

Thematic Review- Question 4



Theme	Medieval period c.1000 - 1500	Renaissance period 1500 - 1800	19 th century 1800 - 1900	20 th century 1900 to present
War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common in medieval times- Holy Crusades- saw the sharing of Islamic medical ideas with Catholic knights, 100yr war England v France Cauterisation of wounds Wine used as an antiseptic to clean wounds Army surgeons became very good at carrying out amputations, war wounds. John of Arderne English surgeon 'father of surgery' treated knights with anal abscesses due to excessive time on horseback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Milan (1536) – Paré acted as a French surgeon, new gunshot wounds thought to be poisonous, so cauterised or use of boiling oil BUT Pare ran out of oil and by chance made ointment with egg yolk and rose oil - more patients to practice surgery and learn about anatomy, positive impact on development of medical knowledge on surgery and anatomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimean War 1854– role of Florence Nightingale in new profession of nursing who later had an impact on the sanitation of hospitals (P.H) soldiers dying from disease not war injuries. Due to poor Public health 40% of volunteers not fit to serve. Franco-Prussian War 1870– resulted in competition and rivalry between Pasteur (French) and Koch (German). Strive to be more successful in the discovery of new diseases and vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boer War 1900– army were alarmed by 40 out of every 100 young men who volunteered were unfit. (P.H- reform laws) First World War – treatment for shell shock, blood transfusions carried out, Dr Gillies first ever plastic surgery for victims to reconstruct facial disfigurements, techniques used to repair broken bones, mobile X-ray vans – Marie Curie (Polish/French scientist) Second World War – heart surgery, Dr McIndoe plastic reconstruction surgery for RAF pilots burns- first ever development for burns surgery, USA help with mass drug development (penicillin), NHS followed 1948
Superstition and religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas of the Four Humours by Hippocrates and Galen seen as the absolute truth, only beliefs taught and followed eg blood letting. Illness by God, planets, stars, curses Christian ideas of pilgrimage and treating the sick with rest and prayers. Christian duty to help the sick and poor. 160 hospitals. For comfort and prayer to prepare for death Not cure. Monasteries – their design promoted better health and hygiene, compared to towns, but believed in regular 'cupping' – regular bleeding – 8 times a year even if healthy. Black Death – many thought it was sent as a punishment from God. Idea of miasma causing illness Crusades for Jerusalem–led to the sharing of ideas BUT Islamic faith stated where there was an illness there must be a cure and encouraged care and research. Apothecaries charged for remedies, wise women were cheaper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Plague (1665) – still seen as a punishment from God, killing all cats and dogs believed to cause illness. Quackery – increased in the 17th and 18th centuries. Made up lotions and potions to 'cure' all illnesses. Usually containing pain killers like – opium, but illness remained. Eg Laudanum- from 1600s Continued control medical literature by the church. Libraries in church run universities like Oxford and Cambridge, only promote Galen's ideas. Changes with Reformation. Vesalius in Italy starts to question Galen's findings. Draws detailed illustrations of the body. Book 'Fabric of the Human Body'. Eg not 2 jaw bones as Galen says. Britain turning protestant breaks the power of the catholic church over education and medicine. 1739 – first Foundling hospital by Thomas Conram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quack doctors continued- potions and lotions for sale for all medical needs. Eg Coca-Cola contained cocaine and a Laudanum contained- alcohol and opium. Christian philanthropists act as patrons to new charity hospitals. Founding hospitals for orphans, and Salvation Army Christian movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of holistic medicine to treat illnesses – hydrotherapy, aromatherapy, hypnotherapy and acupuncture 20th C Alternative medical treatment- well being, lifestyle. Widespread alternatives to scientific medical treatment- large market for retreats, remedies, herbs, vitamins, yoga. WW1 Dr Gillies said it was like God came down his arm during surgeries when he was trying to help soldiers with reconstructive surgery.
Chance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barber surgeons, wise women, physicians and apothecaries – developed skill by trial and error. Remedies were lucky charms containing 'powdered unicorn's horn' Discovery that dressing wounds with bandages soaked in wine helped stop infection was by chance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pare- ran out of boiling oil for cauterising wounds and instead discovered rose oil, egg white and turpentine which was used on cauterised wounds. Less painful and less infection. Jenner- cowpox illness protected milkmaids from killer smallpox. 1798 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1879 – Pasteur investigated chicken cholera which led to the discovery of how vaccines worked 'The Great Stink' 1858 – summer heatwave and new way of directing all waste into the Thames made it impossible for MPs to meet in parliament due to smell (miasma fear) + Cholera outbreak led to first time prompted the government to take action against disease in London –(P.H)> sewer system introduced- Bazalgette- 'sewer king' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discovery of penicillin by Fleming in 1928, mould in a petri dish. although its mass production was down to the role of government and the scientific methods of Florey and Chain
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town councils introduced laws encouraging people to keep the streets in front of their houses clean and to remove rubbish. Worcester council ordered entrails and blood of butchered animals to be carried away the same night in 1466. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Plague 1665– more organised approach by the government to deal with the problems e.g. quarantine, stopping trade between infected towns. No national response to the Great Plague, but local councils did more to combat it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chadwick Report- report paid for by Gov. To investigate public health Boards of Health set up 1848 – First Public Health Act- but optional 1853- Smallpox vaccine made compulsory for all children under 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal Reforms- 1st Gov to introduce laws for welfare. Grandfather of the Welfare State. Taking responsibility. 1906 – School Meals Act – poor children got a free meal National Insurance Act – unemployment benefit 1911- first gift of Old Age pension introduced

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament passed a law (1388) which fined people £20 for throwing 'dung, garbage and entrails' into ditches, rivers and ponds Black Death 1347-1351 – introduced quarantine measures. Tried to prevent the spread of disease by making new cemeteries outside of towns because they thought disease was spread by being close to dead bodies of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillors and Mayors would pay for 'women searchers' to examine the sick and mark of any of those with the plague Plague victims would be quarantined in their home (had red cross painted on the door), watchmen stood on guard. Homeowners ordered to clean outside their home Trade between towns were stopped. Dogs, cats and pigs were not allowed in the streets. Anything that brought together a crowd would be banned e.g. plays or games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1867 – working class men were given the vote 1875 – Second Public Health Act- compulsory. Councils must improve sewers / remove waste. 1858 Bazalgette was given £3 million (£1 billion today) to build sewers in London, as a result Cholera never returned to London again. Start of end of Laissez-faire attitude. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on poverty written by Booth and Rowntree to advise the government Beveridge Report 1942- '5 Giants'. NHS introduced by Labour Gov. 1948 Taxes on cigarettes. TV social warning adverts.- drink, drugs, sex, gambling etc Increased spending on research and care e.g. breast and cervical screening programmes Government vaccine programs
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crusades – led to the sharing of ideas, eg wine as an antiseptic. (Hugh of Lucca- Italian crusader) Caliphs respected for libraries as centres of learning. 'House of Wisdom' Translation of Hippocrates from ancient Greek to Arabic to Latin to share in Europe. Books very rare, expensive, treasured, in Latin- many illiterate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing press developed- cheaper and quicker way of making books Pare translated Vesalius book from Latin to French which English doctors could read. 1575 wrote 'Works on Surgery'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanised printing press Telegraphs/ telegrams- morse code Times of peace allow sharing of knowledge, touring lectures, visiting Doctors, Doctors articles, medical papers/ research published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New ideas spread rapidly due to telegrams, morse code, letters, medical journals, national newspapers, television, news media and the internet - 1945 World Health Organisation WHO- sharing and helping with world health and CK
Science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astrology used to diagnose disease (movement of the planets and stars, between 1100-1300: star signs different, affect different parts of the body Observation of symptoms to identify different illnesses-e.g. Islamic medicine, Canon of Medicine- encyclopaedia of herbs, illnesses. Eg Leprosy – Lazar Houses Role of ancient ideas from Hippocrates and Galen to note symptoms, observe. Priest Roger Bacon was imprisoned for questioning Galen's ideas, accused of heresy- going against the word of God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gunpowder developed – injured soldiers got new wounds requiring treatment Vaccination vs inoculation debate – Lady Mary Montagu for inoculation- fashionable, Jenner new vaccine method, experiment on James Phipps 1796 -smallpox Use of microscopes – 1677 but not strong enough yet to see bacteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anaesthetics – 1850s- nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform Microscopes used to challenge the idea of spontaneous generation, see bacteria Germ theory – 1861 swan neck experiment Use of antiseptics – 1867 carbolic acid Aseptic surgery Growing microbes on agar Koch- 1876 Photographing microbes, colouring germs Stethoscope invented in Paris in 1816 X-ray machine invented in 1895 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1944 WW2- Mass production of antibiotics in labs– penicillin 1953 – DNA 1978 – IVF 1980 – smallpox declared eradicated Key hole surgery 1960s- Transplants Blood transfusions CT Scans Radiation therapy Surgery using lasers
The role of the individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hippocrates- natural theory of illness. Observation of signs and symptoms, 4 humours theory Galen- theory of opposites- fever= too much yellow bile = purge body Al-Razi- identified difference between measles and smallpox through careful obs. Avicenna- wrote Canon of Medicine- 760 drugs, identified anorexia and obesity Hugh of Lucca- use of wine as an antiseptic John of Arderne- 100 years war v France, surgeon. Made own pain killing ointment with hemlock and opium- no need to cauterise wounds. Book 1350- bedside manner (Still followed today), trust own judgment and not 4 Humours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vesalius – human anatomy- human dissection, books. Paré – surgery during war – ligatures, ointments Harvey – circulation of blood, question Galen Hunter – dissection and anatomical research, education of surgeons Jenner – vaccination for smallpox, first vaccine John Hunter- great surgeon, speed, gathering of specimens, dissection, experimentation. By pass surgery on aneurysm in the leg (coachmen problem), first recorded artificial insemination too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simpson – chloroform -anaesthetic (dosage by Snow) Pasteur – Germ theory Lister – antiseptics- carbolic acid Koch – bacteriology- new science to identify different bacterias then find the cure John Snow – cholera outbreak, Soho, London, stand pump handle. John Snow with chloroform for Victoria in childbirth Bazalgette- public health- sewers and pumping station away from London. Ehrlich – magic bullets – treatment for syphilis Salvarsan 606 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gillies WW1 facial reconstruction McIndoe RAF burns victims, guinea pig club- growing new skin on 'trunks' to replace scar tissue. A. Bevan- MP Minister of Health push through NHS Fleming, Florey and Chain Oxford Uni labs – penicillin- mass production in labs Barnard- 1st heart transplant 1960s Crick and Watson – DNA Professor Sarah Gilbert at Oxford Uni- Covid Vaccine 2020.