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YURI NIKOLAEVICH DARKSHEVICH — TALENTED RUSSIAN SCIENTIST-PATHOLOGIST

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European Society of Pathology. Moscow, Russian Federation

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the life and professional activities of a talented Russian scientist-pathologist and educator, a representative of the Leningrad School of Pathologists, Candidate of Medical Sciences Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich (06.10.1915–17.10.1990), who was born into the family of a non-party, zemstvo doctor, from the nobility with Polish roots and from the family of hereditary doctors Nikolai Nikolaevich Darkshevich and teacher Evstolia Fyodorovna Budantseva. In 1938, his father was repressed and executed on false charges. Despite this, at the age of 16, Yuri entered the 1st Leningrad Medical Institute and successfully graduated in 1938. In 1939, after one year of working as a doctor in Vologda, he entered full-time postgraduate study at the Pathology Department of the Institute of the same name, after completing which he remained at the department as an assistant, and in 1950 defended his candidate's dissertation on the topic of "Inflammatory growths of the liver epithelium". During the Great Patriotic War, Yu.N. Darkshevich was called up for military service, which took place in the pathology laboratory of the Leningrad Front and in the military medical museum with the military rank of captain of the medical service. In 1953, he was forced to leave the department as the "son of an enemy of the people" and until the end of his life worked at the S.P. Botkin Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital as the head of the Pathology Department, where his talent as a remarkable scientist, practical pathologist and outstanding infectious disease morphologist was most fully manifested. His scientific interests were mainly the morphology of viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. While working in the hospital's dissection department, he collected more than 5,000 observations of this pathology. A meticulous study of histotopograms allowed him to identify the nature and variants of the spread of the inflammatory process in the liver and to make original corresponding conclusions, which he summarized in his almost completed doctoral dissertation on the topic of "Viral hepatitis — morphological changes in the liver". But most of his own work remained unpublished, and the dissertation itself remained unprotected. The reason for the last two facts is most likely the communist regime that reigned in our country. Yu.N. Darkshevich died in Leningrad at the age of 75. He was buried in the "Stepnoy Complex" cemetery in Orenburg.

Keywords: Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich, scientist pathologist-infectious disease specialist, educator

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ЮРИЙ НИКОЛАЕВИЧ ДАРКШЕВИЧ — ТАЛАНТЛИВЫЙ РОССИЙСКИЙ УЧЕНЫЙ-ПАТОЛОГ

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Резюме. Статья посвящена жизни и профессиональной деятельности талантливого российского ученого-патолога и педагога, представителя ленинградской школы патологоанатомов, кандидата медицинских наук Юрия Николаевича Даркшевича (06.10.1915–17.10.1990), родившегося в семье беспартийного, земского врача, из дворян с польскими корнями и из семьи потомственных врачей Николая Николаевича Даркшевича и учительницы Евстолии Федоровны Буданцевой. В 1938 году его отец был репрессирован и расстрелян по ложному обвинению. Несмотря на это, в 16 лет Юрий поступил в 1-й Ленинградский медицинский институт и успешно окончил его в 1938 году. В 1939 году после одного года работы врачом в Вологде он поступил в очную аспирантуру при кафедре патологической анатомии одноименного института, после завершения которой был оставлен на кафедре ассистентом, а в 1950 году состоялась защита его кандидатской диссертации на тему «Воспалительные разрастания эпителия печени». В период Великой Отечественной войны Ю.Н. Даркшевич призван на военную службу, которая проходила в патологоанатомической лаборатории Ленинградского фронта и в Военно-медицинском музее в воинском звании капитана медицинской службы. В 1953 году он был вынужден оставить кафедру как «сын врага народа» и до конца жизни работал в Клинической инфекционной больнице имени С.П. Боткина в должности заведующего патологоанатомическим отделением, где наиболее полно проявился его талант замечательного ученого, практического патологоанатома и выдающегося морфолога-инфекциониста. Его научными интересами были преимущественно морфология вирусных гепатитов и циррозов печени. Работая в прозектуре больницы, он собрал более 5000 наблюдений этой патологии. Скрупулезное изучение гистотопограмм позволило ему выявить характер и варианты распространения воспалительного процесса в печени и сделать оригинальные соответствующие выводы, которые он обобщил в своей практически завершенной докторской диссертации на тему «Вирусный гепатит — морфологические изменения в печени». Но бóльшая часть его работ осталась неопубликованной, а сама диссертационная работа осталась незащищенной. Причиной последних двух фактов является, вероятнее всего, царивший в нашей стране коммунистический режим. Ю.Н. Даркшевич скончался в г. Ленинграде в возрасте 75 лет. Похоронен на кладбище «Комплекс Степной» г. Оренбурга.

Ключевые слова: Юрий Николаевич Даркшевич, ученый патолог-инфекционист, педагог

Fig. 1. Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich in his youth
Рис. 1. Юрий Николаевич Даркшевич в молодости

Fig. 2. Darkshevich Yuri Nikolaevich (06.10.1915–17.10.1990)
Рис. 2. Даркшевич Юрий Николаевич (06.10.1915–17.10.1990)

October 6th, 2025, marks the 110th anniversary of birth and October 17th — 35th anniversary of the death of the talented Russian pathologist, representative of the Leningrad School of Pathology, faithful to its ideals and traditions [1], scientist and educator, Candidate of Medical Sciences Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich (Fig. 1, 2) [2].

He was born on October 6, 1915 in Orenburg into the family of a non-party member, zemstvo doctor, a native of the city of Mologa in the Yaroslavl province (now the Yaroslavl region), located at the confluence of the Mologa River and the Volga and flooded by the Rybinsk reservoir, from nobles with Polish roots and from the family of hereditary doctors Nikolai Nikolaevich Darkshevich (18.05.1875−12.02.1938) and teacher Evstolia Fedorovna Darkshevich (née Budantseva).

His father N.N. Darkshevich graduated from the Tula Gymnasium. Since 1897, he has been a student of the Medical Faculty of the Kazan Imperial University. In April 1899 he was expelled for participating in student unrest, subjected to secret police surveillance, reinstated in the fall. In 1903 he graduated from the university with the title of physician. After graduating from the university, he worked as a doctor in various provinces.

Father of Nikolai Nikolaevich, Nikolai Osipovich, is a zemstvo doctor, and his uncle Liveriy Osipovich Darkshevich (29.07.1858–28.03.1925) is a famous neuropathologist and neurohistologist, doctor of medicine, professor, who studied the anterior colliculus, pineal body, nuclei of the brainstem and other formations of the brain; first described the arc of the pupillary reflex and the nucleus of the posterior commissure of the brain under the anterior quadrigemina — the “Darkshevich nucleus”, discovered the so-called “Darkshevich corpuscles”, created a diagram of the pupillary fibers of the optic nerve, was one of the first to point out the syphilitic nature of tabes dorsalis, was among the first researchers of epidemic encephalitis, one of the first to study muscle atrophy in joint diseases, identified the cause of neuroses and is considered one of the founders of neurosurgery in Russia: the first surgical interventions in the country to extirpate cortical centers in epilepsy (Gorsley operation), brain tumors, and lesions of the nervous system. In 1893, together with V.M. Bekhterev, he founded the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists in Kazan. He treated V.I. Lenin [3].

In 1905, after the defeat of the first Russian revolution and unrest among the Poles for the separation of Poland from Russia, his father was arrested and administratively exiled to Siberia, presumably to the village of Verkholensk in the Kachugsky district of the Irkutsk province.

It should be noted that in the history of Russia’s punitive policy, according to the legislation at that time, by decree of April 5, 1879, the governors-general of some cities were granted the right to “expel by administrative order, from the areas entrusted to their management, all those persons whose further presence in those areas they consider harmful”. This practice was applied to persons considered politically unreliable, or for activities that, according to judicial decisions, were not obvious crimes, but in essence contributed to the struggle against the existing socio-political foundations in the empire. Administrative exile was legislatively enshrined as a form of punishment for political cases [4].

While in exile, N.N. Darkshevich worked as a doctor and married a local teacher, Evstolia Fedorovna Budantseva. In 1907, their first son Rostislav was born (Fig. 3), in 1909, looking ahead, — Yaropolk, in 1913 — Yaroslav, in 1915 — Yuri and in 1916 — Vyacheslav (Fig. 4).

The Darkshevich family lived in exile until 1909. At that time, Lev Davidovich Trotsky was exiled to Verkholensk, as well as Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky, who was exiled to a permanent settlement, with whom Nikolai Nikolaevich met and became acquainted for the first time on the way to Yakutsk, and communication with him, apparently, greatly influenced Darkshevich's future life and worldview. After the end of the exile, it was not allowed to leave Siberia for the central provinces, and therefore the Darkshevich family, arrived in the city of Orenburg, where Nikolai Nikolaevich lived and worked from 1909 to 1938 (Fig. 5, 6) [5].

The first mention of him dates back to November 3, 1909: the Orenburg Gazette reported on his election as librarian of the Physico-Medical Society of Doctors. Members of the Physico-Medical Society prepared reports on observations of diseases and epidemics, and were engaged in the processing of meteorological phenomena for medical purposes.

Documents from the Orenburg City Council fund indicate that N.N. Darkshevich in 1909 and until May 1910 held the position of Duma doctor of the outpatient clinic of the 3rd part of Orenburg and doctor of the city almshouses. In October 1910, the doctor was elected secretary of the Physical-Medical Society. In the same year, the society created a commission for the survey and further preservation of lands suitable for kumiss production and kumiss treatment. At the general meeting on January 8, 1912, N.N. Darkshevich was elected Chairman of the organization's Board. In the same year, he became the first Chairman of the Orenburg Department of the All-Russian League for the Fight against Tuberculosis, while holding the position of Head of the Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Hospital organized by this League. In addition, he was

Fig. 3. **Photo from the family archive from the time of exile in Siberia in 1907: Nikolai Nikolaevich with his wife Evstolia Fedorovna, first son is Rostislav**

Рис. 3. **Фото из семейного архива времен ссылки в Сибири 1907 года: Даркшевичи Николай Николаевич с женой Евстолией Федоровной, первый сын Ростислав**

Fig. 4. **Children of Nikolai Nikolaevich and Evstolia Fedorovna Darkshevich: from left to right Vyacheslav, Yaropolk, Yaroslav, Rostislav, Yuri**

Рис. 4. **Дети Николая Николаевича и Евстолии Федоровны Даркшевичей: слева направо Вячеслав, Ярополк, Ярослав, Ростислав, Юрий**

a member of a special commission of doctors at the tuberculosis dispensary for selecting patients for the kumiss treatment center and was the editor of the one-day (one-off) newspaper “Belaya Romashka” published by the Orenburg branch of the League for the Fight against Tuberculosis. Under his leadership, in April 1912, the League opened the first tuberculosis dispensary in Orenburg, as well as a kumiss treatment center near Orenburg. In 1912, a special outpatient clinic was also opened, the tasks of which were limited not only to the treatment of tuberculosis patients, but also to the improvement and prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. Then Nikolai Nikolaevich continued his work as a doctor in private practice. In 1914, he was registered in the reference book “RUSSIAN MEDICAL LIST” as a freelance doctor in Orenburg.

Fig. 5. Doctor N.N. Darkshevich (left) with a patient at a reception at his house in Orenburg

Рис. 5. Врач Н.Н. Даркшевич (слева) с больным на приеме в своем доме в г. Оренбурге

In March 1917, his exiled acquaintance F.E. Dzerzhinsky, who needed extensive, thorough treatment and long-term rehabilitation, came to N.N. Darkshevich in the Orenburg province with severely damaged health. It is possible that this trip and a long rest from spring to the end of July 1917 were able to prolong his life and he forever believed in the healing power of koumiss and preferred this treatment to all others in Soviet times.

From 1919 to 1937 N.N. Darkshevich was the Chairman of the Scientific Medical Society of Physicians.

In 1920, by personal order of the People’s Commissariat of Health N.A. Semashko, N.N. Darkshevich was summoned to Moscow, where he was entrusted with the management of the Orenburg Kumys Treatment District, as an authorized representative of the People’s Commissariat of Health. All kumiss treatment centers in the region were transferred to Nikolai Nikolaevich’s jurisdiction and he took on this work of creating free anti-tuberculosis sanatoriums with great responsibility. In 1930, he was a doctor at the Orenburg Therapeutic Hospital. In addition to his medical studies, N.N. Darkshevich was a member of the “Imperial Russian Geographical Society Orenburg Department”, but after the revolution, in connection with the collapse of this society, he became a member of the “Society for the Study of the Kirghiz Region” formed in 1920. In 1926–1928, due to structural changes, he was elected a member of the newly created “Orenburg Department of the Russian

Fig. 6. The house in Orenburg where N.N. Darkshevich lived and worked

Рис. 6. Дом в г. Оренбурге, в котором жил и работал Н.Н. Даркшевич

Geographical Society" [4]. Thus, N.N. Darkshevich served the Fatherland faithfully and truly, creating true progress in the field of medicine in the Orenburg region.

On July 20, 1937, after a search by the NKVD that did not reveal anything reprehensible in his home, N.N. Darkshevich was arrested on the obviously false charge of "organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary fascist organization, organizing and conducting a bacteriological war against the USSR, conducting active sabotage work, and having ties with German and Japanese intelligence...". At this time, the 64-year-old prisoner, who already had health problems, was placed in custody in the Orenburg prison, where he was subjected to systematic "incriminating interrogations", while his name was included in Stalin's first-category lists, which meant that Stalin or the party members close to him were not against the execution of the people included in these lists. Despite the fact that N.N. Darkshevich did not plead guilty in court, stating that he was not a member of a counter-revolutionary organization, nevertheless, the actions of the accused at that time were incriminated under the following articles of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR: 58-1a — treason, 58-8 — terrorism, 58-9 — sabotage and 58-11 — organizational counter-revolutionary activity, on the basis of which a harsh verdict of capital punishment was issued and on February 12, 1938, the sentence came into force. And only on July 4, 1956, after an additional investigation into the case of N.N. Darkshevich, a fair verdict was issued on his rehabilitation [6, 7].

Yu.N. Darkshevich's father was a typical Russian intellectual, distinguished by his high professionalism, exceptional diligence, responsiveness, kindness, and under his influence, the foundations of his son's worldview and character were formed, which in many ways repeated his father's, and it was not for nothing that Yuri began to prepare for medical practice early. It so happened that his son's fate that in terms of family relations, he was never married and had no children. Perhaps the reason for this was his fanatical dedication to science, which consumed his energy without a trace.

At the age of 16, Yuri entered the 1st Leningrad Medical Institute (1st LMI), from which he successfully graduated in 1938. From 1938 to 1939, he worked as a doctor in Vologda, then returned to his Alma mater and immediately entered full-time postgraduate study at the Department of Pathological Anatomy (the head of the department at that time was Academician V.G. Garshin), and after its completion (his labor-intensive and the painstaking work, the experimental model of which were rabbits, was completed in 1949) and the defense on April 6, 1950 on the topic of "Inflammatory growths of the liver epithelium", he remained at the department as an assistant, where until 1953 he lovingly taught students pathological anatomy, covering the subject comprehensively, delving into all the details and patterns of the pathological process, taught future doctors to think, while simultaneously working as a doctor at the Erisman Petropavlovsk Hospital, which on January 1, 1935, was transferred to 1st LMI, as a clinical hospital of the institute, where he developed and as a brilliant teacher. His teachers were professors G.V. Shor, V.G. Garshin, M.A. Zakharyevskaya, who nurtured in him the ability to subtly analyze sectional observations and to fundamentally generalize them [8, 9]. Yuri Nikolaevich received additional clinical training from Professor M.D. Tushinsky, and mastered clinical diagnostics as professionally as pathoanatomical.

During the Great Patriotic War, Yu.N. Darkshevich was called up to the active army by the Kalinin District Military Commissariat on February 29, 1943. The service took place in the pathological anatomy laboratory of the Leningrad Front (48 LenF|EG 1012) under the command of V.D. Tsinzerling and in the Military Medical Museum with the military rank of captain of the medical service. The end of the service took place on April 30, 1947.

In 1953, Yu.N. Darkshevich was forced to leave the department as "the son of an enemy of the people". From 1953 to 1958, he worked at the Institute of Oncology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (now the N.N. Petrov National Medical Research Center of Oncology), and from 1958 until the end of his life, he served at the S.P. Botkin Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital (this was the name of the Botkin Hospital under the chief physician Stefan Valerianovich Viskovsky in 1933–1941, then in 2001 it was renamed as the St. Petersburg Main Healthcare Adminictration "City Infectious Diseases Hospital No. 30 named after

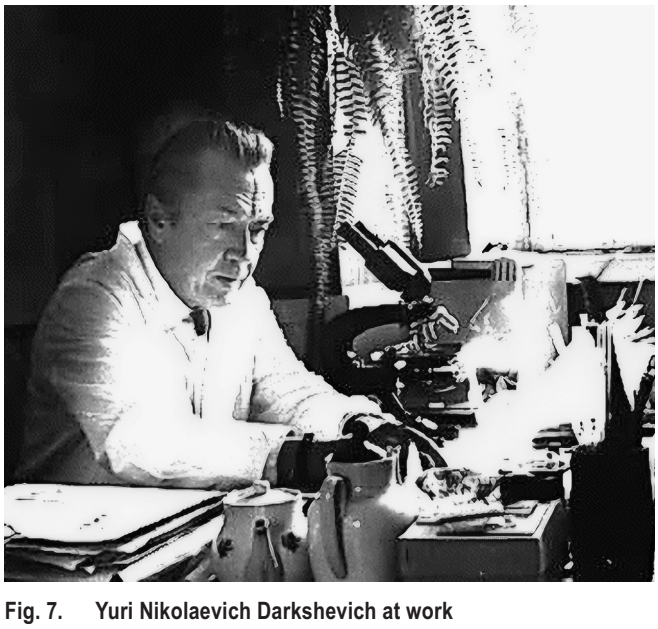

Fig. 7. Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich at work
Рис. 7. Юрий Николаевич Даркшевич за работой

S.P. Botkin", in 2007 — the St. Petersburg Main Healthcare Administration "Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital named after S.P. Botkin", now — the St. Petersburg Main Healthcare Administration "Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital named after S.P. Botkin") as the Head of the Pathological Anatomy Department, where his talent as a remarkable scientist, practical pathologist and outstanding infectious disease morphologist was most fully manifested (Fig. 7).

In 1995, on the initiative of the city's chief infectious disease specialist, Professor A.G. Rakhmanova, the Center for Infectious Pathology was created on the basis of the St. Petersburg Main Healthcare Administration "Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital named after S.P. Botkin", which successfully carries out a variety of scientific and practical tasks, and the unique experience it has is worthy of dissemination [10].

Yuri Nikolaevich's scientific interests were primarily the morphology of viral hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, etc.

He was distinguished by such traits as a highly talented morphologist, a brilliant teacher, an experienced prosector, he was never vain, he always shared his thoughts widely and selflessly, he did not tolerate deals with his conscience, both in what concerned pathological anatomy and in life. Making the highest demands on himself, he strictly exacted them from others. In addition, Yu.N. Darkshevich was famous as an incomparable connoisseur of art, classical ballet, music, and painting were close to him, he himself sang beautifully [11], took photographs, and painted.

Fig. 8. Tombstone monument to Yuri Nikolaevich Darkshevich at the cemetery "Stepnoy Complex" in Orenburg. Photo by Nikolai Darkshevich (14.12.2024)

Рис. 8. Надгробный памятник Юрию Николаевичу Даркшевичу на кладбище «Комплекс Степной» в г. Оренбурге. Фото Николая Даркшевича (14.12.2024)

While working in the hospital's autopsy department, Yu.N. Darkshevich was very enthusiastically engaged in the problem of viral hepatitis and liver cirrhosis, initially on sectional, and from the end of the 70s on biopsy material, and having collected more than 5,000 observations of this pathology and processed them with his characteristic scrupulousness, the research was conducted on the basis of the principles developed by him back in the 60s. For the first time, he used the method of histotopographic sections to study changes in the liver. The study of histotopograms made it possible to identify the nature and variants of the spread of the inflammatory process in the liver, to conduct clinical, biochemical and morphological comparisons and to establish the sequence of development of structural changes.

Later, Yu.N. Darkshevich expressed the following main features of his own views: 1) Viral hepatitis is caused by various viruses; 2) The nature of inflammatory reactions is determined by the biological characteristics of different viruses and the state of the macroorganism; 3) Regardless of the route of infection, the virus enters the liver through the vessels and spreads through the portal system, and then the hepatic veins with the development of phlebitis; 4) Primary inflammatory changes occur in the area of the liver gate and are accompanied by lesions of the regional lymph nodes. As the process progresses, they spread in different directions; 5) He identified a number of variants of acute viral hepatitis, which, as he believed, were caused by different viruses. Acute yellow liver atrophy (also called to in the literature as "toxic liver dystrophy") is not an independent and polyetiological nosological unit; 6) Liver cirrhosis is a stage of chronic hepatitis, often initially proceeding latently. In this case, macroscopic changes in the liver also depend on the duration of the process. His views on the need to consider any liver cirrhosis as a potentially infectious process are positively assessed by many epidemiologists and clinicians of the city on the Neva and are used by them in practical work; 7) In the microscopic characteristics of viral liver damage, he identified changes characteristic of viral hepatitis. Particular attention was paid to phlebitis of the hepatic and portal veins, as well as changes in the nuclei and cytoplasm of hepatocytes. With the chronization of the process, fibrosis of the vein walls begins, leading to the formation of sclerosing phlebitis; 8) He proposed to distinguish subacute viral hepatitis. The duration of the process is usually

from 3 to 6 months; 9) As a special form, Yu.N. Darkshevich identified chronic viral-bacterial hepatitis, developing against the background of alcoholic liver steatosis [12–14].

Yu.N. Darkshevich summarized all his observations in his practically completed doctoral dissertation on the topic of "Viral hepatitis — morphological changes in the liver", but few people know that the scientist's ideas were made 10–15 years ago, thus ahead of foreign authors. The dissertation work included appendices in the form of a three-volume atlas of color histotopograms and photographs of histological preparations of the liver produced by him according to the original method, but most of his own work remained unpublished, and the dissertation work itself remained unprotected. The reason for the last two facts is most likely the communist regime that prevailed in our country.

A similar story happened to his equally talented older brother Yaroslav (1913–1993), who, based on many years of research, developed a project to organize protected areas in the pine forest, proposed creating the Buzuluksky Pine Forest National Park, wrote a number of popular science books about the development of scientific forest management in the pine forest, the study of wildlife, and the protection of this reserve, and prepared a PhD thesis on forest ecology, but was not allowed to defend his dissertation for political reasons (his father was repressed) [15]. No comments are needed here.

Yu.N. Darkshevich had the highest qualification category of a pathologist, was the chief consultant on infectious pathology in Leningrad, proposed to create a card index in the pathological anatomy department of the hospital, which would allow for the most complete analysis of all accumulating material without much difficulty and with a minimum investment of time [16], was awarded the medals "For the Defense of Leningrad" for active servicing of surgical beds (series and certificate number F-07014 from 29.06.1943) and "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945", and his unique atlas of self-prepared illustrations for his doctoral dissertation was awarded a bronze medal of the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy.

Yu.N. Darkshevich died in Leningrad on October 17, 1990 at the age of 75. He was buried at the cemetery "Stepnoy Complex" in Orenburg (Fig. 8).

LIST OF SOME SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF Y.N. DARKSHEVICH

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4. Darkshevich Yu.N. Liver changes in mechanical trauma. Collection of scientific papers of the department staff and forensic physicians of Leningrad. Leningrad, 1959. (18): 143–148.

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