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LAND HOSPITAL-LANDESSPTAL AND VAKUF'S (MUSLIM CHARITABLE) HOSPITALS IN SARAJEVO ON THE END OF XIX CENTURY

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Abstract

The authors presented work of Muslim Charitable Hospital in Sarajevo, which was established in the year of 1866., and the reason why Lands Hospital (Landespital) was also established in the same city. They presented the latter and the first five years of its functioning too. They also presented six tables and nine figures, which undoubtfully proved that Land Hospital was not built for domestic inhabitants, already for medical purposes of occupational troops, and all those who were coming with them. But domestic inhabitants very soon occupied almost all beds in new hospital, because the Hospital was established and allotted and sanitary occasions in Bosnia and Herzegovina were bad. Irrespective of many community hospitals which were not finished and ended, and with the Muslim's Charitable Hospital all problems were not solved, because of its small capacity and arising of necessities of inhabitants

Key words: Vakufs hospital - Sarajevo – Landesspital, Sarajevo – Hospitals

Introduction

The first hospital in Sarajevo city was founded in the year 1866., and it was established from Muslim's Charittable Fund, named Ghazi Husrefbey's Vakuf, and from those times it was called Muslim's Charittable Hospital, Vakufska Bolnica. It was founded by Topal Sherif Osman pasha, who was last turkish governor of Bosnia. Several months later, was founded turkish military hospital, which was functioning till Serbian Agression on Bosnia nowdays, like Out-Patient Department of Military Hospital. In the year 1884. Muslim's Charittable Hospital was restorated and reorganised, and it was gained image of open hospital. The third medical hospital was nowdays Clinical Center of University of Sarajevo It was founded in the year 1892. and it was named Landesspital. From this hospital arosed the Clinical Center of Sarajevo University 1992., normally it was made modern and reestablished by several times.

Muslim's Charittable Hospital

The first consultant of this Hospital was naturalised Hungarian, and latter was Dr. Carlo Bayer from Bohemia from Hradec Kralove. In Turkish

Military Hospital were two of turkish military surgeons Dr. Nouri and Dr. Jamal. The man nowdays can be astonished, but four of domestic students were send to study medicine, two of them in Instambul (Bosniacs) and two of them (Serbs) to Vienna. Bosniacs were finished their medical studies and Serbs were not, they became buissnismen. Two Bosniacs, who qualified, were Dr. Haji Medmed Samii Serbic and Dr. Zarif Skender. Dr. Haji Mehmed Samii Serbic was immidiately went to Tuzla and he worked as a general practicioner there for the rest of his life, but Dr Zarif Skender worked in the Hospital very short time and soon he died from tuberculsosis.

Till the year 1883. was in the whole country five community hospitals, and from 1884. till 1892. number of community hospitals were augmented, and one could find twelwe. Minister Kallay anounced 1892. established regional hospitals. In the sane time this Muslim's Charittable Hospital was converted in the Insane Asylium, with the opening of the new hospital. In the meantime, number of community hospitals were rising permanently, and in year 1901./02. whole Bosnia and Hercegovina had 24 hostpitals.

During of occupation of Bosnia by Austro-Hungarian troops one could find two former hospitals only. Muslim's Charittable Hospital had 40 beds in the very begining, and in this Hospital were treated all patients irrespective of their religion, free of charge. Specially were admitted olicemen, prisoners, whores, and patients with the syphilis. Latter The Chief Doctor, Consulatant (primarius, how he was called) performed first brain operation in this hospital. Actually he made three operations on the brain, in the tretmanet od depressive facture and epilepsy because bone fragemnt was in the brain in all patients. All patients were cured and were without the fits. It happened in the year 1891. only nine years after the first brain operation (Mac Ewen operation of brain apscess) Till year 1878. the Hospital was well established, because almost all patients were from domestic origin From this year all civilians were very hardly accepted in Military Hospital. Latter situation was harder. Because of that and because of larger number of foreing workers who came wih Austro-Hungarian troops because of economic reasons, started asking for acceptance of the new hospital. Normally this situation auggmented expences in the Muslim's Charitable Hospital (the sum was 1.600 crowns), and that was the reason that City Magistrate took over expences from Ghazi Husrefbeys Vakuf. It happened by the decision of Regional

Goverment. In the year 1882, expences for running the Hospital was 37.428 crowns.

Number of patients in Muslim Charittable Hospital were 245 in the year 1882. it was 715 in the year 1888. On the whole for 12 years were 10.981. patients. Results of hospital treatment were good. Up to 90% of all patients leaved the Hospital like cured. Mortalty rate was 5 or 6 per cent, depending of the period.

As necessity for the new hospital aroused, it was established July 1st. 1894. It sterted functioning with 236 beds, and in the year l9o1, it has 325 beds. Minister of the finance of Local Goverment, von Kalay ordered that new hospital have to be very modern and equiped by very sofisticated instruemnts end machines in those times.

Tradition in Sarajevo is to have two hospitals, started very early, one could see that is was started when Muslim'sCharittable Hospitalwas founded. Thast tradition is lasting and nowdays. One is former Landesspital nowdays called Clinical Center of Sarajevo University and second is former Military Hospital, nowdays called State Hospital.

Landesspital

So it started functioning the biggest medical enployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It had four departments: Deparment for Surgery and Ophtalmology, Deparment for Medical Diseases, Department for Dermatovenerlogy and Deparment for Gynecology and Obstetrition. Four chiefs of these Departments made Managing Council and they were appointed by the Ministery of the Health. One of four guys was General Manager of the whole hospital, firstly elected and secondly appointed by Ministery of the Health, only for two years. Actually, the members of Managing Council were also, a man who performed autopsyes called prosector, and the Chief of the Pharmacy, but they could not be elected or appointed to be General Manager of the Hospital. The duty of the General Manager was to make a supervision on the Management, coordination of the Deparments, contact with the Goverment, supervision on admistration of the Hospital, and other paper work. He had two asistents for this busines, one for Hospital income and the other for different financial bussines. Everything of it was in limits of budget which was promoted by the Goverment and Ministery of the Health. Hospital pharmacy was in charge of one pharmacologist and kitchen was in charge of one female

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cook. Both had special manager who was responsable to the general menager only.

All technical problems, widening of the hospital and inner runing the Hospital was under one technician from Technical Department of Local Goverment. Mutual questions, specially medical, were solving on the conferenecs of all four Chiefs of Department, sometime excluding the Pharmacist and Prosector. Chief of Departmnts were representativs of their Deparments and medically quite independent. Chief of the Surgery was Dr Joseph Preindelsberger, who performed mostly urology. Chief of Medical Department was Dr. Geza Koerbler, and Chief of Dermatovenerology was in this time very famous Dr.Lopolod Gueck, who was author, in the same time, of first medical dictionary of bosnian medical language.Chief of Ginecological and Obstetritional Department was Dr. Otto Weiss.

Dr. Otto Weiss was the first General President of the Colleghium. He was elected by his colleges and appointed by the Ministery of the Health and Goverment in June 1894, Dr. Geza Koebler was General Manager of the Hospital. He was elected and confirmed two times more, in the years of 1898. and 1900. Pharmacy was runned by Max Teich and he was member of Colleghium but he was bot the right to be elected and appointed to be General Manager or President of the Colleghium. It is very interesting that Dr. Joseph Preindelsberger was not permited entering in the new operation theatre Dr. Carlo Bayer, who performed even three operations on the brain in Muslim's Charitable Hospital with the explanation that he was neurologist, not surgeon, but both were general practicioners. With it he stopped developing of the neurorsurgery which was developing in the Sarajevo firstly before in other lands which vere inhabited by Southern Slavs. It was only eleven years after operation of Mac Ewen on the brain abscess. Neurosurgery was developed in Sarajevo after the Second World War. See picture.

In this Hospital was attended everybody irrespective of the religion, although it was very important who belongs to the different nation. This could be seen on the table 1.

Table. 1: Belongings of patients to the different nations

Belongins	**Male**		**Female**	
	1895.	**1900.**	**1895.**	**1900.**
Bosniacs	19,41%	21,07%	4,82%	9,67%
Ortodox (Serbs)	26,63%	25,89%	17,71%	22,83%
Catholic (Croats, Austrians,Hungarians and others)	46,27%	44,65%	67,71%	59,12%
Protestants (Austrians, Hungarians and others)	1,19%	1,19%	3,05%	1,75%
Jews	4,50%	7,16%	6,73%	6,55%

It is visible whose was the Hospital and whome it was built for. Bosniacs at those times was most numerous nation and consisted more than 5o % inhabitants and, after them Otrtodox (Serbs) was about 33 %, Roman Catholic (Croats, Austrians, Hungarians and others) was only 17%.

Table. 2: Results of being in the Hospital

	Males	Females
Cured	91,08 %	91,80%
Not cured	3,46 %	3,34 %
Died	5,46 %	5,33 %

Even to-day may be praised some hospital for these results.

Table 3.: Location of the different patients

From Sarajevo	12.468.	or 56,57%
From Sarajevo area	2.750	12,48%
From some area from Bosnia	6.472	29,4o%
From Austria or Hungaria	293	1,33%
From other lands	49	0,22%

Table 3. should be compared with table 1, and it is visible that inhabitants of Sarajevo, although were the most neumerous in the Hospital, and specially of Bosnia were not so participated in the Hospiatal.

In the yaer 1900, one could in with the cognition about very successfull work in the Landesspital, so it happened that the number of the patients augmented which comes from the other parts of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This could be vsisible on the table 4.

Table 4.: The patient comes from

Year	Bosnia	Austria	Croatia	Others
1895.	54,94%	20,10%	21,81%	3,11%
1900.	58,61%	17,76%	20,35%	2,71%

It is, also, evident that domestic inhabitants more and more occupied beds in the Hospital, and it is so confirmed that beds in the some hospital were given by necessities and not by intentions. On the table five one could see the frequency of the patients according to diagnoses. It is on the medical aspect the most interesting thing it could be visible that pathology of the inhabitants was changed, but not very. We could see it nowadays some diagnoses, except chronic infections like tuberculosis and syphilis, and parasites, which are not visible in Western and North Europe

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Table 5.: Diagnoses

Venerial diseases	17,52 %
Diseases of the stomach and inestestine	9,29
Diesases of the blood	9,21
Diseases of the sexual organs	8,96%
Disease of the skin	8,19 %
Injuries	6,77 %
Diseases of respiratorry system	6,30 %
Discarges without diganosis	6,24 %
Deseases of eyes	4,47 %
Tuberculosis	4,43 %
Deseases of peripheral nervous sysem	4,33 %
Desesase of urinary system	3,08 %
Deseases of bones	2,83 %
Deseases of circulatory system	2,30 %
Parazites	1,33 %
Deseases of joints	0,51 %
Suidcides	0,33 %
Deseases of musculi	0,08 %

It is very interseting tables 6. and 7. for medicals doctors because from those Tables, one could see number if the operations and number of deliveries. Number of deliveries showed that domicile inhabitants took over the Hospital beds .

Table 6.: Number of operations

Year	surgical	gynecological
1894.	264	29
1895.	458	68
1896.	514	56
1897.	725	81
1898.	885	106
1899.	1024	86
1900.	1232	156
Total	**5102**	**578**

Table 7.: Number of deliveries

Year	Number
1894.	8
1895.	64
1896.	75
1897.	94
1898.	91
1899.	115

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Conclusions

1.Muslim's Charittable Hospital and Landesspital in Sarajevo in the first year their existence justified their establishment, and domicile inhabitants took over more and more hospital beds.

2. Landesspital was buildt for austro-hungarian soldiers and those who comes with them. In the meantime this Hospital become General Peoples Hospital treating all the domicile inhabitants, who took over the Hospital

3. It was have to be, because Muslim' s Charitable Hospital was very small and it was not able to treat everybody who needed it or wished it. Because it was te main reason for establishing new hospital

Abstrakt

Zemaljskla bolnica i vakufska bolnica u sarajevu na kraju 19.vijeka

Autori prikazuju rad Vakufske bolnice u Sarajevu, osnovane 1866. godine o kojoj ima malo medicinskih podataka i razloge osnivanja Zemaljske bolnice u Sarajevu, Landesspitala, te njen rad u prvih pet godina od početka njenoga funkcioniranja. Poslije iznošenja tabela, koje to nesumnjivo i dokazuju, autori su došli do zaključka, da Landesspital nije doduše gradjen za potrebe domaćega stanovništva, nego za potrebe austrougarske vojske i svih onih koji su došli zajedno s njom, ali da je domaće stanovništvo ubrzo preuzelo primat u broju zauzetih postelja i zauzelo gotovo sve krevete u toj bolnici. To se je i moralo dogoditi, jer je bolnica gradjena namjenski i zrdavstvene prilike u Bosni i Hercegovini, untoč velikoga broja općinskih bolnica nisu riješene stvaranjem vakufske bolnice zbog njenoga malehnoga kapaciteta i naraslih zdravstvenih potreba stanovništva.

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Addition: Pictures:



Fig. 1. Landesspital when it was started

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Fig 2. Muslim's Charitable Hospital when it was started.



Fig. 3.Muslim's Charitable Hospital, Tgreating the burn of the calf.



Fig. 4.Landesspital inside.

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Fig. 5. Landesspital. Kitchen.



Fig. 6. Landesspital. Pharmacy

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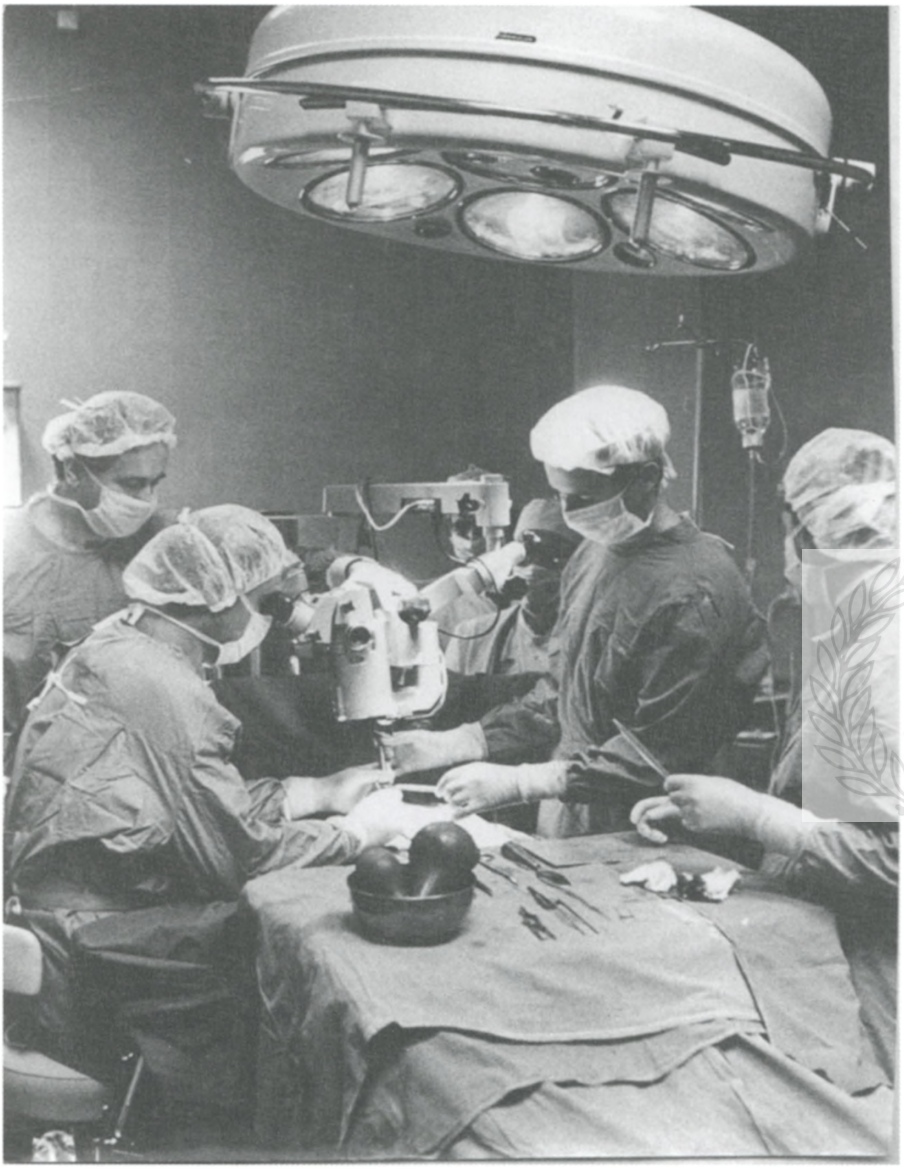


Fig. 7. Landesspital. Distribution of the food



Fig. 8. Muslim's Charittable Hospital. Out - patient room.

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Fig.9. First microneurosurgical operation on peripherial nerve in Sarajevo, made in Neurosurgical Departmentof Cinical Center which was follower of the Landesspital made in 1968, May 29.