

## HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS

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Yet long before opening the nature of infectious diseases supposed that tuberculosis is a communicable disease. In Babylonian Code Hammurabi (1793 to our era - 1750 to our era) was envisaged right on a divorce with a sick wife that had symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. In the XVII century Francisc Sylvius (1614 - 1672) first linked the granulomas, discovered in different tissues at necropsy, with the signs of consumption. In 1865 French marine doctor Jean-Antoine Wilma looked the distribution of tuberculosis from one sick sailor on shipboard. In witness of infectious nature doctor collected the sputum of patients and saturated with her bedding for guinea-pigs. Guinea-pigs fell ill and died, a researcher proved thus, that tuberculosis is a communicable disease. Infectious nature of tuberculosis was confirmed by the German pathologist Julius Koenig in 1879. He placed the pieces of organs from patients tuberculosis in the front chamber of rabbit eye and looked after formation of tubercular tubercles. In 1868 the German pathologist Theodor Langhans found out in a tubercular tubercle the giant mews, later adopted in his honour. In 1882 Heinrich Hermann Robert Koch (1843 - 1910) after 17 years working in a laboratory opened the causative agent of tuberculosis that was named the bacillus of Koch. He found out a causative agent at microscopic research of sputum of patient with tuberculosis after colouring of preparation by a vesuvin and methylene blue. In 1890 Koch got a tuberculin that tested in experiments on guinea-pigs and applied on itself. After the series of successful experiments a scientist did a report about the possible prophylactic action of tuberculin. In 1902 the first International conference was conducted sanctified to tuberculosis in Berlin. In 1907 the Austrian pediatrician Clemens Pirquet (1874 - 1929) offered a skin test with a tuberculin for finding out the people infected by the mycobacterium tuberculosis, and entered the concept of allergy. In 1910 a Frenchman Charles Mantoux (1877-1947) and German Felix Mendel (1862 - 1925) offered the endermic method of introduction tuberculin that was better than skin test. In 1943 Selman Abraham Waksman (1888 - 1973) jointly with Albert Schatz got streptomycin - first antimicrobial preparation that negatively influenced on the mycobacterium tuberculosis.

In 1919 Frenchman microbiologist Albert Calmette and veterinary doctor Camille Guerin created the vaccine stamm of mycobacterium tuberculosis for the vaccination of people. A stamm was adopted "Bacilles Calmette - Guerin, BCG". The first vaccine of BCG was entered to the new-born child in 1921. In 1925 Calmette passed to the professor L.A. Tarasevichy stamm of vaccine BCG. In the USSR a vaccination it was begun to conduct from 1935, in the middle of 1950th vaccination new-born in the USSR became obligatory. Before 1962 a peroral vaccination of new-born was most widespread, from 1962 for a vaccination and revaccination began to apply more effective endermic method of introduction of vaccine. In 1985 thought the vaccine of BCG-M for the vaccination of children with a heavy postnatal period (the antigen loading was diminished on a child).