

RAZVOJ I ZNAČAJ PLASTIČNE HIRURGIJE U SRBIJI

DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PLASTIC SURGERY IN SERBIA

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SAŽETAK

Plastična hirurgija ima svoje korene još u starom veku, ali je rodonačelnik moderne plastične hirurgije engleski hirurg Harold Gilis, koji je ovu hiruršku granu popularizovao u prvoj polovini 20. veka. U Srbiji se plastična hirurgija kao grana formira neposredno nakon Drugog svetskog rata. U našu zemlju doneo ju je upravo dr Gilis sa svojim timom, i to na Vojnomedicinsku akademiju, gde je prvo formirano Odeljenje, a potom i Klinika za plastičnu hirurgiju, čiji je prvi načelnik bio pukovnik dr Vinko Arneri. Taj prvi pik u razvoju plastične hirurgije doneo je veliki broj novina i mogućnosti u lečenju širokog spektra patologije: urođenih anomalija, posttraumatskih i postekscizionih defekata kože i mekih tkiva, hroničnih rana, opekotina i postopekotinskih sekvela, oboljenja i traume šake. Iz Vojnomedicinske akademije potekli su brojni hirurzi koji su ovu granu širili po celoj bivšoj Jugoslaviji, ali i svetu.

Raspad Jugoslavije nametnuo je nove izazove i pred plastičnu hirurgiju, koja je uspešno odgovorila svim zahtevima koji su pred njene nosioce postavljeni. Razvoj mikrohirurgije, doneo je nove mogućnosti, a hirurzi plastičari sa Vojnomedicinske akademije bili su među prvima u svetu koji su ratnu ranu rekonstruisali uz pomoć mikrohiruskog reznja. Ogromno iskustvo iz rekonstruktivne mikrohirurgije stečeno tokom rata, uspešno su uveli u svakodnevnu kliničku praksu. Uporedo sa razvojem rekonstruktivne hirurgije, prateći svetske trendove, kao njen poseban deo, razvija se i estetska hirurgija. Tehnološki napredak, uz usvajanje novih hirurških tehnika, omogućio je da se veliki broj hirurških zahvata iz oblasti rekonstruktivne, ali prvenstveno estetske hirurgije, izvodi u uslovima jednodnevne hirurgije, čije se prednosti ogledaju u više aspekata.

Najnoviji trendovi popularizovali su anti-aging i regenerativnu medicinu, koju je nemoguće odvojiti od plastične hirurgije.

ABSTRACT

Plastic surgery has its roots in old century, but the progenitor of modern plastic surgery is the english surgeon Ser Harold Gillies, who popularized this surgical branch in the first half of the 20th century. In Serbia, plastic surgery was formed immediately after World War II. Dr Gillies and his team brought it to our country, namely to the Military Medical Academy, where the Department for Plastic Surgery was first formed and then Clinic for Plastic Surgery. First Head of the Clinic was Colonel Dr. Vinko Arneri. That first peak in the development of plastic surgery brought large number of novelties and possibilities in the treatment of wide range of pathology: congenital anomalies, post-traumatic and post-excision defects of the skin and soft tissues, chronic wounds, burns and postburn sequelae, diseases and trauma of the hand. Numerous surgeons were educated in the Military Medical Academy and spread this branch throughout the former Yugoslavia, as well as the whole world.

Breakdown of Yugoslavia imposed new challenges on plastic surgery, which successfully responded to all demands placed on its practitioners. The development of microsurgery brought new possibilities, and plastic surgeons from the Military Medical Academy were among the first in the world to reconstruct a war wound with microsurgical flap. The vast experience in the reconstructive microsurgery gained during the war was successfully introduced into everyday clinical practice. Along with the development of reconstructive surgery, following world trends, as its special part, aesthetic surgery is also developing. Technological progress, together with the adoption of new surgical techniques, has enabled a large number of surgical interventions in the field of reconstructive, but primarily aesthetic surgery, to be performed in the daily surgery conditions, with the advantages which are reflected in many aspects.

The latest trends have popularized anti-aging and regenerative medicine, which cannot be separated from plastic surgery.