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PJER-DŽOZEF DEZOL (PIERRE-JOSEPH DESAULT, 1744-1795)

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Sažetak: Pjer-Džozef Dezol (Pierre-Joseph Desault) (1744-1795) je bio prvi francuski profesor hirurgije. Škola hirurgije koju je osnovao u bolnici Otel Dju (Hôtel-Dieu) je privlačila brojne studente kako iz Francuske, tako i iz drugih zemalja. Osnovao je Žurnal hirurgije (Journal de chirurgie) 1791. godine kao arhiv najinteresantnijih kliničkih slučajeva. Uveo je brojna poboljšanja u svakodnevnu praksu i konstrukciju različitih hirurških instrumenata. Retko je objavljivao radove, pa su to kasnije činili njegovi učenici, bazirajući se na njegovom učenju. Hirurgiju je podučavao na inovativni način, na francuskom jeziku, sa puno demonstracije i prakse, te se s pravom smatra pretečom savremene medicinske nastave. Iako primarno hirurg, kliničkim posmatanjem Dezol je potpisao akt rođenja nefrologije, a smatra se, zajedno sa Šoparom (Chopart), i pionikom urologije. Njegov uticaj na razvoj medicinske nauke u Francuskoj je veliki, a posebno se ističu njegove sposobnosti organizacije bolnice i izuzetna pedagoška aktivnost.

Ključne reči: Pjer-Džozef Dezol, bolnica Otel Dju, francuska hirurgija

Francuski anatom i ugledni hirurg je rođen u selu Manji Verne (Magny-Vernois), malom mestu blizu Lura, 6. februara 1738. Godine [1], mada se na bisti starog Medicinskog fakulteta mogu naći podaci da je rođen 1744. godine (slika 1). Neslaganja postoje i o tačnom načinu pisanja njegovog prezimena, jer se u zvaničnim dokumentima nalaze i prezimena kao Dusaut, de Sault, Dessault^[2]. Kako Saison navodi u svojoj tezi iz 1970. godine, Dezol je u više navrata pomešan sa imenom jednog lekara, Pjer Dezol (Pierre Desault, 1675-1737) koji je živio u gradu Bordo (Bordeaux). Dezolov nećak je tvrdio da je Dezol proglašen za plemića od strane Luja XVI i da je dobio grb, što je podatak koji se nije mogao sa sigurnošću utvrditi u dokumentaciji [2].

Rođen je u skromnoj porodici i trebalo je da se školuje za sveštenika, a obrazovanje je stekao od Jezuita. Međutim, vrlo rano se odlučio za studije medicine. Bio je učenik lokalnog berberina, a potom je osnovna znanja o anatomiji i ratnoj hirurgiji stekao u vojnoj bolnici u Belfortu. Zapisivao je istorijat bolesti ranjenika za koje je bio zadužen. Kako kasnije navodi Mari Fransoa Gzavije Biša (Marie François Xavier Bichat, 1771-1802), ova dokumentacija je sadržala razmišljanja koja su

delovala kao plod dugotrajnog iskustva. Omiljeni predmeti su mu bili anatomija i matematika, te je često primenjivao osnovne matematičke principe u svojim anatomske istraživanjima. Preveo je Borelijev „De Motu Animalium” sa beleškama i ilustracijama.

Izuzetno zainteresovan za topografsku anatomiju i hirurgiju, sa dvadeset godina dolazi u Pariz 1764. godine. Iako još uvek nije diplomirao, u zimu 1766. godine, otvorio je školu anatomije. Iste godine postaje član Hirurškog korpusa. Veoma uspešno je radio kao vanredni profesor od 1766. do 1776. godine. Školu anatomije koju je osnovao je pohađalo oko 300 studenata, od kojih su mnogi bili stariji od njega. Svoju tezu je odbranio 1776. godine, kao prvi autor u novim prostorijama Kraljevske hirurške akademije (Académie Royale de Chirurgie). Fransou Šopara

Slika 1. Dezolova bista

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pierre_Joseph_Desault_09528.jpg

(François Chopart, 1743-1795) je upoznao u Praktičnoj školi (L'Ecole pratique) i ostali su odani prijatelji do kraja života. 1782. postaje hirurg bolnice D la šarite (De la Charité). U ovoj bolnici je upoznao Luja Debua d Rošfora (Louis Desbois de Rochefort, 1750-1806) i njegovog zamenika J.N. Korvisara (J.N. Corvisart, 1755-1821), čije su klinike u to vreme bile veoma poznate [1].

Oženio je Margerite Tuvna (Marguerite Thouvenin) u februaru 1782. godine, a dve godine kasnije je dobio sina Aleks-Pjer-Matijasa (Alexis-Pierre-Mathias).

Postao je hirurg u bolnici Otel Dju (Hôtel-Dieu) 1785. godine (slika 2). Nakon smrti Moroa (Moreau), povereno mu je gotovo celo

Slika 2. Bolnica Otel Dju

Slika preuzeta sa: <https://thisislyon.fr/things-to-do/historical-monuments/hotel->

hirurško odeljenje te bolnice. Kako opisuje Tenon (1724-1816) u bolnici Otel Dju je vladala ogromna nemaština i uslovi su bili veoma loši. Za nekoliko meseci, kao šef hirurģije, Dezol je promenio način upravljanja, unapredio negu bolesnika i uveo predavanja, te je ova bolnica dobila svoju edukativnu ulogu. Dezol se distancirao od hirurģke akademije i zastarelih postupaka u bolnici Otel Dju. Ovaj konflikt je trajao od 1787. do 1789. godine. Tokom narednih nekoliko godina je prepoznat kao jedan od vodećih francuskih hirurga. Školu anatomije i hirurģije je pohađao veliki broj studenata, ne samo iz svih delova Francuske, već i iz drugih zemalja. Obično je u bolnici bilo oko 100 studenata, a njegovo znanje su primenjivali i mnogi hirurģi Francuske armije. Bio je reformator i same hirurģije i načina njenog podučavanja. Uveo je brojna poboljšanja u svakodnevnu praksu i konstrukciju različitih hirurģskih instrumenata [3].

Dezol je provodio većinu svog vremena u bolnici Otel Dju. Pravio je vizite, previjao bolesnike, izvodio operacije pred studentima u

amfiteatru, kao i obdukcije. Redovno je držao predavanja, ispitivao studente i pratio njihov rad sa pacijentima. Njegov pedagoški program je bio spoj anatomije, operativne prakse i klinike. Smatrao je da je ovakva praksa osnovni način njihovog obrazovanja. Predavanja su izvođena na francuskom, a ne na latinskom, i sadržala su usmeni i praktični deo. Student Lui Mari Lavernji (Louis-Marie Lavergne, 1756-1831) iz Bretona je predavanja iz anatomije zapisao u 23 sveske u Parizu između 1780. i 1781. godine, koje je sačuvao njegov potomak, doktor Ru de La Vinj (Roüault de La Vigne) iz Renea (Rennes). Metod izlaganja u ovim rukopisima je čisto deskriptivni.

Osnovao je „Žurnal hirurģije” (Journal de chirurgie) 1791. godine kao arhiv najinteresantnijih

kliničkih slučajeva, koji su uređivali studenti.

Dezol je retko samostalno

objavljivao radove, već je to prepuštao svojim učenicima. Zajedno sa Šoparom je objavio „Lečenje hirurģskih bolesti” (Traité des maladies chirurgicales) 1779. godine. Među

studentima se posebno istakao Biša (slika 3), koga je

Dezol primio u svoj dom i poverio mu deo svojih obaveza, posebno privatnu praksu [4]. Dve godine nakon učiteljeve smrti, 1797. godine, on je napustio hirurģsku praksu i postao fiziolog. Dezolovo delo bi nestalo iz istorije medicine da Biša nije objedinio sve njegove lekcije u hirurģskom žurnalu i objavio ih u vidu nekoliko knjiga. Njegove hirurģske doktrine je objavio u „Dezolovim hirurģskim radovima” (Oeuvres chirurgicales de Desault, 1798-99). Kasnije je napisao traktat o hirurģskim operacijama u tri toma, kao i o prelomima i iščašenjima, koji je 1805. preveden na engleski i doživeo tri američka izdanja.

O Dezolovoj slavi u bolnici Otel Dju, Biša navodi: „Imao je veliku pozornicu i pokazao veliki talenat, imao plodna polja i seao je otkrića, svake godine je imao entuzijazam 400 studenata da im prenese svoja znanja”. To je bila primena, kako Biša prenosi, formule Antoana Fransoa d Forkva (Antoine-François de

Slika 3. Dezol i njegov učenik Biša

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/desault.html>

Fourcroy, 1755-1809): „Malo čitati, puno toga videti, puno toga raditi, to će biti osnova novog obrazovanja.” [3].

Dezol je unapredio i obnovio hiruršku tehniku. Uklanjao je tumore i koristio gipseve i katetere za lečenje svojih pacijenata. U grudnoj hirurgiji, lečio je tumore lekovima i različitim hirurškim metodama. Uradio je kliničku studiju o rektalnom i analnom karcinomu, lečio je prelome vrata butne kosti, a unapredio je i tretman preloma gornjeg ekstremiteta. Dezolov zavoj se koristi sa fiksiranje lakta za bok pacijenta i koristi se kod preloma humerusa (slika 4). Takođe je lečio i ulkuse potkolenice gipsanom imobilizacijom sa postepenim pritiskom [1].

Slika 4. Dezolov zavoj

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/wk/bpo/2017/00000037/00000003/art00003?crawler=true&mimetype>

na onu koja je posledica poremećaja telesnih tečnosti i onu koja je posledica poremećaja u radu bubrega. Primetio je da je ova prva bezbolna, da joj prethodi žeđ, suva koža i znaci dehidracije, a da ukazuje na poremećaj metabolizma, bez postojanja problema u radu bubrega, dok je druga posledica zapaljenja ili destrukcije dela bubrega ili bubrega u celini. Definisao je supresiju ili retenciju urina kao bolest kod koje se u bubrezima ne produkuje urin, a uzroke je podelio na zapušanje krvnih sudova bubrega, začepljenje sekretornih tubula gnojem ili krvlju i obostranu upalu bubrega. Ova klasifikacija je prevashodno anatomska i zasniva se na njegovim nalazima sa autopsija. U „Žurnalu hirurgije” i „Lečenju hirurških bolesti”, opisao je na 45 strana kliničku sliku simptoma koji nisu uzrokovani nekom lezijom, odnosno nisu hirurške prirode, a ostatak je posvetio litijazama, retencijama i inkontinencijama. Njegovo interesovanje za patologiju urinarnih kanala datira još od 1776. godine kada je svojom tezom obradio modifikaciju jednog Hokinsovog

instrumenta (Hawkins) za vezikalnu litotomiju [5]. Nešto kasnije se zainteresovao za gumene bužije koje su počele da zamenjuju srebrne sonde, za tretiranje poodmaklih slučajeva gonoreje. Dezol je proširio upotrebu ovog instrumenta za tretiranje opstrukcije donjeg urinarnog trakta. Šopar je 1791. objavio „Lečenje urinarnih bolesti” (Traitè des maladies urinaries), u kome je ponovo koristio beleške sa Dezolovih časova o poremećajima sekrecije i ekskrecije urina. Jedan vek kasnije, u Istoriji hirurgije, njima dvojici se obezbeđuje mesto kao pionirima urologije. Odmah posle njihove smrti medicinsko interesovanje za urinarna oboljenja opada, te je Dezolov rad odmah zaboravljen. Da je njegov rad preživeo, predstavljao bi osnovu moderne nefrologije.

Poslednje godine Dezolovog života su obeležili ružni događaji. Kao žrtva mržnje jednog sudije, odveden je pred sud 1792. godine. Prema podacima iz francuske enciklopedije [4], saslušan je dva puta u 1792. godini, a 28. maja 1793. je uhapšen dok je držao predavanje i odveden u zatvor u Luksemburgu. Ovaj zatvor je predstavljao samo jedan korak do giljotine. Posle tri dana je oslobođen, zahvaljujući zajedničkom uticaju njegovih pacijenata i učenika. Trideset prvog maja 1795. godine, posetio je prestolonaslednika Luja XVII, sina kralja Luja XVI zbog teške bolesti. Ubrzo nakon toga, 1. juna, Dezol je umro od ataksične groznice [7]. Postojala je sumnja da se radilo o trovanju, jer Dezol nije hteo ništa da uradi protiv mladog Luja XVII, a ovakvu sumnju je dodatno produbila i vrlo brza Šoparova smrt koji je takođe učestvovao u lečenju prestolonaslednika. Ove tvrdnje su opovrgnute obdukcijom koju je sproveo Biša.

ZAKLJUČAK

Dezol je bio klinički lekar i prevashodno hirurg. U svakom trenutku rada, bio je i odličan pedagog. Međutim, nije pisao, a beleške sa njegovih predavanja su zapisali njegovi studenti. Sve knjige su se pojavile posle njegove smrti. Pti (Petit) piše: „Dezol je gajio predrasude prema medicini, smatrao je da se bazira na pretpostavkama, da je hrana šarlatanima” a njega su zanimalo samo precizne činjenice [3]. Njegovi medicinski podaci su bili tačni, mada nije pokušao da ostvari sistematizaciju patologije [6].

Kako Biša navodi, Dezol je bio ubeđen da je podučavanje medicine najbolji način usavršavanja iste. Smatrao je da treba biti jasan,

početi od opserviranih i tačnih činjenica, razmisliti pre delovanja, pratiti evoluciju bolesti i porediti slične slučajeve. Držao se podalje od

Univerziteta i Akademije, jer nije voleo hipoteze i rasprave. Živeo je i radio isključivo kao bolnički lekar.

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PIERRE-JOSEPH DESAULT, 1744-1795

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Abstract: Pierre-Joseph Desault (1744-1795) was the first French professor of clinical surgery. The clinical school of surgery which he instituted at the hospital Hôtel-Dieu attracted great numbers of students from France and other countries. In 1791 he established a *Journal de chirurgie*, a record of the most interesting clinical cases. He introduced many improvements to surgical practice and construction of surgical instruments. Desault published his work rarely, but his students later did, based upon his lectures. He was teaching surgery in an innovative way, in French, with a lot of demonstration and practice. Therefore, he is rightly considered a forerunner of modern medical teaching. Although primarily a surgeon, Desault practically signed the birth certificate of nephrology by clinical observation, and is considered, together with Chopart, a pioneer of urology. His influence on the development of medical science in France is great, but his ability to organize the hospital and his exceptional pedagogical activities are especially emphasized.

Key words: Pierre-Joseph Desault, hospital Hôtel-Dieu, French surgery

French anatomist and distinguished surgeon, was born at village Magny-Vernois, a small place near Lure, in 1738 on February the 6th [1], although different data about his birth year can be seen on a bust near University of Medicine (figure 1). There are various opinions about how his surname is spelled and written, because in official documents we can find surnames as "Dusaut", "de Sault" or "Dessault" [2]. As it is mentioned in a thesis by Saison, his surname was repeatedly confused with a name of physician Pierre Desault, who lived in a city of Bordeaux (1675-1737). Desault's nephew claimed that Desault was pronounced nobleman by king Louis XVI, and received a coat of arms, which couldn't been verified in official documents[2].

He came from a humble family and was supposed to be a priest. Because of his poverty, he was educated by the Jesuits. However, he early decided to study medicine. He was the scholar of a local barber-surgeon. He acquired some knowledge about anatomy and military surgery in the military hospital of Belfort. He collected and wrote medical information about the wounded he was taking care of. As it was cited later by Marie François Xavier Bichat (1771-1802), the reader of this records would

have an impression that Desault was a very experienced surgeon. His favorite studies were anatomy and mathematics, and he applied mathematical principles to his anatomical investigations. Desault

translated Borelli's „*De Motu Animalium*” with notes and illustrations.

Exceptionally interested in topographic anatomy and surgery, he came to Paris in 1764, while in his twenties. Although he didn't graduate yet, he opened a school of anatomy in the winter of 1766. During the same year, he became a member of the Corps of Surgeons. He successfully worked as a substitute professor from 1766 to 1776. His school of anatomy was attended by about 300 pupils, many of which were older than himself. As a first author in the

Figure 1. Desault's bust

new departments of Académie Royale de Chirurgie, he presented his thesis in 1776. He met François Chopart (1743-1795) in L'Ecole pratique, and they remained loyal friends until the rest of their lives. In the year 1782, he became a major surgeon to the hospital De la Charité. In this hospital he met Louis Desbois de Rochefort (1750-1806) and his deputy J.N. Corvisart (1755-1821) whose clinics were very well known at that time[1].

He was married to Marguerite Thouvenin in February 1782, and got a son Alexis-Pierre-Mathias in 1784.

In 1785 he became a surgeon in a hospital Hôtel-Dieu (figure 2). After the death of Moreau, almost the whole surgical department

Figure 2. Hospital Hôtel-Dieu

of that hospital was entrusted to him. As it is described by Tenon (1724-1816), the hospital of Hôtel-Dieu was in very bad condition. In a few months, as a chief of surgery, Desault changed the way of management, improved patient care and introduced lectures, therefore giving this hospital an educational significance. Within a few years he was recognized as one of the leading surgeons of France. The school of anatomy and surgery which he instituted, attracted great numbers of students from every part of France, and even from other countries. Usually there were about a 100 students in the hospital and most of the surgeons of the French army derived their knowledge from him. Desault distanced himself from Surgical Academy and obsolete methods in hospital Hôtel-Dieu. This conflict lasted from 1787 until 1789. He was a reformer of both surgery and the teaching methodology. He introduced many improvements to surgical practice and construction of surgical instruments [3].

Desault was spending most of his time in Hôtel-Dieu hospital. He organized rounds, took care of patients, operated in front of students and performed autopsies. He held lectures regularly, evaluated students'

knowledge and followed their work with patients. His lecturing program was consisted of anatomy, operative practice and clinical knowledge, which he considered the base element of their education. The lectures were performed in French, not in Latin, and they were both verbal and practical. Between 1780 and 1781 in Paris, student Louis-Marie Lavergne (1756-1831), from Breton, wrote Desault's anatomy lectures in form of a manuscript in 23 volumes. These were preserved by his descendant, doctor Roüault de La Vigne from Rennes. The way of expression in these manuscripts is mostly descriptive.

In 1791 he established a Journal de Chirurgie, a record of the most interesting clinical cases, edited by his students. Desault published his work rarely, but his students later did, based upon his lectures. Together with Chopart he

published *Traité des maladies chirurgicales* in 1779. Among his students, Bichat stood out the most (figure 3). Desault welcomed him into his home and entrusted him with part of his obligations, especially private practice[1]. Two years after Desault's death, in 1797, he abandoned surgical practice and became a physiologist. Desault's work would be vanished from the history of medicine, if it wasn't for Bichat, who consolidated all of his lessons from surgical journals and published them as books. He published Desault's surgical doctrines in *O'Euures chirurgicales de Desault* (1798-1799). Later, he wrote a treatise on surgical operations in three volumes and treatise of fractures and dislocations, which was translated to English in 1805, and went through three American editions.

Bichat summarized succinctly the glory of Desault in hospital Hôtel-Dieu: "He had a great stage and showed great talent, he had fertile fields and he sowed discoveries, every year he had the enthusiasm of 400 students to pass on his knowledge to them.". According to Bichat, it

Figure 3. Desault and his pupil Bichat

was an implementation of the formula by Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809): „Some reading, a lot of things to see and a lot of stuff to do, that would be the base of the new education.”[3].

Figure 4. Desault bandage

neck fractures and improved treatment of fractures of the upper extremity. Desault bandage is used for binding the elbow to a person's side in fractures of the humerus (figure 4). He also treated crural ulcers with immobilization using casts with graduated pressure[1].

Both Desault's clinical dedication and observation cleared the path toward new field in medicine, the field of nephrology [1]. He observed his findings as a pathophysiologist and he recognized polyuria (or diabetes as it was called at that time), which is the consequence of disorders of the body fluids, and also disorders of the kidney. He noticed that the first type was painless, preceded by thirst, dry skin and the signs of dehydration, and indicated a metabolic disorder without problems in kidney functioning. The other one was the consequence of inflammation or destruction of the kidney's parts, or the kidney in general. He defined suppression or retention of urine as a disease where urine is not produced in kidneys, and he distinguished causes as clogging of kidney blood vessels, congestion of secretory tubules with pus or blood, and bilateral kidney inflammation. This classification was primarily anatomic and was based upon his autopsy findings. On 45 pages in *Journal de chirurgie* and in *Traité des maladies chirurgicales* he described the clinical symptoms which were not caused by a lesion and were not of surgical nature, and the rest of his presentation was dedicated to lithiasis, retentions and incontinations. He was interested

in pathology of the urinary tract since 1776 when he had tried to modificate one Hawkins' instrument for vesical lithotomy[5]. Later, he was interested in rubber bouiges which started to replace the silver probes for treatment of advanced stages of gonorrhea. Desault expanded the use of his instrument for treating obstructions of lower urinary tracts. Chopar published in 1791 his *Traité des maladies urinaries*, where he used again the Desault's notes from his lectures about disorders of urine secretion and excretion. Century later, they were acknowledged in the *History of Surgery* as a pioneers of urology. Shortly after their death, medical interest for urinary diseases decreased, so Desault's work became instantly forgotten. If his work wasn't forgotten, it would represent the base of modern nephrology.

The last years of Desault's life were marked by misfortune and sad events. As a victim of one judge's hatred, he was brought to court of justice in 1792. According to the French encyclopedia[4], he was interrogated twice in 1792. He was arrested on the 28th of May in 1793, while he was lecturing, and was taken to prison in Luxembourg. This imprisonment represented just one step towards guillotine. After three days he was liberated through the influence of his patients and students.

On the 31st of May 1795 he visited Crown prince Louis XVII, the son of king Louis XVI, due to his severe illness. Desault died shortly after that, on June the 1st, from ataxic fever[7]. There were doubts that Desault was poisoned because he had refused to do anything against the Dauphin's life. The suspicion was deepened because of sudden death of Chopart as they both treated the Crown prince, but these claims were refuted by an autopsy performed by Bichat.

CONCLUSION

Desault was a clinical physician, but primarily a surgeon. Thorough his work, he was also a great pedagogue. He didn't publish his work, but notes from his lectures were recorded by his students. All the books were published after his death. Petit said that Desault had prejudice about medicine and had considered that it is based on assumptions, while he was only interested in precise facts[3]. His medical information was accurate, although he did not try to systematize the pathology[6].

Bichat said that Desault was convinced that teaching medicine is the best way to perfect

it. One should be clear, start from observed and accurate facts, think before acting, follow the evolution of the disease and compare similar cases. He kept himself away from University and

Academy, for he did not like hypothesis and discussions. He lived and worked exclusively as a hospital doctor.

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