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Tbilisi State Medical University

Medical Education of Centennial History in Georgia



100-year history of higher medical education in Georgia, in fact, represents the history of Tbilisi State Medical University's development – establishment of medical faculty in Tbilisi State Medical University in 1918, separation of this faculty in 1930 and establishment of medical institution upon it, transformation of the institution into Tbilisi State Medical University in 1992.

Medical faculty, medical institution, medical university - those are the stages of higher medical education development in Georgia.

Along this very path „leaping in the future with traditions“Tbilisi State Medical University was and remains the leader educator and the heart of medical education and science in Georgia.

In 2006, State Medical Academy of Georgia joined Tbilisi State Medical University, in 2007 – State Physical Culture and Physical Culture and Rehabilitation Faculty of Sports Academy. The merge of such traditional medical and educational schools united the pre-graduate and post-graduate education in Tbilisi State Medical University, stimulated the harmonious development of traditional medical and natural science specialties and created opportunity to found new medical schools.

Nowadays, more than 8,000 students are studying on five faculties, three stages of higher education in Tbilisi State Medical University among which more than 2,300 are international students from 68 countries of the world.

Tbilisi State Medical University constantly undergoes development process, implements contemporary and high standards of education in medical field. Due this very reason Tbilisi State Medical University is the most demanded institution among top-ranked entrants.



History of Tbilisi State Medical University and higher medical education as well count approximately 10 decades in Georgia.



Georgian Medea is not only considered a pioneer of cosmetics, hematology, surgery, toxicology and in other areas, but also the founder of the way for effective implementation of main principle of modern medicine and the donor of world root — medicine!

Hipocrate seems to visit Colchis himself. He describes this country, its rich flora and fauna. Appearance of the local population, spread diseases. His visit in colchis must not be accidental. It seems to be target, aiming to study the local resources and healing traditions





The Tbilisi State Medical University (TSMU) is the main center of higher medical education in Georgia, with an almost hundred-year history. Actually, higher medical education in Georgia is of the same age as well. It is noteworthy to emphasize that thousands of our university graduates continue their professional carriers in many leading clinics and institutions of Georgia, Europe and the world as a whole.

The core role and responsibility of TSMU in providing population health care activities is of great importance and honor. While accomplishing this important mission TSMU is guided by the fundamental principles of its activities

- Academic Quality of knowledge and research;

- Democracy;
- Electiveness and transparency of the managing bodies;
- Academic freedom of both students and academic staff.

Successful undergraduate, postgraduate, continuous professional development programs, Master's, doctoral courses and higher vocational education programs make TSMU attractive for prospective students not only in Georgia, but 68 other countries around the world.

The main guiding principles of TSMU activities are fully compatible with the approaches and strategies of the European educational system, and moreover, TSMU, to some extent, is involved in the development of these principles.

TSMU is a full member of the European Education Area that means its active involvement in functioning of this educational system, determining directions for development and implementation, establishing free and close scientific and academic relationships with the educational, scientific and clinical centers throughout the world.

Successful implementation of internationally recognized standards and approaches for medical education at the University promotes development of traditional

educational programs, while the collaboration with foreign partners, long-term academic experience and worth-while efforts to address modern challenges to medical services thrusts us to take bold and innovative steps forward.

TSMU runs bachelor's, master's, doctoral and professional education Programs. In recent years new academic programs have been added:

- American MD (USMD) Program – developed with Emory University School of Medicine (Atlanta, U.S.)

- Joint International Bachelor's Program in "Public Health and Management" with UniMan Academy of Management and Performance (France). Upon completion, two - Georgian and French diploma will be issued;

- Joint International Master's Program in "Public Health Management and Health Policy" at TSMU Faculty of Public Health.

- Joint Georgian-Austrian Bachelor of Nursing program with Tyrol hospitals Union - the Western Education Centre (AZW), allowing Georgian nurses to pursue proficiency in accordance with European standards and gain international experience in the Clinics of Austria.

At present, TSMU is the part-

ner of more than 120 universities and University Clinics from 40 countries worldwide; collaboration with them is regulated on the basis of bilateral agreements and / or joint international projects (ERASMUS +, MEVLANA, HORIZON 2020). Within the frames of the programs, every year more than 300 students, academic and administrative staff of TSMU participates in short- or long-term international mobility programs at undergraduate, master and doctoral levels mobility.

TSMU attaches great importance to a student-centered educational system in comparison with a teacher-oriented system (not time-dependent and, a priority, based on the assumption that professor/teacher knows what to teach). Student-centered approach pays much more attention to curriculum planning and is focused on students' needs in terms of their future social activities and professional career. Therefore, one of the mechanisms of evaluation of educational programs and, most importantly, the performance indicators, is a study of assessment of students and graduates and critical analysis of the study results.

For this purpose, the Department of Quality Assurance has worked out a number of target questionnaires and criteria, in the use and interpretation of which the students are actively involved.

All the above-mentioned determines the proper planning of the curriculum, the effectiveness of its implementation, existence of the chain of study and evaluation processes of the results using the objective, measurable criteria.

Each member of our university communities - faculty, administration, students and alumni - had, has and will have the opportunity to make own contribution in professional improvement and development of the Tbilisi State Medical University as a whole.

Once your choice falls to join Tbilisi State Medical University academic community, be sure you will be taken into care by academic staff, and the administration of TSMU as well as the cohort of graduates and the students of TSMU who are ready to help you create future and successfully realize your dreams.

Professor

Zurab Vadachkoria
MD., Ph.D.

The Rector of Tbilisi State Medical University

International Partners

Inter-institutional agreements signed between TSMU and following Universities in the frames of ERASMUS+ project.

- Poznan University of Medical Sciences (Poland)
- Medical University of Lublin (Poland)
- Powislanski College in Kwidzyn (Poland)
- West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin (Poland)
- University of Pisa (Poland)
- University of Sassari (Poland)
- University of Pavia (Poland)
- Middlesex University (UK)
- Cardiff Metropolitan University (UK)
- University of Patras (Greece)
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)
- Paul Sabatier University Toulouse (France)
- Paris-Est Créteil Val-de-Marne University (France)
- Humboldt University of Berlin (Germany)
- University of Porto (Portugal)
- University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Târgu Mureş (Romania)
- University of Debrecen (Hungary)
- Riga Medical College of the University of Latvia (Latvia)
- Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)
- University of Chester (UK)
- Tallinn's Medical College (Estonia)
- Tallinn's Medical College (Estonia)
- Medical University of Gdansk (Poland)
- Medical University of Pleven (Bulgaria)
- University of Tartu (Estonia)

Agreements signed between TSMU and following Universities if Turkey in the frames of MEVLANA program

- Atatürk University (Erzurum)
- Kafkas University (Kars)
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Rize)
- Giresun University (Giresun)
- Mustafa Kemal University (Hatay)
- Ondokuz Mayıs University (Samsun)
- Chukurova University (Adana)
- Sifa University (Izmir)
- Aksaray University (Adana)
- Muş Alparslan University (Muş)

Partner Universities within the framework of Bilateral Agreements

Armenia

- Yerevan State Medical University

Austria

- Medical University of Graz
- Medical University of Vienna
- Tyrol hospitals Union - the Western Education Centre (AZW)

Azerbaijan

- Azerbaijan Medical University
- Qafqaz University

Belarus

- Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education
- Belarusian State Medical University
- Grodno State Medical University
- Vitebsk State Medical University

Belgium

- KU Leuven
- University of Liège

Bulgaria

- Sofia Medical University
- Medical University Prof. Dr. Paraskev Stoyanov – Varna
- Medical University Pleven

Canada

- Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

France

- The University of the Mediterranean Aix-Marseille II
- United Nations University
- Paris 12 Val de Marne University
- UniMan Academy of Management and Performance

Germany

- Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich
- Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena
- University of Duisburg-Essen
- Karlsruhe Neurosurgery Clinic
- Research Center Borstel /University of Lübeck
- Cardiothoracic Surgery Clinic in Oldenburg
- Charité - University Medicine Berlin
- Hannover Medical School
- Technical University of Munich

- Asklepios Kliniken Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH

Hungary

- Semmelweis University
- University of Szeged

India

- KIIT University

Israel

- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
- Ariel University

Italy

- Second University of Naples
- University of Rome Tor Vergata
- University of Genoa
- University of Salerno
- University of Padua

Kazakhstan

- Almaty State Institute of Advanced Medical Education
- West Kazakhstan Marat Ospanov State Medical University

Latvia

- Riga Stradiņš University
- Daugavpils Medical College

Moldova

- State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu"

Morocco

- University of Hassan II Casablanca

Netherlands

- Bachelor Midwifery Rotterdam University

Norway

- University of Bergen

Poland

- Medical University of Lublin

- Medical University of Warsaw
- Gdańsk Medical University
- Medical University of Silesia
- Poznan University of Medical Sciences
- Jagiellonian University

Romania

- Babeş-Bolyai University
- Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy
- Danubius University of Galati
- Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu
- University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Tîrgu Mures

Sri Lanka

- University of Colombo

Turkey

- Abant İzzet Baysal University
- Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University
- Atatürk University
- Ege University
- Erzincan University
- Hacettepe University
- Kafkas University
- Ondokuz Mayıs University
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University
- Ardahan University
- Beykent University
- University of Health Sciences

Ukraine

- Bogomolets National Medical University
- Bukovinian State Medical University
- Ternopil State Medical University
- National University of Pharmacy
- Zaporizhia State Medical University
- Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Academy
- Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy
- Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education

USA

- Emory University School of Medicine
- School of Public Health - University at Albany
- University of Scranton

Uzbekistan

- Samarkand State Medical Institute



Georgian Medicine, its historical roots and principles are the world-level brands equal to Georgian singing, dance, vine, wine, poetry...

The ancient Colchis-Iberian medicine originates in the remote historical past and for us it is associated with Argonautics, the legendary King of Colchis - Aetes and his daughter — Medea.

Producing poison by concentrating the biologically active substances of medicinal plants, and subsequently the preparation of drugs by their dilution was the knowledge long ago belonged to the Colchis-Iberians, and it became known to Europe only in the first century BC after defeat king of Pontus (Colchi) – Mithridates VI and his books appeared in Rome. Kurt Joachim Sprengel (Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel 1766 - 1833) described this medical wisdom as Cura Mediana, or “Medicatory Treatment”. Apparently, the word “medicine” comes from the name of the Colchis woman.

It should be noted that ecclesiastical and secular medicine together represented a cohesive whole and it is impossible to separate them. It is noteworthy to emphasize that “healing the sicknesses” was within the competence of clergy members and priests and served as the “first aid” of medical care. There were also centers for medical education and knowledge sharing.

Georgian medical manuscripts cover the period from the early medieval period until the mid-twentieth century and belong to different types of valuable written monuments. Among them are the textbooks designed for the persons intending to be acquainted with medical care. The number of manuscripts is 526, and in this respect Georgia is among the countries with rich medical traditions.

Among them are the manuscripts of epochal character such as: the 10th century monument “Ustoro Karabadini”; “Book of Medicine” (13th century); Zaza Panaskerteli “Medicinal Book – Karabadini” (15th century) and Davit Bagrationi “Yadigar Daudi” (16th century). “The Catalog of Georgian Medical Manuscripts” was published in 2017 (chief editor - Professor Ramaz Shengelia). A few similar catalogs with only technical description of the manuscripts have been published.

As for the descriptive scale form and searching resources, including detailed technical description of each manuscript, the list of illnesses, syndromes and symptoms involved and vocabulary of applied medicinal plants, with modern Latin binary nomenclature and Georgian botanical equivalents, the current work does not have analogues.

Acquiring professional knowledge necessary for providing medical activities was possible at the theological- educational centers. For our ancestors, the doctor and philosopher were the same, there was no difference between them: “there was nothing to rivalry with each other”. A perfectly educated person was choosing the way himself: to carry out practical activities for spiritual and physical health of human being or to enrich Georgian culture with only theoretical treatises.

There were many Georgian theological and educational centers, both in Georgia and abroad.

- 1 School of rhetoric in Colchis Phasis (now Poti), there were taught basics in medicine (III-VI BC);
- 2 Nokalakevi (Archeopoleis) – XIII BC, known as the home of Medea;
- 3 Famous academies of Gelati (XII) and 4 Ikalto (XII) where medicine was also taught. There was created a number of medical literature, and Arsen Ikaltoeli one of the famous scholars of these schools, along with other honorary titles was also referred to as “Anatomist”;
- 5 Svetitskhoveli (IV-XI cc), 6 Anchiskhati (VIs) and 7 Sioni (VI-XI cc) were the centers of education and practical medical care;
- 8 Kintsvisi Monastery (XV c.) - Zaza Panaskerteli’s crypt and portrait is represented here. Presumably, there was Zaza’s medical school as well;
- 9 Telavi - XVIII c., at the King Erekle’s Palace there was an institute of doctors and folk healers, providing special training program for the pupils, which was counted for 22 years;
- 10 Davit-Gareja monastery complex – VI c. and all the monasteries founded by 13 Assyrian Holy Fathers, as all of them were famous for providing active medical practice;
- 11 Uplistsikhe - is an ancient rock-hewn town and 12 Vardzia (XII-XIII), where oldest pharmacies were found;
- 13 Blue monastery - XIII c. There was a special shelter during times of epidemy;

VIII-IX cc. - One of the most important places in the cultural-educational life of Khandzta and Tao-Klarjeti was taken by medical care. In this regard, it is worth to mention the work by Grigol Khandzteli and his disciples. In addition to practical activities, a significant amount of time was devoted to medical-literary and translational work;

- The Georgian Monastery of Romana (IX) - the first Georgian monastery in Europe, built in the Bosphorus Strait, close to Istanbul (Constantinople), a monument to a great “non-silver (free) healer” - St. Ilarion Kartveli;
- Monastery of Iviron, in Holy Mount Athos - From XI century, there were three hospitals: Somatic, Mental and Specialized Hospital – Leprosy;
- Ulumbo Mountain Monastery (Bithynia) - Georgian theological, educational and medical center in Asia Minor, where Georgians actively work since the IX century, it should be noted that the Georgian colony was established by miracle-worker Ilarion Kartveli;
- Jerusalem - Laura of Holy Father Sabbas - VI-VII cc and Jvari Monastery - XI c. - Laura of Mar Saba (VI-VII cc) gives the Georgian monks the most interesting medical advices. Finally the author adds that if you cannot handle the illness, go to the city and bring the doctor... that sums all it up.

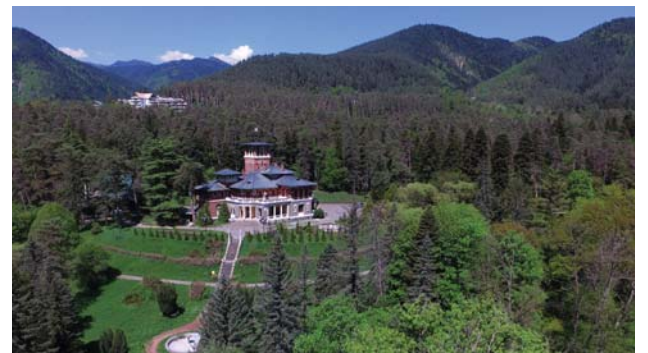
Georgia is country of resorts, rich with balneological resources Arab geographer wrote “There are sources that boils without fire”

Today in Georgia - more than 2,000 mineral water springs and wells are accounted, with a total output more than 130 million liters

Since the beginning of the 20th century began the scientific study of balneological resources of the country The first map of Georgia Resorts was created in 1928-1941

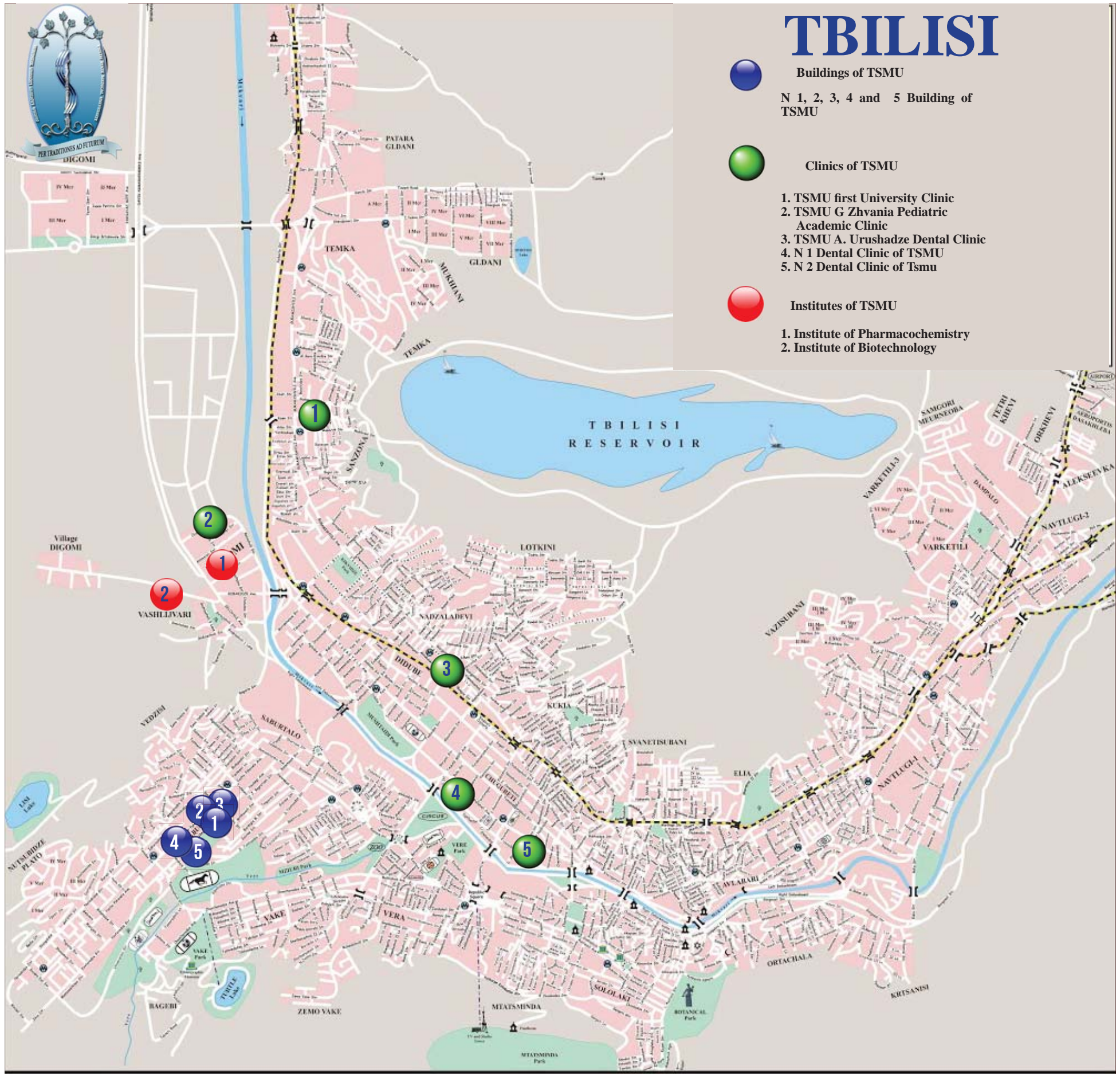
In 1989 the Georgian scientists plotted on the map of resort resources of Georgia 384 resort districts with different natural factors

- 1 SAIRME - resort with medium mountain climate, hydrocarbonate drinking mineral water and thermal Hydrosulfuric water
- 2 TSKHALTUBO - where Radon mineral water output is 20 million liters a day
- 3 NUNISI -Thermal hydrosulfuric mineral water
- 4 CAISHI - There is Thermal hydrosulfuric mineral water with temperature 82,50 C The output is 1,5-2 million liters a day.
- 5 AKHTALA- Pseudo-volcanic mud
- 6 BORJOMI -wellknown resort with Hydrocarbonate drinking mineral water
- 7 ABASTUMANI -wellknown resort



TBILISI

- Buildings of TSMU
N 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Building of TSMU
- Clinics of TSMU
1. TSMU first University Clinic
2. TSMU G Zhvania Pediatric Academic Clinic
3. TSMU A. Urushadze Dental Clinic
4. N 1 Dental Clinic of TSMU
5. N 2 Dental Clinic of Tsmu
- Institutes of TSMU
1. Institute of Pharmacochemistry
2. Institute of Biotechnology

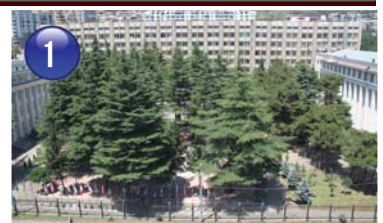


Tbilisi State Medical University - the only University in Georgia with its own Clinics

Tbilisi State Medical University (TSMU) is an autonomous institution whose main goal is to conduct higher education activities, scientific research and medical-clinical activities. In this regard, TSMU is the only higher education institution in Georgia with 5 university clinics: the first university clinic of TSMU, the academic clinic of TSMU G. Zhvania Pediatrician, TSMU Urushadze Dental Clinic, TSMU # 1 and # 2 Clinics.

All university clinics of Tbilisi State Medical University are high-tech and multi-profile medical and diagnostic institutions whose main priority is students' practical training with participation in medical activities, which determines their level of training, knowledge and skills.

All above mentioned is unthinkable without high standard medical and educational bases; The high quality and research of the patient's bed / seat directly and clinical activity is based on contemporary, assertions based on medicine-based standards, as a whole, the TSMU graduates will be able to get involved in the subsequent diploma in further education and continuous professional development processes and develop in dignified, skillful and competitive specialists.



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