	1000-1500 MEDIEVAL	1500-1750 EARLY MODERN	1750-1900 18th and 19th C	1900-present MODERN
War	Lots of war! Therefore lots of injuries for surgeon to work on...arrow wounds. Amputations had to be quick! John of Arderne treated knights with anal abbesses due to excessive time on horseback. The Crusdades—Christians going to fight Muslims—brought back ideas/books with them.	•Battle of Milan (1536) new weapons meant the need fro new treatments (PARE and his ointment for gunshot woulds)	•Crimean War 1853-54 (Nightingale) •1871 – Germany beat France in the Franco-Prussian war (KOCH & PASTEUR) •Boer War 1899 – 40% volunteers physically unfit	•WWI 1914-1918 improved X-rays (more reliable and mobile), blood transfusions and plastic surgery •Penicillin vital in WW2 led to NHS •World Wars created pressure for social change, broke down social barriers
Superstition and Religion	•Disease was a punishment from God •Thought that prayer and repentance could cure it •Also thought that it could be caused by supernatural e.g. witches and demons •Thought that diseases could be caused by evil spirits so they performed exorcisms •Churches outlawed dissections •Roman Catholic church saw the work of Galen and Hippocrates beliefs about medicine as absolute truth. •Few hospitals, mainly set up by the church, cared for the sick and elderly, they did not treat the disease. Islamic Medicine ahead of the Christian world but did not allow dissection	•Although religion was still important the church didn't have much control over the medical teaching •Superstition and religion still important. People thought Kings touch could cure Scrofula •1600 people still used apothecaries and treatments like purging. When the Plague hit in 1665 religion still played a bit role in attempted treatment Renaissance period—challenged the old way of thinking and the Reformation led to a questioning of religion	A move towards much more scientific approach to medicine.	
Chance/luck	•Barber surgeons, wise women, physicians and apothecaries •Remedies were lucky charms containing 'powdered unicorn's horn' •Discovery that dressing wounds with bandages soaked in wine helped stop infection was by chance.	•During the Great Plague, people would wear lucky charms as treatment •Barber Surgeons and Quacks (unqualified) •Their medicines didn't work and often did more harm than good Pare—running out of oil and using an old Roman treatment	Jenner—to an extent was a lucky story in terms of where he lived and the fact that he came into contact with milk maids!	•Finding penicillin was partly down to luck although its mass production was down to the role of government and the scientific methods of Florey and Chain
Government	•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 •Some tried to cut themselves off from the outside world to limit the human contact and therefore spread = unsuccessful •1349 – ordinance of labours act Some attempts to clean up after the Black Death of 1348	•No national response to the Great Plague, but local councils did more to combat it •Councillors and Mayors would pay for 'women searchers' to examine the sick and make 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	The role of the Chadwick report in influencing the Government to change •1848 Public Health Act which was setup to as a central board of health (due to poor living conditions) •Great Stink stopped parliament from meeting so they had to do something about it •the end of Laissez-faire •1867 Second Reform Act (industrial working men vote) •Local government board •1875 2nd Public Health Act	•The role of Rowntree and Booth in influencing the Liberal reforms. Liberal reforms include free school meals, free medical inspections in school, old age pensions, national taxes, labour exchanges and National Insurance Act Setting up of the NHS in 1948—influenced by the Beveridge Report of 1942 Funding scientists e.g. Florey and Chain
Communication	•Most theories, diagnoses and treatments were brought back to Europe via Islam as much ancient Greek and Roman knowledge was lost. •Islam, not only kept classical knowledge alive but also made new discoveries such as removal of bladder stones and dental surgery	The Printing Press—changed communication forever—allowed the faster communication of ideas e.g. •Vesalius's works (Fabris of the Human Body)were printed and distributed around Europe so allowed British doctors to read about them and learn.•The same for Harvey's work (On the motion of the Human Heart)Explorations abroad meant new ingredients for drugs such as quinine (malaria) and guaiacum (syphilis)		•Florey took penicillin to America to be mass produced because Britain were too focused on making explosives in WW2 Internet
Science and Technology	•Astrology used to diagnose disease (movement of the plants and stars, between 1100-1300: star signs different, affect different parts of the body) •MIASMA theory – blamed for the causing of disease •ALCHEMY helped develop new drugs •Cures and treatment: purifying air, bloodletting, purging, flagellants and natural remedies using herbs. •Invention of the PRINTING PRESS 1451 – allowed more information to be spread quickly.	•1700s electricity started to be used in some treatments, but rarely effective. •Royal Collage of Physicians and Surgeons – gave licences to separate them from Quacks •New invention of gun powder =new injuries The invention of the Microscope	Move to a much more Scientific basis for the study of Medicine—e.g work of Pasteur and Koch—Koch developmed many new techniques such as growing bacteria on Agar jelly and the use of Petri dishes •Charity Hospitals, training schools fro scientific research, dispensaries and cottage hospitals •1895 X-rays discovered •Newly invented photography •Anaesthetics such as nitrous oxide •Asepsis = sterilisation •1865 = New sewer system, Joseph Bazalgette	•1946 British National Blood Transfusion Service established •Sodium Citrate stopped blood clotting •Pedicle tubes ((plastic surgery) •Improved X-rays •Discovery of drugs such as insulin etc. •Pharmaceutical industry take off •Improved transplants and modern surgery such as keyhole surgery Invention of the MRI scanner 1961—1st pacemaker fitted
The role of the individual	•HIPPOCRATES = 4 humours theory •GALEN = developed his theory, thought it could be treated using opposites and he dissected animals •ALRAZI = stressed the need for careful observation of patient and distinguished measles from small pox •HUGH of LUCA & Theodoric = pus unhealthy for wound, surgeons used wine to reduce chance of infection. •JOHN of ARDENE = to dull pain and developed treatment for anal abscesses (common in knights who spent a long time on horseback) created recipe for anaesthetic in 1376	•VERSALIUS = wrote anatomy books, born in 1514, medical professor, able to perform dissection on executed criminals, showed no holes in septum of heart •HARVEY = British DR. realised Galen's theory was wrong and instead said that blood must circulate the body •PARE = French barber surgeon and army surgeon who created a cool salve for gunshot wounds, tied off vessels with ligatures during amputations •JOHN HUNTER = did similar things to PARE	•FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE = improved the nursing standards •EDWARD JENNER = created smallpox vaccine •LOUIS PASTEUR = Germ theory and developed vaccines for anthrax, rabies and cholera •KOCH = used dyes to identify microbes that caused anthrax, septicaemia, TB and Cholera. •EHRLICH = discovered first magic bullet to combat syphilis •JOSEPH LISTER = use of antiseptics (carbolic spray) •EDWIN CHADWICK = reports on poverty and health •JOHN SNOW = causes of Cholera	•FLEMING = discovery of penicillin (antibiotic) •FLOREY & CHAIN = developed it •FLEMING , FLOREY and CHAIN received the NOBEL PRIZE in 1945 •HAROLD GILLIES = Plastic surgery •KARL LANDSTEINER = Blood groups •BOOTH & ROWNTREE = showed the effects of poverty •Prime minister DAVID LLOYD GEORGE and Labour party victory in 1945 •BEVERIDGE = Produced reports that led to the Welfare State •BEVAN = Labour Minister for Health introduced NHS

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