

SECTION 3. CLINICAL MEDICINE

3.1 Contribution of professor V. Seradsky to the development of theory, practice and teaching of forensic medicine (to the anniversary of the commemoration of death)

Seradsky Volodymyr Ivan (pol: SIERADZKI Włodzimierz Jan, October 22, 1870, Wieliczka near Krakow, Poland - July 4, 1941, Lviv, Ukraine) - Polish physician, forensic doctor, professor and head of the Department of Forensic Medicine, Dean of Medical Faculty, Rector of Lviv University, co-author of a well-known in the international scientific community test for carboxyhemoglobin in the blood, President of the Lviv Medical Society, member of the German Society of Forensic Medicine, German Criminological Society, member of the International Academy of Forensic and Public Medicine, member of the Galician Society - Society of Physicians of Poland), honorary member of the Vilnius Society of Physicians, awarded the Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Polish Renaissance, the Cavalry Cross of the Order of the French Legion and the medal "10th anniversary of independence" (pic.1).



Pic. 1. Professor Volodymyr Seradsky (October 22, 1870, Poland - July 4, 1941, Ukraine) founded and invariably headed the Department and Institution of Forensic Medicine of Lviv University in 1898 - 1941. Photo: Oksana Malyk

Biography

He was born on October 22, 1870 in Wieliczka, near Krakow, Poland. From 1881 for eight years he studied excellently in the gymnasiums of St. Anna in Krakow, later in Rzeszów and Jasło.

In 1888 he began research at the Faculty of Medicine, received a gold scholarship from the emperors Franz Joseph and Elizabeth for high marks in exams. He received a doctor's degree in all medical sciences on July 11, 1894. He practiced at the hospital of St. Stepan (surgical - Alfred Obalinsky, ophthalmological - Lukyan Rudl), internship in general - in the Department of Internal Medicine. Simultaneously with his studies, he worked in the Chemical Laboratory and the Institute of Pathological Anatomy at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, headed by Tadeusz Browicki, performing pathological sections and pathohistological work.

In addition, from July to October 1895 he was deputy assistant and performed all the work at the Department of Forensic Medicine under Leon Galben. Thanks to the scholarship he received. In 1895-96, Józef Kaspark gained experience from the best specialists in forensic medicine and toxicology in Paris. From 1896 he became an official forensic expert of the Kraków District. He took part in forensic and police-sanitary autopsies in forensic institutions under the leadership of Leon Wachholtz, thanks to which he remained there to work as an assistant since October 1896. In 1897 he completed a six-month training in psychiatry at St. Lazarus and passed the physics exam. And the next year, 1898, Seradsky successfully habilitated and received the right to teach at the Jagiellonian University. The topic of his dissertation is "On fat wax rebirth of corpse material" ("O tak zwanej przemianie tłuszczowej zwłok").

In the same year he was invited to Lviv to form a department and the Institute of Forensic Medicine at the much expanded in 1894 medical faculty of Lviv University. Beginning in 1905, for more than three decades he headed the Department of Forensic Medicine of Lviv Medical University, and in 1939-41 - the Department of Forensic Medicine of Lviv Medical Institute [60]. In 1899, V. Seradsky became an "extraordinary" professor of forensic medicine at the Faculty of Law and medical

propaedeutics at the medical school, and five years later he received the title of "ordinary" professor [61].

He held universal positions: dean (1908-09, 1919-20), deputy dean (1909-10, 1921-22) of the Medical University, delegate of the Academic Senate (1913-14, 1914-15), part-time - head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy, General and Experimental Pathology (1915), Rector (1924-25), Vice-Rector (1926-27) of Lviv University Jan Kazimir.

During the Polish-Soviet War of 1920, he was a doctor-captain of the Hunting Army and a sanitary leader of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. In 1920 he became a member of the Health Council.

In 1935, the Ministry of Health and the Higher Medical Council extended the service of 65-year-old V. Seradsky until 1940.

On the night of July 3-4, 1941, separate units of the Galicia Special Task Force (Einsatzkommando zur besonderen Verwendung Galizien) under the Security Police (Ordnungspolizei) and the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst) under the command of SS Brigadenführer Dr. Scharadon Karl Ebergard together with 20 other professors at Lviv universities, he was arrested as part of the "Außerordentliche Befriedung" campaign to exterminate the Polish intelligentsia. After brief interrogations in one of the buildings of the Abrashamovych Bursa (now Lviv Polytechnic National University), about 4 hours. On the morning of July 4, 1941, the detainees were executed on the hills of the Vuletsky Hills in Lviv. In mid-November 1943, as part of an action to eliminate traces of Nazi crimes in the occupied territories, the grave with the remains of those shot was opened, the remains exhumed and burned in Lysynytsia Forest (Kryvchytsi village near Lviv).

Activity

According to the ministerial rescript of September 21, 1898, he became the head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the Medical Department of Lviv University, at that time he had the title of associate professor. From the 1898-99 academic year he began teaching forensic medicine, giving lectures on forensic psychopathology, from the 1899-1900 academic year he organized practical classes with students. He gave the

first lecture for medical students on "Relations of forensic medicine with other medical sciences" on November 11, 1898, the first section of the corpse was held on June 26, 1899 (lectures were given for five hours a year, and practical classes were held two hours a week for fourth- and fifth-year students according to the Ministry of Education (1899). From the 1905-06 academic year, he introduced the teaching of forensic medicine as a theoretical course, which allowed students to study blood stains, semen, meconium, hair, determine paternity, analyze blood for carboxyhemoglobin, and study drowned blood. In 1910-11, the professor added forensic autopsies to the practical classes, during which the autopsy report was kept in a form accessible to students, in addition, they were acquainted with the extracts of examinations previously performed in the medical department [62].

From the academic year 1900-01 he began teaching forensic medicine for law students in the third year of study at Lviv University. He gave four hours of lectures a week in the first and second quarters and two hours in the third quarter in a popular way [63, 64, 65].

During his career at the Department of Forensic Medicine, Lviv Medical University, dissertations were defended on "Artificial abortion from a forensic point of view" by V. Martynek (1931), "Suicide in Lviv in 1925-34, together with remarks on suicide in general. and in more detail for ethical and legal reasons "by Z. Svarichevsky (1937)," Death due to fetal healing "by M. Hilak (1938), as well as a doctoral dissertation in toxicology and toxicological chemistry by J. Dudles. In the period 1898-1938, students and associates were also professors B. Popelsky, A. Kozlovsky, assistant doctors and associate professors G. Kloyza, F. Stankevich, Y. Yasinsky, M. Tobishek, R. Yanicek, T. Golobut , S. Schilling-Sengalevych, V. Dzhulinsky, J. Shulislavska, V. Tobichyk, K. Piro, J. Hoffman, who were actively engaged in scientific activities, studying various problems in forensic medicine [66].

From 1925-26 to 1939-40, together with his student J. Dudles, he taught medical propaedeutics for first-year students, forensic medicine, forensic toxicology, and forensic psychopathology at the medical department [66, 67].

In 1903-07 and 1909-13 he was Deputy Chairman of the Board of University Lectures. In 1913 he remained a member of the National Health Service. In 1918-1934 he was a member of the Medical Department of the University and within the work of the Section of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Ministerstwa Wyznań Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego) developed a draft curriculum for physicians in universities of the Second Commonwealth. had to be trained in the profession of medical expert.

Professor Seradsky's scientific activity unfolded in the field of forensic medicine, exact natural science, not counting a number of interesting occasional works [68, 69]. Studies on the determination of carbon monoxide in the blood, proposed by L. Vakhholts and V. Seradsky, are now known in forensic publications around the world as the "original Vakhholts-Seradsky test". The main areas of research were psychopathology and its use in forensic medicine, the study of mechanisms of death by suffocation, postmortem changes in the form of fat wax, the study of blood subgroups, the study of hemolysins, cytotoxins, precipitins, forensic examination of infant death, criminal anthropology, history and development of medicine [61, 70, 71].

He was president of the Lviv Medical Society (1911), a member of the German Society of Forensic Medicine, a member of the International Academy of Forensic and Public Medicine, a member of the German Criminological Society, a member of the Galician Society of Doctors (Polish Society of Doctors since 1920) and an honorary member of the Vilnius Society of Physicians [72].

Co-founder and first editor (1906-08) of the Lviv Medical Weekly (Lwowskiego Tygodnika Lekarskiego), as well as a contributor to the Polish Medical Gazette ("Polskiej Gazety Lekarskiej") [73, 74]. Editor of the collection of materials of the X Congress of Polish Physicians and Naturalists (Lviv, 1907) [75]. At the section of forensic medicine of the XV Congress in Lviv on July 4-7, 1937 among the participants of the heads of the departments of forensic medicine of Polish universities (L. Wachholz (Krakow), W. Gzywo-Dombrowski (Warsaw), S. Sengalewicz (Vilnius)) discussed the possibility of creating a scientific society that would unite doctors of

forensic institutions, employees of the judiciary and police, scholars in the field of law [76].

Works

Published works found (the list is submitted in the original language):

1. Sieradzki W. Uwagi o sekcji zwłok rozkawałkowanych // Przegląd lekarski, R. 35: 1896, nr. 46-49 («Comments on the section of dismembered corpses»);
2. Sieradzki W. Przyczynek do rozpoznawania śmierci z zaccadzenia // Przegląd Lekarski, R.36: 1897, nr. 7 («Symptoms of death due to carbon monoxide»);
3. Sieradzki W. Weitere experimentelle Untersuchungen uber Kohlenoxyd und Leuchtgasvergiftung // Zeitschr. fur Medicinalbeamte, Bd. 10: 1897 («More experimental studies on carbon monoxide and oxygen poisoning»);
4. Sieradzki W. Przypadek dzieciobojstwa // Przegląd lekarski, 1898, nr.11-13 («The case of the murder of an infant»);
5. Sieradzki W. O tak zwanej przemianie tłuszczowoskowej zwłok. Kraków, 1898 (монографія «About fat wax degeneration of corpse material»);
6. Sieradzki W. O hematynie obojetnej // Dzienniki IX Zjazdu Lekarzy i Przyrodników Polskich w Krakowie, 1900, nr. 3,4 («About hematin»);
7. Sieradzki W. O hemolizynach, cytotoksynach, precipitynach i innych pokrewnych substancjach oraz o znaczeniu ich dla biologii // Kosmos, T. 28: 1903 («About hemolysins, cytotoxins, precipitins and other related substances and their importance in biology»);
8. Sieradzki W. Badania nad precypitynami // Polskie Archiwum Nauk Biologicznych i Lekarskich, T. 2: 1903 («Research of precipitins»);
9. Sieradzki W. Obecny stan antropologii kryminalnej // Przegląd Prawa Administracyjnego, 1904 («The current state of criminal anthropology»);
10. Sieradzki W. Wątpliwy mechanizm śmierci z uduszenia // Lwowski Tygodnik lekarski, 1910, nr.6,7 («Doubtful mechanism of death due to asphyxia»);

11. Sieradzki W. L`institut Medico-Legal de L`Universite de Lwow (Leopol, Pologne) // Reprinted from Methods and Problems of Medical Education. Ninth Series. – New York: The Rockefeller Foundation, 1928. – 7 p. («Forensic Medical Institution of Lviv University»);
12. Sieradzki W. Kodeks karny polski ze stanowiska lekarskiego // Praktyka lekarska. – 1933. - Roczni 7. – S. 3 - 28 («Polish Penal Code from a medical point of view»);
13. Sieradzki W. W sprawie wykrywania sladow prochu dymnego w miejscu strzalu // Lekarz Wojsk., R. 14: 1933 («In case of finding gunpowder at the place of death»);
14. Sieradzki W. Kilka slow o Lwowskim Wydziale Lekarskim // Polska gazeta lekarska. - 1937. – 4 lip. – S. 504-505 («About the medical faculty in Lvivi»);
15. Sieradzki W. W waznej sprawie. (Glos prof. dra Sieradzkiego.). – Drukarnia udziaeowa, Lwow, Lindego 2, 7s («About the important. (Opinion of Professor Seradsky)»).

Recognition

He was awarded the Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Polish Renaissance, awarded the Cavalry Cross of the Order of the French Legion (1922) and the Medal of the 10th Anniversary of Independence (1928). The Institute of Forensic Medicine at the Medical University of Wrocław (Poland), opened in 1948, is named after him.

Additionally

He was the son of the Apollinarius Commissar of the Count in Jaslo and Sophia of the Boratynski family. In 1898 he married Carolina of the Zarembian family. They had two children, Dzhezeto (born 1899), who died defending Lviv on October 8, 1918, and Oleksandra (born 1900), who was married to Kazimierz Neżychowski, a wealthy landowner in Poznań, Poland.

Literally

In Wrocław (Poland) a committee was set up to honor the memory of Lviv scientists executed in 1941 (1954), a monument was installed on Grunwald Square

(1964; author B. Mikhailovsky) with a plaque commemorating all Polish scientists who died during the Nazi occupation. Commemorative plaques also appeared in the Franciscan Church (Krakow, Poland; 1966), in the lobby of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Wrocław, Poland; 1981), in the main corridor of the University of Wrocław (1981) and in front of the monument on Grunwald Square (1981).

In Ukraine, a memorial metal cross and a plaque with the inscription in three languages were installed at the place of execution (near 1 Boi-Zhelenskoho Street; Lviv, Ukraine; 1990) (pic.2),



Pic. 2. A memorial plaque carved in Ukrainian, Polish, English and a monument to Lviv professors who were shot in the Vuletsky Hills in 1941 are set to commemorate the 70th anniversary of their death (Students Park, Lviv, Ukraine). Photo: Oksana Malyk

and a memorial plaque was installed in the Latin Cathedral (1991)(pic.3),



Pic.3 A memorial plaque in Lviv Latin Cathedral with the names of Polish professors shot in 1941 has been installed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their death (Archcathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Rynok Square, Lviv, Ukraine, 2018). Photo: Oksana Malyk

memorial obelisk at the place of execution (Students' Park, Lviv, Ukraine; 2011)(pic. 4),



Pic.4 A memorial plaque carved in Ukrainian, Polish, English and a monument to Lviv professors who were shot in the Vuletsky Hills in 1941 are set to commemorate the 70th anniversary of their death (Students Park, Lviv, Ukraine). The authors of the project are O. Sliva (Krakow, Poland), O. Trofimenko and D. Sorokevych (Lviv, Ukraine). The idea of the monument - the destruction of people is a threat to the destruction of the world (the obelisk consists of two arches, one of which contains 10 cubic pedestals symbolizing God's commandments; stone number V (fifth commandment - "Do not kill") moved from its place, which threatens to destroy the arch). Photo: Oksana Malyk (January 2022)

as well as in the pathological anatomical building of Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University (pic. 5).



Pic.5 Monument to the eleven fallen professors of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, who were shot in the Vuletsky Hills in 1941, among them Professor Volodymyr Seradsky (second row, third left). The monument is located in the pathological building of this university. Photo: Oksana Malyk (January 2022)

In Lviv, V. Seradsky lived on the street. Charnetskoho, 3 (modern Vynnychenko Street) (1911), had his own house on the street. Konopnytska, 8 (1912-42) (the project of the townhouse was designed by the builder Stanislav Olshevsky) [77], which is now an architectural monument of local significance (oh. 124) (decision of the Lviv Regional Executive Committee №381 of 05.07.1985) [78] (pic.6).



Pic.6 Modern look of the house, built in 1911 according to the project of the builder Stanislav Olshevsky by order of the then owner Volodymyr Seradsky (8 Konopnytska Street, Lviv, Ukraine, 2018). Photo: Oksana Malyk (January 2022)