



AKADEMIJA NAUKA I UMJETNOSTI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
АКАДЕМИЈА НАУКА И УМЈЕТНОСТИ БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

WORKS

VOLUME XCIV

Department of Medical Sciences

Volume 34

Centre of Medical Research

Volume 4

Editorial Board

Jela Grujić-Vasić, Ladislav Ožegović,
Slobodan Loga, Berislav Topić

Editor

Faruk Konjhodžić

correspondent member of the ANUBiH

SARAJEVO 2005

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

Konjhodžić Faruk* i Zaimović Islam**

* ANUBiH, ** UKC Sarajevo

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 undoubtedly 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 Charitable Fund, named Ghazi Husrefbey's Vakuf, and from those times it was called Muslim's Charitable 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 nowadays, like Out-Patient Department of Military Hospital. In the year 1884. Muslim's Charitable Hospital was restored and reorganised, and it was gained image of open hospital. The third medical hospital was nowadays 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 Charitable 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 nowadays can be astonished, but four of domestic students were sent to study medicine, two of them in Istanbul (Bosniacs) and two of them (Serbs) to Vienna. Bosniacs were finished their medical studies and Serbs were not, they became businessmen. Two Bosniacs, who qualified, were Dr. Haji Mehmed Samii Serbic and Dr. Zarif Skender. Dr. Haji Mehmed Samii Serbic was immediately sent to Tuzla and he worked as a general practitioner there for the rest of his life, but Dr. Zarif Skender worked in the Hospital very short time and soon he died from tuberculosis.

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 twelve. Minister Kallay announced 1892. established regional hospitals. In the same time this Muslim's Charitable Hospital was converted into the Insane Asylum, 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 hospitals.

During of occupation of Bosnia by Austro-Hungarian troops one could find two former hospitals only. Muslim's Charitable Hospital had 40 beds in the very beginning, and in this Hospital were treated all patients irrespective of their religion, free of charge. Specially were admitted policemen, prisoners, whores, and patients with the syphilis. Latter The Chief Doctor, Consulatan (primarily, how he was called) performed first brain operation in this hospital. Actually he made three operations on the brain, in the treatment of depressive fracture and epilepsy because bone fragment 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 abscess) 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 foreign workers who came with Austro-Hungarian troops because of economic reasons, started asking for acceptance of the new hospital. Normally this situation augmented expenses in the Muslim's Charitable Hospital (the sum was 1.600 crowns), and that was the reason that City Magistrate took over expenses from Ghazi Husrefbeys Vakuf. It happened by the decision of Regional

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

Number of patients in Muslim Charitable 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 started functioning with 236 beds, and in the year 1901, it has 325 beds. Minister of the finance of Local Government, 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's Charitable Hospital was founded. Thast tradition is lasting and nowadays. One is former Landesspital nowadays called Clinical Center of Sarajevo University and second is former Military Hospital, nowadays called State Hospital.

Landesspital

So it started functioning the biggest medical employment 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 Ministry of the Health. One of four guys was General Manager of the whole hospital, firstly elected and secondly appointed by Ministry 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 Departments, contact with the Government, 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 Government and Ministry of the Health. Hospital pharmacy was in charge of one pharmacologist and kitchen was in charge of one female

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

All technical problems, widening of the hospital and inner running the Hospital was under one technician from Technical Department of Local Government. Mutual questions, specially medical, were solving on the conferences of all four Chiefs of Department, sometime excluding the Pharmacist and Prosecutor. Chief of Departments were representatives of their Departments and medically quite independent. Chief of the Surgery was Dr Joseph Preindelsberger, who performed mostly urology. Chief of Medical Department was Dr. Geza Koebler, and Chief of Dermatovenereology 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 Gynecological and Obstetrical Department was Dr. Otto Weiss.

Dr. Otto Weiss was the first General President of the Collegium. He was elected by his colleges and appointed by the Ministry of the Health and Government 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 Collegium but he was not the right to be elected and appointed to be General Manager or President of the Collegium. It is very interesting that Dr. Joseph Preindelsberger was not permitted 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 practitioners. With it he stopped developing of the neurosurgery which was developing in the Sarajevo firstly before in other lands which were 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

Belongings	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 50 % 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	29,40%
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 year 1900, one could in with the cognition about very successful 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 visible 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

Table 5.: Diagnoses

Venerial diseases	17,52 %
Diseases of the stomach and intestine	9,29
Diseases of the blood	9,21
Diseases of the sexual organs	8,96%
Disease of the skin	8,19 %
Injuries	6,77 %
Diseases of respiratory system	6,30 %
Discharges without diagnosis	6,24 %
Diseases of eyes	4,47 %
Tuberculosis	4,43 %
Diseases of peripheral nervous system	4,33 %
Disease of urinary system	3,08 %
Diseases of bones	2,83 %
Diseases of circulatory system	2,30 %
Parasites	1,33 %
Diseases of joints	0,51 %
Suicides	0,33 %
Diseases of muscles	0,08 %

It is very interesting tables 6. and 7. for medical doctors because from those Tables, one could see number of 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



Conclusions

1. Muslim's Charitable 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 built 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 the main reason for establishing new hospital

Abstrakt

Zemaljska 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 neraslih zdravstvenih potreba stanovništva.

References:

1. Bošković S, Zdravstveno obezbjeđenje bosansko-hercegovačkih hadžija na putu za Meku krajem prošlog vijeka, **Medicinski arhiv**, 3, 1973.
2. Bošković S, Neke karakteristike zdravstvenih prilika u Bosni i Hercegovini za vrijeme austrougarske okupacije, **Zaostavština pokojnika. Neobjavljeno.**
3. Das Sanitätswesen in Bosnien und Herzegowien 1878 do 1901, **Sarajevo, Landesdruckerai**, 1903,
4. Jahrbuch der Bosn.- Herceg. Landesspitales in Sarajevo fuer 1897, **Sarajevo; Landesdruckerai** 1900..
5. Jahrbuch der Bosn. - Herceg. Landesspitales in Sarajevo fuer 1898. **Sarajevo, Landesdruckerai**, 1901
6. Jahrbuch der Bosn. – Herceg. Landesspitales in Sarajevo fuer 1899. **Sarajevo, Landesdruckerai**, 1902.
7. Jahrbuch der Bosn. – Herceg. Landesspitales in Sarajevo fuer 1900, **Sarajevo Landesdruckerai**, 1903
8. Jaremić R, **Prilozi istoriji zdravstvenih i medicinskih prilika Bosne i Hercegovine pod Turskom i Austrougarskom**, Beograd: Naučna knjiga, 1951.
9. Konjhodžić F, Vakufska bolnica i prve operacije na mozgu u Bosni i Hercegovini, **Chirurgia neurologica**, 1, 1991
10. Konjhodžić F, Šimunović V, Prve operacije na glavi i mozgu u Vakufskoj bolnici u Sarajevu, **Medicinski arhiv**, 32:325, 1978.
- 11 Kreševljaković H, Vakufska bolnica, u **Spomenica Gazi Husrefbegove četiristogojnice**, Sarajevo Odbor za proslavu, 1932. str. 72.

Addition: Pictures:

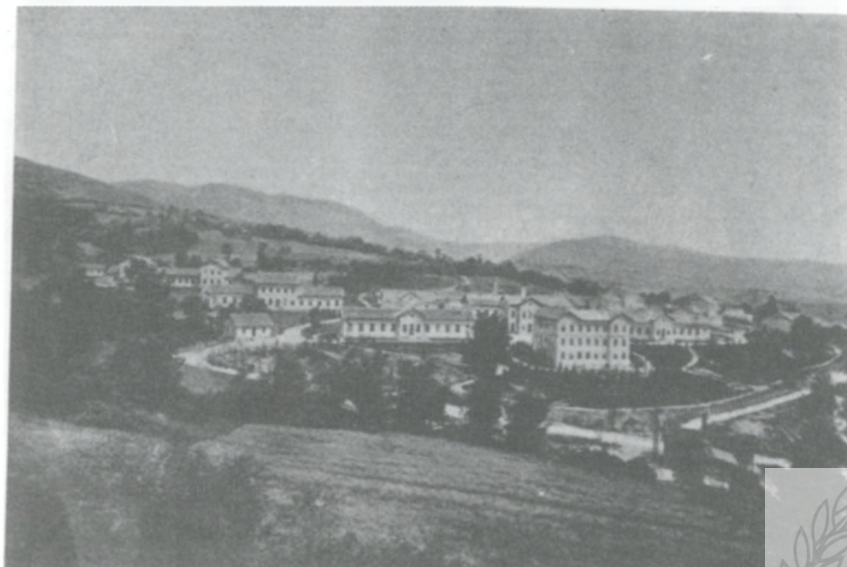


Fig. 1. Landesspital when it was started



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.



Fig. 5. Landesspital. Kitchen.



Fig. 6. Landesspital. Pharmacy





Fig. 7. Landesspital. Distribution of the food



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



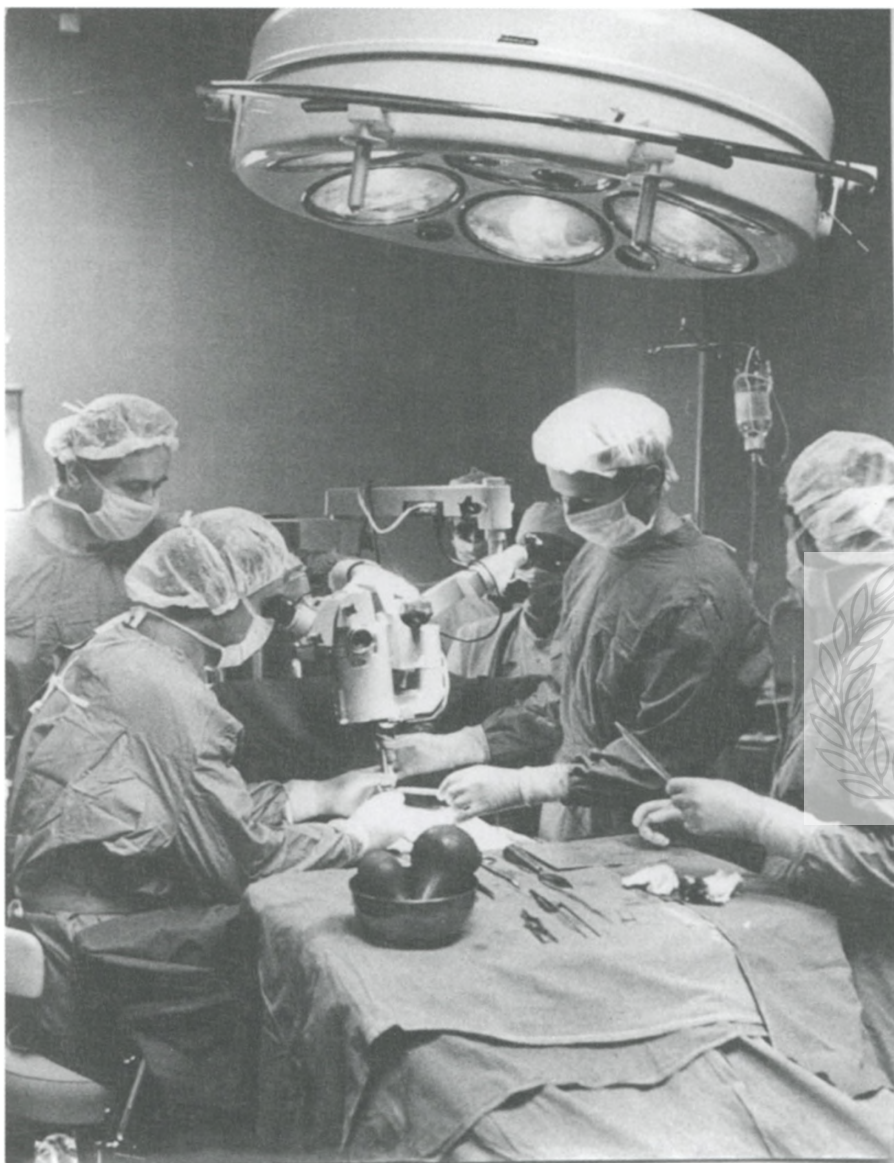


Fig.9. First microneurosurgical operation on peripheral nerve in Sarajevo, made in Neurosurgical Department of Clinical Center which was follower of the Landesspital made in 1968, May 29.