

## MODERN C20 AND C21 MEDICINE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY PEOPLE AND EVENTS		KEY TERMS	
<b>1840-1916</b>	Charles Booth – investigated and documented poverty in London. Published influential reports in changing attitudes towards the poor	<b>HOLISITC</b>  <b>TRANQUILISERS</b>  <b>WELFARE STATE</b>	Looking at and treating the body as a whole  A medicine or drug taken to reduce tension or anxiety  Where government looks after people, takes responsibility for education, medicine, etc. Paid for by taxes rather than by the individual
<b>1871-1954</b>	Seebohn Rowntree – investigated poverty in York. Perhaps single-handedly changed government attitudes to poverty forever		
<b>1906</b>	Introduction of free school meals		
<b>1908</b>	Made illegal to sell alcohol or tobacco to children. Introduced old age pensions		
<b>1909</b>	Back to back houses now illegal to build. First schemes to help the unemployed get back into work		
<b>1911</b>	Sick and unemployment pay introduced if you paid contributions into the National Insurance scheme		
<b>1914-18</b>	WW1 – the first major conflict where deaths from injuries outweighed death from diseases. From 1915 Casualty Clearing Stations were set up as near to the Front as possible. Injuries were split into 3 types: slightly wounded [given treatment and sent back to the Front], those needing hospital care, and those beyond help. Mobile x-ray units allowed better identification of items inside the body of an injured soldier. Blood transfusions were pioneered. Before this the donor and the patient had to be connected. Blood was stockpiled and stored ready for instant use. New splints were used for dealing with broken legs. Improvements were made in cleaning deep wounds and keeping them clean. Convalescent wards and hospitals were set up in England. 80,000 men had shell-shock. Some were initially executed as they were considered deserters. Later in the war, hospitals were established with psychologists to help this condition. Harold Gillies developed ground-breaking techniques for skin grafts and reconstructing damaged faces. He was a pioneer of plastic surgery		
<b>1920's – 1940's</b>	Alexander Fleming – during WW1 he observed that antiseptics seemed unable to prevent infection, especially in deep wounds. On returning from a holiday, he noticed a mould – penicillin - had grown on one of his petri dishes. He also noticed that the bacteria around the mould had been killed off. Fleming called it an antibiotic, meaning 'destructive of life'. The drug was developed throughout the 1930's and 1940's. Huge quantities were produced and this was used effectively in the later years of WW2.		
<b>1920's – 1940's</b>	Radiotherapy developed as a tool for targeting cancerous cells inside the body, thus avoiding the need for surgery		
<b>1939-1945</b>	WW2 – Sir Archibald McIndoe was the most famous surgeon. He worked on burns from pilots. He developed Gillies work. There were also improvements in blood transfusion. The first cataract		

<p><b>1942</b></p> <p><b>1945</b></p> <p><b>1948</b></p> <p><b>1950's – 1960's</b></p> <p><b>1952</b></p> <p><b>1953</b></p> <p><b>1956</b></p> <p><b>1960's</b></p> <p><b>1961</b></p> <p><b>1967</b></p> <p><b>1978</b></p>	<p>operations for eyes were undertaken. Preventative medicine also developed – for example anti-malaria tablets and effective gas masks</p> <p>Beveridge Report set out proposals for change after WW2. He identified the 5 giant evils that needed fighting – want, disease, ignorance, squalor, idleness</p> <p>Creation of the Welfare State</p> <p>National Health Service established. For the first time hospitals, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, opticians and dentists were brought together under one umbrella organisation to provide services that were free for all at the point of delivery. The aim was to provide support 'from the cradle to the grave' financed out of taxation. Many medical professionals opposed the NHS, seeing it as an attempt to but their income and their freedom to treat who they wanted</p> <p>Thalidomide drug introduced as a mild sleeping pill, safe even for pregnant women. It was later found to have caused thousands of birth defects. This led to new and tougher rules on testing and approving new drugs. It also led some people to distrust medicines and turn to holistic remedies instead and traditional remedies like acupuncture and homeopathy</p> <p>First kidney transplant. Cost and demand for the NHS leads to the introduction of prescription charges. Killer smog hits London in December with 12,000 dying</p> <p>Discovery of DNA</p> <p>Clean Air Act encourages people to use gas/electricity and avoid coal</p> <p>Slum clearance demolishes unfit housing and replaces it with council-built housing. New towns and cities developed, like Telford and Milton Keynes</p> <p>First heart pacemaker fitted</p> <p>First heart transplant</p> <p>First test tube baby</p> <p>There is now a renewed focus on healthy living, reducing obesity, questioning how we continue to fund the NHS, finding cures for diseases like cancer, and preparing for new diseases that we don't even know about yet</p>		
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<b>War</b>	<b>Superstition and religion</b>	<b>Chance</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Science and technology</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Role of the individual</b>
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