

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY İSTANBUL FACULTY OF MEDICINE

İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ İSTANBUL TIP FAKÜLTESİ'NİN KISA TARİHÇESİ

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ABSTRACT

İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, was the only medical faculty in Türkiye until the Ankara University, Faculty of Medicine was established in 1945 under Law No. 4761. Therefore, until the establishment of Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, the history of medical education in our country is a history belonging to İstanbul Faculty of Medicine. After the conquest of İstanbul, medical education was established at the Fatih Darüşşifası in İstanbul and continued to develop, being provided in institutions that opened and closed over time. This institution has undergone reforms since the establishment of Tıphane-i Âmire in 1827, which finally led to the institutionalization of the İstanbul Faculty of Medicine. Physicians from Austria and Germany made significant contributions to the modernisation of education at this medical school during the Ottoman and Republican periods. The İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, has supported the development of new medical faculties established in Türkiye by providing the new institutions with faculty members. Based on 2023 data, among the 128 medical faculties established in Türkiye, either by the state or private enterprise, the İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, has a prestigious place in Türkiye, as it was the first medical school and has always been an innovative and guiding medical institution. The school has graduates who have made significant contributions to medicine. Examples include Hulusi Behçet (1889-1948), the discoverer of Behçet's Disease, who graduated from the İstanbul School of Medicine in 1910, and Aziz Sancar (1946-), who graduated from the İstanbul School of Medicine in 1969 and shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 2015.

Keywords: History of İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, history of medical education, history

ÖZET

İstanbul Üniversitesi İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi, 1945 yılında Ankara Tıp Fakültesi kurulana dek ülkemizin tek tıp fakültesiydi. Bu nedenle Ankara Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi kuruluncaya kadar ülkemizdeki tıp eğitiminin tarihi, İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi'ne ait bir tarihtir. İstanbul'un fethi ardından İstanbul'da Fatih Darüşşifası'nda başlatılan tıp eğitimi, birbiri ardına açılıp kapanan kurumlarda verilmiş olsa da sürekli bir gelişim çizgisi izlemiş, 1827'de kurulan Tıphane-i Amire'den itibaren ise aynı kurumun zaman zaman reformlar geçirmesi ile İstanbul Tıp Fakültesinin kurulmasına yön vermiştir. Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet dönemlerinde Avusturyalı ve Alman hekimlerin bu tıp okulundaki eğitimin modernleşmesine önemli katkıları olmuştur. İstanbul Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, ülkede kurulan yeni tıp fakültelerine öğretim üyesi vererek, onların gelişimlerini de desteklemiştir. 2023 itibarıyla ülkemizde devlet bünyesinde ya da özel teşebbüsle kurulmuş 128 tıp fakültesi içinde İstanbul Üniversitesi İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi, ülkenin ilk olmakla en eski geçmişe sahip, fakat daima yenilikçi ve rehber tıp kurumu olma özelliğiyle, çok prestijli bir yere sahiptir. İstanbul Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi'nin tıba önemli katkılar yapan mezunları vardır. Bunlara, İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi'nin 1910 yılı mezunu Behçet Hastalığını tanımlayan Hulusi Behçet (1889-1948) ile 1969 yılı mezunu ve kimya dalında 2015 Nobel ödülünü bir meslektaşıyla paylaşan Aziz Sancar (1946-) örnek verilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstanbul Üniversitesi İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi tarihi, tıp eğitimi tarihi, tarih

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INTRODUCTION

The *madrasas*, established following İstanbul's conquest on May 29, 1453, are considered the foundation of İstanbul University (1). The roots of the İstanbul Faculty of Medicine can be traced back to the *darüşşifa* (house of healing, the first hospital model in Turkish-Islamic culture), built by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror and opened in 1470 within the complex bearing his name (2). In a meeting held on December 30, 1970, the Board of Professors of the İstanbul Faculty of Medicine decided to celebrate 1970 as the 500th anniversary of the establishment of the faculty, taking the date of the establishment of the *Fatih Darüşşifa* in 1470 as its basis (3). This decision expresses ownership of medical education initiated by Türkiye's ancestors after İstanbul's conquest. This study summarizes the history of the Medical Faculty of İstanbul University, the first medical school in Türkiye, and shows that teaching medicine in Türkiye, which began in madrasa and *darüşşifa* institutions, has made a continuous effort to progress by establishing successive institutions and reforming existing institutions.

Fatih Darüşşifa: Seed of the İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine

The foundations of madrasas, one of Türkiye's only institutions of higher education until the late 18th century, date back to the 9th century. Mehmed the Conqueror (1432–1481), who conquered Constantinople in 1453, had the largest madrasa in the period, called *Sekizli Medreseler (Sahn-i Semân)*. It consisted of eight madrasas built on both sides of the Fatih Mosque and became operational in 1470, 17 years after İstanbul's conquest. The *Darüşşifa* was built next to the four madrasas to the south (4). The most substantial evidence indicating that medical education was provided at the *Fatih Darüşşifa* was revealed by Altıntaş's research through nine archival documents, which proved the appointment of medical students between 1723 and 1783 (5).

Süleymaniye Medical Madrasa (established in 1557)

The *Fatih Darüşşifa* was destroyed by earthquakes in 1509, 1747, and 1766 (4). Therefore, Suleiman the Magnificent (1494–1566), who led the Ottoman Empire into a great era, had Mimar Sinan (Architect Sinan, 1490-1588) build the Süleymaniye Complex, which became one of the most beautiful examples of Ottoman architecture (6). The doors of the hospital were opened early in the morning, and the staff took care of in-patients and those who came for examination (7). A list of 66 books used for education at the *Süleymaniye Medical Madrasa* can be found in the Topkapı Palace Archive. Students would read books written by famous scholars such as İbnü'l Baytâr (1197-1248), İbn Sînâ (980-1037), Zehrâvî (936-1013), and Hacı Pasha (1339-1413) in accordance with the schedules and programmes of their teachers, take classes, and, in the afternoon, go to the sections where patients were

hospitalised for practise (7). In addition to studying skeletons and bones, students were given anatomy lessons using pictures (8). There was a separate section for patients with mental disorders in the *Süleymaniye Darüşşifa*, and over time, the number of these patients cared for in the institution increased, and the hospital gradually became a *bimarhane* (psychiatric hospital). In 1873, when mentally ill patients were moved to the *Toptaşı Bimarhane*, activities at the *Süleymaniye Darüşşifa* ended (9).

An important step towards the modernisation of medical education: The Shipyard Medical School (established in 1805)

In the reign of Selim III (1789-1807), a hospital was built in Kasımpaşa Shipyard to meet the navy's need for physicians and provide patient care. In 1806, the hospital began training physicians and surgeons. This school, which brought medical instruments and books from Europe, ceased operations after political turmoil, and its building was destroyed in the Kasımpaşa Fire of 1822 (10). It is accepted that this institution, which operated for a short period, was a turning point in the Westernisation of Turkish medicine and formed the basis of the *Tıphane-i Âmire*, the first modern medical school.

The first modern medical school - Tıphane-i Âmire and Cerrahhane-i Mâmure

Sultan Mahmud II (1785–1839), who made great efforts to achieve progress in the Ottoman Empire in parallel with developments in the West, ordered the establishment of a military school, *Tıphane-i Âmire*, at the Tulumbacıbaşı Mansion in Vezneciler to train qualified physicians and surgeons for his newly established army (*Asâkir-i Mansûre-i Muhammediyye*) (11). This was the first medical school opened in Türkiye in the modern sense (12). The school became operational on March 14, 1827, so this date is considered the beginning of modern medical education in Türkiye and is celebrated as Medical Day (13).

Only Muslim students were accepted to this school, and medical education was scheduled for four years. Classes were taught in Turkish, Arabic, Italian, and French, and textbooks were brought from Paris. The school was mostly taught by non-Muslim teachers who had studied medicine in France and Italy (14). The dissection of cadavers was considered a sin; therefore, anatomy lessons were given using the models. A class was opened within the school to provide one year of education to students who wanted to become surgeons. On January 9, 1832, when the school *Cerrahhâne-i Mâmure* was opened in the Patients' Room of Topkapı Palace (15), the surgery class in the *Tıphane-i Âmire* was transferred to this school, and the French surgeon A.H. Sat-Deygallière (1799-?) was appointed as its head (16). In 1838, the *Cerrahhâne-i Mâmure* was moved located *Tıphane-i Âmire* on the site of today's Galatasaray High School (17).

The first modern medical school underwent reform: *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şâhâne* (1839)

1839 was a turning point in the history of medical education in Türkiye. As a result of Sultan Mahmud II's (1785-1839) initiative, two young military physicians, Dr. Jakob Neuner (1891-1949) and Dr. Karl Ambroise Bernard (1808-1844), graduates of the Josephinum, Vienna's Academy of Military Medicine and Surgery, and pharmacist Antoine Hoffmann were invited to Türkiye in 1839. After Bernard was appointed as the director of clinics and professor, the school was opened with a ceremony on February 17, 1839, under the name *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şâhâne der Âsitane-i Aliyye* (Figure 1), and it began to teach with 290 students (18). The word 'Adliye' in the name of the school refers to the pseudonym 'Adli' used by Sultan Mahmud II in his poems. The word 'Asitane' was a name used for İstanbul during the Ottoman period. The name of the school was mentioned as *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şâhâne/Ecole Imperiale de Médecine* in the diplomas awarded to graduates.



Figure 1: Chief physician and teachers at *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şâhâne*. Galatasaray, 1839.

(Archives of the Department of History of Medicine and Ethics, İstanbul Faculty of Medicine)

Dr. Bernard prepared the school's curriculum based on that of the Vienna Josephinum. The French were taught intensively in the beginner class because of the increased influence of the French in Europe after the French Revolution (19). Clinical courses were taught in the hospital's patient wards. The school also had a pharmacy class with a three-year training programme and a surgery class with a three-year training programme. In 1843, a midwifery class was introduced, and in 1846, another class was opened to train caregivers. When Dr. Bernard was chief, the school had a botanical garden, a library of 1,300 books in French, and a mineral collection. *Tıphane-i Âmir* was established to train Muslim physicians for the army; however, minorities were also admitted to this school as of 1841 (19). Bernard was awarded the "Order

of Honour" by Sultan Abdülmecid (1823-1861) and wrote the books of the first Ottoman Pharmacopoea, *Pharmacopoea Castrensium Ottomanica*, *Botany*, *Auscultation and Percussion*, and *Bursa Thermal Springs*. His book on the hot springs in Bursa is considered the first work on Balneology in Türkiye. Bernard also worked as a physician at the Austrian Hospital in İstanbul and used the corpses there for normal and pathological anatomy lessons. Thus, dissection and autopsy were started for the first time in Türkiye. Bernard died in İstanbul in 1844 at the age of 36 due to pneumonia caused by a phlegmon in his neck. He was buried in the Italian Catholic Church in İstanbul (20).

Dr. Sigmund Spitzer (1813-1895), a physician and human anatomist from Austria, undertook the school's education management. Spitzer remained in this position until 1850. The School of Medicine has dynamically followed scientific developments emerging in the West. For example, chloroform, the effect of which was discovered in 1847 for general anaesthesia, was successfully tested on a student at *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i Şâhâne* in the presence of Sultan Abdülmecid 1 year later (21). Sultan Abdülmecid was pleased with the school's follow-up of scientific developments. He requested that final-year students take an examination at a medical school in Europe, and accordingly, four students were sent to Vienna. On January 1, 1848, these students took an exam that was conducted in front of the audience at the Vienna School of Medicine, and their superior performance in the exam was reported in the European press, increasing the reputation of the school in Europe (22). On October 11, 1848, the school was moved to the Humbarahâne Barracks in Halıcıoğlu after a fire broke out in the school's neighbourhood. On March 9, 1849, Türkiye's first medical journal, *Vekâyi-i Tıbbiye* (medical cases), and its French version, *Gazette Médicale de Constantinople* (23), were published in the school's printing house with the contributions of the students.

In 1865, during the Cholera epidemic, the school building was repurposed as a hospital, and in 1866, the school moved to Taşkışla in Demirkapı, where it would function for 27 years. During this period, the number of books written increased, and high achievers among graduates were sent to Europe for specialisation, creating future teachers.

In the 19th century, while the Ottoman Empire was fighting one war after another, developments in the West were also notable. Therefore, when Louis Pasteur discovered the rabies vaccine, Sultan Abdülhamid (1842-1918) donated 1,000 gold coins to the Pasteur Institute and sent Pasteur a medal. Zoeros Pasha (1844-1917), a professor of infectious diseases at the medical school, was in the delegation that brought these gifts. When the physicians in the delegation returned to the country after learning about the production and application of the rabies vaccine, the Rabies Vaccine Institution (*Daûlkelp Tedavihanesi*) was

opened in 1887 within the Medical School, which was operating in Demirkapı (24). In 1889, the Vaccine Institution (*Telkikhane-i Şâhâne*) produced a smallpox vaccine and distributed it throughout the country (25). A few years later, the Royal Bacteriology Laboratory (*Bakteriyolojihane-i Şâhâne*) in 1893 and the first Gynaecology Clinic (*Vilade-thane*) in 1894 were also opened within the school.

Struggle to switch to education in Turkish

Since education at the *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şâhâne* was provided in French, Turkish students were often unsuccessful and had to transfer to the surgery and pharmacy departments where classes were somewhat easier. In 1856, the students launched a protest, supported by some of the professors, with the aim of teaching education in Turkish, and a class called *Mümtez Sınıf* (Estimable Class) was opened in 1856 (26). The class was closed down in 1859; however, its students did not give up their aim. Under the leadership of Kırımlı (Crimean) Aziz Bey (1840–1878), one of the graduates of the *Mümtez Sınıf*, they worked on developing the Turkish language for medical education and founded the *Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye* society in 1866 (27). However, most professors at the *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şâhâne* were non-Muslims who had a good command of foreign languages and were adamantly opposed to Turkish education.

On January 2, 1867, the *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Mülkiye* (Civil School of Medicine) was opened in one of the rooms of the military school (28). Kırımlı Aziz Bey went on to become the Dean of *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Mülkiye*. With the introduction of medical education in Turkish, professors were rapidly trained, and the number of Turkish medical textbooks quickly increased (29). In 1869, graduates of the *Tıbbiye* (Medical School) were selected by examination and sent to Europe for specialisation. Those who returned after completing their specialisation were appointed professors. At the beginning of the 20th century, these physicians became the figures that shaped the health policies of the Republic of Türkiye, founded in 1923. A few notable names are Şakir Pasha (1855–1914), who studied physiology under Claude Bernard (1813–1878) in Paris and introduced the principles of experimental physiology in Türkiye. Besim Ömer Pasha (Akalın) (1862–1940), who specialised in obstetrics and gynaecology in Paris, pioneered the establishment of the Obstetrics Clinic within the school, which had not previously been allowed, and transferred modern knowledge on obstetrics. Esad Pasha (Işık) (1865–1936), who specialised in ophthalmology at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, established a modern eye clinic with the instruments he brought from Paris, and the ophthalmoscope he developed was named after him (30). Celal Muhtar (Özden) (1865–1947), after completing his dermatology specialisation at St. Louis Hospital in Paris taught dermatology at the school, diagnosed a new skin disease, and developed a treatment method (31). Cemil (Topuzlu) Pasha (1866-1958), a highly skilled surgeon and talented physician, returned to Türkiye after his specialisation at the

Paris School of Medicine and meticulously implemented asepsis and antisepsis methods at the Medical School (32).

Gülhane Seririyat School opened for clinical internships and construction of a new medical school building

As the military medical school's building was outdated and inadequate, Sultan Abdülhamid II (1842–1918) ordered the construction of a new medical school building in the Haydarpaşa neighbourhood on the Asian side of İstanbul in 1893 (33). Prof. Dr. Robert Rieder (1861-1913) (Figure 3), who had been invited from Germany to make suggestions about the construction at Haydarpaşa, arrived in Türkiye on February 14, 1898, and presented a report to the Sultan on September 5, 1898. He suggested some reforms in education and suggested that German should be taught alongside French. Rieder and Dr. Georg Deycke (1865-1935), who had been invited with him, opened Gülhane Seririyat Hospital (Figure 2) with 150 patient beds on December 30, 1898, in the building where the preparatory class of the Medical School was located. This was done to ensure that physicians graduated with better clinical experience (34). Rieder was chief of the surgical clinic at Gülhane (Figure 2) and was appointed as the director of the school (35).



Figure 2: A postcard showing *Gülhane Seririyat Mektebi* (Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of History of Medicine and Ethics Archive).



Figure 3: Professors and German nurses of Gülhane. Prof. Georg Deycke Pasha in the centre, Prof. Robert Rieder Pasha, on his right (Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of History of Medicine and Ethics Archive).

The newly constructed, magnificent Medical School building in the Haydarpaşa district on the Asian side of İstanbul (Figure 4) was inaugurated on November 6, 1903, the birthday of Abdülhamid II (Figure 5) (33).



Figure 4: The new building of the School of Medicine in Haydarpaşa. Album of the Humble Memory of the Faculty of Medicine to the Honourable Kazım Pasha, President of the Grand National Assembly, University of Health Sciences Publication. İstanbul 2019.

Rieder Pasha injured his spine in a fall in 1902 while supervising the construction of the school in Haydarpaşa, and he returned to Germany in 1904. Deycke Pasha continued to direct Gülhane from 1904 to 1907. He was particularly interested in leprosy, tuberculosis, and dysentery and published important studies on these topics. When Deycke Pasha returned to Germany in 1907, he was replaced by Julius Wieting (1868-1922), a surgeon who took charge of the hospital until 1914. Wieting's emphasis on training military and civilian nursing staff, encouraging the production of medicines, vaccines, and serum, and organising the first scientific meeting at Gülhane were among his most important contributions (36).

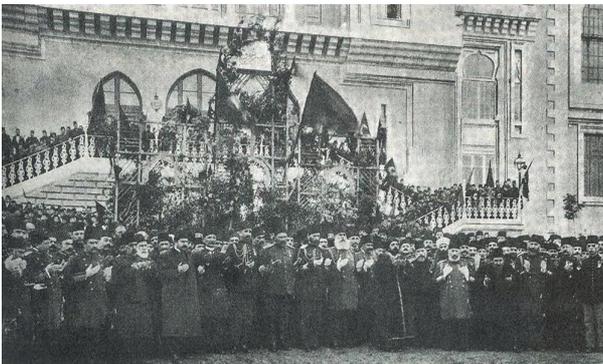


Figure 5: Inauguration ceremony for the new Haydarpaşa medical building. Besim Ömer Pasha: Nevsal-i Afiyet. Vol. 3. (Translated by İzgöer AZ) İstanbul 1904, p. 1063.

Gülhane continued to operate as a military hospital following Wieting Pasha's return to Germany. Since the Ottoman Empire was a defeated power during World War I, this building was occupied in 1918 along with the country's occupation and was turned into a military hospital for the occupiers. The Gülhane Military Hospital was later moved to Gümüşsuyu Military Hospital and later moved back to Sarayburnu following the proclamation of the Republic. After the outbreak of World War II, Gülhane moved to Ankara on July 21, 1941, and began to continue activities as the Gülhane Military Medical Practise School and would soon experience rapid development (35).

Incorporation into Darülfünun

In the second half of the 19th century, efforts were made by the Ottoman Empire to establish a European understanding of science and to create an institution of higher education that was not affiliated with religious or military institutions. The first *Darülfünun* (house of sciences), opened in 1863 with this intention, was closed after three years. The institution, which was reopened in 1870 under the name *Darülfünun-ı Osmani* was only operational until 1873. The third attempt, *Darülfünun-ı Sultani*, opened in 1874; however, it did not continue after 1881. The *Darülfünun* that would continue its activities without closing down was the *Darülfünun-ı Şâhâne*, which opened on September 1, 1900. After the declaration of Constitutional Monarchy II (1908), the title 'Şâhâne' was removed from all institutions. Accordingly, this institution was renamed *İstanbul Darülfünun* by a regulation dated April 20, 1912. In 1900, when the *Darülfünun-u Şâhâne* was established, the Military and Civilian Medical School did not join the *Darülfünun*. On 22 May 1909, after the *Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Mülkiye* joined *Darülfünun*, the Military Medical School was also included (37).

On September 14, 1909, the Civil and Military Medical Schools merged and became the *Darülfünun-ı Osmani Faculty of Medicine* (37). In 1908, the School of Dentistry, Pharmacy, *Kabile* (Midwife), and Nursing School was established in the vacant building of the Civil Medical School in Kadırga. According to the Faculty of Medicine's Statute, this school is affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine (38).

The Medical School declares March 14 as Medical Day

The years of the First World War inevitably affected education at the Faculty of Medicine. At the end of 1914, the faculty building was converted into a reserve military hospital. Following the occupation of İstanbul by the Allied fleet on November 13, 1919, the *Darülfünun* Faculty of Medicine building was occupied in December, and the five-year British hegemony at the faculty began. The pressure on the faculty was lifted only through the victory of August 30, 1922 (39).

Darülfünun students watched with interest as Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk), the founder of the Republic of Türkiye, landed in Samsun and started a national movement throughout Anatolia. Hikmet Bey (Boran) (1901–1945), a medical faculty student, attended the Sivas Congress with the money collected by his friends and expressed his support for Mustafa Kemal (40). The students wanted to celebrate March 14, the founding day of *Tıphane-i Âmire*, the first modern medical school in our country, in 1919, as Medical Day to demonstrate their commitment to the history of their nation. For this purpose, medical students, professors, and physicians in İstanbul gathered in a movie theatre in Kadıköy on March 14, 1921, to deliver messages of independence (41). March's celebration 14 as Medical Day dates back to this event.

Publication of first issue of Journal of İstanbul Faculty of Medicine Journal

During the war years, *Darülfünun Medical Faculty Journal* was first published in March 1916 and was published in the Arabic letter until 1932 (42). During the 1933 university reforms, the journal stopped publishing for a time. In February 1937, publication began again as Year 1, Issue 1 (Figure 6), and in the Latin alphabet, which had been adopted during the alphabet revolution. The journal continues to be published, bearing the name *İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi Dergisi* (Journal of İstanbul Faculty of Medicine).

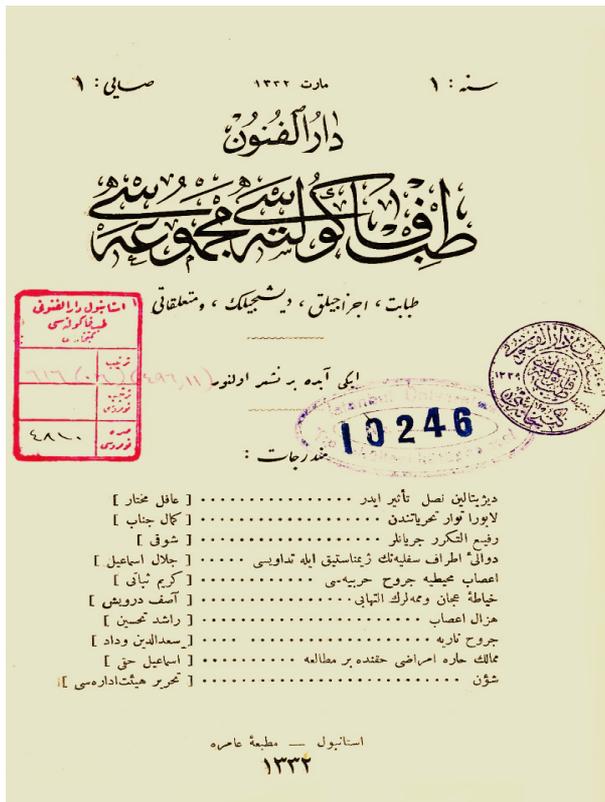


Figure 6: Cover of the 1st issue of the *Darülfünun Faculty of Medicine Journal*, 1916.

Admission of female students to medicine

On September 12, 1914, the *Inas* (girls) *Darülfünun* opened, and its first class graduated in 1917. In 1921, with the admission of female students to the *Darülfünun*, the *Inas Darülfünun* was closed. In 1922, as a critical move for the rights of women, female students were given the right to enrol in the Faculty of Medicine. In 1928, six of the 10 female students enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine graduated. Three students did not continue medical education, and one female student died of tuberculosis. The first female graduates became specialists in various fields. Müfide Kâzım Küley (1904–1995) studied her specialty at the Internal Medicine Clinic II at İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine between 1929 and 1933 and served as a professor in the Department of Internal Medicine at the university until 1973 when she retired. İstanbul University awarded her Doctor Honoris Causa in 1993, two years before her death (43).



Figure 7: Professors and students of *Darülfünun Faculty of Medicine* on May 20, 1924 (İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of History of Medicine and Ethics Archive).

İstanbul Faculty of Medicine during the Turkish University Reform of 1933

The Medical School remained in this building on the Asian side of İstanbul for 30 years (Figure 7, 8). Some clinical professors were displeased with the distance of this magnificent new building from the centre of the city on the European side. On May 31, 1933, under Law No. 2252 on the Closure of the *İstanbul Darülfünun* and the Establishment of a New University by the Ministry of Education, the university reform process began; on July 31 of the same year, the *İstanbul Darülfünun* was closed and re-established as İstanbul University (Figure 9). The first Rector of the University was Neşet Ömer İrdelp (1881-1948), a professor-in-ordinary of internal medicine at the Faculty of Medicine. The first Dean of the İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine was Ord. Prof. Dr. Tevfik Salim Sağlam (1882-1963) (44).



Figure 8: An example of the new medical building lecture halls in Haydarpasha. The Humble Memory of the Faculty of Medicine to His Excellency the Honourable Kazım Pasha, President of the Grand National Assembly Album Publication of the University of Health Sciences, İstanbul, 2019.

Atatürk attached great importance to İstanbul University's goal of achieving modernisation in science. As the university was reorganised, the Faculty of Medicine was moved from its building in Haydarpasha to the European side of İstanbul. The administrative centre of the faculty (Dean's Office) and the basic science institutes were moved to the current Rectorate building in Beyazıt. According to the law establishing İstanbul University, the Faculty of Medicine was granted the right to use city hospitals for educational purposes. Clinics were distributed to hospitals in various districts of İstanbul, such as Haseki, Cerrahpaşa, Gureba, Bakırköy, and Şişli. The main clinic workload was divided among Haseki, Cerrahpaşa, and Aşağı Guraba Hospitals. During the Second World War, the warehouse buildings in the Çapa neighbourhood were repurposed as hospital clinics, and the Surgery Clinic II, which had been located in Haseki Hospital until then, was moved to these buildings, the Gynaecology Clinic II and later Internal Medicine Clinic III soon followed (45).

With the 1933 University Reform, a new teaching staff was established at İstanbul University, and some old faculty members were dismissed. Young scientists educated in Europe and world-renowned professors who had to flee Europe when Hitler came to power were assigned to vacant positions. These professors, who fled Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary and took refuge in Türkiye, served as directors of institutes and clinics at the İstanbul Faculty of Medicine for many years and were part of the teaching staff (46, 47). Among the foreign teaching staff were professors such as Philipp Schwartz (Pathological Anatomy), Siegfried Oberndorfer (General and Experimental Pathology), Rudolf Nissen (Surgery), Wilhelm Liepmann (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), Erich



Figure 9: The view of İstanbul University Rectorate Building in the 1930s (İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of History of Medicine and Ethics Archive).

Ruttin (ENT), Karl Hellmann (Otolaryngology), Joseph Igersheimer (Ophthalmology), Friedrich Dessauer (Biophysics, Radiology, and Radiotherapy), Max Sgalitzer (Radiology and Radiotherapy), Wilhelm Liepschitz (Biochemistry), Felix Hauowitz (Biochemistry), Zdenko Stary (Biochemistry), Tibor Peterfi (Histology and Embryology), Erich Frank (Internal Medicine), Hans Winterstein (Physiology), Julius Hirsch (Sanitation), Hugo Braun (Microbiology), and Berta Ottenstein (Dermatology). In addition, physicians, nurses, engineers, and other technical staff who had taken refuge in Türkiye were also included in the service of the İstanbul Medical Faculty. In a short time, these famous scientists from the West published textbooks in Turkish filled with modern knowledge. These professors established the German scientific tradition based on the principle that education and research are inseparable in universities and that those who cannot conduct research should not teach. They sincerely served in raising a successful generation of Turkish scientists and helped Türkiye gain well educated Turkish physicians.

The School of Pharmacy and the School of Dentistry, which had been operating as colleges within the İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine, were separated in 1962 and 1964, respectively, and became separate faculties. Over time, the number of students and faculty members at the Faculty of Medicine has increased considerably. Accordingly, with the proposal of the İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine dated January 7, 1967, the University Senate decided to establish a new faculty at a meeting on July 27, 1967. There are now two faculties of medicine at İstanbul University. The name of the faculty became "İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine". The Faculty that would operate within the Cerrahpaşa Campus was named "Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine". When the Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine was established in 1967, most of the academic staff were from the İstanbul Faculty of Medicine.



Figure 10: New campus of İstanbul's Faculty of Medicine (still in construction process).

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İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine provided the Aegean Faculty of Medicine, founded in 1954, to Uludağ University in Bursa, founded in 1970, and Trakya University Faculty of Medicine in Edirne, founded in 1974, with important support.

CONCLUSION

When we look at the history of the İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine, from its most distant past to the present, we see that it has always turned its face towards the West and has always followed it with dynamic interest. Efforts to modernise medical education in Türkiye were first initiated in a military medical school in 1827, and after only 40 years, a parallel civilian school was established in 1867, expanding the medical education opportunities available. The fact that physicians were invited from Austria in 1839 and Germany between 1898 and 1918, students were sent to Europe after 1869, and many European scientists forced to leave Germany and other countries after 1933 under threat took office in the İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine are concrete examples of the fact that we have always been in close contact with Western scientists. This pioneering institution, open to innovation and committed to progress, has taught graduates who have made significant contributions to medicine. Examples include Hulusi Behçet, the discoverer of Behçet Syndrome, who graduated from İstanbul Faculty of Medicine in 1910, and Aziz Sancar, who graduated from İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine in 1969 and shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 2015.

A brief history of the İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine shows that the institution has experienced many relocation and related difficulties. The last campus was established in 1933, in the Çapa district of İstanbul, and the faculty has been there for 90 years. Today, there are 440

faculty members on the ranks of professor, associate professor, and assistant professor. In the last five years, within Dean Prof. Dr. Tufan Tükek's project framework, which aims to improve the locations of activities, new buildings have been rapidly constructed on the campus. In addition, construction of a vast medical complex in the Hasdal district of İstanbul (Figure 10) is also rapidly progressing.

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