

**Z.Kheladze**

**Formation of “Anesthesiology-Reanimatology” and “Critical medicine” in Georgia (Tbilisi,Georgia)**

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In the list of medical specialties, from 2001 year, Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia approved “anesthesiology- reanimatology” and “critical medicine” along with other neighboring specialties. In case of Georgia, anesthesiology-reanimatology is viewed as the specialty of clinical medicine which studies the diagnostic and treatment methods of acute and chronic pain, in addition, provides control of organism’s vital functions during surgical operations and after the nearest period of it, also in the primary stage of dangerous condition of life (48 h). in reference to critical care medicine, it’s the type of clinical medicine’s specialty, which controls the whole process of dangerous conditions of life, studies of mechanisms of developing dangerous processes, creates and uses treatment and diagnostic means of these conditions and it’s prevention ways. Forming of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” happened in parallel with establishing this specialty in Russian imperia and then in Soviet Union and from this viewpoint there are many similarities. Though it should be admitted that ether inhalational narcosis was conducted in 1847, in the military hospital of Tbilisi during the was of Russia-ottoman empire by Russian officer N. Piragov . at the time of Soviet Union this hospital was rearranged as 367<sup>th</sup> Regional Hospital of South Caucasus and was one of the most famous institute in SU. It’s a significant fact because this inhalational narcosis was the first attempt not only in Russian imperia but in the world. What refers to “Critical Medicine” the point of formation can be considered 1983 year, when the term “Critical Medicine” was utilized firstly in the candidate’s degree thesis of Z. Kheladze about “ The peculiarities of immune status’s changes at the time of critical condition

**Key words:**Anesthesiology,Reanimatology, Critical Care Medicine,acute and chronic pain,Critical Condition.

In the list of medical specialties, from 2001 year, Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia approved “anesthesiology- reanimatology” and “critical medicine” along with other neighboring specialties. It is noteworthy that the similar contribution of medical specialties in the USA (anesthesiology and critical care medicine). From this point of view some resemblance is in European Union countries (anesthesiology-medicine of intensive care); as for post-soviet countries, there is only “anesthesiology-reanimatology” and critical care medicine is not regarded as a medical specialty. In case of Georgia, anesthesiology-reanimatology is viewed as the specialty of clinical medicine which studies the diagnostic and treatment methods of acute and chronic pain, in addition, provides control of organism’s vital functions during surgical operations and after the nearest period of it, also in the primary stage of dangerous condition of life (48 h). in reference to critical care medicine, it’s the type of clinical medicine’s specialty, which controls the whole process of dangerous conditions of life, studies of mechanisms of developing dangerous processes, creates and uses treatment and diagnostic means of these conditions and it’s prevention ways.

Forming of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” happened in parallel with establishing this specialty in Russian imperia and then in Soviet Union and from this viewpoint there are many similarities. Though it should be admitted that ether inhalational narcosis was conducted in 1847, in the military hospital of Tbilisi during the was of Russia-ottoman empire by Russian officer N. Piragov . at the time of Soviet Union this hospital was rearranged as 367<sup>th</sup> Regional Hospital of South Caucasus and was one of the most famous institute in SU. It’s a significant fact because this inhalational narcosis was the first attempt not only in Russian imperia but in the world.

In work of developing “anesthesiology-reanimatology” in Georgia and SU was maintained by rules published by minister of Union Health Care which included issues and problems of developing this service in Soviet union. From this perspective the most important law were published 19.12. 1959, order 537 about “anesthesiology condition”, 9.04.1960, order 169 “about the list of employees of anesthesiologists in hospitals”,14.04.1966, 287 order about “the following development of “anesthesiology-reanimatology”, 27.07.1970. 501 order “about creating the service of anesthesiology-reanimatology” in hospitals, 13.11.1973, 890 order about “creating department of acute **myocardium - hart** attack with ward of intensive therapy’, order 1888 published in 29.12.1975 which included usage of beds for anesthesiology-reanimatology service in multi profile hospitals 400 bed, owning inhabitants more than 500000. In Soviet Union, establishing The Society of Reanimatologists-anesthesiologists was very significant fact in 1966. moreover, the conference of anesthesiologists-reanimatologists in Moscow in 1972 was important event. In the 1957-75ies were formed the first faculties and departments of anesthesiology-reanimatology. before this, the function of this service was carried out by surgeons which owned the method of inhalational narcosis more or less.

There is the issue which must taken into consideration when we are going to discuss beginnings of anesthesiology-reanimatology service in Georgia. Formation of this service in Georgia was realized thanks to faculties of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” of doctors’ improvement and state medical universities in Tbilisi. In creation of anesthesiology service was implemented by means of doctors’ improvement institute and reanimatologic service- profile faculty of medical institute. The first anesthesiology service was created in 1957 in Georgia by the way of doctors’ improvement institute’s faculty of anesthesiology and surgery. The first head of this service was a famous surgical and professor G. Khundadze. In 1970, on the basis of this faculty there was established faculty of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” which head was a professor Giorgi Tsanava. Professor G. Tsanava was born in 1915 in Zugdidi, in 1940 he graduated State Medical University of Tbilisi with honor, was the aspirant the topographic anatomy and operational surgery of faculty in the same institute (1940-41). During the Great Patriotic War he was the head of medical-sanitary service of border-guard army’s battalion. After finishing the war he was recovered as aspirant in the same faculty

(1946-1948) and then was an assistant in this faculty (1948-50ies) and in 1949-1957 worked as a docent of doctors' improvement institute of the first surgical faculty. In 1951 defended the dissertation in order to gain the degree of medicine's sciences' candidate. In 1956-1957 was sent in Leningrad in clinics of academicians P.A. Kuprianov and I.S. Kolesnikov. He began to work in nearly developed faculty of anesthesiology and surgery of Doctors' improvement institute as a docent and in 1967 defends the dissertation about "bronchoscope pneumology and pneumosurgery". He was the professor of the same faculty in 1968-1970 and from 1970 to 2000 the head of faculty of "anesthesiology-reanimatology". the professor G. Tsanava was the main anesthesiologist-reanimatologist of Health Care Ministry of Georgia (1966-1980), the main reanimatologist (1989-1992), the member of surgeons' society's government of the name of G. Rukhadze of Tbilisi, the chairman of scientific society of Georgia's "anesthesiology-reanimatology" (1970-1992), the member of "anesthesiology-reanimatology" union society's government (1972-1989), honorary member of this society from 1989, the member of editorial council of the magazine "anesthesiology and reanimatology" (1972-1995). The member of specialized councils of awarding scientific degrees of doctors' improvement institute and state medical university of Tbilisi. The object of his research was anesthesia and analgesia, reanimatology and intensive medicine. G. Tsanava is the author of about 200 scientific work in the field of anesthesiology and reanimatology, also in chest surgery. From them, two are guidelines and three are monographs. He published two guidelines in 1964-1968 in anesthesiology in two volumes together with G. Khundadze, O. Mamamtavrishvili, and Ch. Gorozia. It's important that this was the first guideline in anesthesiology and on the basis of it many Georgian physician and scientists brought up. By his guidance there were prepared 2000 anesthesiologist-reanimatologist, 50 brochologist, 98 doctor of first aid and 859 nurse. Professor G. Tsanava was organizer of three scientific practical conference of the union importance (1976, 1981, 1990). He conducted three scientific symposium in Tbilisi in (1983, 1984, 1986). the professor G. Tsanava was honored worker of Georgian medicine (1983), an academician of medico-biologic academy (1996).The chevalier of various medal of Red Star and II degree of Patriotic War. In 1984 was awarded with state premium in contributed mite in developing the service of "anesthesiology-reanimatology" in Georgia. In 1989 he was elected as honored citizen of Zugdidi and in 1996 as honored president of Georgian Anesthesiologists. Professor G. Tsanava died in 2002, on 10 March. Is buried in Mukhatgverdi pantheon of public figures.

From this point of view very interesting and merited is work of Nikoloz Lomtadze. He was born on March 14, 1918 in Chokhatauri district, village Metsieti, in Georgia. In 1933 he graduated State Medical Institute in Tbilisi and was called up for military service in Soviet army. He participated in Finland's war, fought in the second world for from the very first days until invasion of Berlin. He was rewarded by three fighting medals and many medals. In 1946 he was demobilized from army because of illness and he passed training course of surgical qualification in the first surgical faculty of doctors' improvement institute with guideline on N. Antelava. He worked on the issues of anesthesia and the general one. He passed the course of clinical residency in the same faculty and in 1948, on June 19, he reported the outcomes of conducted operations on 110 patients by means of endotracheal narcosis on the meeting of surgical society of Tbilisi. This was the first fact of establishing endotracheal narcosis in medical practice in Caucasus and Georgia and one of the first in Soviet Union. In 1948-56 he was elected as assistant of the same faculty; in 1959 he defended candidate dissertation "endotracheal narcosis in surgery" and in 1969 – doctoral dissertation about "Ftorotanin narcosis". It should be noted that both dissertations were the first one in Georgia and Caucasus that indicates on huge education and erudition of author. In 1964-1968 he was elected as docent of faculty of anesthesiology and surgery and in 1972- as professor of the same faculty. In 1964, Lomtadze awarded for contributed work in developing of "reanimatology-anesthesiology" service,

and in 1986, the doctor received the medal of G. Rukhadze and diploma. In 1996, 12 October, he was elected as honored Vice- President of Anesthesiologists Association in the first meeting of Georgian anesthesiologists. In 1997 he became the academician of Georgian Medical-Biologic Academy. In 2000 he rewarded by honor medal, published 4 monograph and more than 100 scientific work. He is a teacher of lots of doctors and scientists who work successfully even nowadays. On may 31, 2008 he died after short-termed illness in age of 90.

The work of G. Tsanava and N. Lomtadze was successfully continued by the second head of Doctors' Improvement Institute, professor Nodar Lebanidze. He was born on May 30, 1950, Tbilisi. In 1967-1972ies he studied State Medical University of Tbilisi and in 1972-73 he was sent in clinical residency of surgical center of Soviet Union's Health Care Ministry. After graduated the center he stayed as aspirant (1973-78es). With specialty of 'anesthesiology-reanimatology', after graduating residency and defending candidate dissertation, 1978-1979 he worked as "anesthesiology-reanimatology" assistant of Tbilisi State Medical University and in 1979-1982 as the superior scientific-worker in scientific-research institute of Georgia Health Care Ministry and Orthopedy. In 1979-1981 he was the main anesthesiologist-reanimatology of Management of Heath Care in Tbilisi. Then in 1981-2004es, the main anesthesiologist-reanimatologist of Health Care Ministry of Georgia. In 1992-1994 he was the minister of medical techniques and technology of Health Care Ministry of Georgia. By the direct initiative of N. lebanidze there was created the first computer monitor system "ASU TRAUMA " in Georgia and utilization of this gave the possibility to rescue lots of patients in severe conditions. By this method, there was managed to improve the qualification of anesthesiologists-reanimatologists. The general direction of N. Lebanidze's research is to study the newest methods of anesthesia and instillation of them in practical activity. It should be noted that by means of his guidance were formed projects of National Medical Center by name O. Gudushauri and regional hospitals in Lanchkhuti. In 1988-2005 he was elected as head of faculty of academy of anesthesiology-reanimatology of Tbilisi State Medical University. In 1993-2006 was the first president of Georgian Anesthesiologist Association. From 2004, doctor Lebanidze is the deputy assistant of director in "Carabs Medline" which was founded by him and is the clinic of esthetic, plastic reconstructing surgery. It's the first medical institution of this profile in Georgia and Caucasus. After 2005, when doctors' improvement institute and Tbilisi State University, he is the general director and full professor of the anesthesiology's direction of Tbilisi State Medical University. Moreover he is the director of "anesthesiology-reanimatology" residency program. He formed the system of certification in "anesthesiology-reanimatology" and is the chairman of this commission. Besides, he created the first standards and protocols in anesthesiology-reanimatology also licensing requires for anesthesiology-reanimatology service; he firstly conducted continuous medical educational courses, he is represented as an expert in issues of anesthesiology-reanimatology of Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Care. In 1994 he was chosen as member-correspondent of Georgian Medico-Biologic Academy, during years was member of dissertation council in "anesthesiology-reanimatology" and "critical medicine." The professor N. Lebanidze created and published more than hundred scientific work. He is the author of two guidelines and monographs and creator of methodic recommendation. It's noteworthy that under the direct leadership there have been conducted more than thousands case of anesthesia successfully in the various spheres of surgery without any complications. It's no doubt that he stands with the most successful anesthesiologists of the world. He bought up the majority of anesthesiologist-reanimatologists which work nowadays, and many of them work abroad in leading medical institutions. He participated in medical liquidation at the time of Spitak's earthquake and guided the Georgian medical personal at that time. In 1991-93 he worked in field-hospital in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, is awarded by the third quality medal of Vakhtang Gorgasali (1993), USSR medal for "labor bravery" (1988), the medal

of Mkhitar Sparapet, of Armenia republic. It must be outlined that labors and attempts of creating residency and institutions of certification invoked the rearrange of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” service similarly to USA and European Union countries. This fact had a strategic importance and must be appreciated.

Shota Machavariani has a great significance in development “anesthesiology-reanimatology” service in Georgia too. He was born in Tbilisi, 1924. he finished Tbilisi Medical Institute, in 1947, passed in Tbilisi Medical Institute as aspirant in hospital surgery’s , 1951 he defended thesis for a candidate’s degree and in 1963 doctoral one. In 1963 he was awarded by the honorary title of medicine’s science doctor and in 1972 the title of professor. in 1962 he founded the laboratory of reanimatology in Hematology and Scientific-Research institute and the director was S. Machavariani. This was the first reanimatologic structural unit in Georgia and Caucasus. The last mentioned was rearranged as Problematic laboratory of reanimatology by order of the chairman of Science and techniques union state committee. In the same year this laboratory was in the list of Tbilisi state medical institute’s structure. In 1973 was formed the faculty of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” of Tbilisi State Medical Institute, and the first director of it was Sh. Machavariani. The Problematic Laboratory of Reanimatology was leaded in mentioned faculty. The professor was an author of nearly 700 work, three of them are monographs: “Reanimatology” (1966), “reanimation during the terminal conditions caused by pneumothorax” (1970), “Some pathologies of organism” (1979), “Reanimatology and snesthesiology” for Medical Institute’s students and doctors (1985), “Intensive therapy and reanimatology for average medical personal (1986), it should be noted that this was the first publishing of these contingent. Professor S. Machavariani has a great effort in developing the new branch of experimental and clinical medicine-reanimatology. He was a pioneer of establishing scientific and practical reanimatology in Georgia. He formed the school which representatives work successfully. He guided the one doctoral and four thesis for a candidate’s degree. S. Machavariani owned prioritized researches in the issues of pathological physiology. The main direction of his research were an experimental modeling of terminal conditions caused by chest-pulmonary block, pathophysiology of reanimation and post-reanimation period, studies of pathogenesis and treatment methods. Works of S. Machavariani were dedicated to the general anesthesia-in surgical operations and after operation period, he elaborated the method of treatment narcosis and it’s utilization, also showings of neuroleptanalgesis in the different extreme situations of organism; the most important are his researches about the most problematic issue in reanimatology- prolongation of clinical death. The professor, along with authors collective was able to prolong life of monkeys nearly during 30 minutes in condition of hypothermia. He guided three scientific conferences. He was the member of “anesthesiology-reanimatology union scientific society’s government, the deputy of Georgia’s anesthesiology-reanimatology” society’s chairman, the chairman of problematic commission of “extreme and terminal conditions” existed near the Health Care Ministry of Georgia, and the member of union society’s revision commission of “anesthesiologist-reanimatologists”. This honored person died in 1988 after short-term illness.

The history of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” can not be complied completely without docent Ivane Lazarishvili’s outlined activity. He was born on December 2, 1926, in Gurjaani, village Velistsikhe. He was in the army of USSR after the World War Two in Austria. In 1957 he was appointed as doctor-anesthesiologist in oncologic dispenser of the republic and in 1959 was elected as scientist-scientific worker in scientific research institute of oncology, in 1972 he became the superior scientist-worker in Reanimatology’s Problematic Laboratory existed near The Tbilisi State Medical University. 1973-1990 worked as anesthesiology-reanimatology faculty’s docent in The Tbilisi State Medical University. In the same years he held the post of the main anesthesiologist in Health Care Ministry of Georgia. In 1991-94 worked in the II hospital of Tbilisi as director of anesthesiology-

reanimatology department. And from 1994 he was the head of “reanimatology-anesthesiology” service in Academician K.Chachavas’s Perinatal Medicine and Mean-Gynecology Scientific-Research Institute. The name of I. Lazarishvili is related to the new methods of anesthesia and their instillation in practice; is the author of more than 100 work, majority of which are published abroad and is dedicated to the actual problems of “anesthesiology-reanimatology”. This honorable, hardworking person with great intellectual abilities died in 2013 and his name is justly connected to many paper of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” history in Georgia.

Besides we must mention the contribution of the docent Giorgi Chakhunashvili in formation of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” service. He was born in 1928 in Tbilisi, in 1951 he graduated The Tbilisi State Medical University, in 1951-58 he worked as surgeon in the army of USSR. In 1953-73 was the anesthesiologist in the Tbilisi II Clinical Hospital. He founded the catheterization method of magisterial veins in Georgian reality, contemporary methods of tracheotomy, treatment narcosis and other treatment activities. In 1961 he was sent to the Thoracic Surgery Institute of the name Academician A. Bakulev. In 1970 he was awarded by the highest title of anesthesiology-reanimatology. In 1972 he defended the candidate degree of medicine’s sciences and in 1973 began to work in The Tbilisi State Medical Institute, firstly as an assistant and then as a docent. During the works on this faculty he established the highest treatment-diagnostic methods, among them are bronchial trauma, tetanus, neurotrauma, asthma status, acute adrenocortical crust failure, and in order to treat acute poisoning. He was actively involved in evens of Spitak’s and Racha-lechkhumi earthquake, also in liquidation of medical problems during 9 April events and hostilities occurred in Georgia. From 1960 during three decades he was the constant consultant of the fourth main management of Health Care Ministry of Georgia. In 1984 docent G. Chakhunashvili was awarded by honored doctor of republic; he took part in many international conferences and congress, has published 56 works, he is the co-author of two guidelines: certification questionnaire for doctors and state standards. He gained the medal in surgery of G. Mukhadze and Medal of honor. With the prolonged work on doctoral activities, Chakhunashvili spend a lot of time with students, residents, interns, clinical ordinates, and continues work in Tbilisi State Medical University as the director of educational part.

The merit of assistant Natela Keadze is important in development of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” service in Georgia. She was born in Tbilisi, 1926, graduated Tbilisi State Medical University. Worked as superior scientist-worker and anesthesiologist in Tbilisi Surgery Scientific-research institute; in 1973 she was elected as the assistant of Tbilisi State Medical University “anesthesiology-reanimatology” faculty. She was a doctor of wide erudition and education, has published more than 100 scientific works, and most of them are dedicated to problematic issues of “anesthesiology-reanimatology”. she studied the peculiarities of narcosis, in particular treatment one, asthma status, control of post-operation period, pariental nutrition, politraumas and other pathological conditions. Is a co-author of guideline in reanimatology. she passed internship in different times in Thoracic Surgery Institute of A. Bakulev, and in the First Medical Institute of Moscow. Keadze was one of the founders of Georgia’s anesthesiologists-reanimatologists scientific society. She was actively participating in tragic events of 9<sup>th</sup> April and liquidation of medical problems of hostilities. Natela Keadze died in 2003 after prolonged illness.

From this point of view, the work of an assistant Margarita Gogiashvili is considerable. She finished The Tbilisi State Medical University in 1951 and in 1951-54 worked in Terjola region hospital as a surgeon, in 1953-54 worked as a head of human resources department of Georgia’s Health Care Ministry. And in 1954-58 studied clinical ordinatory of surgery faculty in Tbilisi State Medical Institute. In 1958-62 she was an anesthesiologist-reanimatologist of The Central Clinical Hospital of Republic. In 1970 he defended thesis for a candidate’s degree, in 1973-2006 was an assistant of

faculty of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” of The Tbilisi State Medical Institute. In 2007-2010 worked as anesthesiologist of urgent medicine center. He worked on probation in surgical center of the name of N. Piragov, Surgery Institute of A. Vishnevsky, in Surgical Institute of Science Academy of Slovenia, in 1979-1980 as the head of “anesthesiology-reanimatology” service in Angola people’s republic, in the city Mosamedish, has published 136 scientific works which are dedicated to problematic issued of “anesthesiology-reanimatology”. is the co-author in “reanimatology”. She has the medal of G. Mukhadze, state award of Angola- Agustinio Netto’s medal, honorary testimonial of USSR embassy in Angola.

“Anesthesiology-reanimatology“ faculty and “reanimatology’s” problematic laboratory is guided by professor Zurab Kheladze after 1988. then “reanimatology’s” problematic laboratory and the central scientific-research laboratory of the Tbilisi State Medical University were incorporated and in 2006, by the result of reorganization in Tbilisi State Medical University there were developed the direction of “reanimation”. What refers to “Critical Medicine” the point of formation can be considered 1983 year, when the term “Critical Medicine” was utilized firstly in the candidate’s degree thesis of Z. Kheladze about “ the peculiarities of immune status’s changes at the time of critical condition”. Z. kheladze was born in 1952, finished the first school of Ozurgeti with honors and continued studying in Tbilisi State Medical University, then began to study in clinical ordinator on the faculty of “anesthesiology-reanimatology”. after finishing it, he became the senior scientist-worker of problematic laboratory of reanimatology, then worked as the main scientist-worker, as the assistant of faculty, docent, professor, and director. In 1991 he defended the doctoral dissertation and in 1995 was awarded by the title of professor. in 1986-1990 was the member of reanimatology’s problematic commission of USSR Medicine Sciences’ academy. By his initiation in 1991 was founded The Association of Georgia’s Catastrophe Critical Care Medicine” that was rearranged as “Critical Care Medicine Institute of Georgia” in 1994. in 2006 he founded the department of The Critical Care Medicine in Tbilisi State Medical University, which includes direction of “reanimatology” and “toxicology”. He created the first guideline in Critical Care Medicine (“Critical Medicine”, Tbilisi, 2007), the first state treatment standards in Georgian (1996), and protocols in “anesthesiology-reanimatology” and “critical medicine” (2011-2012), in 1999 he complied the educational program for residents and began study of residents. In the same years (2000) he established the certification system for doctors in “critical medicine”, created the first license demands for medical institutions, conducted the first continuous courses in this field of medicine (2003). He was directly involved in creating the legislative base in this specialty, namely, in accepted law of the Georgian parliaments, there were concretely discussed the issues: “critical conditions, death and euthanasia”. He created the issues about critical medicine in the different law elaborated by Georgian parliament. Also the order of Georgia’s president in 2001 was significant- about “criteria of the death of brain”, which is created by Kheladzes direct participation. By the initiative of Z. Kheladze there was elaborated the order of Health, labor and social care minister of Georgia- to declare the Critical Care Medicine as a prior field of health care service”. From this point of view, conducting 7 national conferences (1978,1989,1992,2009,2010,2012,2013,2014) and 6 international symposium of Tbilisi (1989,2009, 2010,2012,2013,2014), of which initiator and chairman was himself. From 2005, he publishes the magazine “Critical Care and Catastrophe Medicine”. In different times he was the specialist in critical care medicine of Georgia’s labor, health and social care ministry and nowadays remains the expert of this field; was the member of specialized dissertation scientific council’s chairman in “anesthesiology-reanimatology” and “critical medicine”. Moreover he was the head of reanimation service of Academician V.Bochorishvili’s center against sepsis (1983-1990), and the member of supervisory council of Gudushauri’s state medical center (2000-2008), he was on probation in the general reanimatology institute of USSR medicine scientific academy, in the first and the second state

medical institutes of Moscow, Medical institute of Kiev, the center of medical catastrophes of Rome, Montefiore's medical corporation of New York, and in Cairo University. He is the founder member of Georgia's medicine science academy, member of "Europe's intensive care medicine society", federation of world's critical and intensive care medicine, international union of "global alliance for sepsis"; he bought up the whole majority of certificated doctors of critical care medicine who work successfully in different countries in the world. He guided 12 dissertation in order to gain the degree of medicine's scientific candidate and medicine doctor in philosophy. He is the author of about 300 work, guidelines, inventions, patents, methodic recommendations, and rational sentences.

The services of anesthesiology -reanimatology are located in all parts of Georgia, as for the institutions of critical care medicine, they are in regional and central hospitals of the country. The majority of these hospitals are newly built and have renewed material-technical basis and are appropriate for high standards. In these clinics there are developed all treatment and diagnostic methods of "anesthesiology-reanimatology" according to the level of the most countries of European Union. Nowadays about 1000 anesthesiologist-reanimatologist and about 600 critical care medicine doctors work in Georgia. Some of them have the both certificates. From 1991, in Georgia there is the Association of Critical Conditions and Catastrophes' Medicine of Georgia which is the collective member of "Europe Intensive Care Medicine Society", Global alliance of Sepsis International Union"; the second union of doctors was formed in 1996 as the Georgian anesthesiologists association. The first scientific conference in anesthesiology-reanimatology was conducted in 1976, and was dedicated to organizational problems of anesthesiology-reanimatology. The same activity in critical care medicine was conducted in Tbilisi, 1989 and was dedicated to tragic events of 9 th April. It's obvious that lots of people have participated in formation and generating "anesthesiology-reanimatology" and "critical care medicine", the most noteworthy of them are: Zaur Nemsadze, Dezi Chaganava, Ledi Gachechiladze, Zhenia Okitashvili, Irakli, Diasamidze, Jumber Jobadze, Izolda Shengelia, Alexander Jokhadze, temur Tvalavadze, Juzina Chichinadze, Shota Kadagishvili, Guram Rukhadze, Tamar Chichua, Diana Tsitsladze, Alina Beridze, Tamila Sumbadze, Vano Meifariani and others. Unfortunately many of them are not alive nowadays, but the merit of them as the old Romanians said : "is up to law".

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#### ზ.ხელაძე

**“ანესთეზიოლოგია-რეანიმატოლოგიის” და “კრიტიკული მედიცინის”  
ჩამოყალიბება საქართველოში.**

გადმოცემულია ანესთეზიოლოგია-რეანიმატოლოგიის” და “კრიტიკული მედიცინის” ჩამოყალიბების ისტორია საქართველოში. მითითებულია,რომ ანესთეზიოლოგია-რეანიმატოლოგიის” ჩამოყალიბება საქართველოში ძირითადად ისევე წარიმართა, როგორც ეს მოხდა რუსეთის იმპერიასა და საბჭოთა კავშირში,რომლის შემადგენლობაშიც იყო საქართველო წლების განმავლობაში. რაც შეეხება კრიტიკულ მედიცინას ეს ტერმინი პირველად 1983 წელს იქნა ნახმარი საქართველოში და ეს სპეციალობაც აქედან იღებს სათავეს.