



Abstract

# Turkish Medical Council (Türkiye Tıp Encümeni) and Scientific Activities Between 1946-1966

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**Introduction:** This study aims to explain the scientific activities carried out between the years 1946 and 1966 by Türkiye Tıp Encümeni, which is the continuation of Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye, one of the most important and oldest scientific organizations in Turkey. The scientific activities, especially publications, scientific meetings, symposiums, and Turkish National Medical Congresses conducted by Türkiye Tıp Encümeni, have been presented here in detail.

**Methods:** The history of the Council is chronologically explained. The publications issued by the Council from 1946 to 1966 were examined. Other sources of benefit include the Council-owned archives, Turkish National Medical Journal of Archives, and Congress books.

**Results:** Between 1946 and 1966, the Council had 10 congresses, 15 symposiums, 132 scientific meetings, 20 conference books, and 57 periodicals.

**Conclusion:** A total of 1036 presentations were made in the 10 organized congresses. Seventeen different topics were discussed in the 15 symposiums. In the 132 scientific meetings held, 317 scientific notifications were made.

**Keywords:** Medical Council of Turkey, Turkish National Medical Congresses, Medical Council of Turkey Archive

## Introduction

One of the areas negatively affected by the stagnation and retardation experienced in the final years of the Ottoman Empire was medical science. The old medical education models and even the medicine applied according to the old methods could not be continued. In addition, the modern medical science developed especially in Europe could not be kept up with. Renewal studies in the medical educational institutions were started as the solution to the problem, but this time, the language for the medical education presented a problem. The imperial Society of Medicine was founded to solve these problems. Until the Republic period, this Society, which made innumerable innovations such as translating many medical books, prepared the first Turkish medical dictionary, opened the Civil Medicine School, and more importantly, made both the administrators and the intellectuals of the time accept that medical education could be done in Turkish. It became known as the Turkish Medical Council at the time of the foundation of the Republic and as the Medical Academy of Turkey in 1966, and it still conducts its scientific studies. The main objective of this writing is to present the scientific studies and works carried out by the Turkish Medical Council between 1946 and 1966.

## Methods

The history of the Council is explained in a chronological order, and the related resources were collected by conducting a bibliographical research. The publications that the Turkish Medical Council published within the dates of our study were tried to be found and examined. The scientific meetings organized by the Council and the issues discussed at these meetings are the related files in the archives of the Council in Deontology-History of Medicine Department of the Cerrahpaşa School of Medicine, and the journal of the Turkish Medical Council Archives, which was the periodical of the Council and published in Istanbul in 1946, were analyzed and tried to be identified. The issues discussed at these scientific meetings were classified according to the subject headings, and there was an attempt to determine which medical issues and how many studies had been conducted during this 20-year period. In addition, a total of 20 books titled the Minute of the National Medical Congress of Turkey and the Reports of the National Medical Congress of Turkey published after every congress organized by the council were analyzed and included in the study.

## History of the Medical Council of Turkey

Medical education and the quality of the doctors trained were far below the expectations during the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Şanizade Ataullah (1771-1826), one of the most important

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doctors in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, summarized the situation as “Nobody among Muslims is enthusiastic about the advanced science. There is no one but a few ugly and clumsy men in the Suleymaniye Medical School who are content themselves with being teaching staff and psychiatrists. There is no one in the Ottoman homeland who can read and teach new medicine or even old medicine. Back in the days, Istanbul was known for the highly trained doctors, but now, we are in the hands of a great deal of ignorant doctors.” (1). The growing need led to take innovative steps in this area, and the first contemporary medical school Tiphane-i Amire was opened on March 14, 1827. Since 1839, medical education started to be lectured in French in this school, parallel with the Tanzimat movements (2). With regard to the fact that the language of learning was French, the words of Sultan Mahmut II from his speech in Galatasaray in 1839 are important: “We must learn science and medicine completely, translate the necessary books into Turkish, and make progress. My purpose in your French lessons is not to study French language, but the purpose is to learn science and medicine and to adopt them to our language and after that, to broadcast all over the territory under my sovereignty. Try to study science and medicine properly and translate them into Turkish step by step and work at their distribution.” (3). Despite the Sultan’s speech, the translation process of the medical language into Turkish was very problematic. Medical lecturers, most of who were foreigners and minorities, insisted on that medical education could never be in Turkish. The fact that the medical education language was not in Turkish prevented Turkish students from being properly educated, and the medical school became unable to answer the needs. To solve the problem, a special class called “Distinguished Class” was formed in 1857 to translate the medical textbooks. Hayrullah Efendi, who was appointed to the Ministry of Medicine in 1859, abolished this class. The students of this distinguished class and Crimean Aziz gathered in Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane Printing House Manager Arif Bey’s room in Hacıbeşir Ağa Madrasa in the neighborhood of Babahaydar near Eyüp Sultan and unofficially formed Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye (4). In 1866, the Sultan’s permission was granted for the foundation of Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye. Salih Efendi, who was appointed as the minister of the Ministry of Medicine for the second time in 1865, presented his own project directly to the Prime Minister for the improvement of the Society and was very effective in this development (5). This association is the second medical association founded in the Ottoman Empire. The first medical association founded in 1855 was Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Şāhāne. This association was founded to carry out scientific meetings and studies with British and French doctors in Istanbul due to the Crimean War, and it had its first meeting on February 15, 1856. This Society, which was founded as a result of the 6-month work of Dr. Pincoffs, a doctor of British Hospital, had 39 foreign founding members. Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye was the first national medical association founded approximately 10 years after this association, and it held its first official meeting on February 16, 1866 (6). Sultan Abdulhamid considered the works of the Society harmful and abolished it on May 7, 1895 (6). However, the members of the Society secretly continued their activities. In 1897, the name of Cemiyet-i Tıbbiye-i Osmaniye was abolished, and it started to function as Divan-ı Harp ve Tetkik-i Müllefât Komisyonu (Court-Martial and Publications Review Board Commission) as of the 1317 Hijri yearbook (4). The Society could keep its function in this way until the declaration of Constitutional Monarchy. On May 27, 1897, the society, whose activities were officially terminated, made its first meeting in the presidency of Cemil Pasha in

the Faculty Conference Hall on Sunday, which coincided with the date of Kanun-ı Evvel 1326 (December 25, 1910) after 13 years. The Society was named the Medical Council of Turkey with the declaration of the Republic. The Turkish Medical Council, considered to be a society with public utility with the decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 4/8098 and dated 6/10/1956, was named the Medical Academy of Turkey on November 5, 1965, and it continues its activities under this name today.

## Scientific Activities of the Council

### 1. Scientific Meetings

The Council held 132 scientific meetings between 1946 and 1966. The Council agreed to hold scientific meetings every 15 days, but it failed in certain periods. Meetings were held until May each year and were restarted in November. Sometimes, Cağaloğlu Etibba Odası (Chamber of Medical Doctors) was used as a place to hold the meetings, and sometimes Anti-tuberculosis Association in Taksim was used. Scientists in the country were mostly invited as speakers, and foreign doctors and scientists who were experts in their fields were rarely invited as speakers. All scientific meetings were held on Wednesdays, and the start time of the meetings was decided to be 18:30, taking the working hours into account.

If we classify the issues discussed during the meetings according to the medical branches, we can make the following classification: 12 papers were presented on child diseases. A total of 100 different papers were presented on issues related to internal diseases such as endocrine diseases, heart diseases, and digestive system and urinary system diseases. Thirty reports on various cancer diseases and treatments, and three reports on pathology were presented at different times. A total of 42 reports describing the effects, uses, and side effects of some medicines, and the effects and side effects of some vaccines such as rabies were presented. Twelve papers on various chest diseases, and 11 papers on eye diseases were presented. There were only three papers on psychiatric diseases presented, but there were 21 papers presented on the central and peripheral nervous system. There were nine presentations on diseases related to gynecological diseases and three on diseases seen only in males (infertility, gynecomastia, and testicular diseases). There was one presentation on pathological anatomy. There were also nine papers on musculoskeletal diseases. Thirty-seven papers on various general surgical diseases and their applications, four on urology, and two on ear-nose-throat diseases were presented. There were 11 presentations on the use of radiology as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool. And finally, 15 presentations were performed on infectious diseases, but because some of the papers on preventive medicine such as water pollution were related to infectious diseases, they were also collected under this heading.

Some of the 317 papers presented were the continuation of a previous presentation; since some of them might be related to many medical disciplines at the same time, they were considered together with the papers related to dominating branches. The participation rate of foreign physicians in the scientific meetings was very low. The identified names were limited to Professor Schwartz, Professor Lüscher, Professor Critchley, Professor Stary, Professor N. Cristeas, Dr. W. P. H. Sheldon, Dr. Fakaçelli ve Dr. J. Koyak, and transferring the Western medicine to our country and the opinion of inviting important scientists abroad to our country, which was a very important goal of the society and the committee period, could not be

<b>Table 1. Scientific Meetings</b>			
<b>The Subject of the Meeting</b>	<b>Paper Presenters</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>
1) Demonstration of pathological anatomy	Prof. Schwartz	November 26, 1947 Wednesday	Cağaloğlu
2) Can the bullets in the lungs remain silent?	Prof. Fahri Arel	Time: 18:30	Chamber of Etibba
3) Crypto erythroblastosis	Dr. Ferhan Berker		
1) Thoracostomy due to a malignant tumor	Prof. Burhaneddin Toker	April 9, 1948	Cağaloğlu
2) Surgically treated male infertility case	Dr. Ali Eşref Gürsel	Wednesday	Chamber of Etibba
3) Chorion epithelium diagnosis in cerebrospinal fluid using Friedmann application and three new chorion epithelium cases	Prof. Ali Esat Birol	Time: 18:30	
4) A case of ectopic chorion epithelium in the liver	Dr. Perihan Çambel		
1) A streptomycin-treated case of skin tuberculosis	Prof. Muzafer Şevki Yener	November 9, 1949	Cağaloğlu
2) A case of asystole	Dr. Kemal Şakir Saracoğlu	Wednesday	Chamber of Etibba
3) A complete ophthalmoplegia case	Dr. Şükrü Hazım Tiner	Time: 18:30	
1) Epilepsy and modern treatment	Assoc. Prof. Necmettin Polvan	March 8, 1950 Wednesday	Cağaloğlu
2) Chloromycetin in typhoid	Prof. Arif İsmet Çetingil	Time: 18:30	Chamber of Etibba
3) Intraocular ossification	Prof. Naci Bengisu		
1) The importance of basal metabolism in the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism	Assoc. Prof. Suphi Artunkal	April 25, 1951 Wednesday Time: 18:30	Chamber of Etibba
2) On the occasion of an adrenal tumor	Prof. İhsan Şükrü Aksel	Cağaloğlu	
1) Indications of surgical treatment for heart diseases	Prof. Güçhan M. Esat	March 26, 1952	Cağaloğlu
2) Surgical treatment methods in heart diseases	Prof. Fahri Arel	Wednesday Time: 19:00	Chamber of Etibba
1) Keratoplasty	Dr. Naci Bengisu	November 25, 1953 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) New developments in virology	Prof. Ekrem Şerif Egeli	February 24, 1954 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) Individual cortical cell discharges in normal and convulsive activity	Assoc. Prof. Ekrem Kadri Unat	Time: 19:00	Chamber of Etibba
	Prof. R. Jung	April 27, 1955 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) The pathophysiology and biochemistry of Goutte	Dr. Celal Öker	May 9, 1956 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) The clinic and treatment of Goutte	Dr. Fahir Göksel		
3) The radiology of Goutte	Dr. Muhlis Tuzlacı		
1) A look at 28-year-old sulfonamid treatment	Assoc. Prof. Suphi Artunkal	December 11, 1957 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) Diabetic neuropathy	Assoc. Prof. Celal Öker		
3) Pulmonary stenosis surgery	Assoc. Prof. Nihat Dorken		
1) Treatment of leukemia	Dr. Arif İsmet Çetingil	May 14, 1958 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) Morphine antagonists	Dr. Alaeddin Akçasu		
3) Current status of lung function tests	Dr. İrfan Urgancı		
1) Bilirubin issue	Dr. Arif İsmet Çetingil	February 11, 1959 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Chamber of Etibba
2) Psychoactive substances	Dr. İhsan Şükrü Aksel	Cağaloğlu	
3) Clinical value of sugar loading	Dr. Coşkun Bekdik		
1) On hydatid lung cysts and localizations	Dr. Erhan Ersanlı	March 9, 1960 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) A case of cardiac and lung hydatid cyst	Dr. Erdoğan Oran		
	Dr. Muzafer Esat Güçhan		
1) New diuretic drugs	Dr. Suphi Artunkal	February 8, 1961 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) Some new peripheral vasodilators	Dr. Reşat Garan		
1) Radiological findings in bone and soft tissue hemangiomas.	Dr. Suphi Artunkal	March 28, 1962 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) "Serpasil" in thyrotoxicosis	Dr. Adnan Buradas		
1) The value of maximal saturation time in the differential diagnosis of mitral stenosis and insufficiency	Dr. Cemî Demiroğlu	March 27, 1963 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Chamber of Etibba Cağaloğlu
2) The differential diagnosis of mitral stenosis and mitral insufficiency with the help of the stain dilution method	Dr. Bülent Berkarda		
1) Why does not anaphylactic shock occur in cats?	Prof. Alaeddin Akçasu	March 25, 1964 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) Anesthesia in geriatric patients	Assoc. Prof. Sadi Sun	April 28, 1965 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) A new interdisciplinary discipline: Cybernetics	Prof. Ayhan Songar	March 09, 1966 Wednesday Time: 19:00	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
2) A gastrojejunostomy technique preventing dumping	Dr. Nejat Sağun		

**Table 2. Symposiums**

SUBJECTS	REPORTERS	DATE	PLACE
Poliomyelitis issue in Turkey	Prof. İhsan Şükrü Aksel Prof. Necmettin Polvan	November 14, 1951	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Rheumatism treatment	Prof. Ekrem Şerif Egeli	December 26, 1951	“Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Current status of diabetes treatment	Prof. M. Şevki Yener	February 13, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Syphilis treatment	Prof. Cevad İncedayı	February 25, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) Indications for surgical treatment in heart diseases 2) Surgical treatment methods in heart diseases	Prof. Güçhan M. Esat Prof. Fahri Arel	March 26, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Lobotomies	Assoc. Prof. Feyyaz Berkay Assoc. Prof. Kazım Dağoğlu	April 30, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Hypertension and surgical treatment	Prof. Şinasi Hakkı Erel	November 26, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
The treatment of cardiac insufficiency	Prof. Reşad Garan	December 24, 1952	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
New forms and results in electrical therapy	Prof. Osman Cevdet Çubukçu	March 25, 1953	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Trachoma	Assoc. Prof. Necdet Sezer	April 29, 1953	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
The treatment of fractures	Prof. Akif Ş. Şakar	May 27, 1953	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
Keratoplasty	Prof. Naci Bengisu	November 25, 1953	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
The diagnosis and treatment of cancer	Assoc. Prof. Suphi Artunkal Prof. Tevfik Berkman Prof. İsmail K. Gürkan	December 30, 1953	“Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
New developments in virology	Prof. E. Şerif Egeli Assoc. Prof. Ekrem Kadri Unat	January 27, 1954	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba
1) Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis 2) The clinic of atherosclerosis	Prof. E. Frank Prof. E. Şerif Egeli	February 22, 1956	Cağaloğlu Chamber of Etibba

put into practice adequately. Later, because each branch became a society within itself and made its own meetings along with the development of the branches of medicine and that the attendance to the scientific meetings of the committee gradually decreased, the members of the council put an end to the usual scientific meetings, and they undertook to organize comprehensive congresses and symposiums at certain intervals. This was an inevitable decision. As medical science developed at a rapid pace, the Council restructured its field of activity accordingly. Some examples of the scientific meetings conducted by the Council are shown in Table 1.

## 2. Symposiums

For the first time in the history of Council, the idea of organizing a symposium was proposed in 1951, and the application started in the same year. As a result of archival studies, the information and documents about 15 symposiums between 1951 and 1956 were retrieved. The Cağaloğlu Chamber of Medical Doctors, where scientific meetings were also held, was used for the symposiums. Presentations were made in 17 different subjects during the symposiums. They were various medical subjects, and there was no subject other than medicine. The symposiums started to provide a wider attendance rather than low-attended scientific meetings held at frequent intervals. However, the symposiums held in that period were like seminars. Because, when the topics are analyzed, there was not much difference from scientific meetings in terms of content and function. All of the contents of the symposiums are shown as a summary in Table 2.

## 3. National Medical Congresses of Turkey

Congresses organized by the Medical Council of Turkey were the highest-attended meetings and very effective contributing to the

country's health system. In congresses, both the scientific issues and the social problems of the period were analyzed. The physicians' contributions were provided on the issues such as traffic accidents, school health, and physician-state and physician-community relationships, how our health plans should be, and medical education and specialization related to medicine and physicians. However, some of them were not directly in the field of their responsibility. National Medical Congresses of Turkey were often held with the support and participation of the President and Prime Ministers of the Republic of Turkey (Figure 1, 2). The idea of using buildings of public institutions for the congresses instead of private and expensive places like hotels, etc. was always the desired issue. Because of the relatively easy transportation facilities, large and central cities like İzmir, Istanbul, and mostly Ankara were preferred as the place of the congress. To facilitate and increase the congress attendance, congressional attendance certificate owners were given discounts of approximately 25% on average for the train and ferry ticket prices through the correspondence made by the authorities of the Council with the necessary institutions. These congresses were never the only places where the physicians could submit a scientific paper and gain a title. As is also understood from the name of the council, first, the studies they did were national, they valued the needs of the nation, and they aimed for the solution. In a congress on child health, discussions were not only on children's diseases, but also on the conditions that make children sick, such as school hygiene and school health, and they are the best proof of this. Expenditures made during the Congress were met with the registration fees, stand prices of the companies participating in the exhibition, and with the supports of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Reports, the congress book, and minutes were sent





*Sayın Cumhurbaşkanımız İsmet İnönü kongreye gelirlerken*



*Sayın Cumhurbaşkanımız İsmet İnönü kongre sergisini gezerlerken*

**Figure 1. a, b.** Mr. President İsmet İnönü arriving at the congress hall (a); Mr. President İsmet İnönü visiting the congress exhibition (b)



*Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanı Behçet Uz söylevini verirken*



*Dokuzuncu Milli Türk Tıp Kongresinin açılışında bulunanlar*

**Figure 2. a, b.** Behçet Uz, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, giving speech (a); Opening of the 9th Turkey National Medical Congress (b)



**Figure 3.** 12<sup>th</sup> national Turkey National Medical Congress badge prepared by Prof. Dr. Süheyl ünver

to the registered members for free. Social events were included in every congress program, and tours, meals, and recreation were arranged by receiving support from public institutions within the possibilities of the city where the congress was held.

At the end of the congresses, congress badges were routinely distributed to the participants. The badges distributed at the 12th National Medical Congress of Turkey were prepared by Professor Süheyl Ünver (Figure 3). One of the most important aims of the Council was to make everyone benefit from scientific activities as much as possible. Council put advertisements in the newspapers and on radio before every congress to reach the doctors and scientists in the country and receive their contributions and enable them to benefit from the congresses. The information about all congresses is presented in Table 3.

#### 4. Publications

##### a) Congress Publications

In addition to scientific activities, the Medical Council of Turkey made some publications and enabled everyone to benefit from its activities. After each congress, two books were published, titled as the Minutes of the National Medical Congress of Turkey and the Reports of the National Medical Congress of Turkey. These books were sent to every corner of the country after they were printed. There is a total of 20 congress publications including 10 congress reports and 10 congress minutes (Figures 4, 5).

Table 3. The National Medical Congresses of Turkey				
Konular	Raportörler	Tarih	Mekan	
9 <sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey				
A) Village Health	Prof. Muhittin Erel	October 21-24, 1946	Ankara	
1) Individual and social facilities and measures to be taken in our villages with respect to sanitation	Prof. Zeki Faik Ural			
2) The need for state and society co-operation in the health care of our villages, and the cultural enlightenment of our peasants	Prof. Reşat Garan			
B) Vitamins				
1) Biology and vitamin sources in our country	Dr. Kemal Ş.Saraçoğlu	4 – 7 Ekim 1948	Ankara Community Center	
2) Avitaminosis diseases and their pathology in our country	Prof. İ.Hilmi Alantar			
a) In adults	Prof. Burhan Tuğan			
b) In children				
3) Importance of vitamins in practice; our cooking and preparation procedures				
10 <sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey				
A) Occupational Medicine				
1) Occupational medicine	Dr. Cemal Kiper	4 – 7 Ekim 1948	Ankara Community Center	
2) Occupational surgery	Prof.Dr.Burhanettin Toker			
B) Thyroid				
1) Thyroid diseases	Dr. Ahmet Rasim Onat			
2) Thyroid surgery	Dr. Şevket Evrensel			
11 <sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				
a) Pulmonary tuberculosis, medical section:	Dr. Tevfik İsmail Gökçe	October 16-19, 1950	Ankara University, Faculty of Language, History and Geography, Conference Hall	
1) New treatments in pulmonary tuberculosis	Prof. Tevfik Sağlam			
b) Pulmonary tuberculosis, medico-social section	Dr. İhsan Ribar Sabar			
Fight against tuberculosis:	Prof. Nusret Karasu			
1) Fight against tuberculosis in Turkey	Dr. Orhan Zihni Sanus			
2) Fight against tuberculosis abroad	Dr. Yakup Çelebi			
c) Epidemiology of tuberculosis:	Dr. Nurettin Onur			
1) The effects of membranes and organism on the spread of tuberculosis	Dr. Şebip Say			
2) Examining the living conditions that influence the spread of tuberculosis in Turkey				
3) The epidemiology of tuberculosis in our country				
d) Joint meeting with Turkish Microbiology Congress:				
1) The results of BCG vaccine in İstanbul				
2) The results BCG vaccine in İzmir				
12 <sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey				
A) Rheumatism				
The etiology of rheumatism	Prof.Dr. Arif İsmet Çetingil	September 25- 29, 1952	İstanbul University, Classrooms of Faculty of Law and Economics	
Innovative treatments for rheumatism	Prof. Dr Ekrem Şerif Egeli			
B) Child Health				
Preschool child health	Prof.Dr. Şevket S. Soysal			
School hygiene	Dr. Baha Arkan			
Mental hygiene in childhood	Prof. Dr. Rasim Adasal,			
Physical health in schools	Doç. Dr. Cevat Alpsoy			
13 <sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey				
A) Allergy				
General allergy	Prof. Müfide Küley			
Gastrointestinal system allergy	Dr. İhsan Aksan			

**Table 3. The National Medical Congresses of Turkey (continued)**

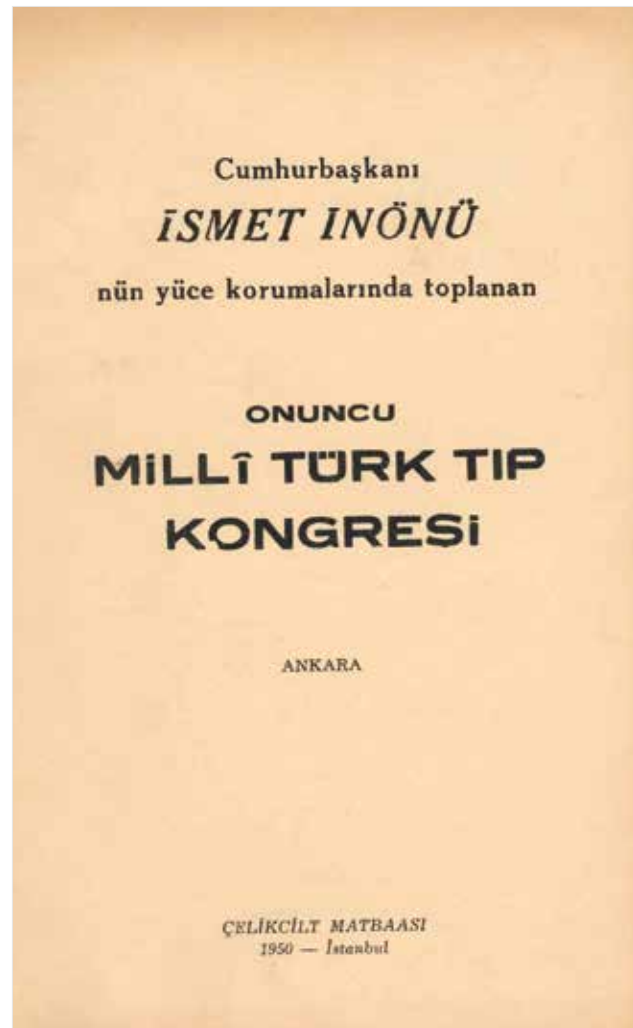
Cardiovascular system allergy	Prof. İrfan Tütiz		
Allergy in hematology	Prof. A. İsmet Çetingil		
Skin allergy	Prof. Burhan Urus	September 27-	İzmir
Respiratory system allergy	Dr. Kemal Saraçoğlu	October 2, 1954	
Allergy in children	Prof. Bedrettin Tümay		
Synthetic anti-allergics	Prof. Reşat Garan		
<b>B) "Doctor-State," "Doctor-Society"</b>	Prof. Kazım İsmail Gürkan		
<b>14<sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress Of Turkey</b>			
<b>A) Arteriosklerozis:</b>	Assoc. Prof. S. Artunkal		
1) Endogenous factors in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis	Assoc. Prof. Ş. Kayahan		
2) Exogenous factors of atherosclerosis	Prof. E. Faruk		
3) Experimental investigations in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis	Prof. B. Turhan	September 28-	
4) The Clinic of Arteriosclerosis	Prof. O. Saka	October 2, 1956	İzmir
<b>B) The Social Status of a Turkish Physician</b>	Prof. E. Ş. Egeli		
	Dr. A. Rasim Onat		
<b>15<sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey</b>			
<b>A) Lung Cancer</b>			
1) Diagnostic tools in lung cancer and early diagnosis	Prof. Ekrem Şerif Egeli		
2) The clinic, etiology, and the condition of lung cancer in our country	Prof. Nusret Karasu		
3) The treatment of lung cancer (medical and radiological)	Prof. Tevfik Berkman		
4) Lung cancer surgery	Prof. Tevfik Berkman	September 28-	Ankara University,
<b>B) Cardiac Surgery</b>	Prof. Kazım İ. Gürkan	October 2, 1958	Faculty of Language,
1) Diagnosis, hemodynamics, and physiology	Doç. Melek F. Göksel		History and
2) Cardiac surgery	Doç. Remzi Özcan		Geography
<b>C) How should our health plan be?</b>	Doç. Nihat Dorken		
<b>16<sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey</b>			
<b>A) Rehabilitation in Terms of Medical and Medico-Social Care</b>	Prof. Akif Şakir Şakar		Ankara University,
1) The medico-social context of rehabilitation	Prof. Osman Çubukçu		Faculty of Language,
2) The medical context of rehabilitation	Assoc. Prof. Cevat Alpsoy		History and
<b>B) The Balance, Physiology, and Physiopathology of Water and Electrolytes</b>	Prof. Suphi Artunkal	September 26-29,	Geography,
<b>C) Necatoriasis</b>	Assoc. Prof. Kemal Önen	1960	Conference Hall
	Prof. Ekrem Kadri Unat		
<b>17<sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey</b>			
<b>A) Psychosomatic Medicine</b>	Prof. İhsan Şükrü Aksel		
1) History and description of psychosomatic medicine	Prof. Rasim Adasal		Istanbul University,
2) Current status of psychosomatic medicine	Assoc. Prof. Metin Özek	September 25-29,	Faculty of Science
3) The dynamic aspect of psychosomatic medicine	Assoc. Prof. Selim Özaydın	1962	and Literature
4) Physiopathological notions in psychosomatic medicine	Assoc. Prof. Ethem Utku		Conference Hall
<b>B) Leprosy</b>	Dr. Adil Veziroğlu		
1) Leprosy in the world			
2) The clinic in leprosy			
<b>18<sup>th</sup> National Medical Congress of Turkey</b>			
<b>A) Hypertension</b>	Prof. Muzaffer Erman		
1) Pathogenesis	Prof. Reşat Garan		
2) Treatment	Prof. Alaeddin Akçasu		
3) A study on arterial pressure values and hypertension in Turkish population	Assoc. Prof. Kemal H. Önen		
4) Hypertension and atherosclerosis	Dr. Gültekin Sunam		
<b>B) Medical training and specialization</b>	Dr. Şefik Kayhan		

**Table 3. The National Medical Congresses of Turkey (continued)**

<b>C) Poliomyelitis</b>		Dr. Cemî Demiroğlu	September 21-25, 1964	Ankara University, Faculty of Language, History and Geography
1) Clinical and treatment features of acute polyomyelitis		Dr. Zare İtken		
2) Enteroviruses and poliomyelitis		Assoc. Prof. Suphi Artunkal		
3) The treatment of poliomyelitis		Prof. S. Bedrettin Tümay		
<b>D) Traffic accidents</b>		Prof. Sabahattin Payzin		
1) First aid in traffic accidents		Prof. Cevat Alpsoy		
2) Head traumas in traffic accidents		Prof. Dr. Derviş Manizade		
3) Abdominal traumas in traffic accidents		Dr. Nurhan Avman		
4) Chest traumas in traffic accidents		Doç. Dr. İsmail Kayabalı		
5) Extremity injuries in traffic accidents		Prof. Dr. Nihat Dorken		
6) Administrative issues in traffic accidents		Prof. Dr. Avni Duraman		
7) Legal issues in traffic accidents		Kemal Serhadlı		
8) The human factor in traffic accidents		Kudbeddin Akkan		
9) Report of Traffic Accidents		Prof. Doğan Karay		
(Administrative-legal-technical and medical aspects)		Assoc. Prof. Rıdvan Ege		



**Figure 4.** 9<sup>th</sup> Turkey National Medical Congress Report Pathology of Vitamins and Avitaminosis Diseases in our Country. Department of Pediatrics. Report writer: Prof. İ. Hilmi Alantar. M. Sadık Kağıtçı Printing House, 1946



**Figure 5.** 10<sup>th</sup> Turkey National Medical Congress Report 10<sup>th</sup> Turkey National Medical Congress Report gathered under the auspices of Mr. President İsmet İnönü, Ankara, Çelikçit Printing House, 1950, İstanbul



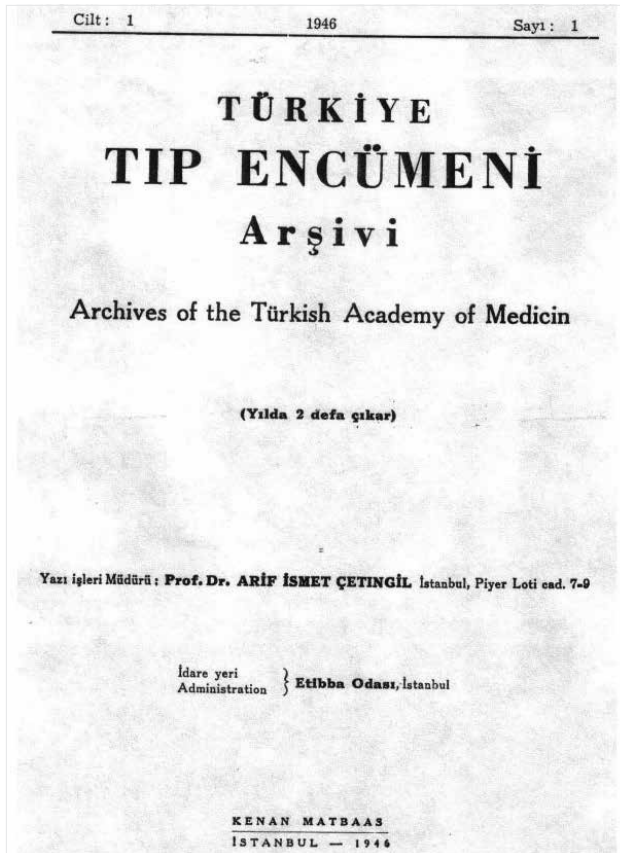


Figure 6. Turkish Medical Council Archive

Volume: 1, Issue: 1, Turkish Medical Council Archives issued twice a year. Editor in Chief: Prof. Arif İsmet Çetingil, İstanbul, Piyer Loti cad. 7-9. Administration: Chamber of Etibba, İstanbul. Kenan Printing House, İstanbul

#### b) Periodicals

The periodical that was published under the name of the Archives of Medical Council of Turkey continued to be published during the period of the Medical Academy of Turkey after the Council. The first issue with the editorship of Professor Arif İsmet Çetingil was published by the Kenan Printing House in İstanbul in 1946. The index was prepared in both Turkish and English. There is also an abstract in English at the end of the subjects. The topics were the headings discussed in the scientific meetings of the Council, and this information was published in this way. The Archives of Medical Council of Turkey published a total of 57 issues (Figures 6, 7).

#### Conclusion

In this study, the history of the Medical Council of Turkey was analyzed, all scientific publications produced were attempted to be reached, and 132 scientific meetings, 15 symposiums, and 10 congresses organized by the Council between 1946-1966, their attendants, the time, location, and the manner in which the meetings were held were examined in detail. The Council issued a total of 20 congressional books, including 10 congressional reports and 10 congressional minutes, and published 57 periodicals between 1946 and 1966. A total of 1036 papers were presented in 10 organized congresses. Seventeen different topics were discussed in 15 symposiums. There were 317 scientific papers presented in 132 scientific meetings organized by the Council. The detailed description

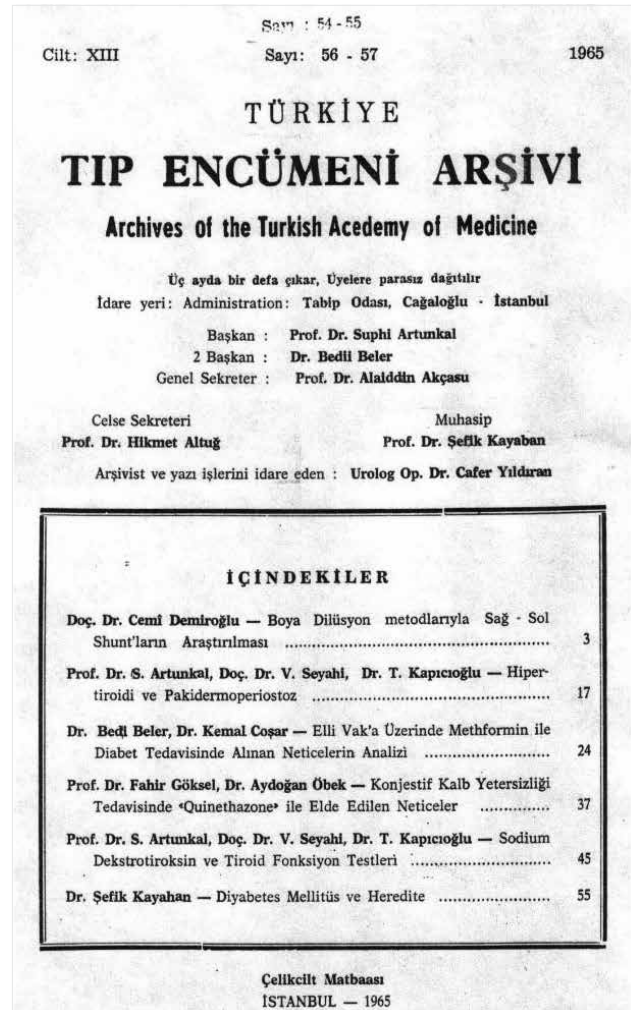


Figure 7. Turkish Medical Council Archive

Volume: XIII, Issue: 54-55, Issue: 56-57, 1965. Issued quarterly and distributed to members free of charge.

Administration: Chamber of Etibba, İstanbul;

President: Prof. Suphi Artunkal;

Vice president: Bedii Beler;

Secretary-General: Prof. Hikmet Altuğ;

Accountant: Prof. Şefik Kayaban;

Archivist and Editor: Urologist Surgeon Dr. Cafer Yıldırım;

#### Contents:

- Assoc. Prof. Cemi Demiroğlu: Investigation of Right-Left Shunts with the Help of the Stain Dilution Method
- Prof. S. Artunkal, Assoc. Prof. V. Seyahi, Dr. T. Kapıcıoğlu, Hyperthyroidism and Pachydermoperiostosis
- Dr. Bedi Beler, Dr. Kemal Coşar: The Analysis of the Diabetes Treatment Results with Metformin on 50 Cases
- Prof. Fahir Göksel, Dr. Aydoğan Öbek: Consequences of "quinethazone" in Congestive Heart Failure Treatment
- Prof. S. Artunkal, Assoc. Prof. V. Seyahi, Dr. T. Kapıcıoğlu: Sodium Dextrothroxine and Thyroid Function Tests
- Dr. Şefik Kayaban: Diabetes Mellitus and Heredity Çelikkilt Printing House: İstanbul, 1965

of the scientific activities organized by the Council is presented in the form of tables, and only samples of each year were selected from the scientific studies. Summaries of the symposiums and congresses are presented in the tables. The subjects of the meetings, the information about the meeting time and location, and

the titles and names of the attendants were conveyed as they were in the original recourses without any orthographic correction.

**Peer-review:** Externally peer-reviewed.

**Conflict of Interest:** The author have no conflict of interest to declare.

**Financial Disclosure:** The author declared that this study has received no financial support.

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