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Outstanding French obstetrician, professor Adolphe Pinard

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Abstract

This article presents biographical information about Adolphe Pinard - a French obstetrician, professor, author of an extensive monograph "Traite du palper abdominal", which still remains a classic work on obstetric research, is presented.

Keywords: Adolf Pinar, external obstetric examination, monograph on obstetrics, auscultation of fetal heart sounds, obstetric stethoscope, Pinard stethoscope.

Adolphe Pinard (picture 1) was born on February 4, 1844 in the city of Mary-sur-Seine, which is located in the department of Aube (France). A. Pinara's father was a manufacturer of hosiery. Adolphe Pinard studied at the University of Paris, where in 1874 (30 years old) he defended his dissertation in order to obtain a doctorate in medicine. At this time, A. Pinard was engaged in obstetrics in Paris, where he was an assistant to Professor Stephane Etienne Tarnier [5].

Picture 1. Adolphe Pinard (1844-1934)

Professor Adolph Pinard, based on the findings of A. Mattei's work, developed his own method of external obstetric examination and external rotation of the fetus and wrote a monograph (picture 2) "Traité du palper abdominal, au point de vue obstétrical, et de la version par manœuvres externes, H. Lauwereyns, Paris, 1878 "[3]. A. Pinar confirmed the correctness of A. Mattei's observations and developed testimony identical to him in many respects. In his work, Professor A. Pinar described the technique for determining the size of the fetal head and pelvis of a woman. This approach was based on palpation of the suprapubic region to determine the presenting part of the fetus.

Picture 2. *Traité du palper abdominal, au point de vue obstétrical, et de la version par manœuvres externes, H. Lauwereyns, Paris, 1878*

At the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1886, Adolphe Pinard was in charge of the maternity clinic. Adolf Pinar advocated the creation of homes for pregnant women in need.

Since the 19th century, obstetricians have actively monitored the intrauterine state of the fetus using the so-called obstetric stethoscope. As early as 1818, the Swiss surgeon Mayer first reported the possibility of auscultation of fetal heart sounds. Mayer wrote in his article: "By putting an ear to the belly of a pregnant woman shortly before giving birth, you can confidently know whether the fetus is alive or not. If the fetus is alive, then one can quite clearly hear the beats of its heart, which are easily distinguished from the mother's pulse. " The Parisian physician J. Kergaradec was the pioneer of instrumental auscultation. In 1821 he reported on the use of Laenneck's stethoscope for listening to the fetal heartbeat in 8 pregnant women at a meeting of the Medical Academy in Paris [2, 4].

Professor A. Pinar made a special contribution to the assessment of fetal cardiac activity. In 1895, he invented a special stethoscope for listening to fetal heart activity - the obstetric stethoscope. The obstetric stethoscope is sometimes respectfully referred to as the "Pinard's Horn" - a safe and non-invasive instrument used to listen to fetal heartbeats.

An obstetric stethoscope (aka Pinara's stethoscope) is a medical device used to listen to a pregnant woman's fetal heartbeat. This stethoscope is a short rigid tube in the form of a two-ended bell (picture 3) [1].

Picture 3. Obstetric stethoscope

The structure of an obstetric stethoscope.

- The Pinara stethoscope has a fairly simple design, a large sound-conducting funnel.
- On one side of the obstetric stethoscope there is a recess for the auricle, and on the other side, the adjacent part is an acoustic head

Features of the obstetric stethoscope:

- ❖ An obstetric stethoscope is made of hardwood (maple, birch, Dutch beech).
- ❖ Wide sound wave.
- ❖ Low distortion of sounds.
- ❖ No side noise arising in the device itself.
- ❖ The structure of the head of the device is made in the form of a bell with a wide funnel, which provides ideal acoustics.
- ❖ The shell and tube channel must be well finished and have smooth transitions without ledges.
- ❖ The outside of the stethoscope is varnished.
- ❖ Since the obstetric stethoscope is made of wood, it does not cool like iron and therefore does not cause discomfort when it comes into contact with the skin.

Despite the rather long period of time since the invention of the obstetric stethoscope by Professor A. Pinar, auscultation of heart sounds using this device is one of the most accessible and integral parts in the diagnosis of pregnancy (a reliable sign of pregnancy), assessment of the state of the fetus. It can also be added that auscultation of fetal heart sounds using an obstetric stethoscope is a very simple, maximally safe, fast, minimally expensive diagnostic method. In the end, you can simply find yourself in a situation where there is no possibility to use more modern methods of diagnosing fetal heartbeat (CTG, ultrasound), and then an obstetric stethoscope will definitely come to your aid.

Professor Adolphe Pinard died on March 1, 1934 in Mary-sur-Seine. Today, a boulevard in Paris is named after him - Boulevard Adolphe Pinard, and also in Nancy the Maternit Adolphe-Pinard is named after him [6, 7].

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The founder of Russian obstetric education P.Z. Condoidi

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Abstract

The article presents biographical information about Pavel Zakharovich Condoidi (Panajota Condoidi) (1710 - 1760), a great Russian medical doctor of Greek origin, a court physician under the empress Elizaveta Pavlovna, the founder of the first "midwife schools" - the founder of obstetric education in Russia.

Keywords: P.Z. Condoidi, Panajota Condoidi, midwife schools, obstetrics.

Pavel Zakharovich Condoidi was born in 1710, June 24 (old style) on the island of Corfu, when it was under the rule of the Venetian Republic, now it's Greece. His uncle was Anastasius Paussius-Condoidi, bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in Vologda. Anastasius moved to Russia during the reign of Peter I, bringing his nephew as well. Thanks to his uncle, Pavel Zakharovich received an excellent primary education - he knew Greek, Latin, Russian, Italian, French, German, English and Dutch [1,2].

P.Z. Condoidi received his higher education abroad - at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. There he received his MD in 1733 for his work on the Cheselden cystotomy, and returned to Russia in 1735 [7].

In the same year, Pavel Zakharovich was interviewed at the Medical Chancellery, as a result he was recruited into the Ukrainian corps of the Russian army, which was taking part in the war for the Polish succession under the command of field marshal Peter von Lacy, and later - field marshal B.C. von Münnich. Also in the army of von Münnich P.Z. Condoidi took part in the Russian-Turkish war of 1735-1739, in the Battle of Stavuchany (1739) (major battle for the control of the Khotin fortress, now on the territory of the Chernivtsi Oblast, Ukraine) [1,2,5].

Pavel Zakharovich Condoidi (1710-1760) The only known portrait