

Povijesni pregled razvoja stomatološke djelatnosti u Dubrovniku

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Sažetak

Kratkim povijesnim pregledom temeljenim na iscrpnim literaturnim navodima prikazan je razvoj stomatološke struke u Dubrovniku. Najstarije podatke o brijadžima-kirurgima u hrvatskim krajevima nalazimo u Dubrovniku gdje su oni službovali kao gradski namještenici. Prvi sačuvani ugovor potječe iz godine 1374., a prvo bratstvo "Fraternitas barbirorum", osnovano 1452., štitilo je interese članova te pridonosilo ugledu toga zanimanja.

Godine 1777. zubno-lijeknička služba zasebna je grana opće zdravstvene zaštite, a njezino se vodstvo povjerava prvim školovanim zubnim liječnicima na području Dubrovačke Republike i u Dalmaciji Gaetanu Pieriniju, 1788. godine, i potom Giovanniu Battisti Cortesiu koji je dužnost obnašao do pada Republike 1808. godine. Prvi zakon koji je uređivao tu djelatnost objavljen je godine 1848. U drugoj polovici devetnaestoga stoljeća u Dubrovniku djeluju diplomirani zubni liječnici Frano Dabrović (1843.-1897.), Niko Gjivović (1866.-1933.), Ivo Stjepović-Dabrović (1867.-1934.) te Frano Stjepović-Dabrović (1900.-1954). Godine 1937. sagrađen je Dom zdravlja, a otvaraju se i područne zdravstvene stanice. To je bilo temeljem današnjeg ustroja ove službe u kojoj djeluje više od trideset stomatologa i specijalista gotovo svih stomatoloških područja.

Ključne riječi: povijest Dubrovnika, zubno liječništvo

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Slobodan status Dubrovnika već u četrnaestom stoljeću, od godine 1358., omogućio je razvoj pomorske i kopnene trgovine, a posljedica toga bio je velik gospodarski i kulturni procvat. Zato ne začuđuje što su u tome gradu među prvima u svijetu ponikle neke zdravstvene i socijalne ustanove. Zbog toga se Dubrovnik može smatrati kolijevkom medicine u Hrvatskoj, pa i u ovome dijelu Europe. Već u

15. stoljeću Dubrovnik je imao stalno plaćene fizike i kirurge, bolnicu, znamenitu franjevačku ljekarnu, nahodište, te uređenu zdravstvenu službu (1-3).

U temeljito proučavanim zapisima o Dubrovniku ipak do 18. stoljeća nema podataka o odontologiji kao zasebnoj medicinskoj struci. Zna se da se je zubno liječništvo smatralo više manualnim umijećem negoli granom medicine. Neprijeporno je da

je razvoj tehničkih metoda pridonio ovakvu mišljenju, premda znamo da je zubarstvo staro tisuće godina, a tehničko usavršavanje struke trajalo je oko 150 do 200 godina (2, 4, 5).

Dubrovnik je od svojega nastanka bio vezan uz tradicije grčke i rimske medicine. Zato se je iz religijsko-čudotvornog (teurgičnog) ljekarstva vrlo rano razvila i školska medicina. U 10. i 11. stoljeću iz južne su Italije redovnici, pogotovo benediktinci, donosili medicinske rukopise, a u Dubrovnik su dolazili i učeni liječnici svjetovnjaci iz talijanskih medicinskih škola, navlastito salernitanci (6-10). Povjesničari se slažu da je u Europi najstarije medicinsko učilište Salernska škola, kojoj je nakon obnove godine 1240. Car Friedrich II. podijelio pravo izdavanja diploma te je postala prvim učilištem, a studij je trajao osam godina. Iz te je škole među brojnim djelima potekla i glasovita knjiga "*Reginam sanitatis Salernitanum*" ("*Flos medicinae*"), koju je na hrvatski preveo franjevac Emerin Pavić, a sadrži i mnoge zapise iz stomatološkoga područja. Deset godina potom skupina profesora i studenata iz Bologne počela je 1250. nastavu u Padovi, te ubrzo i Padovansko učilište postaje među najglasovitijima (7).

Najstarije podatke o brijačima-kirurzima (barbirima) u hrvatskim krajevima nalazimo u Dubrovniku, gdje je njihovo naukovanje bilo propisano ugovorom. Prvi je magistar u općinskoj službi bio Marko Martača od godine 1301. do 1313., a prvi takav sačuvani ugovor potječe iz 1374. Barbiri su, kao gradski namještenici, stekli velik ugled, čemu je napose pridonijelo njihovo bratstvo "*Fraternitas barbitorum*" utemeljeno 1452. godine (10-14).

Da bismo shvatili ozračje toga vremena ističemo kako je dubrovačka Vlada uvelike radila na boljitku gradske zdravstvene službe. U sklopu preventivnih i protuepidemioloških mjera u Dubrovniku je, prvi put u svijetu, godine 1377. utemeljena karantena, a istodobno je osnovan i gradski magistrat. Godine 1540. preuređena je i prva državna bolnica s vrlo naprednim pravilnikom (3, 10, 12).

Liječnici su u Dubrovniku 15. stoljeća bili vrlo poštovani od Vlade i stanovnika Republike. To je razdoblje neprijepnoga poleta i rasta političke i gospodarske moći Dubrovačke Republike. Bogata gospodarska podloga omogućila je promicanje svih djelatnosti pa i zdravstvene. Dubrovnik je tada po-

znat, raskošan i bogat grad. U Dubrovačkom povijesnom arhivu postoje mnogi dokumenti koji potkrepljuju te činjenice.

Vlada je Dubrovačke Republike nastojala priskrbiti vrsne i cijenjene liječnike, pa je često slala svoje poklisare u mnoge sredozemne gradove kako bi pridobila tamošnje liječnike da dođu u Dubrovnik vezujući ih ugovorom na rokove od nekoliko mjeseci do dvije godine. Vlada je štoviše svoje ugledne liječnike slala da liječe vladare susjednih zemalja (14-16).

Način primanja liječnika u općinsku službu i određivanje plaće bio je razrađen do u tančine, a dani su i precizni naputci o liječenju svakoga stanovnika, počevši od kneza, biskupa i plemstva te članova njihovih obitelji do "običnih" pučana *omnes homines civitatis et districtus bona fide sine fraude* (svih i svakoga u gradu i području općine bez ikakve naknade) (2,12,17,18).

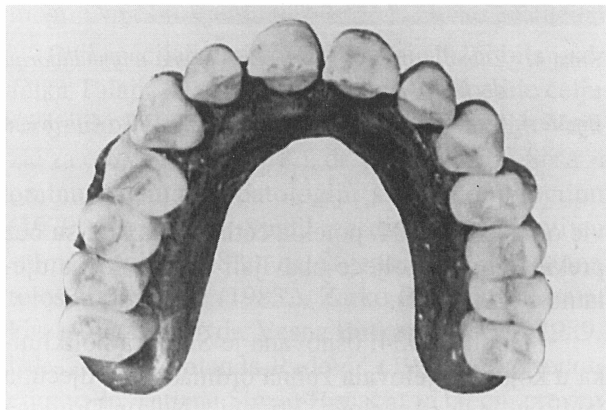
Odnos liječnika i bolesnika najjasnije je uređen ugovorima između liječnika i bolesnika ili njihovih zastupnika i skrbnika. Ti su ugovori sročeni prema točno određenim pravilima, a napisani su na latinskome jeziku. Prema tim je pravilima godišnja plaća dubrovačkog općinskog liječnika bila između 250 i 400 perpera, to jest 150 mletačkih dukata, koji su još od godine 1284. bili osnovom za određivanje domaćih novčanih jedinica (17,19-24).

Mnoga znanstvena otkrića, u razdoblju baroka uvelike su unaprijedila medicinsku znanost, pa time i spoznaje u zubnoj medicini kao njezinoj sastavnici.

U Francuskoj je, primjerice, donesen zakon o nužnosti izobrazbe zubara, a godine 1728. Pierre Fouchard osnovao je studij za zubne liječnike i napisao udžbenik o zubarstvu, pa se zato smatra utemeljiteljem moderne stomatologije. Otvaranjem samostalnih zubarskih škola nakon toga s valjanim medicinskim naučavanjima, što su djelovale u sveučilištima pod okriljem medicinskih fakulteta, počinje razdoblje moderne izobrazbe liječnika. Godine 1859. otvorena je takva škola u Londonu, godine 1879. u Parizu, 1881. u Ženevi i Bolonji, 1885. u Berlinu itd. (1,3,5,7,9).

Dubrovnik je kao pomorsko, trgovačko i kulturno središte prednjačio u medicinskoj pa i u zubarskoj skrbi svojih građana. Prvi profesionalni zubni liječnik (chirurgo-dentista) koji je službovao na po-

dručju Dubrovačke Republike bio je Gaetano Pierini 1777. godine. Time su postavljeni temelji zubno-lijekničke službe kao zasebne grane zdravstvene zaštite (Slika 1). Gaetana Pierinija nasljedio je godine 1788. također Talijan dentist Giovanni Battista Cortesi, za kojeg se pretpostavlja da je tu dužnost obnašao sve do pada Republike.



Slika 1. Proteza s pravim ljudskim zubima iz 18. stoljeća
Figure 1. Prosthesis with real human teeth dating from the 18th century

Za vrijeme francuske i zatim austrijske vladavine u dostupnim dokumentima uopće se ne spominju zubni liječnici, pa su zubnu zaštitu opet preuzeli kirurzi (15,16,19,25).

Polovicom 19. stoljeća u Dalmaciji se naglo širi zubni karijes, navlastito u gradovima i na otocima. Posljedica je to razvoja pomorstva i industrijalizacije gradova, koji su stubokom izmijenili način života i prehrambene navike stanovništva. Veća pojava karijesa jamačno je bila poticajem razvoja zubno-lijekničke djelatnosti, pa je u Dalmaciji 1845. objavljen prvi zakon kojim je uređena zubno-lijeknička služba. Prema tome zakonu zubno-zdravstvenu djelatnost mogli su obavljati samo doktori medicine i doktori kirurzi uz uvjet da imaju vlastitu ordinaciju i zubno-tehnički laboratorij. U tome je razdoblju među pobornicima kulturnog i zdravstvenog prosvjećivanja u Dalmaciji bio Dubrovčanin Mihovil Milković koji je godine 1847. doktorirao u Padovi disertacijom: "Kratki osvrt na patologiju i terapiju zubnih bolesti". Premda Milković nije djelovao u Dubrovniku, jedan od uspjeha njegovih koncepcija bio je ponovni osnutak zubno-zdravstvene

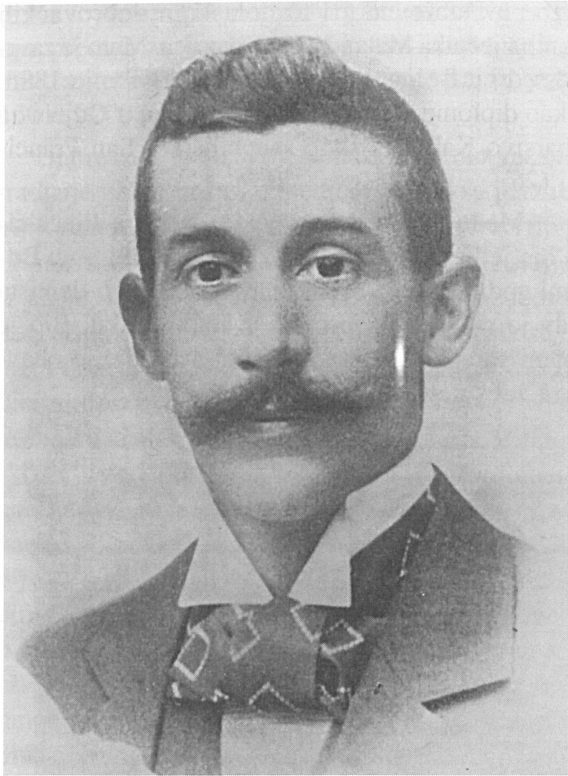
službe u Dubrovniku i to dolaskom dubrovačkih zubnih liječnika Mata i Nika Gjivovića. Mato je završio studij u Bologni godine 1863., a Niko je 1886. stekao diplomu doktora zubne kirurgije u Odjelu za zubarstvo Kalifornijskog sveučilišta u San Francisku (26).

Među prvim dubrovačkim zubnim liječnicima bio je Frano Dabrović, koji je diplomirao u Bologni godine 1884., stekao naslov chirurgo-dentista i sav je radni vijek proveo u Dubrovniku. Bio je stručni suradnik dubrovačke bolnice gdje je obavljao i zahvate iz oralne kirurgije (Slika 2).



Slika 2. Dr. Frano Dabrović (1843.-1897.)
Figure 2. Dr. Frano Dabrović (1843-1897)

Zanimljivost iz toga doba je i zubarski kalendar izdavačke kuće G. Thieme u Leipzigu za godinu 1898. koji donosi popis zubnih liječnika na području tadašnje Njemačke, Austro-Ugarske Monarhije i Švicarske. U Dalmaciji se spominje jedino Dubrovnik (8678 stanovnika) i u njemu 2 zubna liječnika, Niku Gjivovića i Frana Dabrovića (27) (Slika 3 i 4).

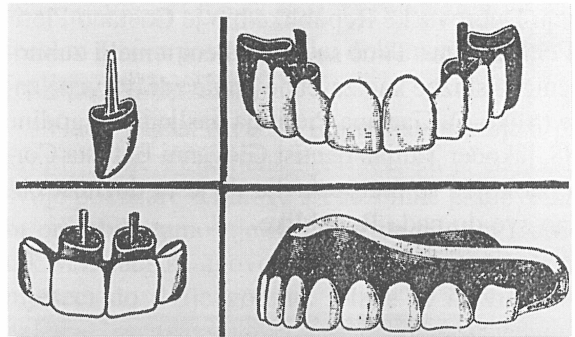


Slika 3. Dr. Niko Gjivović (1886.-1933.)
Figure 3. Niko Gjivović (1886-1933)

Franov nećak Ivo Stjepović-Dabrović diplomirao je u Berlinu godine 1889. i stekao diplomu zubno-giječnika. Zatim je nastavio usavršavati se u Bologni, te je na tamošnjem sveučilištu također stekao diplomu zubnoga liječnika (28,29,30).

Kada je u Dubrovniku na Boninovu godine 1888. izgrađena bolnica Frano i Ivo Dabrović postali su suradnim liječnicima za bolesti zuba u bolničkoj službi. Ivo je istodobno povremeno ordinirao i na Cetinju, gdje je liječio i kneževsku obitelj, pa mu je knez Nikola 1902. dodijelio zvanje "dvorskoga zubara" (26,28).

Zubno- liječničku djelatnost nastavio je i Ivo sin Frano Stjepović-Dabrović koji je diplomirao u Münchenu godine 1926. i stekao naziv Universe Dentarie Doctoris Gradum, a djelovao je u Dubrovniku do svoje smrti 1954. godine. Njegova kći Jelena Lucijanović-Dabrović također se profesionalno bavila stomatologijskom djelatnošću, bila je voditeljicom zubne službe. Godine 1961. prelazi u privatnu praksu, a na njezinu je mjestu zamjenjuje Nikola Savinović. Tako su iz obiteljske loze Dabro-



Slika 4. Zubno-protetska naprava načinjena u ambulateriju dr. Nika Gjivovića
Figure 4. Dental prosthetic appliance in Dr. Niko Gjivović's dental surgery

vić od godine 1884. potekla četiri člana koji su bez prekida čitavo stoljeće obavljali stomatološku djelatnost (29,30,31).

Godine 1934. osnovana je Školska poliklinika u kojoj je djelovala zubna ordinacija za djecu, a vodio ju je dr. Anselmo Škrivanić. Nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata od godine 1945. do danas mnogi su zubni liječnici svojom skrbi i zalaganjem pridonosili razvoju stomatološke struke u Dubrovniku.

U zgradi današnjega Doma zdravlja je 1949. godine u sklopu Zdravstvenoga centra osnovana zubarska služba, a voditeljem je imenovan dr. Anselmo Škrivanić. Nakon dr. Škrivanića voditeljem zubarske službe, koja se defenitivno uobličuje 1951. godine, postaje dr. Boško Miković, a njega je naslijedio dr. Frano Stjepović-Dabrović koji je tu dužnost obnašao do smrti 1954. godine.

Tako je u Općini Dubrovnik zubarska služba postojala u Zdravstvenome centru, a u ostalim su općinama bile zubne ambulante u Općinskim zdravstvenim stanicama, koje su izgrađene u razdoblju od 1983. do 1988. godine.

Voditeljima stomatološke službe od godine 1970. bili su: dr. Tajna Lalić-Uglašić (1970.), dr. Stjepo Raguž (1978.), dr. Miljenko Dileo (1983.), dr. Antonio Korić (1988.), dr. Žarko Bonačić (1989.), dr. Dorina Mitić-Šoša (1991.), dr. Duško Družijanić (1995) i dr. Marko Bača (1998.).

Obično se pretpostavlja da stomatologija u usporedbi s ostalim granama medicine ima poseban položaj i često joj se nameće obilježje tehničkog umijeća, zbog toga što se tehničkim metodama rada pridaje preveliko značenje. Takvo je poimanje neis-

pravno, jer, obavljajući klinički rad, zubni liječnici djeluju u skladu s općim medicinskim pretpostavkama. To je danas napose uočljivo u specijalističkom grananju stomatološke struke. Zato je stomatologiju danas nemoguće zamisliti bez neprekidnog jednakomjernog razvoja svih njezinih grana (8). Pri tome je suodnos pojedinih stomatoloških grana i ostalih medicinskih područja stalan i izravan, pa stomatolozi sa solidnom medicinskom naobrazbom mogu uspješno rješavati sve postavljene probleme.

Prvi specijalist u stomatološkoj službi bila je dr. Jelka Talajić-Ivanićin za područje ortopedije čeljusti i zubi. (1972.), zatim slijede: dr. Natalija Varezić za ortodonciju (1978.), dr. Dorina Mitić-Šoša za oralnu i dentalnu patologiju s parodontologijom (1979.), dr. Katica Sindik za dječju i preventivnu stomatologiju (1982.), dr. Stijepo Raguž za stomatološku protetiku (1983.), Žarko Bonačić za oralnu kirurgiju (1985.), dr. Vesna Butković-Šober (1989.) i dr. Zdenka Polanda-Radović (1994.) za ortodonciju, te dr. Tatjana Šimac-Bonačić za dječju preventivnu stomatologiju.

Danas u stomatološkoj službi Doma zdravlja Dubrovnik rade 24 stomatologa, tri viša zubara i četiri specijalista.

Dubrovački su upravljači vrlo rano uvidjeli kako zdravlje njihovih sugrađana ima i veliku gospodarsku vrijednost, pa je dužnost države bila za nj skrbiti.

Ovim smo kratkim povijesnim pregledom nastojali obuhvatiti razvoj stomatološke struke u Dubrovniku od najranijih dostupnih povijesnih izvora do današnjih dana i time posvjedočiti da se Dubrovnik uistinu ima čime pođičiti.

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History of Dentistry as a Profession in Dubrovnik

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Summary

A brief historical review based on detailed reference literature reports provides insight into the development of dentistry as a profession in Dubrovnik. The oldest information about barbers-surgeons in Croatia have been found in Dubrovnik, where they worked as city servants. Among the first preserved contracts are those dating from 1374, whereas the first brotherhood, known as "Fraternitas barbirorum", was established in 1452 with the object of protecting the interests of its members and contributing to the reputation of the profession.

In 1777 dental care, in terms of medical services, became a separate branch of with a general health care, and its leadership was assigned to the first dental surgeons with a formal dental education in Dubrovnik and Dalmatia, namely to Gaetano Pierini in 1788 and later Giovanni Battista Cortesio, who held his terms of office until the fall of the Republic in 1808. The first legal act concerning all activities of the profession was issued in 1848. In the second half of the 19th century several graduate dental surgeons were active in Dubrovnik: Frano Dabrović (1843-1897), Niko Gjivović (1866-1933), Ivo Stijepović-Dabrović (1867-1934), and Frano Stijepović-Dabrović (1900-1954). In 1937 the Dubrovnik Health Centre was built and many regional health care services were established, laying foundations for the present-day organisation of dental services which today employ more than thirty general practitioners of dentistry and specialists in many dental branches.

Key words: *history of Dubrovnik, dental surgery*

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REVIEWS

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The status of Dubrovnik as a free city and Republic enabled as early as in the 14th century, i.e. since 1358, the development of both land and sea maritime trade, resulting in economic and cultural prosperity. Hence it is no wonder that this is a City in which the number of public health and social institutions were among the first in the world, and Dubrovnik may be considered as the nursery of medi-

cine in Croatia and even this part of Europe. Already in the 15th century Dubrovnik had contracts with physicians and surgeons on a permanent and full-time basis, it had a hospital, a famous Franciscan pharmacy, home for foundlings, and organised health care services (1-3).

However, based on a detailed study of historical documents on Dubrovnik, no records were found

from before the 18th century about odontology as a separate medical profession. It is a fact that dentistry was for a long time considered a manual skill rather than a branch of medicine. It is indisputable that such an attitude is the result of the development of technical methods, although dental surgery may be traced back thousands of years, whereas technical improvement of the profession has taken place only in the last 150 or 200 years (2,4,5).

Since its very establishment Dubrovnik has been connected with the traditional ancient Greek and Roman medicine. Hence the medicine of religion and magic (theurgic medicine) changed very early to scholarly medicine. In the 10th and the 11th century monks from southern Italy, especially Benedictines, brought with them medical writings and non-clerical medical scholars from Italian medical schools, the Salernians in particular, also visited Dubrovnik (6-10). Historians are in accordance with the assumption that the oldest medical school in Europe is the one at Salerno. After its reconstruction in 1240, the Emperor Friedrich the second assigned it with the right to issue diplomas and so it became the first formal school of medicine with study lasting for eight years. Among the many writings originating from that school is the famous book "*Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum*" ("Flos medicinae"), translated into Croatian by Emerin Pavić, a Franciscan monk. The book also contains many writings about dentistry. Ten years later, in 1250, a group of teachers and students from Bologna initiated teaching of the medical curricula in Padua, and soon afterwards the University of Padua became one of the most famous universities in Europe (7).

The oldest information about barber-surgeons in Croatia is found in Dubrovnik, where their training was provided for by contracts. The first master of trade in the municipal service, from 1301 to 1313, was Marko Martača, whereas the first preserved contract of the kind dates back to 1374. As city servants, the barbers gained great reputation and special contribution to their reputation is due to the establishment of the "*Fraternitas barbitorum*" brotherhood in 1452 (10-14).

In order to be able to understand the atmosphere of that time it is important to point out that the Government of Dubrovnik was greatly concerned with the progress of the city health care services. As part of preventive and anti-epidemic measures in Du-

brovnik in 1377, for the first time in human history, a quarantine was founded and the city magistrate established at the same time; in 1540 the first state hospital was reconstructed and a modern book of rules (statute) implemented (3,10,12).

Physicians in Dubrovnik in the 15th century were greatly honoured by the Government and by the people of the Republic. It was a period of unprecedented enthusiasm and growth of political and economic power of the Republic of Dubrovnik. Economic prosperity enabled the promotion of all activities including health care. Dubrovnik is a famous, rich city. Its historical archives contain many documents that substantiate these facts.

The Government of the Republic of Dubrovnik made great efforts to attract the best and highly honoured physicians and they often sent their envoys to Mediterranean cities in order to persuade their physicians to come to Dubrovnik, offering them contracts for periods from several months to two years. Indeed, the Government referred their most distinctive physicians to treat rulers of neighbouring countries (14-16).

The way in which the physicians were admitted to public service and how they would be paid for their work was defined in greatest detail with precise instructions about the treatment of each citizen, starting from the Duke, bishop, gentry and their family members to the "common" people - "*omnes homines civitatis et districtus bona fide sine freunde*" (of each and every person in the city and the district without payment) (2,12,17,18).

The relationship between physicians and their patients was best controlled by contracts between the physicians and the patients or their representatives or tutors. The contracts were made in accordance with precisely defined rules and were written in Latin. Based on these provisions the annual salary of a Dubrovnik municipal physician was between 250 and 400 perperas, i.e. 150 Venetian ducats, on the basis of which the value of local monetary units was determined as early as 1284 (17,19-24).

The period of baroque (from 1600 to 1750) was characterised by numerous scientific discoveries that greatly contributed to the progress of medical science and consequently knowledge of dental medicine as its component.

For example, in France a legal act was passed about the necessity of dental training and in 1728

Pierre Fouchard founded the school of dental physicians. He wrote a textbook on dentistry and is therefore considered the founder of modern stomatology. Consequent opening of independent schools of dentistry with appropriate medical training, that were part of university schools of medicine, marks the beginning of modern professional training of dental physicians. In 1859 a school of dentistry was opened in London, in 1879 in Paris, in 1881 in Geneva and Bologna, in 1885 in Berlin, etc. (1,3,5,7,9).

As an important cultural and trade centre located along the Adriatic coast Dubrovnik set an example by in providing medical and dental care to its citizens. Among the first professional dental surgeons (*chirurgo-dentista*) actively serving in the Republic of Dubrovnik was Gaetano Pierini in 1777. In this way the foundations were laid for dental service as a separate branch of the health care system. Gaetano Pierini was succeeded by Giovanni Battista Cortesi in 1788, also an Italian dentist, who is believed to have held the position until the fall of the Republic (Figure 1).

During the French and then Austrian government no mention at all has been found in the relevant documents of general dental practitioners. This means that dental care was provided again by general surgeons (15,16,19,25).

About the fifties of the 19th century dental decay, or caries, becomes an increasingly widespread health problem in Dalmatia, especially in its major cities and islands. The development of maritime affairs and industrialisation of cities were among the great contributing factors causing profound changes in the way of life and nutritional habits of the people. Such a course of events was stimulating to the development of dentistry as a profession and in 1845 in Dalmatia the first legal act was issued about dental medical services. As prescribed by the law, the dental service could be provided only by medical doctors or surgical doctors provided they possessed surgery and dental technical laboratory of their own. Mihovil Milković, a native of Dubrovnik, was among the advocates of wide cultural and health education of the population in Dalmatia at that time. In 1947 he received his doctoral degree in Padua, Italy, and his doctoral thesis was: "Brief Review of Pathology and Therapy of Dental Diseases". Although Milković did not practice his profession in Dubrovnik, the result of his ideas was re-establishment of the dental health service in Dubrovnik

by Mato and Niko Gjivović, dental physicians from Dubrovnik. Mato Gjivović completed his studies in Bologna in 1863 and in 1886 Niko received his diploma of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Department of Dentistry, University of California in San Francisco (26).

Frano Dabrović was one of the first dental physicians from Dubrovnik who graduated in Bologna in 1884 and thus became "chirurgo-dentista" (dental surgeon) who spent his whole professionally active life in Dubrovnik. He was professional consultant to the Dubrovnik general hospital where he performed operations within the indications of oral surgery (Figure 2).

About that time a calendar of dentistry was published by G. Thieme publishers in Leipzig for the year 1898 with a list of dental surgeons in Germany, Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Switzerland. Only Dubrovnik is mentioned for Dalmatia (with 8678 inhabitants) and its two dental surgeons, Niko Gjivović and Fran Dabrović (27) (Figure 3 and 4).

Ivo Stijepović-Dabrović, Fran's nephew, graduated in Berlin in 1889 and received the diploma of dental physician. He continued his professional training in Bologna, where he also received another diploma of dental physician (28,29,30).

Following the building up of the hospital at Boninovo, in 1888 Frano and Ivo Dabrović became professional consultants to the hospital for dental diseases. At the same time, on a temporary basis, Ivo had his dental practice in Cetinje, Monte Negro, where he treated the Duke's family members and Duke Nikola appointed him "dentist to the Court" in 1902 (26,28).

Ivo's son, Frano Stijepović-Dabrović, continued his father's dental practice. He graduated in Munich in 1926 receiving the title *Universe Dentarie Doctoris Gradum*, and practised dentistry in Dubrovnik until he died in 1954. His daughter, Jelena Lucijanović-Dabrović, is also a professional dentist and she becomes head of dental services in Dubrovnik. In 1961 she opened a private dental surgery and her public post was succeeded by Nikola Savinović. Thus, since 1884, there have been four descendants of the Dabrović family who actively and continuously practising dental surgery in Dubrovnik (29,30,31).

In 1934 a school polyclinic was founded with Dr. Anselmo Škrivanić as its Head, which provided services of dental surgery for children. Since 1945, there have been many dental surgeons who have by their personal care and efforts contributed to the development of dentistry as a profession in Dubrovnik.

In 1949 a dental service was established in the building of the present-day Health Centre and Dr. Anselmo Škrivanić appointed as its Head. After Dr. Škrivanić, in 1951, become Dr. Boško Miković. He was the head of the dental service succeeded by Dr. Frano Stijepović-Dabrović, who held his term of office until 1954.

In the municipality of Dubrovnik the dental care services was a part of the Dubrovnik Health Centre, while in other municipalities dental services were a part of general practice health centres, mostly built from 1983 to 1988.

The following dental physicians were appointed Heads of dental services: Dr. Tanja Lalić-Uglašić (1970), Dr. Stijepo Raguž (1978), Dr. Miljenko Dileo (1983), Dr. Antonio Korić (1988), Dr. Žarko Bonačić (1989), Dr. Dorina Mitić-Šoša (1991), Dr. Duško Družijančić (1995), and Dr. Marko Bača (1998).

It is generally assumed that dentistry has a special position when compared with other medical specialities, especially in view of the fact that the characteristics of technical skills are often imposed on it in terms of attributing too much importance to its technical methods. These are rather erroneous ideas since in their clinical activities dental physicians act in accordance with general medical principles. It is particularly obvious today when dental surgery is branching into many specialities. Therefore, it is impossible to think of dentistry without having in mind the continuous, development of all its branches

(8). The relations between each dental speciality and other medical fields are constant and direct so that dental surgeons who have in the course of their education completed basic medical subjects are able to competently solve all problems they encounter during their work with dental patients.

Dr. Jelka Talajić-Ivanišin became the first specialist in dental surgery in 1972; her speciality was the field of oral and dental orthopaedics. Afterwards the following dental surgeons became specialists in different fields of dentistry: Dr. Natalija Varezić, specialist in orthodontics in 1978; Dr. Dorina Mitić-Šoša, specialist in oral and dental pathology with paradontology in 1979; Dr. Katica Sindik, specialist in paediatric preventive dentistry in 1982; Dr. Stjepo Raguž, specialist in prosthetics in 1983; Dr. Žarko Bonačić, specialist in oral surgery in 1985; Dr. Vesna Butković-Šober in 1989 and Dr. Zdenka Polanda-Radović in 1994, specialists in orthodontics; and Dr. Tatjana Šimac-Bonačić, specialist in paediatric preventive dentistry.

Presently the dental health care service in the Dubrovnik Health Centre employs 24 dental surgeons, three dentists and four specialists in different dental branches.

Throughout the history of Dubrovnik, its many rulers became aware quite early that the health of their citizens was of utmost importance to the City's economy and therefore the duty of the State was to take good care of its population's health.

Our brief historical review is aimed at presenting the development of dentistry as a profession in the Republic of Dubrovnik since the earliest available sources of historical documents until the present day, and in this way presenting facts which Dubrovnik may justly be proud of.