dynamics. Finally, we observed the case when a patient with acute uveitis, normal and favorable course of the postoperative period after 1.5 months developed severe endophthalmitis, requiring repeated hospitalization and prolonged drug therapy.

Conclusion. Monitoring the level of sICAM, sVCAM, neopterin and anti-DNA antibodies may be useful to predict course of postoperative ER in patients with pseudophakia. The absence of changes in immunological parameters with a pronounced ER can be regarded as inadequate immune response and risk relapse.

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The first Russian professor of obstetrics N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik

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Childhood and youth

Nestor Maksimovich Maksimovich-Ambodik, the future outstanding figure of Russian science, was born in the family of a priest on November 15, 1744. The first stage of acquiring knowledge was the school at the church parish, then it continued at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, where he studied theology (1757-1768).

Figure 1

After graduating from the Academy, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik entered the medical department of Moscow University, and then became a student at the surgical school in St. Petersburg. In both places, he established himself as a student who was diligent, hardworking and eager to learn. The student's efforts were noted by the heads of institutions, which allowed him to study midwifery at the University of Strasbourg on a special scholarship "with special care, benefit and success" [1]. It is important to note that at that time the University of Strasbourg was an advanced university in Europe, where doctors received the most up-to-date knowledge about obstetrics, as well as passed the best practice in their specialty [2].

It turned out interestingly that Nestor Maksimovich-Ambodik's dissertation (1775) is not on the obstetric topic: "About the human liver". The dean of the faculty of medicine of the university of Strasbourg Jacob Reinhold Shpilman, professor of Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Botany left an enthusiastic review about this work. Abroad, the outstanding scientist acquired a large number of practical skills, and also got invaluable theoretical knowledge, which he passed on to future generations of obstetricians and midwives subsequently.

The beginning of professional and teaching activity

After returning from Strasbourg to Saint Petersburg in 1776, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik began completing the duties of a teacher of obstetrics and a junior doctor at the Admiralty hospital. He was also listed as a teacher at the St. Petersburg Midwifery School and hospital schools (in 1798, a Medical and surgical Academy was formed on their basis) [3]. In 1781, he was incredibly lucky: N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik became the successor of Professor A. Lindeman, since there was no foreign candidate for this position. Energetic and enthusiastic, he sets himself the following tasks: 1) make education available – to teach all subjects in Russian; 2) to print a Russian-language manual on obstetrics, which would contain the latest information illustrated with visual drawings; 3) to combine theory and practice to improve the training of medical personnel. On his way, the young teacher faced a lot of difficulties. At that time, in all medical institutions in Russia, only foreign doctors held high positions in the medical field, while the merits of the national internists were not admitted. Moreover, all medical terms were in Latin, which necessitated the creation in 1783 of an "anatomical and physiological dictionary in Russian, Latin, German and French." [3] Since this day we use Russian terminology without realizing the great work of its creation.

Contribution to education, obstetrics and pediatrics

First of all, we shouldn't forget that N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik was a brilliant obstetrician-surgeon, who performed many operations. He had extensive knowledge that he could share with future colleagues.

As soon as N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik started teaching, he immediately started to implement the tasks. The submission of material was carried out in Russian with special rigor and consistency. In teaching, the young doctor widely applied a multidisciplinary approach and considered obstetrics and pediatrics inseparable, as well as anatomy and physiology. As N. M. Maksimovich-Ambodik believed, practice in the maternity ward of the Educational Home held an important place in the training of the midwives, since without it theoretical knowledge does not make sense [4].

To conduct his classes, N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik used an obstetric phantom: a female pelvis made of wax and a baby doll for visual study of the biomechanisms of physiological and pathological childbirth. The interesting thing is that he developed the model and sketch of the phantom himself, which he later handed over to master Vasily Kozhenkov. The master also made custom obstetric forceps used by N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik in his obstetric practice [5]. He drew colleagues to the attention that it is advisable to use forceps only when they are light and there are no complications during labor.

The textbooks and encyclopedias in Russian used at that time had outdated incomplete information. "Having fresh forces," wrote Professor V. M. Florinsky, "extensive knowledge, and most importantly - love for his work, as for a matter closely related to his education, he,

first of all, made an effort to leave a good manual, which was published in 1784 in St. Petersburg" [6]. "The art of Midwifery or the science of Midwifery" St. Peter, 1784, in three volumes — this was the name of the first Russian encyclopedia of obstetrics, which became a manual for many generations of obstetricians and midwives for many years. The brilliant scientist dedicated this work to Empress Catherine II, "the wise mother of the Fatherland." The manual is really unique: in it N.M. Nestor-Ambodik combined his own experience with the experience of foreign doctors. He mentions the names of his teachers as a sign of respect and gratitude to them. In this book, the author has placed the thoughts of his masters in conjunction with his own [7]. The manual has 6 parts illustrated with pictures: part 1 contains information about the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system, the biomechanism of physiological childbirth is also described; part 2 describes the clinical picture of pathological childbirth, gives clear instructions on therapy and presents individual obstetric operations; part 3 describes the course of pregnancy and possible complications; part 4 presents diseases of the postpartum period; part 5 is devoted to the care of newborns and diseases of children of various ages. The last part is represented by an atlas with drawings. [4]It is important to note that the information depicted in the encyclopedia has not lost its significance even today. For example, the forms of the narrow pelvis of maternity hospitals described by N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik formed the basis of classifications of the narrow pelvis (general, male type, flat, transverse and oblique, as well as the pelvis narrowed by pelvic bone tumors).

Besides other things, Nestor Maksimovich was the first in Russia who outlined the detailed sequence of cesarean section surgery. In his manual, he describes in detail the indications and contraindications for this operation [8]. At the same time, the outstanding obstetrician has always been a supporter of childbirth through the natural birth canal, he adhered to the expectant principle of childbirth.

A special place in the work is given to bleeding (as the most formidable and frequent complication of the postpartum period), which to this day are the first causes in the structure of maternal mortality. N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik describes the etiology of bleeding, highlights in details the clinical signs of hemorrhagic shock (pale skin, small pulse, tinnitus, weakness, fainting). The obstetrician gives clear instructions for this complication: massaging the abdomen to reduce the uterus, remove the remaining placenta. Besides bleeding, complications such as perineal ruptures and uterine prolapse are described, the clinical picture is described and treatment tactics are proposed.

It is important to note: Part 5 of the encyclopedia of obstetrics contains the information of the normal physiology of infants, diseases, and newborn care. At that time, pediatrics has not stood out as an independent science yet. At its core, The Art of Midwifery or the Science of Midwifery is not only the first Russian manual on obstetrics, but also the first manual on pediatrics.

Figure 2. «The Art of Midwifery or the Science of Midwifery»

There are clear definitions of a full-term and premature fetus, a healthy and sick child; anthropometric data of a newborn child; description of the processes of physiology of the respiratory system and circulatory system in newborns are given in this work. An important place takes the description of the nutrition of newborns - N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik was a supporter of breastfeeding and considered the health of newborns impossible without it.

Thus, in 1793, for his services to medicine, Nestor Maksimovich was elected an honored member of the Medical College.

Last years of life

In 1798, Nestor Maksimovich completed his teaching career. The rest of this remarkable man's life is unknown. Unfortunately, even the place of his burial is unknown.

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