

Sestre milosrdnice



University Hospital

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Eighty years have elapsed since the foundation of independent departments of dermatology and venereology, ENT and urology in 1928. From 1894 until 1928, there was the so-called Third Department (at first also of ophthalmology) at our Hospital, uniting all these three professions in a single department. Third Department had 60 beds and was headed by our famous physician, Dr. Dragutin Mašek, appointed Professor and first Vice-Dean of the newly established School of Medicine in Zagreb after World War I. From 1919 till 1928, Third Department was headed by Dr. Aleksandar Blašković, our first urologist and founder of Croatian urology. All three professions were equally developed at Third Department during the period of its existence, as seen from reports on Third Department activities¹. For example, 1440 patients were hospitalized at Department in 1914. In the report on Third Department activities from 1914, all diagnoses and number of patients are listed according to professions, indicating that all three specialties were really fostered and developed at the Department. It is therefore justified to consider these specialties to have started developing at our Hospital from 1894.

In another report from the same year², describing the Course in Practical Medicine (nowadays it would be named "course in continuous medical education") attended by general practitioners, the author, member of the Liječnički vjesnik board, praises Third Department and Dr. Mašek in particular, however, with a note "... too many issues, too wide the field". It was also realized by our physicians and Hospital management; yet, it was only in 1928 that successful separation of those three specialties into three independent departments was undertaken, thus enabling their future professional development to the benefit of patients treated at the Hospital, and intensifying activities related to the development of dermatology-venereology, ENT and urology in Croatia.

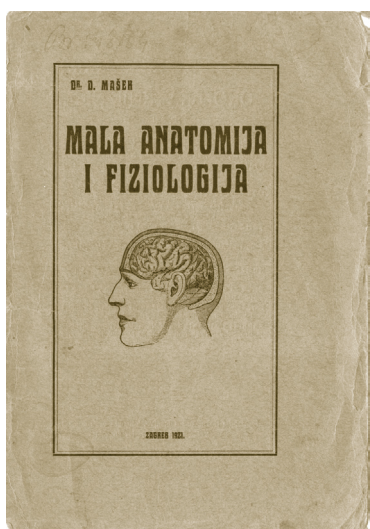
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1. Certni D. Izvješće III. odjela Bolnice milosrdnih sestara u Zagrebu za god. 1914. Lijec Vjesn 1915;37:116-20.
2. Prikazivanje praktičke medicine. Prvi kurs. Lijec Vjesn 1914;36:133.

Tanja Sušec



ON NOTABLE BOOKS IN OUR MEDICAL HISTORY



Dr. Dragutin Mašek, our famous physician, ENT specialist and one of the first professors at Zagreb School of Medicine, was member of the Croatian Falcon, a pan-Slavist gymnastics movement founded in 1874 in Zagreb. As a physician and a humanist, Dr. Mašek paid great attention to education of the Croatian population at large in the first half of the 20th century. Like Dr. Radovan Marković, he also believed that written materi-

als, in the form of popular medical and healthcare publications in particular, can contribute to health education of the population. Besides sports, the Croatian Falcon organization was also engaged in music and theater, and issued a journal and booklets on health and hygiene within the frame of their Falcon Library. In 1908, a book entitled Little Anatomy and Physiology, edited by Dr. Mašek, was issued in the scope of Falcon Library. In the introduction to his book, Dr. Mašek says that he has exclusively used popular words; however, as these are lacking for many anatomic terms, he has proposed new terms for some of them. Being fully aware that these proposals are quite unlikely to be widely adopted, Dr. Mašek wisely leaves it to the future to show what is to be adopted in medicine and in philology.

Nowadays, this Little Anatomy and Physiology has historical role as evidence of a professional attempt to introduce Croatian terminology in a field of medicine by then predominated by Latin.

The second edition of the book appeared in 1921 and has been kept at our Library. This edition is very special to us because it contains Dr. Mašek's inscription to Professor Julije Budisavljević, founder of the University Department of Surgery.

Tanja Sušec



Errata corrige!

In the Contents of No. 3 issue (Acta Clinica Croatica 2008;47:121), the title of the article RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEUROPATHIC PAIN TREATMENT, prepared by the Ad hoc Committee of the Croatian Society for Neurovascular Disorders, Croatian Medical Association, printed in the same issue, pp. 181-191, was omitted by mistake. The Editorial Board apologize for this inconvenience. Respective correction has been entered in the Journal website: <http://www.acta-clinica.kbsm.hr> and in all electronic bases where the journal Acta Clinica Croatica has been referred.

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All manuscripts should be written in English. Instructions to authors are in accordance with the text: International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *N Engl J Med* 1997; 336:309-15., and with Instructions to authors that can be found on web page: <http://www.icmje.org>.

An abstract (summary) of maximum 200 words should be typed double spaced on a separate page, both in English and in Croatian.

Submit manuscript in triplicate accompanied by a manuscript on a disk: floppy disk (3.5-inch, 1.44 MB, IBM formatted), or compact disk – CD in generally used word processing formats (MS-Word for Windows is preferred, although manuscripts prepared using any other IBM-compatible word-processor are acceptable) to:

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State the purpose of the article and summarize the rationale for the study or observation. Give only strictly relevant references and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

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Papers dealing with experiments on human subjects should clearly indicate that the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional or regional responsible committee on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 1983. Never use patients' names, initials, or hospital numbers, especially in illustrative material. Papers dealing with experiments on animals should indicate that the institution's or a national research council's guide for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

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Figures and illustrations should be professionally drawn and photographed. Make sure that letters, numbers, and symbols should be legible even when reduced in size for publication. Each figure should have a label pasted on its back indicating the number of the figure, author's name, and top of the figure. Figures should be numbered

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Abbreviations

Use only standard abbreviations. The full term for which an abbreviation stands should precede its first use in the text unless it is a standard unit of measurement.

Acknowledgments

List all contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship, such as a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance, or a department chair who provided only general support. Financial and material support should also be acknowledged.

References

References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Identify references in text, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals in superscript.

References should be cited in the style based on the formats used by the Index Medicus. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>).

References to papers accepted but not yet published should be designated as "in press". Authors should obtain written permission to cite such papers as well as verification that they have been accepted for publication.

Examples of reference citations are listed.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCE CITATIONS

ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Standard journal article (list the first six authors followed by et al.)
Vega KJ, Pina I, Krevsky B. Heart transplantation is associated with an increased risk for pancreatobiliary disease. *Ann Intern Med* 1996;124:980-3.

More than six authors:

Parkin DM, Clayton D, Black RJ, Masuyer E, Friedl HP, Ivanov E, et al. Childhood leukaemia in Europe after Chernobyl: 5 year follow-up. *Br J Cancer* 1996;73:1006-12.

Organization as author

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HIV+/AIDS: the facts and the future [videocassette]. St. Louis (MO): Mosby-Year Book; 1995.

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Public law:

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Computer file

Hemodynamics III: the ups and downs of hemodynamics [computer program]. Version 2.2. Orlando (FL): Computerized Educational Systems; 1993.

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