

(1) Medieval Treatments and Surgery

- Due to lack of science and technology, people believed illness was caused by an imbalance of the 4 humours, astrology, punishment from God and miasma.
- Medieval treatments were based on the concept of “care not cure”, illness was not to be cured as it was seen as being sent from God.
- Medieval surgery was dangerous the three main dangers were **blood loss, pain and infection.**
- Medieval practitioners included: Physicians, Barbers Surgeon, Apothecaries, wise women, monks and nuns.







(2) Medieval Public Health

- It was difficult to keep Medieval towns clean for a number of reasons: town populations were growing, rivers were used for drinking water and people had no knowledge of germs.
- In 1348 the Black Death arrived in England and killed 1/3 of Europe’s population, showing how poor hygiene was.
- The government tried to introduce some measures to improve Public Health:

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| 1388 | The government passed a law that made it illegal to dump waste in rivers and streams. This was difficult to enforce. |
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(3) Renaissance Individuals

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| Andreas Vesalius  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed understanding of the Human anatomy by dissecting human bodies. • Published his book <i>The Fabric of the Human Body</i> in 1543. |
| Ambroise Pare  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A barber surgeon who developed surgical techniques during the 1536 Battle of Milan. Including: Lotion, Ligatures and Prosthetic Limbs (3 Ls). |
| William Harvey  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out investigations into blood circulation. He proved that the heart circulated blood around the body. • <i>On the Motion of the Heart</i> was published in 1628. |
| John Hunter  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A promoter of observation and scientific research. • Surgeon to King George III in 1776. • Had 3000 specimens in a museum. |

(4) Industrial Medicine, Surgery and Public Health

Industrial Medicine:

- In **1861** Louis Pasteur develops **Germ Theory**, proving that germs in the air cause disease, and disproving Spontaneous Generation.
- This theory was developed by Koch, who published specificity. That specific germs cause specific diseases.

Industrial Surgery:

- **1847** Chloroform’s use as an anaesthetic was discovered by James Simpson
- **1865** Joseph Lister encouraged surgeons to use Carbolic Acid.

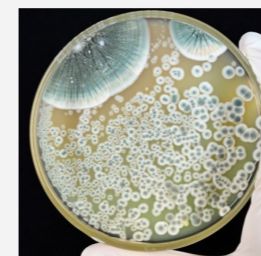
Public Health: A number of reports were written by individuals such as John Snow and Edwin Chadwick. These led to improvements in Public Health, the **1848** and **1875 Public Health Acts** were passed and sewers were built in London by Joseph Bazalgette.

(5) Modern Medicine and Surgery

In the 20th century, medical knowledge developed due to improvements in science and technology.

Penicillin

- In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered the infection-killing properties of Penicillin by chance, creating the first antibiotic.
- In WW2, Penicillin was mass produced, saving 15% of soldiers who would’ve otherwise died from infection.



Surgery:

- WW1 and WW2 led to a development in surgical techniques such as plastic surgery and heart surgery.
- Surgery became more hygienic, key hole surgery meant patients would feel less pain and are at a lower risk of infection.

(6) Modern Public Health

- Due to reports and the Boer War the Liberal Government introduced the Social Liberal Reforms, starting in 1906 with the Free School Meals Act.
- In **1942**, William Beveridge completed a report about public health in Britain, in the report he recommended a National Health Service.
- The NHS was fiercely opposed by doctors who did not want to lose income, 41,000 out of 46,000 doctors opposed it.
- The NHS provided care from “cradle to grave” for the British public.



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| 1948 | In July 1948 the NHS opened its doors to the public. 8 million people could see a doctor who previously had been unable to afford it. |
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