



16

Edexcel - IGCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE



Changes in Medicine, c1848–c1948

16

STUDY GUIDE

Changes in Medicine, c1848–c1948

Edexcel - IGCSE





Published by Clever Lili Limited.

contact@cleverlili.com

First published 2020

ISBN 978-1-913887-15-5

Copyright notice

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication) with the written permission of the copyright owner. Applications for the copyright owner's written permission should be addressed to the publisher.

Clever Lili has made every effort to contact copyright holders for permission for the use of copyright material. We will be happy, upon notification, to rectify any errors or omissions and include any appropriate rectifications in future editions.

Cover by: Illustration from "Welt im Umbruch 1900-1914". Verlag Das Beste GmbH. Stuttgart. 1999 on Wikimedia Commons

Icons by: flaticon and freepik

Contributors: Emily Bishop, James George, Rebecca Lawrence, Lynn Harkin, Marcus Pailing, Jen Mellors

Edited by Paul Connolly and Rebecca Parsley

Design by Evgeni Veskov and Will Fox

All rights reserved

DISCOVER MORE OF OUR IGCSE HISTORY STUDY GUIDES

GCSEHistory.com and Clever Lili



Edexcel - IGCSE

4

STUDY GUIDE

Germany: Development of Dictatorship, 1918-45

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

6

STUDY GUIDE

A World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1945-72

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

8

STUDY GUIDE

Russia and the Soviet Union, 1905-24

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

9

STUDY GUIDE

Dictatorship and Conflict in the USSR, 1924-55

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

10

STUDY GUIDE

The Outbreak and Course of the First World War, 1905-18

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

11

STUDY GUIDE

The Vietnam Conflict, 1945-75

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

12

STUDY GUIDE

A Divided Union: Civil Rights in the USA, 1945-74

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

13

STUDY GUIDE

The USA, 1918-41

GCSEHistory.com



Edexcel - IGCSE

40

STUDY GUIDE

China: Conflict, Crisis and Change, 1900-89

GCSEHistory.com

Sample

THE GUIDES ARE EVEN BETTER WITH OUR GCSE/IGCSE HISTORY WEBSITE APP AND MOBILE APP



GCSE History is a text and voice web and mobile app that allows you to easily revise for your GCSE/IGCSE exams wherever you are - it's like having your own personal GCSE history tutor. Whether you're at home or on the bus, GCSE History provides you with thousands of convenient bite-sized facts to help you pass your exams with flying colours. We cover all topics - with more than 120,000 questions - across the Edexcel, AQA and CIE exam boards.



Contents

How to use this book.....	7	Public Health Act, 1848.....	0
What is this book about?	8	John Snow	0
Revision suggestions	10	Cholera	0
Timelines		Great Stink, 1858	0
Changes in Medicine, c1848-c1948	11	Joseph Bazalgette	0
Medicine by 1848		Sanitary Act, 1866.....	0
Medicine Before 1848	14	Public Health Act, 1875.....	0
The Understanding of Disease in the 19th Century	15	Liberal Reforms	0
19th Century Hospitals	0	Seebohm Rowntree.....	0
Florence Nightingale.....	0	Charles Booth.....	0
Women in Medicine in the 19th Century		Improving Medical Understanding	
Female Doctors	0	Louis Pasteur	0
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	0	Robert Koch	0
Frances Hoggan	0	Emil von Behring.....	0
Sophia Jex-Blake.....	0	Antitoxins	0
Developments in Surgery		X-rays in the First World War.....	0
Surgery	0	Wilhelm Roentgen	0
Anaesthetics	0	Radiation.....	0
Nitrous Oxide.....	0	Marie Curie.....	0
Humphry Davy	0	Magic Bullet.....	0
Ether	0	Paul Ehrlich	0
Robert Liston.....	0	Sahachiro Hata.....	0
Chloroform.....	0	Prontosil.....	0
James Simpson	0	Gerhard Domagk.....	0
Hannah Greener.....	0	Alexander Fleming.....	0
Cocaine as an Anaesthetic.....	0	Penicillin	0
Novocaine as an Anaesthetic.....	0	Howard Florey	0
Joseph Lister.....	0	Ernst Chain.....	0
Carbolic Acid.....	0	Norman Heatley	0
Ignaz Semmelweis.....	0	The Impact of War on Medicine	
Antiseptics.....	0	The First World War Context	0
Aseptic Surgery	0	The First World War Trench System	0
Blood Transfusions	0	The Use of Gas in the First World War	0
Karl Landsteiner.....	0	First World War Weapons	0
James Blundell	0	The Problem of Mud in the First World War	0
Public Health		Illnesses in the First World War	0
Industrialisation.....	0	Shell Shock.....	0
Government Approach	0	Trench Foot	0
Public Health Problems	0	Trench Fever	0
Disease in Industrial Britain.....	0	Dysentery.....	0
Edwin Chadwick	0	Gangrene.....	0
		Treatments in the First World War.....	0

Thomas Splint.....	0
Carrel-Dakin Method.....	0
Plastic Surgery in the First World War.....	0
Brain Surgery in the First World War.....	0
Harvey Cushing.....	0
Harold Gillies.....	0
X-rays in the First World War.....	0
Blood Transfusions in the First World War.....	0
Lawrence Bruce Robertson.....	0
Richard Weil.....	0
Richard Lewisohn.....	0
Francis Rous.....	0
James Turner.....	0
Royal Army Medical Corps.....	0
Casualty Transport in the First World War.....	0
Nursing in the First World War.....	0
FANY.....	0
VAD.....	0
QAIMNS.....	0
Female Doctors in the First World War.....	0
Women at the Front in the First World War.....	0
Dr Louisa Garrett Anderson.....	0
Dr Flora Murray.....	0
Mabel Stobart.....	0
Second World War medicine.....	0
Plastic Surgery in the Second World War.....	0
Psychological Treatment in the Second World War.....	0
Blood Transfusions in the Second World War.....	0
Wylie McKissock.....	0
Dwight Harken.....	0
Archibald McIndoe.....	0









The Birth of the NHS

Welfare State.....	0
Clement Attlee.....	0
William Beveridge.....	0
National Health Service.....	0
Aneurin Bevan.....	0
Glossary.....	17
Index.....	20

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons

-  **WHAT** questions cover the key events and themes.
-  **WHO** questions cover the key people involved.
-  **WHEN** questions cover the timings of key events.
-  **WHERE** questions cover the locations of key moments.
-  **WHY** questions cover the reasons behind key events.
-  **HOW** questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.
-  **IMPORTANCE** questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.
-  **DECISIONS** questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on **page 17**.

Page references

Tudor (p. 7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?






Changes in Medicine c1848 - c1948 is an Edexcel iGCSE Breadth Study. It covers the changes in and development of medicine in Britain from the Public Health Act of 1848 to the beginning of the National Health Service, examining developments in medical knowledge, surgery, nursing, treatment and public health, as well as the impact of the world wars.

Purpose

This course allows you to understand the nature, extent and process of change in medicine. You will be able to identify the key features and characteristics of medicine in this time period, and develop the ability to explain, analyse and make judgements about the developments in medicine during this time.
















Enquiries

The course is split into the following enquiries:

-  The development of nursing, including the role of Florence Nightingale and the impact of women in nursing during the world wars.
-  Surgical advances, including Lister and the development of aseptic surgical practices, anaesthetics, Simpson and the discovery of chloroform, Landsteiner and the development of blood transfusions and surgical practices in the world wars.
-  Developments in public health, including the work of Chadwick, the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875, the impact of industrial cities on health, cholera and the work of John Snow, the Liberal reforms of 1906 and the introduction of the NHS.
-  Improving medical knowledge. This includes the work of Pasteur and Koch on germ theory, the development of Magic Bullets, the discovery of penicillin and the work of Fleming, Florey and Chain.
-  The impact of the world wars on medicine, including the challenges of trench warfare and advances in medical understanding, surgical practices, and nursing,



Key Individuals


The following key individuals are covered in this course:

-  Edwin Chadwick.
-  James Simpson.
-  Joseph Lister.
-  Louis Pasteur.
-  Robert Koch.
-  Paul Ehrlich.
-  Karl Landsteiner.
-  Harold Gillies.
-  Harvey Cushing.
-  Alexander Fleming.
-  Howard Florey.
-  Ernst Chain.
-  Archibald McIndoe.
-  Dwight Harken.
-  Wylie McKissock.

Assessment

This unit is assessed on Paper 2 Section B. The paper contains three questions.

-  Question (a) is worth 6 marks. It will ask you to explain two differences or similarities across the time period. You must use specific details from each example to fully explain the similarities or differences.
-  Question (b) is worth 8 marks. It will ask you to explain two causes or consequences of an event. You must use accurate, relevant and detailed historical facts to show how each cause led to the event, or how each consequence resulted from it.

 Question (c) is worth 16 marks, and you will have a choice of one of two questions. It will ask you to make a judgement about 'how far' a historical statement is true. You must select at least three points to support your answer, use accurate, relevant and detailed knowledge to explain and analyse whether they support the statement, and reach a judgement based on the points that you have made. The question will give you two bullet points to help you to answer, but you must use at least one more of your own.

Sample

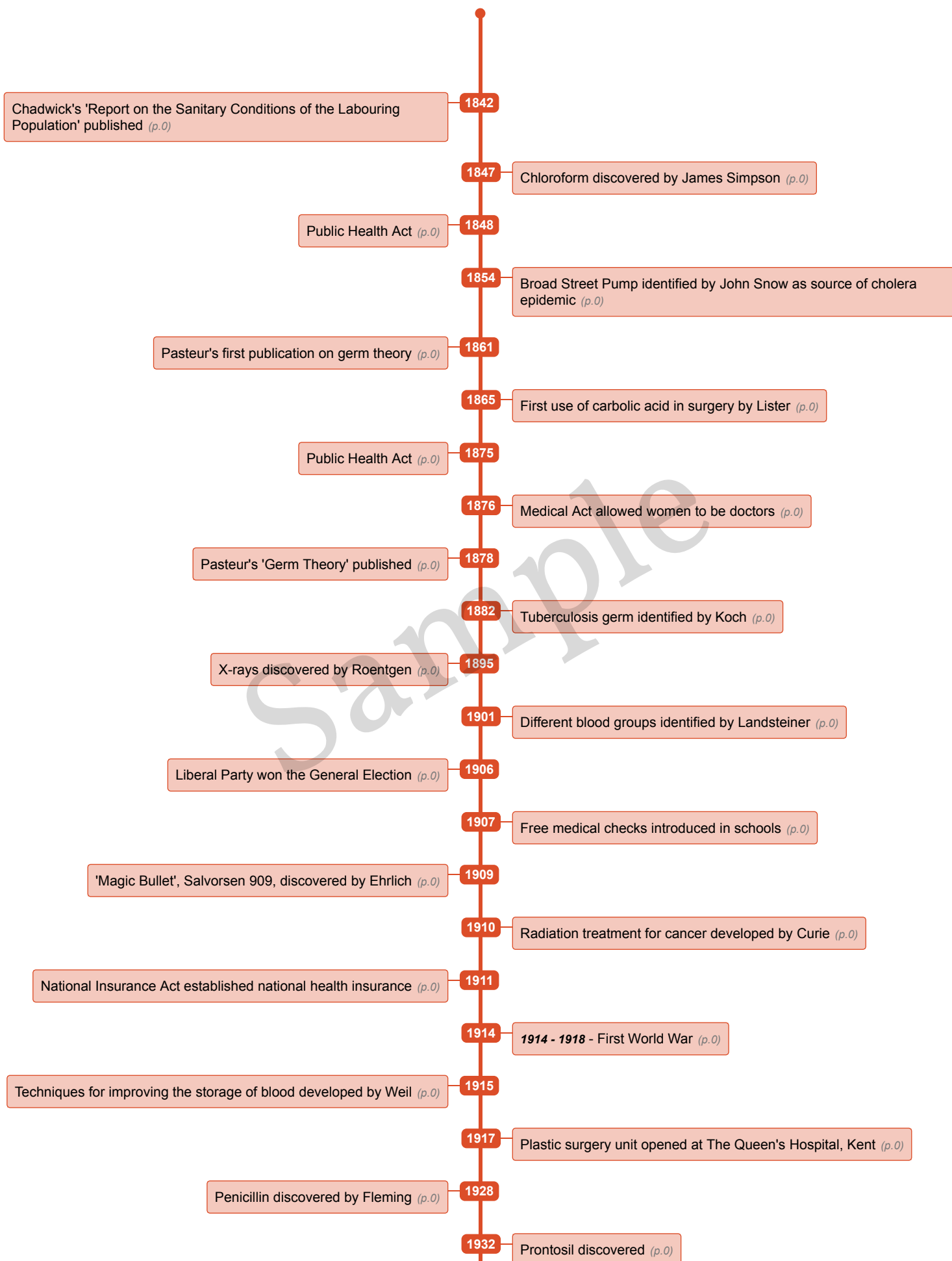


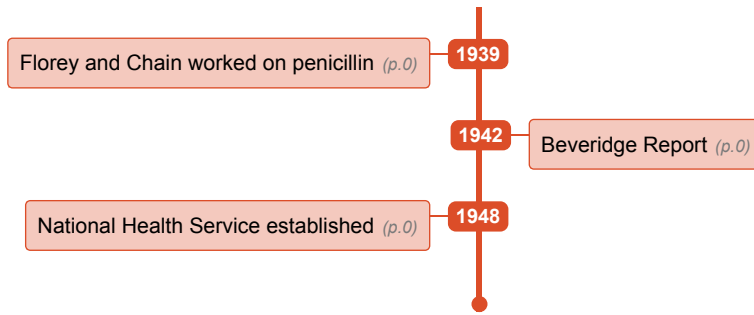
THIS IS A SAMPLE.
REVISION SECTION REMOVED.

Sample

CHANGES IN MEDICINE, C1848-C1948

TIMELINE





Sample

Sample



MEDICINE BEFORE 1848

Slow progress in medical understanding for centuries



What was medicine like before 1848?

For hundreds of years before 1848 (p.0), progress in medical knowledge had been very slow.



Why didn't medicine progress much before 1848?

There were a number of reasons why medical knowledge took a long time to progress before 1848 (p.0).

- ✓ Medical knowledge was based on ideas which were ultimately wrong, but which seemed **rational** and logical to people at the time.
- ✓ Scientists weren't very clear about **anatomy** and how the human body worked.
- ✓ People, including doctors and their patients, preferred to stick to their traditional ways of doing things.
- ✓ The technology used to make discoveries took a long time to develop.
- ✓ Some people and institutions - for example the medieval Church - benefitted from controlling the level of understanding around health.
- ✓ Nobody took responsibility for funding and encouraging research. The government did not see it as its business.



What medical theories did they have before 1848?

The theories of medicine before 1848 often appeared logical, but **prevented** further discoveries.

- ✓ For a long time, many diseases were believed to be caused by **supernatural** forces. These could only be countered by non-medical treatments.
- ✓ The Theory of the Four Humours was developed by Hippocrates in Ancient Greece. He believed that illness was caused by an imbalance of four liquids in the body - blood, **choler** (yellow bile), **black bile**, and **phlegm**.
- ✓ Galen, in the second century BCE, developed Hippocrates' Four Humours Theory with the Theory of Opposites. He suggested that diseases could be cured by providing food and conditions that were opposite to the illness. For example, cold wet food should be eaten by someone with a hot, dry fever.
- ✓ **Miasma**, or 'bad air', was believed to cause a lot of illnesses. This belief lasted from **medieval times** until the nineteenth century.
- ✓ The **spontaneous generation** theory suggested that microorganisms were created by decay, and went on to create **miasma**.



How did understanding of anatomy help medical progress before 1848?

There were 4 important ways the understanding of **anatomy** help medical progress before 1848 (p.0).

- ✓ For hundreds of years, anatomical understanding was based on the work of Galen.
- ✓ Anatomical discoveries helped doctors to understand the human body and illness better.
- ✓ In 1543, Andreas Vesalius's book called 'On the Fabric of the Human Body' based on his discoveries in **dissection** helped doctors to understand the human body better.
- ✓ In 1628, William Harvey's book 'On the Motion of the Heart and Blood', helped understanding the **circulation** system.



What technology helped medicine to progress before 1848?

The development of technology made some medical advances possible.

- ✓ The introduction of the **printing-press** to England in 1476 made it easier for doctors and scientists to share ideas.
- ✓ A growing understanding of **iatrochemistry** in the 1600s gave doctors new minerals and metals to work with.
- ✓ The development of water pumps in the 1600s inspired William Harvey to understand the **circulation** system.
- ✓ The invention of the microscope in 1665 meant that scientists could see microorganisms.
- ✓ The invention of the thermometer in 1709 meant that doctors could observe and record body temperature.



DID YOU KNOW?

Each of the four humours was believed to cause a different sort of mood.

People with too much blood were thought to be 'sanguine' - cheerful and energetic. Too much choler made them bossy and 'choleric'. Too much black bile made the 'melancholic' and sad, while too much phlegm made them 'phlegmatic' - calm and slow to react.



THE UNDERSTANDING OF DISEASE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

New ideas gather pace



What was the understanding of disease in the 19th century?

In the mid-nineteenth century, understanding of disease was based on **miasma** and **spontaneous generation**.



What did people believe about miasma and disease in the 19th century?

People still believed that disease was carried through bad air.



What was the understanding of spontaneous generation in the 19th century?

Spontaneous generation was a theory that rotting material - such as food and excrement - created microorganisms, which caused **miasma** and disease.



Why did the understanding of disease not progress in the 19th century?

There were 2 main factors affecting medical progress and understanding in the mid-nineteenth century.

- ✓ Hospitals relied on charity for funding. There was generally little money available for research.
- ✓ Doctors wanted to continue to work as they always had, and were reluctant to try new methods for treating patients.



What were the main changes that led to understanding disease in the nineteenth century?

There were 5 main changes that allowed for medical progress in the 19th century.

- ✓ The development of microscopes allowed Louis Pasteur (*p.o*) to develop and publish his germ theory (*p.o*) in 1861.
- ✓ **Supernatural** and religious ideas about disease were dying out.
- ✓ More hospitals were built, and the work of Florence Nightingale (*p.o*) meant they were a lot cleaner.
- ✓ The development of **anaesthetics** and **antiseptics** led to improvements in surgery.
- ✓ The government began to take more action and implemented measures to improve public health.



USE OUR APP: Visit [GCSEHistory.com](https://www.GCSEHistory.com)/[CleverLili.com](https://www.CleverLili.com) AND CHECKOUT OUR APP.
THIS IS A SAMPLE.
REMAINING PAGES REMOVED.
PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

Sample

GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Alliance - a union between groups or countries that benefits each member.

Amputate, Amputation - to surgically remove a limb from someone's body.

Anaesthetic - a drug used in surgery to remove pain by causing a temporary loss of sensation or awareness.

Anatomy - the study of how the body is made up internally, what it looks like, how it is structured and how the different parts are positioned.

Antibiotics - microbes that can kill germs that cause diseases.

Antiseptic - a substance that kills harmful bacteria to prevent infection.

Artillery - large guns used in warfare.

Aseptic - an absence of germs and harmful bacteria; surgically sterile.

B

Bacteria, Bacterium - a microorganism that causes diseases.

Bacteriology - the study of bacteria.

Bile, Black bile - one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine. A black substance observed in excrement and vomit, it probably constituted clotted blood.

Blood group - refers to the type of blood someone has and used to distinguish between different types for blood transfusions.

Blood transfusion - the process of giving a patient blood from a donor.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Casualties - people who have been injured or killed, such as during a war, accident or catastrophe.

Catgut - a material made from the dried, twisted intestines of sheep or horses and used as a ligature.

Cesspit - a hole which has been dug to store sewage and waste.

Charter - a legal written grant, issued by a monarch or country's legislative power, permitting certain rights or privileges.

Choler - pus or stomach acid found in vomit. It was one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine.

Circulation, Circulatory - the movement of blood around the body, pumped by the heart.

Civil servant - a person who works for the government, either at national or local level.

Conference - a formal meeting to discuss common issues of

interest or concern.

Contagious - something that spreads from one person or organism to another, usually referring to illness or disease.

Council - an advisory or administrative body set up to manage the affairs of a place or organisation. The Council of the League of Nations contained the organisation's most powerful members.

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

D

Diagnose - to work out the nature or type of a disease, illness or medical condition by looking at the symptoms.

Diphtheria - a serious bacterial infection that can lead to breathing difficulties, heart failure, paralysis and even death. It mainly affects children.

Dissection - the careful and methodical cutting apart of a body or plant to inspect its structure.

E

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

Epidemic - an outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many individuals at the same time.

Eradicate, Eradication - to destroy something and completely wipe it out.

Extreme - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

F

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

Fatalities, Fatality - Deaths.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

G

Gangrene - the death of body tissue due to either lack of blood or serious bacterial infection.

General anaesthetic - a state of controlled unconsciousness using drugs, usually during surgery so the patient can not feel any pain or move.

Germ - microorganisms that can cause disease. The name was coined by Louis Pasteur as he saw them germinating.

H

Hygiene, Hygienic - a term for conditions or practices with the aim of maintaining good health and preventing disease, especially in regard to cleanliness.

I

Iatrochemistry - a branch of both chemistry and medicine, seeking chemical solutions to disease and illness, popular during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industrial - related to industry, manufacturing and/or production.

Industrialisation, Industrialise, Industrialised - the process of developing industry in a country or region where previously there was little or none.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Infection - the result of disease-causing microorganisms finding their way into a wound or suitable body tissue and multiplying.

L

Laissez-faire - the idea a government should take a hands-off approach to matters such as public health or the free market; it translates from the French as 'let it be'.

Liberal - politically, someone who believes in allowing personal freedom without too much control by the government or state.

Ligature - something used to tie or bind tightly; an example in medical use is around a limb to slow bleeding from a wound.

Limb - an arm or leg.

Local anaesthetic - a way to numb an isolated part of the body using medication, for example to prevent pain during minor surgery or stop an injury hurting.

M

Magic bullet - a chemical compound that will kill a specific germ without harming other cells.

Malnutrition - lack of proper nutrition caused by not eating enough of the right things or not having enough to eat. It can also be caused by the body not being able to use the food that is eaten.

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Medic - someone who has medical knowledge but is not a doctor.

Medical chemistry - a branch of both chemistry and medicine, seeking chemical solutions to disease and illness, popular during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Medieval era, Medieval times, Middle Ages - the period from circa 1250 to 1500.

Miasma, Miasma theory, Miasmata - the theory that diseases were caused by a bad air.

Microbe - a living organism that can only be seen through a microscope.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Mortality, Mortality rates - refers to death; the mortality rate shows how many people are dying in a society.

N

Neurosurgeon - a surgeon who specialises in neurosurgery.

Neurosurgery - the medical specialism concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of injuries to the brain, spinal cord and spinal column.

No man's land - the land between the opposing sides' trenches in the First World War.

P

Pharmaceutical - relating to medicinal drugs, the industry that manufactures them, and their preparation, use or sale.

Phlegm - the thick liquid produced by the mucous membranes, usually coughed or sneezed out during illness.

Physician - someone qualified to practise medicine, often used as another name for a doctor.

Pioneer - the first person to explore or settle in a new area.

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Printing press - a machine that reproduces writing and images by using ink on paper, making many identical copies.

Production - a term used to describe how much of something is made, for example saying a factory has a high production rate.

Prosthetic, Prosthetic limb - an artificial body part.

Provision - the act of providing or supplying something for someone.

Psychological - referring to a person's mental or emotional state.

R

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rational - when something is based on reason or logic, like science.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Revolution - the forced overthrow of a government or social system by its own people.

S

Satellite state - a country under the control of another, such as countries under USSR control during the Cold War.

Sepsis, Septicaemia - life-threatening and potentially fatal blood poisoning, where an existing infection triggers a chain reaction throughout the body.

Shrapnel - small pieces of metal from exploding shells or bombs

which caused injuries to soldiers.

Skin grafts - a surgical procedure that involves removing healthy skin from one part of the body and transplanting it to a different area.

Splint - a strong, straight device used to protect and support a broken limb, keeping it in place.

Spontaneous generation - the theory that rotting material, for example food and excrement, created disease.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Sterilisation, Sterilise - to clean something so it is free of bacteria; also refers to a medical procedure that prevents a person from being able to reproduce.

Supernatural - an unscientific explanation for an event or manifestation unattributable to the laws of nature.

Symptom - an indication of something, such as a sign of a particular illness.

Syphilis - a bacterial infection usually transmitted through sexual contact.

T

Terrain - a stretch of land and usually used to refer to its physical features, eg mountainous, jungle etc.

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

Transfusion - the process of transferring donated blood to a patient.

V

Vaccination, Vaccine - from the Latin 'vacca', meaning cow. Originally it referred to giving a person cowpox to prevent smallpox, but is now used for all methods of introducing a weak strain of a disease as a way of building immunity.

W

Ward, Wards - A ward is someone who is taken under the protection and power of someone else, usually because it is believed that they do not have the capacity to know what is best for them.

Welfare - wellbeing; often refers to money and services given to the poorest people.

Workhouse - a place for poor people who were unable to work or support themselves.

Y

Yellow bile - pus or stomach acid found in vomit. It was one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine.

INDEX

A

Anaesthetics - 0
Anti-toxins - 0
Antiseptics - 0
Aseptic Surgery - 0
Attlee, Clement - 0

B

Bazalgette, Joseph - 0
Bevan, Aneurin - 0
Beveridge, William - 0
Blood Transfusions - 0
Blood Transfusions, WWI - 0
Blood transfusions, WW2 - 0
Blundell, James - 0
Booth, Charles - 0
Brain Surgery - 0

C

Carbolic Acid - 0
Carrel-Dakin Method - 0
Causes of Disease , 19th Century - 15
Chadwick, Edwin - 0
Chain, Ernst - 0
Chloroform - 0
Cholera - 0
Cocaine - 0
Curie, Marie - 0
Cushing, Harvey - 0

D

Davy, Humphry - 0
Disease, 19th Century - 0
Domagk, Gerhard - 0
Dysentery - 0

E

Ehrlich, Paul - 0
Ether - 0

F

FANY - 0
Female Doctors - 0

Female Medical Staff, WWI - 0
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry - 0
Fleming, Sir Alexander - 0
Florey, Howard - 0

G

Gangrene - 0
Garrett Anderson, Elizabeth - 0
Garrett Anderson, Louisa - 0
Gas - 0
Gillies, Harold - 0
Great Stink - 0
Greener, Hannah - 0

H

Harken, Dwight - 0
Hata, Sahachiro - 0
Heatley, Norman - 0
Hoggan, Frances - 0
Hospitals, 19th Century - 0

I

Illness, WWI trenches - 0
Industrial Britain and Disease - 0
Industrial Britain and Health - 0
Industrial Revolution - 0

J

Jex-Blake, Sophia - 0

K

Koch, Robert - 0

L

Laissez-faire - 0
Landsteiner, Karl - 0
Laughing Gas - 0
Lewisohn, Richard - 0
Liberal Reforms - 0
Lister, Joseph - 0
Liston, Robert - 0

M

Magic Bullet - 0

McIndoe, Archibald - 0
 McKissock, Wylie - 0
 Medicine before 1848 - 14
 Medicine in WW2 - 0
 Mud - 0
 Murray, Flora - 0

N

National Health Service - 0
 Nightingale, Florence - 0
 Nitrous Oxide - 0
 Novocaine - 0
 Nurses, WWI - 0

P

PTSD, WW2 - 0
 Pasteur, Louis - 0
 Penicillin - 0
 Plastic surgery, WW2 - 0
 Plastic surgery, WWI - 0
 Protosil - 0
 Public Health Act 1848 - 0
 Public Health Act 1875 - 0

Q

QAIMNS - 0
 Qaimns - 0
 Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service - 0

R

RAMC - 0
 Radiation - 0
 Robertson, Lawrence Bruce - 0
 Roentgen, Wilhelm - 0
 Rous, Francis - 0
 Rowntree, Seebohm - 0
 Royal Army Medical Corps - 0

S

Sanitary Act - 0
 Semmelweis, Ignaz - 0
 Shell shock - 0
 Simpson, James - 0
 Snow, John - 0

Stobart, Mabel - 0
 Surgery, 19th Century - 0

T

Thomas Splint - 0
 Transport - 0
 Treatment, WWI - 0
 Trench fever - 0
 Trench foot - 0
 Trench system - 0
 Turner, James - 0

V

VAD - 0
 Voluntary Aid Detachment - 0
 Von Behring, Emil - 0

W

WW2 Medicine - 0
 Weapons - 0
 Weil, Richard - 0
 Welfare State - 0
 Women Doctors, WWI - 0
 Women at the Front, WWI - 0
 World War One - 0

X

X-Rays - 0
 X-Rays, WWI - 0