology (except for cochlear implantation),
- gastroenterology,
- ultrasound diagnostics,
- functional diagnostics,
- ophthalmology,
- neurology,
- surgery,
- dermatovenerology,
- dentistry,
- urology,
- obstetrics and gynecology (except for the use of assisted reproductive technologies and artificial abortion) and professional expertise suitability,
- psychiatry and psychiatric examination,
- psychiatry-narcology,
- laboratory diagnostics or clinical laboratory diagnostics.

Examination

- occupational pathologist;
- general practitioner;
- neurologist;
- psychiatrist;
- psychiatrist-narcologist;
- surgeon;
- ophthalmologist;
- otorhinolaryngologist;
- dermatovenerologist;
- dentist;
- cardiologist;
- urologist;
- an obstetrician-gynecologist with bacteriological (for flora) and cytological (for atypical cells) studies. When performing labor duties on board a ship for 3 months or more, examinations of women are carried out by an obstetrician-gynecologist no earlier than 10 working days before the ship departs for the voyage.



Gràcies!

