

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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100 – ї

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In addition, our research was based on the analyses of water state in the swimming pools of the city of Chernivtsi (Titan, Sportline, Laguna, Elite). *Lambliia* cysts, resistant to chlorine, were found in most swimming pools. Chlorine concentrations, recommended for bacterial disinfection of water, are not effective against *lamblia*.

To sum it up, the following conclusions can be made: the necessity of using the latest technologies of bacterial decontamination of water in the pools, the rational use of the complex of diagnostic tests, and keeping the recommendations for the treatment of lambliaiasis can improve the quality of treatment and reduce the prevalence of lambliaiasis among children.

Mandryk-Melnychuk M.V.

**YURII DROHOBYCH-KOTERMAK – THE FIRST UKRAINIAN DOCTOR
OF MEDICINE**

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The Renaissance epoch symbolized the formation of new ideology, the return to the idea of antiquity humanism, the rapid growth of the role of education and university centers, the origination of science. These cardinal changes became possible due to the eccentricity and universalism of the outstanding thinkers, philosophers, inventors who had changed the future of astronomy, physics, chemistry, medicine, and art forever. One of them was Ukrainian scientist-humanist Yurii (Drohobych) Kotermak – the first Ukrainian doctor of medicine, astrologer, philosopher, poet.

Yurii Drohobych (Donat-Kotermak) was born in 1450 in the family of Drohobych artisan and salt worker that is why people started to call him Drohobych. At an early age, the boy lost his mother, so he grew up with his father and older sister. The first fundamentals of grammar he studied at the church of St. George at the local clergyman.

In 1468 he entered the Faculty of Philosophy at Jagiellonian University in Krakow, where he showed himself a very capable and diligent student, so in 1470 he received a bachelor's degree. Two years later, Yurii successfully passed his master's examinations and decided to continue his studies at Bologna University, which was famous for its professors far beyond the borders of Italy. A gifted student was called Giorgio de Leopoli.

In 1476 Yurii Drohobych obtained Doctor's degree in Liberal Arts at the University of Bologna, where he lectured astronomy, astrology, and at the same time studied medicine during the years 1478-1482. His lectures were extremely popular among students, the future prominent astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus was his student.

In 1482 Yu. Drohobych defended his doctoral dissertation in medicine. The scientist was considered one of the prominent experts in astronomy and was equated with Michel de Nostredame. Yu. Drohobych wrote three scientific treatises in astronomy. In the Renaissance period astronomy was very popular at universities, especially among students of medical faculties. It was believed that the doctor should have a good understanding of the location of the heavenly bodies, in order to plan the surgery correctly and perform it successfully. Yurii Drohobych wrote several scientific treatises devoted to this science. In 1481-1482 at the age of 31, he was elected rector of the Bologna University. This position was associated with the head of the university corporation, the community of the city, who defended its rights before the local bishop and mayor. His duties included monitoring the execution of the statute, scheduling classes, solving the issue of filling vacancies, determining the salaries for rectors. On February 7, 1483, the work "Prognostic Assessment of the Current 1483 Year" by Master Yurii Drohobych from Ruthenia – Doctor of Arts and Medicine of the Bologna University, written in Latin, saw the world. In the years 1487-1488 he worked as a Professor at Jagiellonian University, a personal physician of Polish kings, Casimir Jagiellon and Jan Olbracht, and in 1492 – as a Dean of the Medical Faculty of the same University. He died on February 4, 1494 and was buried in Krakow.