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The Centenary of the Birth of Professor Georgy I. Dorofeev

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The article is devoted to one of the leaders of the Leningrad school of gastroenterologists of the second half of the last century. For almost two decades, he headed the oldest department of the Military Medical Academy — the Department of Hospital Therapy, turning it into one of the famous gastroenterological centers of the country of that period. The author offers the reader the complete biography of this famous scientist. One of the most important scientific merits of G.I. Dorofeev is the creation of an original scientific internist school. Many followers of it headed and continue to head the leading scientific centers of the country.

Keywords: Professor Georgy Ivanovich Dorofeev; Department and Clinic of Hospital Therapy of the Military Medical Academy

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К столетию со дня рождения профессора Г.И. Дорофеева

А.В. Гордиенко

ФГБВОУ ВО «Военно-медицинская академия имени С.М. Кирова» Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, Санкт-Петербург, Российская Федерация

Статья посвящена классику ленинградской школы гастроэнтерологов второй половины прошлого века. Почти два десятилетия он возглавлял старейшую кафедру Военно-медицинской академии — кафедру госпитальной терапии, превратив ее в один из известных гастроэнтерологических центров страны того времени. Автор предлагает читателю его полную научную биографию. Рассмотрена одна из важнейших научных заслуг Г.И. Дорофеева – клинициста, педагога, ученого: создание оригинальной научной терапевтической школы. Многие выходцы из нее возглавляли и продолжают возглавлять ведущие научные центры страны.

Ключевые слова: профессор Георгий Иванович Дорофеев, кафедра и клиника госпитальной терапии Военно-медицинской академии

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This year, the Military Medical Academy (MMA) and the entire gastroenterological community of the country are especially proud to honor the centenary of the outstanding internist who headed the oldest department of internal medicine in the last decades of the USSR[1].

Georgy Ivanovich Dorofeev was born on May 23, 1922 in the village of Voinka, Ludinovsky district, Kaluga region. From 1940 to 1945 he studied at the Naval Medical Academy, after graduation he served in the naval aviation of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. These years of service in aviation allowed him to study the physiology of flight work well, which later came in handy in teaching and scientific activities and served as the basis for active scientific cooperation the Department of Hospital therapy headed by him with the Institute of Aviation and Space Medicine and the Cosmonaut Training Center.

In 1952, G.I. Dorofeev entered the residency of the Naval Medical Academy. There he began his

[1] The Department of Hospital Therapy of the Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy was established in 1840 by the order of Emperor Nicholas I (the initiative of the Academy Conference, the idea of Professor N.I. Pirogov). It was opened as supernumerary on April 26, 1841, under the care of the President of the Academy Johann von Schlegel, under the first Professor M.M. Mandt. From the moment of its foundation to the present (almost two centuries), it has consistently taught a course of hospital therapy in the final year of training to graduates of the Academy. There are three epochs (Imperial, Soviet, Russian) and 21 heads In the historiography of the department. Now it bears the name of Professor V.N. Sirotinin.

clinical, scientific and teaching activities supervised by Professor G.A. Smagin.

G.I. Dorofeev was one of the first in Leningrad to master and introduce into diagnostic practice the method of gastroscopy with semi-rigid endoscopes. The accumulated scientific material allowed G.I. Dorofeev in 1956 to successfully defend his thesis for the degree of candidate of medical sciences (PhD) on the topic: "Clinical and gastroscopic observations in patients with chronic gastritis, cholecystitis and dysentery". The scientific supervisor of the PhD thesis of G.I. Dorofeev was Professor G.A. Smagin, head of the 2nd Department of Hospital Therapy of the Naval Medical Academy. One of the opponents of his PhD thesis was Professor P.I. Shilov (the future predecessor of G.I. Dorofeev as head of the Department of Hospital Therapy). From 1955 to 1965, G.I. Dorofeev consistently held the positions of chief resident of the clinic, teacher and senior lecturer of the Department of Internal Medicine No. 2 (for advanced training of doctors) of the Naval Medical Academy (since 1956 — Military Medical Academy named after S.M. Kirov).

In 1964, G.I. Dorofeev defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic: "Functional and organic changes of the stomach in diseases of other digestive organs". He was appointed head of the Department of Military Field Therapy of the Military Medical Faculty at the Gorky Medical Institute in 1965 and was took the academic rank of professor in 1966. The scientific adviser for G.I. Dorofeev's doctoral thesis was Professor G.A. Smagin. One of the official opponents of the doctoral thesis was Professor N.S. Molchanov, a full member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. As a result of this work, it was concluded that "reliable recognition of morphological changes in the gastric mucosa in patients with diseases of other organs of the digestive system is possible only with a comprehensive examination with X-ray, gastroscopy, gastrobiopsy".

In 1965, on the initiative of Professor N.I. Molchanov, the Department of Hospital Therapy changed its names, functions and purpose with the Department of Internal medicine for advanced training of doctors. The Department of Hospital Therapy gave priority to gastroenterological research from this moment. The great scientific and practical experience of the department in them is reflected in the monograph of P.I. Shilov and L.I. Kazbintsev "Functional diagnostics of stomach diseases". Much attention was paid to the problem of prevention and treatment of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer disease in military personnel. With the decisive participation of the staff of the department, the concept

Fig. 1. Georgy Dorofeev

of functional disorders of the stomach as an independent nosological form and the starting point for the development of other common diseases of the stomach and duodenum was formulated. P.I. Shilov developed a classification of chronic gastritis and functional disorders of the stomach (1960), where for the first time he divided them into primary and secondary. A clinical assessment of the functional parameters of the stomach (acidity, secretion of hydrochloric acid and enzymes) in terms of their diagnostic value was developed by S.B. Korostovtsev. He also developed a nomogram to determine the flow rate of hydrochloric acid. The department was one of the first to introduce the method of gastroscopy with photographing the gastric mucosa (V.I. Kulakov).

V.S. Novikov, an researcher of the department, proposed a modification of the method for studying gastric secretion of Bykov–Kurtsin using a thin probe, which became part of the generally accepted method for studying gastric secretion of Novikov–Veretyanov–Myasoedov. The integration of research of the department with one conducted laboratory of nutrition of the academy made it possible to give recommendations for clarifying nutrition standards in certain branches of

the armed forces and special diets for hospitals. In the late 50s, research in the field of vitaminology began to be conducted. These works are summarized by P.I. Shilov and T.N. Yakovlev in three consecutive monograph: "Vitamins in the practice of a military doctor" (1958), "Handbook on vitamins" (1960), "Fundamentals of clinical vitaminology" (1964).

In 1969, on the eve of the celebration of the 130th anniversary of the Department of Hospital Therapy, it was headed by Professor G.I. Dorofeev that was a prominent Russian scientist in the field of gastroenterology by this time already. He led the department for the next 18 years and became the eleventh head of the department since its foundation (1840). G.I. Dorofeev initiated research on biochemistry, morphology, molecular and functional diagnostics of digestive diseases and created of a scientific school, that produced 7 doctors of medical sciences and 32 candidates of medical sciences.

At the beginning of his scientific career, as already noted, G.I. Dorofeev performed a thesis on the topic: "Clinical and gastroenterological observations in patients with chronic gastritis, cholecystitis and dysentery" (1956). In his research, he showed that the diagnosis of chronic gastritis should be considered justified only when receiving data on morphological and functional changes in the stomach.

The main directions of studies under G.I. Dorofeev's supervision were:

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, treatment of the most common diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in the troops, mechanisms of hydrochloric acid and gastric proteases secretion at the cellular and molecular level, the role of cyclic nucleotides, biogenic amines, kallikrein-kinin system, immunological reactions in the pathogenesis of diseases of the stomach, intestines, pancreas, the study of the activity of new drugs in the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastritis;

2. The influence of military professional activity on the main indicators of hemodynamics and microcirculation, ways of their correction; development of fundamental and applied issues of etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of heart diseases; problems of hypokinesia and readaptation in the clinic of internal diseases in the interests of aviation and space medicine.

To solve these problems, scientific groups were formed, headed by followers of G.I. Dorofeev:

1. Study of clinical and biochemical processes at the cellular and molecular level (mechanisms of secretion of hydrochloric acid and gastric proteases, participation of cyclic nucleotides in these processes, etc.), supervisor was V.T. Ivashkin.

2. Study of clinical, morphological, histochemical changes in the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum, supervisor was V.M. Uspensky.

3. Study of the mucosal-tissue permeability of histohematic barriers in gastroduodenal pathology, supervisors were E.I. Tkachenko and P.A. Pirumov.

4. Clinical and experimental studies on hypokinesia problems (cooperation with the Institute of Biomedical Problems, the Cosmonaut Training Center, the Air Force Aviation and Space Medicine Service); the participants of scientific collective were V.A. Maksimov, I.A. Timofeev, V.G. Shubin, V.V. Pchelin, N.T. Sverdlina.

5. Study of endoscopic methods of examination of the gastrointestinal tract; the participants of scientific collective were N.P. Akimov, A.A. Persiyanov, V.V. Pchelin.

A lot of work has been done at the department to develop modern research methods and principles for evaluating indicators of secretory and motor function of the stomach (S.V. Korostovtsev, V.T. Ivashkin). The basic requirements for the gastric probing technique were formulated and methods of probing the stomach with the use of conventional (medium strength) secretion stimuli, as well as with the use of strong secretion stimuli (submaximal and maximum stimulation) were worked out. Euphyllinum and special stimulants of gastric secretion, such as histamine, histalog, gastrin, insulin were found very useful. The authors suggested to assess acid-forming function of the stomach not only by acidity, but also by the of hydrochloric acid flow rate. These are not competing, but complementary indicators, each of which is valuable in its own way and each gives its own assessment of the acid-forming function of the stomach. The (normal) indicators of gastric secretion received a modern interpretation, and the linear correction between the number of lining cells and the flow rate of hydrochloric acid during the Kay's test made it possible to establish a direct link between the functional state of the stomach and the morphological data of the mucosa.

The enzyme-forming function of the stomach was studied. The fact of a sufficient level of pepsin in persons with low stomach acidity has been confirmed, which ensures the digesting power of juice at a high level in these cases. These data are of great practical interest for the differentiated administration of hydrochloric acid and pepsin. At the same time, the clinic developed probe-free methods for studying the secretory function of the stomach with the help of gastrotest and acidotest, the methodology for studying the enzyme-forming function of the stomach by the level of uropepsinogen was being worked out.

Fig. 2. Department staff 1977. 1st row from left to right: Yu.P. Monastyrev, G.E. Pyankov, G.I. Dorofeev, V.A. Maksimov, N.P. Akimov, V.A. Kochetkov. 2nd row from left to right: N.I. Timoshina, G.S. Korobkova, M.V. Denisova, N.M. Leshchenko, I.A. Timofeev, N.G. Ryss, V.M. Uspensky, N.T. Sverdlin, N.P. Putilov. 3rd row from left to right: V.T. Ivashkin, P.A. Pirumov, V.G. Shubin, A.A. Persianov, F.P. Pototsky, E.I. Tkachenko, I.A. Lithuanian

A radiotelemetric method for studying the functional state of the gastrointestinal tract has been widely developed. At the same time, changes in certain indicators (pressure, temperature, enzymes, pH) were recorded by a radio receiving device that registers the signals of a miniature radio transmitter (radio capsule) inserted into the gastrointestinal tract. Probe and non-probe methods of studying the motor function of the stomach were also studied, and based on the data obtained, a clinical assessment of the obtained indicators was developed. The results of these studies formed the basis of recommendations for the use of sedatives, cholinolytics, mental and physical rest, diet therapy, physiotherapy procedures in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

A huge theoretical and practical material devoted to the methods of studying the secretory and motor functions of the stomach has created prerequisites for the development of new principles and modern methods of treating diseases of the stomach and duodenum. These techniques included the effect on pain and vegetative-vascular disorders, the use of proteolysis and gastric secretion inhibitors, the appointment of medications that enhance mucosal regeneration.

A significant breakthrough in the study of the pathology of the stomach and the duodenum was the decoding of cellular and molecular mechanisms of hydrochloric acid secretion (V.T. Ivashkin). Numerous studies conducted at the department indicate that it is cAMP (cyclic adenosine monophosphate), the level of which in cells is determined by the activity of adenylate cyclase and phosphodiesterase, determines the functional activity, including the activity of any secretory cell. In addition, cAMP determines the ability of a somatic cell to continue its cycle of division or suspend it, a nerve cell to change its bioelectric potential, a heart muscle to accelerate or slow down the rhythm of contractions, a liver cell to break down glycogen or synthesize it, as well as the ability of any cell to "respond" to a particular hormone. At the same time, this external diversity of phenomena controlled by the adenylate cyclase-cAMP system is characterized by strict ordering and uniformity of molecular mechanisms, because by the example of the functional and structural organization of adenylate cyclase

(biologically active receptor protein), nature and evolution have solved the problem of regulatory and response cellular reactions in a highly organized living system in an exceptionally original and effective way. Establishing the role of free oxidation and cAMP in the process of acid formation allowed the department to determine the mechanism of action of histamine associated with an increase in cAMP levels in parietal cells and activation of lipolysis. The fatty acids formed in this case are the leading substrate for biosynthesis of HCl and at the same time an endogenous stimulator of free oxidation. Studies conducted at the department also showed that calcium ions participate in the regulation of the secretion of hydrochloric acid by activating the adenylate cyclase system. For example, an increase in the level of calcium in the blood, observed in hyperparathyroidism, leads to a sharp increase in the production of hydrochloric acid, while a decrease in the release of parathyroidin is accompanied by inhibition of gastric secretion. It was found that in a significant number of people with reduced acid formation, one of the significant reasons for this was a deficiency of potassium and magnesium in the gastric mucosa. And, finally, a large group of conditions was identified, including chronic gastric ulcer, chronic gastritis with atrophy, acute stress gastric ulcers, pernicious anemia, salicylate intake and hemorrhagic gastritis caused by them, intake of concentrated alcohol solutions, duodenogastric reflux, etc., in which the protective barrier of the gastric mucosa is disturbed and acid back-diffusion (H+) appears. Treatment of patients with impaired resistance of the gastric mucosa, as a rule, was accompanied by an improvement in its functional state, which was manifested by a decrease or disappearance of acid back-diffusion. It turned out that a group of pharmacological agents, including methylxanthines, gluconate and calcium chloride, potassium and magnesium asparaginate, panangin, sulfhydryl group donors (unithiol, etc.), natural antioxidants (vitamin E), influence the increase in resistance of the gastric mucosa. Conceptually, a new direction in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease, based on the revealed subtle mechanisms of hydrochloric acid secretion, was the use of blockers of H-histamine receptors of gastric lining cells.

Simultaneously with the study of the role of cAMP in the mechanism of hydrochloric acid secretion and ulceration, the concept of clinical and histochemical criteria for diagnosis and effectiveness of treatment of the initial stage of peptic ulcer of the duodenum was developed (V.M. Uspensky).

It was revealed that the hypersecretion of hydrochloric acid and pepsin, characteristic of patients with a pre-ulcerated condition and peptic ulcer of the duodenum, is based on functional and morphological changes of the fundal glands, their hyperplasia and an increase in the number of secretory elements, as well as structural restructuring of the antral mucosa of the fundal type or displacement of the intermediate zone in the distal direction.

The influence of gastrin and serotonin in the regulation of the functional and morphological state of the gastric mucosa and duodenum, the state of mucin formation, the trophic role of mast cells were studied (V.B. Grinevich). The obtained research results made the early diagnosis of peptic ulcer disease more successful, showed high therapeutic and cost-effectiveness of systematic preventive anti-relapse treatment. Interesting and convincing data were obtained during the study of the kallikrein-kinin system in gastroduodenal pathology (E.I. Tkachenko). The department studied the state of blood supply to the stomach in patients with peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis according to thermometry, scanning, gastroscopy and biopsy and the effect of vasoactive drugs on it. The oxygen tension in the gastric mucosa and the state of the total permeability of histo-hematic barriers in patients with peptic ulcer disease were studied.

In the clinic, together with the Institute of Biomedical Problems and the Cosmonaut Training Center, under the supervision of Professor G.I. Dorofeev and Professor V.A. Maksimov, clinical and experimental studies were conducted to study the effect of weightlessness on the human body when modeling hypokinesia in an anti-orthostatic position of various duration (30–49 days), the process of transition to normal living conditions (readaptation). The metabolic processes underlying physiological shifts, clinical manifestations of emerging disorders were studied. It was possible to show the effectiveness of the tested preventive measures to reduce the negative impact on the heart muscle in weightlessness (V.G. Shubin, N.T. Sverdlina, I.A. Timofeev, V.V. Pchelin, G.E. Pyankov).

The department stuff cooperated with well-known scientists of the country, such as academician A.M. Ugolev and professor of physiology P.K. Klimov, professors of morphology L.I. Aruin, O.K. Khmelnitsky, academicians A.A. Loginov and H.H. Mansurov (Dushanbe), professors of biochemistry Yu.V.Vasiliev), and others.

The department had organized a biochemical laboratory (N.M. Leshchenko), a morphological laboratory (Yu.V. Telnykh), a laboratory for the study of cyclic nucleotides (E.A. Ustyansky).

In the next decade, the vector of a research was shifted from the field of gastroduodenal pathology

towards the pancreas, liver and intestinal diseases. The issues of pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of these organs were studied at the cellular and molecular level, using electron microscopy methods, histochemical techniques, ultrasound and endoscopic methods, radioimmune and biochemical studies.

V.M. Luft actively studied the acute form of peptic ulcer disease in military personnel.

In 1983, an ultrasound diagnostics room was organized at the department (the head was V.V. Kuznetsov). Subsequently, this method is mastered by the military residents of the department: S.S. Batskov, V.I. Ped, A.V. Gordienko, N.V. Belyaev, V.L. Kuzmichev, et. al. The results of ultrasound were used in their scientific works and the treatment process. There was an active cooperation with academician A.M. Ugolev who gave residents of the department E.A. Ustyansky and V.V. Kuznetsov an opportunity to master a number of biochemical methods for the study of proteases and pancreatic enzymes in the biochemical laboratory of the Institute of Physiology.

In the early 80s of the XX century, E.A. Ustyansky (1982), V.V. Kuznetsov (1982), V.M. Luft (1983), V.K. Sultanov (1984) completed their PhD theses.

Much attention was paid at the department to the scientific development of issues of therapeutic nutrition, organization of sanatorium treatment and rehabilitation of patients with diseases of the digestive system (E.I. Tkachenko, V.M. Luft, Yu.P. Fedorov). The basis for these studies were the new theories of Academician A.M. Ugolev "adequate nutrition" and "trophological" one.

At the department, on the order of Ministry of Defense under the leadership of Professor G.I. Dorofeev (minor supervisor was Yu.P. Monastyrev), a lot of work was done to create a new Manual on medical support for the Soviet Army and Navy, in which the sections on the organization of therapeutic and preventive measures in the part and in the types of Armed Forces were significantly expanded for the organization of specialized medical care. This fundamental document of the activities of the medical service of the Armed Forces was published in 1991 and it was received to the military and medical institutions for daily management.

In the field of aviation and space medicine, indicators of myocardial functions and hemodynamics in flight personnel were studied. As a result of the work carried out, biochemical criteria were proposed that characterize an unfavorable metabolic background that contributes to the development of electrical instability of the myocardium. The obtained results allowed us to scientifically substantiate approaches to differentiated therapy of persons with cardiac arrhythmias using antioxidants, coenzyme and potassium-sparing drugs (N.V. Efimov, 1985). The effect of multidirectional accelerations of small angular magnitudes on the circulatory system of a healthy person has been studied. The scientists detected metabolic disorders in the myocardium, and they revealed venous pathology with prolonged exposure. Measures were proposed to reduce the adverse effects on the pilot's body of alternating long-term accelerations (V.V. Pchelin).

The results of scientific research were actively introduced into the treatment process. The second half of the 90s of the twentieth century is characterized by research of diseases of the liver, biliary tract, pancreas, intestines and cardiovascular system. Interesting data were obtained by comparative evaluation of clinical, laboratory, morphological studies and liver echography in the diagnosis of chronic hepatitis in young people (S.S. Batskov).

The achievements of clinical immunology have made it possible to find new pathogenetic causes of chronic intestinal diseases. In this regard, the state of the immune status and its correction in chronic enteritis and colitis were studied (V.I. Ped). According to the researchers the identified immunopathological conditions suggest the inclusion of thymalin in complex therapy.

In 1975, G.I. Dorofeev was awarded the military rank of Major General of the medical service. Until his death (1989), G.I. Dorofeev served as the chief gastroenterologist of the Soviet Army and chief gastroenterologist of the Leningrad Health Department. Being in these positions, he for the first time managed to develop scientific principles of the organization of gastroenterological service in the Armed Forces and Leningrad and put them into practice. At the same time, G.I. Dorofeev paid the greatest attention to direct work in medical institutions of military districts and fleets of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. He sought to strengthen the hospital and sanatorium base, educated specialists, introduced new areas of diagnosis and treatment of gastroenterological patients.

The teaching talent of Prof. Dorofeev was revealed especially vividly after his return to the Military Medical Academy named after S.M. Kirov in 1969. The training of military students on internal diseases during this period begins according to an improved curriculum developed with the direct participation of G.I. Dorofeev. The curriculum included issues of a consistent study of the pathology of internal organs, aimed at mastering the methodology of the diagnostic process by students, at studying typical and most common diseases in military personnel, including functional

pathology, variants of the course of diseases, emergency care for acute conditions, and many other educational issues.

G.I. Dorofeev paid great attention to the search for new scientifically based teaching methods. During these years, the system of teaching medical practice (sub-internship) in the 6th year is being improved, a "Drill book on hospital therapy" is being published, aimed at developing students' independent work skills, the principles of teaching disease prevention, rehabilitation of patients with a therapeutic profile, outpatient care, military medical and medical flight expertise are being improved.

The main attention was paid to the consolidation of the students' independent work skills during the military internship. Therefore, the teachers of the department and G.I. Dorofeev himself, together with the teachers of the departments of Organization and Tactics of the Medical Services and aviation medicine, regularly arrived to the garrisons for training.

The result of the work of the department staff, aimed at creating a system for organizing independent work of students, was the methodological guide "Forms and content of independent work of the 5 and 6-year military students at the Department of Hospital Therapy" edited by G.I. Dorofeev. A significant event was the publication a textbook on hospital therapy in 1981 edited by Georgy Ivanovich, which for a long time was very popular among military students of the medical faculties.

Open and demonstration classes with the involvement of all teachers have become firmly established in the practice of the department. In order to ensure the continuity of teaching, G.I. Dorofeev introduced the practice of teachers attending lectures and practical classes at other therapeutic departments. G.I. Dorofeev himself regularly conducted demonstration classes, as well as control visits to classes with subsequent analysis of their content at the department meetings. For his fruitful teaching career, Professor G.I. Dorofeev was awarded the Silver Badge "Higher School of the USSR".

G.I. Dorofeev paid great attention to the specialization of the training of future aviation doctors. On his initiative, a training class was created at the department for military students of the III faculty, where with the help of illustrative stands, the main directions of the doctor's work in the aviation garrison and the docent course of medical flight examination (head was S.N. Akimov) were presented.

G.I. Dorofeev made a great contribution to the organization of medical work in the clinic. In the interests of optimizing the diagnostic process he offered "Diagnostic search paths for diseases of internal organs", which determine the main stages of working with patients. These proposals were later called in a more general way "the indicative basis of the doctor's actions" and today, perhaps, they will seem naive. Nevertheless, the proposed ways of diagnostic search helped to bring some clarity to the still unformed clinical thinking of the future doctor and today serve as the methodological basis for the work of any clinician, especially those who passed the school of Professor G.I. Dorofeev.

Let us recall the main provisions of the fundamentals of clinical thinking and diagnostics proposed by G.I. Dorofeev, that he divided into several stages taking into account the achievements of classical Russian medicine. Stage I — visual and verbal contact with the patient; stage II — visual, manual and acoustic search, on the basis of which a preliminary diagnosis is formulated; stage III — laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, substantiation of the preliminary diagnosis, identification of etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the disease; Stage IV — logical understanding of the results of a comprehensive examination of the patient, formulation of a detailed final diagnosis taking into account the variants of the course of the disease, its complications and concomitant pathology, determination of treatment tactics; stage V — retrospective assessment of the reliability of the established diagnosis, evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment and secondary prevention. The latter was proposed by G.I. Dorofeev as a criterion for the reliability of the diagnosis.

[2] Vladimir Trofimovich Ivashkin, Head of the Department of Hospital Therapy from 1987 to 1988, Founder of the scientific school that is one of the most prestigious in Russia, Academician of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (1997), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences (2013), now Head of the Department of Introduction to Internal Diseases, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Director of the Clinic of Introduction to Internal Diseases, Gastroenterology, Hepatology of I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Chief gastroenterologist of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, organizer and President of the Russian Gastroenterological Association (1995) and the Russian Scientific Liver Society (1998). Head of the National School of Gastroenterologists, Hepatologists and Russian Gastroenterological Weeks. Editor-in-chief of the Russian Journal of Gastroenterology, Hepatology, Coloproctology. Laureate of the Russian Government Prize in the field of science and technology (2008) and education (2013). Chief Internist of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and the Russian Federation (1988-1995). Retired Major General of the medical service.

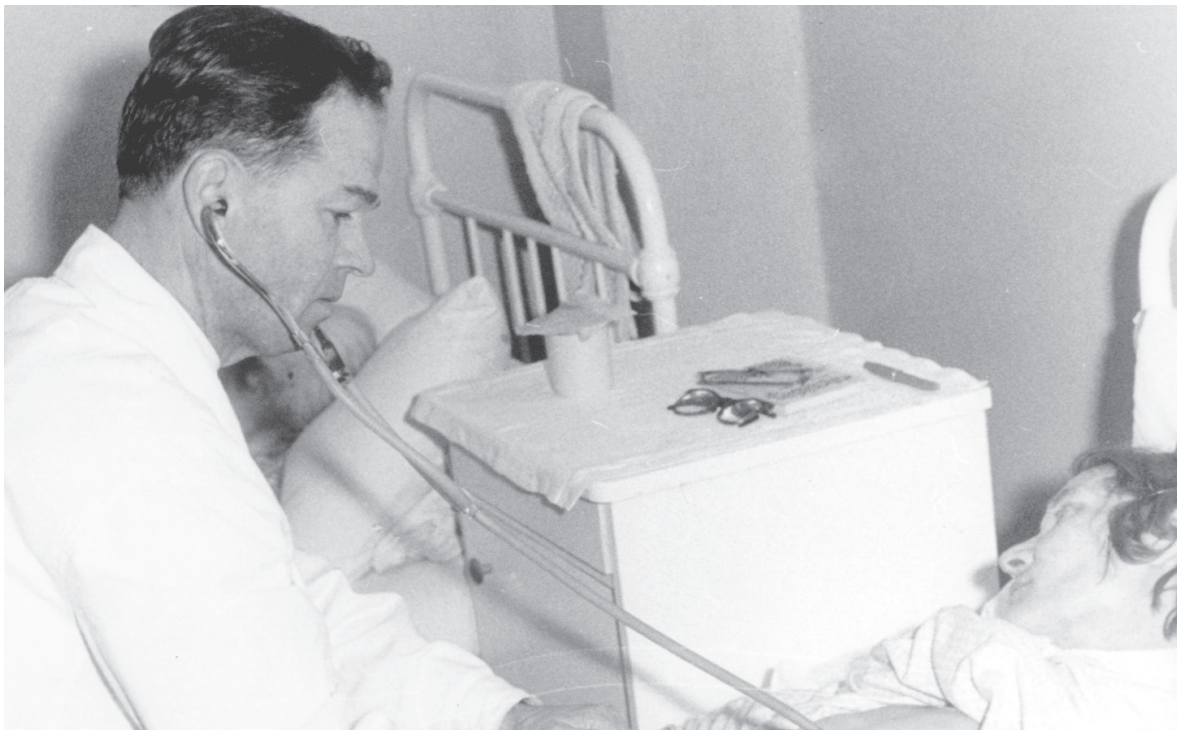

Fig. 3. G.I. Dorofeev in the hospital room

In 1987 after G.I. Dorofeev, the department was headed by his successor and deputy Vladimir Trofimovich Ivashkin[2], who was the leader of the clinical and biochemical branch of research.

V.T. Ivashkin a year later was appointed chief internist of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR with increased functionality and after became and continues to be the gastroenterological leader of the Russian Federation, heading his world-class scientific school at the Department of Introduction to Internal Diseases, Gastroenterology and Hepatology of the I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University. He trained more than 50 doctors of sciences and 100 candidates of sciences.

The strongest Leningrad academic gastroenterological school left without its large-scale leaders and under the centrifugal processes that began in the early 90s of the last century underwent an unjustified fragmentation into two parts. The first part of the "nestlings of the nest of Georgy Ivanovich Dorofeev" was transferred to the Department of Advanced Training of Doctors No. 2 of the Military Medical Academy (professors E.I. Tkachenko, V.B. Grinevich, V.M. Luft, S.A. Inozemtsev, S.S. Batskov, N.L. Denisov, Associate Professor E.A. Ustyansky), the second one remained in their alma mater (professors V.V. Kuznetsov, N.V. Efimov, V.I. Ped, Associate Professors Yu.P. Monastyrev, V.G. Shubin, V.V. Pchelin, Yu.P. Fedorov, V.K. Sultanov). Despite all the twists and turns accompanying the collapse of the Soviet Union in general and affecting its clinical scientific schools in particular, and after more than three decades, the genetic relationship with the clinical school of G.I. Dorofeev can be traced in at least three Russian independent scientific schools: the largest and most influential Moscow School headed by V.T. Ivashkin and two St. Petersburg Schools in the Military Medical Academy (the Department of Hospital Therapy and Department of Advanced Training of Doctors No. 2).

The author, limited by the volume of the article, apologizes in advance for the unintentional oblivion of many names of scientists who also made a significant contribution to the treasury of the creative heritage of G.I. Dorofeev.

Concluding the article, the author agrees with the old maxim "only that teacher can be considered truly happy, whose crumbs of gift (knowledge) continue to live and multiply in his co-workers and successors", this is what his professional immortality means, and only in this way the grateful memory of Georgy Ivanovich Dorofeev will live in the hearts of his like-minded people.

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