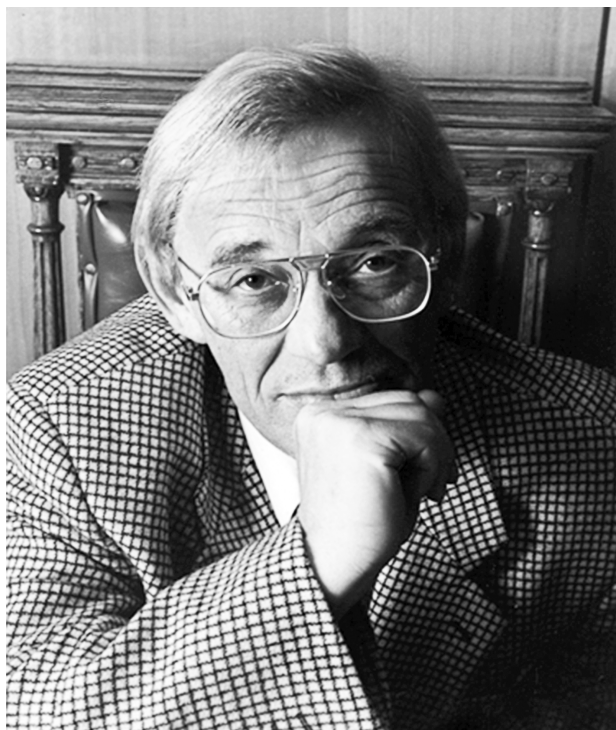


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IN MEMORY OF A TEACHER. ABOUT NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH SHABALOV

ПАМЯТИ УЧИТЕЛЯ. О НИКОЛАЕ ПАВЛОВИЧЕ ШАБАЛОВЕ



Николай Павлович Шабалов
(21.03.1939 – 27.02.2023)

Nikolai Pavlovich was born on March 21, 1939 in Leningrad. When he was 2 years old, the Great Patriotic War began. He and his mother spent all 900 days of the blockade in their hometown. During the siege at the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute (LPMI), he was saved from severe pneumonia.

In 1956 N.P. Shabalov entered the LPMI. His teacher and mentor was an academician, head of the department of hospital pediatrics Alexander Fedorovich Tur. After graduating from the institute in 1962, Nikolai Pavlovich was admitted to this department, first as a clinical resident, and two years later as a postgraduate student. Under the guidance of A.F. Tur and professor of the Department of Biochemistry of LPMI A.A. Yuryev in 1967, Nikolai Pavlovich defended his PhD thesis on the topic "Adenosine triphosphatase activity of erythrocytes in acute leukemia in children."

"Blood of healthy children of different ages" (1970) is the first monograph co-authored with Teacher. In 1977, Nikolai Pavlovich defended his doctoral thesis "Pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis and treatment of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children."

Not only hematology, but also neonatology developing at that moment attracted N.P. Shabalov. Understanding the relevance of the problem of nursing newborns, Nikolai Pavlovich took an active part in organizing and opening departments of pathology of newborns in the structure of the Children's City Hospital № 1 built in Leningrad. For remote monitoring of the condition of children in maternity hospitals, together with E.K. Tsybulkin, E.V. Guber, V.A. Lyubimenko developed the automated program "DINAR". In 1980, the first Reanimation and Consultation Center in the Soviet Union was opened, which is still operating today.

Since the opening of the hospital in 1977 and until 2016, N.P. Shabalov weekly advised the departments of resuscitation and pathology of newborns of Children's City Hospital № 1.

In 1985 N.P. Shabalov organized and headed the first department of pediatrics in Russia with courses in perinatology on the faculty of advanced training of doctors at the LPMI, the main task of

which was the training and retraining of neonatologists. During the existence of the department, employees, postgraduate students, and applicants published 10 monographs, 14 textbooks, 3 guides for doctors, 4 reference books, 2 collections of scientific works and more than 300 different articles.

Since 1993, Nikolai Pavlovich headed the department and clinic of childhood diseases at the Military Medical Academy named after S.M. Kirov. Until 2009, Nikolai Pavlovich was the head of both departments. Since 2007, he became president of the St. Petersburg branch of the Union of Pediatricians of Russia.

Special credit goes to N.P. Shabalov in the organization of pediatric education in Russia. After numerous reissues of his textbooks, manuals and teaching aids both on general pediatrics and on individual sections of private pediatrics, it can be argued that the very concept of pediatric education today is being formed on the basis of these textbooks. The entire training program for pedia-

tricians is essentially built on the basis of educational literature written by N.P. Shabalov.

N.P. Shabalov is the author and co-author of a large number of articles, monographs and manuals on perinatology. In this regard, it is worth noting his pioneering work on clinical pharmacology in neonates, perinatal hematology and hemostatology, neonatal asphyxia, including asphyxia due to chronic intrauterine hypoxia, algorithms for primary newborn care in the maternity ward. N.P. Shabalov systematized the doctrine of borderline states of newborns and highlighted a number of new transitional states. He formulated the concept of the phase nature of changes in hemostasis, developed a classification of neonatal jaundice, and expressed a number of key considerations about perinatal infections and posthypoxic encephalopathy. The contribution of N.P. Shabalov to pediatric hematology is great. With the assistance of academician A.F. Tur, he turned out to be the author of the first in the Soviet Union age-related standards for peripheral blood parameters in children in the aspect of the physiology of hematopoiesis in various periods of childhood. In collaboration with A.V. Papayan, Nikolai Pavlovich was the author of the doctrine of hemorrhagic diathesis in infants. He first proved the role of hereditary thrombocytopathies in the pathogenesis of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

Nikolai Pavlovich is one of the few whose scientific work is based on a solid historical basis. Many of his studies are entirely devoted to the history of pediatrics.

Continuing the work begun by Academician A.F. Tur, N.P. Shabalov is the main initiator and inspirer of a new direction in pediatrics — perinatology, not only in theoretical terms, but also in its practical implementation. In collaboration

with E.K. Tsybulkin and V.A. Lyubimenko, he created a coherent system of providing medical care for newborns in the metropolis, implemented throughout Russia.

It is difficult to list all the titles of the scientist — academician of the International Academy of Sciences of Ecology, Human Safety and Nature, honorary professor of the Kazakh National Medical University named after S.D. Asfendiyarov, honorary professor of the Children's Scientific and Clinical Center for Infectious Diseases, president of the regional branch of the Union of Pediatricians of Russia in St. Petersburg, Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation, laureate of the State Prize of the Russian Federation, Honored Doctor of the Russian Federation. Nikolai Pavlovich was awarded the Order of Honor (Russia), the Order of St. Michael the Archangel, numerous medals and other awards.

Nikolai Pavlovich's students are now working in all parts of Russia and the world. Under his leadership, 77 candidate and 24 doctoral dissertations were defended; Nikolai Pavlovich's students head departments in St. Petersburg, Chita, Nalchik, Irkutsk, Samarkand, and Bishkek.

Nikolai Pavlovich was an amazingly bright person who rejoiced at the success of his students more than his own. For the pediatricians of the country, he was like a universal Teacher. His memory will forever stay in our hearts.

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