特別講演その1-III

UROLOGY IN THE USSR.

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The history of urology in our country may be traced to the time immemorial. Elements of diagnostics, of the conservative and surgical treatment of some urinary tract diseases evolved in folk medicine in the antiquity. Decoctions of various herbs, of medicinal substances were used by witch-doctors in urolithiasis, impaired urination, renal pains, loss of sexual function and other diseases. The beginning of development of urology in Russia concerns to the 19th century. A term "urology" became firstly used in Russia since 1844, when it was distinguished as an independent reaching subject in the Peterburg Medical Academy. The first urologic hospital was organized in Russia by T.I. Vdovickovsky in 1863 in Odessa. A great contribution into the development of Russian urology was carried by famous Russian surgeons S.P. Fedorov, F.I. Sinitsin, B.N. Holtzov and P.D. Solovov.

In 1907 on the initiative and presidency of S.P. Fedorov the Russian Society of Urology was founded. In the very first years of the Soviet Power there were opened urologic departments in all big city hospitals and urologic clinics in medical institutes. In 1923 the "Urology" journal, now published under the title "Urology and Nephrology" was launched.

The 2nd World War held back the development of urology in the country, but provided a vast experience in battle-field urology. During the war soviet urologists returned to the order 62% of wounded and 66% of sick men.

In the second half of 20th century the soviet urology achieved a new heyday. In the postwar period the network of urological consulting rooms at outpatient clinics began to expand, new urological departments appeared. It is special feature of the soviet system of medical care, that

physiourology and urooncology began to take shape as independent disciplines. More than twice increased a number of urologists and urological beds in hospitals. Three scientific research institutes of urology were opened in Kiev, Tbilisi and Moscow. They play an important role in research coordination. Currently the research in urology and operative nephrology in the USSR involves 900 specialists in 114 research and clinical centers.

The present-day level of clinical urology is to a great extent determined by advances in basic research in biology, physics, biochemistry, bacteriology, immunology and pharmacology.

The problem of urinary tract infection stays one of the most important in urology. Early diagnostic of latent chronic pyelonephritis using the most sensitive techniques acquires particular importance. The new and quite promising in this field is the study of antigenic features of bacterial strains, determination of the antibody to antigen ratio of the capsule and other components of the bacterial cell; identification of latent pyelonephritis using bacterial allergens, employment of the retarded-type hypersusceptibility reaction for assessment of the immunological status of an urological patients; the study of neutrophilic rosetta-forming cells as the indicator of the dynamics and prognosis of inflammatory diseases.

The development of effective litholytic drugs is one of the basic trends in the treatment of renal stone disease. But in our days the most achievements were done in stone destruction and removal. In 1986 in USSR was created the machine for ESWL-Urat-P. It is very important to continue the study of the etiology of the nephrolithiasis.

We believe that progress in the study of tumors

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is associated with the early diagnosing and with the extension of possibilities for conservative and operative treatment of metastases, the improvement in surgical techniques, especially with respect to "difficult to remove" renal tumors, the use of vascular embolization or balloon occlusion of the renal arteries prior to the operation.

Some positive experience has been accumulated in the treatment of advanced forms of cancer of the prostate by protonic irradiation of the hypophysis. The combination of endoscopic surgery with a laser coagulation in cases of bladder tumors increases the oncological radicality of the treatment. Application of the plasma scalpel and plasma emitter in the

treatment of patient with advanced bladder tumors helps avoid cystectomy in some cases.

Concerning vasorenal hypertension during last time studies have been initiated on nitinol (alloy with memory) endarterial spiral in renal arteriosclerosis.

We widely use and have undertaken a comparative assessment of the effectiveness of hemosorption and plasmapheresis in cases of pyoseptic intoxication.

We are convinced that all urologists around the world are solving the same problems and the results will be better if they will combine their efforts.