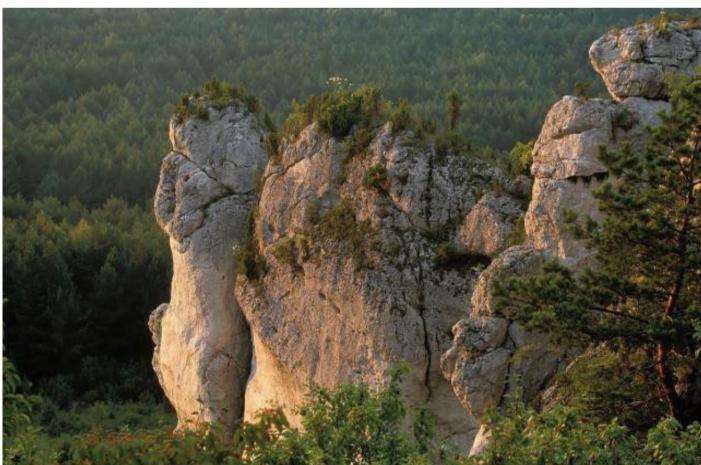




POLISH BEACH BY THE BALTIC SEA



THE POLISH - TABLE MOUNTAINS



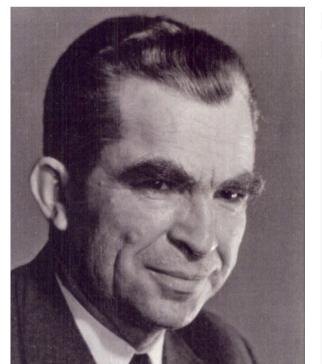
POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

**POLISH MYSTERIOUS MOUNTAINS** 



## POLAND

## The contribution to the global medicine of the polish world famous Catholics doctors:



In his scientific work, he mainly dealt with the development and implementation of the

natural family planning program, the promotion of a natural birth and the biological, psychological and pedagogical aspects of child development in the prenatal period.

By the resolution of the City Council in Łódź on May 28, 2003, one of the designed streets in Złotno was given the name of Professor Włodzimierz Fijałkowski [1] [2].

The prize detay clestersh (2003)
The prize Father Ids; Radziszewski Scientific Association KUL for the year (2003),
for the lifetime achievement in the spirit of Christian humanism

medal "For merits for the city of Lodz" the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" (December 1990) Commander's Cross of the Order of Saint Gregory the Great (1998)

Parenthood in harmony with nature. An ecological look at sexuality

Family ecology. An ecological renewal of procreation
Love, Marriage, Family pr. zb. edited by Franciszek Adamski, ed. PETRUS, Cracow

Family education, pr. zb. edited by Franciszek Adamski, ed. PETRUS, Cracow 2010.

"Women's Health" PZWL 1973 - the most important popular science position, in the

accomplishments of Prof. Andrzej Roszkowski, covers the most important guidelines of woman's behavior during the whole life, and above all during pregnancy.

malformations, premature birth, liver diseases in pregnancy, pregnant cholestasis

pathophysiology of the clotting system in pregnancy, gestational diabetes, pregnancy

infection, treatment of deliveries, organization of a medical care system for pregnant, giving birth and newborn, implementation of original surgical techniques in gynecology.

Conducting a labor complicated from the point of view of the good of the fetus," "Polski Tyg. Lekarski "1953, "Mortality of fetuses and newborns - causes and prevention", "Pediatrics Polska"

Thrombophlebitis and its direct consequences in obstetrics and gynecology", A

Vaginal inflammation and inflammation of the urinary tract", "Ginekologia Polska

"Relative Weight-Dificiency in the Newborn", "Biology Neonatorum Gynecology"

"The Role of Suspected Toxoplamosis and Coincidental Factors in the Cause of

Fatal Damage," "Amerian Jour. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology "1966,
"Icterus in Pregnency. Part I: Biochemical Assays, Part II: the Clonical Course of

Pregnancy "," American Jour. of Obstetrics and Gynecology "1968, "Erythrocyte Metabolism in Pregnancy Complicated by Idiopathic Icterus", "American Jour. of Obstetrics ana Ginecology "1969,

"Free amino acids in the blood serum of women who gave birth to children with congenital malformations", "Ginekologia Polska" 1968,

"The Risk of the Caessarean Section of the Successful Weeks of Gestation" Prinatal

"Recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnant women - biochemical and clinical

"Free amino acids in blood plasma of marriages with children with major congenital

halformations", "Ginekologia Polska 1975,
"Influence of harmful factors on embryo and fetus", "Ginekologia Polska" 1979.

In didactics, Prof. Irene Roszkowski attached great importance to audiovisual methods. Based on his scientific, didactic and clinical experience, he produced several dozen

films, of which 17 were presented at congresses in Poland and abroad. They were widespread throughout Poland for training purposes. For the film "Some causes and mechanisms of human injury before birth" (1966), he received awards at festivals of

congresses and symposia, repeatedly went to congresses and conventions abroad, including to Geneva (1954), Basel (1954), Belgrade (1959), Zagreb (1962), Dubrovnik (1963), Ljubljana (1969), Prague (1961, 1963, 1965, 1967), Moscow (1963, 1973),

Berlin (1965, 1967). Bratislava (1970). Rome (1972). Lausanne (1972). Athens (1973).

of the high level of publication. He made sure that all the articles appearing there were

connected with creating, not destroying life. In one of the interviews he said: "In 1956, the law on the admissibility of termination of pregnancy was introduced, but thanks to me, it began to be implemented only in 1960. During these four years I have calculated

Through all the years of his work, he fought for every child, for every pregnancy. He

and consequences of terminating a pregnancy, especially the first pregnancy. He was a

Professor Ireneusz Roszkowski was twice a national specialist in the field of obstetrics

and gynecology in the years 1952-1959 and 1967-70. He was a voivodship specialist in the following provinces: Szczecin (1946-1947), Olsztyn (1947-1949), Gdańsk (1945-1951), Poznań (1952-1955), served as a regional specialist (1975-1979). In the

years 1973-1979 he was the Director of the Institute of Gynecology and Obstetrics in

rue protector of the unborn. He was a propagator of a large family.

sala (1976), Dresden (1978), Vienna (1961, 1972, 1978), Leipzig (1965), Paris

Professor Ireneusz Roszkowski, in addition to participating in many national

"Iron Deficiency during the Third Trimester of Pregnancy", "Obstetrics and

nemoir of the XVI Congress of Polish Gynecologists, Krynica 1960,
"The Effect of the Male Factor on Abnormal Pregnancy", "Gynaecologia" 1962,

His scientific work included such departments as: aetiology of congenital

The prize Jerzy Ciesielski (2003)

My path to the truth
The natural rhythm of fertility

At the threshold of parenthoo To the affirmation of life

Gynecology" 1966,

Medicine, Lausanne 1972,

studies", "Ginekologia Polska" 1974,

scientific films in Turin and São Paulo.

and Aberdeen (1962), Bethesda and New York (1970).

Biological fertility rhythm and birth regulation

Natural childbirth after preparation at the birth school

Prof. Ireneusz Roszkowski,

Ph. D. habil. M.D. - gynecologist Early years and education He was born on March 24, 1909, in Łapy, in Białystok, in a family of patriotic noble traditions, bearing the Ogończyk coat of arms, as the eldest son of Franciszek and Natalia of Wnorowski. He had three brothers: Kazimierz. Stanisław and Józef and three

sisters: Jadwiga, Regina and Hanna. His maternal grandparents actively participated in the January Uprising, both were deported to Siberia, they did not return. Grandfather an's brother, also an insurgent, escaped with rafters to Gdansk and then to the United ates. The family was in need of education, development, work and mutual help. In 1928 he graduated from the Gymnasium Tadeusz Kościuszko in Łomża. He actively participated in the work of the scout team. Already at that time he managed to know his organizing talent. In later years, he repeatedly stressed the importance of scouting in the education of a young man. For several years in the middle school, he fought with

## Prof. Włodzimierz Fijałkowski, Ph. D. habil. M.D. -gynecologist



He started his medical studies in 1935 at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Warsaw as the eld of the Officer School. He participated in the defensive war, and then ontinued his education in secret teaching in Warsaw. He was a prisoner of the German concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau and other camps in Germany. After the war, he continued his studies in Edinburgh. After returning to Poland, he initially worked at the Clinic of Obstetrics and Women's Diseases in Gdańsk, where he obtained the second degree of specialization and doctorate in the field of medical sciences. Then he worked in Bystrzyca Kłodzka. In 955, he started working in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics in Łódź. He obtained a habilitation based on the thesis entitled "School of Birth based on sychological foundations" at the Medical Academy, but did not receive an associate professor. Shrugged for refusing to perform an abortion, he was removed from the university in 1974. In 1981 he was restored to work, and in 1992 the Council of the Medical Faculty of the Medical Academy in Lodz gave him the degree of professor. In

May 1994 he became a member of the Pontifical Academy of Life "Pro Vita". He died

n 1959, at the Karowa Clinic, for the first time in Poland, a maternity vacuum was In 1995, the Warsaw School of Midwives was given the name of Professor Ireneusz Roszkowski. It was a great event, especially because the patron of the School was For the first time a freezing technique was used to treat erosion of the vaginal part of It was introduced as one of the first in Poland in the early sixties of the last century, a In the years 1968-1979, prof. Roszkowski spent a lot of time researching the causes of method of colposcopic examination of the vaginal disc, in patients at risk of developing some birth defects, especially the free amino acids in mothers' blood plasma, and later also of both parents of children who were born with congenital malformations. In 1965, the first in Poland, examination of patients using USG apparatus, both obstetric and gynecological.

The polycardiograph was used for the first time in the country (examination of fetal His experience and great knowledge in the field of pathophysiology and In this Clinic, also for the first time in Poland, a "rooming in" (mother with a child) system was organized in the Obstetric Ward. traits to numerous students and collaborators. He educated and brought up a large group of specialist doctors, scientists and valuable academic teachers both in Poznar and in Warsaw. He received 18 doctorates, 30 doctorates, reviewed 22 habilitation The first Gynecological Pathomorphology Laboratory in Warsaw and the Cytogenetic Laboratory were established.

He was the first initiator and organizer of "mother schools" in Poland (650 in 1954), papers, wrote 6 reviews for extraordinary and ordinary professor. Under his guidance his assistants announced the publication of over 640 scientific papers (in Poznan and which in the following years evolved in the "School of Birth". Warsaw clinics). Under his guidance, the future managers of many other clinics, In the 1950s he developed special cards - partograms, on which all the parameters occurring during the delivery are recorded. This card has spread throughout Poland hospitals and branches were educated. He had the gift of properly assessing the ability and suitability for the scientific work of his colleagues. and is a long-lasting achievement in Polish obstetrics. beyond problems related to obstetrics and gynecology. He was the author of 330 midwife. He created in the Clinic at ul. Karowa, the main teaching center of the midwife ientific papers, including 50 published abroad, he was the editor of a number of profession in Warsaw. He contributed to the creation of the Midwife Section at the Polish Gynecological Society. Through the Midwife Section, many topics related to

He served many functions of choice in medical schools and scientific societies, was Dean (1958-1960) and Vice-Dean (1960-1962) of the Medical Academy in Warsaw, took an active part in the Scientific Boards of numerous institutions, the Ministry of Health, was for many years a member of the Governmental Commission, Population policy, many years president of Problem Team and the Commission Pathophysiology fetus Academy of Sciences, member of the Commission Pathophysiology fetus Academy of Sciences, member of the Commission Pathophysiology Head of the Section of Demography of Medical Sciences, chairman of the Problem Congenital Malformations and Damage Fetal Academy of Sciences, member of the scientific Council of the Institute of Mother and Child, was an expert scientific Central Admissions Committee for Employees Sciences at the Prime Minister. In the years 1974-1977 he was the president of the Polish Society of Gynecology. He was a member of many Polish and foreign scientific societies. Awarded many times in Poland

Professor Ireneusz Roszkowski appreciated the Gold Medal of the Polish Academy of Medicine, which he received in 1991 for outstanding contributions to the development

and humanization of medicine. On the reverse there is a significant inscription: "Medal

place in history and in people's hearts and minds"

midwife's profession, raising professional qualifications, and improving the

School of Midwives, at the Karowa Clinic, had its training base. Students AM schools

and students held practical classes in all departments. Cooperation, healthy competition, gave great didactic results. Professor I.Roszkowski himself carried out a

practical exam of each student before she took the state examination. It was important

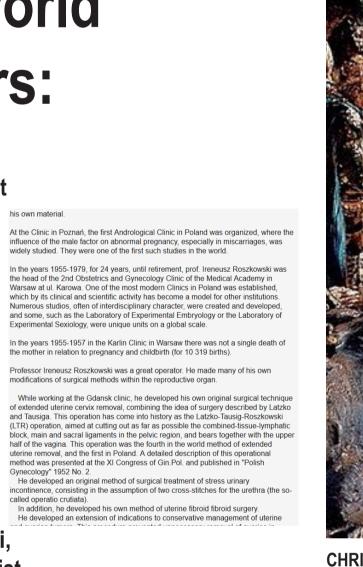
o improve the professional skills of midwives and the possibility of postgraduate

education at universities in the field of not only medical, but pedagogical and

personality. He was able to attract, excite and even fascinate with his enthusiasm and inexhaustible energy. He was a man of action, boundlessly devoted to his profession, which was his passion, his great love. Eternally restless, eternally striving to improve myself and your co-workers. He was characterized by enormous diligence and Professor Ireneusz Roszkowski was very demanding, but also appreciating, often ruthless and rough, and at the same time open, accessible, cheerful. He combined the two types of scientist, the two worlds of science, one - a beautiful, dignified, mysterious and full of romance - Out and other new, dynamic, vibrant, revolutionary, fascinated by the technique, rational and calculating. Professor Roszkowski was a Renaissance man, versatile and talented. He took photography with passion (he received prizes in competitions) and painting. On canvas, he wanted to stop, save from oblivion, the passing atmosphere of family parties. In later years he was passionate about fruit-growing, beekeeping, he worked greatly on the plot, DIY. He had a huge library, which he constantly expanded, was interested in history, and collected clocks. He read it all the time. His whole life was following the principle: "You've got tired of one job, take care of another one." Warsaw, getting acquainted with the latest achievements in medicine. He was delighted with the great progress of scientific research in many areas of medicine. He lamented that he met so few young people there. He often said: "Never forget that we belong to the species of Homo sapiens. It means the need for constant improvement. " "Poverty in the country has been around for 200-300 years, and we complain about neighbors with left and right. Only developmen can help us. First, stimulated from the outside and then through their own autonomous development, internal. <sup>™</sup> On the human development says when he goes to school, and the development begins much earlier, from the first contact with the mother, from

the first feeding. I once heard an old highlander admonishing a young mother that she

does not talk to her baby during feeding. She said to her - Talk to him because he will



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The prize Father Idzi Radziszewski Scientific Association KUL for the year (2003).

enthood in harmony with nature. An ecological look at sexuality

Love, Marriage, Family pr. zb. edited by Franciszek Adamski, ed. PETRUS, Cracow Family education, pr. zb. edited by Franciszek Adamski, ed. PETRUS, Cracow 2010.

"Obstetrics and Female Diseases" PZWL 1954, edited by H. Gromadzki, J. Beck, I

students and doctors.

"Acute infectious diseases" PZWL 1957 collective work edited by Dr. Wszelaki. He

"Obstetrics and Women's Diseases" PZWL 1967, he was the editor of collective

"Gynecology and Obstetrics for Secondary Medical Schools" PZWL 1973. Was an

editor of this manual for midwives, in which for the first time in Poland, given modern

also acted as a textbook for medical students and at that time was for them a "white

contemporary Therapy", PZWL 1961, edited by dr. Złotnicki. He was the author of 5

diseases, released after the liberation, which played a fundamental role in teaching

was the author of the chapter "Infectious diseases in pregnancy and in childbirt

work and the author of six chapters.

"Problems of frigidity" PZWL 1972, I. Roszkowski, K. Imieliński.

Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (1993) [3]

the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" (December 1990)

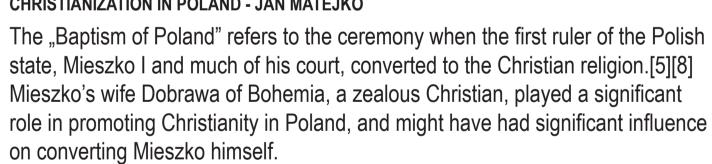
Natural childbirth after preparation at the birth school

The natural rhythm of fertility
Sex harnessed? Creative experience of sex

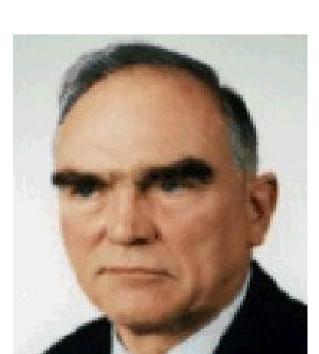
At the threshold of parenthood

badge of soldiers of the Home Army medal "For merits for the city of Lodz"

**CHRISTIANIZATION IN POLAND - JAN MATEJKO** 



(Before the adoption of Christianity in modern- day Poland, there were a number of different pagan tribes. Svetovid was among the most widespread pagan gods worshiped in Poland. Christianity arrived around the late 9th century, most likely around the time when the Vistulan tribe encountered the Christian rite in dealings with their neighbors, the Great Moravia (Bohemian) state).



Zbigniew Szymański, Ph. D. habil. M.D.- endocrinologist and the Member of the



He died in 2005 in Szczecin, he was buried at the Central Ceme



Prof. Andrzej Kochański, Ph. D. habil. M.D. - endocrinologist

Andrzej Maciej Kochański (born on December 3, 1971 in Gniezno) - a Polish geneticist physicist, prof. dr hab. n. med., specialist in clinical and laboratory genetics, full professor at the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine M. Mossakowski Polish cademy of Sciences in Warsaw.

Memberships and decorations

3 Scientific publications

4 Popularization of science 6 Bibliography A graduate of the Second High School. Dąbrówka in Gniezno. In 1996 he obtained a medical diploma at the Medical Academy in Poznań, he studied biotechnology (2 years) at the University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznan. In 2000 he received a doctorate n medical sciences, and in 2005 he was awarded the degree of doctor habilitated by Irena Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz was the scientific quardian of the habilitation. In 2013 he obtained the title of professor of medical sciences [1]. In the same year he became a professor appointed PAN. the 1990s he worked at the Department of Medical Genetics at the Medical cademy in Poznań. He has been working at the Institute of Experimental and Clinical

Medicine at the Polish Academy of Sciences since 2000. M. Mossakowski in Warsaw in the research and treatment team of neuromuscular diseases led by Irena

Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz. After the death of Professor Irena Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz, he took over the management of the neuromuscular syndrome at IMDiK

PAN. From 2009 to 2013 he was a professor at the Faculty of Biology and Environmental Sciences of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. In 2011-2013 he worked as a genetic physician in the Genetic Department of the Institute of Genetics of the "Monument - Children's Health Center". University of Warsaw and at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. From 2014, he is a genetic physician in the genetic counseling center of Oncology Center in Warsaw. As an external expert, he cooperates with the Ordo luris Institute for Legal Culture. He is a member of the Academic Civic Club for them. prof. Lech Kaczyński (AKO Warsaw). He is a promoter in three completed doctoral programs, supervisor of numerous master's and bachelor's theses. In February 2016 he was one of the initiators of an open letter to Prime Minister Beata Szydło regarding vetting [portal prawy.pl, portal tv republic]. He co-edited the Statement of the Team for Bioethical Conferences of the Polish Episcopate Fri Human genome - heritage and commitment (document issued March 4, 2016).

experimental therapy of Charcot-Marie-Tooth type 4A disease (CMT4A). The team he leads deals with development of an experimental model of CMT4A disease, which would serve to identify new neurotoxic substances. A member of numerous commissions of scientific teams, including Neurogenetic ommittee of the Committee of Neurological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2007-2010). From 2013 an expert of the Team for Bioethics of the Polish team), including in 2009, the second degree academic prize of the Rector of the Warsaw Medical University. He received the award of the Directorate of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine M. Mossakowski PAN for the youngest habilitant of the Institute. Member of the Scientific Council of the Ordo Iuris Bioethics Center. From April 2017, a member of the Advisory Group at the Ministry of Science and Higher Education for the protection of human rights in the context of the development of Science publications

Author of numerous scientific articles in the field of neurogenetics [3] [4], published mainly in international scientific periodicals. He is a co-author of articles published of Medical Genetics, Neurology, Neurogenetics, Brain, Neuropediatrics, Neuromuscular Disorders, PLOS. A member of the editorial board of the "Folia Neuropathologica" journal. He was a reviewer for international scientific journals in the field of neuromuscular diseases and neurology. He is the co-author of a book edited by priest, prof. Jacek Grzybowski and priest prof.



## Prof. Tadeusz Tołłoczko, Ph. D. habil. M.D. - surgeon and endocrinologist

Tadeusz Stanisław Tołłoczko (born July 31, 1929 in Warsaw) - Polish doctor, surgeon nd endocrinologist, professor, university lecturer, in the years 1990-1996 rector of the Medical Academy in Warsaw. Table of Contents 2 Decorations and distinctions 4 Bibliography

He began his studies at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Warsaw, in 1952 he Decorations and distinctions graduated from the Medical University of Warsaw. In 1963 he obtained a doctoral degree, ten years later he became a habilitated doctor. In 1980 he obtained the title of professor of medical sciences. In 1960, he obtained a specialization in general surgery of the first degree, and in 1965 - a second degree. In 1998 he also specialized in He started his professional career at the Bone Mineral Hospital in Konstancin. In 1956 he was employed at the 1st Surgical Clinic of the Medical Academy in Warsaw. At this Surgery), he took up further scientific positions (including full professor). From 1974 he was the head and the director of the Surgical Clinic of the 2nd Faculty of Medicine at the Medical Academy. From 1981 to 1984 he was the vice-rector of the Warsaw University of Music, in 1990-1996 he was the rector of this university for two terms. He

Tadeusz Tołłoczko was the first doctor in Poland who performed surgery in a patient with primary hyperparathyroidism, diagnosed through active disease search in a group of over 500 patients with kidney stones. In total, he performed about 900 operations of primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism. His clinic was the first in Poland to introduce transplantation (renal transplantation) into clinical practice. Tadeusz Tołłoczko is also the creator of standards in the field of counteracting and combating surgical He was among others a regular member of the Warsaw Scientific Society and a member of several scientific committees of the Polish Academy of Sciences (also the general of the Society of Polish Surgeons. He also belonged to industry international

Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of the Rebirth of Poland (2010) [2] Commander's Cross of the Order of the Rebirth of Poland (1999) [3] Popraw tiumezenie



