

Medieval

Key people

Galen	Ancient Greek physician – theory of opposites, anatomy
Hippocrates	Ancient Greek physician who created Four Humours Theory

Key terms

Apothecary	Mixed herbal remedies.
Astrology	Belief that the alignment of the stars affected illness.
Bloodletting	Cutting a vein, using leeches or cupping to treat illness.
The Church	Controlled all medical knowledge.
Flagellation	Whipping
Leprosy	Contagious disease that affects the skin. Lepers were banished to leper colonies.
Materia Medica	Herbal manual used by apothecaries
Miasma	Bad air caused by rotting matter etc. Caused disease.
Physician	Medieval doctor, diagnosed but didn't treat illness.
Purging	Emetics, laxatives or enemas to purge the body of illness.
Regimen Sanitatis	Instructions by physicians to maintain good health.
Urine charts	Diagnosed illness using urine.

Key dates

1348	Black Death – outbreak of bubonic plague which killed 1/3 rd of English population
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Renaissance

Key people

William Harvey	Discovered how blood circulated around the body
Robert Hooke	Invented new microscope
Antony von Leeuwenhoek	Discovered 'animalcules' in 1683
Thomas Sydenham	Theorised that illness was caused by external factors
Andreas Vesalius	Discovered 300 mistakes in Galen's work on anatomy

Key terms

Humanism	Rejected the idea that God is responsible for everything
Iatrochemistry	Medical chemistry
Pest Houses	Specialised hospitals, also pox/plague houses
Printing press	Invented in 1440, allowed new ideas to be spread
Sarsaparilla	Discovered in New World to treat Great Pox
Transference	Idea that disease could be transferred to other objects

Key dates

1543	Vesalius published De Fabrica
1618	Pharmacopoeia Londinensis – manual with 122 chemical remedies
1628	William Harvey published book about circulation
1660	Royal Society created – promoted experiments.
1665	Great Plague of London
1676	Sydenham published Observaciones Medicae - textbook

Enlightenment

Key people

Robert Koch	German scientist, identified specific microbes e.g. TB
Edward Jenner	Developed first vaccine - smallpox
Joseph Lister	First to use Carbolic Acid as antiseptic in surgery
Florence Nightingale	Nurse, created Pavilion Plan for hospitals, trained nurses
Louis Pasteur	Created 'germ theory' that germs caused disease
James Simpson	Discovered chloroform as anaesthetic in surgery
John Snow	Proved that cholera was in water supply not miasma

Key terms

Cholera	Disease spread through dirty water – fatal in 2-6 days
Spontaneous Generation	Belief that decay/disease created microbes

Key dates

1798	Jenner published vaccine findings
1847	Simpson discovered chloroform
1854	Snow proved cholera caused by Broad St Pump water contamination
1860	Nightingale's School for Nurses built
1861	Pasteur published 'germ theory'
1865	1300 miles of sewers built in London
1867	Lister discovered carbolic acid
1875	Second Public Health Act
1879	Pasteur found vaccine for chicken cholera
1882	Koch first identified microbe which caused tuberculosis (TB)
1890	Emil von Behring developed vaccine against tetanus & diphtheria

Modern

Key people

Alexander Fleming	Discovered penicillin killed staphylococcus bacteria
Florey & Chain	Used penicillin as first antibiotic on people
Hata	Discovered 1 st magic bullet – Salvarsan 606 cured syphilis
Watson & Crick	Discovered DNA

Key terms

Antibiotic	A biological cure which kills bacteria e.g. penicillin
CT scan	X-ray/computer image scan
Hypodermic needles	A needle used with a syringe to inject into the body
Laparoscopic surgery	Keyhole surgery – surgery with small incisions & tiny cameras
Magic Bullet	Chemical cure which kills bacteria e.g. Salvarsan 606
Radiotherapy	Treatment using radiation

Key dates

1909	Hata discovered Salvarsan 606
1928	Fleming discovered penicillin
1930s	Blood tests used for first time
1931	Electron microscope invented
1932	Domagk found Prontosil
1938	M&B 693 developed (magic bullet)
1940	Florey & Chain tested penicillin
1942	1 st national vaccine for diphtheria.
1943	Antibiotic streptomycin discovered
1948	NHS created – universal healthcare
1956	Clean Air Act to prevent smog
1966	GP Charter
1990	Human Genome Project launched
2007	Ban on smoking in public places
2015	Ban on smoking in cars with children



EDEXCEL GCSE HISTORY

The British sector of the Western Front 1914-18



Key people

Harvey Cushing	Neurosurgeon who developed new procedures for brain injuries e.g. magnets and local anaesthetic.
Harold Gillies	Plastic surgeon who worked on facial reconstruction.
Oswald Hope Robertson	Stored 22 units of universal blood using citrate glucose solution and saved 11 of 20 men.
Geoffrey Keynes	Designed a portable blood transfusion kit with a device to prevent clotting.
Rous & Turner	Added citrate glucose solution to store blood for 4 weeks.
Hugh Owens Thomas	Invented the Thomas Splint , promoted by Colonel Robert Jones in WWI, increasing the survival rate for leg injuries from 20% to 82%.

Timeline of key events

1914	4th August Britain declared war on Germany
	27th Oct – First 6 FANYs arrived in France, but the British wouldn't use them.
	Oct-Nov: First Battle of Ypres – Britain lost 50,000 troops but held Ypres
1915	Hill 60: British tunnellers placed 5 mines under the hill and blew the top off.
	Second Battle of Ypres – First time the Germans used chlorine gas Nurses started working at the Advanced and Main Dressing Stations
1916	Jan – The British started using FANYs as ambulance drivers – first females
	Battle of the Somme – on the first day there were 57,000 British casualties. Arras tunnelling – The British built 2.5 miles of tunnels in 5 months – there were 25,000 men stationed underground with electric lights, running water, a railway & a hospital.
1917	Battle of Arras – The British advanced only 8 miles but with 160,000 casualties
	Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) – British moved 7 miles with 245,000 casualties. In the CCS there were 379 doctors, 502 nurses and they operated on 30% of men. Battle of Cambrai – First large scale use of tanks (500), Oswald Hope Robinson stored 22 units of universal blood and saved 11/20 wounded men.
1918	11th Nov – armistice was signed ending WWI



The Chain of Evacuation

The method used to evacuate injured soldiers from the front line.

- 1. Regimental Aid Post (RAP)** – first aid
- 2. Advanced/Main Dressing Station (ADS/MDS)** kept wounded for 1 week
- 3. Casualty Clearing Station (CCS)** – triaged patients, some operations
- 4. Base Hospital** – near coast, treated wounded until return to war/home

Key terms

Ambulance	Horse-drawn and motor ambulances were used, both had problems.
Artillery	Large guns which fired shells (metal shells filled with explosives).
Aseptic surgery	Surgery where microbes are prevented from getting into a wound in the first place. By 1900 all surgery was aseptic using sterilisation.
BEF	The British Expeditionary Force – The professional British army.
FANY	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry was the first women's voluntary organisation to send women to the Western Front.
Field Ambulance	A mobile front line medical unit (not the same as an ambulance)
Gas attacks	Chlorine and Phosgene gas caused suffocation, mustard gas caused blistering. 6000 soldiers died from gas attacks
Gas gangrene	An infection which causes gas in gangrenous (dead) wounds.
Mobile X-ray units	There were 6 on the Western Front, a van with a tent attached.
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps - a specialist corps in the British Army which provides medical services to army personnel.
Shellshock	Now known as PTSD, caused tiredness, nightmares, loss of speech. 80,000 troops affected.
Shrapnel	Fragments of a shell or other object thrown out by an explosion.
Trench fever	Caused flu-like symptoms, affected 500,000 men, caused by lice.
Trench foot	Painful swelling caused by standing in cold water, caused gangrene.
Trench warfare	A type of combat where troops fight in trenches facing each other.

