HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY HOSPITAL IN NOVI SAD – PART II

RAZVOJ GRADSKE BOLNICE U NOVOM SADU – DRUGI DEO

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Summary
At the end of the Second World War, the General State Hospital had seven departments, the same facilities, and the same bed capacity as in the pre-war period. In the newly formed state of Yugoslavia, intensive growth and modernization of the hospital began, despite the great financial difficulties. The hospital became the Main Provincial Hospital and new departments and services were established. Mainly during the 1960s and 1970s, ten new surgery departments were established, which later became independent clinics. The surgery departments occupied pavilions 1, 2, 3 and 4. Complex and contemporary abdominal and thoracic surgeries were performed. The Department of Internal Diseases became the Clinic of Internal Diseases and in 1964 it was moved to a newly equipped four-story building. The Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics was founded and it was moved into a modern, purpose-built facility with a 230 bed capacity for adult patients and 105 for newborns. Rapid progress has also been made in the development of the Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Clinic of Eye Diseases, Clinic of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Neurology and Psychiatry Clinics, Clinic of Dermatovenerology Diseases, Medical Rehabilitation Clinic – as well as a modern laboratory, X-ray, blood transfusion, and polyclinic services. After the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine and the Clinical Center of Vojvodina, this large tertiary medical institution is the source of pride for Novi Sad. Founded 110 years ago, the hospital is still dedicated to providing better healthcare for patients.

Key words: History of Medicine; History, 20th Century; Hospitals; Tertiary Care Centers; Yugoslavia

Sažetak
Posle završetka Drugog svetskog rata bolnica je imala ista odeljenja, broj postelja i opremu kao i pre rata. U novoosnovanoj državi Ju
goslaviji, uprkos značajnim finansijskim teškoćama, u bolnici je započeo intenzivan razvoj i modernizacija. Bolnica je postala Glavna pokrajinska bolnica, osnivala su se nova odeljenja i servisi. Uglavnom tokom šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina dvadesetog veka, deset novih hirurških odeljenja je osnovano koja su kasnije postala samostalne klinike. Hirurško odeljenje je zauzelo prostor u paviljonima 1, 2, 3 i 4. Izvode se kompleksne i savremene abdominalne i grudne operacije. Odeljenje za unutrašnje bolesti postaje Klinika za interne bolesti i 1964. godine presejava se u novu opremljenu četverospratnu zgradu. Klinika za ginekologiju i akušerstvo je osnovana i presejava se u moderan, namenski građen objekat sa kapacitetom 230 postelja za odrasle i 105 za novorođenčad. Brz napredak uticao je i na razvoj Klinike za infektivne bolesti, Klinike za oftalmologiju, Klinike za bolesti uva, grla i nosa, Klinike za neurologiju i psihijatriju, Klinike za dermatovenerologiju, Klinike za medicinsku rehabilitaciju – sve praćeno modernom laboratorijskom i rendgenološkom službom, transfuzionim i polikliničkim servisima. Posle osnivanja Medicinskog fakulteta i Kliničkog centra Vojvodine, ovako velika tercijarna medicinska institucija je ponos Novog Sada. Podignuta pre 110 godina bolnica je i dalje posvećena poboljšanju zdravlja obolelih.

Ključne reči: istorija medicine; istorija, 20. vek; bolnice; centri tercijarske nege; Jugoslavija

The names of the City Hospital and its managers through the history

City Hospital (1909)
190(7)9 – 1919 Dr. Alexander Schossberger
General State Hospital (1921)
1919 – 1932 Dr. Dura Trifković
1932 – 1941 Dr. Risto Miletić Šain
1941 – 1944 Hungarian Military Administration
1945 – 1946 Dr. Štadlažka Kalenić
Main Provincial Hospital (1946)
1946 – 1958 Dr. Nestor Teodorović
1952 – 1958 Dr. Đorđe Maletić
1959 – 1961 Dr. Svetislav Cvejić

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Clinical Hospital (1963)
1961 – 1969 Dr. Imre Miller
1969 – 1974 Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Svirčević
1974 – 1977 Prim. Dr. Lazar Ilić
All Clinics are independent, under the authority of the Faculty of Medicine Novi Sad
1977 – 1997
Clinical Center Novi Sad (1997)
1997 – 2000 Prof. Dr. Đorđe Janjić
Clinical Center of Vojvodina (2002)
2001 – 2003 Prof. Dr. Pavle Milošević
2003 – 2006 Prof. Dr. Dragomir Damjanov
2006 – 2015 Prof. Dr Dragan Drašković
2015 – 2016 Doc. Dr. Ivan Levakov
2016 – 2019 Prof. Dr. Petar Slankamenac
2019 – Prof. Dr. Edita Stokić

Period after Second World War

At the end of the Second World War, the General State Hospital had seven departments, the same facilities, and the same number of bed capacity as in the pre-war period [1]. In the newly formed state, the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia, despite the great financial difficulties, intensive development and modernization of medicine, hospital services and public health system began, covering all categories of the population. The hospital became the Main Provincial Hospital in 1996; new departments and services were established, expanding the activities and educating young medical staff - doctors and nurses.

In 1945, buildings for the Admitting Department and the dispensary station were built with the entrance from the Hajduk Veljkova street. The Department of Surgery was expanded in the First and Second Pavilions, where the First and Second Surgical Departments were established. Complex and latest abdominal and chest surgeries were performed. In the period from 1952 - 1958, the surgical services were expanded, young doctors were hired, and anesthesia was conducted by specialist in anesthesiology [1]. In 1955, the surgical block was transformed, and the Emergency Surgery Unit [2] was set up in the basement of the Pavilion 1.

The Section of Orthopedics, established in 1928, became the Orthopedic-Traumatology Department in 1956, and it is still located in the basement of the Pavilion 2. Not before 1963/4, the department was moved to Pavilion 6: the orthopedic patients were on the ground floor, and traumatologic on the first floor [2] (upgraded in 1945) [3, 4].

In 1948, the Urology Section was established, which became a Department of Urology in 1952. It was located in the basement of the Surgery Department, the patients were nursed by nuns and in 1953 it had a 50 bed capacity [5, 6].

In 1956, within the Second Surgery Department, a Pediatric Surgery ward was established. In 1957, the child surgical pathology became a separate entity, and in 1959 it became a Pediatric Surgery and Orthopedics Department [7]. Expansion of the surgical program and the need to increase the bed capacity led to the union of the pediatric services, and the Institute for Mother and Child Health Care was established in 1977 in a specially built building at 10 Hajduk Veljkova Street [7].

In 1960, both Surgery Departments were united into the Surgery Clinic and an intensive development of new surgical branches started [8]. Initially, the Clinic was located in three and then in four separate buildings (Pavilions 1, 2, 3, 6) plus an Orthopedic Department in Sremska Kamenica, with a total of 411 bed capacity and 41 employees [9]. In the course of the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, the departments became independent clinics (Figure 1):

- Clinic of Abdominal, Endocrine and Transplantation Surgery,
- Clinic of Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology,
- Clinic of Neurosurgery,
- Clinic of Urology with a Dialysis Unit, which became the Dialysis Center in 1970 [5, 6],
- Clinic of Vascular and Transplantation Surgery,
- Clinic of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery,
- Clinic of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery,
- Clinic of Anesthesia and Intensive Care [10].

In 1985, the Surgery Clinic became the Institute of Surgery and today it is a part of the Clinical Center of Vojvodina, founded in 2002.

The Department of Internal Diseases remained in Pavilion 3 and increased the number of beds after the separation of the Maternity Ward. In 1962, the Department of Internal Diseases became the Clinic of Internal Diseases and in 1964 it was moved to a new well-equipped building in the hospital, with four floors and a 200 bed capacity. On the ground floor, there was an ambulance for emergency cases with a laboratory and an X-ray unit. New departments [9] were established, that will later become clinics of the Clinical Center of Vojvodina:

- Clinic of Cardiology with cabinets and an intensive care unit for patients with myocardial infarction. After the Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases in Sremska Kamenica was established, the Clinic was relocated and became independent (1977),
- Clinic of Pulmonaryology, that was later moved to the Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases in Sremska Kamenica [9],
- Clinic of Nephrology and Clinical Immunology,
- Clinic of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases,
- Clinic of Gastroenterology and Hepatology,
- Clinic of Hematology.

The Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics became an independent department in 1947 in the Pavilion 6. Although the rebuilding started before the war, two new floors were added to the building after the end of the Second World War [3, 11]. The department had an operating room and a delivery room [12, 13]. Since 1952, part of the bed capacity of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics was in the Pavilion 4, which was reconstructed by the addition of new wings. In this part, patients with „septic conditions” and women with planned abortions were placed [11]. Since 1947,
pregnant women were legally required to give birth at maternity hospitals, so a large number of pregnant women were being admitted. That is why, an out of hospital Maternity Ward at 30 Gajeva Street with a 20 bed capacity was established and worked until 1951. In the period of 4 years, about 2,000 uncomplicated deliveries were performed [14]. In 1963, the Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics was founded and moved to a modern and purpose-built facility in Branimira Ćosića Street [11] with a 230 bed capacity for adult patients and 105 for newborns. The scope of services has increased, organizational changes have been made several times including foundation of clinics, departments, and sections, of which the most important were:
- Department of Perinatology,
- Department of Gynecology,
- Institute of Pregnancy Pathology,
- Institute of Human Reproduction, and
- Department of Fetal Medicine and Prenatal Diagnosis.

In 1945, the Department of Infectious Disease became independent, with a 20 bed capacity, mainly for the treatment of children affected by scarlet fever, diphtheria and small pox [15]. In 1960, the Department became the Clinic of Infectious Diseases [16] and it was treating all infectious diseases. After moving to the premises of the Hygiene Institute in 1969, the Clinic of Infectious Diseases increased the bed capacity to 110 where all infectious diseases [16] were treated [16] and since the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine it has become the teaching and research hospital. The construction meant for connect-

### Scheme 1. Today’s sketch and arrangements of hospital pavilions in Clinical Center of Vojvodina:
1. 2, 3 and 4. Clinics of surgery specialties
2. 5. Clinics for internal diseases
3. 6. Clinics for neurology and psychiatry
4. 7. Clinic for infectious diseases
5. 8. Clinic for skin and venereal diseases
6. 9. Clinic for ear, nose and throat diseases
7. 10. Clinic for eye diseases
8. Chapel of Saint apostle and gospel Luka
9. Clinic for medical rehabilitation
10. Polyclinics
11. Laboratory and Radiology
12. Center for forensic medicine, toxicology and molecular genetic
13. Pathology and histology centre
14. Hospital pharmacy and supply
15. Dialysis department
16. Admission department
17. Technical and supply department
18. Emergency centre
19. Board house
20. Faculty of medicine
21. Faculty of pharmacy
22. Department Pasteur
23. Transfusiology department

Bolnička crkva Sv. Apostola i evangeliste Luke

11. Klinika za medicinsku rehabilitaciju
12. Poliklinika
13. Centar za laboratorijsku medicinu, Radiologija
14. Centar za sudsku medicinu, toksikologiju i molekularnu genetiku
15. Centar za patologiju i histologiju
16. Centar za medicinsko snabdevanje, bolnička apoteka
17. Odjeljenje za dijalizu
18. Prijem bolesnika
19. Metadonski centar
20. Služba za tehničko-uslužne poslove
21. Urgenti centar
22. Uprava KCV
23. Medicinski fakultet
24. Farmaceutski fakultet
25. Pasterov zavod
26. Zavod za transfuziju krvi

Tuberculous patients were treated on the ground floor of the Pavilion 6 until 1947, and later in the buildings of the Regional Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at the Provincial Hospital at 37 Branimira Ćosića Street - Pavilion Betania [13] till 1960, when the Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases...
was established in Sremska Kamenica. The Betanija Pavilion was built in 1900, supported by the Episcopal-Methodist Church in America and it was a hospital-sanatorium for the mentally ill patients [18, 19]. In 1960, tuberculosis patients were moved to the Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases in Sremska Kamenica. After the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Novi Sad, the Clinic of Infectious Diseases has become a teaching hospital with a capacity of 110 beds.

The Department of Ophthalmology was located on the first floor of Pavilion 5, and it was mainly dealing with research in the field of trachoma and surgery of anomalies caused by the disease [20]. Later, ophthalmocoagulation, modern ophthalmology and eye microsurgery were developed.

The Department of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases was located in the basement and ground floor of Pavilion 5, and since 1957 had a 52 bed capacity. Since 1963, it has expanded its bed capacity and child pathology occupying the ground floor of the building [9]. In the same year, it became the Clinic of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases for the treatment of otological problems, throat microsurgery, phoniatrics, and Rhinology and Allergology Departments were intensively developed. In 1977, an addition to the building was built with a modern operating theatre [21].

Dermatovenerology diseases were mainly treated through the outpatient department or the State Hygiene Institute [22, 23], but the patient rooms were inadequately located just across the reception office. In 1952, the Department moved to a very small facility in Kisačka street with a 65 bed capacity and a small handy laboratory. The Clinic of Dermatovenerology was founded in 1963, in 1965 it was moved to the hospital in the upgraded building of Pavilion 4 [13]. The Clinic developed separate branches for mycology, allergology and child dermatology.

The Hospital for the Mentally ill patients was founded in 1949, and in 1951 it became an independent Neuropsychiatric Department located in the building of the current hospital pharmacy until 1966 [1] when a modern purpose-built building was built, the last in a series of hospital pavilions and where the current Clinic for Neuropsychiatry is located [9].

The Radiology Department, established in 1928, in 1952, it was transferred to an adapted building of the hospital. In 1965, the department became an Institute and it was located on the ground floor of the newly constructed building of the Polyclinic; adequate medical staff was employed and new equipment was purchased. In 1973, the Institute became the Institute of Radiology with two Departments: for diagnostics and radiotherapy [24].

The Central Clinical Laboratory, founded in 1946, was transformed into the Institute of Diagnostics Laboratory of the Clinical Hospital in 1973, and in 1985 it was transferred to the Polyclinic [1, 25]. Today it is the Center for Laboratory Medicine and it is located in the new Polyclinic.

The Blood Transfusion Station of the III Yugoslav Army was founded in 1944 [26], but after the end of the Second World War, it became the Blood Transfusion Station of the General Provincial Hospital in 1949 [1]. In 1958, a new wing was built on the surgery Pavilion 1 and the Blood Transfusion Station was moved there. In 1963, the station became the Blood Transfusion Institute of the Provincial Hospital. An increased number of surgeries and modernization of the operational program set new tasks for the institute regarding supply of blood and blood derivatives [27]. A new building was built for blood transfusion services and its work started at the beginning of 1988. Since 1994, the Blood Transfusion Institute received a new equipment, trained and specialized staff and with the introduction of modern technology in the preparation and distribution of blood and its derivatives, today, the Blood Transfusion Institute of Vojvodina is an independent medical facility which has maintained the basic program orientation regarding the collection, testing, and preparation of blood products for its users.

The Department of Dentistry was established in 1949 and in 1991 it was transformed into the Institute of Dentistry. Today it is located in the building so-called „Forest Hospital” [1].

In 1951, several utility facilities were added to the hospital: technical-mechanical services, warehouses, kitchen, heat rooms and laundry rooms [1, 12].

The Rehabilitation Center with 68 patient beds [13] was founded as part of the Main Provincial Hospital in 1959, at the initiative of the Association of Disabled War Veterans, which became the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in 1960 [1]. In 1973, a new building was added to the hospital, and the Clinic of Medical Rehabilitation, with 120 beds and over 10 specialized cabinets were established in 1990 [9, 28].

Since 1941, the Pathology Service has been operating in inadequate premises until 1958/9, when a facility for the needs of pathological anatomy was adapted. It became a Department in 1962, an Institute of Pathology in 1970 [29]. Today, it is the Center of Pathology and Histology. In 1960, the Center of Forensic Medicine with Criminology and Toxicology was established [9], whereas today it is the Center of Forensic Medicine, Toxicology and Molecular Genetics.

The Specialist Polyclinic was a part of the City Health Center until 1959, and then became a part of the Main Provincial Hospital. In 1965, a purpose-built building was designed in the Hajduk Veljkova Street to provide outpatient interdisciplinary specialist and subspecialist healthcare including: consultative examinations, complex diagnostic tests, minor surgical interventions, and some therapeutic modalities. In the following decades, the needs for modern diagnostic methods have increased, as well as the number of patients, so a new Polyclinic of the Clinic Center was built and started working in 2001, whereas the old has become the Diagnostic Department of the Institute of Radiology and partly the laboratory of the Clinical Center [30].
Hospital chapels were common until the Second World War, after which they were banned, but are being built in Serbia since the late 20th century [12]. In the basement of the Eye Clinic and the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, on the north side, is the entrance to the Hospital Chapel dedicated to the Holy Apostle and Evangelist Luke. The former prison hospital was renovated and became the hospital chapel in 2008 [31].

The omnipresence of practical and scientific medicine in each segment of health culture, expansion of the existing and establishment of new hospital and outpatient-preventive health services, created conditions for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Novi Sad on May 18, 1960 [32]. The hospital service has become a scientific institution and a modern teaching base for medical education of young people, responsible for scientific research and expansion of modern aspects of treatment, prioritizing financing and equipment [8]. Then, the Main Provincial Hospital became the teaching base of the Faculty of Medicine and in 1963 became a Clinical Hospital. Eighteen new departments were established with a 1,070 bed capacity, and 120 doctors specialists were employed [13].

The Clinical Center of Vojvodina has entered the 21st century as a tertiary health institution established in 2002. It consisted of 27 professional health units, with a capacity of 1,425 beds, 1,892 health workers, of which 612 were doctors specialists (http://www.kcv.rs) (Scheme 1). The major goal of the Clinical Center of Vojvodina is early detection, treatment and rehabilitation of patients, professional development and specialization of all health workers, and cooperation with other institutions dealing with the health of the population. The Emergency Center was built in 2010, and it is a modern high-standard institution intended for all emergency conditions.

During the past 110 years, the City Hospital in Novi Sad has passed hard times, but has always had a scientific spirit with continuous improvement of quality work and professional services. Being part of the Faculty of Medicine, many generations of doctors and health professionals have proven themselves with their knowledge and dedication in the daily struggle for better health and life of patients. The mission of the first doctors of the City Hospital was transferred to the next generations, a mission of practicing professional and scientific medicine, in agreement with the Hippocratic code of ethics in medicine. The respect for tradition and present was, and will always be, part of the timeless spirit present in every corner of these buildings.

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