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DOKTOR VOJISLAV SUBOTIĆ – ŽIVOT I DELO UTEMELJIVAČA SRPSKE HIRURGIJE

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Sažetak: Doktor Vojislav Subotić je rođen u Novom Sadu 1859. godine. Bio je vodeći hirurg u Srbiji u kasnom 19. i ranom 20. veku. Poznat je po tome što je konstruisao šinu za imobilizaciju polomljene butne kosti i uneo novine u podvezivanju krvnog suda. Hirurg Subotić je svojim veštinama uspešno izvodio operacije u vreme kada nisu postojali savremeni medicinski tehnološki napretci poput endotrahealne anestezije, parenteralne rehidracije, transfuzije krvi i antibiotika. Njegovi podvizi su bili herojski jer je uspevao da spašava živote pacijenata i tretira različite bolesti i povrede koristeći ograničena sredstva i znanje dostupno u to vreme. Njegova hrabrost, veština i predanost medicini su ga učinili izuzetnim hirurgom čije su operacije često bile spašavanje života. Objavio je veliki broj radova iz oblasti abdominalne hirurgije, urologije i ortopedije.

Ključne reči: Vojislav Subotić, hirurgija, podvezivanje krvnog suda, šine za imobilizaciju butne kosti

UVOD

Vojislav Subotić, rodom iz Novog Sada, bio je vodeći hirurg u Srbiji krajem 19. i početkom 20. veka. Živeo je 64 godine, školovao se u Beču i Parizu, i postigao značajne medicinske inovacije poput konstrukcije šine za imobilizaciju polomljene butne kosti i unosa novina u "podvezivanje" krvnog suda. Bio je jedan od osnivača Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu i šef hirurškog odeljenja Opšte državne bolnice u Beogradu. Njegovo ime je povezano sa razvojem operativne medicine u Srbiji, zbog čega ga nazivaju ocem praktične hirurgije u zemlji. Pored toga, bio je i lekar - dobrovoljac u nekoliko ratova, uključujući Srpsko-turski rat i Prvi svetski rat [1]. Zaostavština porodice Subotić, koja je poklonjena Muzeju grada Beograda 1975. godine obuhvata 56 predmeta, kao i porodične albume i dokumenta. Ovi predmeti su uglavnom povezani sa dr Vojislavom Subotićem, njegovim starijim bratom generalom Dejanom i njihovim ocem, književnikom dr Jovanom Subotićem [2].

Cilj ovog rada jeste istraživanje života, porodice, obrazovanja, karijere i doprinosa medicini poznatog hirurga Vojislava Subotića.

Porodica Vojislava Subotića

Vojislav Subotić je rođen u Novom Sadu, u porodici srpskog porekla, a njegova majka Savka Polit potiče iz grčke (cincarske) porodice

koja se preselila u Novi Sad iz Carigrada. Savka je bila aktivna u obrazovnom sektoru i borila se za prava žena. Osnovala je različite obrazovne institucije i organizacije za žene u različitim gradovima kao što su "Udruženje gospođa" u Zagrebu, "Ženska zadruga" u Novom Sadu, "Viša ženska škola" u Pančevu i Novom Sadu. Takođe, bila je jedna od osnivača i prvi predsednik "Kola srpskih sestara", gde je istakla značaj obrazovanja dece za budućnost naroda. Bila je poznata po svojoj posvećenosti i entuzijazmu u promovisanju narodne radinosti i rukotvorina srpskih žena na domaćim i stranim izložbama. Posebno je isticala pirotске čilime nazivajući ih "poezijom ženske ruke koja je u ravni sa srpskim narodnim pesmama". Savka je bila prepoznata kao "majka svog naroda" od strane pesnika Aleksa Šantića. Njen doprinos u borbi za prava žena i promociji srpske kulture bio je značajan i ostavio je traga u istoriji [1]. Otac Vojislava Subotića, Jovan Subotić, bio je značajna ličnost u srpskoj istoriji. On je bio doktor prava i filozofije, radio je kao advokat, pesnik i dramski pisac. Jovan Subotić je bio urednik Letopisa Matice srpske, predvodnik srpskog naroda u Vojvodini, organizator Skupštine Srba u Pešti 1848. godine, učesnik Majske skupštine u Sremskim Karlovcima, osnivač Karlovačke patrijaršije i predsednik Matice srpske u Novom Sadu. Takođe, bavio se i uređivanjem lista "Narod" i vodio je brigu oko finansiranja Pozorišta. On je

DOCTOR VOJISLAV SUBOTIĆ – LIFE AND WORK OF THE FOUNDER OF SERBIAN SURGERY

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Summary: Doctor Vojislav Subotić was born in Novi Sad in 1859. He was a leading surgeon in Serbia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is known for inventing a splint for immobilizing the fractured femur and introducing innovations in ligating blood vessels. Surgeon Subotić successfully performed surgeries at a time when modern medical technological advances such as endotracheal anesthesia, parenteral rehydration, blood transfusion, and antibiotics did not exist. His feats were heroic as he managed to save patients' lives and treat various diseases and injuries using limited resources and knowledge available at that time. His courage, skill, and dedication to medicine made him an exceptional surgeon whose operations often meant life-saving interventions. He published a large number of papers in the fields of abdominal surgery, urology, and orthopedics.

Keywords: Vojislav Subotić, surgery, ligating blood vessels, splints for femur immobilization

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this paper is to explore the life, family, education, career, and contributions to medicine of the renowned surgeon Vojislav Subotić. Born in Novi Sad, Subotić was a leading surgeon in Serbia at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. He lived for 64 years, studied in Vienna and Paris, and achieved significant medical innovations such as inventing a splint for immobilizing fractured femurs and introducing innovations in ligating blood vessels. He was one of the founders of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade and the head of the surgical department at the General State Hospital in Belgrade. His name is associated with the development of operative medicine in Serbia, earning him the title of the father of practical surgery in the country. Additionally, he served as a volunteer physician in several wars, including the Serbo-Turkish War and World War I. The legacy of the Subotić family, donated to the Museum of the City of Belgrade in 1975, includes 56 items, as well as family albums and documents, mostly related to Dr. Vojislav Subotić, his elder brother General Dejan, and their father, the writer Dr. Jovan Subotić.

The family of Vojislav Subotić had a significant impact on Serbian history. His mother, Savka Polit, came from a Greek (Vlach) family that migrated to Novi Sad from Constantinople. Savka was actively involved in the educational sector and fought for women's

rights. She founded various educational institutions and women's organizations in different cities, such as the "Udruženje gospođa" in Zagreb, the "Ženska zadruga" in Novi Sad, and the "Viša ženska škola" in Pančevo and Novi Sad. She was also one of the founders and the first president of the "Kolo srpskih sestara," where she emphasized the importance of educating children for the future of the nation. Savka was known for her dedication and enthusiasm in promoting Serbian women's folk art and crafts at domestic and international exhibitions. She particularly praised the Pirot carpets, calling them "poetry of women's hands in line with Serbian folk songs." Savka was recognized as the "mother of her people" by the poet Aleksa Šantić. Her contribution to the struggle for women's rights and the promotion of Serbian culture was significant and left a mark in history.

Vojislav Subotić's father, Jovan Subotić, was also a notable figure in Serbian history. He held a doctorate in law and philosophy and worked as a lawyer, poet, and playwright. Jovan Subotić was the editor of the *Letopis Matice srpske*, a leader of the Serbian people in Vojvodina, the organizer of the Assembly of Serbs in Pest in 1848, a participant in the May Assembly in Sremski Karlovci, the founder of the Karlovci Patriarchate, and the president of the Matica srpska in Novi Sad. He was also involved in editing the newspaper "Narod" and overseeing the financing of the Theater. He

takođe radio na povezivanju srpskih i hrvatskih političkih centara kao što su Novi Sad, Zagreb, Osijek i Beograd. Jovan i Savka Subotić imali su šestoro dece: Vidu, Vericu, Branisava, Ozrena, Dejana i Vojislava. Vida i Ozren su umrli jako rano, od malih boginja. Branislav je bio diplomata, a Dejan je služio u ruskoj vojsci. Pridružio se srpskoj vojsci u Prvom srpsko-turskom ratu 1876/7 godine. Nakon toga postao je počasni srpski generalni konzul na Krimu i učestvovao u oba Balkanska rata i Prvom svetskom ratu. Umro je 1920. godine i sahranjen je u porodičnoj grobnici na zemunskom groblju [1].

BIOGRAFIJA VOJISLAVA SUBOTIĆA

Vojislav Subotić (Slika 1) je rođen u Novom Sadu. Obrazovanje je stekao u Zagrebu i Novom Sadu, gde je završio gimnaziju. Studirao je medicinu u Beču i Parizu. Tokom svog obrazovanja, radio je kao demonstrator kod profesora patologije Karla Rokitanskog u Beču. Subotić je završio studije medicine 1881. godine, kada je imao samo 22 godine. Specijalizaciju izvršio kod profesora Eduarda Alberta u Beču, koji je bio šef Prve univerzitetske hirurške klinike [1,2].

Slika 1. Doktor Vojislav Subotić



Albert je bio poznat po uvođenju antiseptice, novim operativnim zahvatima u hirurgiji kao što su junostomija i nefrektomija, kao i po prvom izvođenju transplantacije živca i mnogim drugim dostignućima. Subotić je takođe učio kod Karela Majdla, koji je uveo kolostomiju u abdominalnu hirurgiju. Nakon sticanja znanja kod ovih velikih hirurga, Subotić je postavljen za fizikusa i primarnog lekara u Zemunu, gde je osnovao Hirurško odeljenje i postao upravnik bolnice. Tu je izvodio složene operacije i objavljivao radove u prestižnim naučnim časopisima u Austrougarskoj i Nemačkoj. Preuzeo je mesto šefa Hirurškog odeljenja Opšte državne bolnice u Beogradu početkom 1889. godine. Odmah je počeo sa velikim poslom na razvoju i izgrađivanju srpske hirurgije. U nekim

publikacijama se dodaje i priča o njemu sa rečju "Stariji" kako bi se razlikovao od drugog Vojislava, Vojislava M. Subotića, prvog srpskog neuropsihijatra. Oba gospodina su na različite načine doprineli srpskoj medicini i zaostavili veliki uticaj na društvo. Operacije koje je hirurg Subotić uspešno izvodio u vremenu kada nisu postojali savremeni medicinski tehnološki napretci, kao što su endotrahealna anestezija, parenteralna rehidracija, transfuzija krvi i antibiotici, bile su zaista herojski poduhvati. Danas, mnoge složene operacije koje je on uspešno izvodio, mogu da izvedu samo mali broj hirurga u našoj zemlji, što pokazuje koliko je bio veliki i vešt u svome poslu [1,3,4].

U Srbiji se danas gotovo svaka grana hirurgije može povezati sa radom doktora

worked on connecting Serbian and Croatian political centers such as Novi Sad, Zagreb, Osijek, and Belgrade.

Jovan and Savka Subotić had six children: Vida, Verica, Branislav, Ozren, Dejan, and Vojislav. Vida and Ozren died at a young age from smallpox. Branislav became a diplomat, while Dejan served in the Russian army. He joined the Serbian army in the First Serbo-Turkish War in 1876/7. Afterward, he became an honorary Serbian consul general in Crimea and participated in both Balkan Wars and World War I. He died in 1920 and was buried in the family tomb at the Zemun cemetery.

BIOGRAPHY OF VOJISLAV SUBOTIĆ

Vojislav Subotić was born in Novi Sad. He received his education in Zagreb and Novi Sad, where he completed his secondary education. He studied medicine in Vienna and Paris. During his education, he worked as a demonstrator under Professor Karl Rokitansky in Vienna. Subotić completed his medical studies in 1881, at the age of only 22. He pursued his specialization under Professor Eduard Albert in Vienna, who was the head of the First University Surgical Clinic.

Picture 1. Doctor Vojislav Subotic



Albert was known for introducing antisepsis, new surgical procedures in surgery such as junostomy and nephrectomy, as well as for performing the first nerve transplant and many other achievements. Subotić also studied under Karel Maydl, who introduced colostomy in abdominal surgery. After acquiring knowledge from these great surgeons, Subotić was appointed as a physician and primary care physician in Zemun, where he founded the Surgical Department and became the head of the hospital. There, he performed complex surgeries and published papers in prestigious scientific journals in Austria-Hungary and Germany. He assumed the position of head of the Surgical Department at the General State Hospital in Belgrade at the beginning of 1889. He immediately began significant work on the development and advancement of Serbian

surgery. Some publications add the word "Elder" to distinguish him from another Vojislav, Vojislav M. Subotić, the first Serbian neuropsychiatrist. Both gentlemen contributed to Serbian medicine in different ways, leaving a significant impact on society. The surgeries performed by Dr. Subotić successfully, at a time when modern medical technological advancements such as endotracheal anesthesia, parenteral rehydration, blood transfusion, and antibiotics did not exist, were truly heroic endeavors. Today, many of the complex surgeries he successfully performed can only be performed by a small number of surgeons in our country, demonstrating how great and skilled he was in his profession.

In Serbia today, almost every branch of surgery can be associated with the work of Dr. Subotić, who performed surgeries on all organs.

Subotića, koji je izvodio operacije na svim organima. Dokazi o ovome se mogu naći u dostupnoj literaturi. Za razliku od drugih naroda koji ponosno beleže početke svoje hirurgije, zbog nedovoljnog poznavanja istorije srpske hirurgije, čak i ugledni profesori hirurgije datiraju početke "svojih" grana hirurgije i decenijama nakon što su ih Subotić i njegovi saradnici rutinski izvodili. Dr Vojislav Subotić, hirurg velikog ugleda, bio je poznat po svojoj skromnosti. Operisao je uvek sa zatvorenim vratima, ograničavajući pristup samo lekarima, izbegavajući svaku reklamu koju je smatrao neodgovarajućom za ozbiljnog lekara. Dr Mihailo Petrović je pohvalio njegov stav o reklamama. Danas bi takvo ponašanje moglo biti primer za većinu. Dr Subotić je napravio skice za projekte koje je jedna projektantska kuća u Budimpešti koristila za izradu Hirurških paviljona na Zapadnom Vračaru 1907. godine. Ti paviljoni su bili među modernijim u Evropi u to vreme. Isti su se koristili sve do sedamdesetih godina XX veka kada su srušeni. Subotić je uredio zbornik pod nazivom "I jugoslovenski sastanak za operativnu medicinu" 1912. godine. Zbornik je štampala "Nova štamparija" Save Radenkovića i njegovog brata i obuhvatao je 538 strana teksta, uključujući sve radove i diskusije u celini, kao i 108 slika i jednu tabelu u boji. Takođe, II jugoslovenski sastanak za operativnu medicinu održan je 5. i 6. septembra 1921. godine u organizaciji Miroslava Čačkovića, profesora Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Subotić je bio pet puta izabran za predsednika SLD-a u periodu od pet godina, što je opisano kao "period naučnog poleta" od strane dr Bukića Pijade [1].

Dr Subotić je bio izuzetno važan srpski patriota koji je učestvovao u više ratova i pružao pomoć ranjenicima. Kao hirurg i lekar, on je bio aktivan u ratovima protiv Turske i Bugarske, kao i u prvom svetskom ratu. Organizovao je sastanke sa hirurzima iz različitih zemalja kako bi analizirali i podelili svoja ratna iskustva u lečenju ratnih povreda. Na taj način, doprineo je razmeni znanja i unapređenju hirurške prakse u zbrinjavanju ranjenika. 1913. godine započeo je jedan od prvih kliničkih programa koji je naglašavao rekonstrukciju, umesto podvezivanja, povređenih arterija i vena. Hiruzi iz celog sveta posećivali su njegovu kliniku da bi pomogli u ovom programu, a na predstavljanju u Londonu (1913. godine) bilo je reči o iskustvu u upravljanju sa 77 povređenih velikih krvnih sudova, što je rezultiralo sa 32 vaskularne

rekonstrukcije - 19 arteriorafija i 13 venorafija. Ironično je što je prošlo skoro 40 godina pre nego što su slični uspešni napori postignuti tokom drugog dela Korejskog rata (1952. do 1953. godine). Dr Subotić je bio hirurg koji je u Prvom svetskom ratu bio predodređen da se preda bugarskom okupatoru, ali je odlučio da se umesto toga povuče preko Albanije. Nakon rata, on je bio izaslanik Kraljevine Srbije u Međusavezničkoj sanitetskoj komisiji u Londonu i Parizu. Vrativši se u Solun, odlučuje da otkáže ponuđeno mesto hirurga u pozadinskoj bolnici i radi u legendarnoj Hirurškoj poljskoj bolnici u Dragomancima, koju je osnovao vojvoda Stepa Stepanović. Po povratku u Beograd, počeo je obnovu Hirurškog odeljenja ODB koje je bilo opustošeno i opljačkano [1,2,3].

Vojislav Subotić, član brojnih uglednih stranih stručnih društava, preminuo je 17. decembra 1923. godine, za stolom na kom je trebalo da održi predavanje. Umesto njega, predavanje je pročitao njegov naslednik na Katedri, vanredni profesor Milivoje Kostić. Subotić je bio nosilac brojnih domaćih i stranih odlikovanja i priznanja, a svoje stručne radove je počeo objavljivati 1886. godine. Opisao je različite medicinske slučajeve, kao što je aktinomikoza i operativni slučaj ciste pankreasa. Takođe, 1898. godine je recenzirao Ratnu sanitetsku službu pukovnika dr Mihaila Mike Markovića, dajući korisne savete i predloge. Na Prvom kongresu srpskih lekara i prirodnjaka, održanom od 5. do 7. septembra 1904. godine, održao je predavanje pod nazivom "Prilog patologiji apendicitisa". Pored toga, objavio je nekoliko radova o cistama i drugim oboljenjima slezine, opisao povredu ductus hepaticusa tokom povrede trbuha. Pisao je o ileusu, ulkusu, akutnom i hroničnom pankreatitisu, tuberkulozi creva, hernijama i nizu drugih hirurških bolesti, kao i o imobilizaciji preloma dugih kostiju nogu. Takođe je pisao o epidemiji pegavog tifusa u Srbiji i drugim važnim temama. Njegov najznačajniji rad, "Vojska iskustvo traumatskih aneurizmi", objavljen je 1913. godine u časopisu "Lancet" [5,6].

Nije moguće sastaviti potpunu Subotićevu bibliografiju, ali u dostupnom spisku se nalazi barem 38 radova, većinom objavljenih u vodećim stranim časopisima, najmanje 31 prikaz knjiga ili članaka iz strane literature, više stotina prikaza i diskusija zabeleženih u zapisnicima sa sastanaka Srpskog lekarskog društva o operisanim bolesnicima. Njegove diskusije o

Evidence of this can be found in available literature. Unlike other nations who proudly record the beginnings of their surgery, due to insufficient knowledge of the history of Serbian surgery, even distinguished surgery professors date the beginnings of "their" branches of surgery decades after Subotić and his colleagues routinely performed them. Dr. Vojislav Subotić, a surgeon of great reputation, was known for his modesty. He always operated with closed doors, restricting access only to physicians, avoiding any advertising that he considered inappropriate for a serious physician. Dr. Mihailo Petrović praised his stance on advertising. Today, such behavior could serve as an example for the majority. Dr. Subotić made sketches for projects that a design firm in Budapest used to build Surgical Pavilions on West Vračar in 1907. Those pavilions were among the most modern in Europe at the time. They were used until the 1970s when they were demolished. Subotić edited a compendium entitled "The First Yugoslav Meeting for Operative Medicine" in 1912. The compendium was printed by "Nova štamparija" of Save Radenković and his brother and comprised 538 pages of text, including all papers and discussions in full, as well as 108 images and one color table. Additionally, the Second Yugoslav Meeting for Operative Medicine was held on September 5th and 6th, 1921, organized by Miroslav Čačković, a professor at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb. Subotić was elected president of the Serbian Medical Society five times in a five-year period, described as a "period of scientific momentum" by Dr. Bukić Pijade.

Dr. Subotić was an exceptionally important Serbian patriot who participated in multiple wars and provided aid to the wounded. As a surgeon and physician, he was active in wars against Turkey and Bulgaria, as well as in World War I. He organized meetings with surgeons from different countries to analyze and share their wartime experiences in treating war injuries. In this way, he contributed to the exchange of knowledge and the advancement of surgical practice in caring for the wounded. In 1913, he initiated one of the first clinical programs that emphasized reconstruction, instead of ligating, injured arteries and veins. Surgeons from around the world visited his clinic to assist in this program, and at a presentation in London (1913), there were discussions about the experience in managing 77

injured major blood vessels, resulting in 32 vascular reconstructions - 19 arteriorrhaphies and 13 venorrhaphies. Ironically, it took almost 40 years before similar successful efforts were achieved during the latter part of the Korean War (1952 to 1953). Dr. Subotić was a surgeon who in World War I was destined to surrender to the Bulgarian occupiers, but instead decided to retreat through Albania. After the war, he served as a delegate of the Kingdom of Serbia in the Interallied Medical Commission in London and Paris. Upon returning to Thessaloniki, he decided to decline the offered position of surgeon in the rear hospital and worked in the legendary Surgical Field Hospital in Dragoman, founded by Duke Stepa Stepanović. Upon returning to Belgrade, he began the restoration of the Surgical Department of the General State Hospital, which was devastated and looted.

Vojislav Subotić, a member of numerous prestigious foreign professional societies, passed away on December 17, 1923, at the table where he was supposed to give a lecture. Instead, his successor at the Department, Associate Professor Milivoje Kostić, delivered the lecture. Subotić was the recipient of numerous domestic and foreign decorations and honors, and he began publishing his professional works in 1886. He described various medical cases, such as actinomycosis and operative cases of pancreatic cysts. Additionally, in 1898, he reviewed the War Sanitary Service by Colonel Dr. Mihailo Mika Marković, providing useful advice and suggestions. At the First Congress of Serbian Physicians and Naturalists, held from September 5th to 7th, 1904, he delivered a lecture entitled "Contribution to the Pathology of Appendicitis." Moreover, he published several papers on splenic cysts and other spleen diseases, described injury to the hepatic duct during abdominal trauma, and wrote about ileus, ulcer, acute and chronic pancreatitis, intestinal tuberculosis, hernias, and a range of other surgical diseases, as well as immobilization of fractures of the long bones of the legs. He also wrote about the epidemic of typhoid fever in Serbia and other important topics. His most significant work, "Army Experience of Traumatic Aneurysms," was published in 1913 in the journal "The Lancet."

It is not possible to compile a complete bibliography of Subotić, but the available list includes at least 38 papers, mostly published in leading foreign journals, at least 31 reviews of

nehirurškim bolestima na tim sastancima pokazuju njegovo široko poznavanje celokupne medicine. Subotić, odgajen u uređenoj državi kakva je bila Austro-Ugarska, redovno je pisao Izveštaje o radu Hirurškog odeljenja Opšte Državne Bolnice u Beogradu. Ti izveštaji su slati Sanitetskom odeljenju Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova, a od 1892. godine su skoro redovno štampani u "Srpskom arhivu za celokupno lekarstvo". Objavio je ukupno 39 činjeničnih izveštaja, zahvaljujući kojima je moguće sa skoro potpunom sigurnošću rekonstruisati rad i razvoj hirurgije na Hirurškom odeljenju ODB u Beogradu. Na žalost, njegov naslednik nije objavio nijedan takav izveštaj nakon njegove smrti, što jako otežava proučavanje razvoja međuratne hirurgije u Srbiji [1].

Nakon svega, postavlja se pitanje: Šta su posleratne generacije uradile da se odužimo ovom velikom sinu srpskog naroda? Ispravan odgovor bi bio: „Dosta, ali ne onoliko koliko bi trebalo“. Ulica gde se nalazi dekanat Medicinskog fakulteta dobila je ime po Vojislavu Subotiću.

Bivša Druga hirurška klinika pod rukovodstvom profesora Vojislava K. Stojanovića postavila je Subotićevu bistu u amfiteatru Klinike, delo akademika Nikole (Koke) Jankovića. Profesor Zoran Gerzić napisao je prilog o Subotiću u prvoj knjizi edicije Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti „Život i delo srpskih naučnika“ 1996. godine. Autor ovih redova je objavio „Sećanje“ na Subotića u "Srpskom arhivu za celokupno lekarstvo" 2003. godine, povodom 80-te godišnjice od smrti profesora Subotića. Hirurška sekcija SLD-a obnovila je grobnicu porodice Subotić na zemunskom groblju na 80. godišnjicu smrti profesora Subotića, postavila spomen-ploču i kopiju biste u holu zgrade SLD-a, a u sali za sastanke SLD-a postavljena je njegova fotografija i slika kuće u kojoj je stanovao u Zemunu. Nova slika profesora Subotića, izrađena u Beču, postavljena je u svečanoj sali Dekanata Medicinskog fakulteta, a na pozadini je njegova biografija. Takođe, održana su predavanja o njemu i sastavljena najpotpunija bibliografija [1,2,7].

Slika 2. Doktor Vojislav Subotić (u sredini) – Kamen temeljac Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu



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books or articles from foreign literature, several hundred reviews and discussions recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Serbian Medical Society on operated patients. His discussions on non-surgical diseases at these meetings demonstrate his broad knowledge of medicine as a whole. Subotić, raised in the orderly state of Austria-Hungary, regularly wrote Reports on the work of the Surgical Department of the General State Hospital in Belgrade. These reports were sent to the Sanitary Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and from 1892 were almost regularly printed in the "Serbian Archive for Comprehensive Medicine." He published a total of 39 factual reports, thanks to which it is possible to reconstruct the work and development of surgery at the Surgical Department of the General State Hospital in Belgrade with almost complete certainty. Unfortunately, his successor did not publish any such reports after his death, which greatly complicates the study of the development of interwar surgery in Serbia.

After all, the question arises: What have the post-war generations done to honor this great son of the Serbian people? The correct answer would be: "Enough, but not as much as it should." The street where the Dean's Office of the Medical Faculty is located was named after

Vojislav Subotić. The former Second Surgical Clinic under the leadership of Professor Vojislav K. Stojanović placed a bust of Subotić in the clinic's amphitheater, the work of academician Nikola (Koka) Janković. Professor Zoran Gerzić wrote a contribution about Subotić in the first book of the edition of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts "Life and Work of Serbian Scientists" in 1996. The author of these lines published "Memory" about Subotić in the "Serbian Archive for Comprehensive Medicine" in 2003, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Professor Subotić's death. The Surgical Section of the Serbian Medical Society restored the Subotić family tomb at the Zemun cemetery on the 80th anniversary of Professor Subotić's death, placed a memorial plaque and a copy of the bust in the lobby of the Serbian Medical Society building, and placed his photograph and a picture of the house where he lived in Zemun in the meeting room of the Serbian Medical Society. A new portrait of Professor Subotić, made in Vienna, was placed in the ceremonial hall of the Dean's Office of the Medical Faculty, with his biography in the background. Additionally, lectures about him were held, and the most comprehensive bibliography was compiled.

Picture 2. Doctor Vojislav Subotić (in the middle) - the cornerstone of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade



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