

Iz uredništva

Editorial

Prvi diplomirani doktor stomatologije/dentalne medicine na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu

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Glavni urednik

Sažetak

Na Odontološki odsjek Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu upisao se točno prije 65 godina (1. studenoga 1948.) i bio je među prvih 47 studenata stomatologije koji su studirali prema šestogodišnjem programu. Istaknimo da je dr. Milenko Lainović i prvi iz te skupine diplomirao 1954. godine te dobio titulu doktora stomatologije/dentalne medicine. Taj je stručnjak poslije svojim predanim radom aktivno sudjelovao u organiziranju i stvaranju naše profesije u Jugoslaviji. Kolega Lainović posjetio je Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u povodu 65. obljetnice i tada mu je predana monografija te je učlanjen u *Alumnu SF-a*. Razgovor s dr. Lainovićem donosimo u cijelosti.

Gljučne riječi
Stomatolozi

1. Zašto ste studirali stomatologiju i upisali se na Sveučilište u Zagrebu sada već davne 1948. godine?

Kao dječak često sam dolazio u ordinaciju mogega starijeg bratića koji je bio zubar. Bio sam impresioniran radom u ambulanti, osobito u trenutku kada bi se bezubom pacijentu postavila zubna proteza pa sam ispred sebe ugledao potpuno drukčiju osobu. Uočivši moju zainteresiranost otac me pitao želim li kad odrastem postati zubar. Odgovorio sam potvrdno i od tada me ta zamisao nije napuštala.

Kad je došlo vrijeme za upis na fakultet, prema tadašnjim propisima, nisam mogao izabrati studij koji želim jer je postojala planska raspodjela kadrova u skladu s potrebama Crne Gore. Svi budući studenti dobili su od mjerodavnoga ministarstva upitnik u koji su trebali upisati tri fakulteta na kojima žele studirati, a poslije će povjerenstvo odrediti na koji će se upisati. Kako sam želio studirati isključivo stomatologiju, i pod **a** i pod **b** i pod **c** upisao sam stomatologiju. Iznađeni članovi povjerenstva sa simpatijama su komentirali moju odlučnost i odobrili mi upis.

Poslije, kada se trebalo opredijeliti gdje studirati, dvojica mojih bratića – jedan na specijalizaciji interne medicine u bolnici na Rebru, a drugi student na Likovnoj akademiji, oduševljeno su mi pripovijedali o Zagrebu i o Zagrepčanima, a posebno o odnosu profesora prema studentima.

2. Koliko je bilo studenata na Odontološkom odsjeku i kako je bila organizirana nastava?

Na Medicinski fakultet upisalo se 1948. godine 510 studenata. Od njih se 47 upisalo kao prva generacija na Odontološkom odsjeku.

The First Graduate Doctor of Dental Medicine at the University of Zagreb

Hrvoje Brkić
Editor-in-Chief

Abstract

High Dental education began at the Department of Odontology, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, exactly 65 years ago (October 1, 1948). In this generation Dental study started the first 47 students per six-year program. First among them who graduated 1954th year and received the title of doctor of dental medicine was Dr. Milenko Lainović who later its commitment to actively participate in the Development of the organization and our profession in Yugoslavia. Colleague Lainovic visited the School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, on the occasion of 65 anniversary where he received a monograph and is a member of the Alumni SF. Talk with colleague Lainović bring in its entirety.

Key words
Dentists

1. What were the reasons for studying dentistry in Zagreb, back in 1948?

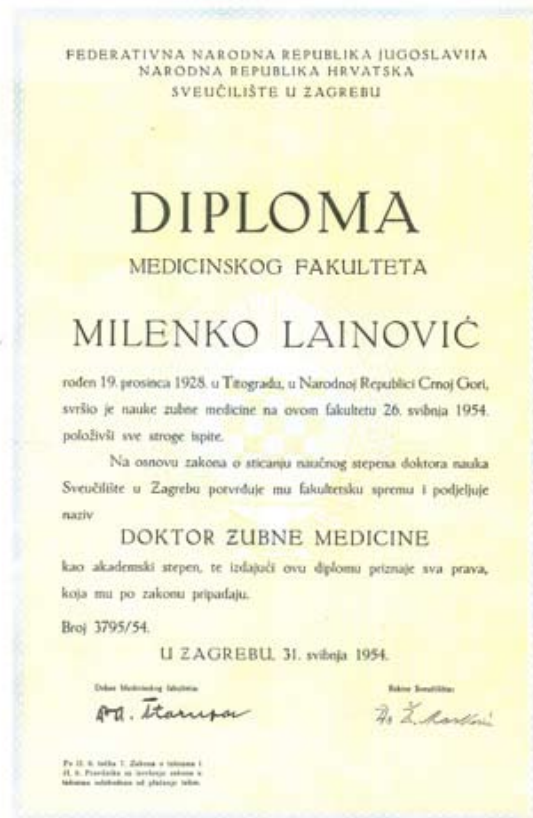
As a boy, I visited the dental office of my cousin quite often. I was fascinated by his work, especially when he would place new teeth in a mouth of a patient that had none – you would see a completely different person. My father, seeing my interest, asked me whether I would like to be a dentist when I grow up. I confirmed his thoughts and that idea never left me.

When I reached the age of attending university, I was unable to choose the school of my own liking, because there was a planned distribution, in accordance with the needs of Montenegro. All potential students received a questionnaire from the ministry to suggest three schools they would like, and the ministry would decide. Since my wish was to study dentistry, I wrote on my questionnaire “dentistry” under a), b) and c). The commission was surprised, but they liked my determination and they cleared my enrollment.

Later, when I needed to decide on the place of study, my other two cousins (one was a resident in one of Zagreb’s hospitals, the other was a student at the Academy of Arts) shared their excitement with Zagreb, its people, and especially with the rapport of the teachers towards the students.

2. How many students were there at the Odontological department, and how was it organized?

In 1948 the School of Medicine enrolled 510 students, 47 of them were the first generation of the Odontological department at that school.



Slika 1. Primarijus Milenko Lainović u dekanovu uredu, 27. rujna 2013.

Figure 1 Milenko Lainović in the Dean's office, September 27, 2013

Slika 2. Diploma prvog diplomiranog doktora stomatologije/zubne medicine, Milenko Lainović

Slika 2. Diploma first graduate doctor of dental medicine, Milenko Lainović

Slika 3. Svečana promocija na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu 1954.

Slika 3. Graduation ceremony at the University of Zagreb 1954th

Slika 4. Prof.dr.sc. Oskar Štern (lijevo) i dr. Milenko Lainović (desno)

Slika 4. Professor Oskar Štern (left), and Milenko Lainović D.M.D. (right)

Prve dvije godine studirali smo medicinu i slušali predavanja zajedno sa studentima medicine, prema programu Medicinskog fakulteta. Na tom smo fakultetu slušali i predavanja i polagali ispite, a samo smo fiziku slušali i polagali na Veterinarskom fakultetu.

Na drugoj godini u program je bio uvršten prvi predmet iz odontologije – *Protetska propedeutika* i prvo predavanje održao je dr. Bolf u Histološkoj dvorani Medicinskog fakulteta. Nakon druge godine, tijekom praznika svi su studenti dobili raspored za obveznu jednomjesečnu praksu u bolnicama na području Hrvatske. Od treće godine slušali smo kolegije *Patologija i terapija zuba* i *Odontološka propedeutika* koje je vodio dr. Letica, te *Protetsku propedeutiku* o čemu je predavao dr. Suvin koji je prvi napisao skripta iz navedenog predmeta. Dr. Letica je svoja predavanja držao u prostorijama bivše Više zubarske škole u prolazu *Balkan*, a dr. Suvin u prostorijama sadašnjega Stomatološkog fakulteta. Poslije su uvedeni i ostali odontološki predmeti.

3. Gdje ste tijekom studija imali kliničke vježbe iz stomatologije?

Sve kliničke vježbe iz stomatologije imali smo u prostorijama nekadašnje Više zubarske škole u Gundulićevoj br. 5, a iz općih medicinskih predmeta vježbe su se obavljale u bolnici na Rebru.

4. Kojeg se nastavnika i danas sjećate i zašto?

Najveći dojam na mene je ostavio prof. dr. Čupar koji je, kada sam studirao, bio jedini stomatolog sa zvanjem profesora. Ugledni profesor predavao je čeljusnu kirurgiju. Na prvi pogled bio je vrlo strog i nepristupačan, studenti su ga se bojali. No kako smo ga sve bolje upoznavali, mijenjali smo i mišljenje o njemu, a predavanja toga vrhunskog akademika bila su nešto što i danas pamtim do posljednjeg detalja.

Kao vrsni pedagog, a ne samo liječnik, profesor je prije ispita opušteno razgovarao sa svakim studentom kako bi ga oslobodio treme.

Poslije završenog fakulteta nastavio sam stručno surađivati s njime, a često smo i prijateljski kontaktirali. Profesor je bio moj gost na *Prvoj stomatološkoj nedjelji Crne Gore*.

5. Kakav je bio Vaš profesionalni put nakon što ste diplomirali 1954. godine?

Nakon završenog fakulteta vratio sam se u Titograd (danas Podgorica) kao prvi i jedini stomatolog u Crnoj Gori.

Nakon godinu dana trebao sam polagati stručni ispit. Kako me u Crnoj Gori nitko nije mogao ispitati, na moj zahtjev se Ministarstvo zdravlja obratilo Stomatološkom fakultetu u Zagrebu koji je u Crnu Goru poslao dr. Jelineka kod kojega sam polagao navedeni ispit uazočnosti povjerenstva Ministarstva zdravlja.

Reorganizirao sam tadašnju zubarsku službu i osnovao prvu stomatološku službu u Crnoj Gori, a 1955. godine utemeljio sam Udruženje zubozdravstvenih radnika Crne Gore, čiji sam predsjednik bio godinama.

Zbog premalo stručnjaka osnovao sam 1961. godine u Titogradu *Srednju školu za zubare, zubne tehničare, medicinske laborante i sanitarne tehničare* koju sam vodio i istodobno predavao, uz redoviti rad na dužnosti načelnika Stomatološke službe Medicinskog centra.

Kao predsjednik udruženja organizirao sam i prvi znanstveno-stručni skup pod nazivom *Prva stomatološka nedjelja Crne Gore*.

During the first two years we had lectures together with medical students at the School of Medicine. Only Physics were taught at the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Second year had the first dental subject: Prosthetic propaedeutics, taught by Dr Bolf, at the Histological hall of the School of Medicine. After the second year all students were sent to different hospitals in Croatia for obligatory monthly practice. In the third year we had Pathology and therapy of teeth and Odontological propaedeutics, taught by Dr Letica, and Prosthetic propaedeutics, taught by Dr Suvin who was also the author of first textbooks and notes in the department. Dr Letica held his lectures in the hall of the former Dental school, and Dr Suvin lectured in the hall of today's School of Dental Medicine. Later, we had all other dental subjects.

3. Where did you have your practical exercises?

All clinical exercises were performed in the rooms of the former Dental school in Gundulićeva 5, and medical subjects were taught in the hospital at Rebro.

4. Which teachers do you remember, and why?

The strongest impression was made by Dr Čupar, who was at that time the only dentist with the title of a professor, he taught oral surgery. At first he was strict and distant; we were all in fear of him. But, as we got to know him better, we changed our opinion, and his lectures are something that I remember even today.

He excelled in pedagogics, not only in dentistry; he would converse freely with every student before the exam, to relieve the stress.

After graduation I continued collaborating with him, he was the first guest at the First dental week of Montenegro.

5. What was your professional path after graduation in 1954?

After graduation, I returned to Titograd (now Podgorica), as the first and only dentist in Montenegro.

After a year I had to take the state exam, and since there was no one to examine me in Montenegro, the Secretariat of Health asked the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb that sent Dr Jelinek to Montenegro to perform the examination.

I reorganized the dental services in Montenegro, founded the first dental organization, and in 1955 I founded the Association of dentists in Montenegro (ADM), over which I presided for many years.

Due to the lack of professionals, in 1961 I founded the High school for denturists, dental technicians, laboratory assistants and sanitary technicians in Titograd, where I was president and teacher, working as a dentist and head of the Dental unit of the Medical center.

As the president of the ADM, I organized the first scientific meeting, the First dental week of Montenegro.

The number of dentists in Montenegro grew, so in 1971 I founded the Dental section, and was chosen as its first pres-

Kako se broj stomatologa povećavao, osnovao sam 1971. godine Stomatološku sekciju i postao njezin prvi predsjednik. Organizirao sam mnogobrojne znanstveno-stručne skupove i na većini bio glavni predavač.

Nakon 40 godina provedenih u Medicinskom centru u Podgorici, nastavio sam još 14 godina raditi u vlastitoj privatnoj ordinaciji.

Jako su mi draga, i ponosan sam na mnoga priznanja i nagrade koje sam dobio za svoj rad, posvećenost struci i doprinosu razvoju jugoslavenske i crnogorske stomatologije, a osobito nagrada za životno djelo *Ljekarske komore Crne Gore Dr. Branko Zogović*.

6. *Gdje ste radili, specijalizirali i postali primarijus?*

Kao što sam rekao, poslije studija vratio sam se u Titograd i počeo raditi u Medicinskom centru. Bio sam 17 godina načelnik Stomatološke službe. Zvanje primarijusa dobio sam 1968. godine od Saveznoga savjeta za zdravstvo i socijalnu politiku i dugo sam bio prvi i jedini primarijus-stomatolog u Crnoj Gori.

Specijalistički staž obavio sam na klinici za Čeljusnu kirurgiju u Zagrebu kod prof. Čupara, zatim u Rimu na *Instituto Superiore di Odontoiatria George Eastman* kod prof. A. Benagiana, na Općoj kirurgiji Medicinskog centra u Podgorici kod dr. O. Milačića i u Beogradu na Maksilofacijalnoj kirurgiji kod prof. A. Piščevića. Ondje sam 1969. položio i specijalistički ispit iz oralne kirurgije.

Vratio sam se u Podgoricu kao prvi oralni kirurg u Crnoj Gori. Osim oralno-kirurških intervencija obrađivao sam konzervativno i kirurški prijelome kostiju lica i čeljusti jer se navedene intervencije do tada nisu obavljale u Crnoj Gori, i to čak 15 godina sve do dolaska maksilofacijalnog kirurga.

7. *Tijekom Vašega profesionalnog rada stvarali ste stomatologiju na području Jugoslavije. Što smatrate svojim najvažnijim doprinosom?*

Aktivno sam sudjelovao u radu svih znanstveno-stručnih skupova u Jugoslaviji i to kao predavač i organizator.

Zauzimao sam se, između ostaloga, da se na saveznoj razini ukinu razne anomalije i da se donese zakon ili uredba o specijalizaciji stomatologa. Tu sam u prvom redu zahtijevao da se prva formirana specijalizacija na ovom području pod nazivom *Prostetika sa ortodontijom* razdvoji u dvije posebne specijalizacije te da se ukine naknadna dokvalifikacija srednjih i viših zubara u zvanje stomatologa.

Godine 1972. bio sam izabran sam za predsjednika Udruženja stomatologa Jugoslavije i predsjednika Kongresnog odbora, na prijedlog svih republičkih i pokrajinskih stomatoloških sekcija. U tom svojstvu organizirao sam u Budvi VI. Kongres stomatologa Jugoslavije na koji su došli i strani stručnjaci. Ja sam bio glavni predavač. Zbornik radova s toga skupa bio je tiskan prije početka kongresa, što se dogodilo prvi put u povijesti znanstveno-stručnih stomatoloških skupova u Jugoslaviji.

Između ostaloga pridonio sam ponovnom članstvu Udruženja stomatologa Jugoslavije u međunarodnoj asocijaciji FDI iz koje je godinama bilo isključeno jer se nije mogla plaćati članarina.

Nakon završetka kongresa darovali smo sredstva Udruženju ljekara Jugoslavije, Stomatološkoj sekciji Hrvatske i za izgradnju Doma zdravstvenih radnika u Crnoj Gori.

ident. I organized many scientific and professional meetings at which I mostly held plenary lectures.

After 40 years at the Medical center, I continued my professional activities for another 14 years in my private practice.

I cherish the rewards I got for my work, my dedication to the profession and my role in the development of Yugoslav and Montenegrin dentistry; a special place is held for the reward "Dr Branko Zogovic" for lifetime achievement by the Medical Association of Montenegro.

6. *Where have you worked, where did you do your internship and became a primarius?*

After graduation I started working at the Medical Center, as the head of the dental department for 17 years. I was awarded with the title primarius in 1968 by the Secretariat for healthcare and social politics, and was for a long time the only dentist in Montenegro with the title. I did my postgraduate education in oral surgery at the Clinic for Oral Surgery in Zagreb with Prof Čupar, at Istituto Superiore di Odontoiatria "George Eastman" in Rome with Prof Benagiano, at General Surgery of the Medical Center in Titograd with Prof Milačić and Maxillofacial Surgery in Belgrade with Prof Piščević, where I took my exam in 1969.

I returned to Titograd as the first oral surgeon in Montenegro and immediately started treating fractures of the facial bones (conservatively and surgically). It was for the first time that such treatments were performed in Montenegro. I treated those cases for another 15 years, until first maxillofacial surgeons appeared in Montenegro.

7. *During your professional career, you were one of the creators of dentistry in former Yugoslavia. What do you consider your main achievement?*

I actively participated in almost all meetings in Yugoslavia, either as a lecturer or as an organizer.

My intention was to remove all anomalies in the system and to create a law or a decision for postgraduate dental education. My first task was to change the first postgraduate course that was created in this country, named "Prosthetics with orthodontics", to divide it in two different specializations; I also worked to eliminate additional education for denturists to become doctors of dental medicine.

In 1972 I was elected president of the Dental Association of Yugoslavia (DAY) and president of the congress board, which was a common suggestion by all republics' and autonomous regions' committees. I organized the 6th congress of dentists of Yugoslavia with international participation in Budva, where my lecture was the main in plenary session. The book of abstracts was published before the start of the congress, which happened for the first time in the history of scientific meetings of dentists in Yugoslavia.

I also participated in the reentry of the DAY in the FDI, because we were excluded from the membership due to non-payment of the fees.

After the congress, we donated some money to the Medical Association of Yugoslavia, the Dental Association of Cro-

Potkraj 1976. godine bio je održan Plenum Udruženja stomatologa Jugoslavije u prostorijama Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu na kojemu je, nakon što mi je istekao mandat, za predsjednika izabran prof. dr. Ivo Miše, a ja sam postao potpredsjednik.

Razvoju stomatologije pridonio sam i kao član Savjeta Ministarstva zdravlja Crne Gore, zastupnik Crne Gore u Saveznom zavodu za zdravlje za pomoć Crnoj Gori od UNICEF-a. Bio sam i član Savezne komisije za izradu standarda i normativa stomatološke opreme itd., a sada sam počasni predsjednik Udruženja privatnih doktora stomatologije u Crnoj Gori.

Još uvijek aktivno sudjelujem i pišem referate za znanstveno-stručne skupove. Tako sam posljednji glavni referat imao u svibnju 2012. na svečanom otvorenju I. Kongresa stomatologa u samostalnoj Crnoj Gori, s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem.

8. *Kada promatrate današnju stomatologiju na području bivše države, odgovara li ona viziji koju ste imali na početku razvoja struke?*

Teško je bilo predvidjeti ovakav razvoj stomatologije tada kada sam ja počinjao. Brz napredak struke, suvremena organizacija, načini rada, usavršavanja i nove metode, jako su se brzo razvijali. Upotrebljavaju se visoke tehnologije i postignut je velik tehnički napredak. Osobit napredak postignut je u estetskoj stomatologiji i implantologiji i obje su danas vrlo važno stomatološko područje. Može se reći da je implantologija revolucijski utjecala na struku. Prije se na nju gledalo s nepovjerenjem, a to se opravdavallo činjenicom da ni operativna tehnika, ni materijali nisu bili na zadovoljavajućoj razini. Smatram da bi je trebalo uvrstiti u posebnu specijalističku disciplinu ili kao subspecializaciju kako se ne bi događalo, kao što se danas događa u praksi, da se njome bave stomatolozi bez odgovarajuće specializacije.

9. *Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu posjetili ste 27. rujna 2013. godine, znači 65 godina nakon što je prva generacija kojoj ste pripadali upisala stomatologiju. Jeste li u međuvremenu bili u kontaktu s nekim od kolega?*

Stalno sam bio u kontaktu, bilo posredno ili neposredno, s pojedinim kolegama iz generacije, a najčešće s Vladimirom Amšelom, ali i s kolegama koji su se upisali sljedeće godine – to su Ivo Miše, Milutin Dobrinčić i Dora Najžar.

Također sam stalno stručno komunicirao i s našim profesorima: Ivom Čuparom, Miroslavom Suvinom, Zdenkom Njemirovskim i Živkom Bolfom.

10. *Je li itko od članova obitelji krenuo Vašim putem?*

Moja srednja kći željela je studirati stomatologiju, ali ipak je otišla u drugom smjeru i završila pravo.

Očekujem da će moja najmlađa unuka slijediti djeda jer je rano pokazala zainteresiranost boraveći često u mojoj privatnoj ordinaciji.

11. *Kad bi kretali od početka, biste li odabrali isti put i što biste promijenili?*

Maštajući od djetinjstva da budem stomatolog, cijeli sam život usmjerio u to i sve uložio u struku. Maksimalno sam se posvetio stomatologiji i ni jednog trenutka nisam zažalio. Kada bih mogao, ponovno bih učinio isto.

atia, and some money for the building of the medical workers' building in Montenegro.

At the end of 1976, Prof Miše replaced me as the president of the DAY, I was chosen as vice-president.

I participated as a member of the Committee of the Ministry of Healthcare of Montenegro; I was a deputy for Montenegro in the Yugoslav Committee for Healthcare for the help to Montenegro by the UNICEF, member of the Commission for standards and norms of the dental equipment; now I am the honorary president of the Association of dentists of Montenegro.

I still participate actively; my last lecture was at the opening of the 1st Dental Congress with international participation in independent Montenegro in May 2012.

8. *When you look at dentistry in this region today, did it develop according to your vision at the beginning of your career?*

It was difficult to predict such development, new methods, workflows, high-tech procedures and great technical advancement. Esthetic dentistry and implant dentistry have made a real revolution in the profession. It is especially true for implant dentistry that was earlier seen as unreliable, due to the techniques and materials that were not sufficient. I think that it should be included as a distinct postgraduate course, or as a subspecialization, so we would avoid the situation, which we have today, that dentists without adequate knowledge perform such treatments.

9. *You visited the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb on September 27th 2013, exactly 65 years after enrolling. What contacts with colleagues did you have during that time?*

I was in contact, directly or indirectly, with many colleagues of my generation, especially with Vladimir Amšel, but also with many colleagues that enrolled a year after me: Ivo Miše, Milutin Dobrinčić, and Dora Najžar. Also, I had continuous professional and friendly contacts with our professors, Ivo Čupar, Miroslav Suvin, Zdenko Njemirovski and Živko Bolf.

10. *Did any of your children follow in your steps professionally?*

My middle daughter wanted to study dentistry, but she changed her mind and graduated from a law school.

I expect my youngest granddaughter to follow, since she showed interest at an early age by showing up frequently in my dental office.

11. *If you had to start all over again, would you take the same path, or would you do some things differently?*

Since I dreamed of being a dentist ever since I was a child, I have aimed my whole life in that direction; I was absolutely dedicated to dentistry all the time, and have never regretted it. If I could do it again, I most certainly would have done the same all over again.