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**Questions: 10-a-day keeps the bad grade away!**

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| Whose teachings were influential in the Medieval period? | Galen and Hippocrates |
| What did the Church advise as treatment? | Praying |
| What did Medieval doctors believe must be in balance to be healthy? | Four Humours |
| How was the Black Death spread? | By Fleas |
| What was believed to cause the Black Death? | Position of stars and planetsBad airPoisoning of wellsPunishment from God |
| What would be drunk to ‘cure’ the Black Death? | Mercury |
| How did local councils try to help prevent the spread of Black Death? | Local quarantines |
| How did rich people avoid the Great Plague? | They moved out to the countryside |
| How were bodies dealt with during the Great Plague? | Brought out at night |
| What measures were taken by local governments? | Crowds bannedStreets sweptQuarantinesHouses marked with red cross |

**Causes and Cures: part 1** | **Causes and Cures – Jenner and vaccination**

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| What disease was Jenner’s vaccination against? | Smallpox |
| What disease did Jenner use in his experiments? | Cowpox |
| How many times did Jenner test his vaccination? | 16  |
| Why did William Woodville’s patient die having used Jenner’s vaccination? | Equipment was contaminated |
| When was the smallpox vaccination made compulsory? | 1853 |
| When was smallpox totally eradicated? | 1980 |
| What other vaccinations have been developed? | DiphtheriaPolioTetanus |
| Why did Jenner initially face opposition? | He could not explain how vaccination worked |
| How much was Jenner given by Parliament for his research? | £10,000 |
| What was cowpox? | A similar, but milder form of smallpox |

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| **Causes and Cures – Germ Theory**

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| When was the first microscope developed? | 1667 |
| What was the theory that germs could appear as if by magic known as? | Spontaneous Generation |
| When investigating why wine went sour, what flask did Pasteur use? | A swan neck flask |
| Which scientist opposed Charles Bastian’s theory of spontaneous generation? | John Tyndall |
| Who was Pasteur’s rival? | Robert Koch |
| Which bacteria did Koch first identify? | Anthrax |
| What techniques did Koch develop? | Dying microbes so they can be better observed |
| What did Pasteur develop anthrax for? | Cholera Anthrax |
| Who was called in to deal with the cattle plague? | Lionel Beale |
| What was ‘specificity’? | The understanding that specific microbes cause specific disease |

 | **Causes and Cures – Penicillin and Modern Medicine**

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| Who first noticed penicillin’s ability to kill staphylococcus? | Alexander Fleming |
| How much were Florey and Chain given by the government for their research? | £25 |
| What did they first test penicillin on? | 8 mice |
| Who did they then test it on? | Albert Alexander |
| How much did the US government pay chemical companies to make penicillin? | $80 billion |
| What proportion of soldiers would have died without penicillin? | 15% |
| What did Paul Erlich discover the first chemical cure for? | Syphilis |
| When was DNA discovered? | 1953 |
| When was the Human Genome Project started and ended? | 1990 to 2003 |
| Give examples of alternative treatments | HypnotherapyAromatherapyAcupunctureHomeopathy |

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| **Public Health – Medieval to 18th century**29

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| Who cleared out cesspits? | Gong farmers |
| What laws were passed by local governments to keep towns clean? | To encourage people to sweep the streets and remove rubbish |
| Which businesses often contaminated the water supply? | Leather tannersButchers |
| How often did monks wash their feet? | Every two weeks |
| Why did the location of monasteries make it easier for them to stay clean? | They were isolated |
| Why were conditions in monasteries healthier? | WealthyIsolatedDisciplined |
| Who began funding hospitals in the 18th century? | Private people |
| When was the hospital boom in London? | Between 1720 and 1750 |
| What specialist hospitals were developed? | Mentally illVenerealMaternityFoundling |
| How did attitudes to disease change? | Began to believe less that it was a punishment from God |

 | **Public Health – 19th century**

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| How were many houses built in 19th century London? | Back to back  |
| What disease caused several epidemics in London? | Cholera |
| What was cholera initially believed to be caused by? | 50,000 |
| Who was asked by the government to investigate cholera? | Edwin Chadwick |
| What was the 1848 Public Health Act? | Gave town councils the power to spend money on cleaning up towns |
| During which cholera epidemic did Snow carry out his investigations? | 1854 |
| Where did Snow trace the cause of the disease to? | The Broad Street water pump |
| Who was asked to build a network of sewers? | Joseph Bazalgette  |
| How much did the government give Bazalgette? | £3 million |
| What was the consequence of the network of sewers? | Cholera never returned to London |

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| **Public Health – 20th century**

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| Whose reports were published in the early 20th century? | Charles BoothSeebohm Rowntree |
| How many soldiers were unfit to fight in the Boer War? | 40 out of every 100 |
| What did Booth’s report discover? | 30% of Londoners were so poor they could not eat properly |
| When was the School Meals Act introduced? | 1906 |
| Who published a report about the ‘five giants’ in 1942? | Sir William Beveridge |
| How many reports were sold in the first month? | 100,000 |
| What did it recommend? | Government should take charge of social security |
| When was the NHS set up? | 1948 |
| How many doctors were initially against the NHS? | 41,000 out of 45,000 |
| What was introduced when the cost of the NHS rose too rapidly? | Prescription chargesCharges for dental treatment |

 | **Surgery – Medieval Surgery**

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| Where did most surgeons learn about surgery? | The Battlefield |
| What was used as an anaesthetic? | HemlockOpiumMandrake Root |
| Where did Galen get his anatomical knowledge? | Dissections of animals |
| What was used to prevent a patient bleeding out? | Cauterisation |
| What was the most common form of surgery? | Bloodletting |
| Who carried out most surgical procedures? | Barber-surgeons |
| Who restricted dissections? | The Church |
| Who was most anatomical knowledge based on? | Galen |
| Why did surgery have to be carried out quickly? | To prevent the patient from bleeding to death |
| When was the first printing press invented? | 1451 |

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| **Surgery – Vesalius, Harvey, Pare and Hunter**

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| What did Vesalius discover about the breastbone? | Made of 3 bones, not 7 |
| What was the name of Vesalius’ textbook of anatomical knowledge? | The Fabric of the Human Body |
| What did Pare make his cream from? | Rose oil, egg white and turpentine |
| Why did Pare use cream on his gunshot wound patients? | He ran out of hot oil (the traditional method) |
| What technique did he use to stop bleeding? | Ligatures |
| What did Harvey discover? | Blood circulates around the body |
| What theory of Galen’s did Harvey disprove? | That blood is burned as fuel in the liver |
| What did Harvey study to come up with his theory? | Human heartsCold blooded animalsWater pumps |
| How many specimens in John Hunter’s collection? | 3000 |
| How did Hunter save a man’s leg? | Restricted the blood flow on an aneurysm to vessels would bypass it |

 | **Surgery – Anaesthetics and Antiseptics**30Whi

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| Which three substances came to be used as anaesthetics? | Nitrous OxideEtherChloroform |
| Who discovered chloroform? | James Simpson |
| Who used chloroform in childbirth, resulting in its acceptance? | Queen Victoria |
| Why were there religious objections to anaesthetics? | Pain in childbirth believed to be God’s will and punishment from sin |
| Why did anaesthetics not initially save more lives? | Surgeons carried out deeper surgery but introduced infection deeper into the body |
| Who found the first antiseptic? | Joseph Lister |
| What did he use as an antiseptic? | Carbolic Acid |
| What further developments occurred as a result of antiseptics? | Aseptic surgerySterilisation of equipmentSterilised rubber gloves |
| Whose work did Lister promote? | Pasteur’s Germ Theory |

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| **Surgery – 20th Century**

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| Which development improved the success rate of removing bullets during WWI? | X-ray |
| What was used to fight infection during WWI? | Saline solution |
| When were different blood groups discovered? | 1901 |
| Who first used plastic surgery? | Harold Gillies |
| When was the National Blood Transfusion Service set up? | During WWII |
| How could blood be stored? | Bottled and packed in ice |
| What are lasers used for in surgery? | Laser eye surgeryTreating skin conditionsClearing blocked arteriesRemove tumours |
| What technology is used in keyhole surgery? | Fibre-optic cameras |
| What is the benefit of keyhole surgery? | Smaller wound means faster recovery |
| What is radiation therapy used for? | To shrink and kill cancer cells |

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