

## **Rudolf Virhov 1821 – 1902. Berlin**

He is considered to be a founder of modern pathological anatomy.

An outstanding German scientist and political personality of the second part of XIX century, a doctor, path anatomist, histologist, physiologist Rudolf Virhov firstly is famous as a founder of cellular pathology.

He was born on the 13-th of October 1821 in a town Shifelbein of Prussian province Pomerania (now it is a polish town Swidvin). He graduated the course at Berlin Medical Institution of Fridrich –Vilhelm in 1843. Firstly he entered as an assistant then he became a prosector under Berlin hospital Sharite. In 1847 he got a right of teaching and together with BennoReinhard founded a journal “Archivfurpathon. Anatomie u. Physiologie u. furklin. Medicin” using at present time by world-wide popularity under the name of Virhovskiy Archives.

In 1891 was issued 126 volume containing more than 200 articles of Virhov and representing natural semi centennial history of the most outstanding acquisition of Medical Science. At the beginning of 1848 Virhov was sent to Verhnyaya Selezia for studying there epidemic of famine fever. His report about that trip was published in Archive and had a great scientific interest was colored at that time by political ideas in the spirit of 1848. This circumstance in like manner his participant in reformative movements of that time challenged a disinclination for him Prussian Government and caused him to take suggested to him ordinary department of Pathological Anatomy at Vurtsburgh University. His name was glorified very quickly. In 1856 he returned to Berlin as a Professor of pathological anatomy and therapy and as a director of constituted Pathological Institution where he stayed by the end of his life. This Institution soon became a center of attraction for young scientists of all educated countries. Russian scientific doctors especially were obliged to Virhov and to his Institution. Taken on essential theory a cellular building (1839) Virhov firstly used it by the studying to sick organism and created a theory of cellular pathology as a studying founded on physiological and pathological histology. According Virhov the life of the whole organism is a sum of lives of autonomous cellar territories; material substrate of a sickness is a cell (a compact part of the

organism, here is a term “solidary” pathology); the whole pathology is a cell pathology.

Some locations of cellular theory of pathology were based on mechanistic materialism, contradicted to teaching about integrity of organism. They were subjected to criticism (Sechenov I.M., Pirogov N.I. and others) during the author’s life. In whole, the theory of cellular pathology was a step toward as compared with the theories of tissular pathology of Bish and humoral pathology of Rockitanskiy. It got universal recognition very soon and rendered very positive influence on the following medicine development.

Rudolf Virhov made a great contribution into the formation of pathological anatomy as a science. Using the method of microscopy, he firstly described and studied pathological anatomy of inflammation, leukocytosis, embolism, thrombosis, phlebitis, leukemia, kidney amyloidosis, fat origination, tubercular nature of lupus, cell’s neuroglia,. Virhov created a therminology and classification of the main pathological states.