

Gurgen Pashinyan

Doctor of Medical sciences, Professor,
Honoured worker of a science of the Russian Federation,

Paul Romodanovsky

Doctor of Medical sciences, Professor,

Evgenie Barinov

Doctor of Medical sciences, Associate professor,
Chair of forensic medicine and the medical right
Moscow state Mediko-stomatologic university
(Russia, Moscow)

BY THE SOURCES OF DOMESTIC FORENSIC STOMATOLOGY

The judicial stomatology as a science, has arisen in Russia in the beginning of XX century on the basis of a science about dentistry. Sources of domestic judicial stomatology were worked out by an outstanding Russian scientist - the judicial medic, the head of forensic medicine chair of Moscow university, professor P.A. Minakov who created glory of the Russian forensic medicine by the original researches. Being the experienced practical expert, P.A. Minakov perfectly understood necessity of use of data about a condition maxillary apparatus, both at carrying out of a forensic medical examination of a corpse, and at examination of live persons and material evidences (Svadkovsky B.C., 1973; 1974).

In forensic medical practice of that time there were many difficult examinations

where objects of research were parts of a facial skeleton, a teeth, dentures. The big difficulties arose at carrying out of a forensic medical examination of victims with traumas of a facial skeleton and a teeth that was explained by absence of the scientifically-grounded data about a condition of maxillary organs, concerning to forensic medicine problems. It induced professor P.A. Minakov to suggest the graduate of medical faculty of the Moscow university, dentist G.I. Vilga to prepare the dissertation on doctor of medicine degree, devoted to judicial odontology. The given work executed under the guidance of professor P.A. Minakov on chair of forensic medicine of Moscow university, was the first scientific research in Russia in the field of judicial stomatology (Svadkovsky. With, Poselsky Century H, 1975).

Thus, the founder of domestic judicial stomatology became Giljarij-Zdislav Ivanovitch Vilga. Unfortunately, there's few data about life and G.I. Vilga's activity, however, there are the documents in archives allowing to clarify the scientist's biography. (Central of Historical Archives the Moscow, f.418, l. 404, 410).

Giljarij-Zdislav Vilga was born in 1864, it studied in the Slutsky grammar school which he finished in 1887. His further life was connected with medical faculty of Imperial Moscow university in which he had been studying from 1887 to 1893. After graduating from university G.I. Vilga university took a rank of the doctor. For success in studying in 1894 the university sends the young doctor abroad for the further improvement in sciences. Within three years G.I. Vilga perfects himself in the field of odontology in Germany. Having returned from foreign business trip, he settles in Moscow where he practises in surgery and tooth illnesses.

On February, 19th, 1897 G.I. Vilga has addressed to the dean of medical faculty of the Moscow university with the request to admit him «to tests for degree of the doctor of medicine in March conference of current year». The permission was received, and on March, 7th, 1897 he passed examinations in nine subjects. Among passed examinations there was also an examination in forensic medicine and medical police which was examined by honoured ordinary professor I. I. Neyding.

After successful pass of examinations G.I. Vilga's continues to prosecute subjects of odontology which will be further reflected in his dissertation, he encourages liaison with chair of forensic medicine of Moscow university. In 1901 he published in «Odontological review» work «About casuistry of a teeth in a role of alien bodies», which have forensic medical value. In 1902 at session of Moscow Odontological society he made reports «About replantation of teeth» and «Local anaesthesia in teeth extraction», also published in «Odontological review». G.I. Vilga took part in 1902 at sessions of VIII Pirogovsky congress. In 1903 among reports of the Moscow Odontological society there are data on another G.I. Vilga's report on the subject: «About incorrectness of the 2nd teeth cutting» and about possibility of its publication. All mentioned works to some extent are connected with researches of the author in the field of judicial odontology.

On March, 15th, 1903 G.I. Vilga has addressed to medical faculty of Moscow university with the application to consider its work «About teeth in the forensic medical sense» and to admit him to public defense .

G.I. Vilga's dissertation consisted of the foreword and 7 separate chapters. In the foreword G.I. Vilga expresses his thank's to to professor P.A. Minakov for valuable councils, instructions and moral support In his work the author investigated in details domestic and foreign statutes about physical

injuries, gave to the doctor advice as for damages of a teeth and how they should be estimated. The special attention was given to the characteristic of wounds and bites made by person and animals, and also to questions of identification of the person according to the peculiarities of a structure of teeth, presence of seals and dentures.

Changes of natural and artificial teeth under the influence of a heat and rotting are described by G.I. Vilga on the basis both of scientific material, and own experiences. He describes professional and painful changes of teeth on which authenticity of a corpse can be sometimes established. Questions on a forensic medical examination of medical errors are also investigated in the research.

It is difficult to overestimate value of this work for formation and development

of domestic judicial stomatology. All basic questions found reflection in it, this work had been a unique management for judicial physicians for many years, and also for the dentists involved in expert activity.

On May, 7th, 1903 in an auditorium of an institute of operative surgery in Moscow public defense of the dissertation of G.I. Vilga which passed successfully took place – a degree of MD was conferred on him. After defense of the dissertation of G.I. Vilga devotes himself to dentistry, and his medical, scientific, organising and public work was the big contribution to development of domestic stomatology. To a great regret it was impossible to investigate further life and activity of the scientist after 1917, but G.I. Vilga's name remains in forensic medicine history as a name of the first Russian forensic medic.