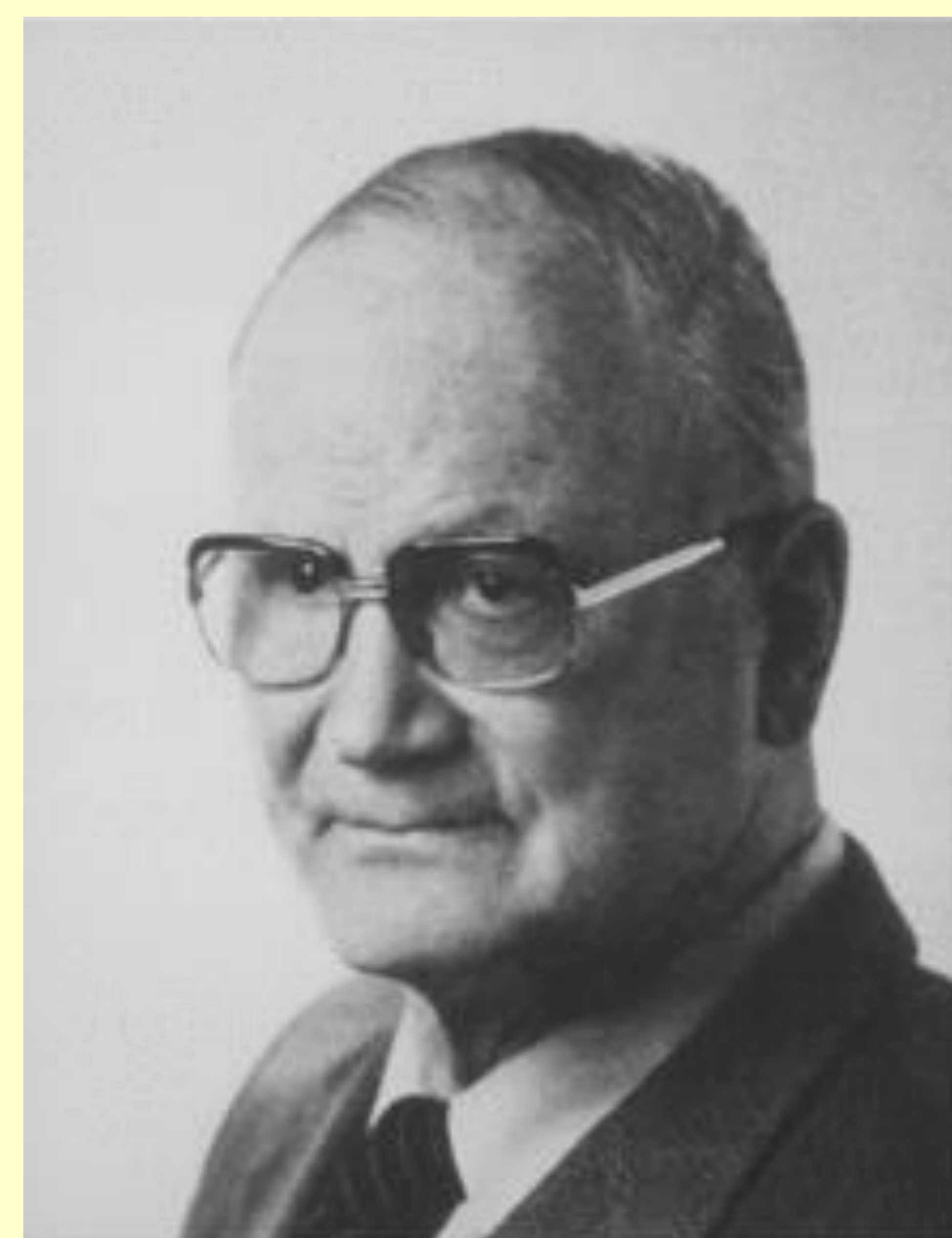


WHO ARE YOU FRIEDERICH WEGENER?

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It's unlikely guessed 38 year old woman, sick with an unknown illness with characteristic lesions of the nasal mucosa, which will be the first in which German pathologist Friederich Wegener in 1934 at autopsy discovered characteristic granulomaaz inflammation in the affected organs. In 1936, F. Wegener reported bottom observation at the Congress of the German Society of Pathologists, and in 1939 published it. On the basis of these changes in 1954 it was named systemic vasculitis Wegener`s Granulomatosis. Often, beginning with the defeat of the upper respiratory tract, in the future, this disease is characterized by severe lesion of the



Friedrich Wegener (1907 – 1990)

lungs and kidneys. Sometimes, developing dramatically fast, there comes death. Currently, Wegener`s Granulomatosis almost entirely treatable using immunosuppressive agents and cytotoxic drugs. Controversial figure of F. Wegener. Historians of medicine to the present debate about its relationship with the National Socialist Party of Germany. His mentor was F. Wegenera Marin Stemler - one of the founders of the theory of racial hygiene. Supporters Wegenera prosecution believes that its entry into the ranks of brownshirts - was a conscious step, in contrast to many other figures of German science, which had become a member of the National Socialist Party in exchange for the opportunity to continue working. Working in the medical service of the Jewish ghetto of Lodz, F. Wegener, obviously, involved in experiments on prisoners. Thus, the documented fact autopsy them prisoners after in vivo administration of oxygen in her vein to study the patterns of development of gas embolism. The Nazi past F. Wegener repeatedly became a subject of public discussion. It was proposed to abandon the use of the official medical literature the term Wegener`s Granulomatosis. However, most scientists opposed the refusal of names data, separating the true political beliefs of the scientific merit of the clinician. It must be emphasized that directly in the conduct of experiments on prisoners of ghettos and concentration camps Wegener was not involved, he only analyzed the obtained result of their morphological material. Wegener was accused of war crimes and until 1947 was in prison, but later was released and rehabilitated. In 1989, a year before his death, American College of Chest Physicians awarded the F. Wegener title - Master Clinician. Currently Wegener`s Granulomatosis term is widely recognized and the merit of the scientist-clinician in the description of this disease is not disputed. It was this scientist, many patients owe the fact that this disease is diagnosed in a timely manner and it is possible to obtain a correct and proper treatment, providing a satisfactory quality of life.