

# Patterns of Change in Medicine

Term	Definition
Amputation	Cutting off a limb.
Anaesthetics	Drugs that makes a person unable to feel pain.
Antibiotic	A substance used to fight bacterial infection in the body.
Antiseptics	Make clean or free of germs.
Beveridge Report	British Government report during World War II that led to the establishment of the welfare state.
Bleeding	Cutting the patient so that they bleed.
Bloodletting	Taking blood from a sick person to cure or heal them.
Child mortality	The death of children over one month and under the age of five.
Contraceptive Pill	Contains hormones that temporarily prevent pregnancy (when taken correctly and regularly), allowing women to control their fertility.
Cupping	Placing heated metal cups on the skin to draw fluids to the surface.
Four humours	Four major fluids in the body - blood, yellow bile, black bile, phlegm - which Ancient Greeks and Romans believed to cause disease if they were not in balance.
Germ theory	The discovery that germs spread disease.
Inoculation	Giving a weak form of a disease to a person by injection to protect against that disease (vaccination)
Leeching	Worms used for bloodletting.
Organ transplatation	The replacement of failing organs with the healthy ones.
Pandemic	Worldwide spread of a new disease.
Pattern of change	How changes occur in a particular area of history over a period of time.
Penicillin	The first antibiotic, used to treat many kinds of bacterial infection.
Pharmaceutical drugs	Manufactured medications developed through experimentation.
Public health	The overall health of the population, as protected and imprved by the actions of government.
Vaccination	Giving a person a vaccine to prevent them from developing a disease (inoculation)
Vaccines	Medicines designed to prompt the immune system to develop the necessary antibodies to fight off a particular disease by exposing it to a non-dangerous version of the disease.
Welfare States	Programmes where governments sought to greatly expand access to education, health care and other social services, often making these free of charge.

**3.11 EXPLORE** the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change  
**3.14 ILLUSTRATE** patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).

Summary	
<p>Patterns of Changes in Medicine and Health over time have been significant and have impacted societies in different ways. During the Middle Ages, medicine and healthcare were mostly based on superstitions and religious beliefs. Medical knowledge was limited, and people relied on traditional healers and remedies. The Renaissance marked a significant shift in medicine and health, as scholars began to rediscover ancient texts and develop new ideas about the human body and disease. This led to the development of new medical treatments and procedures, such as vaccination and anatomical dissection. The Industrial Revolution brought about further changes in medicine and health. Advances in technology and science allowed for greater understanding of diseases and the human body, leading to the development of new drugs and medical procedures. The growth of cities and industries also brought new public health challenges, such as overcrowding and pollution, which had to be addressed through new public health measures. Today, modern medicine and healthcare have made significant advancements, and people have access to a wide range of medical treatments and procedures. New technologies, such as genetic engineering and artificial intelligence, are revolutionizing medicine and transforming the way healthcare is delivered. However, challenges such as healthcare inequality and antibiotic resistance continue to be significant issues.</p>	
Ancient and Medieval Ages	The Renaissance
<p>During the <b>Middle Ages</b> health and medicine were heavily influenced by the teachings of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates and the Roman physician Galen. The dominant medical theory was based on the idea of the four humours: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. The balance of these humours was believed to determine a person's health. Treatment often involved bloodletting and purging, which were thought to rebalance the humours. The Church also played a significant role in healthcare, with religious orders providing care to the sick and wounded. Herbal remedies were also commonly used, and some monasteries became centres of medical knowledge and research. Medical practices during the Middle Ages were often brutal and ineffective. Surgery was rare and dangerous, and anesthesia did not exist. Physicians often relied on superstition and quackery to treat their patients. For example, it was believed that a person could be cured of a fever by being surrounded by roses, or that wearing a necklace made of herbs could ward off the plague. Despite these shortcomings, the Middle Ages laid the foundation for the development of modern medicine, with the emergence of the first medical schools and the introduction of medical texts that would be studied for centuries to come.</p>	<p><b>The Renaissance</b> marked a significant shift in health and medicine. Advances in anatomy and physiology led to a better understanding of the human body and how it functions. The work of Andreas Vesalius, a Flemish anatomist, and William Harvey, an English physician, challenged the traditional medical teachings of the Middle Ages. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of blood, for example, revolutionized medical knowledge and practice. The Renaissance also saw a renewed interest in Greek and Roman medical texts, leading to the rediscovery of ancient medical knowledge. This led to the development of new treatments, such as the use of cinchona bark to treat malaria, which contained quinine, a substance that was later synthesized into modern antimalarial drugs. The Renaissance also saw the emergence of the first medical journals and the establishment of medical societies. The development of printing technology made it easier to disseminate medical knowledge, and the first medical textbooks were published. The practice of dissection, previously banned, was now accepted as a necessary part of medical education. Anatomical knowledge and surgical techniques improved significantly. The Renaissance also saw the introduction of the first public hospitals, which provided medical care to the poor and sick.</p>
The Industrial Revolution	Modern Day
<p><b>The Industrial Revolution</b> brought significant changes to health and medicine. With the growth of cities and factories, public health became a major concern. The spread of infectious diseases, such as cholera and tuberculosis, was rampant due to poor sanitation and overcrowding. Public health measures were introduced to improve sanitation, such as the building of sewers and the provision of clean drinking water. The Industrial Revolution also led to advances in medical technology, such as the invention of the stethoscope and the development of anaesthesia, which made surgery safer and more effective. The Industrial Revolution also saw the emergence of the first medical schools that were separate from universities, as well as the establishment of medical licensing and regulation. This helped to standardize medical education and practice, and ensure that only qualified individuals were practicing medicine. The discovery of germs and the development of antiseptics also revolutionized medicine. Louis Pasteur's germ theory proposed that microorganisms were responsible for causing infectious diseases, which led to the development of vaccines and antiseptics. Joseph Lister, a British surgeon, developed antiseptic techniques to prevent infection during surgery, which greatly improved surgical outcomes. The Industrial Revolution also led to the growth of the pharmaceutical industry, as new drugs were developed to treat a variety of diseases. Aspirin, for example, was synthesized in 1897 and became a popular pain reliever. The first antibiotic, penicillin, was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928 and revolutionized the treatment of bacterial infections.</p>	<p>In the <b>modern day</b>, health and medicine have continued to evolve at a rapid pace. Advances in genetics and biotechnology have led to the development of personalized medicine, which tailors treatment to a patient's individual genetic makeup. Medical imaging technology, such as CT scans and MRI scans, have greatly improved diagnostic capabilities. Telemedicine, which allows for remote medical consultations and treatment, has also become increasingly popular. The 20th century saw significant improvements in public health, with the introduction of mass vaccination programs and the eradication of diseases such as smallpox. However, new challenges have arisen, such as the global obesity epidemic and the emergence of new infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and COVID-19. The development of new treatments and vaccines for these diseases remains a major focus of modern medicine. The modern healthcare system is highly complex and involves a range of healthcare professionals, including physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and allied health professionals. Healthcare is often delivered through a combination of public and private providers, and health insurance is widely used to cover the cost of medical care. However, access to healthcare remains a major issue in many parts of the world, and efforts to improve access and reduce healthcare disparities continue to be a major focus of the global health community.</p>

