

ИСТОРИЯ МЕДИЦИНЫ

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In memory of Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev

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The article is devoted to the life and creative path of the famous Russian and Kyrgyz scientist-pathologist, talented educator and organizer, founder of the pathoanatomical and forensic medical services of Kyrgyzstan, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Professor Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev (1892–1966). He was born in St. Petersburg into a noble family. After graduating from the gymnasium with a gold medal, Boris entered the 3rd year of the Medical Faculty of the University of Dorpat in 1913, who graduated in German with a gold medal in 1915. It should be noted that during his studies, student Malyshev is successfully engaged in scientific research in the field of liver regeneration and pathology of internal organs during influenza and cholera at the Department of Pathological Anatomy while simultaneously conducting pedagogical work under the guidance of Professor G. S. Kulesha. The researcher's scientific interests were pathoanatomical studies of diseases of the cardiovascular system, infectious diseases of humans and animals, neoplasms and others. In 1935, the Council of Professors of the 2nd Leningrad State Medical Institute awarded B. F. Malyshev the academic degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences based on a set of scientific works without defending a dissertation. After forced various relocations, Boris Fyodorovich permanently settles in Frunze (now Bishkek), where he reveals his talent with amazing efficiency in the organization of pathoanatomical and forensic medical services in Kyrgyzstan. B. F. Malyshev died on July 4, 1966 in Frunze at the 74th year of life from acute extensive myocardial infarction and was buried in the Northern Cemetery of Bishkek.

Keywords: Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev, scientist-pathologist, educator, organizer, Kyrgyz Republic.

Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev was born on June 9, 1892 in St. Petersburg into a noble family [1] (Fig. 1, 2). Mother: Malysheva (née Smirnova) Evdokiya Alexandrovna came from the Smirnov-Bashkirov family, described by Maxim Gorky in “The Artamonov Case,” who tragically died in a fire in St. Petersburg in July 1908 and was buried in the village of Kostroni. Father: Malyshev Fyodor Stepanovich, a native of a merchant family,



Fig. 1, 2. B. F. Malyshev
(09.06.1892–04.07.1966)

a large landowner, a shareholder banker, served as director of the Department for Trade with Foreigners, an honorary citizen of St. Petersburg, a passionate bibliophile, owner of a fine collection of ancient icons and engravings, some with original signatures by Rembrandt, Durer, and others; personally acquainted with Nobel.

They had 8 children, namely: Alexander is an engineer, emigrated to Germany; Nikolai; Boris — pathologist; Alexey, the closest friend of the pilot P.N. Nesterov, together they developed a “dead loop” in 1913, went missing in the First World War; Vera, a Socialist Revolutionary, committed suicide in 1913 after her arrest; Alexandra is a speech therapist, survived the siege of Leningrad; Nina (1897–1991) grew up in Kostrony with all her French governesses. Her father gave her a beautiful English bicycle, making a promise that she would not engage in revolutionary activities like her sister Vera. “I traded the revolution for a bicycle and don’t regret it,” she later said. Graduated from the Women’s Medical Institute in St. Petersburg. She married the future academician Pavel Stradiņš and in 1924 moved to Riga. Their son, Jan Pavlovich Stradiņš, was born on December 10, 1933, and is a historiographer; Olga died in childhood¹ [2].

The ancestors of the Malyshev family were granted estates in 1671 and other years. Their family is included in the VI part of the genealogical books of the Smolensk and Tver provinces². In 1935, Fyodor Stepanovich was exiled with his family to Kazakhstan by the Bloody Commissar Yezhov, where he died blind. Boris was married. His first

wife: Malysheva (Popova) Nataliya Sergeevna. The second is Malysheva (Yevtushevskaya) Kseniya Sergeevna. Children: Sergey (pathologist), Fyodor (officer) [3].

In 1910, Boris graduated from the gymnasium with a gold medal and in the same year entered the Medical and Surgical Academy, from which, after the 2nd year, he was expelled for participating in student unrest, and in 1913 he entered the 3rd year of the Medical Faculty of the University of Dorpat, which graduated with a gold medal in German in 1915. It should be noted that during his studies he successfully carried out scientific research in the field of liver regeneration and pathology of internal organs in influenza and cholera at the Department of Pathological Anatomy while simultaneously conducting pedagogical work under the guidance of Professor G. S. Kulesha, the result of which was later published in Germany [4].

The life of B.F. Malyshev regarding his career is complex and contradictory due to the different interpretations of the facts cited by the authors. So, in 1915, Boris Fyo-

¹ Malyshev Fyodor Stepanovich // Wikipedia. Available at: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Малышев,_Фёдор_Степанович (accessed: 26.05.2024). (In Russian)

² A complete list of noble families of the Russian Empire. Available at: <http://dvorianstvo.org/polnyj-spisok-dvoryanskix-rodov-rossijskoj-imperii> (accessed: 26.05.2024). (In Russian)

dorovich volunteered to go to the front as an ordinary doctor, and in 1916 was captured by the Germans, from which managed to escape, and through France, England, Greece, then through the Red Cross from Thessaloniki, he returned to Russia, where got a job as a private assistant professor at the Department of Pathology of the medical faculty Kharkiv University. In 1918, when conscripted into the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, B.F. Malyshev went into hiding for 4 months, and in 1919, near Tsaritsyn, he defected to the whites and served as a doctor in Wrangel's army. According to other sources, Boris Fyodorovich served in the Red Army from 1919 to 1922. In the early 1920s, B.F. Malyshev worked as a pathologist in the proektura of the Obukhov Hospital named after Vera Slutskaya for the homeless (now the Children's Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene) in Petrograd. From 1924 to 1935 — Head of the Pathology Department of the clinical hospital "In Memory of October 25" (now the Alexander Hospital) in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). At the same time, B.F. Malyshev was an assistant, associate professor at the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the State Institute of Medical Knowledge (this was the name of this institute from 1920 to 1930), the 2nd Leningrad Medical Institute (this was the name of this institute from 1930 to 1947), working there together with prominent pathologists G.S. Kulesh, F.F. Sysoev and S.S. Vail. Currently, this institute is called "North-Western State Medical University named after I. I. Mechnikov." In 1935, the Council of Professors of the 2nd Leningrad State Medical Institute awarded B.F. Malyshev the academic degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences based on the totality of scientific works *gonoris causa*, that is, without defending a dissertation. In the spring of 1935, after the murder of the Soviet state and political figure S. M. Kirov in 1934, B. F. Malyshev and his family were exiled for 5 years from Leningrad to the Karaganda forced labor camp (the village of Atbasar, Karaganda region), then to Uralsk and Astrakhan, where in 1937 he was instructed to organize the Pathology Department at the Medical Institute, and after organizing of the Department he was again transferred to Uralsk. From 1935 to 1938 Boris Fyodorovich is acting Head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy at the Kazakh Medical Institute, and from 1938 to 1940 he worked as a prosecutor at the Ural City Hospital [5, 6].

After being deported to Frunze (now Bishkek), it was B. F. Malyshev who took the initiative to organize and open in 1941 the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Kyrgyz State Medical Institute (KSMI), now the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy named after I. K. Akhunbayev. For the first time in the republic, he organized pathoanatomical and forensic medical services and from 1941 to 1966 he was both the Head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Academy, and at the same time the head of the dissecting department of the Frunze Clinical Hospital (Fig. 3).

In those years, at the department, he also created a student circle, a pathoanatomical museum and, most importantly, the proektura of the Frunze City Clinical Hospital with the first pathohistological laboratory in the republic, which for the first time began to conduct histological studies of biopsy, surgical and sectional material delivered from urban medical institutions, both for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes, and for the purpose of servicing the educational process and conducting research work [7] (Fig. 4).

One of Boris Fyodorovich's greatest achievements is the training of highly qualified medical personnel for the whole republic. During the war years, B. F. Malyshev was confirmed as the chief pathologist at the Ministry of Health of the Republic, organizing the pathoanatomical service at the hospital for the disabled of the Patriotic War and the United Hospital no. 1, while fulfilling his duties until 1957 [8].



Fig. 3. B. F. Malyshev (on the right) with his colleagues (I. U. Urazakov and A. N. Syzganov — from left to right)



Fig. 4. B. F. Malyshev in practical classes with students conducted by assistant A. A. Arbuzov

Boris Fyodorovich initiated the holding of clinical and anatomical conferences, as well as the production of macro- and micropreparations (he made 180 macropreparations and 500 micropreparations), and some of the macropreparations he made then are still used in the educational process. At the same time, B. F. Malyshev assembled a microphotographic installation using a homemade method and organized a photo laboratory, which operated successfully for many years and satisfied the needs of the institute's department.

B. F. Malyshev was an unsurpassed, most experienced diagnostician-biopsist, which is confirmed by the words expressed at that time by the famous Leningrad pathologist Professor S. S. Veil, with whom Boris Fyodorovich maintained close professional relations, namely: "When studying biopsy material, Professor B. F. Malyshev did not make a single diagnostic error" [9, 10].

In addition, B.F. Malyshev three times concurrently headed the Departments of Forensic Medicine, Pathological Physiology and Histology. That is why Boris Fyodorovich, a medical scientist, a representative of the Leningrad School of Pathologists, can rightfully be considered the founder of the pathoanatomical and forensic medical services of Kyrgyzstan.

B. F. Malyshev's scientific interests included pathological studies of goiter, silicosis, echinococcosis, tuberculosis, neoplasms, diseases of the cardiovascular system, infectious diseases of humans and animals, gynecological diseases, diseases of the blood, nervous system, bone pathology, shock conditions and others. Under his leadership, 8 doctoral and 28 candidate dissertations were defended [11].

He was distinguished by such remarkable features of the Russian intelligentsia as endless kindness, modesty, nobility, attentiveness to people, the desire to help everyone — the door never closed in his office, he possessed unusually deep and extensive knowledge, amazing efficiency, personal charm, brilliantly lectured, was very punctual: he always came to work in the same time [12].

Among the interests and hobbies of B. F. Malyshev were floriculture and theater. It is no coincidence that artists of the Kyrgyz Opera and Ballet Theater often visited him. B. F. Malyshev is the author of 27 scientific papers. He was a member of the Presidium of the All-Union Society of Pathologists, the methodological commission of the KSMI, examination commissions, the editorial board of the journal "Arkhir Patologii", the editorial board of the journal "Soviet Healthcare of Kyrgyzstan" and was the Chairman of the Board of the Kyrgyz Scientific Society of Pathologists [10, 13].

The people and the government highly appreciated his merits: he, a former nobleman and a White guardsman, was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1961, awarded the title "Honored Scientist of the Kyrgyz SSR", he was also awarded two medals, the badge "Excellent Health Worker", two Honorary Diplomas of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz SSR. In 1962, Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev was awarded the title of Professor without defending a doctoral dissertation for his achievements in the development of medical science and in honor of the 70th anniversary of his birth, and in 1965 he was completely rehabilitated (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Professor B. F. Malyshev with employees two years before his death (1964)



Fig. 6. The tombstone is installed on the grave of Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev and his wife Ksenia Sergeevna Malysheva (nee Yevtushevskaya) at the Northern Cemetery in Bishkek

B.F. Malyshev died on July 4, 1966 in Frunze at the age of 74 from an acute massive myocardial infarction. He was buried in the Northern Cemetery of Bishkek (Fig. 6). By a Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Kyrgyz SSR, it was decided to assign the name of B.F. Malyshev to the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the KSMI and install a memorial plaque with a bas-relief of Boris Fyodorovich Malyshev on the building of the 2nd building of the Medical Institute on Logvinenko Street, 18 (the bas-relief was executed by the Honored Artist of the Kyrgyz Republic O.M. Manuilova) [14].

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Статья посвящена жизненному и творческому пути известного российского и киргизского ученого-патолога, талантливого педагога и организатора, основоположника патологоанатомической и судебно-медицинской служб Кыргызстана, кандидата медицинских наук, профессора Бориса Федоровича Малышева (1892–1966). Он родился в Санкт-Петербурге в дворянской семье. После окончания гимназии с золотой медалью Борис в 1913 г. поступает на 3 курс медицинского факультета Дерптского университета, который в 1915 г. заканчивает его на немецком языке с золотой медалью. Необходимо отметить, что в период учебы студент Малышев успешно занимается научными исследованиями в области регенерации печени и патологии внутренних органов при гриппе и холере на кафедре патологической анатомии с одновременным ведением педагогической работы под руководством профессора Г. С. Кулеши. Научными интересами исследователя были патологоанатомические исследования заболеваний сердечно-

сосудистой системы, инфекционных болезней людей и животных, новообразований и другие. В 1935 г. Совет профессоров 2-го Ленинградского Государственного медицинского института присуждает Б. Ф. Малышеву ученую степень кандидата медицинских наук по совокупности научных работ без защиты диссертации. После множества вынужденных переездов Борис Федорович навсегда оседает в г. Фрунзе (ныне г. Бишкек), где с удивительной работоспособностью трудится над организацией патологоанатомической и судебно-медицинской служб Кыргызстана. Б. Ф. Малышев скончался 4 июля 1966 г. во Фрунзе на 74-м году жизни от острого обширного инфаркта миокарда и похоронен на Северном кладбище Бишкека.

Ключевые слова: Борис Федорович Малышев, ученый-патолог, педагог, организатор, Киргизская Республика.

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