

PRECURSIVE ACTIVITIES OF LVIV DOCTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THERAPEUTIC GYMNASTICS, ORTHOPEDICS, AND REHABILITATION IN GALICIA FROM 1847 TO 1918

PREKURSORSKE AKTIVNOSTI LIJEČNIKA IZ LAVOVA U RAZVOJU TERAPEUTSKE GIMNASTIKE, ORTOPEDIJE I REHABILITACIJE U GALICIJI OD 1847. DO 1918. GODINE

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SUMMARY

The article presents the little-known pioneering activity of doctors working in Lviv, the capital of the Galicia province in the Austrian Monarchy, for the development of therapeutic gymnastics and orthopedics from 1847 to 1918. Analysis of source materials from archives, medical magazines, and daily newspapers shows that therapeutic gymnastics was introduced for the treatment of locomotor diseases in Lviv at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Initially, it was based on the German method and then replaced by the Swedish method. At the same time, orthopedics emerged from surgery, with its origins related to the habilitation of Dr Antoni Gabryszewski at the University of Lviv. The main role in this process belonged to Lviv doctors, graduates of universities in Krakow, Lviv, Prague, and Vienna. They conducted scientific research at the Medical Faculty of the University of Lviv and made numerous

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trips to renowned centers in other provinces of Austria, as well as in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Due to their scientific work, as well as the knowledge and experience gained from foreign scientific visits, they founded and managed facilities where they applied orthopedics, healing gymnastics, mechanotherapy, physical therapy, massage, and orthopedic equipment. Most facilities were comparable in functionality to renowned foreign centers. The pioneering activities of Lviv doctors contributed to the development of orthopedics and healing gymnastics in other Galician cities and influenced the establishment of spas throughout the province. In later years, this activity furthered the establishment of orthopedics, comprehensive rehabilitation, and spa therapy in Poland and Ukraine.

Keywords: *history of medicine, Galicia, healing gymnastics, orthopedics, rehabilitation*

ADMISSION

Galicia is a colloquial name for the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria - a province of the Austrian monarchy within the lands of the Kingdom of Poland in 1772–1918. Lviv was its capital with the seat of the National Government, and it was a significant center for the development of culture and science. After World War I, Lviv was within the borders of the newly reborn Polish state; today, it belongs to Ukraine.

In nineteenth-century Europe, a new medical specialty - orthopedics - emerged from surgery. At the same time, healing gymnastics, hydrotherapy, and sanatorium facilities were established to treat musculoskeletal disorders. A similar process took place in the capital of Galicia. Wealthy inhabitants of Lviv increasingly frequented the Czech, Austrian, and German spas, which were fashionable at that time, and sought treatment for injuries and other orthopedic diseases in foreign clinics when necessary. In this way, they learned about both orthopedic surgery and the principles of natural medicine, as well as willingly used hydrotherapy, healing gymnastics, diet, and physical activity. They returned to the country with the conviction that the quality and length of life largely depend on the individual. The awareness of the inhabitants of Lviv also led to the establishment of orthopedics, healing gymnastics, and massage, as well as hydrotherapy and sanatoriums in the capital of Galicia. These developments in Lviv, similar to those in major cities in Western Europe, began to meet social needs.

The aim of this article is to present the little-known activity of Lviv doctors who conducted scientific research at the local university and clinical practice in healing gymnastics, orthopedics, and hydrotherapy centers emerging at that time, as well as to highlight their pioneering role in the development of orthopedics and natural medicine in Galicia. The research is aimed at answering the question of how the ideas causing the dynamic development of orthopedics, healing gym-

nastics, and natural medicine in Europe reached Galicia and show the ways these ideas spread in Lviv.

The authors used source materials from the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, the Ossolinski National Institute in Wrocław, publications in medical magazines, and daily newspapers of the Galicia period.

FIRST HEALING GYMNASTIC FACILITIES IN LVIV

The first gymnastic facility in Lviv was opened in 1847 by Prince Leon Sapieha (1803–1878). It was a School of Gymnastics located in a building reconstructed for this purpose at Sykstuska Street and equipped with all gymnastic machines similar to the facilities of that kind abroad. As “Gazeta Lwowska” reported, Mr. Gruber was a teacher at that school who had previously worked in a similar facility in Munich (Gazeta Lwowska, 1847). From the source documents, it is not clear that healing gymnastics was used there. Certainly, however, the activity of the L. Sapieha’s School of Gymnastics was of pioneering importance and promoted the health values of physical exercises; the teacher brought from Munich and employed at the school introduced the German gymnastics system of Friedrich Jahn in Lviv.

However, there is no doubt about the use of healing gymnastics at the Organopathic Center, which opened in 1856 in Lviv at Jezuicka Street by Dr Theodor Bakody (1825–1911). He was Hungarian, initially studying law and philosophy in Leipzig, then medicine in Vienna from 1850 to 1854. He was interested in homeopathy, hydrotherapy, and healing gymnastics and was a supporter of reforms in medicine (Bakody, 1882). He was fascinated with the Swedish gymnastics system while attending the Department of Orthopedics and Healing Gymnastics by Dr Daniel Gottlob Moritz Scheiber (1808–1861) in Leipzig (Biographisches, 1929). In the first year of the Organopathic Center operation, he treated patients of both sexes with “[...] Swedish gymnastics treating both external and internal diseases [...]” (Dziennik Literacki, 1859). In the following years, he used the Swedish method also for preventive purposes “[...] for healthy people, mainly young ones who only need gymnastics”. The activity of this facility was well received by the society. The Lviv press wrote that “[...] he paves the way for us to a method of treatment less onerous than all others and very beneficial [...]” (Nowiny, 1856). Dr Bakody is the author of several publications in which he explained to the residents of Galicia the benefits of using Swedish gymnastics in the treatment and prevention of many diseases (Bakody, 1856). In 1859, he began working with Franciszek Medvej (1820–1902), director of the well-known Kisielka Water and Gymnastics Center

near Lviv, where in a gym specially built for this purpose, he offered its patients healing exercises according to the Swedish method (Bakody, 1861). In 1861, Dr T. Bakody moved with his family to Budapest, where he worked at the university. He also made a significant contribution to the development of medicine (homeopathy) and sport in Hungary. In 1873, he received the title of professor (Bugyi, 1976). The activities of Dr T. Bakody were a breakthrough in popularizing healing gymnastics not only in Galicia - he also introduced the Swedish gymnastic system in Poland (Jandziś et al., 2017).

Another Lviv doctor promoting healing gymnastics and orthopedics was Edward Madeyski (1832–1906), an MA in surgery and a graduate of the University of Vienna (*Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1915–1950*, 1972). In order to combine his medical knowledge with his passion for gymnastics, he went to study in Saxony, where he learned about healing gymnastics and orthopedics. After returning to Lviv in 1870, he opened the only Gymnastics and Organopathic Center in Galicia at that time (Madeyski, 1871). In 1876, he moved the facility to the manor of Count Alfred Potocki, expanding its activities to include an orthopedics and massage department with a boarding house. With the help of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedic equipment, he mainly treated musculoskeletal disorders, spinal curvatures, and other body posture defects (Edward Madeyski's Orthopedic Treatment Center in Lviv). Madeyski conducted didactic and scientific activities on a large scale. He wrote the first textbooks for teaching gymnastics in the Polish language (Madeyski, 1890). From 1879, he was the head of the State Examination Board for the gymnastics teacher candidates for high schools and teacher seminars. The board was established by the authorities in Lviv in 1874. From 1879, Madeyski was the board's chairman, thus contributing to the education of a large group of gymnastics teachers in Galicia. All teachers were trained in preventive and curative gymnastics. Thanks to this, the owners of Galician spas very often benefited from their services during the holidays. They also easily found work during the healing colonies. In this way, they contributed to the development and popularization of therapeutic gymnastics (Cenar, 1907). He made a significant contribution to the development of children's hygiene in Galicia. His work titled "Dietetyka oparta na wskazówkach przyrody" (Dietetics based on nature's clues), in which he presented the importance of movement and exercise for children's health, was treated as a hygiene manual for parents. In his scientific activity, he represented the health and hygiene trend and was a supporter of rational gymnastics, underlining its inseparable connection with the proper development of a human being. He promoted the Swedish gymnastics system by the Lings as the most suitable for achieving health and educational goals. At the

same time, he criticized German gymnastics (Madeyski, 1896). Madeyski's views (1871) on gymnastics, as a physician and precursor of gymnastics, are an excellent example of the fusion of medical science with the emerging science of physical culture. For his achievements in scientific and pedagogical work and contribution to the development of healing gymnastics and hygiene in Galicia, Emperor Franz Josef I granted him the title of professor in 1889 (Jandziś, Puszczalowska-Lizis & Łuczak, 2018).

The pioneer of the gymnastic and hydrotherapy movement in Galicia was dr Wenanty Piasecki (1832–1909), a graduate of the surgery course at the University of Lviv (UL). In the following years, he studied medicine in Prague, where at the same time, he worked in the field of healing gymnastics and hydrotherapy and familiarized himself with the activities of the Czech "Sokol". In 1870, he obtained a degree of Doctor of All Medical Sciences from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. In order to learn more about the principles of natural medicine, he completed apprenticeships at the best facilities in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany (Polish Bibliographic Dictionary, 1980).

In 1867, he started working at the "Sokół" Gymnastic Society in Lviv as the first head of the gymnastics course, giving the Society the proper program and methodological direction. The establishment of the Sokol movement in Lviv, both Polish and Ukrainian, contributed to the popularization of gymnastics among wide circles of Galicia's society. It improved the health and fitness of its members and thus helped them learn about the health and therapeutic benefits of physical exercise. It resulted in the development of sports, gymnastics, and hygiene and changed the residents' awareness of the role of physical activity. TG "Sokół" also educated gymnastics teachers who conducted hygiene and healing gymnastics for patients in Galician spas. The first Polish Gymnastic Society, "Sokół", was founded in 1867 in Lviv. It was aimed at the physical and spiritual regeneration of the nation through the cultivation of gymnastics and other physical exercises (Zaborniak, 2007). The founders of the association used the model of the Czech "Sokol", founded in Prague in 1862 by Miroslav Tyrš (1832–1884). On the other hand, in 1892, in Lviv, the population of Ukrainian nationality established the Ukrajinske Ruchankowe Towarzystwo "Sokił". The authorities were elected, and a statute was adopted, which was an exact copy of the statute of "Sokol", both Czech and Polish. The statute was approved by the Imperial-Royal Governorship in Lviv on August 3, 1892 (Hubczak & Mykoła, 1929).

In 1875, W. Piasecki initiated a scientific course for the gymnastics teacher trainees at the University of Lviv. At that time, within the boundaries of the then Austrian Monarchy, such courses were already conducted at the universities of

Vienna and Prague (Toporowicz, 1996). By the resolution of the UL Senate, he was appointed an assistant professor of gymnastics. Initially, he popularized German and Czech achievements in the field of gymnastics, later he became convinced of the Swedish gymnastics system. W. Piasecki is the author of the first Polish textbooks on healing gymnastics and hydrotherapy entitled “Słownictwo gimnastyczne polskie” (Polish gymnastic vocabulary) (Piasecki, 1866) and “Stosunek hydroterapii do innych metod leczenia” (Relation of hydrotherapy to other treatment methods) (Piasecki, 1880). From 1871, he was the director of the Bathing Center in Kisielka. During this time, he thoroughly modernized the Kisielka Bathing Center and adapted it to the then highest European standards. The reconstruction of the Center enabled comprehensive treatment of patients using a wide range of hydrotherapy treatments, healing gymnastics, sun and air baths, as well as dietary therapy (Gazeta Narodowa, 1872). W. Piasecki, in 1879, founded the Hydropathic Society and was its first president. He played an invaluable role in promoting healing gymnastics, hygiene, and a healthy lifestyle in Galicia.

Dr. Edmund Szymon Kowalski (1859–1942), a graduate of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, was another significant doctor in Lviv. Hydrotherapy was his great passion; hence, in 1889, he went to Styria, where he completed a course in nervous and mental diseases at the hydrotherapy center in Fürstenhof and undertook his internship. After returning to Lviv as a doctor specializing in natural medicine, he became the head of the Kisielka Bathing Center in 1895 while also working at the UL Faculty of Medicine (Hahn, 1912). The wise combination of theory and practice resulted in a high level of healing, as well as attracted a large number of attendees to his Center. In Galicia, he was an authority in the field of hydrotherapy and the author of several scientific papers in this field, among others, a well-known textbook “Zasady wodolecznictwa” (Principles of hydrotherapy) (Kowalski, 1895). The culmination of the scientific work of Dr E. Kowalski was his habilitation based on the thesis entitled “O wpływie zabiegów wodoleczniczych na zachowanie się ciepłoty w ustroju” (The impact of hydrotherapy on the heat behavior in the system) approved by a rescript of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Enlightenment in Vienna in 1901 (Gazeta Lwowska, 1901). Associate Professor Dr E. Kowalski was the first physician in Galicia to hold an associate professor position in hydrotherapy and to conduct university-level lectures on hydrotherapy at the Medical Department of UL.

Scientific, didactic, and organizational activities of W. Piasecki and E. Kowalski contributed to the development and modernization of spa treatment in Galicia. These were the resorts currently located in Ukraine (Lubień Wielki, Niemirów, Pustomyty, Szkło, Truskavets) and in Poland (Horyniec, Iwonicz, Rymanów).

Doctors working in the natural medicine centers of the mentioned spa towns used textbooks and numerous publications in medical magazines regarding hydrotherapy, healing gymnastics, and other forms of physiotherapy by W. Piasecki and E. Kowalski. Their pioneering activities undoubtedly influenced the development of spa treatment in Poland and Ukraine.

DEVELOPMENT OF ORTHOPEDICS IN LVIV

In 1897, Prof. Ludwik Rydygier (1850–1920) became head of the Surgical Clinic of the University of Lviv. Ludwik Rydygier (1850–1920) was born in Dusocin near Grudziądz. He studied medicine in Gryfia, Berlin, and Strasbourg. He obtained his doctoral degree in Gryfia in 1874 and habilitated in Jena in 1878. After a year, he returned to his hometown, Chełmno, where he opened a private surgical clinic. He conducted extensive scientific and practical activity there, which resulted in his appointment to the chair of the surgery department at the Jagiellonian University, granting him the title of full professor on July 2, 1887. In the 1888/1889 academic year, he was the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Jagiellonian University. Working for ten years in Krakow, he showed great scientific and didactic activities and built a new surgical clinic. In 1897, he was appointed the chair of the surgery department in Lviv. He died on June 25, 1920 in Lviv. Prof. L. Rydygier was the first in Poland and the second in the world to perform pyloric excision for cancer. He was the first in the world to perform a partial gastrectomy due to an ulcer. He introduced a number of modifications in operational techniques (A Little Encyclopedia of Medicine, 1990; Czupryna & Orzeł-Nowak, 2005; Seyda, 1973). As an outstanding surgeon, he perfectly understood the need for the development of orthopedics. From the beginning of his work in Lviv, he solicited the extension of the Surgical Clinic to create an orthopedic department in Vienna. He even made an exact plan for the new wing. Unfortunately, the lack of funds, as well as the outbreak of World War I, canceled the plans for the creation of the orthopedic department. At that time, there were no doctors specializing in orthopedics in Lviv or other Galician hospitals (Sokół, 1961). For this reason, he sent his assistant, Dr Antoni Gabryszewski (1864–1917), on a scientific trip to Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden to study orthopedics, as well as healing gymnastics, massage, and mechanotherapy. After returning to Lviv on December 14, 1897, Dr A. Gabryszewski was habilitated and became the first associate professor of orthopedics in the history of Polish surgery. At the time, he worked at the Surgical Clinic and lectured in orthopedics for medicine students at the University of Lviv. He was also a consultant in orthopedic cases at the Children's Hospital of St. Zofia (Kody, 1899). With time, more and more patients with orthopedic disorders from all

over Galicia began to turn up. Lack of sufficient housing and orthopedic facilities dictated using the physiotherapy methods learned abroad, which was the reason for starting a private Orthopedic Center in 1898. It was modeled on the German and Swedish facilities. Basically, it treated disorders of the locomotor system using Swedish healing gymnastics, mechanotherapy, therapeutic massage, and orthopedic equipment (Hahn, 1912). In 1908, he shipped the Gustaw Zandberg machines from Stockholm and founded the first Galicia Zander Institute, joining it with the Orthopedic Clinic (Lwowski Tygodnik Lekarski, 1908).

In 1913, Associate Professor Gabryszewski began working with his brother, Tadeusz Gabryszewski (1868–1939), who was also a surgeon. The facility was moved to another building equipped with central heating, electricity, ventilation, and an elevator and was located in Lviv at Senatorska Street (Słowo Lekarskie, 1913). In this way, one of the most modern and best equipped in the Austro-Hungarian Empire Orthopedic Center and Zander Institute was created. In addition to mechanotherapy, it used sun baths, Swedish healing gymnastics, and therapeutic massage. All physical therapy treatments available at the time were used: electrotherapy, quartz lamps, hot air baths, diathermy, and radium emanatorium. As reported by “Lviv Medical Weekly”, the facility had its own factory of all orthopedic devices. An X-ray apparatus was purchased for diagnostics and therapy (Lwowski Tygodnik Lekarski, 1914). The most talented medicine graduates of the University of Lviv worked at the Center. Both the equipment and the level of services rendered at the Gabryszewski brothers’ facility did not differ from the best European centers. Associate Professor A. Gabryszewski realized that surgery was only the first stage of treatment. Full fitness of the patients was only possible with their further improvement. He taught his students that it is impossible to fully cure a patient without introducing comprehensive rehabilitation into orthopedic cases. Unfortunately, premature death caused by severe heart disease ceased Associate Professor Gabryszewski’s further scientific and professional development. Nevertheless, A. Gabryszewski undoubtedly belongs to the precursors of orthopedics and comprehensive rehabilitation not only in Galicia but also in Poland (Jandziś, 2014).

Doctor Eugeniusz Witold Piasecki (1872–1947), son of the aforementioned Dr W. Piasecki, also made a significant contribution to the development of healing gymnastics and orthopedics in Galicia. In 1896, he obtained a doctoral degree in all medical sciences at the Jagiellonian University (Polish Bibliographic Dictionary, 1980). A year later, he went to Vienna, where he completed an internship at the Department of Hydrotherapy at the University of Vienna, founded and managed by prof Wilhelm Winternitz (1834–1917) (Spielvogel, Spałek & Proćków,

2018), as well as studied the basics of healing gymnastics under the supervision of an acknowledged specialist Antony Bum (Piasecki, 1897). From 1900 to 1916, he ran the Center of Healing Gymnastics, Orthopedics, and Massage in Lviv. He equipped the facility with machines for passive and active resistance exercises of Knoki and Dressler, Beely Lorenz, Barwell, and Hoffs. According to the information in the Daily Press, Dr Piasecki specialized in the treatment of typically orthopedic musculoskeletal disorders, such as flat chest, habitual and crooked spine curvatures, arthritis and muscle inflammation, paralysis, paresis, neurosis, weakening of the heart muscle, circulatory disorders. As a therapeutic factor, he used Ling exercises, ordinary massage, and electro-vibration massage (Kurier Lwowski, 1900). E. Piasecki made several scientific trips to Germany, Sweden, and England. The journey to Sweden was of special importance, as he stayed at the Central Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm. This visit enabled him to deepen his knowledge of the principles of Swedish gymnastics. It strengthened his belief that the Swedish method was superior to the German gymnastic system of Jahn, which was widely used at that time in Galicia. After returning to the country, Piasecki consistently implemented the Swedish system into the curricula in Lviv schools. He also introduced it to his Center of Healing Gymnastics, Orthopedics, and Massage. From 1905 to 1915, working at the University of Lviv, he lectured on school hygiene and the theory of physical education. He also conducted research on the impact of various types of physical exercises on the development of the circulatory and respiratory systems and the osteoarticular systems of children. The results of the research allowed him to critically refer to the strenuous and irrational exercises of German gymnastics. The result of the analysis and work was the development of his own original gymnastic system, which was a combination of Swedish gymnastics based on anatomy and physiology with the English method using sports games and outdoor activities (Łuczak, Jandziś & Puszczalowska-Lizis, 2018). The crowning achievement of the first stage of his scientific career was numerous publications and habilitation in school hygiene obtained at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Lviv. The authorities in Vienna approved his habilitation as a doctor in 1909 (Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, 1872–1913). From 1919 to 1947, professor Eugeniusz Piasecki worked in the School of Physical Education, which he organized and managed at the University of Poznań. He was an outstanding scientist, physical education theoretician, and collaborator in the hygiene section of the League of Nations. His contribution to the development of healing gymnastics, physical education, hygiene, and physiotherapy in Poland is significant.

SUMMATION

The analysis of source materials shows that at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, information about gymnastic systems emerging in Europe at that time, which were used for the prevention and treatment of various diseases, began to reach Galicia. The first gyms were appearing in larger cities. They mainly treated the diseases of the musculoskeletal system with the help of healing gymnastics, based on the German method by Jahn. The precursors of this method were teachers from Germany. The Swedish system of healing gymnastics was introduced to the citizens of Lviv thanks to the activities of Dr Teodor Bakoda. In the following years, the German method was replaced by the then modern Swedish healing gymnastics system. Ling gymnastics was used by Lviv doctors to run their own healing and orthopedic gymnastics facilities. They got their first-hand experience during scientific trips to Sweden and Germany. The activity of both the Polish and Ukrainian Gymnastic Society "Sokół" was of great importance in the promotion of health and therapeutic properties of physical exercises in wide circles of the Galician society. The scientific, didactic, and organizational activities of W. Piasecki and E. Kowalski contributed to the development of hydrotherapy and Galician spas.

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the first orthopedic schools began to spread in the centers with great achievements in the field of surgery. The beginning of the Lviv orthopedic school was associated with Dr Antoni Gabryszewski's habilitation at the University of Lviv. He also ran a modern Orthopedic Center because he believed that the patient could not be fully cured without introducing comprehensive rehabilitation into orthopedic cases.

The main role in the development of healing gymnastics, orthopedics, and rehabilitation in Galicia was played by Lviv doctors, who were graduates of the universities in Krakow, Lviv, Prague, and Vienna. Due to their knowledge and cooperation with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Lviv, where they conducted scientific research and foreign scientific trips, they founded and ran facilities where they successfully used healing gymnastics, mechanotherapy, physical therapy, massage, and orthopedic equipment. The operation of most of these centers was comparable to renowned foreign institutions. The pioneering activity of Lviv doctors gave rise to the development of orthopedics, healing gymnastics, and natural therapy in Galicia and, in later years, contributed to the development of orthopedics, comprehensive rehabilitation, and spa therapy in Poland and Ukraine.

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SAŽETAK

U članku je prikazano slabo poznato pionirsko djelovanje liječnika koji su u Lavovu, glavnom gradu pokrajine Galicije u Austrijskoj Monarhiji, između 1847. – 1918. radili na razvoju terapijske gimnastike i ortopedije. Analiza izvornih materijala iz arhiva, medicinskih časopisa i dnevnih novina pokazuje da je na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće u Lavovu terapijska gimnastika uvedena u liječenje bolesti lokomotornoga sustava. U početku se temeljila na njemačkoj metodi, a zatim je zamijenjena švedskom metodom. Istodobno, iz kirurgije je proizašla ortopedija, čiji su začetci vezani uz habilitaciju dr. Antonija Gabryszewskog na Sveučilištu u Lavovu. Glavnu ulogu u tom procesu imali su lavovski liječnici koji su diplomirali na sveučilištima u Krakovu, Lavovu, Pragu i Beču. Provodili su znanstvena istraživanja na Medicinskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Lavovu i posjećivali brojne renomirane centre u drugim pokrajinama Austrije te u Njemačkoj, Švedskoj i Švicarskoj. Svojim znanstvenim radom te znanjem i iskustvom stečenim na inozemnim znanstvenim boravcima, osnovali su i vodili ustanove u kojima su primjenjivali ortopediju, terapijsku gimnastiku, mehanoterapiju, fizikalnu terapiju, masažu i ortopedsku opremu. Funkcionalnost većine objekata bila je usporediva s renomiranim inozemnim centrima. Pionirska djelatnost lavovskih liječnika potaknula je razvoj ortopedije i terapijske gimnastike u drugim gradovima Galicije i utjecala na osnivanje lječilišta diljem pokrajine. U kasnijim godinama ta je aktivnost pridonijela uspostavljanju ortopedije, sveobuhvatne rehabilitacije i lječilišne terapije u Poljskoj i u Ukrajini.

Ključne riječi: povijest medicine, Galicija, terapijska gimnastika, ortopedija, rehabilitacija

