

The History of the World Dermatovenereology, Told with the Use of Collection Tools (part 1).

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Submitted: 01 Jun 2022; Accepted: 16 Jun 2022; Published: 15 Jul 2022

Citation: Konstantin Anatolyevich Bugaevsky. (2022). *The History of the World Dermatovenereology, Told with the Use of Collection Tools (part 1)*. *J Traditional Med Applications*, 1(1), 40-48.

Abstract

The article presents the materials of a new study, devoted to the reflection in the means of collecting the memory of the history of world dermato-venereology and well-known doctor's dermatologists and venereologists.

Keywords: Dermatology, Venereology, Philately, Numismatics, Faleristics, Commemorative Coins, Medals, Awards, Badges.

Introduction

The study of the history of medicine, its new facets, biographies, scientific and medical activities, both domestic and foreign doctors and scientists, in their fields of activity, is always relevant and in demand. The history of dermatology and venereology, has not found such a wide and detailed field of research as, for example, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, infectious diseases, due to its specificity and narrow professional focus. The university course on the history of medicine, unfortunately, does not allow, in full volume, to cover all facets and

historical milestones, each of the medical trends, including the biography of historical personalities associated with them, both in science and in practice. This article is an attempt of the team of authors, partially, to fill this gap, in particular, in the consideration of some historical moments concerning the world dermatology and venereology, using for this unusual format of presentation of material - with the help of various means of collecting - philately, faleristics, numismatics, bonistics. Due to the fact that there is quite a lot of research material, including illustrative material, we decided to divide it into four parts.

In this article, we will talk about the domestic school of dermatovenereology and syphilidology, as well as about the contribution of the French school of dermatologists and venereologists in world medical science. In the following parts of the article, other world schools of dermatologists and venereologists - German and Austrian, Romanian, Swedish, Japanese, Italian and a number of other research materials - will be presented.

Aim

The purpose of the article is to present new data from the research conducted on information about dermatology and venereology by presenting, as illustrations, such means as a variety of collectibles - philately, faleristics, numismatics, bonistics.

Materials And Methods

In carrying out this research work, we used the method of literary and critical analysis of available scientific sources of information on the issue under study, using catalogs, specialized periodicals, encyclopedias, directories, Internet resources.

Results And Discussion

After conducting the necessary amount of research work, we selected quite interesting, in our opinion, informative and illustrative material. In the beginning of the story of the history of venereology and dermatology, I would like to briefly talk about the scientific and medical activities of a domestic scientist, Dr. V.M. Tarnovsky. Fig. 1, obverse and reverse, shows a rare commemorative medal (sculptor A.F. Shamaev, designer - Professor D.V. Zaslavsky), dedicated to the founder of Russian, first in Europe, syphilitological and dermatological society, V.M. Tarnovsky (1838-1906), which was released on the initiative and support of the St. Petersburg Society of Dermatovenereologists, in 2010 [5]. Also, in the same Fig. 1, a portrait of the scientist and a number of his scientific works devoted to the issues of sexual behavior of people of different sexes, in different age periods of life are presented [5].

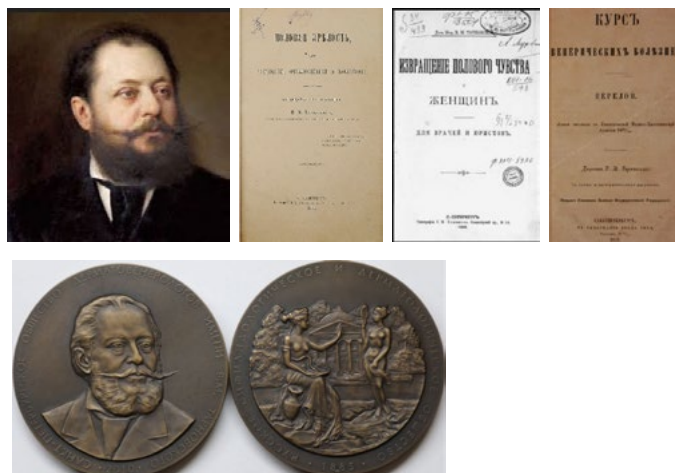


Figure 1: Commemorative medal dedicated to V.M. Tarnovsky

In medical circles, the life, medical and scientific activity of Jean Alfred Fournier (1852-1914), a French dermatovenerologist, syphilidologist, one of the founders of modern venerology, fighter against prostitution and zealous follower of moral and ethics in society, observance of purity of intimate relations, is truly world famous [1, 2, 5, 18, 19]. He not only practiced syphilis and other venereal and skin diseases for many years, heading a number of hospitals in Paris, but also authored a multi-volume publication on syphilidology, «A Guide to the Pathology and Treatment of

Syphilis» [1, 2, 5, 18, 19]. Also, in co-authorship with F. Ricoeur, based on vast practical experience, he proved and differentiated the phenomena of hard and soft chancres, convincingly proving that they are absolutely different diseases, as he wrote about in his famous article “The Study of Chancres” [1]. [1, 2, 5, 18, 19]. In Fig. 2, there is a small collection, including portraits of the scholar, screenshots of his scientific works, philatelic and numismatic materials devoted to him [26, 31].





Figure 2: Collection materials dedicated to J.A. Fournier

In the history of the world syphilidology, the name of the French scientist and doctor-practitioner, academician of the French Medical Academy, Henri Francois Allopo (1842-1919) is written in gold letters. G.F. Allopo described, in particular, the clinical manifestations of lichens and was actively engaged in syphilidology. Among his most prominent works, we can mention the description of sclerotic and atrophic lichen and the acrodermatitis continua. He also made important contributions to the study of leprosy, cutaneous tuberculosis, trichotillomania, and postimic cutaneous

lymphoma, which manifests as erythroderma (Allopo-Bezier syndrome). He was one of the founders of the Société française de dermatologie et de syphilographie and was vice-president and secretary-general from 1893 to 1902. He was also vice-president of the International Congresses of Dermatology and Syphilography in Vienna (1892), Rome (1894), London (1896), and Moscow (1897) [5, 6, 16]. Fig. 3, presents a selection of collection materials (photo, books, commemorative bronze medal (1936), in obverse and reverse) dedicated to G.F. Allopo [36].



Figure 3: Collection materials dedicated to G.F. Allopo

Professor R.J.E. Weissenbach was involved in syphilidology. He was president of the French Association of Dermatologists and Rheumatologists [33]. In medicine, there is Thibierge-Weissenbach syndrome - a combination of general (less often localized) skin calcinosis with scleroderma: multiple or confluent skin tumors, mainly on the inner surfaces of the limbs, skin (especially face)

is hard and thick, finger movements in small joints are limited due to skin inelasticity (sclerodactyly), often also telangiectasia [33]. Fig. 4, shows the collection materials dedicated to Dr. R.J.E. Weissenbach (his ex-libris, book, and commemorative medal) [21].



Figure 4: Commemorative materials dedicated to R.J.E. Weissenbach

Speaking of the French school of syphilidologists and dermatologists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is impossible not to mention the name of a famous doctor of versatile orientation, Professor Georges Fernand Isidore Vidal (1862-1929). Everyone who has studied medicine remembers and knows what the Vidal reaction (test), or agglutination reaction, is in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. In addition to scientific advances in the diagnosis of typhus, serodiagnosis of a number of infectious

diseases, kidney diseases and hematology, in dermatology, J.F.I. Vidal was involved in problems of gonorrhoeic keratosis and chronic trichophytosis of smooth skin, rust inflammation, actinomycosis [3]. A selection of collectibles (a philatelic selection of French mail, books, photographs, a commemorative medal (obverse and reverse) dedicated to this great physician is presented in Fig. 5 [3, 9, 28, 32].



Figure 5: Collection materials devoted to J.F.I. Vidal

Achille Civatte (1877-1956), was a French dermatologist. Associated with patchy pigmentation, which is more often found on the sides of the neck in women. A. Civatte first described this condition in 1923. Also, he dealt with the problem of poikiloderma, red squamous lichen, and vesicular vulgaris [7]. A selection of collection materials devoted to A. Civatte is presented in Fig. 6 [7, 10].



Figure 6: Collection materials dedicated to A. Civatte

Next, the story will focus on the French scientist, Professor André Bazex (1911-1988). This scientist is known for his works on paraneoplastic acrokeratosis (Bazex syndrome) [4, 34]. Fig. 7, shows, in obverse and reverse, a commemorative medal (1981) dedicated to André Bazex, his photo and scientific work [34]. The reverse of the commemorative medal of André Bazex (1981), with the heraldic cross of Occitania and the symbol of medicine intertwined. Also present is the sign "Agnus Dei" - "Lamb of God", a flag, another symbol of the city of Toulouse [34].



Figure 7: Collection materials dedicated to A. Bazex

A French dermatologist and syphilidologist, Paul Ravaut (1872-1934), who wrote Syphilis, paludisme, amibiase, published in Paris in 1922. He is known for the Vidal-Revaut disease along with Georges Fernand Isidore Vidal. Figure 8, obverse and reverse, shows a commemorative medal dedicated to Paul Ravaut, his photo and scientific writings [4, 21].



Figure 8: Commemorative medal dedicated to Paul Ravaut

The following materials are devoted to Gaston Auguste Milian (1871-1945), who was the chief physician of the Saint-Louis clinic in Paris. G.O. Milian founded in 1925 the publication "French Review of Dermatology and Venerology", in 1929-1930 was president of the French Society of Dermatologists, president of the "League against Venereal Dangers", president of the Medical Society of Paris Hospitals, president of the Union of Dermatologists of France. Among G.O. Milian's major publications, many works on syphilis include "Traite de la syphilis," (1906), "Nouvelle Pratique Dermatologique," 1936, "Traitement de la syphilis par le 606: (precautions et doses)," (1912), "Traitement de la syphilis par le 606," 1914, "Le Chancre mou," (1931), "Chancroid, Symptoms, Complications, Diagnosis, Treatment," (1944), "Les contagions de la syphilis: contacts- hérédité- réinfectio- guérison," (1945), described "erythema miliana" [34]. Figure 9, presents commemorative, collectible materials (photographs, books, bronze medal-plaque (1936)) dedicated to the French scientist dermatologist and syphilidologist, Professor Gaston Auguste Milian (1871-1945) [22].



Figure 9: Commemorative materials dedicated to Gaston Milian

Professor Claude Huriez (1907-1984) was a famous French dermatologist. In the 1960s, K. Huriez and his colleagues reported two families from northern France with a rare congenital genodermatosis later known as Huriez syndrome. This syndrome is characterized by scleroatrophy of the hands and feet, hypoplasia of the nails, mild palmar and plantar keratoderma, and hypohidrosis, and is a cancer-prone genodermatosis, or poikiloderma [30]. Памятная французская медаль-плакета, посвящённая этому французскому учёному-дерматологу, фото, и коллективная монография, с его участием, представлена на рис. 10 [30]

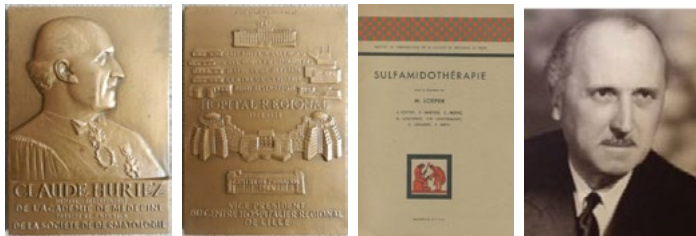


Figure 10: French commemorative plaque dedicated to Claude Gourier

Raimond Jacques Adrien Sabouraud (1864-1938), French physician specializing in dermatology and mycology. R.J.A. Sabouraud studied under the great Pierre Paul Emile Roux at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, worked together with Jean Alfred Fournier at the Saint-Louis Hospital and also with the famous Ernest Bazier [2, 4]. It was Saburo who, as early as 1910, made a report

concerning the morphology of dermatophytes [33]. He also dealt with diseases of the scalp, in particular innovations in the treatment of ringworm. R.J.A. Sabouraud, is the author of a nutrient medium for the cultivation of dermatophyte fungi, which is called “Sabouraud’s agar” [33]. [33]. A small selection of collection materials (a photograph, a scientific work, and a commemorative medal) devoted to R.J.A. Saburo are shown in Fig. 11 [33].

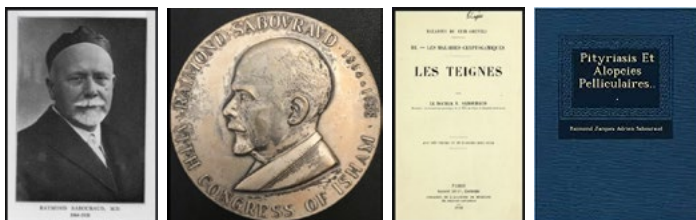


Figure 11: Collection materials devoted to R.J.A. Saburo

Robert Degos (1904-1987) was an intern at the Hôpitaux de Paris in 1927 and trained at Broca Hospital. In 1931, Bichon, as he was affectionately called by his colleagues at the time, went to Saint-Louis Hospital, where he worked first in the Service of Professor Milian. Since 1933, he had served as the clinical director of the

Henri Guguero Service. P. Degos became the first head of the dermatology service in 1951 and a professor of the specialty. He was secretary general of the French Society of Dermatology and Syphiligraphy from 1943 until his retirement in 1976, remaining throughout that time the undisputed leader of French dermatology. He made various contributions to dermatology, among which stand out the description of malignant atrophic papulosis, also known as Degos disease (1942), which is an extremely rare vasculopathy resulting in tissue infarction; cocardial genodermatosis (1947); and light-cell acanthoma of Degos (1962) [33]. Figure 12, shows a small collection of materials (photographs, scientific works, commemorative medal) dedicated to Robert Degos [33].



Figure 12: Collectibles dedicated to Robert Degos

In Fig. 12, there is a small collection dedicated to the famous professor of dermatology, Professor Arnault Tzanck (1886-1954) [33]. He pioneered blood transfusion in France. In the field of dermatology, he dealt with dermatitis, developed and introduced the Tzanck smear for herpes, dealt with vesicles and cancerous skin lesions [23, 29, 33].



Figure 12: Collection materials dedicated to A. Tsank

French professor, scientist dermatologist and venereologist, Professor Joseph Nicolas (1868-1960). He was the first to make the discovery of venereal lymphogranuloma (Nicolas-Favre disease) [15, 33]. A selection of collection materials (a photograph, a commemorative medal, and a monograph), is shown in Fig. 13 [15, 24].



Figure 13: A selection of materials dedicated to Joseph Nicolas

The French scientist Professor Arthur Theodor Vernes (1879-1976) specialized in the study of syphilis. For this purpose, in 1916 he founded the Institute, which after his death became known as the Arthur Vernet Institute, or as it was called the “Prophylactic” Institute, whose task was to eradicate venereal diseases [33]. He proposed a diagnostic reaction for the presence of syphilis in a patient, the so-called “photometer,” when a substance called pertinol was added to the blood serum. If the serum became turbid, syphilis was diagnosed, and the more turbid the serum became, the more intense the degree of infection was considered [11, 33]. Figure 14, shows a small selection of materials dedicated to A.T. Verno (photo, scientific papers, commemorative medal) [11, 33].



Figure 14: Collectibles dedicated to A.T. Verne

Professor Jules Stanislas Félix “Pierre” Merklen (1852-1906), French dermatologist and venereologist. From 1881-1890 secretary of the editorial board of *Annales dermatologie et de syphiligraphie* [27]. He was engaged in the diagnosis and treatment of skin tuberculosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, acne, dermatitis of

different genesis, erythema multiforme, syphilis in late stages, including those resistant to arsenic treatment and its forms; he studied the methods of syphilis and other venereal diseases diagnosis [27]. Figure 15, shows a selection of collection materials (photo. Scientific works, commemorative medal) dedicated to Professor F.P. Merklen [13, 14].



Figure 15: commemorative medal dedicated to Professor F.P. Merklen

The eminent physician Constantin Levaditi (1874-1953), who was born in Romania but worked for many years in France, is a well-known specialist in many areas of twentieth-century medicine - dermatology and venerology, immunology, polio control [8, 20, 35]. He was actively involved in syphilis, including. And in children, with congenital syphilis. C. Levaditi began his first steps in the study of venereal diseases under the guidance of Emile Roux and Ilya Mechnikov. After the discovery of the syphilis pathogen (*Treponema pallidum*) by F. Chaudin and E. Hoffmann, K. Levaditi discovered and actively applied the Levaditi-Manuel method of staining pale treponema [8, 20, 35]. In addition, he and Auguste-Charles Marie (1864-1935) studied the pathogenesis of neurosyphilis and discovered its causative agent in various structures of the human brain [8, 20, 35]. The two scientists identified and confirmed that patients who had recovered from syphilis had a positive lyme binding reaction. The combination of this method, with the improvement of the Wasserman reaction, gave clear criteria for the production of antibodies and the autoimmunization process, when infected with syphilis [8, 20, 35]. Also, C. Levaditi actively supported the idea of treating syphilis patients with bismuth preparations. With the advent of penicillin, he began to actively use and promote it, in the treatment of syphilis, even in its late stages [8, 20, 35]. Also, K. Levaditi actively studied the possibility of using other antibiotics as well, in the treatment of syphilis [8, 20, 35]. In Fig. 16, a small selection of collection materials (photographs, scientific works, a commemorative medal (obverse and reverse) dedicated to the memory of Constantine Levaditi [8, 20, 35]. Also, K. Levaditi, introduced into medicine the concept of “tissue” and “cellular” immunity [8, 20, 35].



Figure 16: Commemorative medal in honor of Professor K. Levaditi

A French professor, Maurice Favre (1876-1954), was professor of pathological anatomy, and from 1937 to 1943 he was professor and head of the dermatology clinic [17, 34]. His names are: Durand-Nicolas-Favre disease, Gamna-Favre bodies and Favre-Racuchaux syndrome [17, 34].

Also, Professor M. Favre put forward the viral theory of lupus erythematosus, which he actively pursued, in 1935, at the IX International Congress of Dermatology [17, 34]. In addition, purpuric pigmentary angiodermitis (Favre-Sche syndrome, or ochre dermatitis [17, 34] is associated with his name. Together with Professor José Nicolas, he dealt with inguinal lymphogranulosis. The collection dedicated to the memory of Professor M. Favre is shown in Fig. 17 [25].



Figure 17: Memorial Collectibles dedicated to M. Favre

At this point, the first article devoted to the history of world dermatology and venerology, concerning partially, the Russian

school, and extensively, the French school of scientists and practitioners, in the field of dermatology and venerology, is completed. The next article will be devoted to the German, Austrian and Romanian school of dermatologists and venerologists, in reflection of the means of collection.

Conclusion

The means of collecting, such as philately, faleristics and numismatics, in a sufficiently full, accessible and informative volume, are able to bring to the interested reader any necessary amount of information related to events and personalities, in the world of medicine, in any of the medical areas and specializations. This article and the results of the search and research work presented in it, both in its informative and illustrative parts, presented interesting and informative material on famous scientists and practitioners, as well as events concerning domestic and foreign dermatovenerology.

Conflict of Interest

The author notes the complete absence of any conflicts of interest.

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