



BONDARCHUK

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**INTELLECTUAL PORTRAITS OF THE HYGIENE RESEARCH
SCIENTISTS OF KYIV ST. VOLODYMYR UNIVERSITY, ODESSA AND
KHARKIV UNIVERSITIES OF THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY
TWENTIETH CENTURY**

Summary

The Medical Faculty of Kyiv St. Volodymyr University played a role of a preventive medicine coordinating center for other medical institutions of the Russian Empire. A cohort of researchers and physicians of Moscow, Kazan, Dorpat (Tartu) and Kharkov Universities formed its human resources. Intellectual portrait of the hygiene research scientists of Kyiv St. Volodymyr University was primarily determined by the high level of intelligence and professional training.

In addition, in Kyiv University hygiene laboratory Professor O. Korchak-Chepurkivsky offered an accelerated training in hygiene of district doctors targeting to effectively combat spreading epidemics. The social challenges of the late nineteenth century brought to the forefront the medical education reforming of the hygiene research scientists in the field of preventive medical training disciplines introduction, new scientific and theoretical understanding of hygiene science role in the social and cultural development.

The activity of intellectual community of Sloboda Ukraine University scientists and doctors was multifaceted in the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. A prominent place among them belonged to Professors A. I. Yakobii (1837–1907) and I. P. Skvortsov (1847–1921).

Kharkiv University hygiene research scientists played a leading role in the institutionalization and professionalization of hygienic science under the conditions of the second scientific revolution in the mid and late nineteenth century, and the formation of the intellectual society of scientists capable to give an adequate response to social challenges of the late nineteenth century in the way of their research projects, and the technologies embodied in the daily lives of ordinary citizens. The scientific, professional and historical biography of the hygiene research scientists is an anthropological dimension of a new medical knowledge, namely preventive medicine, its interdisciplinary nature, and social orientation.

The scientists of Odessa University primarily consider hygienic science as a social institution with an applied orientation, which was designed to ensure harmony between man and nature, to protect a human being from junk food consumption and the use of dangerous objects, to establish control over the quality of air and water in the areas of human activity. In Odessa University hygiene finally formed a scientific school with its system of scientific views in communal, social and occupational health in the early twentieth century. The standardization and normalization of sanitary science and the formation of its own terminology took place then. Under new historical conditions, hygiene science synthesized and actualized knowledge of other sciences and put them into practical use, to serve the humanity.