

Hippocrates = 460-370BC

4 humours
Greek doctor
Importance of observation
Wrote 60 books
Father of modern medicine
Hippocratic oath

Galen 130-210 BC

- Developed Hippocrates ideas
- Practiced dissection on animals
- Theory of opposites
- Wrote books

Avi senna =980-1037

- Translated books into Arabic
- Wrote texts

John Arderne =1307-1392

- Surgeon (war)
- Developed a pain killing ointment –not cauterisation
- Wrote books
- Speedy amputations
- Challenged ancient ideas
- Charged the rich
- Gave treatment to the poor for free

Ambroise Pare 1510-90

- Created prosthetic limbs
- Developed the use of ligatures
- Wrote a book
- Army surgeon

Andreas Vesalius =1514-64

- Proved Galen wrong
- 1 jaw bone not 2
- Wrote the fabric of the human body
- Carried out dissections (humans) surgeon /anatomist

William Harvey =1578-1657

- Physician
- Blood pumped one way – heart as a pump
- Theoretical work as couldn't see capillaries
- Worked on amphibians so could see blood pumping slowly
- Disproved Galen's theory of the liver being at the centre of the body
- Challenged bleeding as a cure
- Wrote on the motion of the heart

Thomas Sydenham 1624-1689

- Father of modern medicine
- Focused on observation
- Importance of exercise/moderation
- Believed in little intervention
- Scientific methods- each disease needed a separate treatment
- Treated malaria successfully
- Diagnosed hypochondria
- Developed a treatment for smallpox
- Believed in bleeding and cool therapy.

John Hunter- 1728-1793

- War surgeon
- Developed treatment for gunshot wound and amputation
- Dissected bodies/taught anatomy
- Accused of burking

Edward Jenner 1749-1823

- Recognised that cowpox made people immune to smallpox.
- Proved this theory on James Phipps
- Submitted his findings to the royal society in 1797- was told his ideas were too revolutionary
- 1798 published an enquiry into the cause and effects of the vaccine
- Worked on the vaccination
- 1802 was awarded £10,000 and a further £20,000 in 1807 by the government
- 1807 the Royal college of Physicians confirmed how affective vaccination was
- Many opposed his work

Edwin Chadwick 1800-1890

- Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners
- 1942 wrote report on the sanitary conditions of the labouring population
- Made the link between the poor and disease
- Saw the need to improve living conditions
- Pressured the government which lead to 1848 Public Health Act

John Snow 1813-1858

- Did not accept the theory of miasma
- Wrote' on the mode of communication of cholera'
- Plotted cases of cholera and identified the source to be the Broad Street pump-cesspit
- Before the Germ Theory therefore not widely accepted
- Also responsible for giving Queen Victoria Chloroform

Louis Pasteur 1822-1895

- Chemist
- Father of microbiology
- Disproved spontaneous generation
- Invented pasteurisation
- Rescued the silk industry
- Came up with and proved Germ Theory (1864)
- Built upon Jenner's work
- Learned how to grow vaccines
- Rabies vaccination
- Studied chicken cholera
- Trialled a vaccine for anthrax

Robert Koch 1843-1910

- Microbiologist built upon Pasteur's work
- Invented a way to stain bacteria
- Bacteria could then be seen under the microscope
- Identified bacteria causing anthrax, TB and cholera (1876,1882,1883)
- Produced a serum to tackle diphtheria in 1891- this was used by Lister from 1895.

Paul Ehrlich 1854-1915

- Worked for Koch initially
- Used staining technique to study blood cells
- Worked on immunity developing an anti-diphtheria serum
- Worked on chemotherapy
- Created the first effective treatment for syphilis salvarsan 606 (1910)

James Simpson 1811-1870

- Developed obstetric forceps
- In 1847 experimented using chloroform on himself and friends
- Recognised that chloroform needed to be used carefully
- Advocated by Queen Victoria

Joseph Lister 1827-1912

- Improved surgical conditions
- Sterilised operating rooms using Carbolic spray
- Surgical instruments were sterilised too
- Reduced mortality rates from 46% to 15% in three years
- Developed a machine to spray carbolic spray 1871
- Father of antiseptic surgery

Charles Chamberland 1851-1908

- Invented a steam steriliser for medical instruments (1881)
- Discovered heating instruments in water at 140c for 20 mins completely sterilised them
- Published paper on the process at 1886

Ignaz Semmelweiss 1818-1865

- Worked as a director of the maternity clinic in Vienna general hospital
- Made the link between infection and hand washing on maternity wards
- Deaths were drastically reduced
- Known as the 'saviour of mothers'

Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

- Worked in the Crimean war
- Cleaned up hospitals
- Aimed to make nursing an honourable profession
- Wrote 'notes on hospitals' setting out guidelines of how to run clean, safe hospitals

Mary Seacole 1805-1881

- Set up the British Hotel behind the lines during the Crimean war
- Treated the wounded and sick
- Discriminated against because she was black

Elizabeth Garrett 1836-1914

- No university in Britain would accept her on to a medical course
- In 1865 became one of the first female doctors
- Despite receiving the highest marks the Society of Apothecaries changed its rules to prevent women from taking the exam
- Unable to work in a hospital
- Set up her own practice, helping the poor (1872)
- Learned French to obtain a degree
- Gained membership of the B.M.A- the only female member for 20 years (1873)
- Helped set up London School of Medicine for Women (1874)

Sophia Jex Blake 1840-1912

- Female pioneer, enrolled in the Queens College in 1858- her father limited her career by insisting she would not be paid
- Advertised for more women to apply to Edinburgh University after the rejected her on gender grounds
- Six other women joined the course with her

Joseph Bazalgette 1819-1891

- Engineer, 1856 became London's Metropolitan board of works Chief Engineer
- Due to the cholera epidemics and the Great Stink of 1858, was contracted to build sewers
- By 1866 most of London was connected to a sewer network
- Bazalgette built 1100 miles of supporting sewers 85 miles of main sewers
- Many of London's existing sewers were built by Bazalgette as he envisaged an increased population so built more than required

William Farr 1807-1883

- Civil servant, driving force behind registering births, marriages and deaths
- Used statistics to map patterns in deaths

Thomas Southwood Smith 1788- 1861

- Worked at London Fever Hospital
- Studied diseases linked to poverty
- Provided data to support Chadwick's reports

Thomas Barnardo 1845-1905

- 1866 trained as a doctor
- Appalled by poverty in the East End
- Set up the Ragged School for hungry children
- Served the unemployment food also helped the needy find work
- Fresh Air Fund to give children breaks outside of the polluted city
- Tried to make a better life for children

Charles Booth 1840-1916

- Investigated poverty in Liverpool and London
- 35% of London population living in poverty disproving the theory that it was 25%
- Wrote 'Life and labour of the people'

Seebohm Rowntree 1871-1954

- Born into a rich family of chocolate makers
- Inspired by Booth's work investigated poverty in York
- Influenced Lloyd George and Beveridge
- Changed government attitudes to poverty

Karl Landsteiner 1868-1943

- Discovered different blood groups that could be matched to transfusions
- 1915 Blood Banks were set up on the Western front

Alexander Fleming 1881-1955

- Lister had used penicillin in the 19th century but not published his findings
- 1928 studying influenza noticed that mould was growing on petri-dishes
- Noticed a bacteria free area around the mould
- Fleming named the substance penicillin
- Wrote many papers on bacteriology, immunology and chemotherapy

Howard Florey and Ernst Chain

- Researched penicillin after Fleming published his findings
- Experimented on mice, then humans
- Proved the effectiveness of penicillin
- Funded by the US government
- Could be used to treat a range of infections

James Dewey Watson and Francis Crick

- Studied DNA
- Used other research to show the molecular structure of DNA
- Explained how hereditary information is coded on it
- Helped rapid advances

Harold Gillies 1882-1960

- Persuaded the army to set up special hospitals for facial repairs during WW1
- By 1917 over 500,000 men had been treated by Gillies and his colleagues

Archie Mcindoe 1900-1960

- Set up a specialist hospital to treat burns during WWII
- Performed many surgeries to airmen's burnt hands and faces
- Patients became known as 'Mcindoe's guinea pigs'

William Beveridge

- Published a report in 1942 outlining ways in which to find ways of fighting want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness
- Resulted in the introduction of the welfare state
- Establishment of the NHS 1948 followed
- The NHS proposed treatment from the cradle to the grave