Chapter II. HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

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DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN UKRAINE: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Abstract. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the development of medical science and medical education in Ukraine from a historical perspective. Particular attention is paid to the development of medical science in Galicia in the late nineteenth and first third of the twentieth century, when Lviv emerged as one of the leading centers of clinical medicine, sanitary and hygienic science, and medical education. Galicia, in turn, became a region of intensive development of public medical care for children and adults, hygiene, public health, health-promotion initiatives, and related areas. Lviv University, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Secret University in Lviv, the Ukrainian Medical Association, the Ukrainian Hygienic Society, the Medical Community Society, the Renaissance Society, and other organizations laid the intellectual foundations for the development of Ukrainian medical science and national medical education, as well as systems of community-based medical care for Ukrainians, widespread health-promotion practices, anti-smoking and anti-alcohol initiatives among children, young people, and adults, and public health education. The article examines the historical continuity of Ukrainian medical science, which subsequently found expression in the activities of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine as the country's leading state scientific institution in the field of healthcare.

The study concludes that, by the late nineteenth century, the fundamental principles that remain relevant to contemporary medical education and science in Ukraine had already emerged: the integration of scientific research, clinical practice, and university education; international academic cooperation; interdisciplinary research; the prioritization of preventive medicine; the development of national scientific terminology; academic autonomy; and continuous professional development of physicians. These principles are currently implemented through the activities of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, medical universities, and research institutions.

Keywords: medical education, medical science, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Galicia, history of medicine, history of education, children, adults, medical societies, European integration, healthcare, medical biography, medical pedagogical local history, professional education, university, museum pedagogy.

РОЗВИТОК МЕДИЧНОЇ НАУКИ ТА ОСВІТИ В УКРАЇНІ КРІЗЬ ПРИЗМУ ІСТОРИЧНОГО ДОСВІДУ

Анотація. У статті здійснено комплексний аналіз розвитку медичної науки та медичної освіти в Україні крізь призму історичного досвіду. Особливу увагу приділено становленню медичної науки в Галичині наприкінці XIX – у першій третині XX століття, коли Львів сформувався як один із провідних центрів розвитку клінічної медицини, санітарно-гігієнічної думки та медичної освіти, а Галичина стала простором інтенсивного розвитку системи суспільного медичної опіки дітей і дорослих, гігієни, громадського здоров'я, здоров'язбережувальних ініціатив тощо. Львівський університет, діяльність Наукового товариства імені Шевченка, Таємного університету у Львові, Українського лікарського товариства, Українського гігієнічного товариства, товариства «Медична громада», товариства «Відродження» та ін. заклали інтелектуальні засади розвитку української медичної науки, національної медичної освіти, системи громадської медичної опіки українців, масових здоров'язбережувальних практик, поширення антинікотинової та антиалкогольної ідеї з-поміж дітей, юнацтва та

дорослих, гігієнічного просвітництва. Розкрито історичну тяглість розвитку української медичної науки, що знайшла своє продовження у діяльності Національної академії медичних наук України як провідної державної наукової установи у сфері охорони здоров'я. Зроблено висновок, що вже наприкінці XIX століття сформувалися основні принципи, які залишаються актуальними для сучасної медичної освіти та науки України: інтеграція науки, клінічної практики й університетської освіти; міжнародна академічна співпраця; міждисциплінарність досліджень; пріоритет профілактичної медицини; розвиток національної наукової термінології; безперервний професійний розвиток лікаря, які сьогодні реалізуються в діяльності Національної академії медичних наук України, медичних університетів і науково-дослідних установ.

Ключові слова: медична освіта, медична наука, Національна академія медичних наук України, Галичина, історія медицини, історія освіти, діти, дорослі, товариства, європейська інтеграція, охорона здоров'я, медична персоналістика, медичне педагогічне краєзнавство, професійна освіта, університет, музейна педагогіка.

INTRODUCTION

The Problem Formulation. The development of medical science is one of the key factors determining Ukraine's socioeconomic progress, innovation potential, and national security. Under the contemporary conditions of a full-scale war, the development of biomedical research, clinical science, military medicine, rehabilitation, and the training of highly qualified medical professionals has acquired particular significance for state-building. At the same time, contemporary processes of modernizing the medical education system cannot be considered outside their historical context, since historical experience shapes institutional memory, academic traditions, and scientific schools.

We agree with the view expressed by V. Lazoryshynets and V. Korolenko that "academic medical science will play an important role in Ukraine's post-war recovery by contributing to the development of human potential through improvements in the quality of education, healthcare, and scientific innovation," while its "integration into the national recovery strategy creates the prerequisites for strengthening the labor force and stimulating economic growth." At the same time, "support for scientific research and the development of medical infrastructure are important factors in building a sustainable society and enhancing the country's competitiveness at the international level" (Lazoryshynets & Korolenko, 2025, p. 17).

Ukrainian medical science has a centuries-old tradition of development; however, a particularly significant contribution to the formation of modern medicine was made in Galicia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This region became a center for the intensive development of university medicine, public medical care for children and adults, hygiene, public health, and health-promotion initiatives. Lviv University, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Secret University in Lviv, the Ukrainian Medical Association, the Ukrainian Hygienic Society, the Medical Community, the Renaissance Society, and other organizations laid the intellectual foundations for the development of Ukrainian medical science and national medical education, community-based medical care for Ukrainians, widespread health-promotion practices, anti-smoking and anti-alcohol initiatives among children, young people, and adults, and public health education (Bilavych et al., 2022; Bilavych & Sultanova et al., 2023; Bilavych & Pantyuk, 2019; Bilavych, 2021).

The contemporary development of Ukrainian medicine is characterized by profound institutional transformations. A leading role in fundamental and applied biomedical research is played by the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, which coordinates the activities of specialized research institutes, promotes the development of clinical research and the implementation of innovative treatment technologies, and provides training for highly qualified scientific personnel (Lazoryshynets, 2025).

Reconsideration of historical experience is particularly important in the context of Ukraine's contemporary European integration. The development of the European Higher Education Area, the expansion of academic mobility, the digitalization of education, the implementation of evidence-based medicine, interdisciplinary research, and the principles of open science underscore the need to combine the historical traditions of Ukrainian university medicine with contemporary global trends.

The relevance of this study is also determined by the need for a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution of medical science as an integral component of the development of the national education system. This perspective corresponds to contemporary research priorities in pedagogy—including the history of pedagogy, professional pedagogy, higher education pedagogy, and comparative education—as well as in the history of medicine and related fields.

AIM OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this article is to examine the development of medical science and medical education in Ukraine through the historical experience of Galicia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Analysis of Recent Research and Publications. Research into the development of medical science and education in Ukraine is characterized by an interdisciplinary approach, combining issues related to pedagogy, medicine, the historical development of these disciplines, the history of education, social history, and public health policy, among others. Contemporary historiography of this multidimensional problem encompasses several interconnected areas: studies of the internationalization of Ukrainian education and science, including medical education and science (Snitovska, 2023); the development of medical education under conditions of war and crisis (Bilavych et al., 2026; Bilavych & Bilavych, 2025a; Bilavych & Bilawicz, 2025b); the history of public medical care in Galicia from the late nineteenth century through the first third of the twentieth century (Bilavych et al., 2022; Bilavych, Pantyuk, & Slyvka, 2019; Bilavych & Pantyuk, 2018); the formation of Ukrainian medical scientific schools, the development of Ukrainian

medical societies, and regional studies (Bilavych & Bahriy, 2020; Bilavych et al., 2023; Bilavych et al., 2021; Bilavych, Pantyuk, & Slyvka, 2019; Hanitkevych, 2006; Magrlamova, 2019; Savaryn, 2022); Ukrainian medical biography (Hirna, 2025; Nadraga, Holyk, & Nadraga, 2024; Nadraga et al., 2023); the activities of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine (Lazoryshynets, 2025); and contemporary transformations of the healthcare system under conditions of European integration and prolonged war (Snitovska, 2023; Bilavych et al., 2025; Bilavych et al., 2026; Bilavych & Bilavych, 2025a; Bilavych & Bilawicz, 2025b).

A particularly important place within pedagogical research is occupied by publications by Magrlamova (2019), Savaryn (2022), Hirna (2025), Nadraga, Holyk, and Nadraga (2024), and Nadraga et al. (2023), which address issues related to the subject of this article. Nevertheless, the development of medical science and education in Ukraine through the historical experience of Galicia requires further investigation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study employs a combination of general scientific theoretical methods – including systems and structural analysis, retrospective analysis, and content analysis – specialized historical methods, including historical-genetic and comparative methods, and analytical methods, including source analysis and content analysis. This methodological framework enabled a comprehensive examination of the evolution of medical science and education from its centers in Galicia to the contemporary activities of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, while adhering to the principles of historicism and objectivity.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries constituted one of the most important periods in the development of medical science in the western Ukrainian lands. During this period, Galicia became a powerful intellectual center where European university traditions, the rapid development of the natural sciences, the professionalization of medical practice, and the formation of a Ukrainian national medical community converged. Unlike Dnieper Ukraine, where the development of Ukrainian-language secondary and higher education was significantly restricted by the imperial policies of the Russian Empire, Galicia, as part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, had greater opportunities for the operation of secondary and higher educational institutions, civic and professional societies, and scientific organizations. This facilitated the region's integration into the European scientific community and the active dissemination of modern medical knowledge, including knowledge in the Ukrainian language.

The origins of Ukrainian medical science in Galicia can be traced to the late nineteenth century, when, in 1898, the Medical Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was established. It was the first national scientific institution of Ukrainian physicians and was intended to promote the development of medical sciences. The commission was headed by Yevhen Ozarkevych, a prominent Ukrainian physician, scholar, public educator, and leader of the Ukrainian medical movement. The first medical institution of Ukrainian physicians included not only prominent doctors from Galicia and beyond – Feliks Shchasnyi Selskyi, Petro Sushkevych, Osypa Dakur, Sofiia Morachevska-Okunevska, and Lev Kossak – but also Myron Vakhnianyn from Dnieper Ukraine and specialists from Prague, Vienna, and Przemyśl (Hanitkevych, 2006; Savaryn, 2022).

The key objectives identified by members of the Medical Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society included publishing scholarly works in all areas of medicine, creating medical literature in Ukrainian, and developing Ukrainian medical terminology. Yevhen Ozarkevych was particularly concerned with the future development of Ukrainian medical science through the involvement of medical students and a broader circle of practicing physicians in research.

In 1897, the Collection of the Mathematical, Natural History and Medical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society published the first scholarly works by Ukrainian physicians, including O. Dakur's “Contribution to the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever (Ehrlich Diazo Reaction and Widal Serodiagnosis)” and F. Shchasnyi Selskyi's “On the Mechanics of Normal and Pathological Changes in the Position of the Uterus”, among others. Yevhen Ozarkevych's contribution to the development of public medical care also consisted in bringing medical science as close as possible to the health needs of the Ukrainian population and, conversely, closely linking practical medicine with theoretical knowledge. This approach was embodied in the establishment of the Narodna Lichnytsia (“People's Clinic”) in 1903, which became a foundation for the research activities of Ukrainian physicians (Bibliography of the Collection of the Mathematical, Natural History and Medical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 2023; Bilavych et al., 2021; Bilavych, Pantyuk, & Slyvka, 2019).

Ozarkevych acquired X-ray and physiotherapy equipment, laboratory equipment, and other medical apparatus in Vienna for the Narodna Lichnytsia. It soon became a center of Ukrainian medical science and developed into a major medical and social project of the first half of the twentieth century (Hirna, 2025; Nadraga, Holyk, & Nadraga, 2024).

The Narodna Lichnytsia was not merely the first Ukrainian hospital; it came to symbolize Ukrainian medicine. It served as a scientific center where Ukrainian medical terminology was developed, published the newspaper Narodne Zdorovlia (“People's Health”), and disseminated sanitary and hygienic knowledge among Ukrainians. In addition, the Ukrainian Medical Association established a Mothers' Consultation Center at the Narodna Lichnytsia, staffed by experienced pediatricians, including Teodoziia Tuna-Nadraga (Nadraga, Holyk, & Nadraga, 2024, p. 370).

Yevhen Ozarkevych's scientific intuition, far-sighted vision, and civic dedication – as well as the combination in one person of a highly erudite scholar, highly qualified practicing physician, outstanding organizer of medical services, dedicated public figure, and author and editor of scholarly and scientific-practical publications—help explain why his achievements remain relevant today. His work offers valuable responses to serious challenges facing Ukraine, including its medical science, under conditions of crisis and full-scale war.

This relevance concerns, above all, the sanitary and hygienic problems addressed by the scholar more than a century ago; his attention to people's living, nutritional, and working conditions; his emphasis on preventing infectious and occupational diseases; and his recognition of the importance of preventive medicine. His work also drew upon and disseminated the methods and achievements of theoretical medicine, biology, microbiology, physiology, biochemistry, physics, chemistry, and physical chemistry. Ozarkevych anticipated the development of evidence-based medicine as a direction of medical science. He attached considerable importance to the natural health resources of the Carpathians, resort areas, mineral springs, and climatotherapy, and advocated the importance and economic benefits of developing "climatic stations" (health resorts) in the Carpathian region, particularly in Hutsulshchyna (Bilavych et al., 2022; Bilavych & Bahriy, 2020).

Ozarkevych is regarded as a founder of Ukrainian scientific medical terminology and one of the pioneers of Ukrainian medical periodicals. His activities extended far beyond clinical practice. He systematically worked on a Ukrainian-language scientific dictionary, initiated publication of the first Ukrainian medical journal, Likarskyi Zbirnyk ("Medical Collection"), actively popularized sanitary and hygienic knowledge among the population, and contributed to the formation of a Ukrainian professional medical community.

Another important figure in the development of Ukrainian medical education and science was Sylvester Drymalyk (1855–1923). Through his tireless work, he distinguished himself in various areas of medical knowledge and practice. He served as the municipal physician of Zhovkva (Lviv region), a member of the Medical Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, co-founder and director of the Ukrainian Medical Association, physician and director of the Narodna Lichnytsia in Lviv, and author of several medical guides for the general public. As an active civic leader, he was involved in the establishment and support of the Narodnyi Dim ("People's House") cooperative in Zhovkva, founded branches of the Prosvita educational society and reading rooms, and supported the establishment of a shelter for war orphans in Lviv, among other initiatives (Hirna, 2025).

Drymalyk's scholarly and educational activities were not limited to his first published work, Medical Advisor in People's Weaknesses (1906) (Dr. S. Drymalyk, 1906), the importance of which is difficult to overestimate. Written in accessible Ukrainian, it described common diseases, their symptoms, treatment methods, and home care before the arrival of a physician. Considerable attention was devoted to personal hygiene, sanitation, proper nutrition, and disease prevention. The book was significant both for the development of Ukrainian medical thought and for public medical education. It was intended for a broad readership as well as for the Ukrainian intelligentsia, who were expected to disseminate medical and preventive knowledge among the population. Copies were distributed free of charge to rural reading rooms, Prosvita societies, and the Silskyi Hospodar ("Peasant Farmer") organization. In 1921, the popular-science educational publication A Medical Guide to All Human Diseases appeared, incorporating the most recent achievements of medical science of the time and contributing significantly to the preservation of the health of the Ukrainian population and the development of Ukrainian medicine (Hirna, 2025).

Drymalyk also made a significant contribution to the development of Ukrainian medical textbooks, thereby supporting the professional training of Ukrainian physicians. In 1926, A Medical Textbook with an Illustrated Supplement was published and used to teach medical students at the Ukrainian Secret University. His work On Venereal Diseases was also important for the development of hygiene, obstetrics, and gynecology and was used in the education of students. In addition, Child Rearing, a guide for young mothers published in 1929, was the first Ukrainian-language publication of its kind (Hirna, 2025).

Drymalyk served as co-editor of Likarskyi Zbirnyk, which represented an important step in the development of Ukrainian medical science and professional terminology. The journal included a terminology section containing German-Ukrainian and Latin-Ukrainian dictionaries of medical terms. This contributed to the systematic formation of Ukrainian scientific medical terminology. Likarskyi Zbirnyk was published in Ukrainian and German, thereby facilitating the integration of Ukrainian medicine into the European scientific community. The publication circulated not only throughout Galicia but was also sent to libraries in Austria-Hungary and other countries. Despite restrictions imposed by the tsarist authorities, copies also reached Dnieper Ukraine. At Drymalyk's initiative, the journal introduced a section entitled "Medical Mail," in which physicians answered readers' questions and provided practical medical advice (Bilavych & Pantyuk, 2018; Bilavych, Pantyuk, & Slyvka, 2019).

Yaroslav Okunevskyi made an important contribution to the development of military medicine. While serving as chief physician of the Austro-Hungarian naval forces, he acquired unique clinical experience. His works contained not only medical observations but also analyses of the organization of military medicine, the sanitary support of armed forces, and the prevention of infectious diseases. Many of the principles he proposed remain relevant to the contemporary system of military medicine in Ukraine (Bilavych et al., 2022).

The Shevchenko Scientific Society played an exceptionally important role in the development of Ukrainian medical science. The establishment of the Medical Commission within its structure was a landmark event in the development of Ukrainian science. The commission was responsible for systematizing medical terminology, publishing scholarly works in Ukrainian, organizing scientific discussions, and disseminating the latest medical advances. It brought together leading Ukrainian physicians of Galicia who sought not only to advance medical science but also to establish Ukrainian as a fully functional language of medical education and research. It was during this period that the foundations of Ukrainian clinical terminology were laid, becoming an important component of the emerging national medical school (Bibliography of the Collection of the Mathematical, Natural History and Medical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 2023).

By the end of the nineteenth century, medical science in Galicia was increasingly oriented toward disease prevention and public health. Public sanitary education expanded, efforts intensified to combat epidemics of tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, and vaccination and the organization of medical care in rural areas were improved. Ukrainian physicians actively participated in the work of the Narodna Lichnytsia, the Ukrainian Medical Association, and charitable medical organizations that sought to improve access to healthcare for socially vulnerable groups.

Lviv occupies a special place in the history of medical education and science in Ukraine. One of the oldest university medical traditions in Central and Eastern Europe developed here. Its origins are associated with the establishment of Lviv University in 1661, whose structure included provision for a medical faculty. Despite numerous political and social transformations, changes in the city's political affiliation, and reforms of educational institutions, Lviv's university medical tradition was not interrupted. Instead, it gradually transformed while preserving the scientific, educational, and professional achievements of previous generations (Maglyovany & Hrynovets, 2020).

The modern Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University is the direct heir to this centuries-old Lviv university medical tradition. It continues the traditions of physician training, the advancement of medical science, and the preservation of historical memory concerning the development of medicine in the region. This continuity of educational and scientific traditions ensures the ongoing development of medical education in Lviv, which today is represented by modern institutions of higher medical education, scientific schools, clinical training facilities, and museums.

An important component of preserving the historical and cultural heritage of medical education is museum pedagogy (Bilavych, 2025). University museums are not merely repositories of cultural heritage; they also constitute effective educational environments that contribute to the development of the professional competencies of future physicians. Working with museum exhibits enables students to understand the historical development of medicine and trace the evolution of medical knowledge, therapeutic methods, professional ethics, and the work of prominent physicians. Museums therefore become an important instrument of museum pedagogy, integrating education, research, and the development of professional identity.

The museums of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University occupy a particularly important place in History of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, established in 1974 and granted the status of a people's museum in 1987, contains 2,814 collection this process. Their exhibitions reflect more than three centuries of medical education, present the history of the university during different historical periods, and introduce visitors to the contributions of Lviv scholars to the development of medicine. They simultaneously perform research, educational, memorial, and outreach functions (Museums of the Danylo Halytskyi National Medical University, n.d.).

For example, the People's Museum of the History of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, established in 1974 and granted the status of a people's museum in 1987, contains 2,814 collection items and is one of the most important centers for preserving the history of university medical education (see Table 1). Its exhibitions systematically trace the development of the medical faculty and university from the Austrian period to contemporary independent Ukraine, demonstrating the continuity of educational traditions regardless of political change. Particularly valuable are its collections of historical medical instruments, early printed books, archival documents, materials relating to university faculty and alumni, and exhibitions devoted to the Ukrainian medical movement and the struggle for national medical education.

Table 1

Representation of the History of Medical Education and Science in the Exhibitions of the People's Museum of the History of the Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University

Historical stage of medical education	Museum exhibition content	Significance for studying the history of medical education and science
Formation of university medical education (late 18th–early 19th centuries)	Medical Faculty of the Josephine University (1784–1805)	Demonstrates the emergence of university medical education in Lviv and the development of academic physician training.
Development of professional medical education (1817–1875)	Medical-Surgical Institute of the Franciscan University	Illustrates the evolution of practical medical training and the development of clinical medicine.
Formation of pharmaceutical education	Pharmaceutical Department of the Faculty of Philosophy of Lviv University	Highlights the emergence of pharmaceutical education as a component of medical science.
Development of university medical science (1894–1918)	Medical Faculty of Lviv University	Represents the development of medical departments, scientific research, and clinical education.
Medical education during the interwar period	Medical Faculty of Jan Kazimierz University	Reflects the development of university medicine under the Polish state and the integration of European educational traditions.
Medical education during World War II	Lviv State Medical Institute; state medical and medical-natural science courses	Demonstrates the functioning of medical education under occupation regimes and the preservation of professional medical training.

Soviet period of medical education	History of the Lviv State Medical Institute (1939–1991)	Illustrates the development of higher medical education, scientific schools, and the university's clinical infrastructure.
Contemporary period	Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University	Demonstrates the continuity of university traditions and the development of contemporary medical education and science.
History of medical science	Early medical literature; medical instruments of the 19th–20th centuries	Enables visitors to trace the evolution of medical knowledge, technologies, and therapeutic methods.
National dimension of medical education	Galician physicians involved in the national liberation struggle; Ukrainian Secret University	Highlights the role of the Ukrainian medical intelligentsia in the development of national science and education.

Source: Compiled by the author based on Maglyovany and Hrynovets (2020).

Museum exhibitions constitute an important source of information about the origins and development of medical education and science in Lviv. They reflect the principal stages in the development of university medicine, the establishment of medical faculties and professional societies, the evolution of clinical practice and pharmaceutical education, the development of medical instruments, and the formation of the Ukrainian medical community. Museums therefore function not only as repositories of historical artifacts but also as educational and research laboratories that integrate the history of medicine into contemporary educational processes.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, university museums in Lviv represent an important factor in the professional training of future physicians. They establish interdisciplinary connections among history, medicine, culture, and education and contribute to the development of students' historical thinking, professional consciousness, and academic culture. The preservation and educational use of museum collections not only promotes the history of Ukrainian medicine but also ensures the continuity of the traditions of the Lviv medical school, which for more than three centuries has remained one of the leading centers of medical education and science.

A brief analysis of the development of medical science and education in Galicia supports the conclusion that, by the end of the nineteenth century, the fundamental principles that remain relevant to contemporary medical education in Ukraine had already been established. These include the integration of science, clinical practice, and university education; international academic cooperation; interdisciplinary research; the prioritization of preventive medicine; the development of national scientific terminology; academic autonomy; and continuous professional development of physicians. These principles are now implemented through the activities of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, medical universities, and research institutions. They are acquiring new dimensions in the context of the digital transformation of education, the development of evidence-based medicine, international research cooperation, and Ukraine's integration into the European Research Area. Thus, the historical experience of Galicia is not merely an object of historical inquiry but also an important methodological resource for the modernization of contemporary medical science and education.

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