

## A „DISINFECTION STATION“ IN NIŠ IN 1915.

*Goran Čukić*

Primary healthcare Center, Berane, Montenegro

Kontakt: Goran Čukić

Primary healthcare Center, Berane, Montenegro

E-mail: epid.dz.berane@t-com.me

People have used and still use stoves to bake bread and use dryers for plums and other fruit. Such a tradition constitute the base of a "chamber with dry, hot air". Before the onset of the typhoid fever epidemic at the beginning of 1915, there were no effective tactical tools against large-scale epidemics, either in Serbia or abroad. As an anti epidemic measure, depedication was effectuated by the use chambers. These had to have a sufficient capacity and to be easily handled. The application of dry hot air in the Niš "disinfection station" makes the phase sequence of tactical depedication solutions different from that promoted in 1956. Dry hot air had to be in the first place due to the following: 1) it was the first tactical tool for the purpose; and b) it was most efficient in the destruction of parasites and by the number of clothing and bedding items processed. This tactical solution was the biggest success of Serbian war medicine in the Great War, and an important scientific contribution of Serbia to the world medicine. In the next world war, medicine had thus already had a valid, proven means to fight typhoid fever. *Acta Medica Medianae 2016;55(4):97-103.*

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