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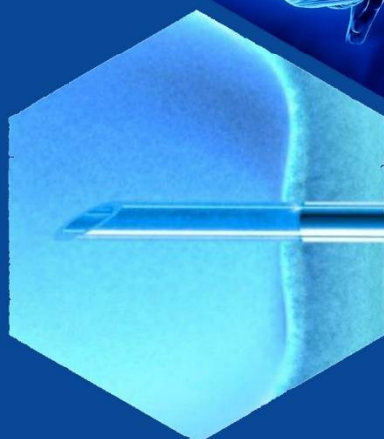
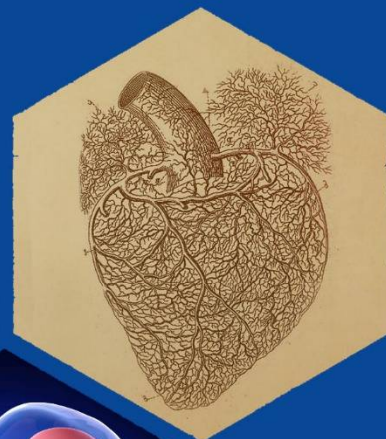
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LIFE - IN PROFESSION, PROFESSION - IN LIFE
(to the 120th anniversary of the birth of Prof. I.I. Elkin)

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the life and creative path of the famous Russian epidemiologist, health organizer, public figure, authoritative scientist and teacher, Professor I.I. Elkin. Dwelling on the main moments of the life and creative activity of I. And Elkin, one involuntarily looks back at the path traversed by domestic epidemiology in the last century. Throughout his life and career, I.I. Elkin carried out a lot of organizational, managerial, scientific and educational work. List of works by I.I. Elkina has over 250 works, including monographs, manuals, and textbooks.

Keywords: I.I. Elkin, epidemiology, healthcare, pedagogical activity, manuals, textbooks, education, anti-epidemic support, offensive operations, epidemiological features.

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ЖИЗНЬ - В ПРОФЕССИИ, ПРОФЕССИЯ - В ЖИЗНИ

(К 120 –летию со дня рождения профессора И.И. Елкина)

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье представлен жизненный и творческий путь известного российского эпидемиолога, организатора здравоохранения, общественного деятеля, авторитетного ученого и педагога профессора И.И. Елкина. Остановившись на главных моментах жизни и творческой деятельности И. И. Елкина, невольно оглядываешься на путь, пройденный отечественной эпидемиологией в прошлом веке. На всем протяжении жизненного и творческого пути И.И. Елкин проводил большую организационную, руководящую, научную и учебно-методическую работу. Список трудов И.И. Елкина насчитывает более 250 работ, среди них монографии, руководства, учебники.

Ключевые слова: И.И. Елкин, эпидемиология, здравоохранения, педагогической деятельности, руководства, учебники, образования, противоэпидемического обеспечения, наступательных операций, эпидемиологические особенности.

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HAYOT KASBDA, KASB HAYOTDA**(Professor I.I. Elkin tavalludining 120 yilligiga)****ANNOTATSIYA**

Maqolada taniqli rus epidemiologi, sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotchisi, jamoat arbobi, nufuzli olim va o'qituvchi professor I.I.ning hayoti va ijodiy yo'li ko'rsatilgan. Elkin. I. I. Elkin hayoti va ijodiy faoliyatining asosiy lahzalari haqida to'xtalar ekan, kishi beixtiyor o'tgan asrda ichki epidemiologiya bosib o'tgan yo'lga nazar tashlaydi. I.I.ning butun hayoti va ijodiy yo'li davomida. Elkin juda ko'p tashkiliy, rahbarlik, ilmiy, o'quv-uslubiy ishlarni amalga oshirdi. I.I. asarlari ro'yxati. Elkinning 250 dan ortiq asarlari, jumladan, monografiyalar, o'quv qo'llanmalar, darsliklar mavjud.

Kalit so'zlar: I.I. Elkin, epidemiologiya, sog'liqni saqlash, pedagogik faoliyat, qo'llanmalar, darsliklar, ta'lim, epidemiyaga qarshi yordam, hujumkor operatsiyalar, epidemiologik xususiyatlar.

October 2023 celebrates the 120th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Ivanovich Elkin (photo 1. Ivan Ivanovich Elkin), a well-known epidemiologist, health care organizer, authoritative scientist and teacher, chief epidemiologist of the Northwestern, Kalinin and 1st Baltic fronts during the Great Patriotic War, editor-in-chief of the "Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology", Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR, Professor Ivan Ivanovich Elkin.

Stopping at the main moments of I.I. Elkin's life and creative activity, one involuntarily looks back at the way passed by national epidemiology in the last century.

Ivan Ivanovich Elkin was born on October 13, 1903 in the village of Bolshaya Gorka, Kologrivsky uyezd, Kostroma province. In 1921, he graduated from school and was sent to study at

the medical faculty of Nizhny Novgorod State University on the provincial department of professional education invitation. After graduation and one-year of specialization in Moscow, he headed the laboratory of occupational hygiene in the regional institute to study and control occupational diseases. Soon he was appointed deputy director for the educational part of the Gorky Medical Institute, where he was engaged in teaching activities simultaneously with the organization and control of the educational process.

From 1934 to 1937. I.I. Elkin worked as a senior regional state sanitary inspector and deputy head of the regional health department of the Kirov region.

In 1937 I.I. Elkin was appointed by the USSR Council of People's Commissars of Health of the USSR as the Chief State Sanitary Inspector. In October 1939, he was transferred to work as Director of the Saratov Anti-Plague Institute "Microbe". From 1940 to June 1941, he headed the laboratory at the Moscow Institute of Vaccines and Sera named after I.I. Mechnikov, acting as Scientific Secretary of the Institute.

From the first days of the Second World War I.I. Elkin was in the active army. In June 1941, he was appointed head of the sanitary-disinfection train. In August 1941 he was transferred to the post of army epidemiologist of the 52nd separate army. From February 1942 he was chief epidemiologist of the North-Western, Kalinin and then 1st Baltic Fronts.

With the troops of the 1st Baltic Front, he reached East Prussia. In June 1945, he was sent to Germany as the head of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Department of the Health Department of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany. He was demobilized from the armed forces at the request of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR (1946). He was assigned to the Institute of Biological Prophylaxis of Infections, which was later transformed into the Institute of Penicillin and Other Antibiotics.

1950-1955, I.I. Elkin headed the Institute of Biological Prophylaxis of Infections. I.I. Elkin headed the Department of Epidemiology at the Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians and was the chief editor of the Ministry of Health of the USSR. From 1955 until the end of his life, he headed the Department of Epidemiology at the 1st Sechenov Moscow Medical Institute. At the same time (1966-1968), he worked as Deputy Director for Science at the Central Institute of Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

I.I. Elkin carried out great organizational, leadership, scientific, educational, and systematic work throughout his life and creative path. The list of I.I. Elkin's works includes more than 250 works, among them monographs, manuals, and textbooks.

During his work in the All-Union State Sanitary Inspectorate I.I. Elkin dealt with issues of current and preventive sanitary supervision, took part in the creation of the Anti-epidemic Department of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR, on the pages of the journal Hygiene and Sanitation made proposals to optimize the work of the All-Union State Sanitary Inspectorate and critical remarks. In 1938, the Chief Sanitary Inspector was very concerned about the lack of sanitary stations in the country: "... first of all - in the RSFSR, as the most lagging in the construction of this network". Due to the active position of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR on this issue in 1939 it was planned to bring the number of sanitary institutions in the USSR to 1,620, including 800 in the RSFSR.

During the Great Patriotic War I.I. Elkin was engaged in a lot of practical work in the active army. In the first period of the war, when the course of hostilities disrupted the deployment of medical institutions, he took part in the formation and fine-tuning of sanitary and anti-epidemic institutions. With the beginning of the transition of Soviet troops on the offensive - successfully provided anti-epidemic protection of troops. I.I. Elkin spent most of his service time in the front line units, controlling the precise implementation of the plan of anti-epidemic work. He directly participated in the elimination of outbreaks of infectious diseases in the areas liberated from occupation. He held several front conferences on topical anti-epidemic issues. Organized in the armies and at the front training of personnel - sanitary and anti-epidemic service workers. As a result of competent management of anti-epidemic measures, the disease rate in the troops was less than the disease rate during the First World War.

For successful work, I.I. Elkin was awarded with military honors. In the presentation to the award - the Order of Patriotic War II degree - gave a brief description of merit: " Lieutenant Colonel m/s t. Elkin I.I. is a highly qualified specialist epidemiologist. The work of t. Elkin is aimed at the anti-epidemic protection of troops. Thanks to the great, energetic work of t. Elkin managed to eliminate the typhus epidemic in the winter of 1942-1943 in the 3rd shock army. He organized anti-epidemic protection of troops in the spring of 1943 in the 39th Army and during the Dukhovshchina operation. T. Elkin managed to organize systematic sanitary surveillance of the newly occupied territory of the enemy sanitary treatment of troops in the offensive operation. Thanks to the good organization of anti-epidemic protection of troops in 1943 in the troops of the Kalinin Front, there were no epidemics of infectious diseases".

During the Second World War I.I. Elkin actively studied the experience of anti-epidemic support of troops and conducted scientific research. Based on deep analysis, he thoroughly studied the issues of anti-epidemic support of offensive operations, epidemiological features and prevention of typhus, typhoid fever, dysentery, infectious jaundice, tularemia, and leptospirosis. The results of scientific research I.I. Elkin presented for defense in 1944 and 1947. At the competition of works on the experience of Soviet medicine during the Great Patriotic War, I.I. Elkin's doctoral dissertation was awarded a diploma and the 2nd prize.

After the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and demobilization from the army from 1946 to 1950, I.I. Elkin worked as a doctoral thesis author. I.I. Elkin worked in a new field for himself - he developed the issues of effectiveness of various dosage forms and methods of antibiotics application. Under his leadership, for the first time in the USSR, extensive research on antibiotic aerosols began. In 1955, with S.I. Eidelstein, a monograph titled "Antibiotic aerosols, their production and clinical application" was written.

In 1956, under the editorship of I.I. Elkin, in co-authorship with other specialists, the "Guide to the Protection of the Population from bacteriological weapons" was published. The compilers of the manual used "Materials of the trial on the case of former servicemen of the Japanese army accused of preparation and use of bacteriological weapons", "Report of the international scientific commission to investigate the facts of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China", and other sources. I.I. Elkin started working on the publication after returning from a business trip to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In 1951, he was awarded the Order of the State Banner of the II degree by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of China.

I.I. Elkin worked extensively and fruitfully on theoretical issues of epidemiology, paying great attention to such problems as the subject and method of epidemiology, driving forces of the epidemic process, social and natural factors causing quantitative and qualitative changes in the epidemic process, and the history of epidemiology. The monograph "Essays on the Theory of Epidemiology" summarizes a series of works on theoretical issues" (1960).

I.I. Elkin owns some precise definitions of theoretical concepts of epidemiology. Without denying the concept of "epidemic process", which was given by L.V. Gromashevsky, he proposed a new interpretation: the epidemic process is a series of epidemic foci connected and arising one from another. He supplemented the number of laws of general epidemiology with the law of natural foci and worked on improving the epidemiologic classification of infectious diseases.

I.I. Elkin formulated his notion of epidemiology as a science of objective regularities underlying the emergence, spread and prevention of infectious diseases in human society, as well as methods of preventing and eliminating. Subsequently, it was the basis of the definition adopted at the international epidemiologic symposium in Prague in 1960.

In the 1960s, I.I. Elkin developed in depth the theoretical, organizational and methodological foundations of prevention and control of infectious diseases, the possibility of eliminating certain infections (a scientific work in the form of a book "Problems of Elimination of Infectious Diseases" was published in 1966).

Due to the work of Soviet scientists, the possibility of eliminating infectious diseases was scientifically substantiated. The conviction in the fairness of these conclusions, as well as the invaluable experience of domestic health care in the elimination of smallpox in the USSR in the

1930s' allowed Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences V.M. Zhdanov to propose the WHO to adopt a global program for the elimination of smallpox.

To the end, I.I. Elkin remained a supporter of "classical" epidemiology and strongly defended the scientific position that social conditions are the main driving force of the epidemic process and determine the intensity, character of the course and termination of the epidemic process, and thus the level of morbidity.

I.I. Elkin attached great importance to the history of epidemiology - an independent branch of medical science, which has a specific object and method of cognition, as well as a distinctive picture of the historical development of scientific views, theories, and facts. He wrote many works on the life and creative activity of scientists, whose activities were associated with important events in the scientific cognition of the surrounding world. In the multi-volume manual on microbiology, clinic and epidemiology of infectious diseases (1965, vol. 5), he wrote the chapter "History of Epidemiology". In 1974, in co-authorship with V.V. Frolova published the book "History of Epidemiology". Frolova published the book "I. A. Deminsky", which contains the biography and description of the medical and scientific activity of Ippolit Aleksandrovich Deminsky, who devoted his short life to the fight against especially dangerous infections.

For several years, I.I. Elkin and V.K. Yashkul were engaged in epidemiologic geography. In 1961, a scientific laboratory was established, where the main provisions of this new direction of science were developed, the doctrine of nosoreal was formulated, and studies on nosogeography and regional epidemiology of many infectious diseases were carried out. In 1964, the work on epidemiological geography was awarded a diploma of honor and a bronze medal at the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

In the list of I.I. Elkin's works, written in co-authorship with other specialists, there are articles devoted to the experience of sanitary-epidemiological stations, polyclinics, district doctors, methods of epidemiological analysis, etc. The list of the works of I.I. Elkin includes articles on the work of sanitary-epidemiological stations, polyclinics and district doctors. Among the issues of private epidemiology, the greatest attention was paid to the problems of intestinal infections. Together with O.A. Krasheninnikov, they published the monograph "Dysentery" (1975).

The main result of I.I. Elkin's pedagogical activity is textbooks and manuals, which have had several editions and have been translated into English and Chinese languages. An example of the combination of great experience in pedagogical work and profound knowledge was the series of works "Pedagogical Reflections" published by "ZhMEI" in the 70s.

I.I. Elkin worked at the Department of Epidemiology of the 1st Sechenov Moscow Medical Institute for 27 years. During this time, the department staff created a unified educational and methodological system of teaching epidemiology in medical schools of the USSR. The department became a recognized methodological center where teachers of medical universities regularly improved their qualifications.

In 1968, the staff of the Department of Epidemiology of the 1st Sechenov Moscow Medical Institute received the heads of the Departments of Epidemiology and Institutes of Advanced Medical Education - delegates of the seminar on the theory of epidemiology and its teaching, which was held in the Central Research Institute of Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health of the USSR. The seminar was attended by the heads of epidemiology departments of 23 medical institutes and institutes for advanced training of doctors, as well as the heads of epidemiology departments of 28 institutes of epidemiology and microbiology, republican institutes, representatives of epidemiological services of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, RSFSR and others.

The seminar discussed the main directions in the development of epidemiology at the present stage, as well as the state of teaching epidemiology at the departments of universities. Prominent Soviet epidemiologists, among them Prof. I.I. Elkin, made reports. Seminar participants, including Acad, were in the debate on the statements. USSR Academy of Medical Sciences L.V. Gromashevsky and Acad. M.N. Solovyov is a member of the first Chair of Epidemiology, organized by D.K. Zabolotny in 1920.

I.I. Elkin was engaged not only in training future specialists in medical schools but also in understanding the need to expand the professional horizons of doctors of other specialties. Such an opportunity was provided by the Big Medical Encyclopedia, the value of which was to provide a specialist with information on any issue from the field of other specialties. In the Big Medical Encyclopedia, I.I. Elkin wrote the sections "Epidemiologic Experiment" (1964, vol. 34), "Sanitary Protection of Borders" (1963, vol. 29), "Anti-epidemic Provision of Troops" (1962, vol. 26).

In 1973, under the editorship of I.I. Elkin, a two-volume manual, "General and Private Epidemiology," was published to help practicing physicians; he managed to attract the country's leading scientists to work on it: Acad. Professor N.N. Jukov-Verejnikov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor T.E. Boldyrev, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor I.I. Rogozin, and others. The publication aroused great interest among many readers and remained a desk book for several generations of practicing physicians.

The authority of the scientist, vast practical experience, professional openness and friendliness of I.I. Elkin attracted young scientists to the scientific school of epidemiology. Among them were representatives of the countries of people's democracy - Vedres I. and Szolt K. (Hungary), Yu-Chen and Feng Xue-Wu (China), and Muresan I. (Romania). Many applicants were from the republics of the USSR: Lebedev N.I. (Belarus), Ukhov A.Y. (Ukraine), Bogacheva R.P. (Latvia), Kireev P.G. (Kazakhstan), Elfimova V.Z. (Tajikistan), Hasanov I.Y. (Turkmenistan), Karimov Z.K., Nevsky M.V., Sharipov M.K., Aminzade Z.M., Pulatov Y.G., Yuldashev A.K., Bakhranova R.A., Kadyrov A.M. (Uzbekistan), others.

Under the guidance of Prof. I.I. Elkin, more than 70 dissertations, including 19 doctoral dissertations, were completed. I.I. Elkin's pupils carried out studies on nosogeography, regional epidemiology of brucellosis (Cherchenko I.I., 1962; Aslanyan R.G., 1967), tenarinchosis (Suvorov V.Yu, 1965), typhoid and paratyphoid diseases (Solodovnikov Y.P., 1965; Mukhutdinov I.Z., 1966; Ukhov A.Y., 1974), bacterial dysentery (Krashennikov O.A., 1969; Padalkin V.P., 1970, Briko N.I. 1980), salmonellosis (Lebedev N.I., 1972).

The peculiarities of the epidemic process of typhoid fever in the conditions of industrially developing areas of Western Siberia have been revealed, and the population's high efficiency of mass immunization. The role and importance of bacterial carriers in the epidemiology of typhoid fever were considered (Olkova M.P., 1964). The questions of active detection of patients with bacterial dysentery have been studied (Frolov V.I., 1958), the reasons for the transition of acute dysentery to protracted dysentery (Kovaleva E.P., 1957), the complex of prophylactic and anti-epidemic measures in dysentery has been improved (Zhogova M.A., 1958; Lebedev V.I., 1964; Ankirskaya A.S., 1966; Pavlova L.I., 1972).

The peculiarities of the epidemic process of infectious hepatitis were studied, and high epidemiologic efficiency of homologous serum preparations was shown (Spotarenko S.S., 1965 and 1971; Stepanov G.P., 1962).

Thanks to the works of Kileso V.A. (1975), the ideas about the epidemiology of salmonellosis were considerably expanded. The system of epidemiologic surveillance of salmonellosis was developed and implemented. Preclinical sanitation tests of chronic salmonellosis carriers were conducted (Efimova V.Z., 1972).

The etiology and epidemiologic features of the coli-infection have been studied, and the factors contributing to the spread of coli-enteritis in hospitals and preschool institutions have been analyzed (Bychenko V.D., 1969, Kuralesina V.V., 1971).

In controlled epidemiologic studies, specific prophylaxis of measles with live and killed vaccines has been studied (Bolotovskiy V.M., 1967). The intensity and duration of postvaccination reactions and the intensity of immunity were evaluated. The immunologic efficacy of monovaccines, divaccines and associated vaccines against pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus has been studied (Kuznetsova L.S., 1960; Baeva E.A., 1972).

Scientific bases for eliminating diphtheria morbidity were developed (Khazanov M.I., 1968), and the immunological aspects of *C. diphtheriae* carriage were considered (Khisamutdinov A.G.,

1975). Epidemiological features of scarlatina in the USSR were revealed, the efficiency of measures in foci was estimated, as well as the role of scarlatina re-convalescents at different terms of discharge (Sukhorukova N.L., 1959, Dodonov V.N., 1972).

Natural focal infections of the Kazakh SSR were characterized (Kireev P.G, 1965). The peculiarities of epidemiology and prevention of intestinal infections in the Uzbek SSR have been studied (Aminzade Z.M., 1964; Pulatov Y.G., 1965; Karimov Z.K., 1966, Yuldashev A.K., 1967; Bakhranova R.R., 1968; Kadyrov A.M., 1970, Nevsky M.V., 1971).

The results of scientific research conducted by numerous students of I.I. Elkin made it possible to study modern manifestations of morbidity of actual infectious diseases to create an effective system of epidemiologic surveillance and morbidity management.

For many years, I.I. Elkin conducted extensive editorial work, being a member of the scientific and editorial board of the publishing house "Medicine", editor-in-chief of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, editor of the journal "Hygiene and Sanitation", co-editor of the epidemiology department of the Large Medical Encyclopedia.

From 1954 to 1982, Ivan Ivanovich was editor-in-chief of the Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology, the country's oldest scientific and practical periodical. The journal's first issue was published in 1924 under the Journal of Microbiology, Pathology and Infectious Diseases.

In 1935, the journal became known as the Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology. It continued to publish scientific papers on microbiology and immunology. Still, articles on epidemiology - summarizing the experience of prevention of the most relevant infections for that time - began to appear more frequently. Since 1935, the journal has published studies in the field of typhus epidemiology by L.V. Gromashevsky et al. After the completion of expeditions to the Far East and Siberia and the study of etiology, clinic, and epidemiology of spring-summer (tick-borne) encephalitis, the journal published articles by A.A. Smorodintsev and M.P. Chumakov, D.V. Soloviev and others. A.A. Smorodintsev reported the first findings of Japanese encephalitis in the Far East.

Much attention was paid to prophylactic inoculations against smallpox, diphtheria, tuberculosis, dysentery, typhoid fever, seroprophylaxis of measles, and phagoprophylaxis of dysentery.

The journal continued to be published during the Great Patriotic War. Already in the first year of the war, the journal published articles devoted to accelerated methods of diagnosis, serotherapy, chemotherapy of anaerobic infection of wounds. During the war years, the works of S.P. Karpov et al., L.M. Hatenever et al. and others were published, devoted to epidemiology and diagnosis of tularemia, which had to meet the active troops of the Red Army. However the most striking works on the problem of tularemia prophylaxis were undoubtedly the studies of N. A. Gaisky and B. Y. Elbert, which culminated in the creation of a live anti-tularemia vaccine.

A major achievement of wartime science was undoubtedly the development of a method of mass production of killed typhus vaccine. The journal published articles by M.K. Krontovskaya, M.M. Maevsky and others.

However, the main attention of the journal was paid to the problem of acute infectious diseases, the spread of which both in the active army and among the civilian population contributed to the war conditions. Many articles were devoted to the problem of preventing children's infections in the conditions of the Great Patriotic War.

After the war's end, the health authorities faced the task of eliminating the epidemic consequences of the war. In the journal appeared articles by I.I. Rogozin, A.I. Volkov, A.A. Chasovnikov, I.I. Elkin, E.I. Smirnov, T.E. Boldyrev and others, devoted to the fight against infectious diseases.

L.A. Tarasevich, L.V. Gromashevsky, I.I. Rogozin, V.D. Timakov, and I.I. Elkin have been the chief editors of the journal since the first issue.

Since 1955, the journal began to be published monthly, and its volume increased to 10 printed sheets. A discussion on theoretical issues of general epidemiology unfolded on the pages of the

journal. It helped domestic epidemiologists to come to a consensus on many issues of epidemiology theory. During the discussion, theoretical articles were presented by L. V. Gromashevsky, E. I. Smirnov, N. R. Dyadichev, I. I. Elkin, I. I. Rogozin, I. I. Shatrov, N. A. Khomenko, and others.

When in the 60s, the public health authorities faced the task of further reducing morbidity and eliminating certain infectious diseases, a broad discussion of the ways and methods of solving these issues unfolded on the pages of the journal. L.V. Gromashevsky, Sh.D. Moshkovsky, I.I. Elkin, I.I. Rogozin, I.I. Shatrov, P.F. Zdrodovsky, V.M. Jdanov, etc. made great articles on this subject.

In the journal pages, much attention was paid to the coverage of the experience of anti-epidemic work by sanitary-epidemiologic stations, outpatient and polyclinic institutions, and individual specialists. Questions about the methods of epidemiologic analysis, the use of medical statistics methods, and the use of computers in epidemiology were widely discussed: E.P. Tambovtsev, I.S. Bezdenezhnykh, I.I. Elkin, B.Y. Teplyakov, V.V. Biryukov, I.P. Ashmarin, M.N. Tkachev, Sh.G. Khanin, and others.

Much attention was paid to the immunology theory and scientific development of new ways of specific prophylaxis: L.A. Zilber, V.I. Ioffe, G.V. Vygodchikov, A.A. Vorobiev. Fundamental theoretical works were presented by P.F. Zdrodovsky, who substantiated new approaches to understanding immunogenesis.

In articles by A.A. Smorodintsev, O.G. Andjaparidze, V.M. Bolotovskiy et al., S.M. Terekhova et al., M.A. Barabash et al., and others, the issues of creating and studying the epidemiologic and immunologic efficacy of new measles vaccines were discussed. Vaccination against pertussis was widely covered in the journal (M.S. Zakharova, A.A. Demina, E.A. Baeva, etc.). Several articles presented the features of influenza vaccination (A. A. Smorodintsev, V. D. Soloviev, A. N. Slepishkin, M. I. Blinova, V. M. Zhdanov, O. V. Baroyan, T. K. Bobyleva, etc.).

Reports on the results of controlled epidemiologic studies of new prophylactic drugs appeared, in particular, articles devoted to the improvement of typhoid vaccines (I.I. Shatrov, M.P. Pokrovskaya, E.V. Chernokhvostova, V.D. Gekker, N.I. Kovaleva, A.N. Meshalova). The interest in the problem of specific prophylaxis of dysentery based on live vaccines has been revived (V.V. Sergeev et al., et al.).

Much attention was paid to other prophylactic preparations. For example, many articles have been published on the use of gamma-globulin for the prevention of infectious hepatitis and other infectious diseases (N.V. Kholchev, S.S. Spotarenko, T.S. Podsedlovskiy, Z.K. Karimov, I.I. Shatrova, etc.).

Major theoretical articles on the variability and genetics of bacteria and viruses have been published in microbiology.

Large theoretical articles on the variability and genetics of bacteria and viruses (V.D. Timakov, V.G. Petrovskaya, D.G. Kudlai, A.G. Skavronskaya, A.P. Pekhov). A series of works devoted to studying L-forms of bacteria was published (V.D. Timakov, G.Y. Kagan, V.S. Levashev, etc.).

Much attention was paid to the publication of materials on the etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology and prevention of several infectious diseases. A significant number of articles were devoted to the issues of disinfection and disinsection (V. I. Vashkov et al.).

A series of works were devoted to developing the theoretical foundations of epidemiologic geography, the doctrine of natural foci, and the epidemiology and prevention of natural focal diseases (E.I. Pavlovskiy, P.A. Petrisheva, A.Y. Alymov, I.I. Elkin, V.K. Yashkul, N.G. Olsufiev, Yu. Ananyin, S.M. Kulagin, G.P. Somov, S.P. Karpov, E.P. Kovaleva, I.V. Tarasevich, N.P. Naumov, V.I. Terskikh, V.S. Kiktenko, etc.).

Much attention was paid to the training and personnel improvement issues in the journal's pages. Thus, in 1968, an article appeared that justified the practicality of introducing specialization at sanitary-hygienic faculties. In other words, it was proposed to train not a sanitary doctor but a doctor-epidemiologist, microbiologist, specialist in communal hygiene, etc. At different times, articles on improving teaching methods and optimizing the educational process were also published. Many works devoted to the history of epidemiology, microbiology and immunology, as well as the

formation and development of the system of control and prevention of infectious diseases in the USSR, were published.

Hundreds of Russian and foreign specialists were involved in the journal's work. The editorial board used the services of more than 200 reviewers. The journal became a mirror of scientific life, acted as a conductor of scientific knowledge, and contributed to adopting scientifically grounded decisions in practical health care.

I.I. Elkin was a well-known scientist with great practical work experience, so he repeatedly went on foreign business trips. In 1951, he went to the DPRK to help the population fight against epidemics. In 1959, he decided to go to Iraq for consultative work on health issues. In 1960 he represented Soviet science at the International Epidemiologic Symposium in Czechoslovakia. He traveled to lecture in Prague and Bratislava and repeatedly gave lectures at Berlin, Jena, Weimar and Leipzig Universities. He participated in the International Symposium on Teaching Epidemiology in Brussels.

I.I. Elkin was a man with an active civil position. In 1928, he joined the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. He devoted a lot of time to social work. During his work in Gorky, he was the chairman of the Scientific and Medical Association, was elected a member of the City Council. For many years, he was a member of the Plenum of the SAC. For 5 years he was Chairman of the Board of the All-Union Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists and Infectious Diseases. He was elected deputy chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, and was a member of the Moscow Peace Defense Committee.

Government awards mark I.I. Elkin's services to the state. He was awarded the Order of Patriotic War of the 1st and 2nd degree, the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor and six medals. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR awarded him the honorary title "Honored Worker of Science".

In 2003, at I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy, solemn events and a scientific conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Prof. I.I. Elkin were held. In the days of jubilee events, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan received a letter of congratulations from the Rector of I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy. It was noted that Prof. I.I. Elkin greatly contributed to the training of scientific and practical personnel of the Republic of Uzbekistan (photo 2).

A major scientist and public figure, a wise mentor and teacher, who had a rare gift to guess the future personality and reveal its potential, I.I. Elkin left a bright trace in the history of world epidemiology.



Photo 1. Ivan Ivanovich Elkin

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РЕКТОРУ МОСКОВСКОЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ
ИМ. СЕЧЕНОВА,
КОЛЛЕКТИВУ КАФЕДРЫ
ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИИ

Уважаемые коллеги !

Работники санитарно-эпидемиологической службы, научные работники и педагоги, медицинская общественность Узбекистана широко отмечают 100 летие со дня рождения маститого ученого и педагога, зав. кафедрой эпидемиологии Московской медицинской Академии им. Сеченова, профессора ИВАН ИВАНОВИЧА ЁЛКИНА.

И.И. Ёлкин, являющийся одним из основоположников эпидемиологической науки много сделал для становления эпидемиологической науки и борьбы с инфекционными болезнями в Узбекитане. Им подготовлены доктора и кандидаты медицинских наук плодотворно работавших и работающих в деле профилактики инфекционных болезней.

Учитывая большие заслуги И.И. Ёлкина Правительство Республики Узбекистан присвоило почетное звание «Заслуженного деятеля науки Узбекистана».

В день празднования 100 летие рождения И.И. ЁЛКИНА его ученики и медицинская общественность Узбекистана поздравляют коллектив кафедры эпидемиологии, ректорат и преподавателей Медицинской Академии им. Сеченова с юбилеем – 100 летием со дня рождения ИВАН ИВАНОВИЧА ЁЛКИНА.

Министр здравоохранения
Республики Узбекистан

 Ф.Г. НАЗИРОВ

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