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# Formation and Development of Nursing at the West of Ukraine in the XX Century

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The article analyzes the problems of formation and development of nursing in western Ukraine in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Frequent changes of different socioeconomic formations, transition from being under the dominion of one country to the other, centuries of oppressing population by each of them significantly influenced the character of social relations, field of education in particular. Under such conditions, medical education in this region of Ukraine was forming long time under the influence of and according to the examples of laws of the ruling states. Western Ukraine was a place of testing the laws of these states.

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*Keyword:* Nursing, 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Ukraine.

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### 1. Introduction

As asserted by the authors of the literary sources we studied, formation and development of medical education and science in the western Ukraine in the 20th century was complicated and contradictory. The process was affected by numerous interrelated factors. Firstly, it was considerably caused by the influence of frequent changes of different socioeconomic formations, transition of the Prykarpattia ((Ukrainian: Прикарпаття; literally means "Ciscarpathia") is the Ukrainian geographical term for the region of the foot of the Carpathian mountains in western Ukraine, consisting of today's Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.) territory under the rule from one country to the other, centuries of oppressing population by each of them; secondly, active development of medical science and therapeutic practice in the countries of Europe as well as in western Ukraine; thirdly, formation of the regulatory legal base in the field of medical services and training medical workers, reorganization of the management of medical establishments and

health care system according to the internal policies of the countries-conquerors; fourthly, formation and development of the state and private medical education establishments of different levels, and, fifthly, great activity of various medical associations <sup>[6, 8]</sup>.

### 2. Basic Material and Methods

At the Prykarpattia territory in the investigated period medical aid, beside doctors and representatives of the traditional medicine, was provided by barber surgeons, obstetricians, midwives, medical assistants feldshers (Is the name of a health care professional who provides various medical services, mainly in rural areas.), sisters of mercy, and nurses (i.e., mid-level health care professionals). Training of the appropriate professionals was conducted in various ways: starting with individual tutoring for barber surgeons, midwives or sisters of mercy to studying at state and private schools preparing surgeons, obstetricians, feldshers, and nurses. Organization of the educational process in the

specialized medical schools in the different parts of the region differed considerably. Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century in Western Ukraine there were defined the three main directions in the development of the mid-level professional medical education [7]:

- In Halychyna ((Ukrainian: Галичина) is a historical region in Ukraine, lies within the modern oblasts of western Ukraine: Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk, near the contemporary Ukrainian city of Halych) functioned educational institutions training obstetricians and surgeons, and there also functioned a school of medical nurses;
- At Zakarpattia and Bukovyna trained only obstetricians;
- At Volyn ((Ukrainian: Закарпаття, Буковина, Волинь) are the historical regions in Ukraine bordering Halychyna) trained feldshers and obstetricians.

Training health care providers in Halychyna in that time was neglected. The first group of doctors numbering 25 persons graduated from Lviv University in 1900. The amount of the available doctors was very low and in 1890 constituted – 0.9 doctors per 1,000 of population, and in 1900 – 1.0 doctors per 1,000 of the region population. In 1873 the amount of patients accounting for one doctor of general practice made up 10,968 persons, in 1890 – 11,307, in 1900 – 9,335, and for one surgeon accounted respectively – 16,680, 32,933 and 56,496 patients. In 1875 at Prykarpattia worked 102 obstetricians. The first doctor at Prykarpattia was Yosyp Kordyna who finished Lviv School of Surgeons in 1802 and was sent to work in the city of Stanislaviv (now Ivano-Frankivsk) [1].

After the Soviet regime came at the territory of western Ukraine in autumn 1939, there was started the process of forced spreading of the soviet ideology in all the spheres of life at Prykarpattia, especially medical field, which was rebuilt according to the Soviet patterns.

The feldshers-and-obstetricians school became the first educational establishment at Prykarpattia, which provided training of the mid-level medical professionals, according to the decree of the

Stanislaviv OblVyonKom ((Ukrainian: облвиконком; literally means Oblast Executive Committee) is a kind of local Soviet authorities) of 21 December 1939. The Second World War interrupted the activity of the school. It was destroyed in the first days of the War.

Academic process in Stanislav assistant and midwife school was restored after the liberation by Soviet troops of the regional centre. For the purposes of local school, authorities provided another building, which during the war was used as stables - on the first floor, and as a barracks - on the second one. However, there was lack of facilities for training and housing, there were faults with fuel and electricity. There was a shortage of textbooks, notebooks, models, phantoms, tables, but young people had a great desire to get an education and profession. Its first heads had to put many efforts to organize the training process in the postwar period, each of whom contributed a great part of his work in the formation and development of the educational institution. (Among the heads of Stanislav assistant and midwife school were: I. Goldman (1939 - 1941), M.M.Volodkina (1944 - 1945), Z.I. Skoch (1945 - 1946), O. M. Polotnyuk (February - August 1946), E.S. Baskley (1946 - 1949), L. Kerman (1949 - 1951), G.M. Grekova (1951 -1955 years) , V.S. Kanychkina (1955 - 1958 years).

With the beginning of World War II in 1941 new curricula with the shortened terms of studying from 1 to 1.5 years were approved for medical institutions by Commissar's of health order of SSSR from 26 of June- 2 of July. Already in September 1942/1943 academic year, staff training was again transferred to the pre-war time training (Commissar's of Health order № 329 on 06.23.1942).The following training programs for secondary medical staff were approved by the same order:

- Medical assistants (combining profiles of medical assistants and sanitary assistants training) with a 3-year term of study;
- Midwives- medical assistants (instead of midwives) with a 3-year term of study;

- Nurses (instead of nurses and nurses of child institutions) with a 2-year study:

In order to improve medical education in July 1954, Stanislav assistant and midwife school was reorganized into medical school, and in 1976 it was given the status of basic secondary special educational institution. Today it is a place with well-developed material and technical base and highly qualified teaching staff. Since then, more than 12,500 medical assistants, nurses, midwives, dentists and dental technicians received their diplomas of graduation. Among the graduates - Hero of Socialist Labor - Radysh Maria - the former head of the midwife station in Kobaky village (Kosiv region), Laureate of the State Prize for the invention and introduction in practice of medicines ("Urolesan") - Mamchur Fedor, high civil servants - Syomin Valery, the first Deputy of Minister of Health (1996 - 1998) Knyazevych Vasyl, health Minister (2007 - 2010), more than two dozen professors, doctors - Seredyuk N.M., Glushko L. B., Botsyrko V.I. Herelyuk I.P., Vasylyuk M.D. and others. Institution has become an important part of integrated health system of the region, made a significant contribution for providing medical institutions of Carpathians, and Ukraine with qualified staff.

After the Great Patriotic War 1941 - 1945 there was the expansion of existing medical institutions and creating new ones, increasing the number of doctors and nurses. Among the priority directions of health care development in the Carpathians was overcoming the effects of tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, quick providence of local people with medical emergency. Despite the limited material and technical base, lack of medicines, medical equipment and facilities, financing of health care by the residual principle and lack of medical specialists, government regulation of health care branch was aimed at providing of health institutions with staff, timely diagnosis and medical assistance.

To meet the urgent need of branch in medical staff in Stanislav and neighboring regions there was opened State Medical Institute (now Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University) by the decision of the People's Commissary of the

USSR from 07.04.1945 and the order of Council of People's Commissars of the USSR from 17.07.1945, the October 6, 1945.

With the above mentioned decision of Council of People's Commissars of the USSR it was supposed to provide the Institute with necessary buildings, educational facilities and medical equipment. So, in academic buildings were transferred the best building of the city: building of the former Polish high school № 6 (now - the central building of the University), a former theological seminary (morphological department), building on Kolinskiy St, 3 (Pharmacology and Physics Department), building of former gynecological clinic (Department of Surgery and Therapy, Faculty of Dentistry) buildings, where the post-war military hospital was situated (Department of Internal Medicine Propedeutics, Hospital Surgery and Neurology), building on Hetman Mazepa St, 25 (Department of General hygiene and microbiology), № 34 (Preparatory department), № 98 and 114 (clinic of Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology diseases and faculty Surgery) and others.

Stanislav State Medical Institute started its work in October 1945 and consisted of three courses, where 397 students were enrolled and 47 teachers were employed. To conduct scientific and pedagogical work, scientists and teachers from higher educational medical institutions of Kharkiv, Leningrad, Kyiv, Lviv were invited. They have considerable scientific, pedagogical and practical experience, many of them were the members of the Second World War. Institute immediately began to work as a teaching, research, medical, cultural and educational center of the region. During the first year of its existence, 14 theoretical and 2 clinical departments were established. The vast majority of students were young people who went through the war and the children from the surrounding villages. Students together with the workers of institute were engaged in landscaping of institute premises, repair, cleaning the surrounding area, building sports fields, stocking up the firewood.

The second school year started already in the 5 courses and 30 departments, which enrolled 758 students. Older courses supplemented demobilized soldiers. Students were young people whose parents have died for the liberation Stanislavschyn. Among them was the son Karp Trokhymchuk - Nicholas Trokhymchuk whose father died liberating Stanislav city in 1944 and the son of Hero of the Soviet Union VP Mayorskoho that in the field of Stanislav repeat the feat Alexander Matrosov. The teaching staff at that time had bunk - vuvav more than 80 employees, of whom - 9 doctors and 21 candidates of medical sciences, most of which came from military hospitals after their disbandment. The burden of developing other health Stanislavsky - tute placed on the lecturer IV Savitsky, who headed the school pack - rodovzh hardest first three years when establishme - lysya foundations of teaching, research and clinical work, identifies priority areas for further development of the institution [5]. Today, Ivano -Frankivsk National Medical University, thanks to the hard work of the faculty and especially his eight kerivnykiv4 belongs to the 200 best universities in Ukraine and is a powerful smithy staff not only to the Carpathians, but all over Ukraine. It successfully runs for 5 faculties: Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Faculty of postgraduate education and training of foreign nationals. After years of fruitful work the University has made a significant contribution to the treasury of Ukrainian medical science and health care organization in the territory of the region.

In the main scientific direction in 2011, carried out 116 research projects. Among them, 4 such that financed from the state budget (funding amounted to 384.7 thous.) 23 - proactively and research work, 20 - the economic and contractual research, 69 - both pieces in international studies. Due to the need to consider relevant international requirements for entry into Ukraine Bologna Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University enacted university clinic, which includes center clinical medicine, dentistry and clinical center and diagnostic center. Postgraduate education is carried out by 24 departments. Primary

specialized postgraduate internship is for 21 basic direction. Training doctors (pharmacists) at the Faculty of Postgraduate Studies conducted in 28 areas of basic and retraining of doctors - in 12 specialties. In just the last 18 years has trained more than 21 thousand doctors.

In Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University enrolled more than 860 students from 43 countries of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Over the last 7 years medical training to over 320 foreign students.

### 3. Conclusions:

1. When conducting complex analysis of literature it is revealed that in the beginning of XX century on the territory of Western Ukraine three main directions in development of professional medical education of the medium level: educational establishments specialized in studying midwives and surgeons as well as school of medical nurses functioned in Galychyna; in Zakarpatia and Bukovyna only midwives were studied; in Volyn medical assistants and midwives were studied.
2. It is justified that in the beginning of XX century proper attention wasn't paid to preparation of medical staff in Galychyna. First group of doctors in quantity of 25 people graduated from Lviv university in 1900. Staffing with doctors here was very low and in 1890 it was 0,9 of doctor for 1000 of population and in 1900 it was 1,0 doctor for 1000 population of the area.
3. It is proven that first educational establishment in Prykarpatia that prepared medical employees of medium level, according to statement of Stanislav (today Ivano-Frankivsk) regional executive committee dated as of 21<sup>st</sup> of December 1939, became school for medical assistants and midwives, first graduated students of which were in 1947.
4. It is discovered that with beginning of the Great World War in 1941 order of national committee of health care dated as of 26th of June - 2d of July declared

studying plans with shortened terms of studies from 1 to 1,5 year. Since September 1942/1943 year studying of the stuff again has been changed to pre-war terms of studying (order of national committee of health care of USSR № 329 as of 23.06.1942). The same order approved the following programmes for preparing medium medical employees: medical assistants (combining specialties of studying medical assistants and sanitary medical assistants) with 3-year term of studying; midwives-medical assistants (instead of midwives) with 3-year term of studying; medical nurses (instead of nurses and nurses of children's establishments) with 2-year term of studying.

5. With the purpose of improvement medical education in July 1954 Stanislav School of medical assistants and midwives was restructured to medical specialized school, and in 1976 it was granted the status of basic specialized studying establishment. Nowadays this is establishment with developed material-technical basics and highly-qualified tutorial stuff.
6. It is justified that important center of education and professional smithy of medical stuff of medium level of health care at Prykarpatia became School of nurses in Kolomya, which was founded by the order in Stanislav regional department of health care a sof 27.08.1947 № 612-k. New stage in the history of educational establishment became its restructuring 30-th of July 1954 to Kolomya medical specialized school and its opening as part of department for medical assistants and midwives. In one year 31t of August 1955 Stanislav medical specialized school №2 was disbanded by joining it Kolomya's specialized school. On the occasion of 100 anniversary of Ivan Franko's birth, in 1956 the specialized school got name of Ivan Franko for achievements of the school in studying professional stuff.

7. It is proven that with the aim of satisfying strong need of the branch in medical stuff in Stanislav and neighboring regions, with decision of National Commissars USSR as of 04.07.1945 and with Statement of National Commissars Council of USSR as of 17.07.1945 state medical university in Stanislav was opened on 06-th of October 1945. In 65 years this higher medical educational establishment due to hard daily work of tutorial and professors stuff, and first of all its eight managers (Savyzkiy I. V. (1945 - 1948); Syshko O. O. (1948 - 1949); Antonov Y. G. (1949 - 1953); Lavryk S. S. (1953 - 1954); Babenko G.O. (1954 - 1978); Dehtiar A. L. (1978 - 1987); Neiko Ye.. M. (1987 - 2010). Since 13.04.2011 temporary obligations of rector were carried out by professor Glyshko L.V. Since 14.04.2011 Ivano-Frankivsk national medical university is headed by professor Rojko M. M.) out of small, with one faculty, 14 theoretical and 2 clinical chairs of provincial institute turns to modern, famous not only in Ukraine but far behind its borders Ivano-Frankivsk National medical university ( Status of the national Ivano-Frankivsk medical university was granted by Order of President of Ukraine V. A. Yuschenko dated as of 27.11.2008 № 1096/2008) with 5 faculties, medical college and 52 chairs.

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