

<u>Part one: Medicine stands still</u>	
• Medieval medicine: approaches including natural and supernatural	
• ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments	
• the medieval doctor and training	
• beliefs about cause of illness.	
• Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment	
• Hospitals	
• the nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery	
• surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.	
• Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries	
• the Black Death in Britain	
• beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.	
<u>Part two: The beginnings of change</u>	
• The impact of the Renaissance on Britain	
• challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery	
• the work of Vesalius	
• Paré	
• William Harvey	
• opposition to change.	
• Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments	
• Quackery	
• methods of treating disease	
• Great Plague	
• the growth of hospitals	
• changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians	
• the work of John Hunter.	
• Prevention of disease: inoculation	
• Edward Jenner and vaccination	
• opposition to vaccination	
<u>Part three: A revolution in medicine</u>	
• The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain	
• the importance of Pasteur	
• Robert Koch and microbe hunting	
• Pasteur and vaccination	
• Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets	
• everyday medical treatments and remedies.	
• A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform	
• antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid	
• surgical procedures	
• aseptic surgery.	
• Improvements in public health	
• public health problems in industrial Britain	
• cholera epidemics	
• the role of public health reformers	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts. 	
<p><u>Part four: Modern medicine</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern treatment of disease 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of the pharmaceutical industry 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penicillin 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its discovery by Fleming 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its development 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new diseases and treatments 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antibiotic resistance 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alternative treatments. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of war and technology on surgery 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plastic surgery 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blood transfusions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-rays 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transplant surgery 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern public health 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Liberal social reforms 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation and development of the National Health Service 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century. 	