

The History of the World Dermatovenereology, Told with the Use of Collection Tools (part 2).

Konstantin Anatolyevich Bugaevsky

The Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University, Nikolaev, Ukraine

Corresponding author

Konstantin Anatolyevich Bugaevsky, The Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University, Nikolaev, Ukraine

Submitted: 12 Jul 2022; Accepted: 18 Jul 2022; Published: 29 Jul 2022

Citation: Konstantin Anatolyevich Bugaevsky. (2022). *The History of the World Dermatovenereology, Told with the Use of Collection Tools (part 2)*. *J Traditional Med Applications*, 1(1), 49-55.

Abstract

The article presents the materials of a new study, devoted to the reflection in the means of collecting the memory of the history of world dermato-venereology and well-known doctors' dermatologists and venereologists. This article, which is a logical continuation of the previously published materials, will present the biographies and scientific contributions of several famous German, Austrian, Hungarian, Norwegian and Romanian scientists-researchers and practitioners who left their contribution to the development and formation of their national and world dermatology and venereology.

Keywords: Dermatology, Venereology, Famous Scientists and Doctors, Philately, Numismatics, Faleristics, Commemorative Coins, Medals, Awards, Badges.

Introduction

Studying the history of world medicine, as well as any of its clinical disciplines, is always, quite an exciting and relevant activity! This applies directly to the history of world dermatovenereology, especially this story is constructed using, as illustrative material, such means of collecting as philately, numismatics and faleristics, in all their diversity. In this second part of the article, we will discuss the history of the formation, development and active scientific and practical activities of such famous schools and their representatives, such as the dermatological schools of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway and Romania, in the 19th and 20th centuries. Famous scientists and medical practitioners, will be represented on postage stamps, envelopes, post cards, commemorative coins and medals, on awards from different time periods and, of course, from different countries of the world.

Purpose of Work/ Aim of Article

Thematically continuing the presentation of found materials, previously conducted research, to continue its story and presentation of biographies and scientific contribution to the formation and dynamics of the world clinical sciences, such as dermatology and venereology, a number of famous scientists and practitioners, such countries as Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway and Romania,

using as illustrations, screenshots of collecting tools such as philately, numismatics, faleristics, in all their diversity.

Materials And Methods

In carrying out this research work, we used the method of literary-critical analysis of available scientific sources of information on the issue under study, using catalogs, specialized periodicals, encyclopedias, directories, Internet resources.

Results Of The Study

After conducting the necessary amount of research, we have selected quite exclusive, colorful and interesting, in our opinion, informative and illustrative material. Figure 1, for example, shows a selection of stamps from the United States, France, San Marino, the Bahamas, and Australia devoted to microorganisms that cause a number of serious sexually transmitted diseases. These stamps represent images of microorganisms that cause a number of sexually transmitted diseases: gonococci, chlamydia, pale spirochete, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and herpes virus (Figure 1) [11, 14]. These microorganisms are identified in the diagnostic work of venereologists, bacteriologists and virologists, in the diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia and AIDS.



Figure 3: Collection materials devoted to A.L.Z. Neisser

World venereology and syphilidology remember and honor the name of the famous German scientists - Fritz Richard Schaudinn (1871-1906) and Paul Erich Hofmann (1868-1959). In 1905, together with the dermatologist Paul Erich Hoffmann, he described the syphilis pathogen, which they called *Spirochaeta pallida* and which was later called *Treponema pallidum* [2, 4]. A selection of collection materials (photographs, books, commemorative medal-plaque) dedicated to F.R. Schaudin and Erich Hofmann is shown in Fig. 4 [14].



Figure 4: Collection materials devoted to F.R. Schaudin and P.E. Hofmann

Next, we will talk about Karl Herxheimer (1861-1942) was a German dermatologist of Jewish origin. In 1885 he received his doctorate from Würzburg. In 1894 he became director of the dermatology clinic in Frankfurt and, together with Paul Ehrlich, was instrumental in founding the University of Frankfurt. In 1914 he became professor of skin and venereal diseases at that university. He was engaged in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. He described acrodermatitis atrophica chronica (Herxheimer-Gartmann atrophic acrodermatitis). At the end of 1942, at the age of 81, Karl Herxheimer was killed by the Nazis

in Theresienstadt [4]. In his honor, in modern Germany, the Carl Herxheimer Medal, which is the highest award in German dermatology, is awarded to outstanding scientists in the field of dermatovenereology, in memory of the great doctor, teacher and researcher Carl Herxheimer [4]. This commemorative medal, in obverse and reverse, is shown in Fig. 5 [9, 14].



Figure 5: Commemorative materials, in honor of Professor C. Herxheimer

When the name Kaposi is mentioned, the term “Kaposi’s sarcoma” immediately springs to mind in any doctor’s mind. Many people think that this is the last name of a Japanese scientist, but no - it is the last name of the famous Hungarian doctor-practitioner Moritz Kaposi, who diagnosed and treated such diseases as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), xeroderma pigmentosa, rhinoscleroma, syphilis, and several other diseases [4]. In 1872, Moritz Kaposi described SLE as a systemic multi-organ disease [4]. Fig. 6, presents a selection of collection materials, including a photograph and portrait of the scholar, his writings, and commemorative medals in his honor [14, 15].



Figure 6: Collection materials, in memory of Moritz Kaposi

The Norwegian Dr. Aramuer Hansen (1841-1912), a tireless fighter against leprosy (leprosy), who devoted many years of his life to the fight against this formidable disease, is world-renowned. He was one of those who discovered the causative agent of leprosy, *Bacillus leprae* [3, 4]. Fig. 7, presents a selection of collection materials in memory to A. Hansen [3, 7, 11, 14].

origin of melanocytic nevi. Figure 9, shows the commemorative award medal named after him, which is awarded by the German Dermatological Society for significant achievements in the field of dermatology [4, 14].



Figure 9: Commemorative medal named after P. G. Unn. P.G. Unn, German Dermatological Society

Speaking of syphilidology, it is impossible not to mention the contribution to its development of the famous German scientist, August Paul von Wassermann (1866-1925). All physicians, without exception, know what the “Wassermann reaction” is, and for millions of people who had contracted syphilis, the positive result of this study was often the sad outcome of their lives, both personal and sexual. Its discovery, along with that of dermatologist Albert Neisser, a researcher of gonorrhoea, in 1906, led to the early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis [2, 4]. The test has been used for generations around the world to control the spread of syphilis, and even in the 21st century it is still used along with new diagnostic procedures. Beginning in 1890, it was conducted at the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin. Unfortunately, there are virtually no collection materials devoted to this scientist! Figure 10, presents a small selection of materials devoted to A.P. von Wassermann [2, 4, 14].

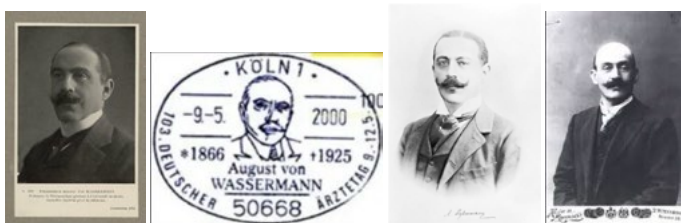


Figure 10: Collection materials devoted to A.P. von Wassermann

In the presentation of philatelic collectibles dedicated to famous Romanian scientists and medical practitioners in the field of dermatology and venereology, we would like to note their insignificant number. They are mostly Romanian postcards from the period of 1970s [4]. But, at the same time, they have their own varieties in color, with or without stamps of special thematic stamping, passed or not passed the mail, which are shown in Fig. 11a-f [14]. These are the postcard of Romania (1971) devoted to Professor Coriolan Tataru (1889-1957), fig. 11a; to Professor

Scarlat Longhin (1899-1979), fig. 11b; postcard (1980) dedicated to Professor Stefan GN Nicolau (1874-1970), fig. 11c; Professor Mihai Petrini-Galatz (1846-1926), fig. 11d; Professor Gheoghe Nastase (1847-1945), fig. 11e; Professor Stefan Teodorescu (1894-1974), fig. 11f [14].



Figure 11a: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Coriolan Tataru



Figure 11b: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Scarlat Longhin



Figure 11c: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Stefan GM Nicolau



Figure 11c: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Stefan GM Nicolau.



Figure 11e: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Gheoghe Nastase



Figure 11f: Postcards dedicated to Dr. Stefan Teodorescu

This concludes the second article on famous scientists and practitioners in dermatovenerology from countries such as Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway and Romania, in a reflection of philately, numismatics and faleristics. In the next, third article, we will talk about scientific and practical schools of dermatovenerology of such countries and continents as Japan, Latin America.

Conclusion

The means of collecting, such as philately, phaleristics and numismatics, in sufficiently full volume, accessible and informative, are able to bring to the interested reader any necessary section of information connected with events and personalities, in the world of medicine, in any of the medical directions and specializations. This article and the results of the search and research work presented in it, both in its informative and illustrative parts, presented interesting and informative material on famous scientists and practitioners, as well as events concerning foreign dermatovenerology.

References

1. Bugajewski, K.A., Bugsevdkaja, NA. (2018). Scientific feat of Paul Ehrlich in the reflection of the means of collection Bulletin of SMUS74, 1. 2 (21), 14-19.
2. Bugaevsky, K.A. (2018). Syphilis: the history of its diagnosis and treatment in the means of collection. Actual scientific research in the modern world // Journal - Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky,7(39), 19-27.
3. Bugajewski, K.A. (2018). The fight against leprosy and its heroes. Gerhard Hansen - service to medicine, in the reflection of the means of collection. Actual scientific research in the modern world. Journal - Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, 8(40), 9-17.
4. Kubanova, AA, Samtsov, AV, Zaslavsky, DV (2011) At the origins of world dermatology. Bulletin of dermatology and venereology, 3, 162-173.
5. Syniachenko, O.V., Kovalenko, V., Bortkevych, O.P., Gnylorybov, A.M., Golovach, I.Y, et al. (2020). History of development of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in the mirror of numismatic. The Ukrainian Journal of Rheumatology, 3 (81), 4-11.
6. <https://www.bidder.com/>
7. <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gullmedalje>
8. Details about Austria Scott 1000 FDC - Ferdinand Ritter von
9. Leipziger Münzhandlung und Auktion Heidrun Höhn e. K., Münzen, Medaillen und Banknoten Auktionen (powered by AUEX).
10. Medical Innovations - Australia Post PicClick (<https://australiapostcollectables.com.au/>)
11. <https://www.ma-shops.com/>
12. Professor Paul Ehrlich and Doctor Hata. Process print, ca. 1 Wellcome Collection PicClick
13. Syphilis along history – phoneia
14. Used stamps - ANDORRA ANDORRE Postes (2021) - Homenatge esforços tothom davant COVID-19 - Timbre, sello, stamp COIN DATÉ Date postmark
15. 1837-1902 Prof Dr Moritz Kaposi Bronze Medal

Copyright: ©2022 Konstantin Anatolyevich Bugaevsky. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.