

ANNALES
UNIVERSITATIS MARIAE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA
LUBLIN — POLONIA

VOL. XXXIV, 1

SECTIO D

1979

Zakład Neuroradiologii i Rentgenodiagnostyki. Instytut Radiologii. Wydział Lekarski.
Akademia Medyczna w Lublinie
Kierownik: prof. dr hab. Stanisław Bryc

Stanisław BRYC

Thirty Five Years of Activities of the Lublin Medical Centre

Trzydzieści pięć lat działalności lubelskiego ośrodka medycznego

35 лет деятельности люблинского медицинского центра

The Medical Academy was formally brought into being on 1st of January, 1950, but its basic faculties: Medical and Pharmaceutical are the oldest faculties of the academic colleges in Poland. Both were already created within the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, which was brought into being on the strength of a decree given by the Polish Committee of National Liberation on the 23rd of October 1944. Soon, they became the basis for creating the Medical Academy which nowadays has widened its educational sphere by two further faculties — stomatology and nursing. Now the Medical Academy celebrates its jubilee in the year of the XXXV anniversary of the Polish People's Republic's birth.

One should stress that the organized 35 years ago University was created from the very beginning and from nothing, and the initial position of the Medical Faculty was extremely inconspicuous. The whole Academy was situated in the building of the S. Staszic grammar-school, each faculty occupied a few rooms, while the clinics were created in one of the oldest hospitals in the country in Staszic Street, the history of which goes back to the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Nowadays, the complex in Staszic Street provides a base for the biggest hospital of the Academy, — the State Clinical Hospital No. 1, which by the end of 35 years of existence has, together with the newly created building of Ophthalmology Clinic, 1114 beds. There was also a shortage of staff, rooms and equipment both for the clinics and the theoretical units. The process of organizing the Academy faced extreme difficulties from the very beginning. Nevertheless, they were overcome, consequently fighting for each building, apparatus, the educational equip-

ment, the library, etc. The fervour of the initiators of the university assembled around its I Rector prof. dr H. Raabe, was also influencing the then students who not infrequently wearing together with their teachers, the uniforms of Polish Army, with might and main put their backs into the restoration and development of the obtained rooms.

Similar difficulties, in the conditions of a frontline town, accompanied the process of the organization of the Pharmaceutical Faculty, which was brought into being on 9th of January, 1945. In this difficult period priceless help came from the Lublin Chamber of Chemists which supplied the money, the microscopes, the analytical balances, the laboratory equipment and the glassware, and even established the scholarships for the indigent students.

With the passage of time, both faculties managed to widen their inconspicuous possessions of housing conditions owing to the vacating of several buildings by the army and due to the transfer of the central authorities from Lublin to Warsaw. The new clinics were created in the town hospitals. The conditions of both faculties improved considerably after the new buildings designed for the departments and the theoretical units and the clinics were raised.

Initially, the socio-living problems of most of the students and the staff were also not easy. These were the people who had come from different parts of Poland and the academy did not possess any hostels. In overcoming of the constantly accumulating needs of the Academy the party organizations, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party, and from 1948 the Polish United Workers' Party played a significant role. The activity of the party collaborating with the university administrative authorities was closely connected with the main task of providing professional and ideological education for the students who were supposed to fulfil their honorable duties as citizens of the Polish People's Republic. Since the beginning of the University the trade union has greatly helped to solve problems concerning social benefits and living conditions of the employees and their families.

Extremely active at that time were the student organization "Brotherly Help" as well as the "Independent Socialist Youth Union", "Fighting Youth Academic Union" and the "Peasant Youth Union". In 1948 these organizations gave rise to the "Polish Youth Academic Union". The PYAU carried out various forms of work, initiated social work as well as cultural and sports activities.

When the Medical Academy was established the Academic youth joined the "Polish Youth Union". This organization made a large contribution to the development of the student movement.

The "Polish Students' Union" which had the membership of 95 per

cent of all students was appointed at the same time. It was replaced by the "Socialist Youth Union" in 1957. Simultaneously the "Peasant Youth Union" was active. The year 1973 was crucial for the student movement, as the "Polish Students' Socialist Union" was brought into being. Since that time the PSSU alone has dealt with the whole range of social, political and cultural activities at the Academy.

During the past 35 years the post of Rector has been held in succession by: H. Raabe, T. Kielanowski, F. Skubiszewski, J. Tynecki, W. Hołobut, M. Stelmasiak, J. Billewicz-Stankiewicz, and since 1973 — by B. Semczuk.

The research activity of the Academy comprises the initial period of the first 10 years and the one that lasts up to the present moment, during which the foundations for continuation of creative work have been stabilized. The main concern of the first period was to organize research centres and teaching and educational work. Books were collected in the course of the University organization. The Medical Faculty Library was renamed the Medical Academy Main Library after 1950. Since the clinics were charged with hospital treatment of patients from the city and region, it was the theoretical departments that first undertook a variety of research problems. The academic staff in those days consisted of persons who had qualified at different universities of pre-war Poland.

In the second period the conditions of research work improved considerably, especially in the theoretical departments which were equipped with adequate apparatus and received new buildings — The Collegium Pharmaceuticum and the Collegium Medicum. Also the clinics were provided with new premises, and the availability of the electron microscope offered new research opportunities.

After about 20 years of the School activity a number of research workers, already Academy graduates, begin to undertake and develop their own research projects, obtaining degrees and posts of independent research scientists. Ten years later they assume managerial posts in the Academy administration, clinics and departments. Research teams are formed; the Lublin centre can boast of having already developed its own tradition and pursued its own research themes. From 1950 onwards the Academy has rapidly developed all its activities i.e. research, education and teaching, therapy and organization.

The ambitious plans could be realized thanks to the opening of a modern structure, the State Clinical Hospital No. 4, with 660 beds which was handed over to celebrate the 20 years of the Polish People's Republic. In the years 1964—1969 the number of beds increased by 95, amounting to 185 in 1975 after the building of the Pulmonary Disease Clinic was completed. To obtain more space for beds, the construction of the Poly-

clinic was started in 1978. The needs of the hospital also necessitated the construction of the Neurosurgical Clinic and Rehabilitation Unit.

Constant improvements in organization and management methods, initiation of new forms of work and modernization of facilities, premises and equipment are reflected in the high ratio of the tasks performed by the Academy.

In the course of 35 years the faculties formed new and reorganized the already existing clinics and departments. Some separate teaching subjects were integrated or eliminated and, simultaneously, a lot of disciplines split up into narrow specializations, forming separate branches of science.

Apart from the extension of the existing Medical and Pharmaceutical Faculties, the Department of Nursing was established in 1969. It later grew into the Nursing Faculty. The Department of Stomatology at the Medical Faculty was opened in 1973. The recent years witnessed changes aimed at improving the curricula and course of studies in all departments. A thorough reorganization of the School structure resulting in the establishment of appropriately orientated Institutes took place. The so-called "Pedagogic Councils" for the particular years of studies were appointed in 1964 in order to integrate the education and teaching efforts. The "School Council for Youth's Affairs" created in 1970 is an auxiliary, advisory and executive body of the Rector.

The dynamic growth of the School in the past 35 years can be best illustrated with figures. Before 1950 the number of Medical Faculty graduates was 182; it was 24 for the Pharmaceutical Faculty. In the years 1971—1975 the figures were as follows: 1043 physicians, 663 pharmacists and 170 masters of nursing science. Within 35 years the School has produced 6423 physicians, 51 dentists, 3025 pharmacists and 503 masters of nursing; 660 persons took a doctor's degree and 167 qualified as assistant professors. At present 261 physicians, 51 dentists, 105 pharmacists and 187 masters of nursing science graduate from the Academy each year.

In 1950 the Medical Faculty employed 5 professors, 10 associate professors and 7 assistant professors, the Pharmaceutical Faculty — 2 professors, 5 associate professors and 3 assistant professors. Now the Academy employs 9 professors, 26 associate professors and 57 assistant professors at the Medical Faculty; 2 professors, 7 associate professors and 14 assistant professors at the Pharmaceutical Faculty, and 4 assistant professors at the Nursing Faculty.

Similarly, there were 12 clinics and 33 departments in the initial period whereas today the number of clinics and departments has increased to 33 and 45 respectively.

STRESZCZENIE

Lubelski ośrodek medyczny w r. 1979 obchodzi jubileusz 35-lecia działalności. Wprawdzie Akademia Medyczna w Lublinie, jako samodzielna uczelnia, została powołana w r. 1950, jednak już 23 października 1944 r. na mocy dekretu PKWN rozpoczęła działalność Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, a w jego ramach organizacyjnych między innymi dwa wydziały medyczne: Wydział Lekarski i Wydział Farmaceutyczny. Z tego więc względu rozwój lubelskiego ośrodka medycznego datuje się od chwili powołania tych dwu wydziałów, a jubileusz działalności zbiega się z rocznicą powstania Polski Ludowej. Te bowiem dwa wydziały stały się podstawą wyodrębnienia uczelni medycznej, która w początkowym okresie dysponowała 12 klinikami i 33 zakładami.

Na skutek intensywnego rozwoju we wszystkich kierunkach działalności — naukowej, dydaktyczno-wychowawczej, leczniczej i organizacyjnej — Akademia Medyczna obecnie posiada trzy wydziały: 1) Wydział Lekarski z Oddziałem Stomatologii, 2) Wydział Farmaceutyczny, 3) Wydział Pielęgniarski. Działalność naukowo-dydaktyczna prowadzona jest w 33 klinikach i 45 zakładach.

Aktualnie akademię opuszcza rocznie: 261 lekarzy, 51 stomatologów, 105 farmaceutów i 187 magistrów pielęgniarstwa. Ogółem w ciągu 35 lat stopień doktora habilitowanego uzyskało 167 osób.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В 1979 году люблинский медицинский центр отмечает 35-летний юбилей своей деятельности. Хотя Медицинская академия, как самостоятельное высшее учебное заведение, была создана в 1950 году, но 23 октября 1944 года согласно решению ПКНО начал свою деятельность Университет Марии Склодовской-Кюри, в пределах которого находились также медицинский и фармацевтический факультеты. Поэтому возникновение люблинского медицинского центра датируется моментом создания этих двух факультетов, а юбилей научной деятельности совпал с 35-ой годовщиной восстания Народной Польши. Эти два факультета стали основой для создания медицинского вуза, который в свой начальный период располагал 12 поликлиниками и 33 заведениями.

В этот период усиленно развивается научная, дидактическо-воспитательская, лечебная и организационная деятельности. На Медицинской академии действуют в сегодняшнее время три факультета: 1) Общемедицинский факультет с отделением стоматологии; 2) Фармацевтический; 3) Факультет медицинских сестер. Научно-дидактическая деятельность ведется в 33 поликлиниках и 45 заведениях.

В сегодняшнее время ежегодно покидает стены вуза 261 врач, 51 врач-стоматолог, 105 фармацевтов и 187 медсестер с дипломами магистра. Всего, на протяжении 35 лет, ученую степень получило 167 человек.

