Public Health

Government:

- Joseph Bazalgette- Sewers system 1,100 supporting sewers, 85 main sewers.
- William Farr- civil servant who organised births, deaths and marriages.
- Seebohm Rowntree- changed governments opinion on poverty.
- Edwin Chadwick- report he was sent to find out why people were poor/sick- led to…..
  - 1848 Public health act
  - 1875 Public Health Act
  - 1875 Artisan Dwellings Act
  - 1908 Back to back housing banned
  - 1911- National Insurance Act

Role of the Individual:

- Edwin Chadwick
- John Snow
- Joseph Bazalgette
- William Farr
- Thomas Barnado
- Charles Booth
- Seebohm Rowntree

Ideas:

- William Farr- recording of births, deaths and marriages to make public health acts effective.
- Charles Booth- first and secondary poverty.
- First- cant afford anything
- Secondary- spend money on wrong things

Economy:

- All acts show the government is doing well- National insurance, unemployment, Artisan Dwelling and Public Health x2

Religion and Superstition:

- Church had a strong water system
- Thought god caused illness so public health not a focus during the Middle Ages

Science and Technology:

- John Snow- Scientific methods
- Joseph Bazalgette- sewer system

Chance:

Do not use as not relevant

War:

- William Beveridge- During WW1 published a report in 1942 to solve health Problems of the poor.
- Led to the NHS in 1948

Communication:

- Edwin Chadwick- public health report leading to the acts
- John Snow- response on cholera epidemic in Broad Street.
- Charles Booth- Poverty in London wrote ‘Life and labour of the people’
- William Beveridge- published report to help improve people’s everyday lives.

Prevention of disease

Government:
- Edward Jenner- vaccinations- awarded $10,000 and a further £20,000 by the gov
- Vaccinations for small pox became mandatory
- Funded both Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur- progress in vaccination and germ theory

Religion and Superstition:
- Edward Jenner- people did not agree with him giving humans an animals disease.

Ideas:
- Hippocrates- 4 humours
- Pasteur- Germ theory to keep infection to a minimum
- Florence Nightingale- cleaning of hospitals
- Ignaz Semmelweiss- crazy idea of washing hands
- Jenner- Vaccination

Economy:
- Jenner- supported by gov during research
- Louis Pasteur- supported by gov showing country was doing well
- Robert Koch- same but with Germany

War:
- New ideas spread through conquering new countries.
- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- Competition between two
- Pasteurisation
- Vaccinations
- Chicken cholera
- Silk worms
- Staining of germs for vaccination
- Germ theory

Communication:
- Edwin Chadwick- public health report leading to the acts
- John Snow- response on cholera epidemic in Broad Street.
- Charles Booth- Poverty in London wrote 'Life and labour of the people'
- William Beveridge- published report to help improve people's everyday lives.

Science and Technology:
- Pasteur and Koch- use of microscope
- John Snow- scientific methods for stopping the spread of cholera
- Jenner- scientific methods for vaccination testing 23 times

Chance:
- Robert Koch injected a chicken with 'old cholera' found chicken didn't die had proved vaccination
- Jenner- vaccination- did not know cowpox would work when he injected James Phipps.

Role of the Individual:
- Edward Jenner
- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Koch
- Paul Ehrlich

Government:

- Edwin Chadwick- sent by the government to see why the poor were sick
- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- supported by their governments with developing new ideas
- Florence Nightingale- sent by the government to Crimea
- Joseph Bazalgette- supported by government in building of sewers
- William Beveridge- government paid for NHS to form from his ideas.

Science and Technology:

- Pasteur and Koch- use of microscope
- John Snow- Scientific method
- Karl Landsteiner- blood groups/ scientific methods
- James Davey Watson- DNA
- Francis Crick- DNA

Ideas:

- Hippocrates- four humours
- Pasteur- germ theory
- Koch- staining of Bacteria
- Ignaz Semmelweiss- washing hands

Communication:

- William Beveridge- his report
- Charles Booth- report on poverty
- Louis Pasteur- reports on discoveries
- Robert Koch- reports on discoveries
- John Snow- ‘ on the mode of communication
- Edwin Chadwick- wrote report on cholera sanitary conditions
- Hippocrates- books, Hippocratic collection

Cause of disease

Religion and Superstition:

- Thought god caused illness so no development
- Trusted Galen’s ideas so would not develop new techniques
- No public health because of religion in the Middle Ages.

Economy:

- Joseph Bazalgette- building of the sewers
- Charles Booth- link to money and sickness (1^{st}/2^{nd} poverty)
- Thomas Barnardo- hospitals for children
- Edwin Chadwick- report led to Public Health Report

Role of the Individual:

- Hippocrates
- Edward Jenner
- Edwin Chadwick
- John Snow
- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Koch
- Charles Chamerland
- Ignaz Semmelweiss
- Florence Nightingale
- Joseph Bazalgette
- Thomas Barnado
- Charles Booth
- Karl Landsteiner
- James Povey Watson
- Francis Crick
- William Beveridge

War:

- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- competition between the two
- -germ theory
- Germ staining
- Pasteurisation.

Chance:

- Florence Nightingale- worked out cleaning helped the death rate fall from 40% to 2%

Nursing

Government:

- Florence Nightingale- sent to Crimea by the government.

Role of the Individual:

- Florence Nightingale
- Mary Seacole

Ideas:

- William Farr- recording of births, deaths and marriages to make public health acts effective.
- Charles Booth- first and secondary poverty.
- First- cant afford anything
- Secondary- spend money on wrong things

War:

Florence Nightingale- Crimea –sent to sort out hygiene in hospitals- 40% to 2% death rate
Mary Seacole- Set up 'British Hospital' near battle fields of Crimea

Religion and Superstition:

Hospitals were produced by the church
Women would take care of women in religious houses

Economy:

Florence- from a rich family government was able to send her
Seacole- broke when she came back from Crimea and bot looked after

Chance:

Florence Nightingale- improving public health helped infection was a chance as no proof
Mary seacole- herbal remedies a chance they worked

Communication:

Florence Nightingale- wrote notes on nursing
Mary seacole- wrote books about her life in nursing

Surgery

Role of the Individual:
- Galen
- John Ardene
- Pare
- Vesalius
- Harvey
- John Hunter
- James Simpson
- Joseph Lister
- Ignaz semmelweiss
- Harold Gillies
- Archie Mcindoe
- Charles Chamberland

Science and Technology:
- Lister- use of carbolic spray
- Laughing gas
- Ether
- Simpson- use of chemicals
- Harold Gilles- reconstructive surgery- hands and faces
- Penicillin

Economy:
- John Ardene- gave free treatment to the poor.

Government:
Do not use as not important

Chance:
- Pare- use of ointment to cure gun shot wounds as ran out of ointment luck that he knew a Roman method.
- James Simpson- chloroform at a dinner party with Dr Duncan and Dr Keith discovered chloroform.

Religion and Superstition:
- James Simpson- pain should happen to women during child Birth so did not agree with chloroform
- Dissection banned in the Middle Ages unless proving Galen's ideas right
- Church agreed with Galen's ideas about the body.

Ideas:
- Carbolic Spray
- Chloroform
- Washing hands

War:
- John Ardene- a war surgeon
- Developed a pain killing ointment
- Challenged ancient ideas
- Ambroise Pare- a war surgeon
- Fake limbs
- Ligaments
- Ointment instead of cauterising
- War meant extra bodies to experiment and try new ideas
- Conquering new countries meant new ideas
- John Hunter- war surgeon
- Treatment of gun shot wounds
- Dissected bodies/ taught anatomy
- Archie Mcindoe- plastic surgeon
- Set up specialist hospitals to treat burns during WWII
- Performed surgeries
- Harold Gilles- Plastic surgeon
- Set up hospitals for facial repairs during WWI
- Reconstructed damaged faces.
- Florey and Chain- scientists
- Mass produced penicillin during WWII

Communication:
- Galen- books linked to animal dissection
- Pare- wrote a book
- Vesalius- 'Fabric of the human body'
- Harvey- 'on the motion of the heart'

Women

Government:

- Did not support women in university
- Sent Florence Nightingale to Crimea to assist with hospitals
- Queen Victoria used Chloroform so become more acceptable
- Elizabeth Garnett Anderson- gained membership to the B.M.A first one in twenty years (1873)

Role of the Individual:

- Elizabeth Garrett Anderson
- Sophia Jex-Blake
- Florence Nightingale
- Mary Seacole

Ideas:

Do not use as not linked

Economy:

- Elizabeth Garnett Anderson
- Sophia Jex Blake
- Florence Nightingale

- All came from rich families making it easier to do what they wanted

War:

- Florence Nightingale- Crimean war
- 40% to 2% death rate fell
- Mary Seacole- set up war hospital near battlefield

Communication:

- Florence Nightingale- completed notes on nursing
- Mary Seacole- completed biography on her ideas and life.

Religion and Superstition:

- The church were main providers of education
- Monks were male and relied on them to produce books in the Middle Ages
- Women should suffer during childbirth to stop them having extra marital sex.

Science and Technology:

- John Snow- Scientific methods
- Joseph Bazalgette- sewer system

Chance:

- Sophia Jex- Blake- advertising in newspaper to try to recruit women for medical degree she gained six recruits and was allowed on the course.

Treatment of disease

Government:
- Florey and Chain – mass production of penicillin funded by USA government
- Edward Jenner- funded by government- government forced vaccinations- Beveridge report 1942 which led to the NHS

Role of the Individual:
- Hippocrates
- Galen
- Thomas Sydenham
- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Koch
- Paul Ehrlich
- Alexander Fleming
- Florey and Chain

Ideas:
- Hippocrates- four humours used for 1,000 years blood letting followed.
- Galen- opposites theory
- Ehrlich- Salvarsan 606 to cure syphilis
- Alexander Fleming- Penicillin to cure infection.

Economy:
- John Ardene- treated poor for free and charged the rich

Communication:
- Hippocrates- Hippocratic collection
- Galen- over 300 books
- Avi Senna- translated books into Arabic
- Pasteur and Koch- passing information between the two camps for improving ideas
- Florence Nightingale- 'Notes on hospitals' and nursing books
- Alexander Fleming- wrote report about penicillin that was developed by Florey and Chain

Religion and Superstition:
- Flagellation to treat disease after punishment
- Certain religions against blood transfusions
- Agreed with the four humours theory and blood letting

Chance:
- Penicillin- Alexander Fleming- a chance discovery of mould in a dish to find penicillin
- Robert Koch- stained germs

War:
- Florey and Chain –penicillin mass produced during WW!!
- Fleming- did his research into gangrene suffering soldiers in WWI
- Pare- ointment meant less people died of infection

Science and Technology:
- Paul Ehrlich- Salvarson 606 to treat syphilis- use of labs and science