



Professor Dr. h.c. **Rudolf Klimek** is a disciple of Professor Bolesław Skarzynski whose assistant he was for 6 years (1952–1957). Professor Skarzynski as an assistant professor at the University in Stockholm wrote together with the Nobel Prize laureate, Hans von Euler a book “*Biochemistry of Neoplasms*“ (Biochemie der Tumoren, F. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart, 1942). With this work the era of the molecular biology in the whole medicine was initiated.

R. Klimek described in 1963 post-partum hypothalamic insufficiency syndrome, characterized among others by more often (10–20%) precancerous states and cancers of the cervix uteri. R. Klimek was first in the world to apply natural hypothalamic hormones in the therapy of this syndrome confirming their effectiveness by the clinical observation with the double blind-control group. (Klimek R.: Les resultats therapeutiques des cas du syndrome hypothalamique post-gravidique. Actualites Endocrinologiques. 1968, **9**, 195) In 1976 R. Klimek was promotor of a doctor honoris causa degree of Andrew Schally who, among other things, in the next year was rewarded with the Nobel Prize for the description of the structure and synthesis of these hormones.

In the same year, 1977, I. Prigogine received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the discovery of the self-organizing dissipative structures. This discovery was used by R. Klimek to explain the mystery of origin of cancer and caused by it the neoplastic diseases.

From the point of the view of the medical thermodynamics this new theory unifies all so far existing theories of cancerogenesis and clearly distinguishes a cause of the cancer as the state of the organism's cell in the bifurcation point of the cellular dissipathogenic states, in which a cancer is an alternative to death. At the same time his thermodynamic theory explains mechanisms leading to the disease, and as based on the thermodynamics, it was confirmed by studies on MRI conducted together with P. Lauterbur, a creator of the nucleomagnetic imaging.