

Medicine in Britain KO3: The 18th and 19th Centuries

Spontaneous Generation	Germs are the <i>result</i> of decay and disease. A belief that existed before Germ Theory	Anaesthetic	Stops pain e.g. Ether, Chloroform
Inoculation	Inserting full strength germs into a person in order to make them immune. Risky.	Antiseptic	Kills germs e.g. Carbolic acid
Vaccination	Injecting weakened germs into a person to provide immunity from that disease. Safe.	Aseptic	Prevents germs getting into an operating theatre e.g. Halsted's gloves
Edward Jenner	Created the first vaccine for smallpox. Did not know why it worked.	James Simpson	Discovered chloroform in 1847
1840	Smallpox vaccine given to children free after the government gave Jenner £30,000.	Joseph Lister	Created antiseptic surgery and the carbolic spray in 1865. Death rates dropped 66%
Germ Theory	Germs are in the air, cause decay and cause illness.	Laissez Faire	Leave alone. The government's view on public health in 1800.
Louis Pasteur	Created Germ Theory in 1861.	Cholera	Epidemics in 1832, 1848, 1854 and 1866.
Robert Koch	Discovered specific germs e.g. TB, cholera. Created a method to grow & record germs.	1858	The Great Stink
Solid Culture	A jelly like substance developed by Koch for growing germs	Notes on Nursing	Nightingale's book on how to be a good nurse. 1859
Petri Dish	Developed by Koch's friend. A small dish for growing germs	John Snow	Connected cholera to contaminated water. Carried out research on Broad Street
Crimean War	1854-56	The Second Public Health Act	Made it law that councils had to provide clean water, sewage and street lights. 1875
Scutari	Nightingale's hospital.	Joseph Bazalgette	Created a new sewage system for London. 1875