

WOMEN IN MEDICAL MISSIONS ON SERBIAN BATTLEFIELDS (1912-1918)

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During the Balkans and the First World War, the Kingdom of Serbia was faced with a shortage of medical personnel, which it compensated for with medical missions from abroad. The aim of the paper is to present the participation of women in the ranks of foreign medical missions on Serbian battlefields. Method of historical analysis by using the primary and the secondary data sources was applied. During the Balkan wars, European medical missions from Sweden, Norway, Britain, Russia, Hungary, Romania, France, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria and others visited Serbia. Out of a total of 80 female students at the Swiss Medical School in Zurich, 77 were from Russia (1). This is a consequence of the fact that Russia had a large number of women doctors since the 19th century. European universities, such as the Zurich School of Medicine, have provided medical education to many Russian women. During the Great War, according to available data, Serbia engaged close to 2,000 medical missions from abroad, including women from Eastern and Western Europe, as well as from distant continents of America and Australia. Also, historical sources confirm the presence of pharmacists among the medical staff. The analyzed data point to the fact that a woman in the role of doctors and nurses provided medical assistance to the Serbian army in wartime circumstances, from the battlefield to the main hospital, and made a huge contribution to the war.

References

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ŽENE U MEDICINSKIM MISIJAMA NA SRPSKIM RATIŠTIMA (1912-1918)

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Za vreme balkanskih i Prvog svetskog rata, Kraljevina Srbija je bila suočena sa nedostatkom sanitetskog personala, koji je nadoknadila medicinskim misijama iz inostranstva. Cilj rada je prikazati učešće žena u redovima stranih medicinskih misijama na srpskim ratištima. U radu je primenjena metoda istorijske analize uz korićenje primarnih i sekundarnih izvora podataka. U toku balkanskih ratova u Srbiji su boravile evropske medicinske misije iz Švedske, Norveške, Britanije, Rusije, Ugarske, Rumunije, Francuske, Češke, Švajcarske, Austrije i dr. Posebno mesto u redovima stranih misija činile su žene, koje su se za poziv bolničarke, medicinske sestre i lekarke obrazovale. Od ukupno 80 studentkinja na Švajcarskom medicinskom fakultetu u Cirihu 77 je bilo iz Rusije (1). Rezultati ovakvog odaziva nalaze se u činjenici da je Rusija od 19. veka postala poznata po velikom broju žena lekara. Za vreme Velikog rata, prema raspoloživim podacima, Srbija je angažovala blizu 2.000 medicinskih misija iz inostranstva, pri čemu je zapažen dolazak žena iz istočne i zapadne Evrope, kao i sa udaljenih kontinentata Amerike i Australije. Takođe, istorijski izvori potvrđuju i na prisutnost apotekara u medicinskim redovima. Analizirani podaci upućuju na činjenicu da je žena u ulozi lekarke, medicinske sestre i bolničarke pružala medicinsku pomoć srpskoj vojsci u ratnim okolnostima, od poljske do glavne bolnice, i dala ogroman doprinos ratu.

Literatura

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