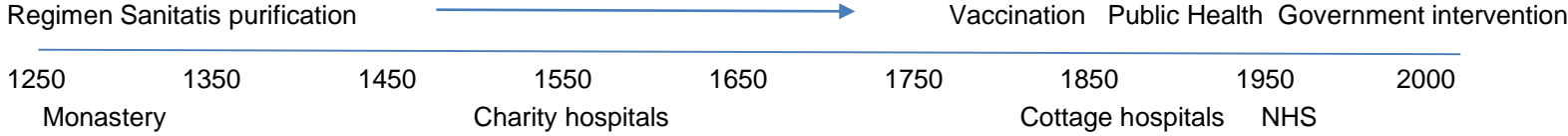


Medicine Through Time GCSE Learning Placemat – Prevention and hospitals

TIMELINE: (which period(s) is/are relevant to your learning today?)



Specification:
4. New approaches to prevention in the modern era. Assessment question.
Skills - AO1 and AO2 Q4 (12 marks)

Specification:
3. New approaches to prevention in the Industrial Age. The development of hospital care.
Skills - AO1 and AO2 Q3 (4 marks)

Specification:
2. CASE STUDY – The Black Death (1348) and The Great Plague of 1665.
Skills - AO1, AO2 and AO3 Utility question (homework) and Q3 (4 marks)

Specification:
1. Approaches to the prevention of illness in the medieval and Renaissance periods.
Skills - AO1 and AO2 Describe two features (4 marks)

The Big Picture:



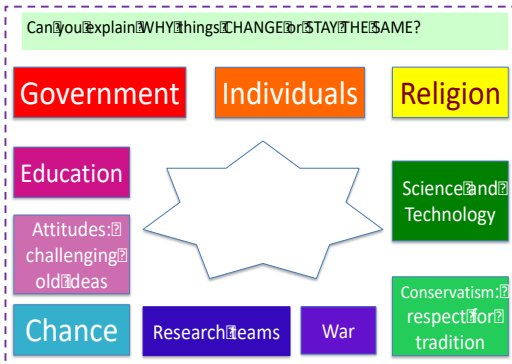
Why did the Church limit the development of treatments?

How has medical knowledge developed over the last 800 years?

What factors have affected the development of treatments?

Who are the key individuals who have influenced development of treatment and surgery?

Medieval	Renaissance	Industrial	Modern
<p>Hospitals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First hospital called St Bartholomew's in 1123 and over 500 hospitals by 1400 • Almost all ran by the church, connecting to monasteries and ran by monks/nuns but had no training, relied on God • Treatment: offered 'care not cure' as thought God would cure you instead they prayed for you • Hospitals were clean, provided good food and you had to share a bed with a fellow patient • Only accepted old, poor and travellers and turned away those with diseases. 	<p>Hospitals</p> <p>Early Renaissance A patient could expect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A good diet of healthy foods 2. A visit from a physician who would observe and suggest treatment 3. Medication, from the hospital apothecary <p>Dissolution of the Monasteries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry VIII closed monasteries from 1536-40, with it taking away almost all hospitals • By 1700 only 5 hospitals left in England, including St Bartholomew's <p>Changes Specialist hospitals grew that focused on one disease such as the plague and smallpox e.g. Pest and Pox houses</p>	<p>Hospitals</p> <p>Early 1700s Still few hospitals, but they did provide treatment Hospitals were poor designed and remained unhygienic as they still did not understand germs cause disease</p> <p>Work of Florence Nightingale Nurse who trialled methods in Crimean war and made impact on deaths (-31% in the hospital) and brought back ideas to England, wrote 'Notes on Hospitals' Nightingale felt hospital conditions needed improving, and made the following suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation: Fresh clean air in wards, as she still believed in miasma • Sanitation: Clean water, sewage systems and toilets • Supplies: Fresh food & clean clothing <p>She promoted pavilion plan hospitals with large rooms, more windows, tiled floors for easy cleaning and isolation wards for infectious patients, the first was a hospital in Birmingham</p> <p>Development of Hospitals New hospitals opened by charities, small Cottage hospitals with nurses & doctors from 1859. hospitals cleaner (Aseptic) due to Germ Theory. Old, Sick or Poor still had to visit workhouses but eventually infirmaries opened for the poor. Specialist hospitals for mentally sick (Asylums) Rich could pay doctors to visit at home.</p>	<p>Care & Hospitals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1911, National Insurance Act did provide help for workers who fell ill but it was a long way from including all the population such as the elderly, families or unemployed • 1942 Beveridge Report that said treatment should be available to the rich and the poor. • The NHS set up 1948 huge change, essentially free health care for all people regardless of background, paid for by taxes • At first, lack of money, hospitals and GP quality and waiting times but improvements GP's Charter 1966 to improve GPs and encourage research, Quality Care Commission to monitor hospitals and more hospitals built, even specialists like Alder Hey for children. NHS played huge part in life expectancy growing to 83 due to free care and medical developments • The NHS is now responsible for over 2500 hospitals and GPs surgeries in the UK • Issues today: Rising costs, waiting times, increasing lifestyle problems



SUPPORTING METACOGNITION:

Who are the key people?

Continuity or Change?

Which factors link to today's learning?



The **NHS** was set up in 1948 and had a **significant impact** because it gave free healthcare to all and meant that nurses and Doctors/GPs were highly trained.

“From the cradle to the grave”

Language for Learning:

Beveridge Report

Cholera

diet

Edward Jenner

Edwin Chadwick

Florence Nightingale

hygiene

Inoculation

John Snow

Louis Pasteur

NHS

Public Health Act

Public Health Campaigns

Regimen Sanitatis

Robert Koch

Surgeon

Vaccination

CEIAG Link - This module we are studying can make links to a variety of professions. **Public health – vermin, environmental health, Scientist, Medicine – doctor, nurse**

If this is something you are interested in do some research on the profession or speak to Mrs Ackroyd